H2O PARTNERS

2026

Jefferson County

Community Wildfire Protection Plan

For more information, visit our website at:

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Jefferson County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

In accordance with Title I of the *Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003*, this document includes all necessary elements to meet Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) requirements, as outlined by and developed in coordination with the Texas A&M Forest Service. The CWPP will be maintained, monitored, and evaluated over the five-year planning cycle and will be updated as necessary to incorporate lessons learned from wildfire events, ongoing planning efforts, and evolving State and Federal directives.

Therefore, in recognition of the responsibilities of the Jefferson County government and with the authority vested in the undersigned officials, we hereby approve and adopt the Jefferson County Community Wildfire Protection Plan, which will serve as a guiding document for wildfire mitigation, preparedness, community education, and long-term resilience efforts.

Jeff Brancik County Judge Jefferson County	Al Davis Director Texas A&M Forest Service
Robert Grimm Emergency Management Coordinator Jefferson County	Wes Moorehead Deputy Director Texas A&M Forest Service
Jeff Phillips Deputy Emergency Management Coordinator Jefferson County	Bruce Woods Department Head of Mitigation and Prevention Texas A&M Forest Service

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Section 1
Introduction

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

A Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is a written document that describes how a community will reduce its risks from wildland fire. CWPPs are authorized under Title I of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) passed in 2003. The Act established incentives for communities to take the lead role in community wildfire protection planning. CWPPs act as living, flexible plans that enable local governments, land managers, fire agencies, and community members to work together, coordinate strategies, and allocate resources efficiently. The CWPP includes a detailed risk and vulnerability assessment of high-risk areas throughout the planning area and identifies a range of risk reduction measures.

Wildfires pose a serious threat to Texas communities throughout the year; a CWPP serves as a strategic plan to mitigate, prepare, respond, and recover from that threat. Texas has seen a significant increase in wildfires in the past 30 years, with 5,187 wildfires burning over 1.3 million acres of land across the state in 2024 alone.[1] Between 2005 and 2022, 85 percent of all Texas wildfires ignited within two miles of a community, meaning the vast majority of Texas wildfires create direct threats to life and property.

STATEMENT OF INTENT

The intent of the Jefferson County CWPP is to support Jefferson County in identifying, understanding, and reducing wildfire risks to its people, property, and natural resources. By involving a wide range of stakeholders in the Plan's development, including local communities, emergency service districts, and the general public, the CWPP aims to identify the most feasible and effective strategies for reducing wildfire risk within Jefferson County.

PLAN GOALS

During the CWPP planning process, the Jefferson County Planning Team identified seven essential goals the CWPP aims to achieve. Collectively, these goals are aligned with the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy by supporting resilient landscapes, promoting fire-adapted communities, and enhancing safe and effective wildfire response through coordinated, locally driven actions. The development of specific wildfire mitigation strategies and objectives within the CWPP were guided by these core goals, with each specific strategy intended to advance at least one of the following overarching goal:

1. Reduce wildfire risk to life, property, and critical infrastructure.
2. Assess current and future wildfire risk.
3. Reduce the number of homes and structures damaged or destroyed by wildfire.
4. Increase public education and awareness in wildfire prevention and mitigation efforts.

[1] Source: https://tfsweb.tamu.edu/wildfire-awareness-month-highlights-proactive-safety-strategies/

5. Prioritize areas for fuels treatments and other mitigation actions to reduce community impacts.
6. Promote community-wide collaboration among the Planning Team and stakeholders to support future projects.
7. Promote and maintain healthy ecosystems to mitigate wildfire risk.

PLAN OBJECTIVES

In pursuit of achieving the CWPP's goals, the Jefferson County Planning Team developed a series of specific, actionable objectives which define success in achieving those goals.

1. Create and distribute clear, accurate, and engaging wildfire education materials which support residents' understanding of wildfire risk, prevention, and preparedness.
2. Identify strategic fuels reduction and firebreak projects.
3. Identify high-risk areas in which prescribed fires may be appropriate to clear heavy vegetation and reduce wildfire risk.
4. Promote the development of wildfire defensible spaces among communities and homeowners by distributing guidance and support.
5. Harden critical facilities and structures in high-risk areas to resist ignition from wildfires.
6. Identify and address local capacity building and training needs for participating fire departments and jurisdictions.
7. Enhance countywide wildfire evacuation planning.
8. Utilize land use planning and regulatory approaches to prevent creation of future wildfire risk to life and property.

WORKING GROUP / PLANNING TEAM

H2O Partners, Inc. assisted Jefferson County in developing the CWPP in conjunction with the Core Planning Team. The Core Planning Team included key personnel from Jefferson County, participating jurisdictions, participating Emergency Services Districts (ESDs) and fire departments, and state agencies (Table 1-1). This group was involved in CWPP planning activities throughout the process including wildfire risk assessments, identifying CWPP goals, developing wildfire mitigation strategies, and promoting awareness of the CWPP with stakeholders and communities in Jefferson County.

Going forward, these partners will continue to support implementation of the CWPP by coordinating on priority mitigation actions, integrating wildfire risk reduction into local planning and operations, pursuing funding opportunities, and maintaining collaboration to adapt strategies as conditions and risks evolve.

Table 1-1. Core Planning Team

ORGANIZATION / DEPARTMENT	NAME	TITLE
Jefferson County	Robert Grimm	EMC
Jefferson County	Jeff Branick	County Judge
Jefferson County	Michelle Falgout	Engineers
Jefferson County	Gabriel Gross	Director of IT

ORGANIZATION / DEPARTMENT	NAME	TITLE
Jefferson County	Jeff Phillips	Deputy EMC
Jefferson County	Ronda Conlin	Environmental Control Director
Jefferson County ESD #1	Chris Gonzales	Fire Chief
Jefferson County ESD #1	Justin Hidalgo	Fire Marshal
Jefferson County ESD #3	Phillip Kibodeaux	Fire Chief
Jefferson County ESD #3	Sean Gray	Battalion Chief
Jefferson County ESD #4	David Stacey	District Chief
Jefferson County WD10VFD	Lance Wood	Fire Chief
Jefferson County WD10VFD	Lance Billeaud	Fire Chief
Jefferson County ESD #5	Justin Chesson	Fire Chief
Beaumont Fire and Rescue	Earl White	Fire Chief
Groves Fire Department	Lance Billeaud	Fire Chief
Nederland Fire and Rescue	Terry Morton	Fire Chief
Nederland Fire and Rescue	Jeff Sparks	Asst. FD Chief
Port Arthur Fire Department	Gregory Benson	Fire Chief
Port Neches VFD	Eloy Vega	Fire Chief
City of Beaumont	Tim Ocnascheck	EMC
City of Beaumont	Shaqueena Nobles	Deputy EMC
City of Beaumont	Kenneth Williams	City Manager
City of Beaumont	Glenda Piazza	Grants Coordinator
City of Beaumont	Lynn Foote	Code Compliance
City of Beaumont	Demi Engman	Director of Planning & Community Development
City of Beaumont	Kenneth Raggette	Director of Parks and Greenspace
City of Bevil Oaks	Sabrenna Crain	City Clerk
City of Bevil Oaks	Cheri Mitchell	Mayor
City of China	Matt Lopez	Mayor
City of China	Dawn Matte	City Secretary

ORGANIZATION / DEPARTMENT	NAME	TITLE
City of Groves	Troy Foxworth	Public Works Director
City of Groves	K. Bulter	City Clerk
City of Nederland	Gary A. Porter	Chief of Police
City of Nederland	Chris Duque	City Manager
City of Nederland	Don Albanese	Mayor
City of Nederland	George Wheeler	Chief Building Official
City of Nederland	Mikaela Clark	Parks and Recreation Assistant
City of Nederland	Robert Woods	Public Works Director
City of Nome	Angela Cook	City Clerk
City of Port Arthur	Jermey L. Houston, Sr	EMC
City of Port Arthur	Pamela Langford	Director of Development Services
City of Port Arthur	Thurman Bartie	Mayor
City of Port Arthur	Sherri Bellard	City Secretary
City of Port Arthur	Flozelle Roberts	Director of Public Works
City of Port Arthur	Calvin Matthews	Director of Utility Operations
City of Port Arthur	Chandra Alpough	Director of Parks And Recreation
City of Port Arthur	Melissa Guynes	Engineer
City of Taylor Landing	John Durkay	Mayor

Beyond the Core Planning Team, a wide range of stakeholders were invited to participate in the CWPP planning process. Stakeholder involvement is critical in the development of a CWPP, as various points of view and insights are essential to creating the most robust, successful mitigation strategy possible. The Stakeholder Group (Table 1-2) included a broad range of representatives from both the public and private sectors and served as a key component in Jefferson County's outreach efforts during the CWPP planning process. A list of organizations invited to attend stakeholder meetings is shown below in Table 1-2. Stakeholders that attended one or more meetings are identified with an asterisk (*) next to their title.

Table 1-2. Stakeholder Working Group

ORGANIZATION	TITLE	STAKEHOLDER TYPE
American Red Cross	Executive Director, Gulf Coast Region	Regional and Local Agency

ORGANIZATION	TITLE	STAKEHOLDER TYPE
Baptist Hospital of Southeast Texas	Trauma Program Manager	Healthcare Agency
Baptist Hospital of Southeast Texas	Executive Director	Healthcare Agency
Baptist Hospital of Southeast Texas	Safety Officer	Healthcare Agency
Baptist Hospital of Southeast Texas	Director of Administrative Facilities Management	Healthcare Agency
Beaumont ISD	ISD Police Chief	Academia
Chambers County	Emergency Management Coordinator	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Christus Health	Operations Manager	Healthcare Agency
Colonial Pipeline	Operations Manager	Utility Operator
Entergy	District Representative	Utility Provider
First Baptist Church	General Representative	Community Organization
Galveston County	Emergency Management Coordinator	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Grace Community Church	General Representative	Community Organization
Hamshire-Fannett ISD	Superintendent	Academia
Hardin County	Emergency Management Coordinator	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Hardin County	County Commissioner	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Hardin County ESD #1 / Koutnze	Fire Chief	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Hardin County ESD #2 / Lumberton	Fire Chief	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Hardin County ESD #3 / Saratoga	Fire Chief	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Hardin County ESD #4 / Batson	Fire Chief	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Hardin County ESD #5	Fire Chief	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Hardin County ESD #6 / Silsbee	Fire Chief	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Jasper County	Emergency Management Coordinator	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Jasper County ESD #1	Fire Chief	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Jasper County ESD #2	Fire Chief	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Jasper County ESD #3 & ESD #4	Fire Chief	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Jefferson County Local Emergency Planning Committee	LEPC Co-Chairmen	Local Agency

ORGANIZATION	TITLE	STAKEHOLDER TYPE
Jefferson County Long Term Recovery Group	Director	Local Agency
Jefferson County WCID #10	General Manager	Utility Provider
Liberty County	Emergency Management Coordinator	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Liberty County	Deputy EMC	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Meeker Water District	General Representative	Utility Provider
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA)	Meteorologist-in-Charge	Federal Agency
National Weather Service	General Representative	Federal Agency
National Wildlife Federation (NFW)	Regional Executive Director, South Central Region	Federal Agency
National Wildlife Federation (NFW)	Regional Director, Texas and Oklahoma	Federal Agency
Nederland ISD	Superintendent	Academia
Orange County	Emergency Management Coordinator	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Orange County ESD #1	Fire Chief	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Orange County ESD #2	Fire Chief	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Orange County ESD #3	Fire Chief	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Orange County ESD #4	Fire Chief	Neighboring Jurisdiction
Port Arthur ISD	Assistant Superintendent of Operations (Chief Operations Officer)	Academia
Port Neches ISD	Superintendent	Academia
Sabine Pass ISD	Superintendent	Academia
South East Texas Disaster Recovery Group	Representative	Regional Agency
South East Texas Ground Water Conservation Group	General Manager	Regional Agency
South East Texas Regional Planning Commission (SETRPC)	Director, Homeland Security	Regional Agency
Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office	County Extension Agent	State Agency
Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office	County Extension Agent - Agriculture and Natural Resources	State Agency

ORGANIZATION	TITLE	STAKEHOLDER TYPE
Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office	County Extension Agent - Coastal and Marine Resources	State Agency
Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office	4-H & Youth Development Secretary	State Agency
Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office	County Extension Agent*	State Agency
Texas A&M Forest Service	Fire Coordinator V	State Agency
Texas A&M Forest Service	District Forester I	State Agency
Texas A&M Forest Service	Assistant Chief, State Operations Center	State Agency
Texas A&M Forest Service	Wildland Urban Interface Coordinator I*	State Agency
Texas A&M Forest Service	Wildland Urban Interface Coordinator III	State Agency
Texas A&M Forest Service	Regional Forester*	State Agency
Texas A&M Forest Service	Forester*	State Agency
Texas A&M Forest Service	Forester*	State Agency
Texas A&M Forest Service	Fire Adapted Communities Program Specialist*	State Agency
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)	Outreach Coordinator	State Agency
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)	Regional Director	State Agency
Texas Department of Agriculture	Coordinator of Intergovernmental Affairs, Emergency Management, and Business Continuity	State Agency
Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT)	District Engineer – Beaumont	State Agency
Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT)	Beaumont Area Engineer	State Agency
Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM)	District 15 Chief, Region 3	State Agency
Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM)	Section Chief – Recovery and Mitigation	State Agency
Texas FFA Association	Executive Director	State Agency
Texas General Land Office (GLO)	CIO	State Agency
Texas House of Representatives	Texas House District 21	State Legislature

ORGANIZATION	TITLE	STAKEHOLDER TYPE
Texas House of Representatives	Texas House District 22	State Legislature
Texas State Senate	Texas Senate District 3	State Legislature
Texas State Senate	Texas Senate District 4	State Legislature
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Port Arthur Representative	Federal Agency
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Groves Representative	Federal Agency
U.S. Department of the Interior	Assistant Director, Office of Communication for the Bureau of Land Management	Federal Agency
U.S. Fire Administration (USFA)	General Representative	Federal Agency
United Way	Beaumont Representative	Regional and Local Agency
West Jefferson Municipal Water District	General Manager	Utility Provider

PLANNING PROCESS

The process used to prepare the CWPP was designed to facilitate collaboration between key stakeholders and Core Planning Team members throughout the process, especially as the CWPP reached key milestones. The CWPP's development was informed by Core Planning Team workshops discussing wildfire risk, desired mitigation strategies, and relevant data and information for Jefferson County. Community feedback was also sought out through several public meetings and the promotion of an online public survey. The process comprised four key phases, shown in Figure 1-1 below, offering a structured framework to guide the collaborative development of the CWPP.

Figure 1-1. Jefferson County CWPP Planning Process

Once the Core Planning Team was established, a Kickoff Workshop was held on May 22, 2025. This initial workshop informed participating officials and key personnel from Jefferson County, as well as local jurisdictions, districts, fire departments, and Texas A&M Forest Service, about how the planning process pertained to their distinct roles and responsibilities. Following the workshop, Core Planning Team members completed worksheets to assess their capabilities, identify critical facilities, and provide relevant local data in support of the upcoming CWPP risk and vulnerability assessment and overall development of the CWPP.

Key Planning Team members completed an initial series of ground-truthing exercises in May 2025, to assess and verify wildfire risk in numerous areas of the county. Findings from this first wave of ground-truthing, as well as historical data and other relevant information, were presented and discussed with the Core Planning Team at a Risk Assessment Workshop held on July 31, 2025. This workshop pinpointed additional high-risk areas for assessment and targeted mitigation actions.

A second series of ground-truthing exercises were conducted in September 2025. This included a meeting between local representatives, local Emergency Service Districts (ESDs), local foresters, and the Texas A&M Forest Service to further discuss areas at risk and wildfire concerns. Ground truthing assessments were conducted as a team and in conjunction with the Texas A&M Forest Service, led by Bryan Pace.

The final Core Planning Team workshop was held on September 18, 2025, and focused on the development of the CWPP action plan. In this Action Plan Workshop, Core Planning Team members considered the overarching goals of the CWPP, considered a wide range of potential projects, and began development and prioritization of the specific projects to be included in the CWPP action plan.

Public outreach to support the CWPP's development was conducted concurrently with the Core Planning Team activities described above. These outreach activities included three public meetings as well as a virtual public survey. Both the public meetings and survey were intended to inform Jefferson County communities and stakeholders of the CWPP planning process and solicit any input they may have on reducing wildfire risk in the county. Invitations to the public meetings and links to the survey were shared by Jefferson County and the participating jurisdictions to generate as much stakeholder feedback as possible. In addition, the draft CWPP was made available on the County's website for a two-week public review and comment period prior to submission for formal state review. Public comments received during the outreach process were reviewed, considered, and incorporated into the plan as appropriate and to be consistent with the goals and regulatory requirements of the CWPP. Workshop and meeting documentation can be found in Appendix B, and the public survey results are presented in Appendix D.[2]

The above planning process, including key meetings, attendees, and discussed topics, are summarized in Table 1-2 below.

[2] Information contained in some of these appendices is exempt from public release under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

Table 1-2. Planning Process Meetings

DATE	MEETING PURPOSE	ATTENDEES	ACTION ITEMS
5/22/2025	**Kickoff Workshop** Aligned Core Planning Team on CWPP purpose and planning process.	• Robert Grimm, Jefferson County • Jeff Phillips, Jefferson County • Sean Gray, Jefferson County ESD #3 • David Stacey, Jefferson County ESD #4 • Kenneth Raggett, City of Beaumont • Tyler Fitzgerald, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension • Laura Stevens, Texas A&M Forest Service • Jordan Herrin, Texas A&M Forest Service • Caleb Bryant, Texas A&M Forest Service • Zachary Ovelgonne, Texas A&M Forest Service • Krystian Cole, H2O Partners • Rhonda Murphy, H2O Partners • Payton Morris, H2O Partners	• Each participating jurisdiction / entity tasked with assessing capabilities, identifying critical facilities, and supplying local data for plan development.
5/22/2025	**CWPP Public Meeting #1** Informed stakeholders of the CWPP's purpose and planning process and solicited public input on development of the plan.	• Ernie Kock, Hardin County • Robert Grimm, Jefferson County • Rhonda Murphy, H2O Partners • Krystian Cole, H2O Partners	• Attendees were asked to take and share the Jefferson County CWPP Public Survey.
7/31/2025	**Risk Assessment Workshop** Assessed risk analysis data including historical data, ground-truthing results, and WUI data.	• Flozelle Roberts, City of Port Arthur • Melissa Guynes, City of Port Arthur • Jeff Phillips, Jefferson County • Caleb Bryant, Texas A&M Forest Service • Jordan Herrin, Texas A&M Forest Service • Bryan Pace, Texas A&M Forest Service • Krystian Cole, H2O Partners • Rhonda Murphy, H2O Partners • Payton Morris, H2O Partners	• Core Planning Team to begin identifying appropriate projects for identified high risk areas for wildfire. • Core Planning Team to continue disseminating public survey for community engagement on CWPP.

DATE	MEETING PURPOSE	ATTENDEES	ACTION ITEMS
7/31/2025	**CWPP Public Meeting #2** Informed stakeholders of the CWPP's purpose and planning process and solicited public input on development of the plan.	• Billy Ted Smith, Jasper County OEM • Krystian Cole, H2O Partners • Payton Morris, H2O Partners	• Attendees were asked to take and share the Jefferson County CWPP Public Survey.
9/11/2025	**Ground-Truthing Training and Exercise** Texas A&M Forest Service provided training on the Community Assessor App; a risk assessment for Bevil Oaks was then conducted.	• Jeff Phillips, Jefferson County • Chris Gonzales, Jefferson County ESD #1 • Bryan Pace, Texas A&M Forest Service • Shannon Diamond, Texas A&M Forest Service • Caleb Bryant, Texas A&M Forest Service • Krystian Cole, H2O Partners • Rhonda Murphy, H2O Partners	• Continue conducting field risk assessments using the Community Assessor App. • Share Texas A&M Forest Service materials on burn bans, debris burning, and other prevention messaging as appropriate.
9/18/2025	**Action Plan Workshop** Discussed and identified potential wildfire mitigation projects to be included in CWPP action plan.	• Shaqueena Nobles, City of Beaumont • Robert Grimm, Jefferson County • Sean Gray, Jefferson County ESD #3 • Lance Billeaud, Jefferson County Water District #10 VFD • Terry Morton, Nederland Fire and Rescue • Caleb Bryant, Texas A&M Forest Service • Jordan Herrin, Texas A&M Forest Service • Bryan Pace, Texas A&M Forest Service • Krystian Cole, H2O Partners • Rhonda Murphy, H2O Partners • Amanda Thompson, H2O Partners • Stevie-Ann O'Donnell, H2O Partners	• Identify and deliver final list of mitigation projects to be included in CWPP. • Engage and encourage participation from local businesses, agencies, and the public in planning process.
9/18/2025	**CWPP Public Meeting #3** Informed stakeholders of the CWPP's purpose and planning process and solicited public input on development of the plan.	• Daniel Hidalgo, West Jefferson Municipal Water District • Ronda Conlin, Jefferson County Environmental Control • Robert Grimm, Jefferson County • Krystian Cole, H2O Partners • Amanda Thompson, H2O Partners	• Attendees were asked to take and share the Jefferson County CWPP Public Survey.

Section 2
Community Profile

SECTION 2: COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION

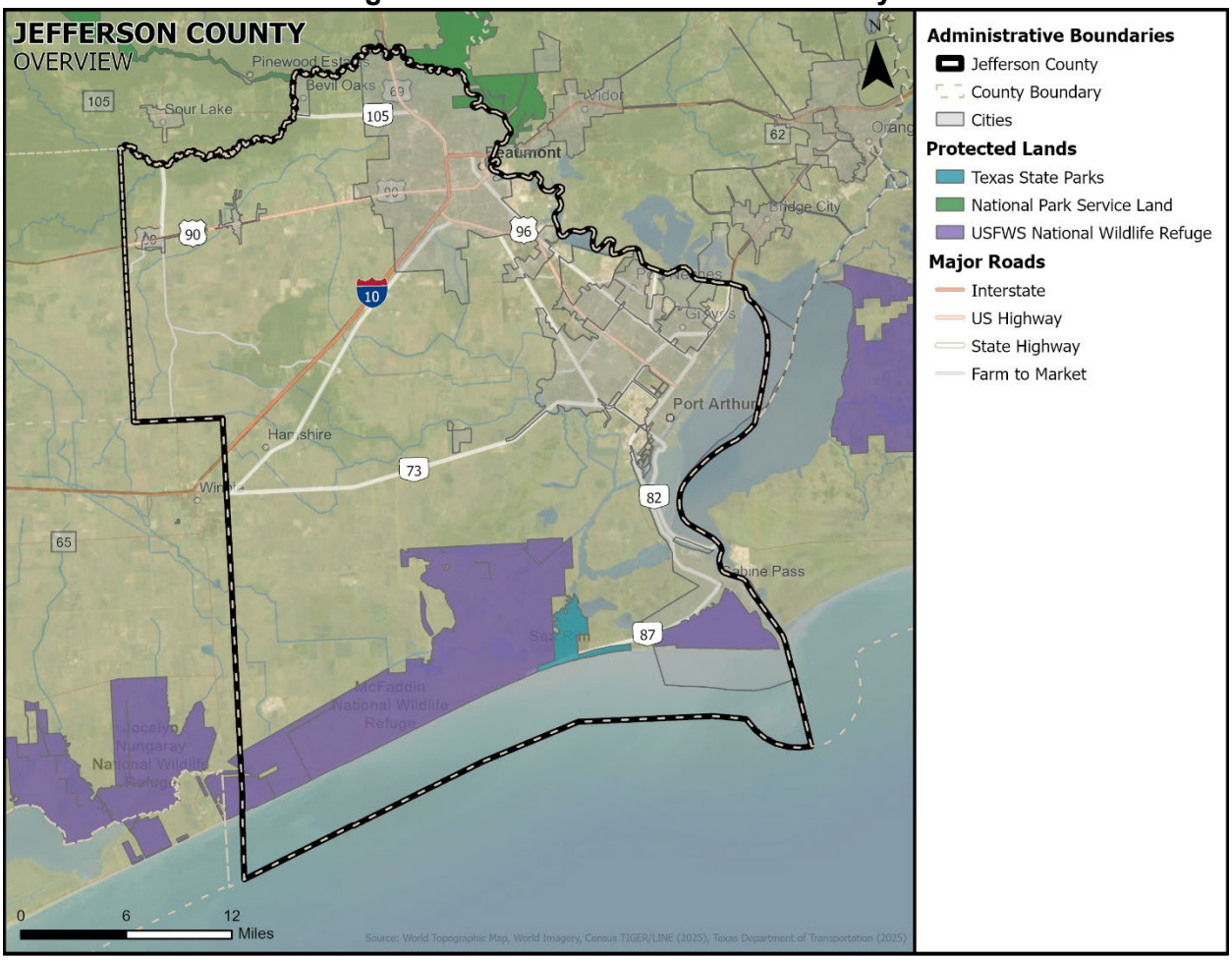
Jefferson County is located in the extreme southeastern region of Texas, bordered by Liberty and Chambers counties to the west, Hardin County to the north, Orange County to the northeast, and the Gulf of Mexico to the south. The eastern county border is formed by Texas-Louisiana state border formed by the Neches River, Sabine Lake, and Sabine Pass, with Cameron Parish sitting across this riverine border.

The City of Beaumont, located in the northeast corner of Jefferson County, is the county seat and largest city in the county. The City of Beaumont comprises 82.3 square miles of the county and has a population of 113,710.[1] The city also belongs to the Beaumont-Port Arthur metropolitan area, also known as the Golden Triangle, which spans portions of Jefferson, Orange, and Hardin counties and has an estimated population of 397,565.[2] Much of Jefferson County planning area is concentrated in this metropolitan area, either within the cities of Beaumont and Port Arthur or the surrounding communities.

Jefferson County's center lies approximately 15 miles south-southwest of the City of Beaumont (29°48'59.4" N, 94°09'05.0" W). The major highway within the county is Interstate 10, with other significant transportation routes including U.S. Highways 90 and 96, as well as State Highway 73.

[1] U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey
[2] 2020 U.S. Census Data

Figure 2-1. Location of Jefferson County



GENERAL LANDSCAPE

The topography of Jefferson County is low and flat, with altitudes ranging from sea level to approximately 50 feet. The county has a total area of 1,113 square miles, of which approximately 876 square miles are land. The remaining 236 square miles (21% of the county) is water, including numerous lakes, streams, and the Neches River at the eastern county border. Jefferson County falls in the Neches-Trinity River Basin, with its predominant streams being the Taylor's, Hillebrandt, and Pine Island Bayous. Many of the county's lakes are found in the southern portion near the coast including Salt Lake, Johnson Lake, and Clam Lake.

The majority of the county is grassy plains, though the northwest portion features dense hardwood forests. Land near the coast features marshlands, brackish wetlands, and beaches with sandy soils and ocean sediment. The wetlands found in the county are part of the Texas Chenier Plain, the westernmost geologic delta of the Mississippi River.

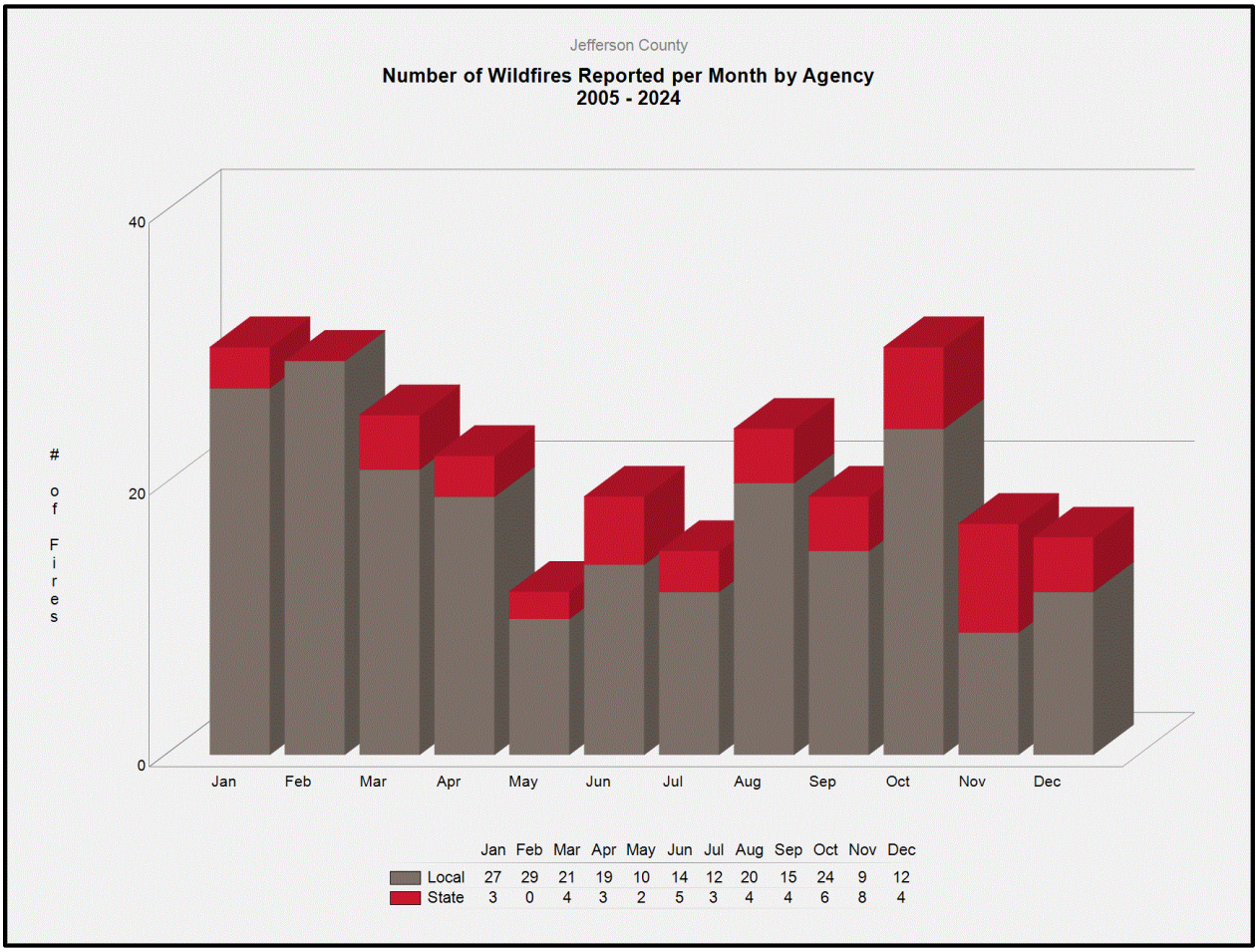
CLIMATE

Jefferson County has a subtropical humid climate with warm, moist summers and Gulf breezes which temper the heat. Historically, average minimum annual temperatures reach 42°F in

January, with high temperatures of 92°F in July. Growing seasons typically last 225 days, and rainfall averages 60 inches per year.

Peak fire season in Jefferson County occurs from January to April, with a secondary fire season occurring from August to October. While wildfires present a year-round threat in Jefferson County, these periods in winter and late summer are often drier and windier resulting in more frequent fires. From 2005 to 2024, the months with the greatest number of wildfires reported in the county were January (30), October (30), and February (29). Figure 2-2 provides reported wildfire occurrences by month.

Figure 2-2. Jefferson County Wildfires by Month, 2005 - 2024[3]

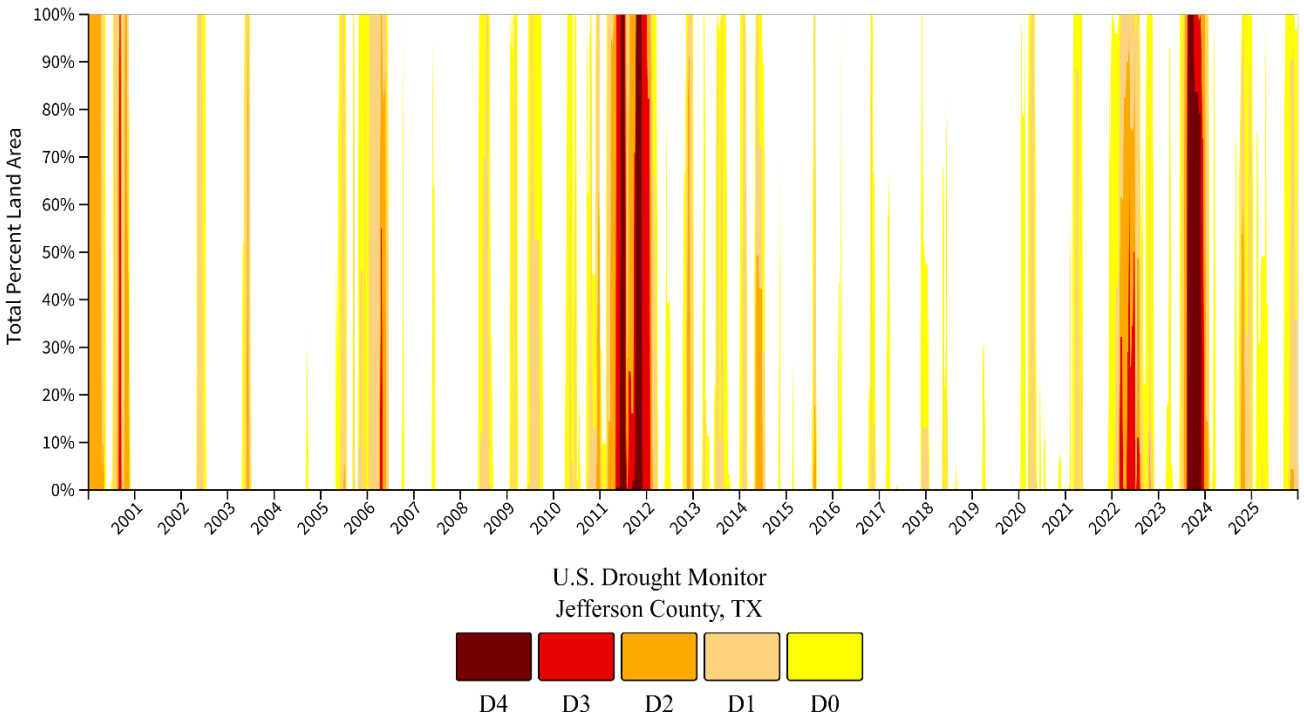


During drought conditions, fuels for wildfire, such as grasses and trees, can dry out and become more flammable. Drought can also increase the probability of ignition and the rate at which fire spreads. From 2000 through 2025, Jefferson County spent 555 weeks (41%) in some level of drought as defined as Abnormally Dry (D0) or worse conditions, per the U.S. Drought Monitor. This includes three instances where 100 percent of the county experienced exceptional drought conditions (D4), occurring in June 2011, November 2011, and from August to October in 2023.

[3] Texas A&M Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal

Based on the past 25 years, Jefferson County can anticipate experiencing some level of drought on an annual basis.

Figure 2-3. Jefferson County Drought Intensity, 2000 - 2025[4]



VEGETATION

Vegetation serves as the primary fuel for wildfires, encompassing all plant matter like grasses, shrubs, trees, and dead organic material, with its characteristics (type, load, arrangement, continuity) dictating how hot, fast, and large a fire burns. Jefferson County's predominant vegetation includes pine, white oak, red oak, pin oak, ash, beech, magnolia, gum, cypress, bunchgrasses, marsh millet, seashore saltgrass, and cordgrasses. This wide variety of vegetation is due to a wide variance in soil types throughout the county. This includes beach sands along the coast; reddish clay subsoils overtopped by light-colored loamy soils along the northern border; and light to dark loamy surfaces over gray to black clay subsoils throughout the remainder of the county.

The southeastern portion of the county contains large wildland areas consisting of coastal marshes, brackish wetlands, and beaches. Much of this region is protected area for the conservation of wildlife and their habitats, and includes the Candy Cain Abshier Wildlife Refuge, Texas Point National Wildlife Refuge, and McFaddin National Wildlife Refuge.

Fuel layers and properties like moisture content significantly impact fire intensity and spread, often leading to more extreme fires when fuels are excessive or dense. Managing these fuels through

[4] U.S. Drought Monitor

thinning or prescribed burns is crucial for reducing wildfire risk, but treatments must be tailored to the specific ecosystem. The mix of forested areas, grasslands, and marsh vegetation provides a variety of potential fuel sources across the Jefferson County landscape. Specific surface fuel types for Jefferson County are listed and discussed further in Section 3.

LAND USE

Jefferson County's varying landscape, soils, and vegetation lead to different land uses in different regions of the county. The marshy saltgrass terrain of the southern third of the county is good for raising cattle, the coastal prairies in the central third of the county have historically been used for cattle grazing and rice farming, and the northern third contains heavy hardwood forests. Much of the county's more dense and urban areas are concentrated in the northeastern areas in and around the cities of Beaumont and Port Arthur, and historically have been centers of industry for shipping, manufacturing, and petrochemicals.

Per 2023 U.S. Census Bureau data, there are an estimated 109,351 housing units within Jefferson County; approximately 93,646 (86%) of these housing units are occupied. Of these occupied homes, approximately 57,912 (62%) are occupied by the homeowner.

Housing units within the county are predominantly detached single-family residences (71%), however a variety of multifamily structures, mobile homes, and other housing units are also present. Table 2-1 lists the number of units for different housing types within Jefferson County.

Table 2-1. Housing Units in Jefferson County[5]

HOUSING TYPE	TOTAL UNITS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
Single-family residences, detached	77,430	71
Single-family residences, attached	2,656	2
Two-family residences	2,357	2
Multi-family residences (triplexes, fourplexes, apartments)	22,821	21
Mobile or manufactured homes	3,918	4
Boat, RV, van, other	169	0
TOTAL	**109,351**	**100**

Much of the land in the county's southern third is undeveloped and protected wildlife habitat, with several large wildlife refuges in the area including the McFaddin National Wildlife Refuge, Texas Point National Wildlife Refuge, and the J.D. Murphree Wildlife Management Area.

Agriculture is a significant industry and land use in Jefferson County. Per the 2022 USDA Census of Agriculture, farmland comprises approximately 347,504 acres of the county. Of the total farmland, over 62 percent (216,093 acres) are pastures and 35 percent (122,074 acres) are

[5] U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2018-2023 Five Year Estimates

cropland. The remaining 3 percent is classified as woodlands or other. Top crops in the county include rice and hay, and cattle make up most of the county's livestock.[6]

Historically, fire has been used as a land management tool throughout several parts of Jefferson County. Jefferson County ESD #3, ESD #4, an ESD #5 all reported hay and rice fields being burned off by farms and ranchers to help prepare fields for the next crop by removing straw and dead material that can hinder planting. ESD #4 reported that they are typically notified by farmers before one of these controlled burns occurs. Additionally, ESD #4 reported controlled burns done by the State in marshes and the intercoastal canals to maintain waterfowl habitats; additional burns in these areas have been initiated by hunters which did not notify the district prior.

The following entities within Jefferson County have a Master or Comprehensive Plan in place guiding land use and development within their individual jurisdictions: City of Beaumont, City of China, City of Groves, City of Nederland, City of Nome, City of Port Arthur, City of Port Neches, City of Taylor Landing, Port of Beaumont Navigation District, and Port of Port Arthur Navigation District.[7]

POPULATION

Jefferson County's 2023 population is estimated at 253,939, per the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. This is slightly lower than Jefferson County's 2020 Census estimate (256,526) and slightly higher than the 2010 Census (252,273), indicating relatively stable population numbers within the county.

Within Jefferson County's total population, there are several vulnerable populations which may face greater wildfire risk. This includes those living under the poverty line (19% of the Jefferson County population), who may be disproportionately affected by wildfire due to lacking the financial means to upkeep their homes and property to reduce risk, evacuate, or recover following a wildfire. Similar impacts may occur in the elderly population (15%), those with disabilities (15%), and young children (7%) as their ability to prepare, evacuate, and recover from wildfires may be limited by mobility issues or lack of awareness. In addition, people who speak a language other than English may face increased vulnerability due to language barriers that limit their access to important information such as evacuation information, warnings, and instructions regarding safety measures. Approximately 9 percent of the Jefferson County population speaks English less than "very well."

Table 2-2. Vulnerable Populations[8]

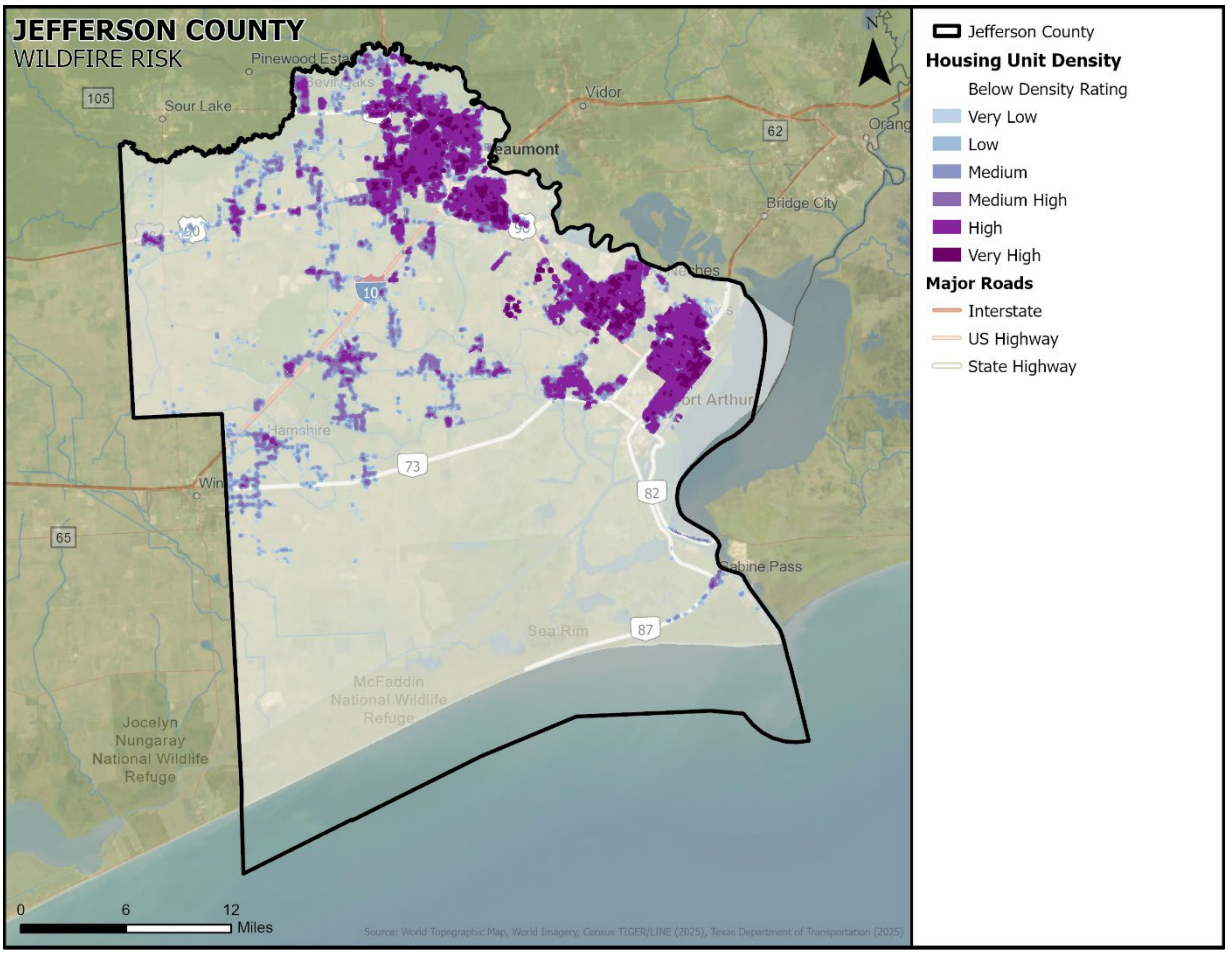
JURISDICTION	POPULATION				
	65 AND OLDER	UNDER 5	WITH A DISABILITY	BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING
Jefferson County	38,422	16,995	35,321	47,740	22,291

[6] Source: https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Texas/cp48245.pdf
[7] 2023 Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Update
[8] U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2018-2023 Five-Year Estimates

SECTION 2: COMMUNITY PROFILE

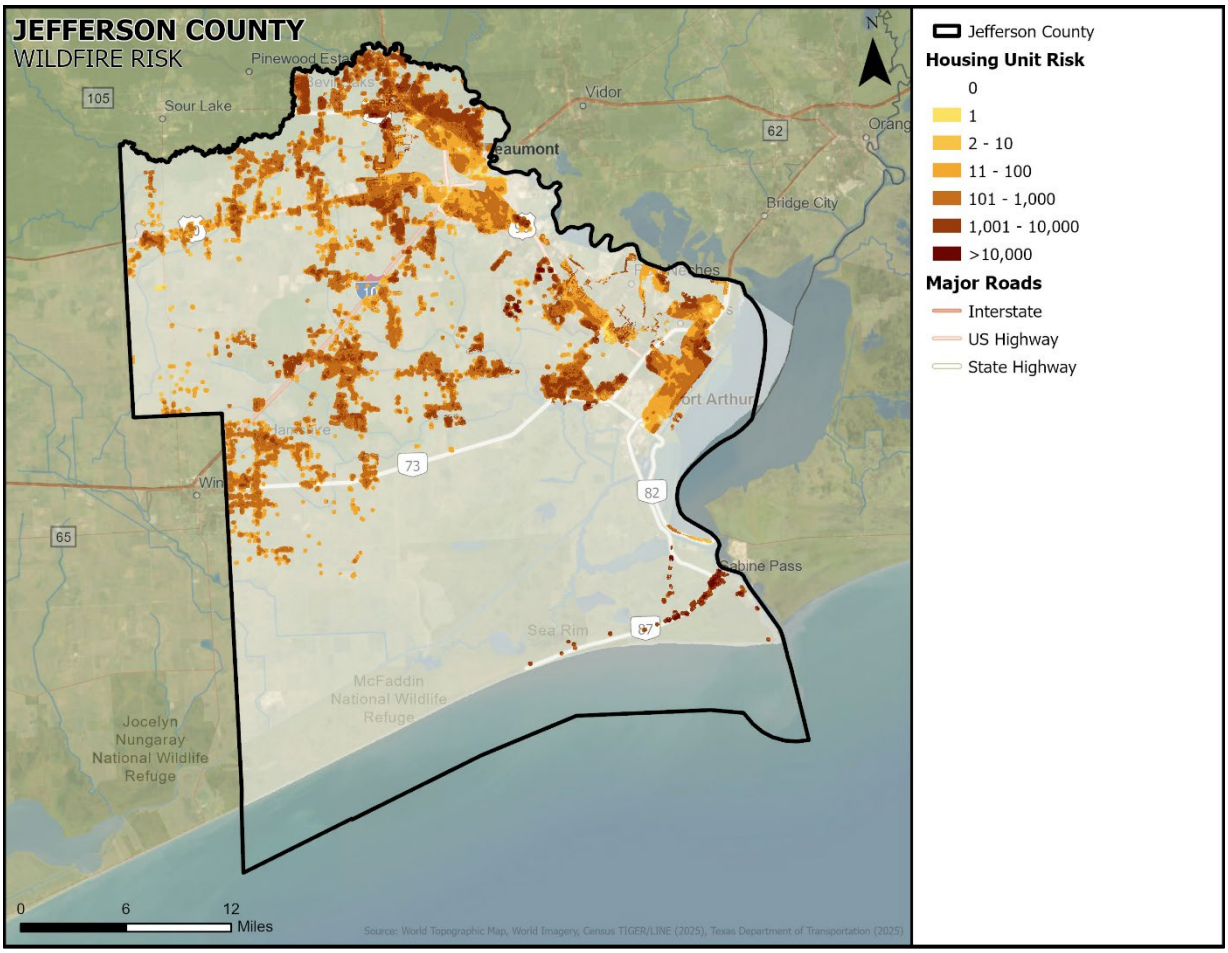
The vast majority of Jefferson County's population is disbursed throughout the northern portion of the county. The largest and most densely located populations are in the cities of Beaumont and Port Arthur and the surrounding communities which make up the Beaumont-Port Arthur metropolitan area. This is reflected in the housing unit distribution throughout the county (Figure 2-4).

Figure 2-4. Jefferson County Housing Density



Although the areas of greatest housing density are concentrated around the cities of Beaumont and Port Arthur, wildfire risk to housing is disbursed more widely. Development in areas along I-10 and U.S. Highway 90, as well as the sparse housing in Sabine Pass, often face higher exposure to the Wildland-Urban Interface and have moderate to high wildfire risk (Figure 2-5). The Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) refers to areas where dense human development directly borders natural, undeveloped wildland vegetation.

Figure 2-5. Jefferson County Housing Wildfire Risk



FIRE RESPONSE CAPABILITIES

Jefferson County has 25 fire stations capable of responding to wildfires throughout the county. Table 2-3 lists each fire station's location, number of staff, and firefighting resources.

Table 2-3. Jefferson County Fire Response Capabilities

FIRE STATION	FIREFIGHTERS	APPARATUS
Jefferson County ESD #1 13550 River Oaks Blvd. Beaumont, TX 77713	• 5 Part-Time • 7 Volunteer	• 1 Brush Truck • 2 Engines • 1 ATV • 1 Rescue Unit
Jefferson County ESD #3 Station 1 133 W Railroad St. China, TX 77613	• 14 Firefighters	• 1 Engine • 1 Tanker • 1 Brush Truck • 1 Brush Buggy

FIRE STATION	FIREFIGHTERS	APPARATUS
Jefferson County ESD #3 Station 2 1759 2nd St. Nome, TX 77613	• 3 Firefighters	• 1 Engine • 1 Brush Truck
Jefferson County ESD #3 Station 3 3554 S Pine Island Rd. Beaumont, TX 77713	• 4 Firefighters	• 1 Engine • 1 Brush Truck • 1 Brush Buggy
Jefferson County ESD #4 Labelle Volunteer Fire Department 12880 FM 365 Beaumont, TX 77705	• 0 Paid • 32 Volunteers between all ESD #4 stations	• 1 Engine • 1 Tanker (3,000 gal) • 2 Brush Trucks • 1 Brush Buggy
Jefferson County ESD #4 Fannett Volunteer Fire Department 18769 FM 365 Beaumont, TX 77705	• 1 Paid • 32 Volunteers between all ESD #4 stations	• 1 Engine • 1 Tanker (3,000 gal) • 1 Brush Truck • 1 Med Unit, BLS
Jefferson County ESD #4 Cheek Volunteer Fire Department 8523 Kidd Rd. Beaumont, TX 77713	• 0 Paid • 32 Volunteers between all ESD #4 stations	• 1 Engine • 1 Tanker (3,000 gal) • 1 Brush Truck
Jefferson County ESD #5 Hamshire Volunteer Fire Department 12393 2nd Street Hamshire, TX 77622	• 20 Volunteers	• 4 total • 2 Brush Trucks • 1 Brush Buggy
Jefferson County WD #10 2024 Spurlock Rd. Nederland, TX 77627	• 20 Volunteers	• 2 Engines • 1 Rescue Unit
City of Beaumont Fire and Rescue Station 1 1675 Caldwell Ave Beaumont, TX 77703	• 255 Paid	• 12 Engines • 2 Ladder Trucks • 4 Chiefs' Cars • 8 Medical Units
City of Beaumont Fire and Rescue Station 2 4990 Helbig Rd Beaumont, TX 77703		
City of Beaumont Fire and Rescue Station 3 805 Woodrow Ave Beaumont, TX 77705		
City of Beaumont Fire and Rescue Station 4 1301 W Lucas Dr Beaumont, TX 77706		

FIRE STATION	FIREFIGHTERS	APPARATUS
City of Beaumont Fire and Rescue Station 5 6375 Walden Rd Beaumont, TX 77707		
City of Beaumont Fire and Rescue Station 6 1880 S Major Dr, Beaumont, TX 77707		
City of Beaumont Fire and Rescue Station 7 1710 Mcfaddin Ave Beaumont, TX 77701		
City of Beaumont Fire and Rescue Station 8 6297 TX105 Beaumont, TX 77708		
City of Beaumont Fire and Rescue Station 9 7010 Gladys Ave Beaumont, TX 77706		
City of Beaumont Fire and Rescue Station 10 3855 Washington Blvd Beaumont, TX 77705		
City of Beaumont Fire and Rescue Station 11 525 Royal St Beaumont, TX 77701		
City of Beaumont Fire and Rescue Station 14 8250 Old Voth Rd Beaumont, TX 77708		
City of Groves Fire Department 5911 W. Washington Blvd. Groves, TX 77619	• 14 Paid • 25 Volunteers	• 3 Engines • 3 Pumpers • 1 Utility Van • 2 Cars
City of Nederland Fire and Rescue 1400 Boston Ave. Nederland, TX 77627	• 19 Paid • 4 Volunteers	• 3 Engines • 3 Pumpers • 1 Aerial Tower • 1 Rescue Truck

FIRE STATION	FIREFIGHTERS	APPARATUS
City of Port Arthur Fire Department 300 Waco Ave. Port Arthur, TX 77640	• 106 Paid	• 9 Engines • 1 Dive Van • 1 HazMat Vehicle • 2 Ladder • 2 Command Vehicle
City of Port Neches Fire Department 606 Magnolia Dr. Port Neches, TX 77651	• 14 Paid • 15 Volunteers	• 2 Engines • 1 Quint • 1 Rescue Truck • 1 Rescue Boat

EMERGENCY FACILITIES

There are eight medical centers serving Jefferson County, with seven located in the City of Beaumont and one in the City of Port Arthur. Per Texas Department of State Health Service 2023 hospital data, these medical centers have a combined capacity of 1,323 licensed beds.

The closest burn units are located in Galveston: University of Texas Medical Branch Blocker Adult Burn Center and Shriners Hospital Pediatric Burn Care in Galveston.

Table 2-4. Hospitals in Jefferson County[9]

HOSPITAL	NUMBER OF LICENSED BEDS	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
Beaumont Emergency Hospital	4	4004 College St., Beaumont, TX 77707	(409) 840-4004
Baptist Hospitals of Southeast Texas	483	3080 College St., Beaumont, TX 77701	(409) 212-5000
CHRISTUS Southeast Texas – St. Elizabeth	433	2830 Calder Ave., Beaumont, TX 77702	(409) 892-7171
PAM Rehabilitation Hospital of Beaumont	61	3340 Plaza 10 Blvd., Beaumont, TX 77707	(409) 835-0835
CHRISTUS Dubuis Hospital of Beaumont	33	2830 Calder Ave., Fourth Floor Beaumont, TX 77702	(409) 899-8156
Kate Dishman Rehabilitation Hospital	27	2830 Calder Ave., South 6th Floor, Beaumont, TX 77702	(409) 236-8380
Mid-Jefferson Extended Care Hospital	78	860 S. 8th St., Beaumont, TX 77701	(409) 363-5800
Medical Center of Southeast Texas	204	2555 Jimmy Johnson Blvd., Port Arthur, TX 77640	(409) 724-7389

In addition to hospitals, other important emergency facilities in Jefferson County include fire stations (Table 2-3), emergency management offices, and gathering centers, as these locations may be able to fill resource staging, command post, or sheltering functions during wildfire events.

[9] Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas Hospital Data. https://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/hospitals/texas-hospital-data

Table 2-5 below identifies key emergency management offices and community facilities within Jefferson County.

Table 2-5. Emergency Facilities in Jefferson County

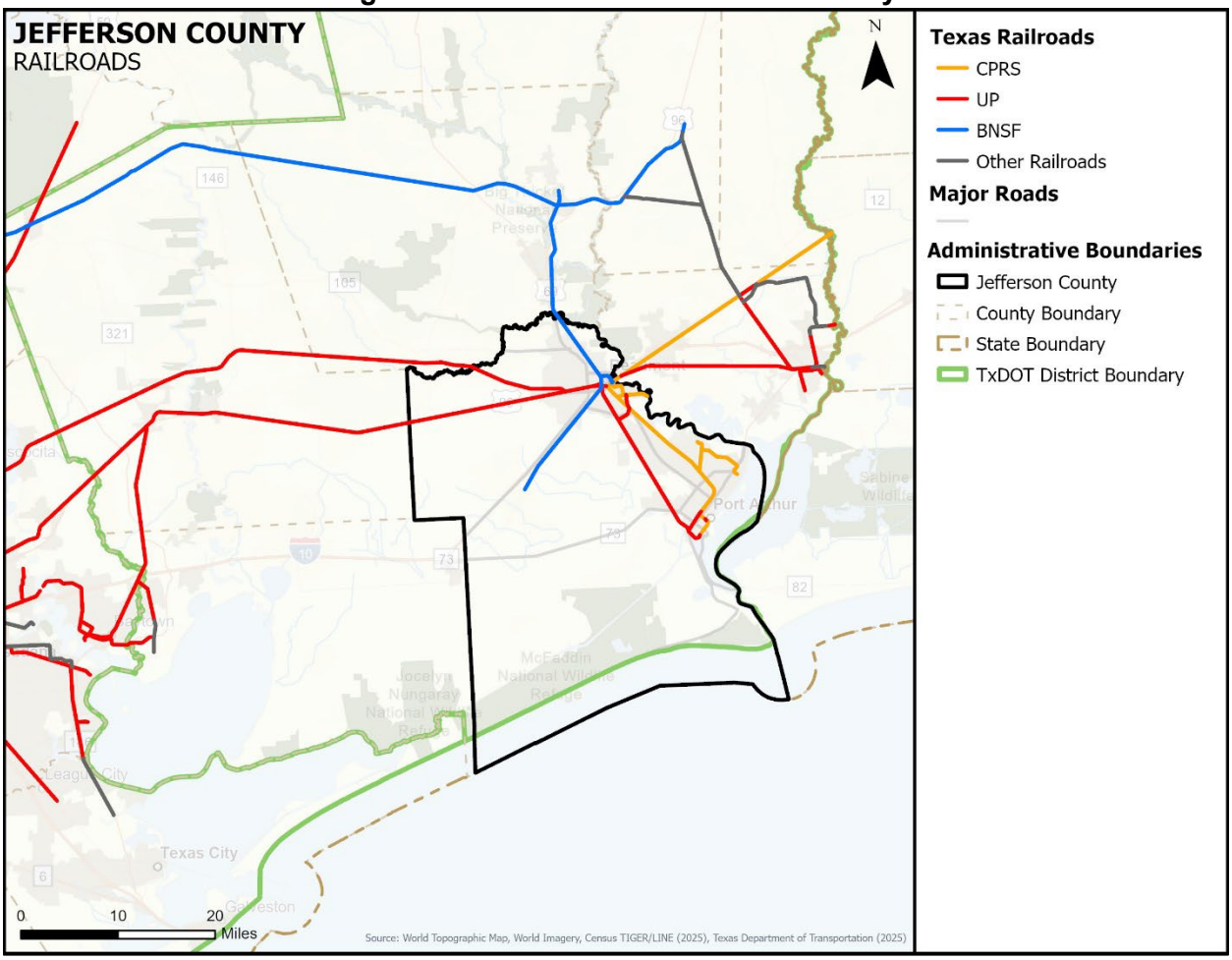
FACILITY	FACILITY TYPE	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
Jefferson County Emergency Management	Emergency Management Office	1149 Pearl St., Beaumont, TX 77701	(409) 835-8757
South East Texas Regional Planning Commission (SETRPC)	Emergency Management Office	2210 Eastex Fwy., Beaumont, TX 77703	(409) 899-8444
City of Beaumont Emergency Management	Emergency Management Office	700 Orleans St., Beaumont, TX 77701	(409) 980-7280
City of Port Arthur Emergency Management	Emergency Management Office	645 4th St., Port Arthur, TX 77640	(409) 983-8632
City of Port Neches Emergency Management	Emergency Management Office	606 Magnolia Ave., Port Neches, TX 77651	(409) 722-5885
Doggett Ford Park	Community Facility/Gathering Center	5115 I-10, Beaumont, TX 77705	(409) 951-9400

RAILROADS AND UTILITIES

RAILROADS

Three railroads serve Jefferson County: Union Pacific (UP), Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF), and Canadian Pacific Kansas City (CPKC). All three railroad networks converge in the City of Beaumont, with tracks extending towards the City of Port Arthur, west and northwest out of the county, and southwest along Interstate 10.

Figure 2-6. Railroads in Jefferson County



UTILITIES

Utility providers in Jefferson County can be important partners in wildfire mitigation and planning, particularly in fuels reduction efforts along rights-of-way where essential utility infrastructure is located. Jefferson County's electricity is primarily provided by Entergy; natural gas and oil is provided by Centerpoint Energy and Texas Gas Service; and water and sewerage utilities have numerous providers, many of them municipalities within Jefferson County. Major utility providers and their contact phone numbers are listed below.

Table 2-6. Utility Providers in Jefferson County[10]

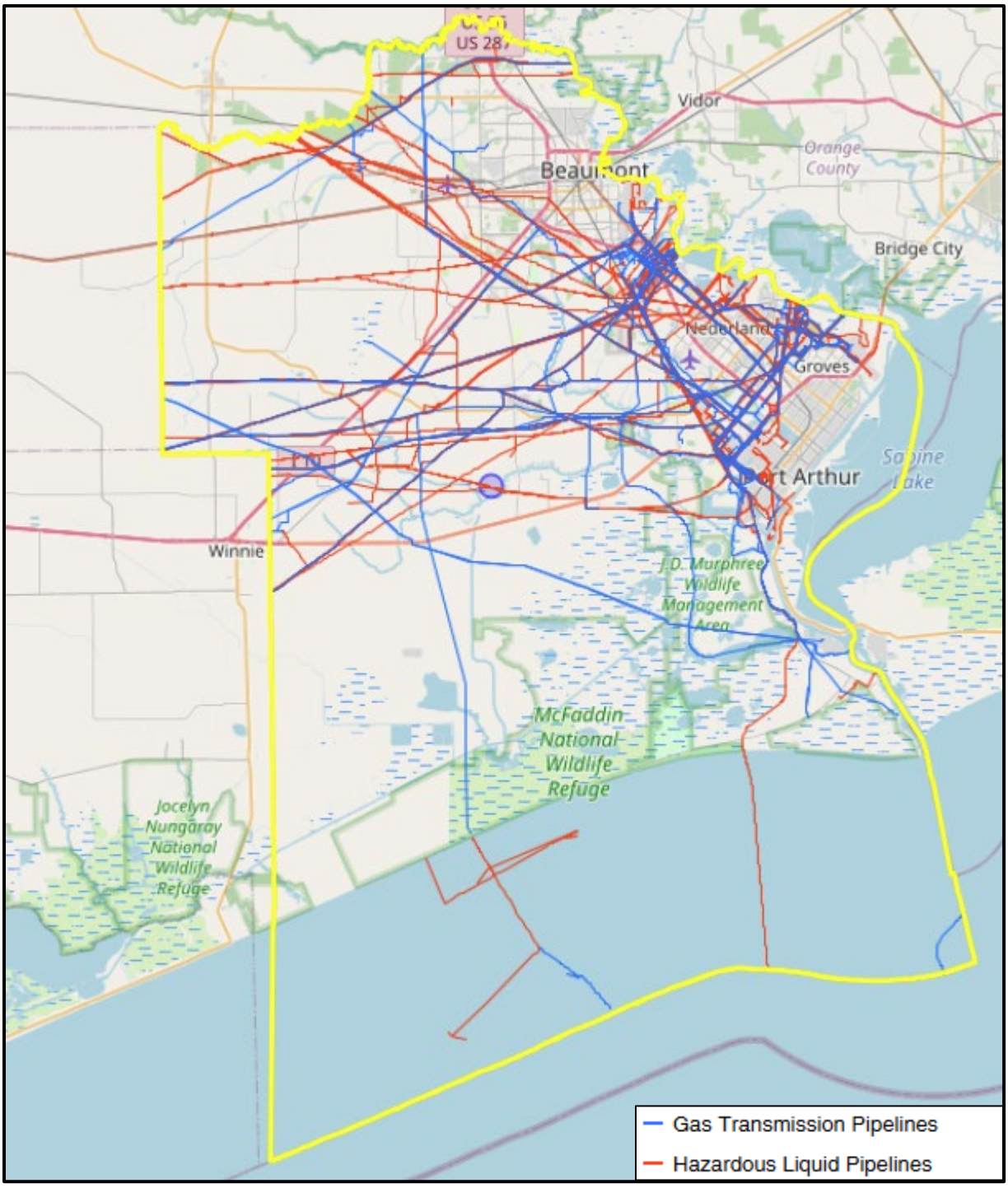
NAME	TYPE	PHONE NUMBER
Cardinal Meadows Improvement District	Water/Sewer	(409) 246-2440
Centerpoint Energy	Electricity/Gas	(713) 207-2222

[10] Public Utility Commission of Texas. https://www.puc.texas.gov/WaterSearch/Search/Find?UtilityName=&RepPartyName=&CCNRegnum=&UtilityTypeId=S&OwnershipTypeId=&CountyId=123&ActivityStatusId=

NAME	TYPE	PHONE NUMBER
City Of Beaumont Utilities	Water/Sewer	(409) 866-0023
City Of Bevil Oaks Utilities	Water/Sewer	(409) 753-2126
City Of China Utilities	Water/Sewer	(409) 752-5403
City Of Groves Utilities	Water/Sewer	(409) 960-5777
City Of Nederland Utilities	Water/Sewer	(409) 723-1512
City Of Nome Utilities	Water/Sewer	(409) 253-2155
City Of Port Arthur Utilities	Water/Sewer	(409) 983-8230
City Of Port Neches Utilities	Water/Sewer	(409) 727-2181
Entergy	Electricity	(512) 487-3999
Jefferson County WCID 10	Water/Sewer	(409) 722-6922
Meeker MWD	Water	(409) 866-1670
Northwest Forest MUD	Water	(409) 892-0889
Texas Gas Service	Gas	(800) 700-2443
West Jefferson County MWD	Water	(409) 794-2338

A critical component of the utility wildfire risk assessment is mapping the proximity of major pipelines in Jefferson County. As shown in Figure 2-7, both gas and hazardous liquid pipelines are abundant within the county, and particularly dense in the northeastern portions in and around the cities of Beaumont and Port Arthur.

Figure 2-7. Pipeline Locations in Jefferson County[11]

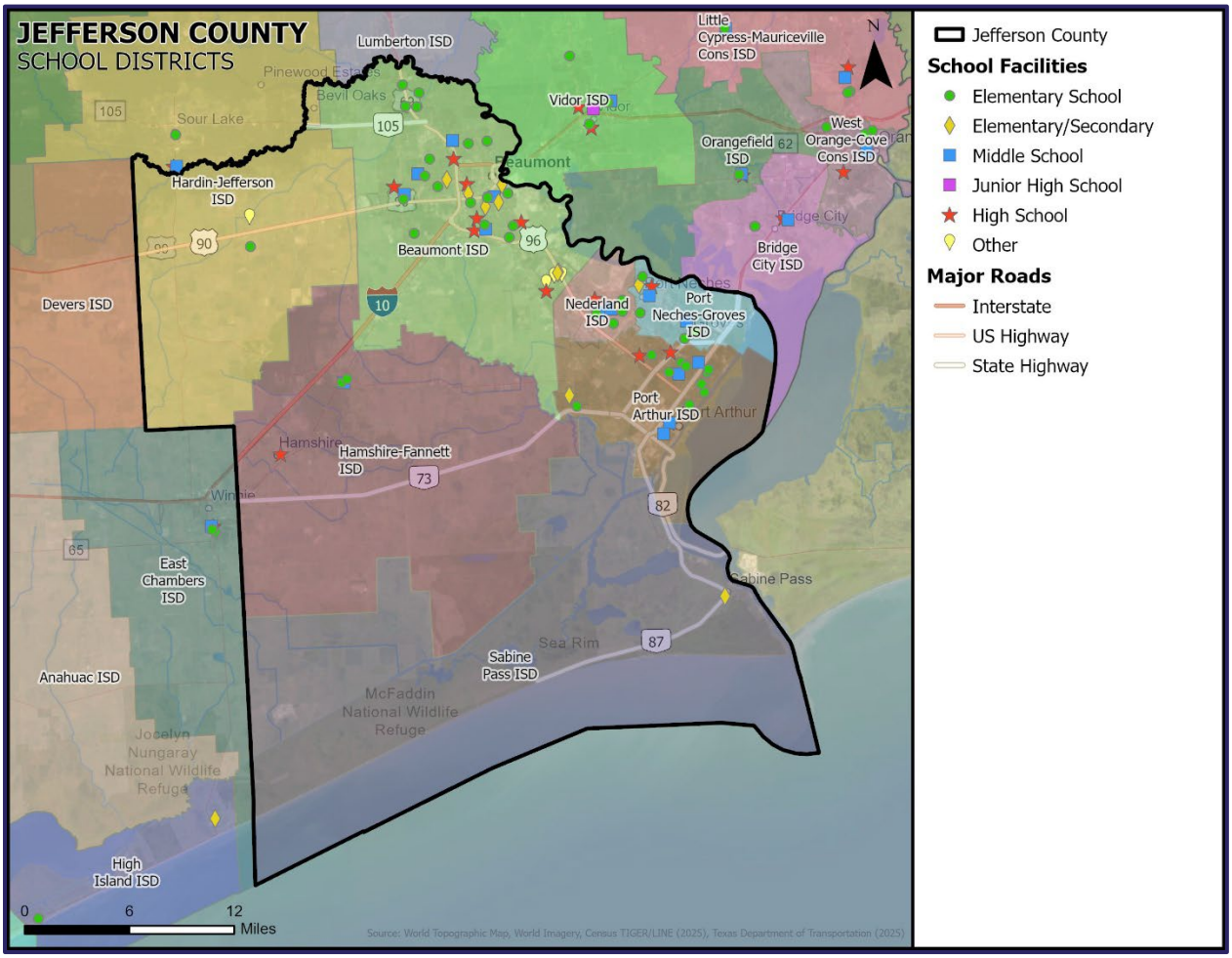


[11] U.S. Department of Transportation National Pipeline Mapping System. https://pvnpms.phmsa.dot.gov/PublicViewer/

SCHOOLS

There are seven Independent School Districts (ISDs) serving students in Jefferson County which have some or all of their campuses and facilities within the county. These are: Hardin-Jefferson ISD, Beaumont ISD, Nederland ISD, Port Neches-Groves ISD, Port Arthur ISD, Hamshire-Fannett ISD, and Sabine Pass ISD.

Figure 2-8. Jefferson County School Districts[12]



Total facilities, staff, and students for each ISD are provided in Table 2-7, based on National Center for Education Statistics data.

Table 2-7. Jefferson County ISDs[13]

SCHOOL DISTRICT	SCHOOLS / FACILITIES	STUDENTS	TEACHERS	TOTAL STAFF
Beaumont ISD	27	16,803	928	2,343

[12] Source: https://tea-texas.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=51f0c8fa684c4d399d8d182e6edd5d97
[13] National Center for Education Statistics. https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/districtsearch

SCHOOL DISTRICT	SCHOOLS / FACILITIES	STUDENTS	TEACHERS	TOTAL STAFF
Hamshire-Fannett ISD	5	2,048	136	260
Hardin-Jefferson ISD	6	2,754	183	374
Nederland ISD	9	5,279	365	647
Port Arthur ISD	15	8,155	596	1,304
Port Neches-Groves ISD	9	5,364	381	539
Sabine Pass ISD	1	358	33	69

Texas Independent School Districts are mandated by state law (TEC §37.108) to have comprehensive, multi-hazard Emergency Operations Plans that specifically detail emergency evacuation procedures, including crucial accommodations for students with disabilities, and they must conduct regular drills for these scenarios. These multi-hazard EOPs cover all hazards, including wildfires, addressing preparedness, response (like evacuations), and recovery, coordinating with local agencies, and conducting specific drills, with the Texas School Safety Center providing guidelines for these required plans and drills. General safety protocols and emergency procedures are typically available to the public on each ISD website. Full plans reveal critical details about security measures, access points, and response strategies, and are therefore not published.

COMMUNITY LEGAL AUTHORITY

COUNTY GOVERNANCE

The principal governing body of Jefferson County is the Jefferson County Commissioners Court, comprised of the County Judge and four county commissioners. The Commissioners Court is an administrative body whose members are elected by county residents, and which conducts county affairs.

Jefferson County is divided into four precincts with one county commissioner representing each precinct. Members of the Jefferson County Commissioners Court are identified below:

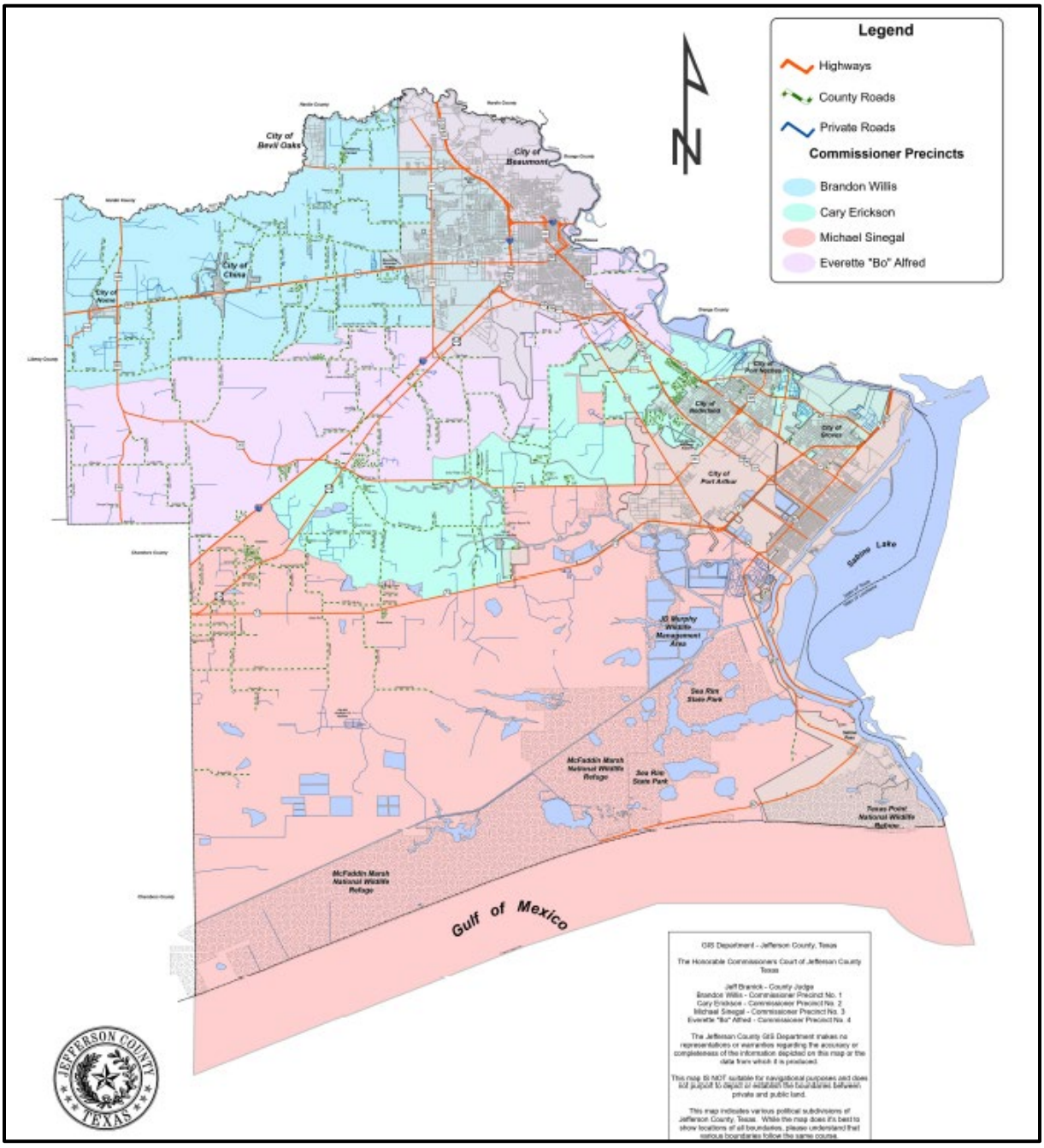
- County Judge – Jeff Branick
- Precinct 1 County Commissioner – Brandon Willis
- Precinct 2 County Commissioner – Cary Erickson
- Precinct 3 County Commissioner – Michael Shane Sinegal
- Precinct 4 County Commissioner – Everette “Bo” Alfred

COUNTY LEGAL AUTHORITY

The Texas Local Government Code significantly restricts the amount of legislative and regulatory authority that Texas counties have. Generally, the two main functions of Texas county governments are to carry out the administrative and judicial responsibilities for the State, and to carry out local government responsibilities for residents of unincorporated areas of the county. Regulatory powers within municipalities in Jefferson County, such as passing ordinances related to development and zoning, are largely held by each local municipal government.

For unincorporated areas of Jefferson County, the County does maintain and exercise limited regulatory authority that can impact wildfire risk. Under Chapter 232 of the Texas Local Government Code, the County can enforce subdivision regulations such as road widths, drainage, easements, and utility access. These regulatory measures exercised by the County can indirectly support wildfire mitigation efforts, through impacts such as ensuring roads are wide enough for emergency vehicle access.

Figure 2-9. Jefferson County Commissioner Precincts[14]



[14] Jefferson County, https://jeffersoncountytx.gov/comm_crt/maps/Comm_Precinct_Map_Nov_2025.pdf

Section 3
Fire Environment

SECTION 3: FIRE ENVIRONMENT

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE

The Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) is the area where homes and other structures meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland vegetation. This zone represents a focal point for human-environmental conflicts such as wildfires, habitat fragmentation, invasive species, and biodiversity decline.[1]

In Texas, the expanding threat of wildfires to communities is closely tied to the state's changing land use, climate, and population. As development continues to spread into natural areas and forests, more communities are being established within or adjacent to the WUI. This expansion increases the potential for wildfires to directly impact homes, businesses, and critical infrastructure. According to the Texas A&M Forest Service (TFS), more than 14,500 communities across the state are at risk from wildfire. Once primarily a rural concern, wildfires have now become a statewide threat.

Projections from the Texas Demographic Center show that this growth trend will continue. Texas surpassed a population of 30 million in 2022, and by 2050, the population is expected to exceed 54 million. Much of this growth will occur in urban centers and their suburban surroundings, pushing development further into previously undeveloped lands and expanding the WUI. In 2020, Jefferson County's population was 256,172. By 2050, the population is expected to increase to 258,399, and by 2060, it is projected to reach approximately 260,000 residents. Although this growth may be considered moderate, it still contributes to gradual development pressure and increased exposure to wildfire risk within the county's WUI areas.[2]

Approximately 62 percent of the state's population and housing units face direct or indirect exposure to wildfire. Additionally, about 95 percent of land in Texas is privately owned and managed, creating challenges for implementing coordinated mitigation efforts. As communities continue to grow into wildland areas, land use changes and improper vegetation management have led to an excess of hazardous fuels in many regions. Without proper treatment, this accumulation can significantly increase wildfire risks and the potential for damage when a wildfire occurs.[3]

The TFS Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (TxWRAP) provides data layers of the WUI for Texas counties along with historical wildfire occurrence and fire behavior data. The Functional WUI is based on a comprehensive building footprint dataset, fire intensity modeling, and a simulation of ember production and transport. The Zones used in the Functional WUI are described below.

[1] United States Forest Service.
[2] Texas Demographic Center. Texas Population Projections Program. Accessed October of 2025.
[3] Texas A&M Forest Service. Texas Wildfire Protection Plan. May of 2023.

The **Direct Exposure Zone** is burnable land cover within 75 meters of a structure. Reducing fire intensity and ember production in this zone would reduce the exposure of nearby buildings to heat and embers. Buildings in this zone also require hardening of the structure to resist ignition.

The **Indirect Exposure Zone** is non-burnable land cover within 1,500 meters of burnable land cover that is within 75 meters of a structure, meaning that embers and home-to-home spread could reach within this zone. Indirectly exposed structures would benefit from the hardening of the structure to resist ignition from embers and nearby structures, but defensible space is usually not required due to the heavily developed nature of the zone.

The **Critical Fireshed** is the unpopulated land within about 2.4 kilometers of a group of structures. Fires that originate within or spread to the Critical Fireshed have an immediate threat of reaching the nearby structures; fuel treatments that slow fire spread in this zone can reduce risk to these structures.

The **Sources of Ember Load to Buildings (SELB) Zone** is a critical area or burnable land cover that produces embers capable of reaching nearby buildings. Ember production is a function of fire type and intensity, and ember travel is a function of wind speed and direction. Fuel treatment in this zone is a priority for reducing ember load to the nearby buildings.

The **Little-to-No Exposure Zone** is non-burnable land that is within 75 meters of a structure but greater than 1,500 meters from a large contiguous block of burnable land cover. Flames, even from home-to-home spread, and embers are unlikely to reach the Little-to-No Exposure Zone. However, smoke and evacuations could still impact this area. Support should be given to those most vulnerable in the community. The need for a wildfire evacuation in this zone is unlikely.

The amount of land cover for Jefferson County is provided in Table 3-1 below. A majority of the county (65%) falls within the critical fireshed zone. In addition, the Functional WUI for Jefferson County is presented in Figures 3-1 through 3-11.

Table 3-1. Jefferson County Functional WUI

FUNCTIONAL WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE (WUI) CATEGORY		ACRES	PERCENT
	Direct Exposure	35,576	7
	Indirect Exposure	40,217	8
	Critical Fireshed	338,293	65
	Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	41,934	8
	Little to No Exposure	12,070	2
	Water	54,994	11
TOTAL		**523,084**	**100**

Figure 3-1. Jefferson County Functional WUI Map

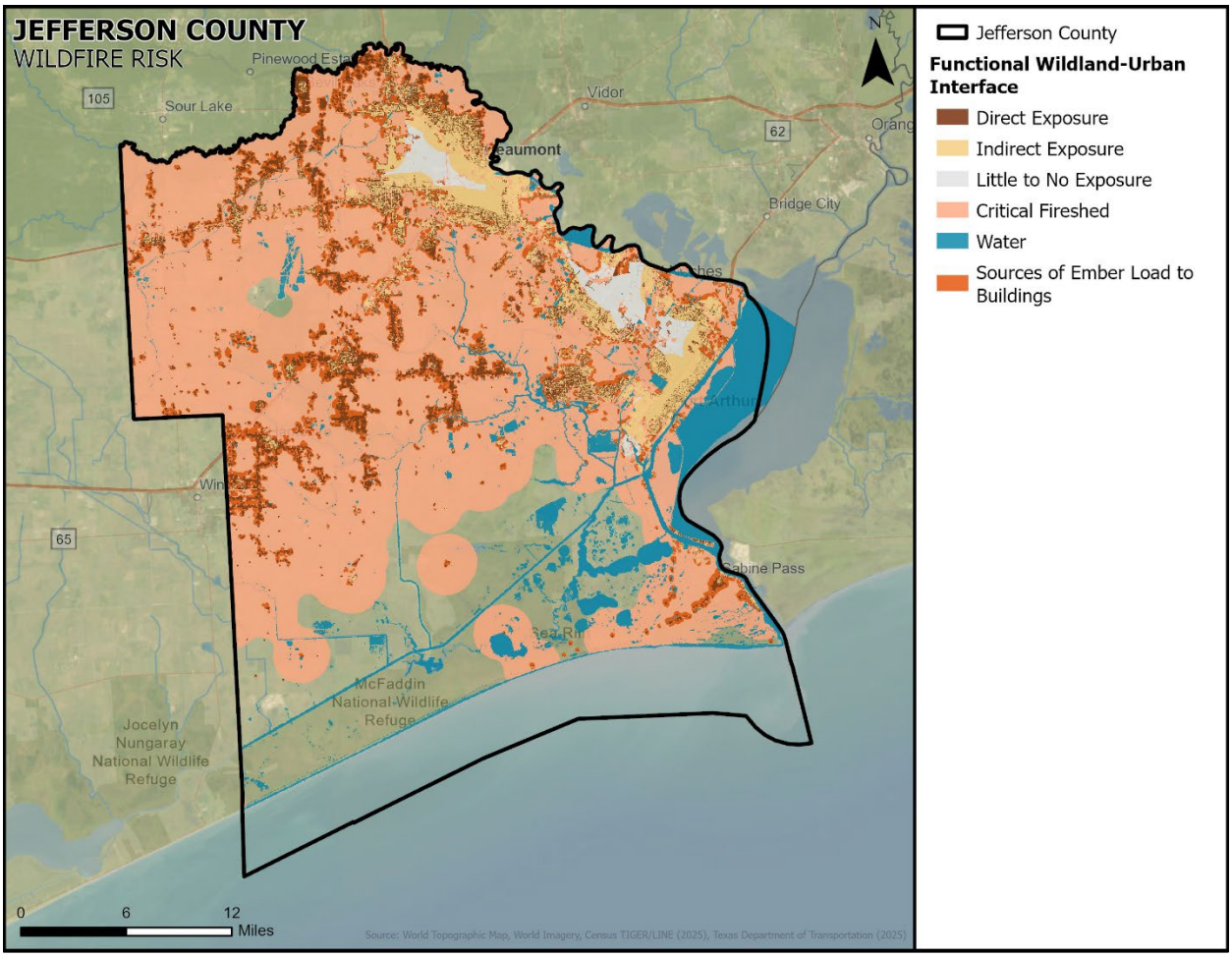


Figure 3-2. Functional WUI Map for ESD 1

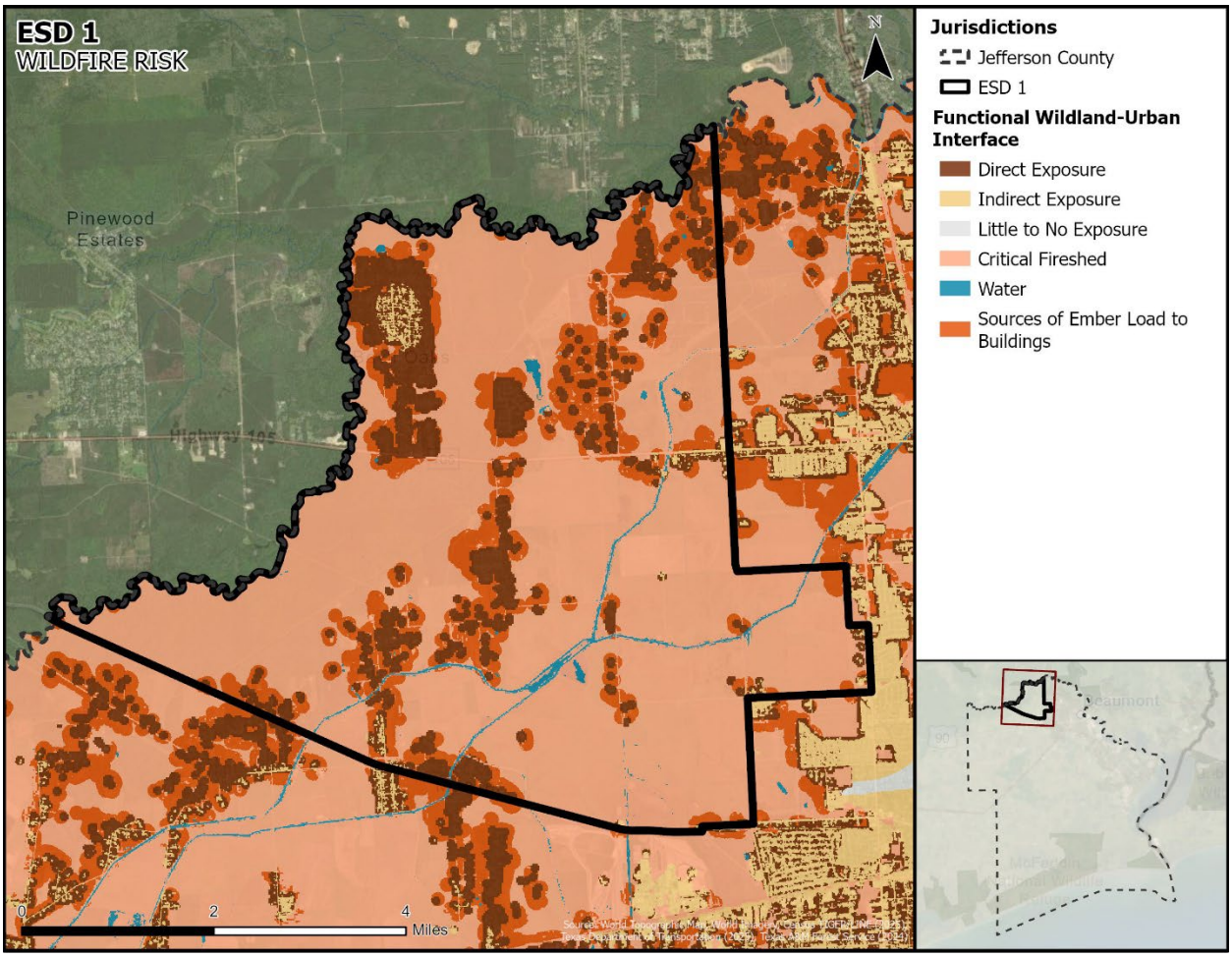


Figure 3-3. Functional WUI Map for ESD 3

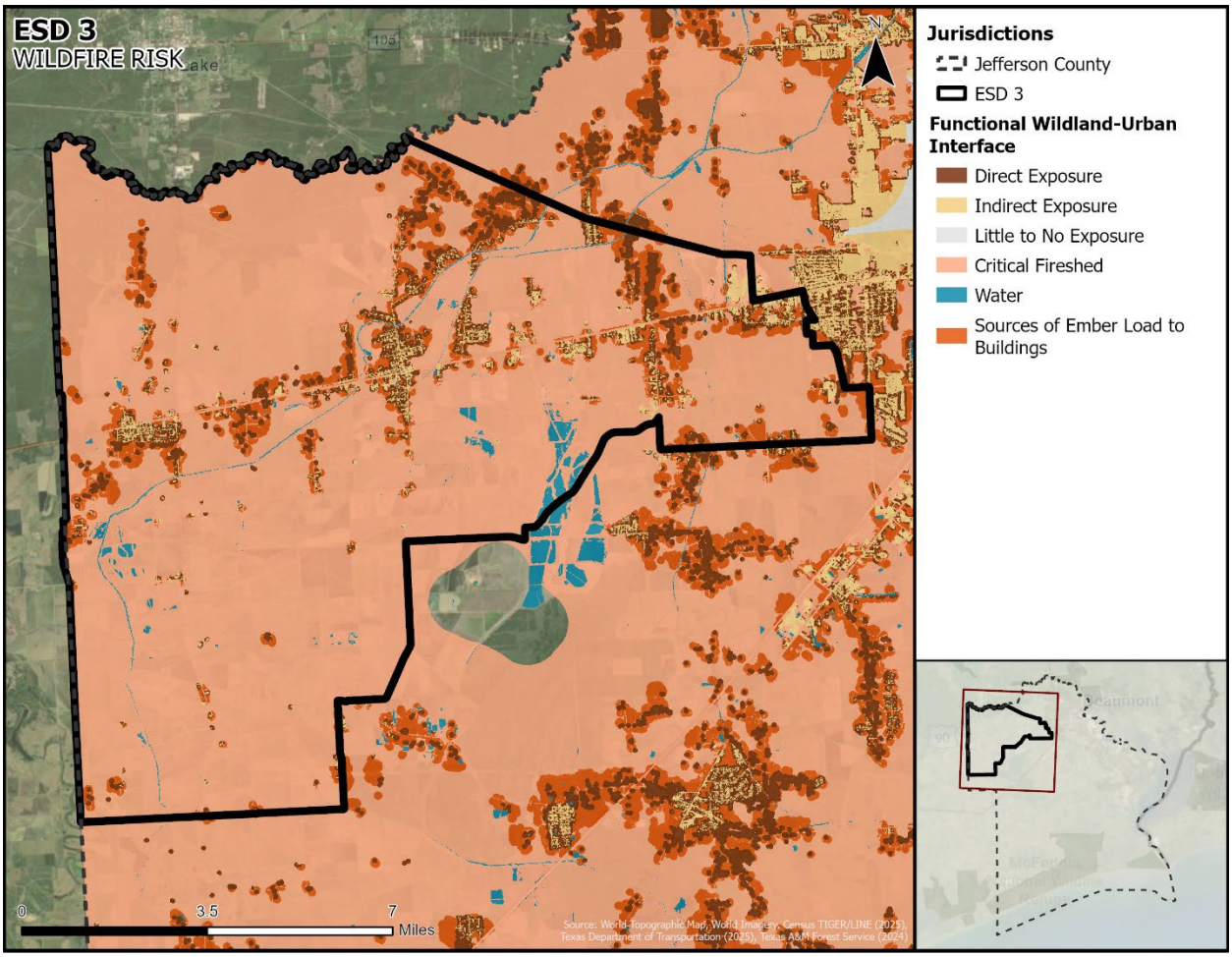


Figure 3-4. Functional WUI Map for ESD 4

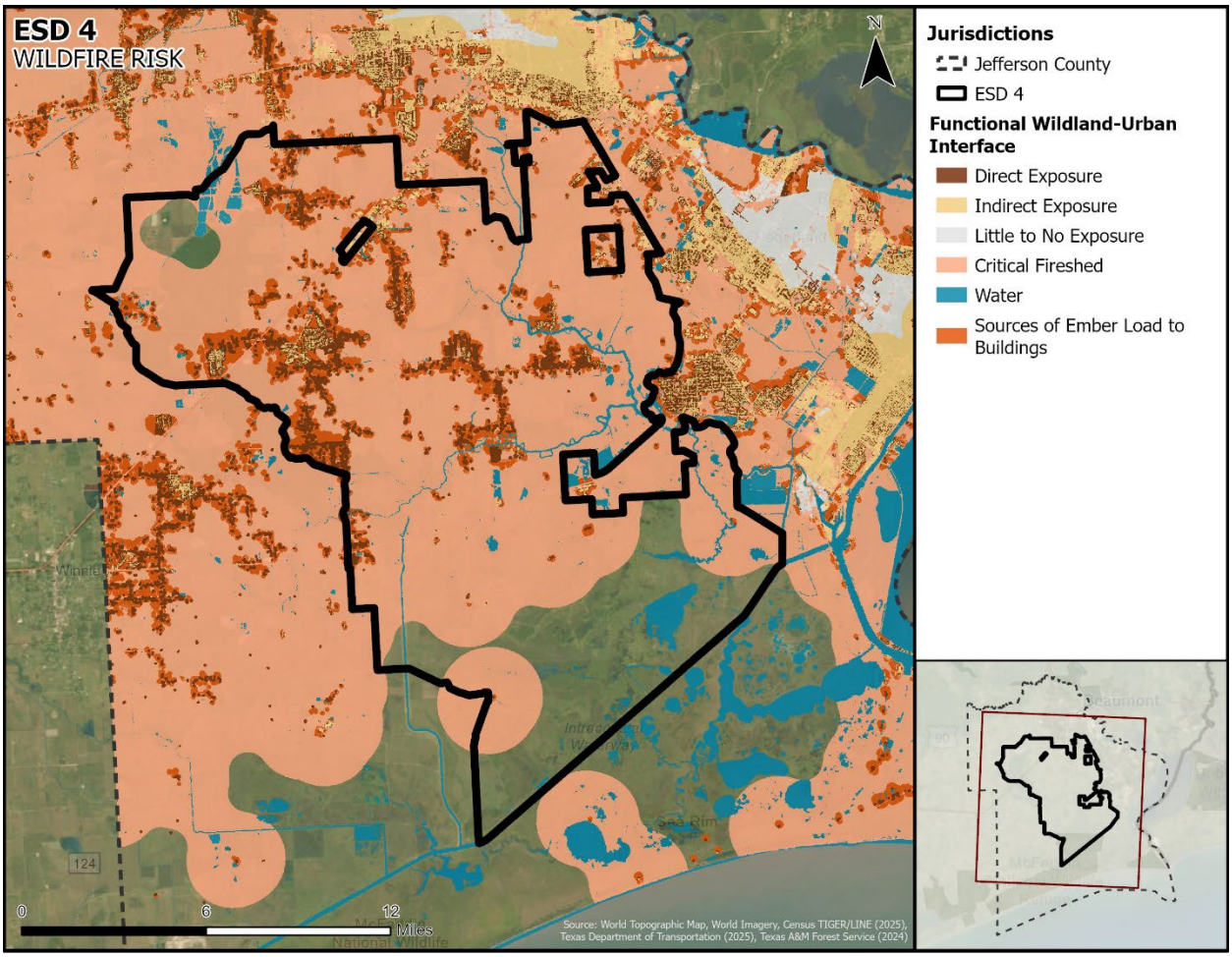


Figure 3-5. Functional WUI Map for ESD 5

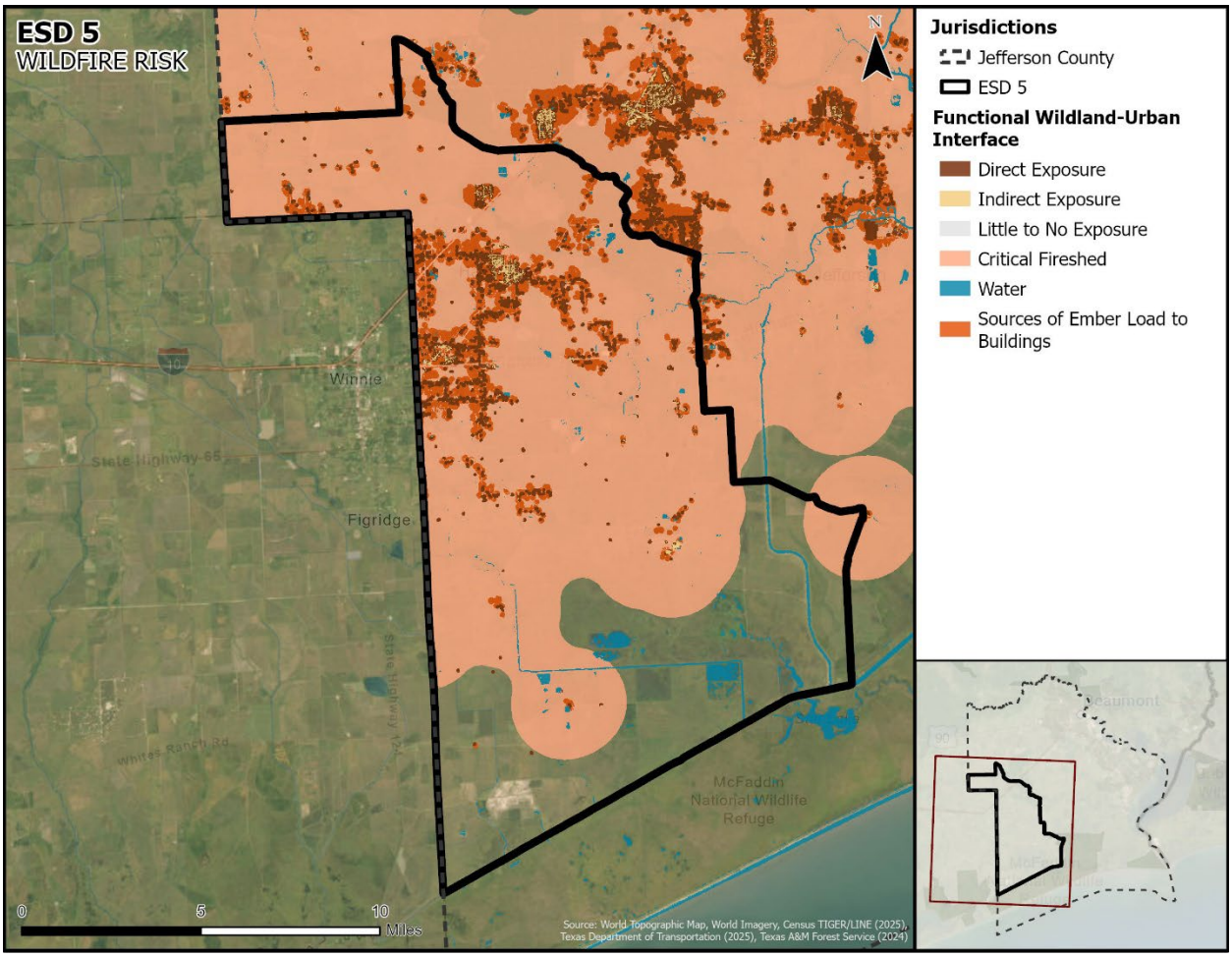


Figure 3-6. Functional WUI Map for Water District 10 VFD

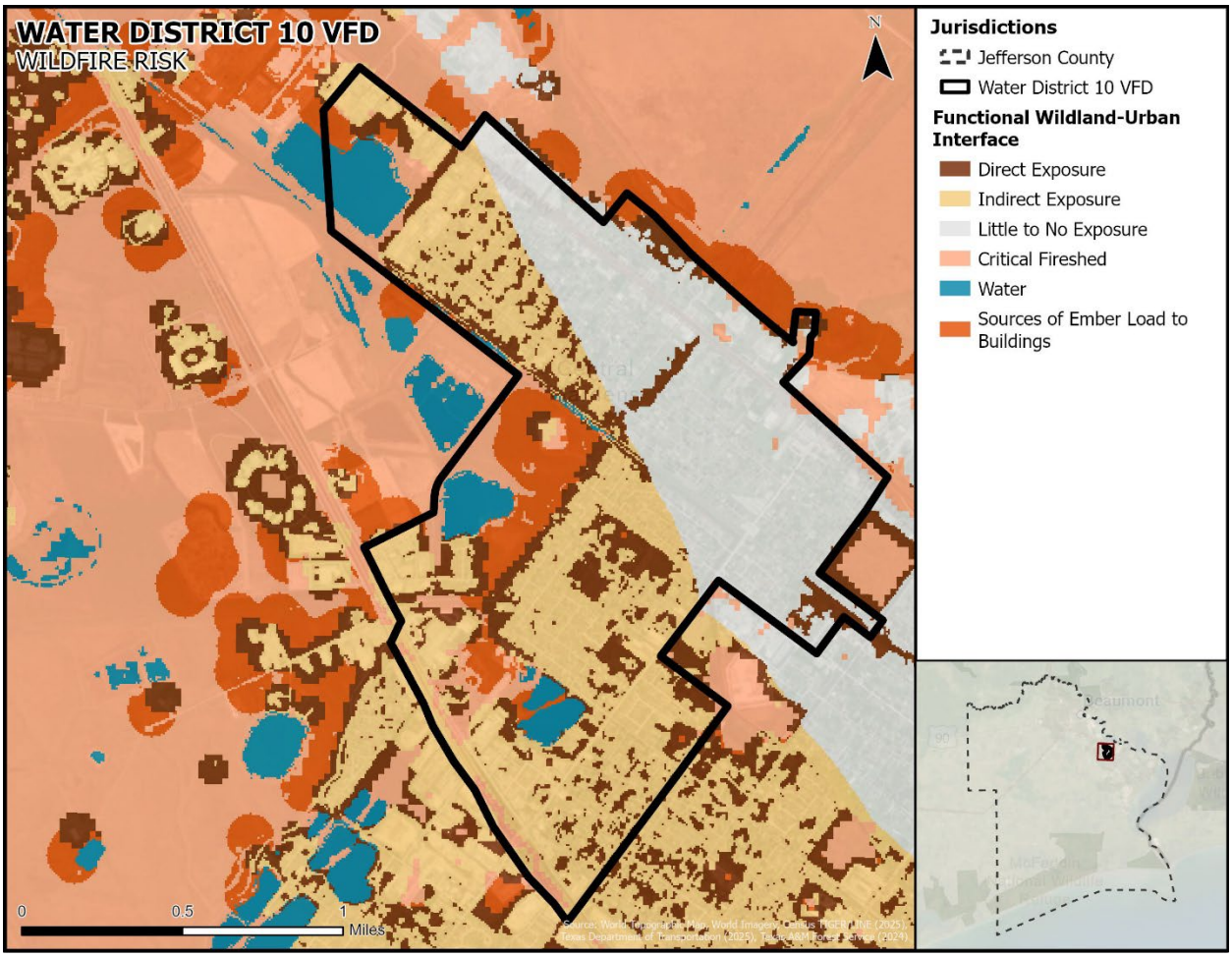


Figure 3-7. Functional WUI Map for City of Beaumont Fire Department

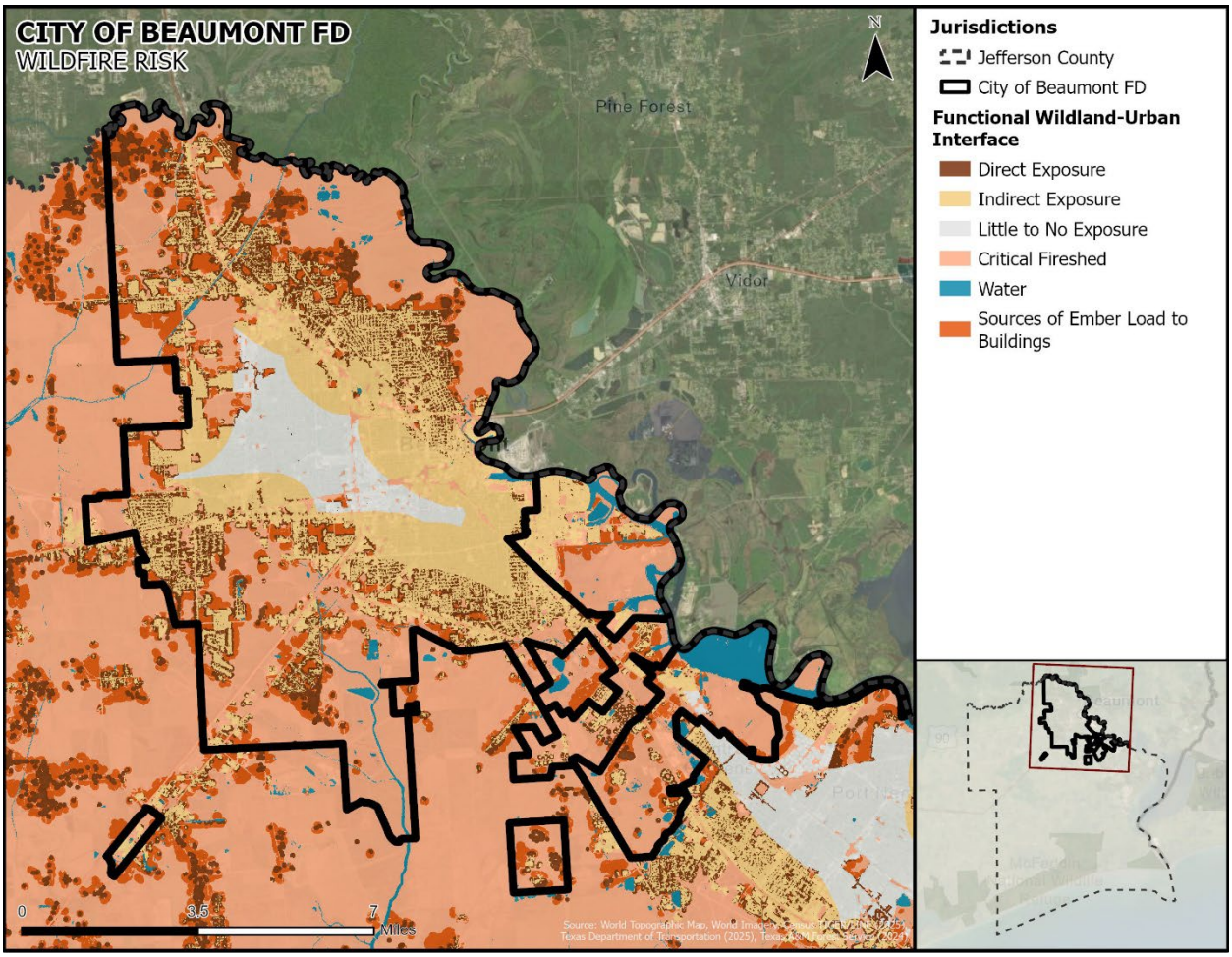


Figure 3-8. Functional WUI Map for City of Groves Fire Department

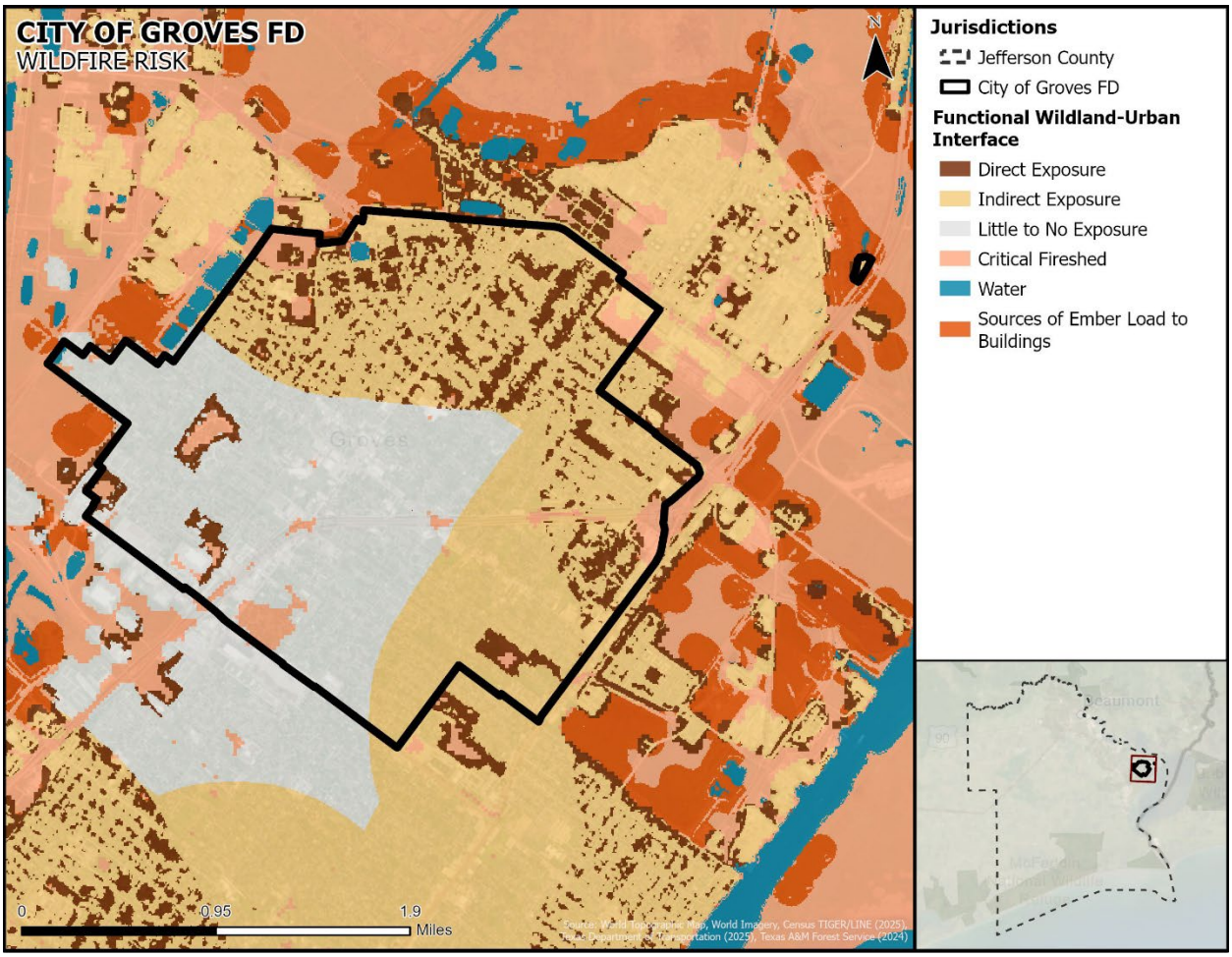


Figure 3-9. Functional WUI Map for City of Nederland Fire Department

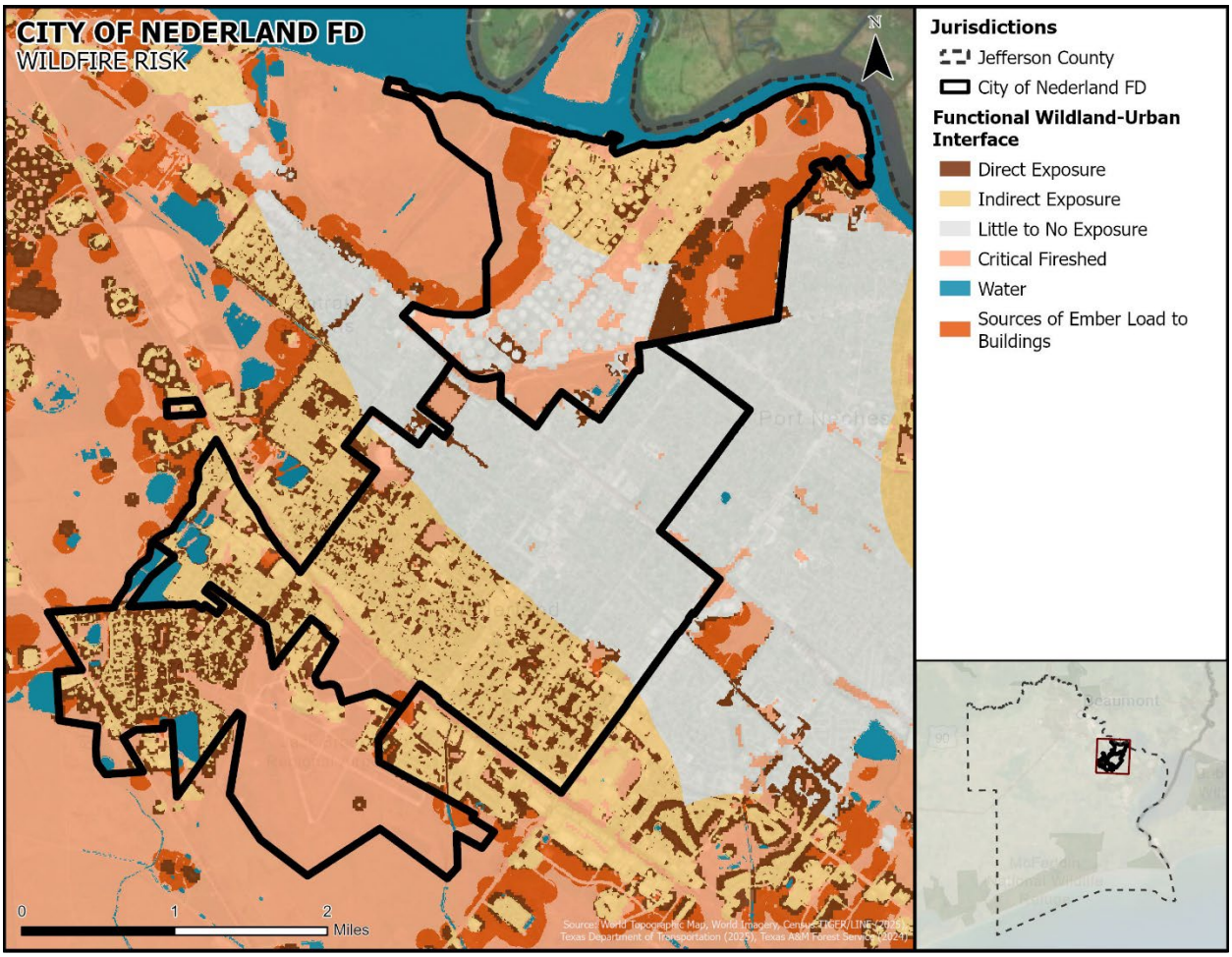


Figure 3-10. Functional WUI Map for City of Port Arthur Fire Department

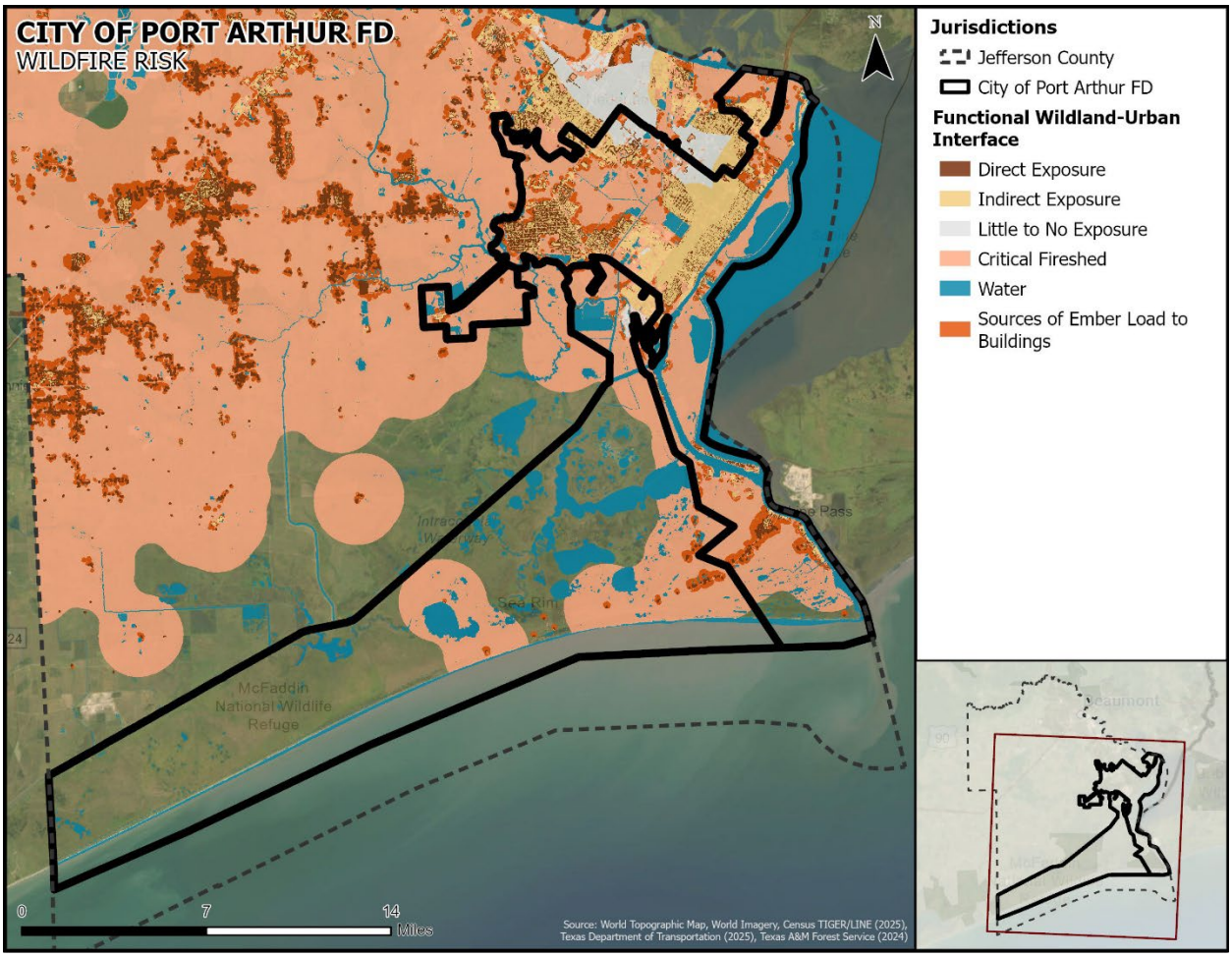
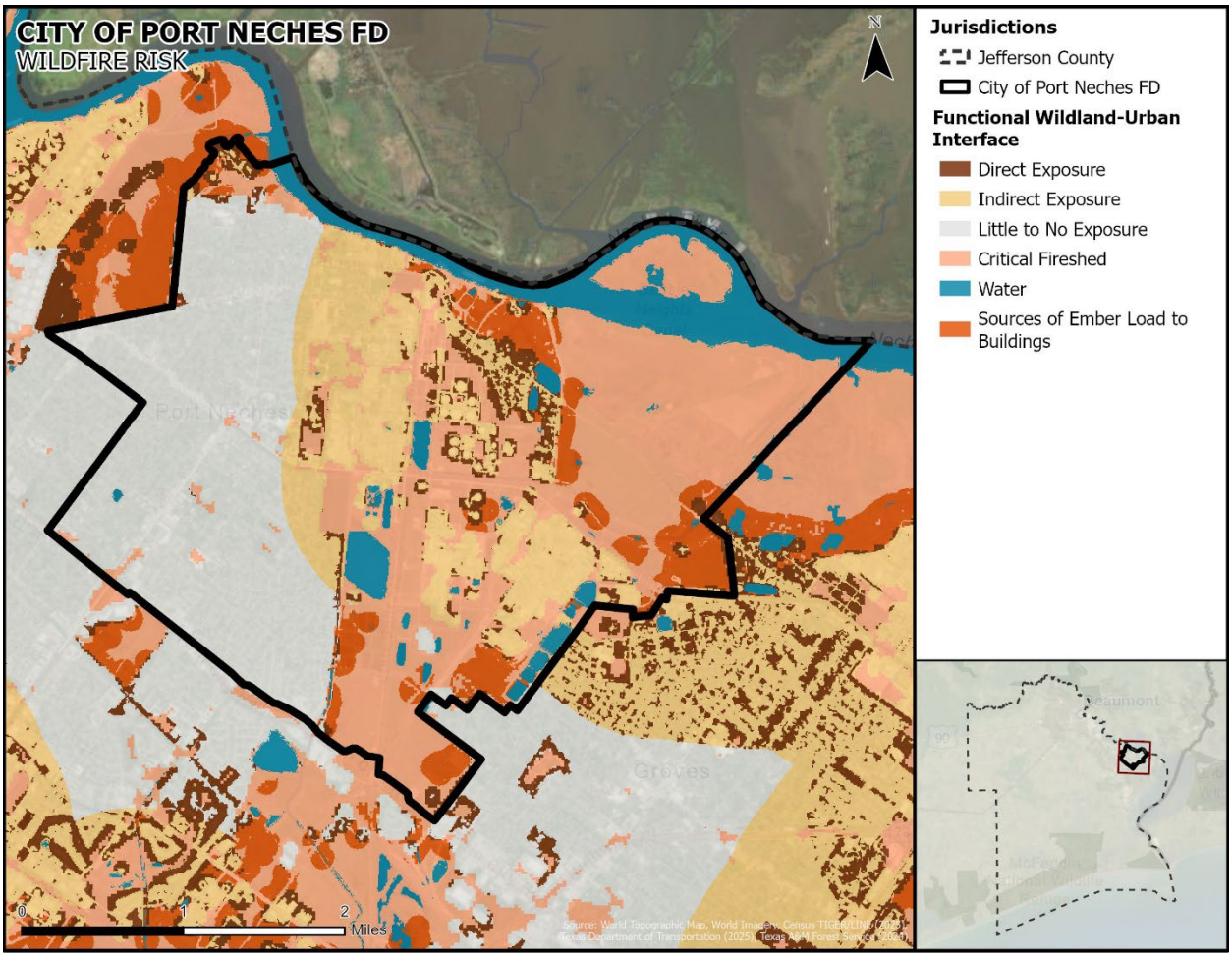


Figure 3-11. Functional WUI Map for City of Port Neches Fire Department



FIRE OCCURRENCE

Wildfire occurrence history provides valuable insight into fire frequency, behavior, ignition sources, and the areas most vulnerable to wildfire impacts. This information supports mitigation strategies by identifying when and where fires are most likely to occur, what conditions contribute to ignition, and how previous burn areas may influence future fire behavior. Fire history data can also inform public education and prevention campaigns aimed at specific wildfire causes. Most wildfires in Jefferson County are caused by debris burning.

While Jefferson County is continually at some risk for wildfires, that risk is elevated during two periods each year: the winter wildfire season (January through April) and the summer wildfire season (August through October). Historically, most wildfires in Jefferson County are reported during the month of October, closely followed by the months of January and February.

The wildfire occurrence data used in this Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is derived from the TFS Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (TxWRAP). Statistics are categorized by primary response agency. State data includes all state-reported wildfires compiled in the Texas A&M Forest Service (TFS) fire occurrence database. Local data includes fires voluntarily reported by both paid and volunteer fire departments through the TFS online reporting system, which began collecting data in 2005.

Most events (82%) are reported at the local level. Because detailed local wildfire reporting began in 2005, this analysis reflects a 20-year record based on available data. During this period, 258 wildfires were recorded in Jefferson County, burning approximately 15,290 acres. Tables 3-2 and 3-3 provide a summary of annual wildfire occurrence and acreage burned within county boundaries as reported by the TFS. Table 3-4 presents the cause of wildfires reported by each agency.

A list of notable historical wildfires within Jefferson County include:

- **Fire in Sabine Pass (2003):** Lightning ignited a wildfire in the marshlands of Jefferson County in the Sabine Pass area, burning approximately 5,700 acres. The fires spread rapidly through the dry vegetation but remained primarily within undeveloped marsh areas. No injuries or property damage were reported.

- **McFaddin National Wildfire Refuge Fire (2011):** A wildfire started near the McFaddin National Wildlife Refuge and burned almost 3,100 acres. The summer of 2011 was characterized by extreme fire weather conditions, contributing to one of the most active wildfire seasons on record.

- **Texas Point National Wildlife Refuge Fire (2022):** A wildfire burned roughly 2,957 acres at Jefferson County's Texas Point National Wildlife Refuge. Drought conditions and critically dry fuels contributed to elevated fire danger across many regions of the state in the summer of 2022.

- **H&H Complex Fire (2023):** Two separate wildfires, the H&H North and H&H South fires, occurred approximately 11 miles southwest of Port Arthur and were caused by debris and open burning. The H&H North Fire burned 9,623 acres and the H&H South Fire burned 959 acres, for a combined total of 10,582 acres.

Table 3-2. Historical Wildfire Events by Year

YEAR	STATE EVENTS	LOCAL EVENTS	TOTAL EVENTS
2005	0	3	3
2006	0	3	3
2007	0	0	0
2008	23	7	30
2009	47	7	54
2010	44	9	53
2011	48	7	55
2012	10	2	12
2013	8	1	9
2014	3	0	3
2015	5	0	5
2016	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0
2022	0	1	1
2023	1	6	7
2024	23	0	23
TOTALS	**212**	**46**	**258**

Table 3-3. Acreage of Suppressed Wildfire by Year

YEAR	STATE ACRES	LOCAL ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
2005	0	157	157
2006	0	235	235
2007	0	0	0

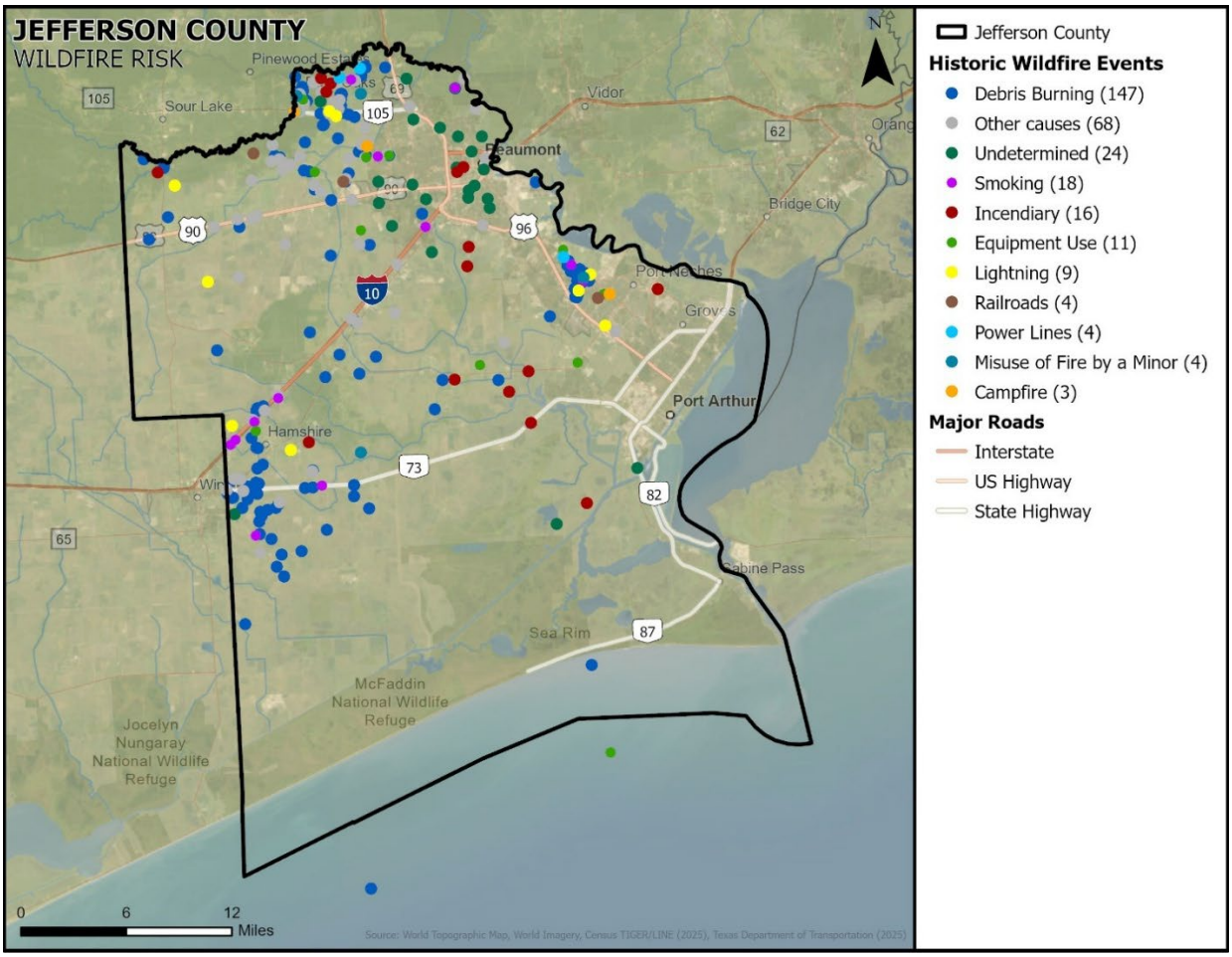
YEAR	STATE ACRES	LOCAL ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
2008	496	433	929
2009	652	114	766
2010	153	196	349
2011	558	740	1,298
2012	178	153	331
2013	3	136	139
2014	2	0	2
2015	1	0	1
2016	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0
2022	0	35	35
2023	0	11,043	11,043
2024	5	0	5
TOTALS	**2,048**	**13,242**	**15,290**

Table 3-4. Cause of Wildfire Events

CAUSE	STATE EVENTS	LOCAL EVENTS	TOTAL EVENTS
Campfire	0	3	3
Debris Burning	22	91	113
Equipment Use	2	7	9
Firearms and Explosive Use	0	0	0
Fireworks	0	0	0
Incendiary	7	7	14
Lightning	3	4	7

CAUSE	STATE EVENTS	LOCAL EVENTS	TOTAL EVENTS
Misuse of Fire by a Minor	3	0	3
Natural	0	0	0
Other Causes	3	62	65
Power Lines	1	3	4
Railroads	1	2	3
Recreation and Ceremony	0	0	0
Smoking	1	12	13
Structure	0	0	0
Undetermined	3	21	24
TOTALS	**46**	**212**	**258**

Figure 3-12. Map of Wildfire Occurrence



TxWRAP local reporting is voluntary, which may result in underrepresentation of smaller incidents. To supplement the TxWRAP dataset, wildfire incident records from the National Fire Incident Center (NFIC) were reviewed to validate reported ignition causes and wildfire trends. NFIC data captures incidents reported through national fire reporting systems and may include events not documented in the TFS voluntary local reporting system. While TxWRAP remains the primary dataset for this CWPP, NFIC data was used to supplement overall fire frequency patterns and fire history insight.

The NFIC dataset highlights several years of elevated wildfire activity, most notably during 2022 and 2023, when both the number of wildfire events and total acreage burned increased substantially. These years correspond with documented drought conditions, critically dry fuels, and extreme fire weather that contributed to severe wildfire seasons across the region. Additionally, NFIC includes wildfire occurrence data for 2025, which is currently unavailable in TxWRAP, providing a recent representation of wildfire activity trends. This data is presented in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5. NFIC Historic Wildfire Events for Jefferson County[4]

YEAR	NUMBER OF EVENTS	ACRES BURNED
2003	1	21
2011	2	4,975
2012	8	21,699
2013	9	8,403
2014	5	10,666
2015	9	24,991
2016	2	4,022
2017	4	4,102
2018	1	3,464
2019	1	1,181
2020	10	6,385
2021	11	10,438
2022	21	15,150
2023	30	30,655
2024	2	610

[4] No events were reported between 2003 and 2011 to the NFIC.

YEAR	NUMBER OF EVENTS	ACRES BURNED
2025	9	3,229
TOTALS	**125**	**149,991**

CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS

The changing climate in Texas is contributing to warmer temperatures and more frequent, intense droughts, which directly increases both the likelihood and severity of wildfires across the state. Climate projections indicate that by 2100, soils and vegetation will become drier, expanding the areas susceptible to wildfires. Historically, Texas has experienced its most severe fire seasons during periods marked by heavy rainfall followed by drought and extreme heat, such as the widespread wildfires that occurred after the 2011 summer drought.

Climate models consistently show that wildfire risk in Texas is expected to rise through the end of the century. As extreme heat temperatures increase, both extreme rainfall events and prolonged droughts are projected to become more common, effectively lengthening the state's wildfire season. However, short-term wildfire patterns remain difficult to predict because multiple interacting factors, like wind speed, humidity, soil dryness, and vegetation conditions, contribute to fire ignition and spread.

By 2036, based on expected changes in temperature and precipitation alone, statewide wildfire risk is projected to be considerably higher, particularly in East Texas. While future wind trends remain uncertain, studies differ on whether Texas will experience a decrease or an increase in average wind speeds. Some studies indicate a decline in windspeeds across the Southern Great Plains while others point to a statewide increase in wind speeds.

At the local level, wildfire risk is strongly influenced by the amount of dry vegetation, which depends on temperature, rainfall, drought conditions, land use and management practices, especially in agricultural and grazing areas. The western and Panhandle regions are expected to see a gradual rise in wildfire risk as vegetation continues to dry out, while East Texas is likely to face a faster expansion of wildfire prone areas as droughts and temperatures intensify.[5]

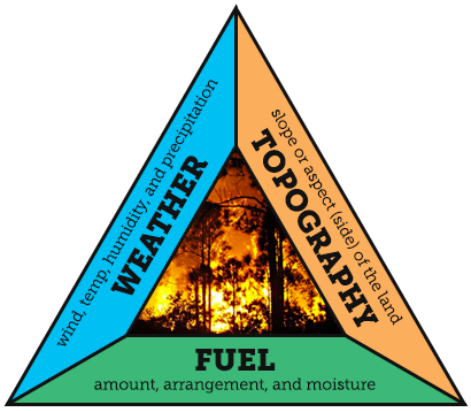
Recent wildfire activity reflects these projected trends. Between 2017 and 2021, 40,466 wildfires burned 1,882,591 acres across Texas. On average during this 5-year period, state and local firefighters responded to 8,093 wildfires and 376,518 acres burned each year. Wildfire occurrence and acreage was well above normal during 2022 and that season ultimately became one of the most active and destructive wildfire years in over a decade.[6]

FIRE BEHAVIOR

A clear understanding of wildfire behavior is essential for assessing risk, prioritizing actions, and selecting effective mitigation strategies. There are three main types of wildfires: ground fires, surface fires, and crown fires. Ground fires occur beneath the ground in decayed roots and organic material and may remain unnoticed for long periods because they move slowly and

[5] Texas State University. Wildfires. https://www.meadowscenter.txst.edu/climate/climatedashboard/wildfires.html.
[6] Texas A&M Forest Service. Texas Wildfire Protection Plan. May of 2023.

generate little to no smoke. Surface fires burn fuels at or near ground level, including needles, shrubs, and small trees, primarily through flaming combustion. These fires may escalate to canopy scorching or crown consumption. Crown fires burn tree canopies and are usually ignited by surface fires. They can be passive, involving isolated tree ignitions, or active, spreading rapidly through connected canopies.



Wildfire behavior is primarily driven by three environmental factors: topography, fuels, and weather conditions. These factors determine how a wildfire spreads and how intense it becomes.

Topography significantly impacts how wildfires move and spread. In general, fires advance more slowly across flat terrain, especially in the absence of strong winds. However, certain land formations, like saddles, canyons, and chimneys, can create localized wind patterns that funnel air that accelerate fire spread.

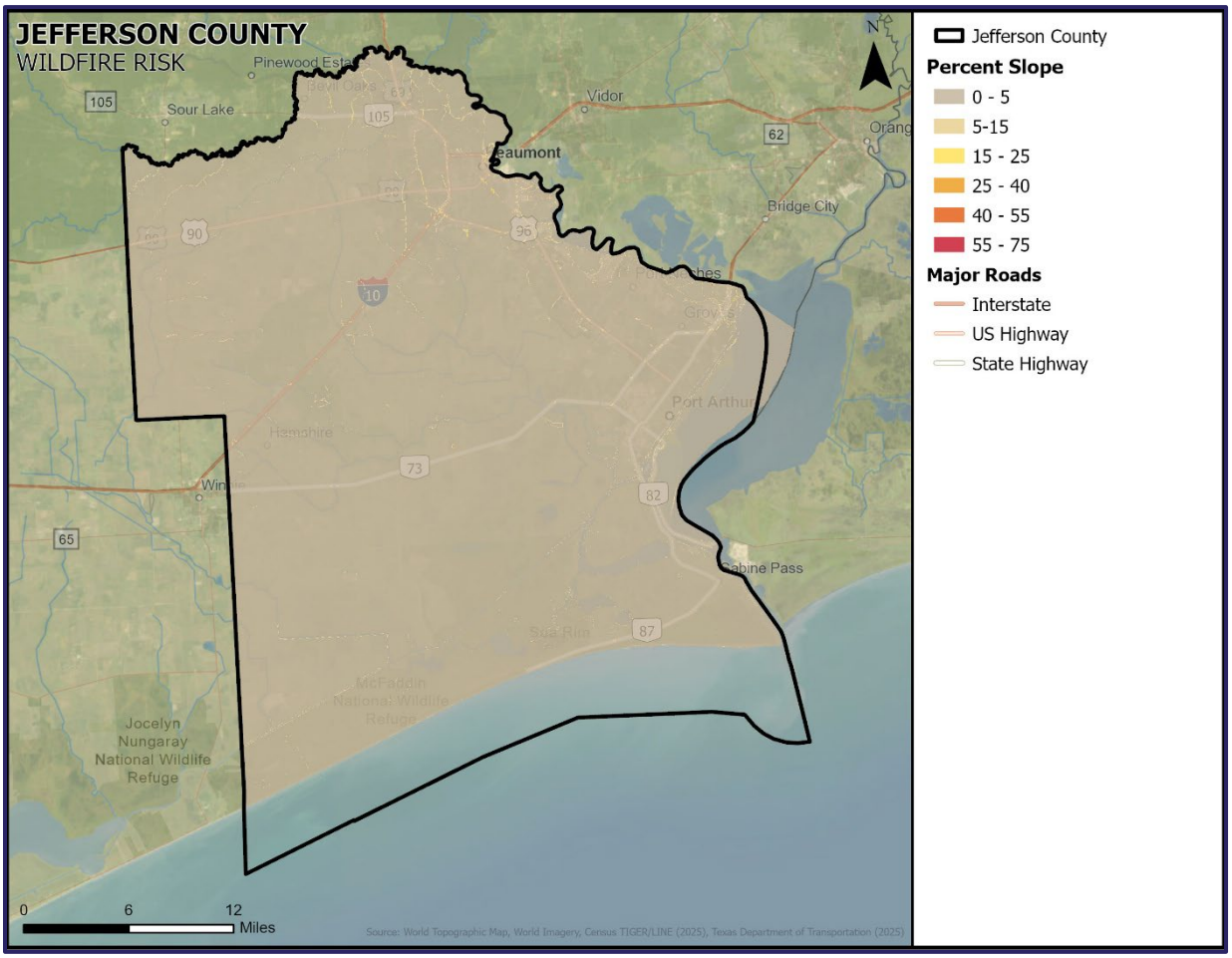
Jefferson County covers approximately 879 square miles and features a mix of grasslands, forests, and coastal marshes. The terrain is predominantly low and flat, with elevations ranging from sea level to around fifty feet. The southern portion of the county consists mainly of marshy salt grass areas suitable for cattle grazing, while the central section is coastal prairie used for both grazing and rice cultivation. The northern part is more heavily wooded, containing stands of hardwoods and southern yellow pine.[7]

Table 3-6. Jefferson County Topography Percent Slope

PERCENT SLOPE CATEGORY		ACRES	PERCENT
	0 - 5	630,182	99
	5 - 15	5,162	1
	15 - 25	305	0
	25 - 40	20	0
	40 - 55	2	0
	55 - 75	1	0
	> 75	0	0
TOTAL		**635,672**	**100**

[7] The Texas Almanac. Jefferson County. https://www.texasalmanac.com/places/jefferson-county.

Figure 3-13. Jefferson County Topography and Percent Slope



Soils vary across the county, with beach sands and marine sediments along the coast, and loamy surfaces over clayey subsoils inland. The northern boundary includes light-colored loams underlain by reddish clay and calcium-rich layers, while other areas feature darker loamy or clayey soils. Geologically, Jefferson County is notable for the Beaumont Clay formation and for containing the Spindletop and Big Hill salt domes, which hold significant sulfur and petroleum deposits. [8]

While all types of vegetation are capable of burning, certain plants are naturally more flammable than others. Hazardous fuels refer to live or dead plant materials that can easily catch fire, spread flames to nearby vegetation or structures, and contribute to intense or rapidly spreading wildfires. In Jefferson County, common vegetation types include pine, white oak, red oak, pin oak, ash, beech, magnolia, gum, cypress, bunchgrasses, marsh millet, seashore saltgrass, and cordgrasses. The mix of forested areas, grasslands, and marsh vegetation provides a variety of potential fuel sources across the landscape. Specific surface fuel types for Jefferson County are provided by the TFS TxWRAP and are provided in Table 3-7 and Figures 3-14 through 3-24 below.

[8] The Texas Almanac. Jefferson County. https://www.texasalmanac.com/places/jefferson-county.

Table 3-7. Jefferson County Surface Fuels

SURFACE FUEL		DESCRIPTION	ACRES	PERCENT
Non-burnable Fuel Type Models (Insufficient wildland fuel to carry a wildland fire under any condition)				
	NB1	Urban or suburban development; insufficient wildland fuel to carry wildland fire. Includes roads.	74,438	12
	NB3	Agricultural field, maintained in nonburnable condition.	61,588	10
	NB8	Open water	54,994	9
	NB9	Bare ground	2,282	0
Grass Fuels Type Models (Nearly pure grass and/or forb type)				
	GR1	Grass is short, patchy, and possibly heavily grazed. Spread rate moderate; flame length low.	191,894	30
	GR2	Moderately coarse continuous grass, average depth about 1 foot. Spread rate high; flame length moderate.	8,273	1
	GR3	Very coarse grass, average depth about 2 feet. Spread rate high; flame length moderate.	20,513	3
	GR5	Dense, coarse grass, average depth about 1 to 2 feet. Spread rate very high; flame length high.	121,255	19
Grass-Shrub Fuels Type Models (Mixture of grass and shrub, up to 50 percent shrub coverage)				
	GS1	Shrubs are about 1 foot high, low grass load. Spread rate moderate; flame length low.	0	0
	GS2	Shrubs are 1 to 3 feet high, moderate grass load. Spread rate high; flame length moderate.	10,155	2
	GS3	Moderate grass/shrub load, average grass/shrub depth less than 2 feet. Spread rate high; flame length moderate.	6,778	1
	GS4	Heavy grass/shrub load, depth greater than 2 feet. Spread rate high; flame length very high.	0	0
Shrub Fuel Type Models (Shrubs cover at least 50 percent of the site, grass sparse to nonexistent)				
	SH4	Low to moderate shrub and litter load, possibly with pine overstory, fuel bed depth about 3 feet. Spread rate high; flame length moderate.	0	0

SURFACE FUEL		DESCRIPTION	ACRES	PERCENT
	SH6	Dense shrubs, little or no herb fuel, depth about 2 feet. Spread rate high; flame length high.	2,332	0
Timber-Understory Fuel Type Models (Grass or shrubs mixed with litter from forest canopy)				
	TU1	Fuelbed is low load of grass and/or shrub with litter. Spread rate low; flame length low.	5,773	1
	TU2	Fuelbed is moderate litter load with shrub component. Spread rate moderate; flame length low.	2,421	0
	TU3	Fuelbed is moderate litter load with grass and shrub components. Spread rate high; flame length moderate.	9,263	1
Timber Litter Fuel Type Models (Dead and down woody fuel litter beneath a forest canopy)				
	TL1	Light to moderate load, fuels 1 to 2 inches deep. Spread rate very low; flame length very low.	13,095	2
	TL2	Low load, compact. Spread rate very low; flame length very low.	32,864	5
	TL3	Moderate load conifer litter. Spread rate very low; flame length low.	39	0
	TL6	Moderate load, less compact. Spread rate moderate; flame length low.	8,938	1
	TL8	Moderate load and compactness may include small amount of herbaceous load. Spread rate moderate; flame length low.	8,475	1
Custom Fuel Type Models				
	9PPL	Long-needle (pine litter, plantations) with a high load.	304	0
TOTAL			**635,672**	**100**

Figure 3-14. Jefferson County Surface Fuels

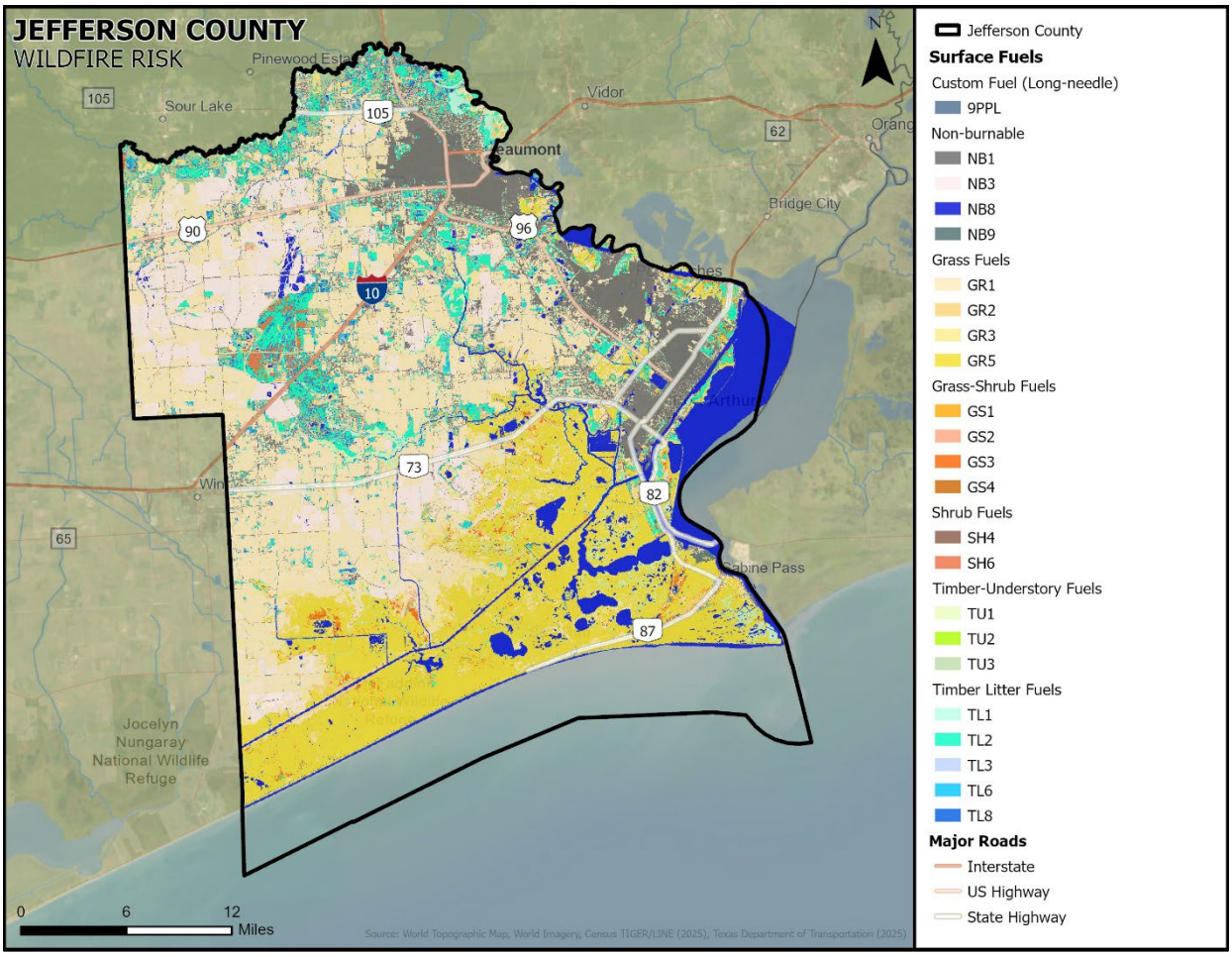


Figure 3-15. Surface Fuels for ESD 1

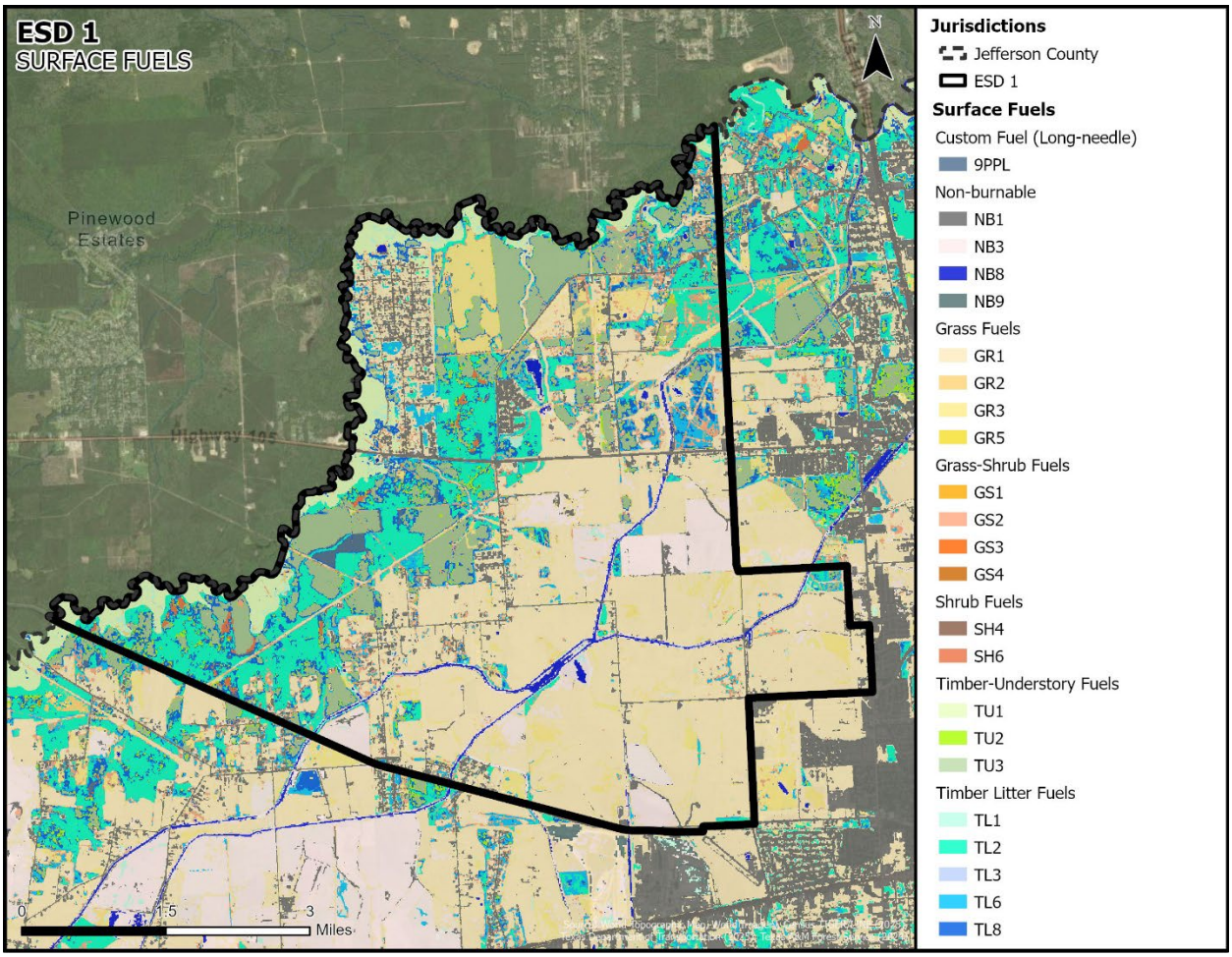


Figure 3-16. Surface Fuels for ESD 3

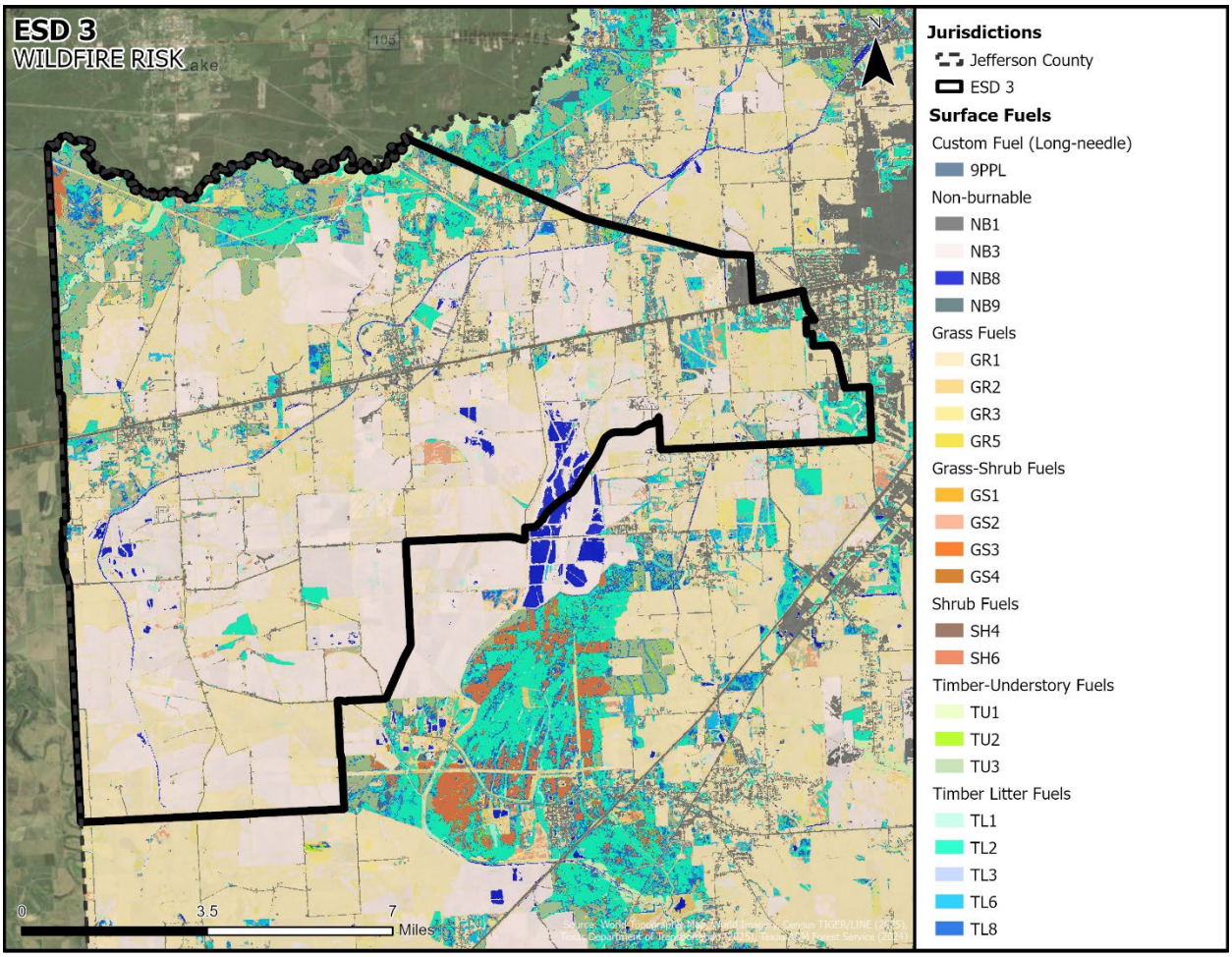


Figure 3-17. Surface Fuels for ESD 4

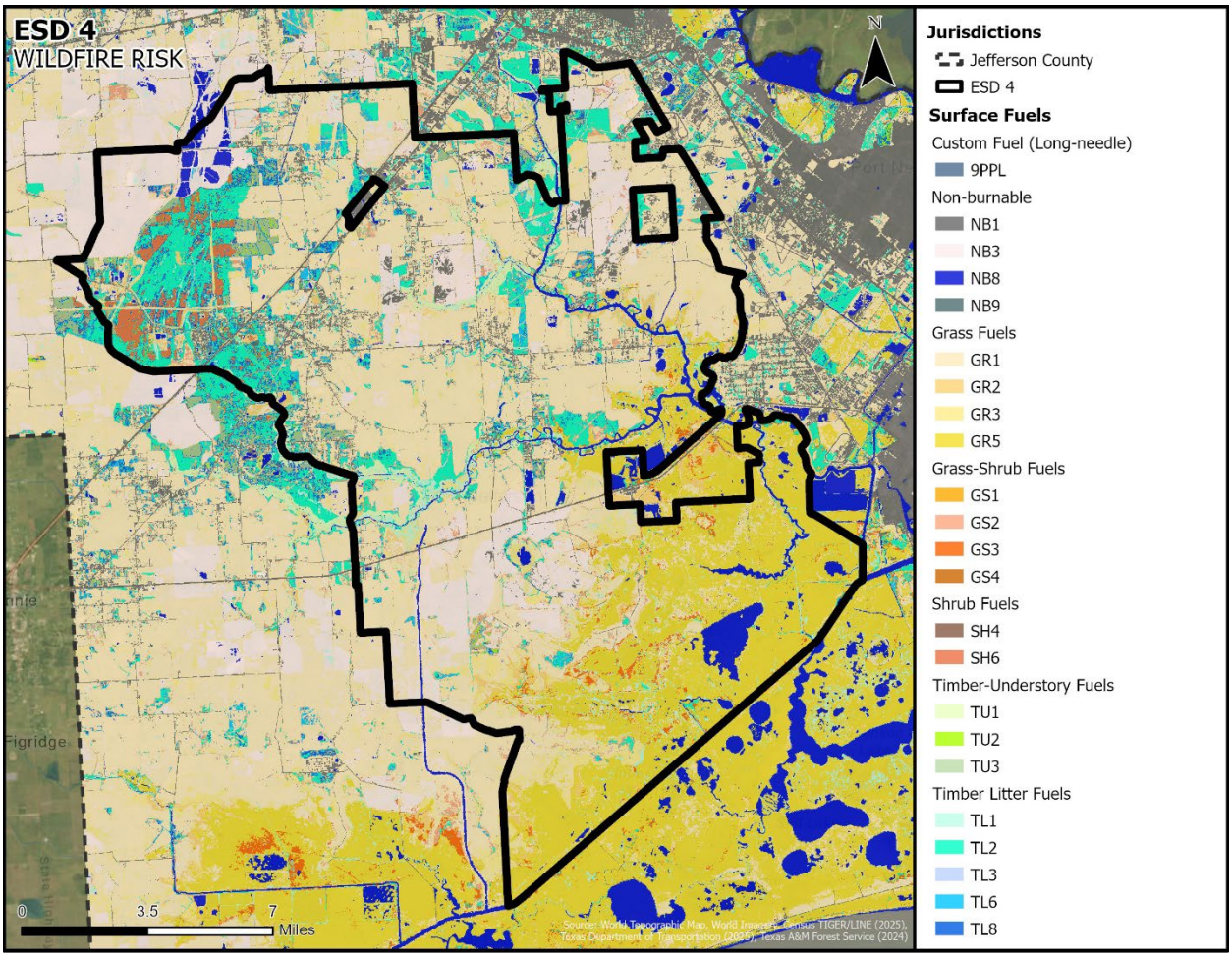


Figure 3-18. Surface Fuels for ESD 5

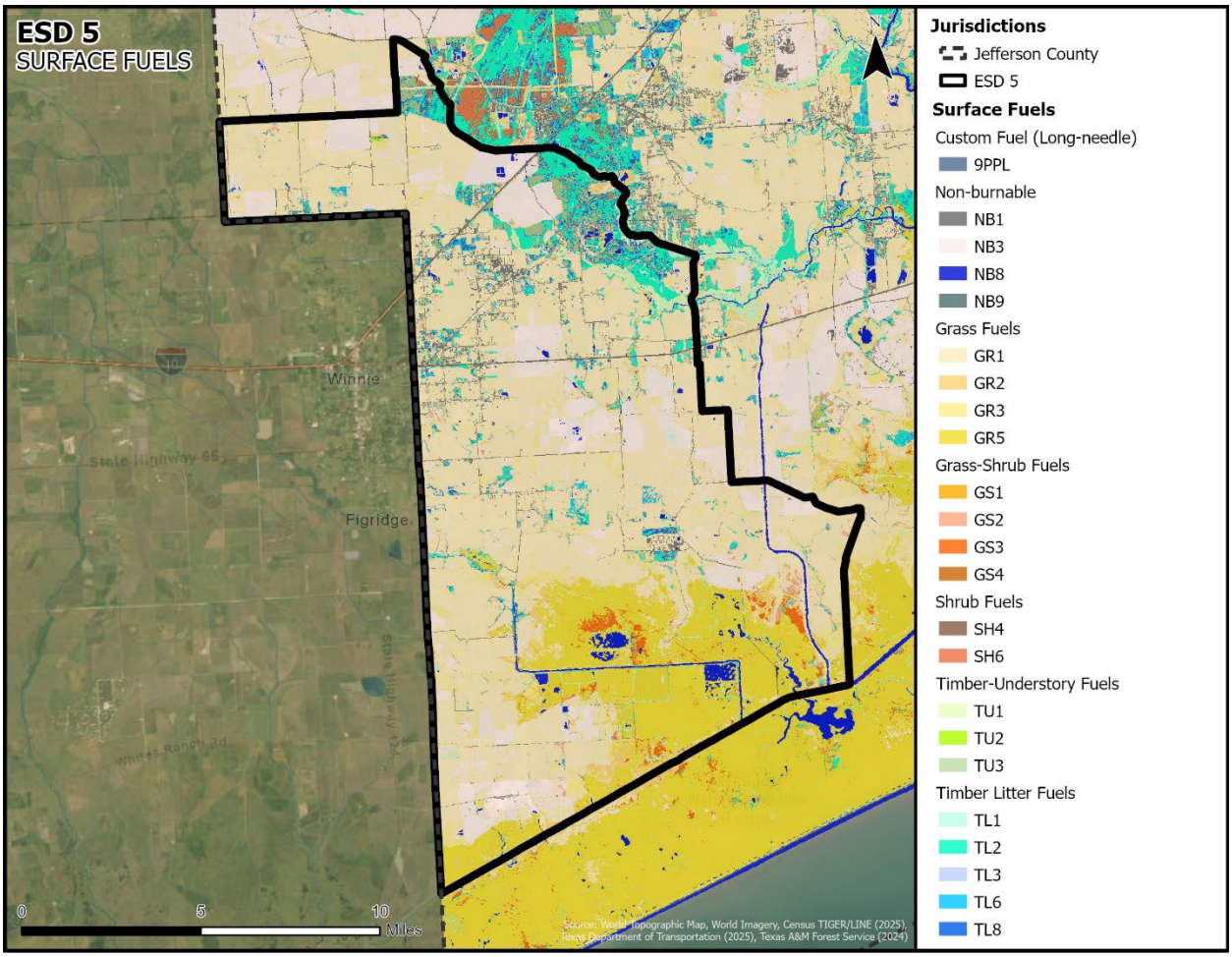


Figure 3-19. Surface Fuels for Water District 10 VFD

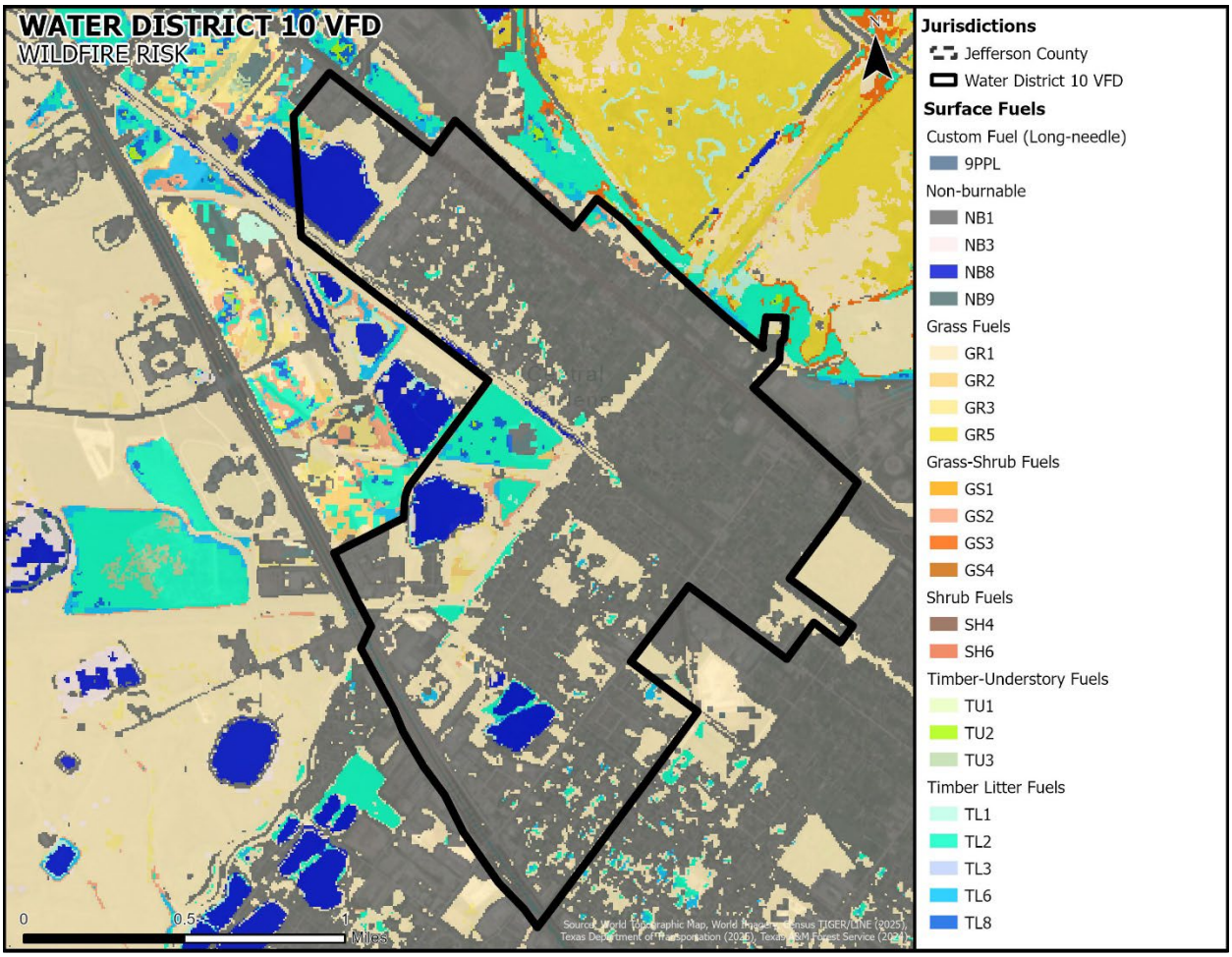


Figure 3-20. Surface Fuels for City of Beaumont Fire Department

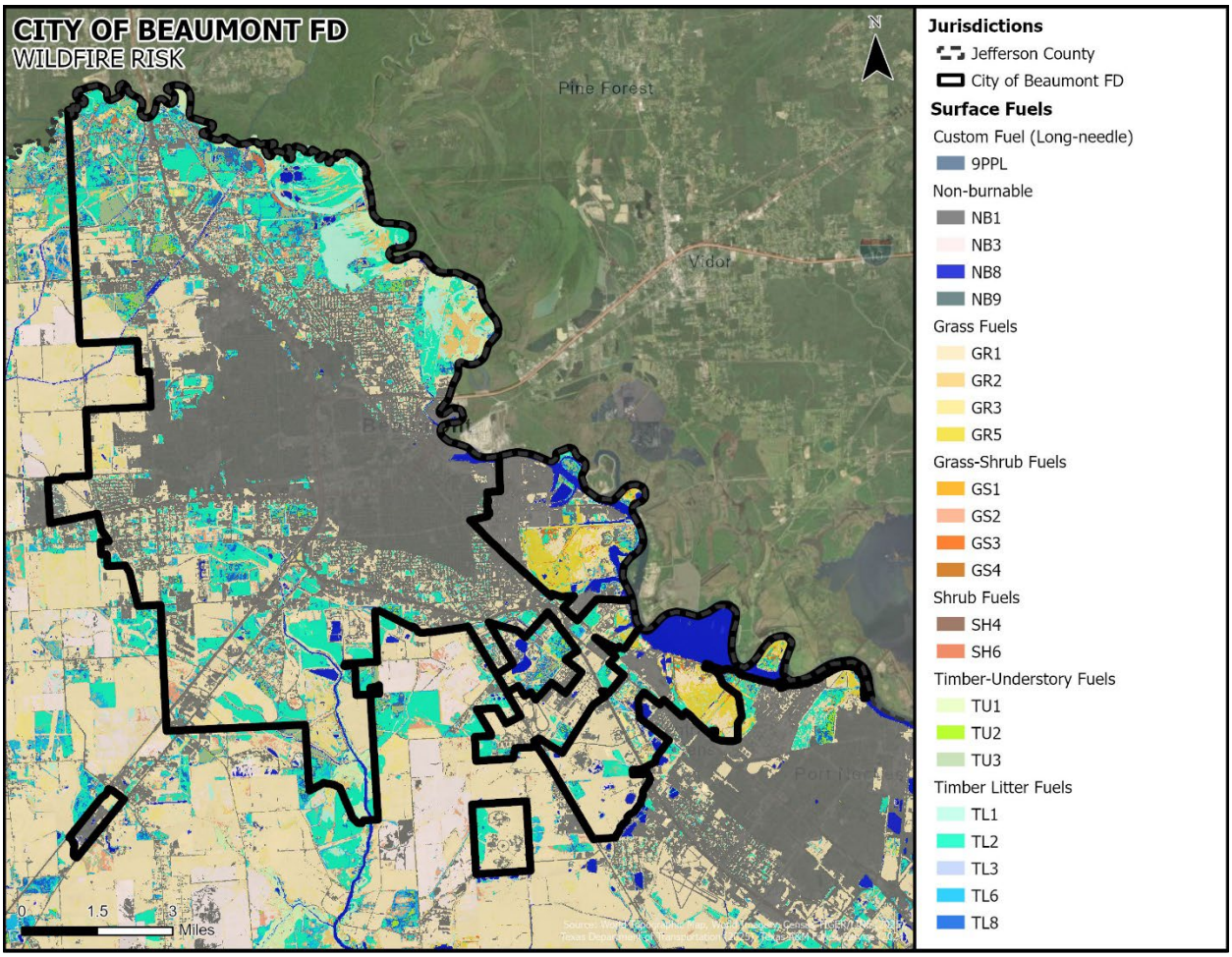


Figure 3-21. Surface Fuels for City of Groves Fire Department

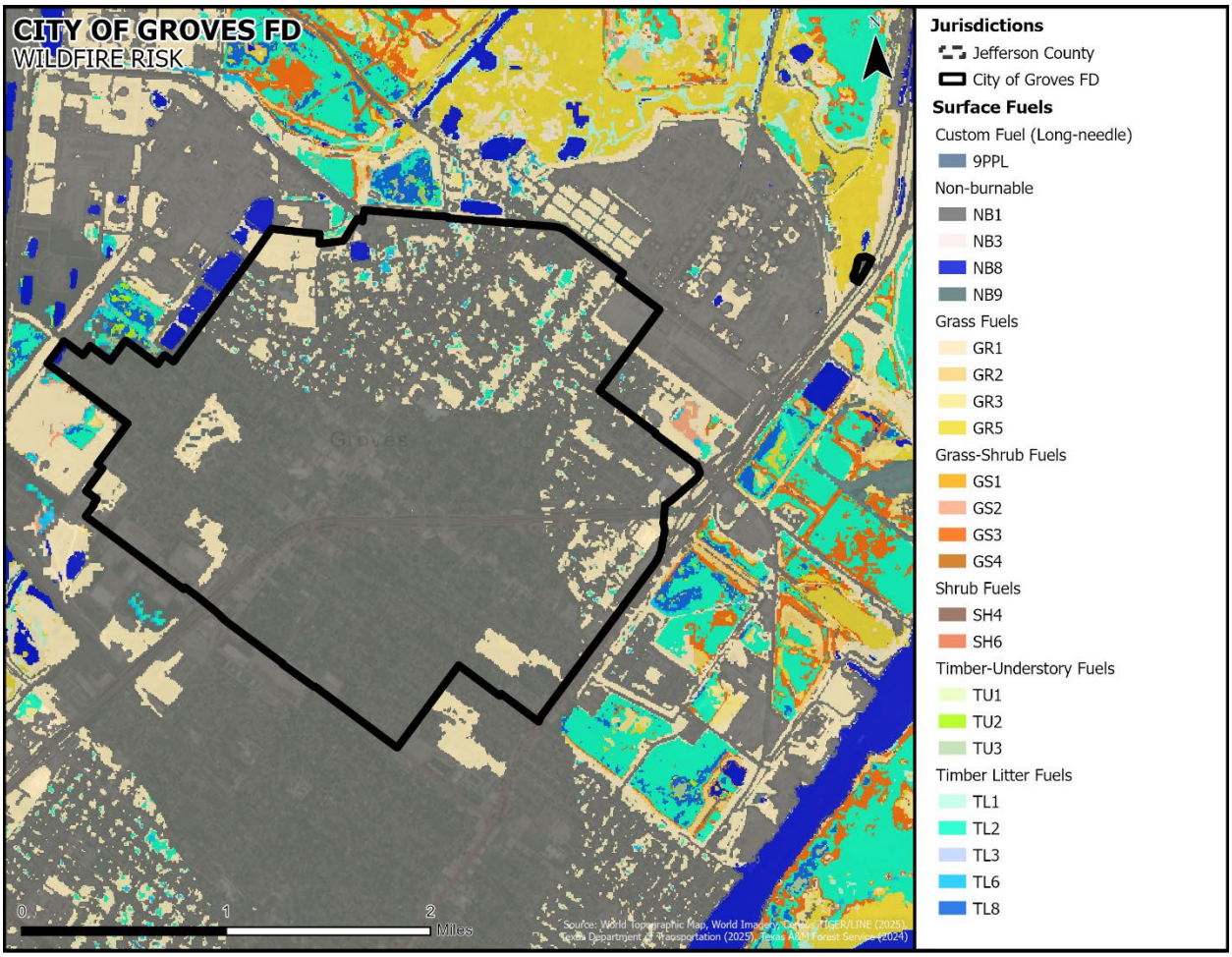


Figure 3-22. Surface Fuels for City of Nederland Fire Department

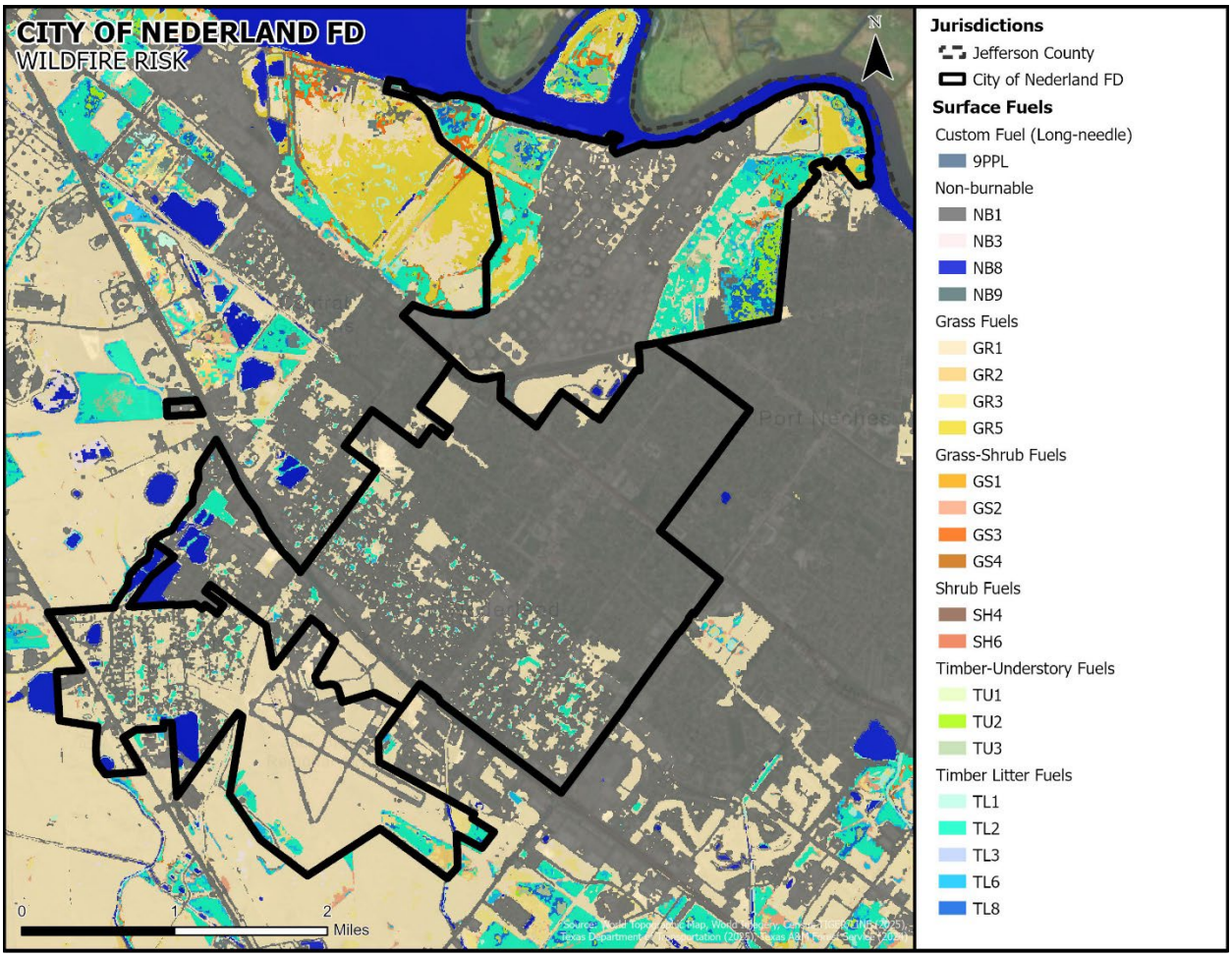


Figure 3-23. Surface Fuels for City of Port Arthur Fire Department

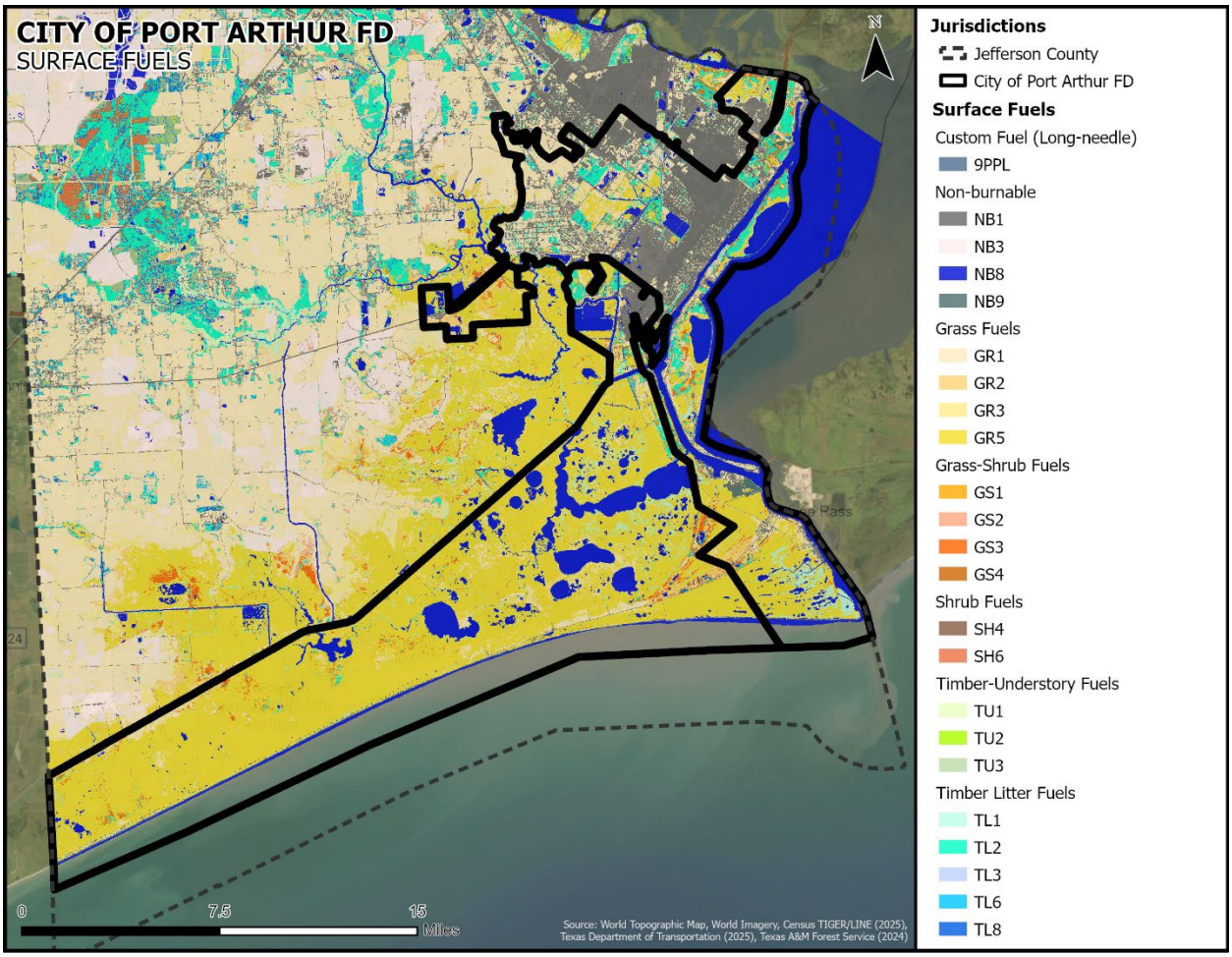
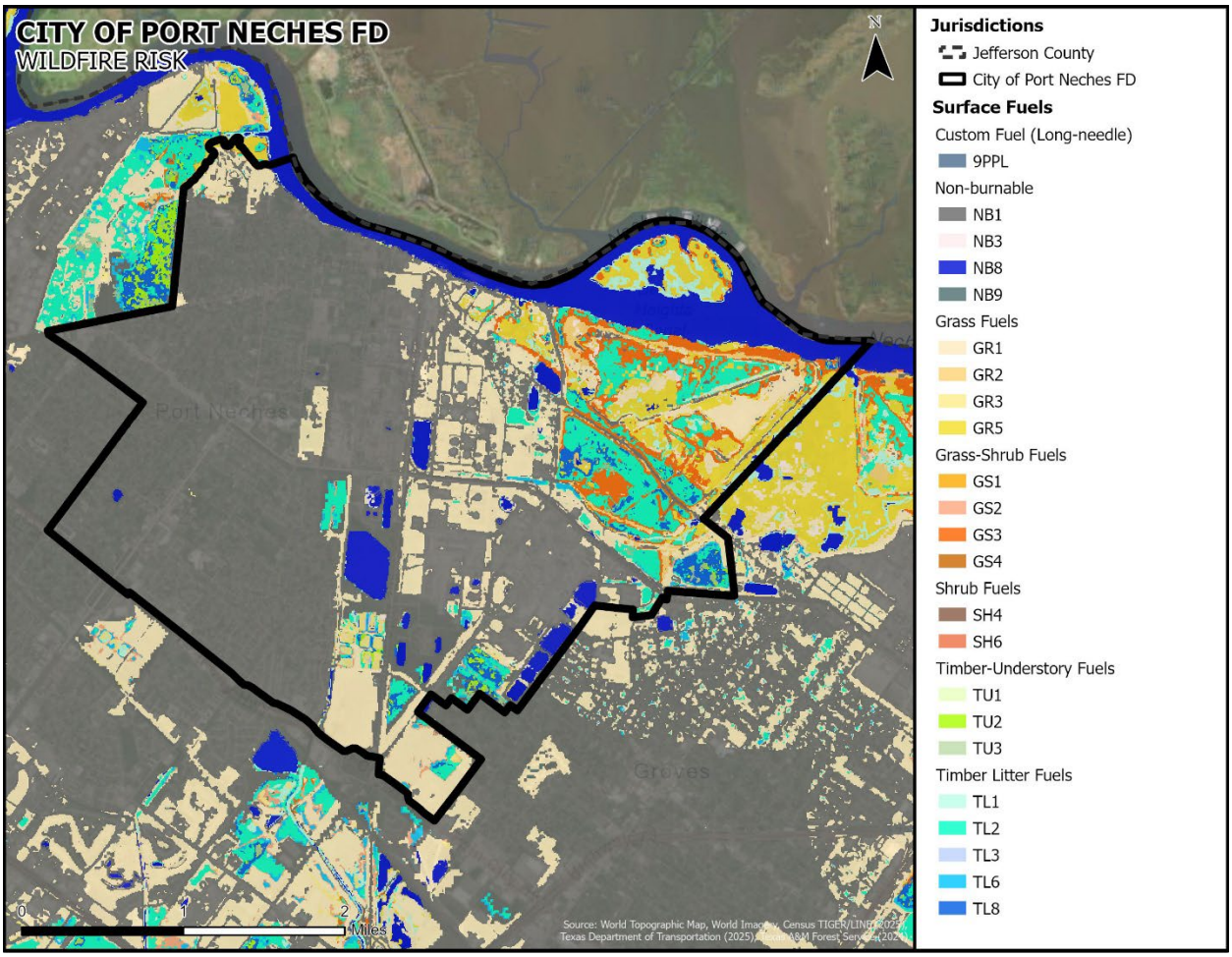


Figure 3-24. Surface Fuels for City of Port Neches Fire Department



Wind, temperature, and humidity are the weather conditions that contribute to fire spread and intensity. Jefferson County experiences a humid subtropical climate, with an average annual temperature of about 69°F and approximately 53 inches of rainfall each year. Summers are typically warm and moist, moderated by breezes from the Gulf of Mexico.[9] Wind is one of the most important factors because it can supply oxygen to the fire and push the fire toward a new fuel source. However, weather conditions change every day and need constant monitoring.

Other key measures of wildfire behavior include the rate of spread (how fast the fire front advances across the landscape) and flame length, which reflects fire intensity and indicates how difficult the fire will be to control. Rate of spread and flame length are both influenced by terrain, fuel characteristics, and weather conditions, and they provide valuable insight into expected fire behavior under varying environmental scenarios.

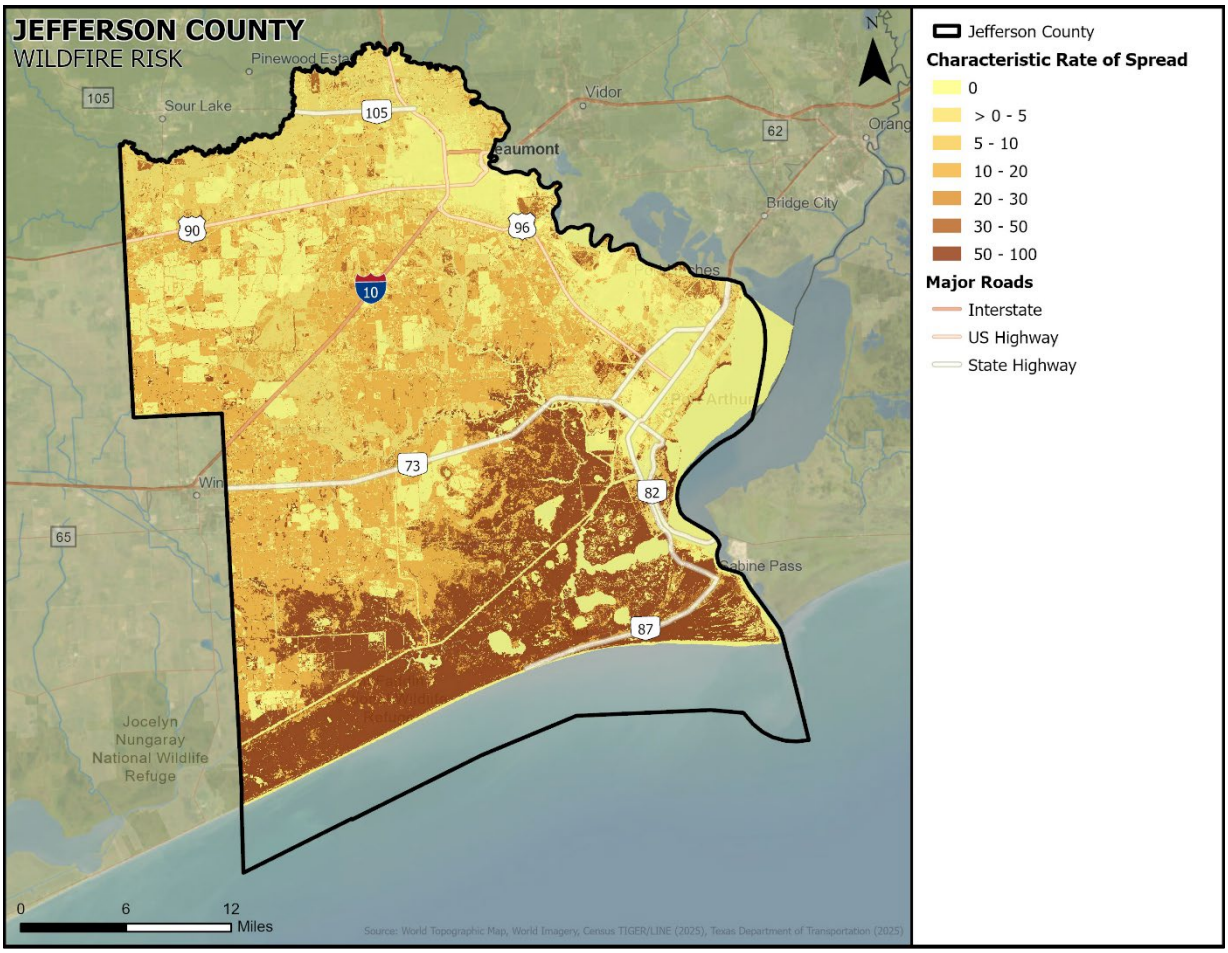
The Characteristic Rate of Spread represents the typical speed at which a wildfire is expected to move horizontally across the landscape, commonly represented in chains per hour (ch/hr). This data reflects the rate of spread determined by both fuel and weather characteristics, incorporating the effects of crown fire spread when applicable. The value is calculated using WildEST, this process models fire behavior under varying wind, moisture, and weather scenarios, giving greater weight to high-spread conditions. Higher rates of spread (shown in the darker red colors, >50 ft/min) are concentrated along the southern and coastal portions of the county, particularly around Sabine Pass and the coastal marshlands. The Characteristic Rate of Spread, as provided by TxWRAP, is provided in Table 3-8 and Figure 3-25 below.

Table 3-8. Jefferson County Characteristic Rate of Spread

CHARACTERISTIC RATE OF SPREAD CATEGORY		ACRES	PERCENT
	0	193,303	30
	> 0 - 5	88,832	14
	5 - 10	40,294	6
	10 - 20	163,071	26
	20 - 30	3,872	1
	30 - 50	20,456	3
	50 - 100	125,844	20
	> 100	0	0
TOTAL		**635,672**	**100**

[9] The Texas Almanac. Jefferson County. https://www.texasalmanac.com/places/jefferson-county.

Figure 3-25. Jefferson County Characteristic Rate of Spread



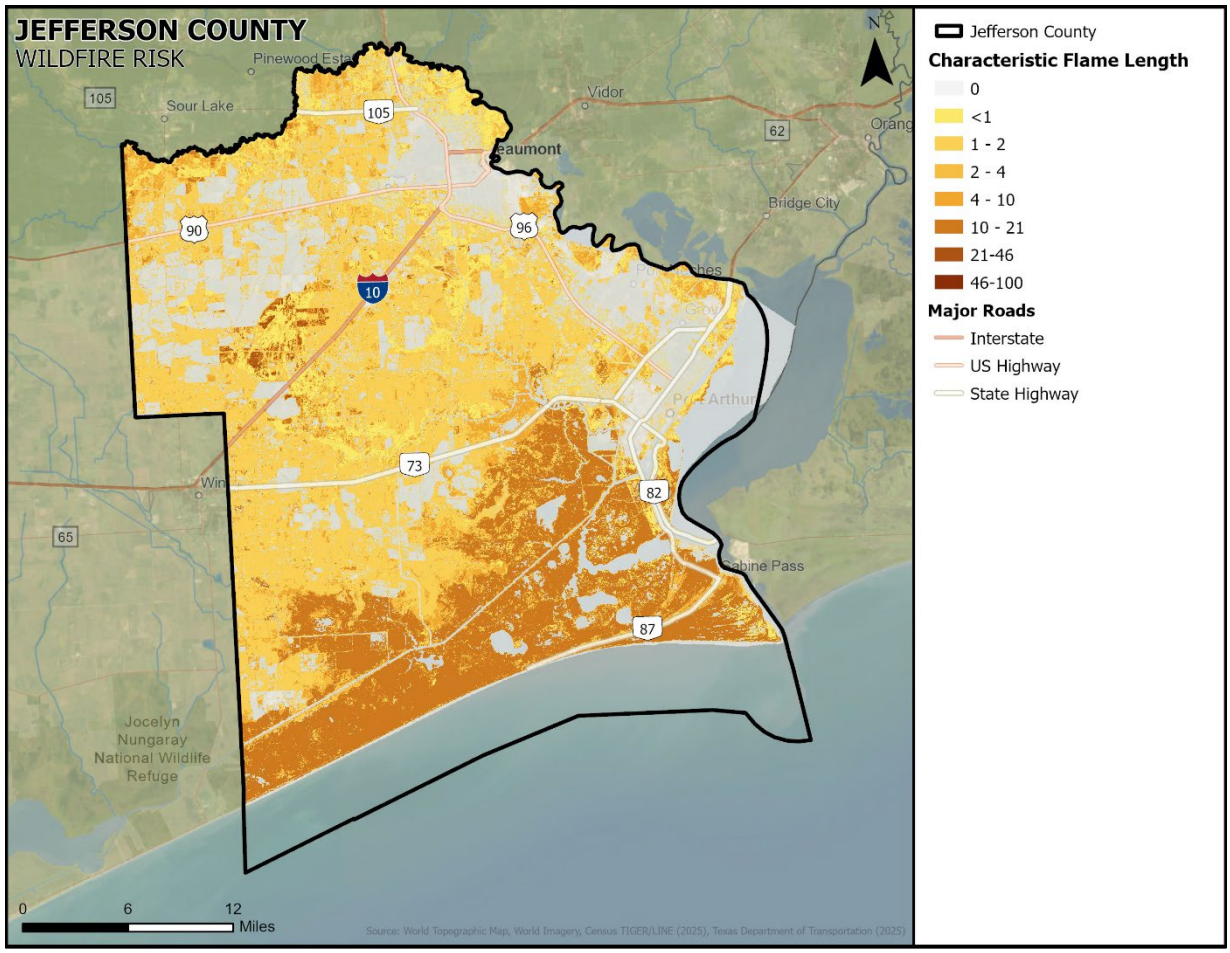
The Characteristic Flame Length represents the typical height of flames expected from a potential wildfire, often measured in feet. Flame length is the distance from the tip of the flame to the midpoint of its base, usually near the ground surface, and serves as an indicator of fire intensity and heat output. Greater flame length generally indicates greater fire intensity with harder suppression conditions, potentially leading to more damages to structures and the environment. This data is also calculated using WildEST and gives greater weight to high-spread scenarios rather than just the frequency of conditions. The Characteristic Flame Length, as provided by TxWRAP, is provided in Table 3-9 and Figure 3-26 below.

Table 3-9. Jefferson County Characteristic Flame Length

CHARACTERISTIC FLAME LENGTH CATEGORY		ACRES	PERCENT
	0	193,303	30
	< 1	57,035	9
	1 - 2	207,751	33

CHARACTERISTIC FLAME LENGTH CATEGORY		ACRES	PERCENT
	2 - 4	21,509	3
	4 - 10	36,371	6
	10 - 21	117,950	19
	21 - 46	1,754	0
	46 - 100	0	0
	> 100	0	0
TOTAL		**635,672**	**100**

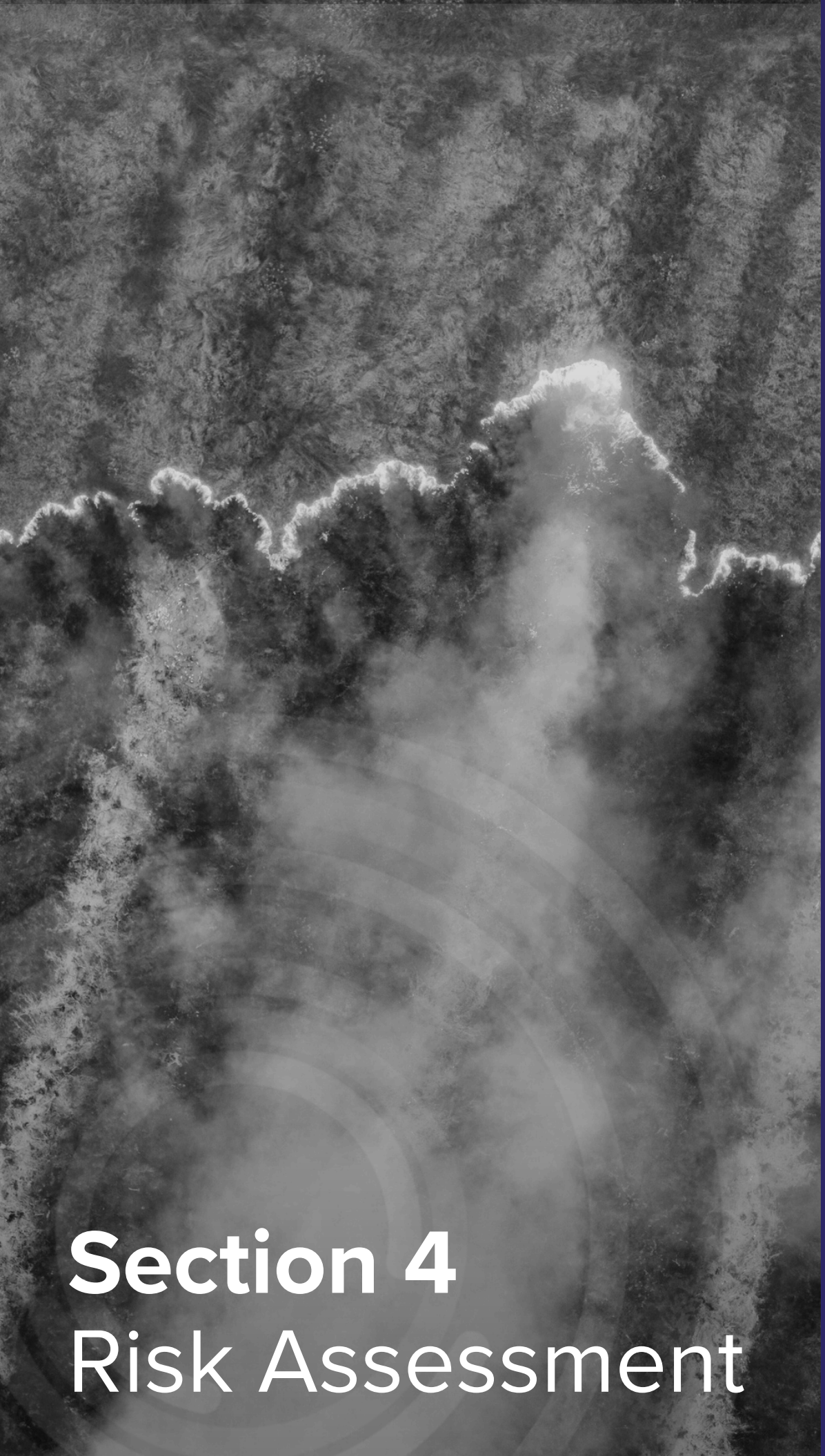
Figure 3-26. Jefferson County Characteristic Flame Length



FIRE BEHAVIOR TOOLS

One tool helpful in reporting and forecasting potential fire behavior is the Texas Fire Danger (TFD) map. TFD is produced by the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS). TFD uses data from remote, automated weather stations, which feed into the Weather Information Management System (WIMS). Within WIMS, the NFDRS processor analyzes fuel conditions, weather, and topography to generate a daily fire danger rating. TFD also provides a fuel dryness forecast that can be helpful in gauging potential fire risks on a daily basis. Additionally, the Texas A&M Forest Service provides a five-day running average fire danger map.[10] This tool can be accessed with the following link: https://twc.tamu.edu/tfd.

[10] Texas A&M University. Texas Fire Danger. https://twc.tamu.edu/tfd.



Section 4
Risk Assessment

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The Planning Team conducted a risk assessment process to assess wildfire risk, fire protection capability, structural vulnerability, and critical assets and facilities; to identify high wildfire risk areas in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI); and to identify and prioritize areas to conduct fuel reduction treatments. This assessment provided a systematic process for identifying and evaluating factors that could contribute to adverse wildfire impacts in Jefferson County. It also helped build a better understanding of potential risks to life, property, and natural resources within the county.

Following guidance and technical support from the Texas A&M Forest Service, the Planning Team's risk assessment examined several key factors that influence wildfire risk within the community. This includes:

- **Fuels:** Fuels are the combustible materials in the natural environment, including living and dead grasses, shrubs, trees, leaves, and needles. Vegetation and fuel conditions were evaluated based on their continuity, loading, and type. Information and maps regarding specific fuels for Jefferson County are provided in Section 3 of this plan. This data was also verified through on-the-ground field assessments. In addition, the level of defensible space, the buffer zone between a building and surrounding fuels, were assessed as a community average.

- **Structural Ignitability & Defensible Space:** Structural ignitability refers to how easily a building or structure can catch fire when exposed to heat, embers, or flames from a wildfire. It is influenced by factors such as the materials used for roofing and siding, the presence of combustible attachments (like decks or fences), the condition of vents and windows, and the amount of vegetation or debris close to the structure (defensible space). Structural ignitability and defensible space were assessed as an average of community conditions.

- **Exposure:** Exposure is the spatial context of wildfire likelihood and intensity. Factors influencing exposure include topography (such as slope, saddles, box canyons, and chimneys), proximity to areas with a history of high fire occurrence, and location within regions prone to Southern Plains wildfire outbreaks. Exposure was evaluated as an average of community-level conditions.

- **Access:** Access was assessed in terms of the number of entry and exit routes, road size, type of transportation system, and the presence of dead-end roads or cul-de-sac. This determines both evacuation planning needs and the ability of emergency responders to reach impacted areas.

- **Local Fire Capacity:** Local fire capacity refers to the existing capabilities and resources acquired to respond to, recover from, and mitigate wildfire risks. This includes the distance to the nearest fire station, staffing, water systems and resources, and training needs. A capability assessment was also conducted at the beginning of the planning process and is further detailed in Section 2 of this Plan. The findings help identify opportunities to strengthen local fire response capabilities.

- **Utilities:** Critical utilities such as power lines, pipelines, and septic systems were also assessed. Utility systems can pose hazards by igniting fires or obstructing access during emergency operations.

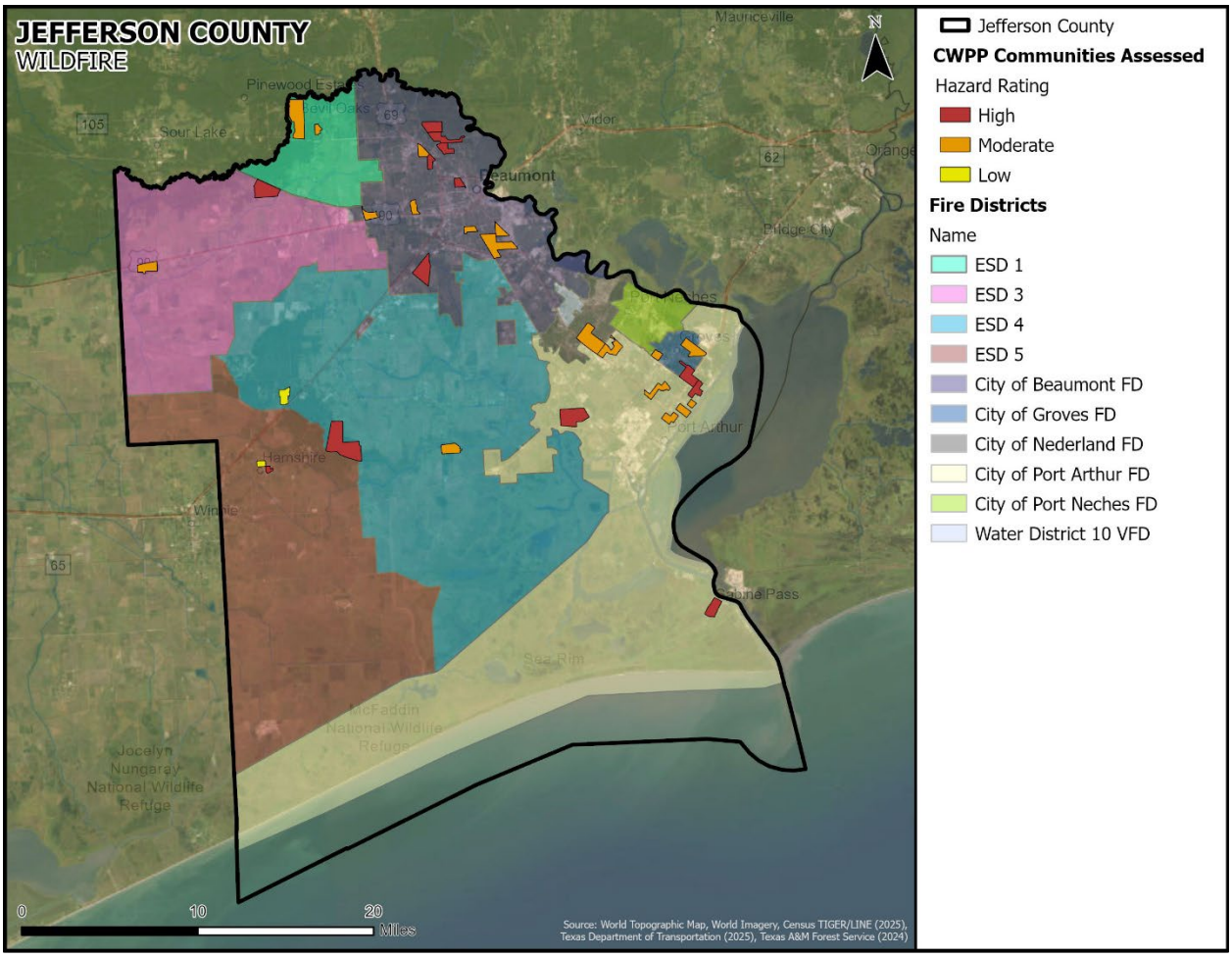
This risk assessment combined multiple sources of information, including on-the-ground field assessments, data and mapping tools from the Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (TxWRAP), and local knowledge and insight from fire personnel and community stakeholders. Public survey results used to inform this plan can be found in Appendix D. Communities selected for on-the-ground assessments were strategically based on factors including population density, location within the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), areas with a history of frequent wildfire occurrence, and input from state and local forestry representatives identifying areas of concern. This sampling of communities was conducted to validate GIS-based data and to help identify and prioritize areas where fuel reduction treatments and other mitigation projects would be most effective.

The risk assessment process is a critical component in developing a CWPP. It allows the Planning Team to identify communities most vulnerable to wildfire and to prioritize areas for mitigation projects. Additionally, the assessment serves as a tool to help residents better understand their level of risk and encourages active participation in mitigation activities and defensible space. Specific defensible space projects and mitigation recommendations for each specific community are provided in the findings below and in Appendix C.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Thirty-three communities were assessed through a ground-truthing process using criteria from the Texas A&M Forest Service's Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (TxWRAP) (Figure 4-1). Sampling sites were selected at the census block level based on GIS analyses of population density, wildland–urban interface areas, and input from local and state forestry representatives.

Figure 4-1. Jefferson County Communities Assessed



All communities and their rankings (high, moderate, or low) are provided in Table 4-1 below with their designated Emergency Services District (ESD) or city designated fire department. Of the thirty-three communities, 13 were identified as high risk, 18 were identified as moderate risk, and 2 were identified as low risk. All high risk communities are detailed in this section with recommended mitigation strategies for both community members and local governing officials. To see the full analysis for all communities, please refer to Appendix C, where mitigation strategies are also outlined for each community.

Table 4-1. Community Hazard Rating List

COMMUNITY NAME	DESIGNATED FIRE JURISDICTION	SCORE	RATING
Sabine Pass Community	City of Port Arthur Fire Department	82	High
Beaumont Helbig Community	City of Beaumont Fire Department	76	High
Beaumont Tyrrell Community	City of Beaumont Fire Department	72	High

COMMUNITY NAME	DESIGNATED FIRE JURISDICTION	SCORE	RATING
Pine Crest Community	City of Beaumont Fire Department	72	High
Westbury Community	ESD 3	72	High
Beaumont Lucas Community	City of Beaumont Fire Department	67	High
Delaware Street Area	City of Beaumont Fire Department	67	High
Craigen Community	ESD 4	66	High
Port Acres Community	City of Port Arthur Fire Department	63	High
Gulfway Drive Community	City of Port Arthur Fire Department	62	High
Hamshire Southeast Community	ESD 5	62	High
Ida Reed Park Area	City of Beaumont Fire Department	62	High
Lakeview Community	City of Port Arthur Fire Department	62	High
Amelia Community	City of Beaumont Fire Department	58	Moderate
Caldwood Community	City of Beaumont Fire Department	58	Moderate
Lamar University Area	City of Beaumont Fire Department	58	Moderate
Pear Ridge Community	City of Port Arthur Fire Department	58	Moderate
West Oakland Community	City of Beaumont Fire Department	58	Moderate
Jack Brooks Regional Airport Area	City of Nederland Fire Department	57	Moderate
Groves Community	City of Groves Fire Department	54	Moderate
Higgins Community	City of Beaumont Fire Department	53	Moderate
Port Arthur Liberty Avenue Area	City of Port Arthur Fire Department	53	Moderate
Taylor Community	ESD 4	49	Moderate
Nome Community	ESD 3	48	Moderate

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

COMMUNITY NAME	DESIGNATED FIRE JURISDICTION	SCORE	RATING
Treadway Road Community	City of Beaumont Fire Department	44	Moderate
Central Mall Area	City of Port Arthur Fire Department	40	Moderate
Northwest Forest Community	ESD 1	40	Moderate
Twin City Highway Area	City of Groves Fire Department	40	Moderate
Port Arthur 5th Avenue Area	City of Port Arthur Fire Department	39	Moderate
Port Arthur 10th Avenue Area	City of Port Arthur Fire Department	39	Moderate
Bevil Oaks Community	ESD 1	38	Moderate
Hamshire Northwest Community	ESD 5	30	Low
Fannett Community	ESD 4	20	Low

Sabine Pass Community

Total Assessed Rating: 82 – High

Surrounding Environment Rating: Severe

Home Construction Rating: Significant

Community Information:

Location: 29°43′58″ N, 93°53′42″ W

Number of Homes: 114

Community Size: 368.83 Acres

Road Width Class: 24 ft < 20 ft

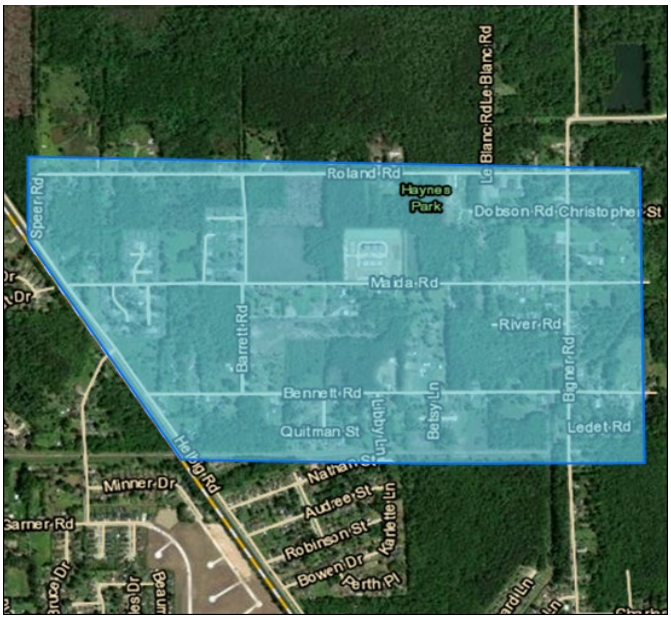
One Way In/Out: No

Primary Residential Type: Fixed

Fire Protection District: Port Arthur Fire Department

Recommended Mitigation Strategies:

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet 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.
- 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 decks and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees, and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees (such as oaks and maples) and coniferous trees (like pines).
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers growing between taller trees.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board, or stucco.
- Install 1/8-inch metal screens behind roof vents.
- Clean vents regularly to keep them free of debris while maintaining airflow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under decks.
- Screen in the bottom of decks with 1/8-inch metal screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use non-combustible materials for skirting around the foundation.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use fiberglass or metal screens.
- Use fire-resistant drapes and shutters to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.



Beaumont Helbig Community

Total Assessed Rating: 76 – High

Surrounding Environment Rating: Significant

Home Construction Rating: Significant

Community Information:

Location: 30°8′22″ N, 94°8′28″ W

Number of Homes: 298

Community Size: 391.63 Acres

Road Width Class: 24 ft < 20 ft

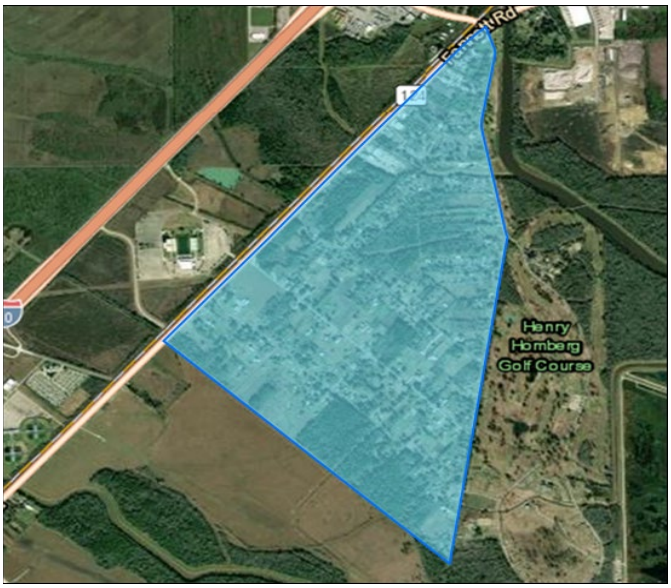
One Way In/Out: No

Primary Residential Type: Fixed

Fire Protection District: Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Recommended Mitigation Strategies:

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet 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.
- 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 decks and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees, and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees (such as oaks and maples) and coniferous trees (like pines).
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers growing between taller trees.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Remove debris from roofs.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs.
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board, or stucco.
- Install 1/8-inch metal screens behind roof vents.
- Clean vents regularly to keep them free of debris while maintaining airflow for ventilation.
- Install metal gutters and gutter guards.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use fiberglass or metal screens.
- Use fire-resistant drapes and shutters to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.



Beaumont Tyrrell Community

Total Assessed Rating: 72 – High

Surrounding Environment Rating: Significant

Home Construction Rating: Significant

Community Information:

Location: 30°1′16″ N, 94°9′19″ W

Number of Homes: 525

Community Size: 627.13 Acres

Road Width Class: 24 ft < 20 ft

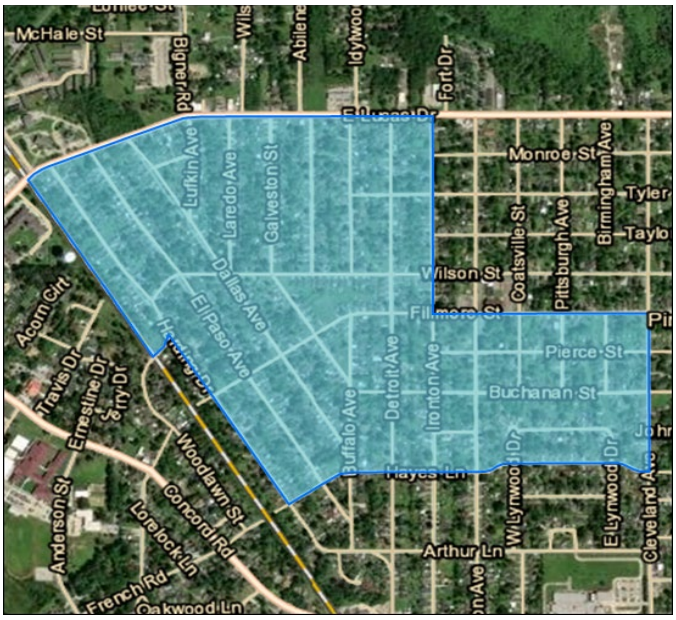
One Way In/Out: No

Primary Residential Type: Fixed

Fire Protection District: Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Recommended Mitigation Strategies:

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet 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.
- 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 decks and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees, and mulch.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees (such as oaks and maples) and coniferous trees (like pines).
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers growing between taller trees.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board, or stucco.
- Install 1/8-inch metal screens behind roof vents.
- Clean vents regularly to keep them free of debris while maintaining airflow for ventilation.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustibles under the decks.
- Separate wooden fences with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use fiberglass or metal screens.
- Use fire-resistant drapes and shutters to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.



Pine Crest Community

Total Assessed Rating: 72 – High

Surrounding Environment Rating: Significant

Home Construction Rating: Significant

Community Information:

Location: 30°7′15″ N, 94°7′49″ W

Number of Homes: 830

Community Size: 243.29 Acres

Road Width Class: < 20 ft

One Way In/Out: No

Primary Residential Type: Fixed

Fire Protection District: Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Recommended Mitigation Strategies:

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet 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.
- 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 decks and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees, and mulch.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees (such as oaks and maples) and coniferous trees (like pines).
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers growing between taller trees.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board, or stucco.
- Install 1/8-inch metal screens behind roof vents.
- Clean vents regularly to keep them free of debris while maintaining airflow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustibles under the decks.
- Screen in bottom of deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use fiberglass or metal screens.
- Use fire-resistant drapes and shutters.

Westbury Community

Total Assessed Rating: 72 – High

Surrounding Environment Rating: Significant

Home Construction Rating: Significant

Community Information:

Location: 30°5′34″ N, 94°18′10″ W

Number of Homes: 144

Community Size: 666.29 Acres

Road Width Class: 24 ft < 20 ft

One Way In/Out: No

Primary Residential Type: Fixed

Fire Protection District: Jefferson County Emergency Services District #3

Recommended Mitigation Strategies:

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet 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.
- 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 decks and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees, and mulch.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees (such as oaks and maples) and coniferous trees (like pines).
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers growing between taller trees.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board, or stucco.
- Install 1/8-inch metal screens behind roof vents.
- Clean vents regularly to keep them free of debris while maintaining airflow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustibles under the decks.
- Screen in bottom of deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use fiberglass or metal screens.
- Use fire-resistant drapes and shutters.

Beaumont Lucas Community

Total Assessed Rating: 67 – High

Surrounding Environment Rating: Moderate

Home Construction Rating: Significant

Community Information:

Location: 30°7′46″ N, 94°7′55″ W

Number of Homes: 457

Community Size: 388.05 Acres

Road Width Class: 24 ft < 20 ft

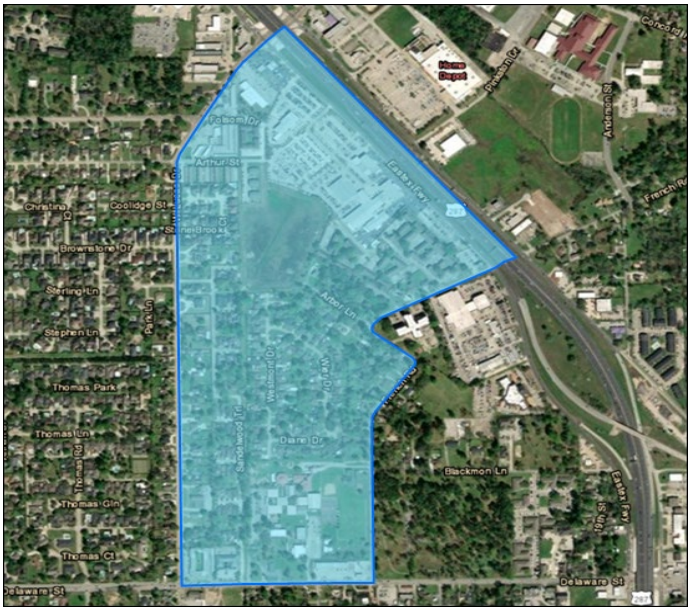
One Way In/Out: No

Primary Residential Type: Fixed

Fire Protection District: Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Recommended Mitigation Strategies:

- Grass should be watered and short.
- Remove ladder fuels that let fire spread upward.
- Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- 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 decks and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees, and mulch.
- Consider xeriscaping.
- Plant a mix of deciduous (oaks, maples) and coniferous trees (pines).
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers growing between taller trees.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Remove debris from roofs.
- Prune tree branches on roofs.
- Box in eaves with non-combustible materials like metal, cement board, or stucco.
- Install 1/8-inch metal screens behind roof vents.
- Clean vents regularly.
- Install metal gutters and gutter guards.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustibles under the decks.
- Screen in bottom of deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use fiberglass or metal screens.
- Use fire-resistant drapes and shutters.



Delaware Street Area

Total Assessed Rating: 67 – High

Surrounding Environment Rating: Significant

Home Construction Rating: Moderate

Community Information:

Location: 30°6′38″ N, 94°8′42″ W

Number of Homes: 264

Community Size: 163.06 Acres

Road Width Class: 24 ft < 20 ft

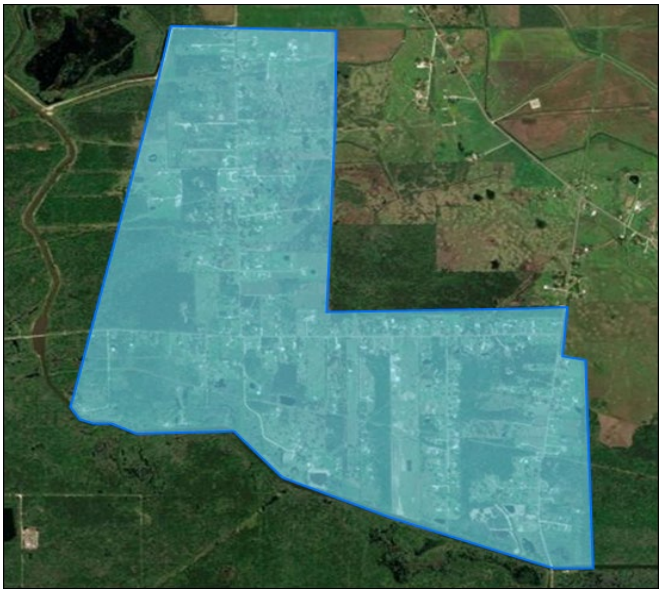
One Way In/Out: No

Primary Residential Type: Fixed

Fire Protection District: Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Recommended Mitigation Strategies:

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet 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.
- 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 decks and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees, and mulch.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees (such as oaks and maples) and coniferous trees (like pines).
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers growing between taller trees.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board, or stucco.
- Install 1/8-inch metal screens behind roof vents.
- Clean vents regularly to keep them free of debris while maintaining airflow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.



Craigen Community

Total Assessed Rating: 66 – High

Surrounding Environment Rating: Significant

Home Construction Rating: Significant

Community Information:

Location: 29°52′54″ N, 94°14′21″ W

Number of Homes: 538

Community Size: 1,565.89 Acres

Road Width Class: < 20 ft

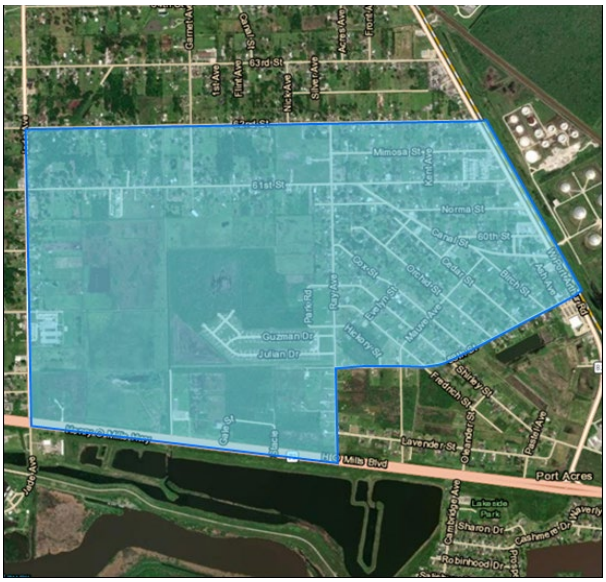
One Way In/Out: No

Primary Residential Type: Fixed

Fire Protection District: Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Recommended Mitigation Strategies:

- Mow lawn regularly.
- Remove fuels with livestock grazing.
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet 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.
- 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 decks and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees, and mulch.
- Consider xeriscaping.
- Plant a mix of deciduous (oaks, maples) and coniferous trees (pines).
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers growing between taller trees.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.
- Box in eaves with non-combustible materials like metal, cement board, or stucco.
- Install 1/8-inch metal screens behind roof vents.
- Clean vents regularly to keep them free of debris while maintaining airflow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustibles under the decks.
- Screen in bottom of deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use fiberglass or metal screens.
- Use fire-resistant drapes and shutters.



Port Acres Community

Total Assessed Rating: 63 – High

Surrounding Environment Rating: Significant

Home Construction Rating: Moderate

Community Information:

Location: 29°53′44″ N, 94°1′12″ W

Number of Homes: 782

Community Size: 854.73 Acres

Road Width Class: 24 ft < 20 ft

One Way In/Out: No

Primary Residential Type: Fixed

Fire Protection District: Port Arthur Fire Department

Recommended Mitigation Strategies:

- Mow lawn regularly.
- Remove fuels with livestock grazing.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a ‘fire-free’ area within 5 feet of your home using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under decks and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees, and mulch.
- Consider xeriscaping.
- Plant a mix of deciduous (oaks, maples) and coniferous trees (pines).
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers growing between taller trees.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Clean vents regularly to keep them free of debris while maintaining airflow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustibles under the decks.
- Screen in bottom of deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use fiberglass or metal screens.
- Use fire-resistant drapes and shutters.

Gulfway Drive Community

Total Assessed Rating: 62 – High

Surrounding Environment Rating: Significant

Home Construction Rating: Moderate

Community Information:

Location: 29°55′32″ N, 93°54′31″ W

Number of Homes: 997

Community Size: 472.35 Acres

Road Width Class: 24 ft < 20 ft

One Way In/Out: No

Primary Residential Type: Fixed

Fire Protection District: Port Arthur Fire Department

Recommended Mitigation Strategies:

- Mow lawn regularly.
- Remove fuels with livestock grazing.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a ‘fire-free’ area within 5 feet of your home using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under decks and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees, and mulch.
- Consider xeriscaping.
- Plant a mix of deciduous (oaks, maples) and coniferous trees (pines).
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers growing between taller trees.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board, or stucco.
- Install 1/8-inch metal screens behind roof vents.
- Clean vents regularly to keep them free of debris while maintaining airflow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use fiberglass or metal screens.
- Use fire-resistant drapes and shutters.

Hamshire Southeast Community

Total Assessed Rating: 62 – High

Surrounding Environment Rating: Significant

Home Construction Rating: Moderate

Community Information:

Location: 29°51′44″ N, 94°18′36″ W

Number of Homes: 118

Community Size: 75.40 Acres

Road Width Class: 24 ft < 20 ft

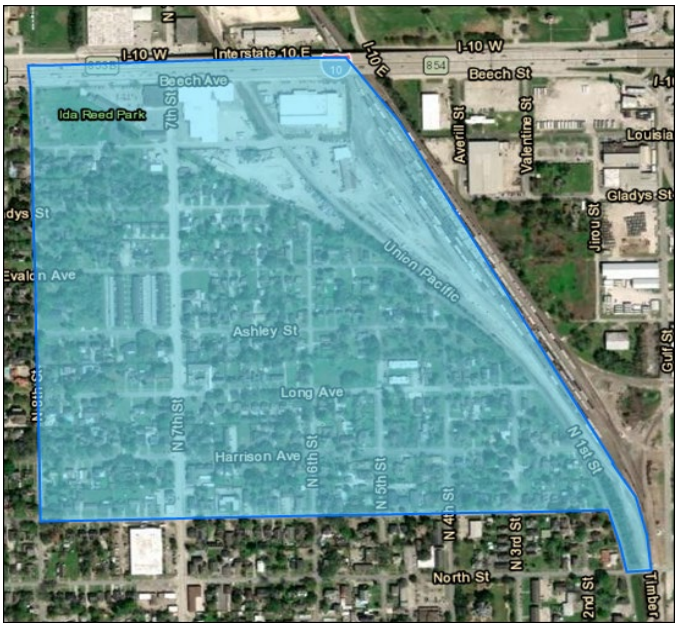
One Way In/Out: No

Primary Residential Type: Fixed

Fire Protection District: Hamshire Volunteer Fire Department

Recommended Mitigation Strategies:

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet 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.
- 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 decks and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees, and mulch.
- Consider xeriscaping.
- Plant a mix of deciduous (oaks, maples) and coniferous trees (pines).
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers growing between taller trees.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.
- Box in eaves with non-combustible materials like metal, cement board, or stucco.
- Install 1/8-inch metal screens behind roof vents.
- Clean vents regularly to keep them free of debris while maintaining airflow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use fiberglass or metal screens.
- Use fire-resistant drapes and shutters.



Ida Reed Park Area

Total Assessed Rating: 62 – High

Surrounding Environment Rating: Significant

Home Construction Rating: Significant

Community Information:

Location: 30°5′31″ N, 94°7′7″ W

Number of Homes: 362

Community Size: 151.66 Acres

Road Width Class: 24 ft < 20 ft

One Way In/Out: No

Primary Residential Type: Fixed

Fire Protection District: Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Recommended Mitigation Strategies:

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet 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.
- 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 decks and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees, and mulch.
- Consider xeriscaping.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mix of deciduous (oaks, maples) and coniferous trees (pines).
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Box in eaves with non-combustible materials like metal, cement board, or stucco.
- Install 1/8-inch metal screens behind roof vents.
- Clean vents regularly to keep them free of debris while maintaining airflow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustibles under the decks.
- Screen in bottom of deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use fiberglass or metal screens.
- Use fire-resistant drapes and shutters.

Lakeview Community

Total Assessed Rating: 62 – High

Surrounding Environment Rating: Significant

Home Construction Rating: Moderate

Community Information:

Location: 29°54′48″ N, 93°54′7″ W

Number of Homes: 1,090

Community Size: 274.12 Acres

Road Width Class: 24 ft < 20 ft

One Way In/Out: No

Primary Residential Type: Fixed

Fire Protection District: Port Arthur Fire Department

Recommended Mitigation Strategies:

- Mow lawn regularly.
- Remove fuels with livestock grazing.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a ‘fire-free’ area within 5 feet of your home using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under decks and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees, and mulch.
- Consider xeriscaping.
- Plant a mix of deciduous (oaks, maples) and coniferous trees (pines).
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers growing between taller trees.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Box in eaves with non-combustible materials like metal, cement board, or stucco.
- Install 1/8-inch metal screens behind roof vents.
- Clean vents regularly to keep them free of debris while maintaining airflow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use fiberglass or metal screens.
- Use fire-resistant drapes and shutters.

ASSETS AT RISK

In a CWPP, “assets at risk” refer to the critical facilities, structures, and resources that could be harmed or lost in the event of a wildfire. These include human life and safety, homes and businesses, natural and cultural resources, and critical infrastructure that support the community’s daily functions and essential services. Identifying assets at risk helps determine where vulnerabilities exist and where mitigation efforts should be focused.

Table 4-2 and Figure 4-2 identify all critical infrastructure, public buildings, and facilities needed to respond to a wildfire and/or those essential facilities that may be susceptible to damages in a wildfire event. These locations may also serve as sheltering sites, resource staging areas, or command posts during a wildfire incident.

The list of assets at risk has been developed through the cross-integration of countywide planning efforts, including the Hazard Mitigation Plan, as well as input from the Planning Team and local stakeholders, to ensure consistency and alignment across community initiatives. All assets are identified in Figure 4-2. Assets located within the Direct Exposure Zone of the WUI are identified as high priority due to their exposure and loss potential and are identified in Figure 4-3. Out of the 320 total assets identified, 145 are located within the WUI.

Figure 4-2. Jefferson County Assets at Risk

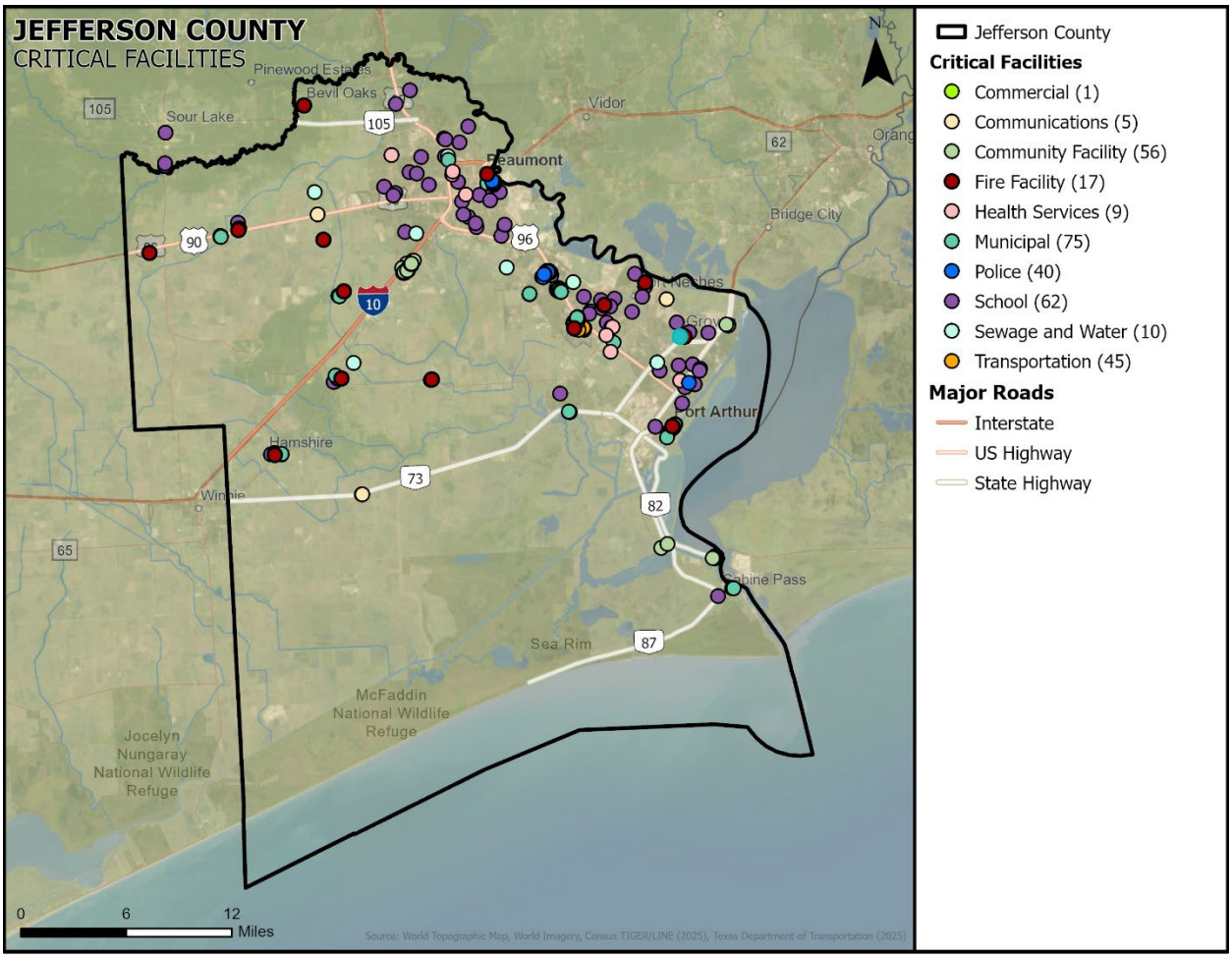
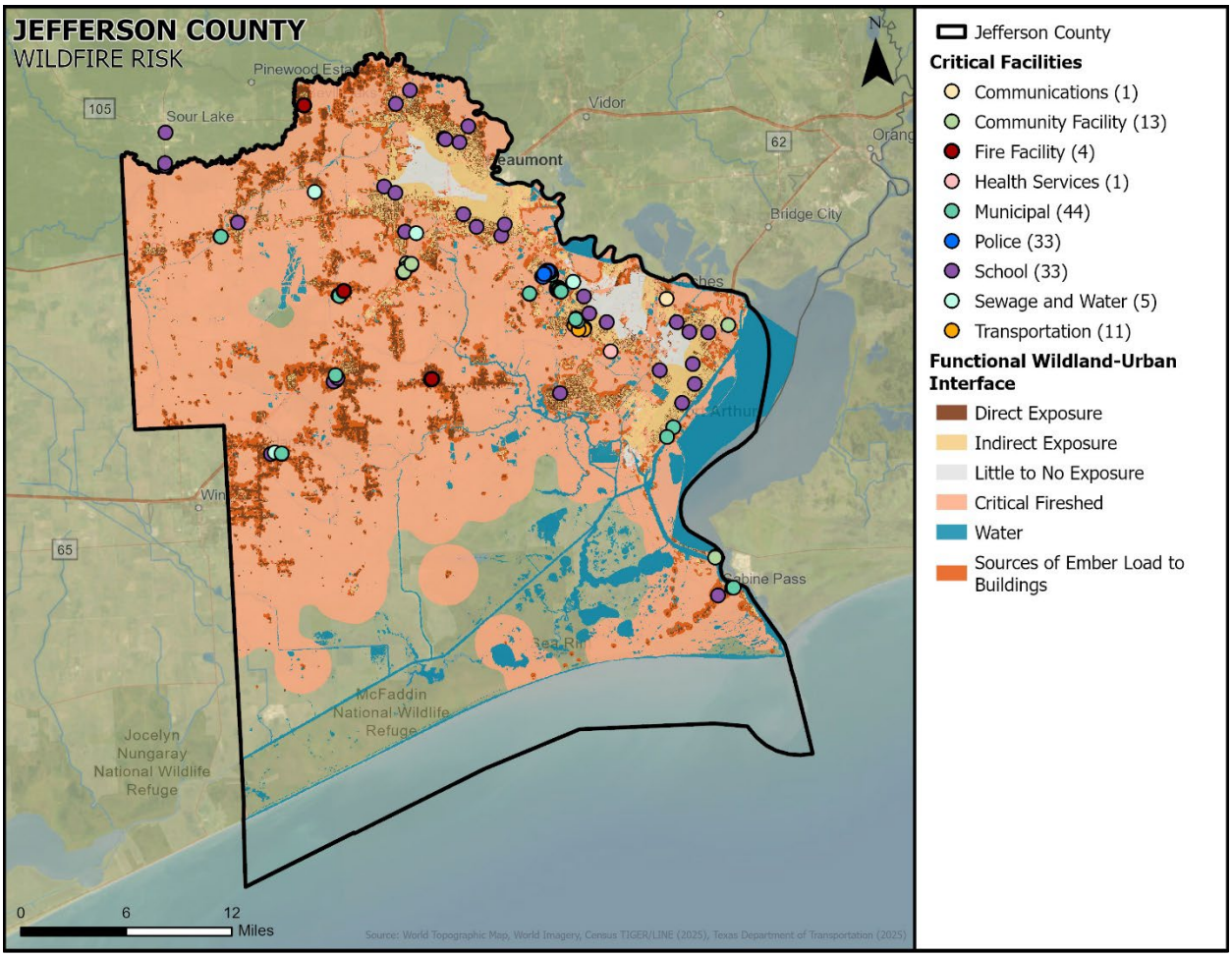


Table 4-2. Jefferson County Critical Facilities and Assets at Risk

ASSET TYPE	NUMBER OF ASSETS	MITIGATION RECOMMENDED
Commercial (Banking/Finance)	1	Maintain defensible space; ensure fire-resistant roofing and siding; and establish continuity plans for business operations.
Communications	5	Maintain defensible space; maintain fire-resistant construction; install backup power systems; and ensure redundant communication systems.
Community Facility	56	Maintain defensible space; ensure fire-resistant construction; and develop emergency shelter or staging protocols for wildfire events.
Fire Facility	17	Maintain defensible space; maintain fire-resistant construction; and protect and harden critical equipment.
Health Services	9	Maintain defensible space; ensure fire-resistant construction; install backup generators; and coordinate patient evacuation planning.
Municipal Facility	75	Maintain defensible space; ensure fire-resistant construction; and ensure continuity of operations.
Police Facility	40	Maintain defensible space; ensure fire-resistant construction; and protect and harden critical equipment.
School Facility	62	Maintain defensible space; ensure fire-resistant construction; develop wildfire evacuation and reunification plans; and train staff on wildfire procedures.
Sewage and Water Facility	10	Maintain defensible space; ensure fire-resistant construction; and protect and harden critical equipment.
Transportation Facility	45	Maintain defensible space; ensure fire-resistant construction; and plan for emergency rerouting and evacuation during wildfire events.

Figure 4-3. Jefferson County Assets at Risk in the Direct Exposure Zone of the WUI



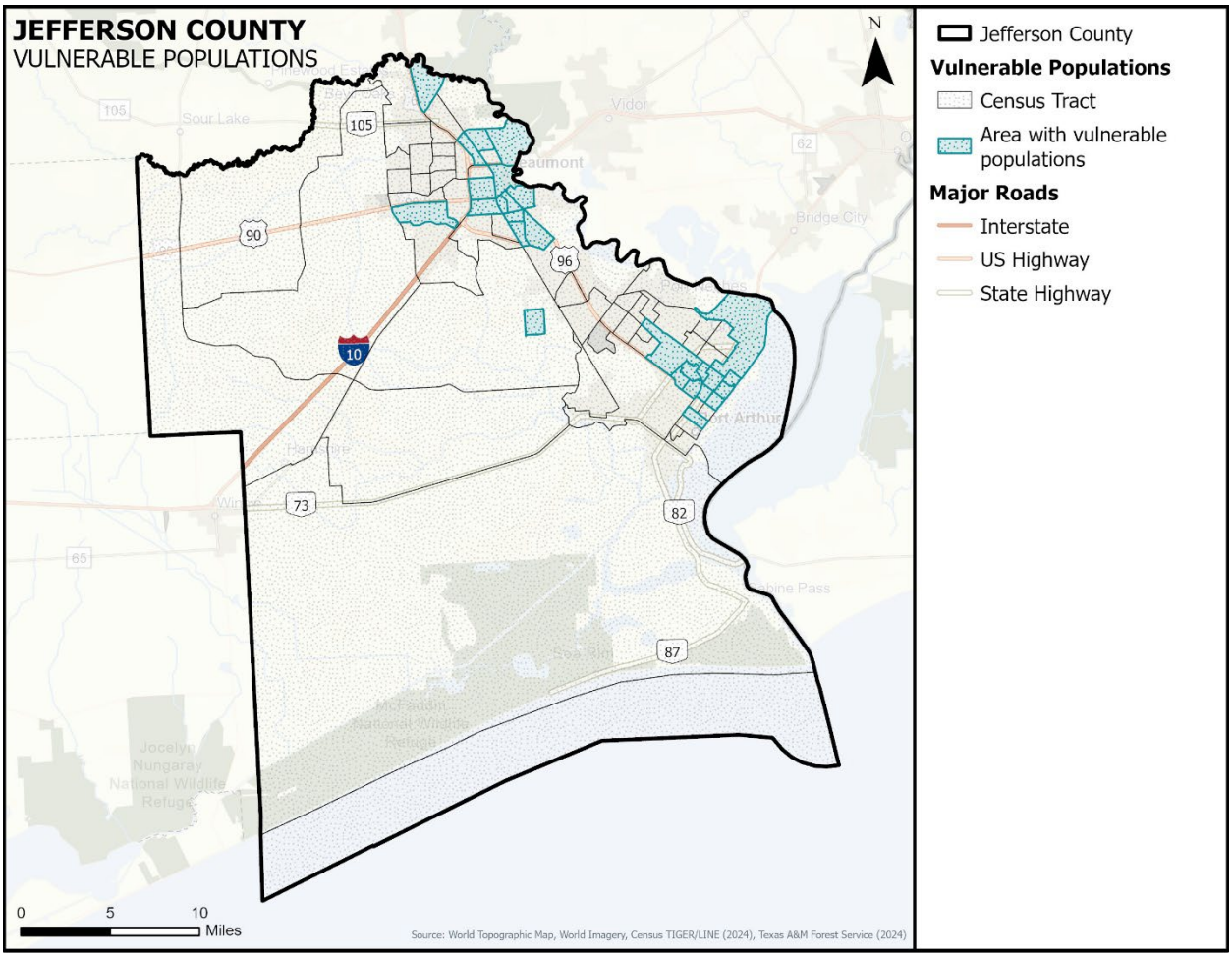
CONSIDERATIONS FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

According to the USDA Forest Service Wildfire Risk Explorer, Jefferson County has a “very high” risk of wildfire, and a risk that is higher than 96 percent of other counties in the United States. This includes a very high risk to homes, a very high wildfire likelihood, and a high risk to vulnerable populations.

Vulnerable populations are groups of people more susceptible to risk due to a combination of social, economic, and environmental factors. As stated by the USDA Forest Service, vulnerable populations may experience challenges in preparing for and responding to wildfires. Figure 4-4 presents the census tract areas with identified vulnerable populations in Jefferson County. This is based on factors such as age, poverty level, disabilities, race, limited English speaking capability, and presence of mobile homes. The highest factors that rank above the local median for Jefferson County are related to race and limited English speaking capability.[1]

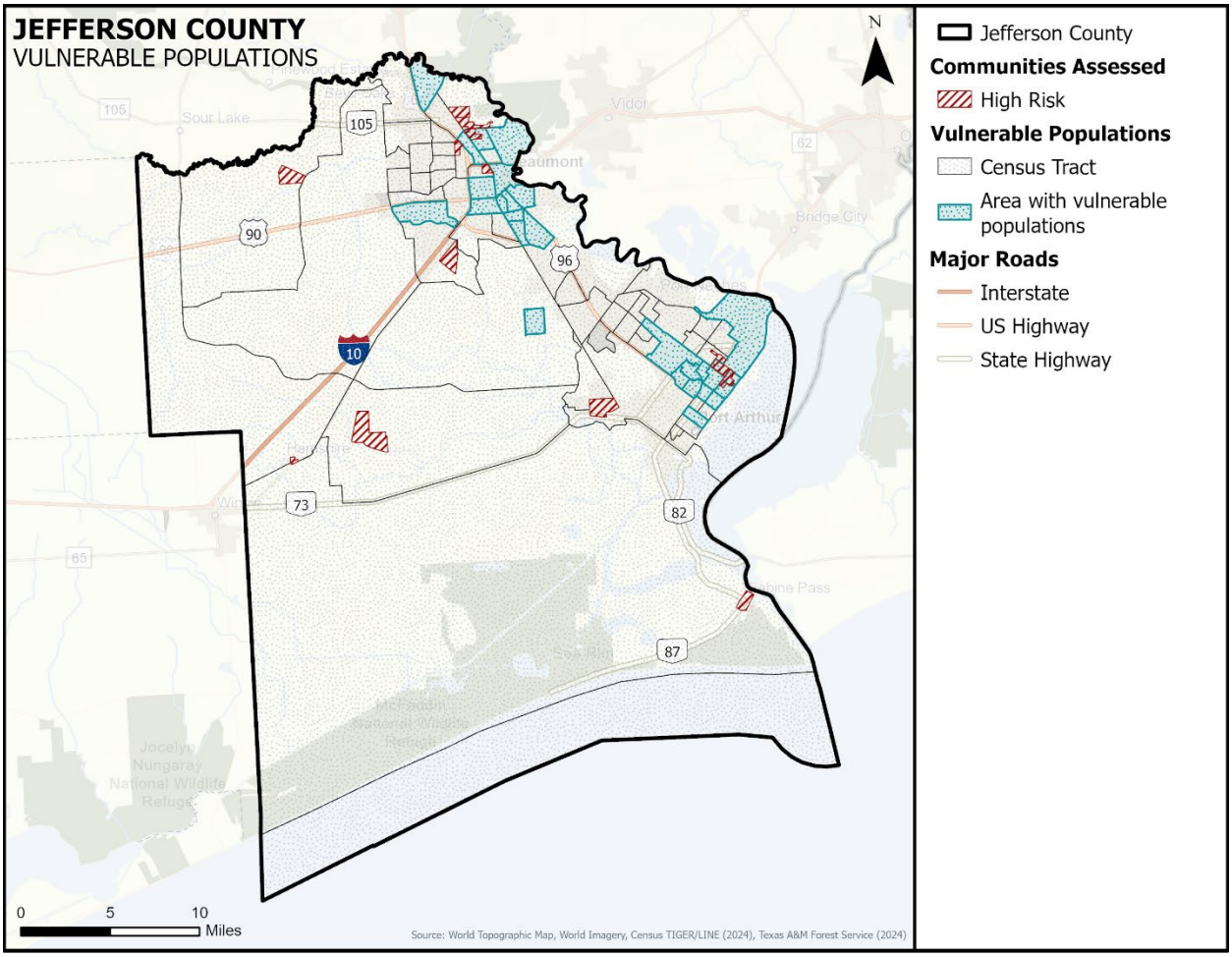
[1] USDA Forest Service. Wildfire Risk to Communities. *Accessed October of 2025*. https://wildfirerisk.org/explore/.

Figure 4-4. Vulnerable Populations in Jefferson County



There are “high risk” communities identified in this risk assessment process that overlap with areas of social vulnerability. These are presented in Figure 4-5. This includes the Pine Crest Community near Beaumont, the Gulfway Drive Community near Port Arthur, and the Lakeview Community near Port Arthur.

Figure 4-5. Vulnerable Populations in Jefferson County with High Risk Communities



Section 5
Mitigation Strategy

SECTION 5: MITIGATION STRATEGY

MITIGATION PRACTICES

Wildfires can have a wide range of impacts on people, property, and the environment. These impacts can be reduced through several risk reduction strategies. Common mitigation practices include managing vegetation and reducing fuels, reducing structural ignitability, and conducting public education and outreach. Each type is discussed in more detail below. The implementation of these practices are dependent on funding, staff capacity, and the availability of local resources. Projects should be specific and tailored to the unique risks of each community to ensure they are cost-effective, practical to implement, and provide the greatest possible mitigation benefits.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Community outreach and public education efforts help residents better understand wildfire risk, encourage prevention and preparedness, and support the planning and implementation of fuel reduction and defensible space projects. To be effective, materials should be accurate, clear, and engaging. Public education campaigns may address wildfire awareness countywide or focus on specific high-risk areas or issues to ensure that information and actions are tailored to community needs.

Jefferson County currently provides preparedness information online, along with other resources for public education. They can be found here: https://jeffersoncountytx.gov/em.htm

Several organizations provide comprehensive public education and outreach materials to help communities understand, prevent, and prepare for wildfire risks. They provide a variety of resources covering

topics such as Firewise USA, the Ready, Set, Go! Program, firescaping, home hardening, the Smokey Bear campaign, and vegetation management strategies. These organizations include:

- U.S. Forest Service (USFS)
- National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA)
- United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Wildfire Risk to Communities
- National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC)
- Texas A&M Forest Service (TAMFS)
- Wildfire Research Center (WiRe)

Examples of local public education and outreach include participating in Wildfire Awareness Week (held annually in the second week of April) and National Night Out each October to connect with residents and promote preparedness. Programs such as Citizen Fire Academies, Fire Safety House demonstrations, and Kid Safe educational events provide interactive learning opportunities.

Jefferson County and local fire representatives can collaborate with schools to host workshops and classroom presentations to teach students about fire behavior and prevention. Targeted engagement with Code Enforcement and Neighborhood Enforcement Teams ensures information reaches high risk priority communities.

Digital outreach through websites, newsletters, and social media campaigns can help spread safety messages year-round. Partnerships with local media outlets, including radio, newspapers, and television, can also be very effective.

Additional outreach opportunities might include community clean-up or defensible space days, Firewise USA community events, open house events at fire stations, and workshops for homeowners and HOAs.

Most wildfires in Jefferson County are caused by debris burning. Education campaigns can be very beneficial in mitigating these risks by promoting safe burning practices, increasing awareness of burn bans, and encouraging alternatives such as composting or curbside debris collection.

HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION

Implementing fuels reduction means removing excess vegetation that can become hazardous, including immature trees, downed branches, shrubs, and dead grasses. Vegetation can serve as ladder fuels, which can carry a ground wildfire into the crown of trees. Removing these fuels can reduce the rate of spread and intensity of a wildfire and also creates a safer environment for fire containment.

There are many different fuel reduction strategies, including:

- **Fire Breaks:** A fire break is the intentional separation or gap in vegetation to stop, slow, or control a fire. It may occur naturally with a river, lake, or canyon. It can also be created using concrete, gravel roads, or a clearing made by a bulldozer. A green break is another type of fire break in which grasses with a high moisture content (e.g. winter rye or winter wheat) are used to stop the spread of fire.
- **Fuel Breaks:** A fuel break refers to the strategic thinning of vegetation. Less vegetation means there will be less risk of extreme wildfire behavior. This is commonly implemented around high risk communities to slow the spread of fire. Fuel breaks work best when paired

with natural fire breaks, like a road. Fuel breaks include pruning trees 10 feet from the ground, removing ladder fuels, thinning trees to create a crown spacing of 30 feet, and clearing areas of thick brush. These fuel breaks need to be maintained overtime, through methods like mulching or grazing.

- **Mechanical Treatments:** Mechanical treatments include the use of tools or machines (like a mulcher or chipper) to break trees, shrubs, and plants into smaller pieces. The goal is to reduce the amount of fuel available so that if a fire starts, it burns slower and less severely. Fuels should be targeted based on how they contribute to a wildfire. For example, a dense area of cedar trees can catch fire quickly and spread flames fast, so it would likely be removed during a mechanical treatment.
- **Chemical Treatments:** Chemical treatments, like herbicides, can be used to kill or slow the growth of invasive species and unwanted plants. Chemical treatments are often combined with other methods, like mechanical thinning or prescribed fire, to reduce the amount of plants and brush that could serve as fuel for a fire.
- **Grazing:** Grazing uses livestock such as goats, sheep, or cattle to reduce grasses, brush, and other vegetation that can fuel wildfires. This natural method helps keep fuel loads low, especially in areas that are difficult to access with machinery.[1]

The use of each method can vary based on the type of vegetation and area of concern. Efforts to reduce hazardous fuels are generally focused along neighborhood boundaries or near fuel breaks to diminish wildfire intensity, strengthen suppression capabilities, and improve safety for firefighters and the community. In most cases, these projects extend between 100 and 200 feet in width, though the exact distance can vary based on factors like terrain and vegetation density. Prioritized fuel reduction projects for Jefferson County are provided in Table 5-1 and outline a range of treatment types including fire breaks, fuel breaks, mechanical treatments, grazing, and more.

PRESCRIBED FIRE

Prescribed fire is one of the methods of reducing excess vegetation and fuels. These fires are planned and controlled and must be conducted by trained professionals under specific weather and safety conditions.

When conducted safely, prescribed fires offer many ecological and wildfire prevention benefits. They improve soil quality and forest health, restore habitats, enhance timber production, create safe spaces for recreation, encourage the growth of native plants, and help control invasive species.

Prescribed fire also supports wildlife by restoring habitats that depend on periodic burning. Many endangered species in Texas are threatened because their habitats have lost natural fire cycles. Regular, managed burns help reintroduce these fire-adapted conditions, improving food sources and movement areas for animals.

[1] Texas A&M Forest Service. Fuels Reduction. https://tfsweb.tamu.edu/wildfire-and-other-disasters/farm-ranch-prevention-and-preparedness/prepare-your-ranch-for-wildfire/fuels-reduction/.

SECTION 5: MITIGATION STRATEGY

Without fire, forests can become overrun with dry vegetation that increases the risk of destructive wildfires. Prescribed burning reduces this buildup, making forests less flammable and safer for firefighters and nearby communities if a wildfire does occur.[2]

In Jefferson County, prescribed burning is also an important management tool for marsh and coastal prairie areas. Prescribed burns are authorized under the Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC §111.211). Local regulations are outlined on the Jefferson County website: https://jeffersoncountytx.gov/em/PRESCRIBED%20BURNING%20IN%20JEFFERSON%20COUNTY%20Handout.pdf

DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Creating defensible space is a critical mitigation practice to ensure that structures are protected from the spread of wildfire. By reducing or removing flammable vegetation and materials around homes and buildings, defensible space helps slow the fire's spread, decreases radiant heat exposure, reduces the chance of embers igniting nearby fuels and provide firefighters with a safer area in which to work. In extreme situations, it may also offer a survivable zone for residents who must shelter in place. Creating defensible space is the most important thing a homeowner can do to protect people and property from wildfire.

Defensible space is the buffer between a home or structure, and the surrounding grasses, trees, and wildland area. When maintained properly, this buffer protects homes and structures from catching fire. The following three zones are identified for defensible space areas:

- **Immediate Zone:** The immediate zone refers to the first 0-5 feet from the home or structure. This area should be completely non-combustible. Some recommendations for this zone include removing plants, propane tanks, firewood, and all flammable materials away from wall exteriors. It is important to repair damaged windows, remove overhanging tree branches, keep roofs and gutters clean of debris, and install mesh screening over attic vents.
- **Intermediate Zone:** The intermediate zone is the area 5-30 feet from the home or structure. Landscaping in this zone can help create fire breaks. Some recommendations for this zone include clearing vegetation from outbuildings, keeping lawns short and manicured, removing ladder fuels by trimming trees 6 feet from the ground, creating space between trees, and limiting vegetation to small clusters.
- **Extended Zone:** The extended zone is the area 30-100 feet from the home or structure. This zone should help keep the fire low and confined to the ground. Some recommendations for this zone include removing heavy litter and debris, removing dead vegetation, and reducing the density of taller trees.

Landscaping choices strongly affect defensible space and a home's ability to withstand wildfire. The use of fire-resistant plants, adequate irrigation, and the regular removal of dead or dry vegetation help reduce the spread and intensity of fire near structures. Selecting low-growing, moisture-rich plants and maintaining a well-managed yard ensures the landscape functions as a protective buffer rather than a source of additional fuel during a wildfire.

[2] Texas A&M Forest Service. Prescribed Fire Benefits. https://tfsweb.tamu.edu/forest-land/prescribed-fire/prescribed-fire-benefits/.

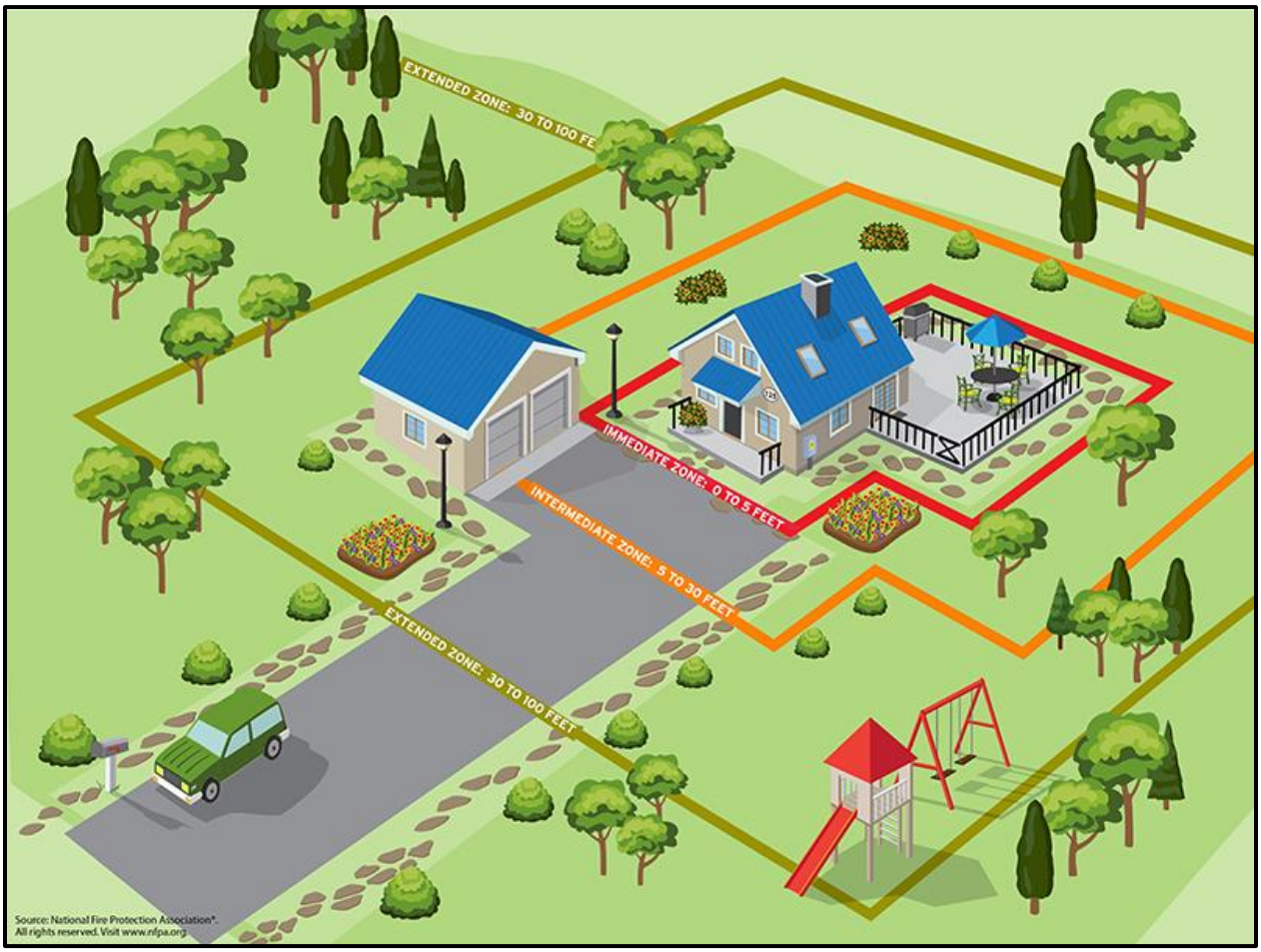
It is also critical that firefighting personnel can quickly locate and access homes and neighborhoods. Fire engines are larger and heavier than typical vehicles, so roads, driveways, and access lanes must be wide enough, properly cleared, and capable of supporting their weight. Clearly marked, highly visible street signs and addresses, using reflective, contrasting, fire-resistant materials, help guide responders in the right direction. Streets should be distinctly named, homes numbered in logical order, and addresses posted on the road when homes are set back or share a driveway. Developments should include at least two primary access routes, turnout areas on narrow roads, and turnarounds on dead ends or long driveways, with streets and bridges built to support vehicles weighing at least 40,000 pounds. [3]

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) provides detailed guidance on creating and maintaining defensible space: https://www.nfpa.org/education-and-research/wildfire/preparing-homes-for-wildfire

Wildfire can easily move across property lines, making it important to coordinate with neighbors to reduce risk throughout the community. Preparing homes across the entire neighborhood helps limit the likelihood of flames spreading from house to house in the WUI. This threat increases when vegetation is overgrown or debris is left unmanaged, creating additional fuel for a wildfire. Coordinated efforts to manage vegetation and reduce debris strengthen neighborhood resilience and improve overall wildfire safety.

[3] Texas A&M Forest Service. Home Ignition Zones and Defensible Space. https://texaswildfirerisk.com/home-ignition-zones-and-defensible-space/.

Figure 5-1. NFPA Home Ignition Zones for Defensible Space



TREATMENT OF STRUCTURAL IGNITABILITY

Similar to defensible space, structural and home hardening can reduce the potential for structural ignitions caused by wildfires. According to the NFPA, most homes ignite in wildfires due to embers, which are burning pieces of debris that can be carried more than a mile through wind. New homes should be constructed using non-combustible building materials to reduce the likelihood of ignition from embers and radiant heat. It is also very imperative that existing homes and structures are also retrofitted to help withstand fire.

The University of Nevada created the Wildfire Home Retrofit Guide, which outlines best practices for reducing wildfire vulnerability to homes and structures. The guide is available and can be accessed here: https://readyforwildfire.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/wildfire-home-retrfito-guide-1.26.21.pdf

The Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety also shares research and insights to promote loss reduction efforts in relation to wildfire. This includes *Wildland Fire Embers and Flames: Home Mitigations That Matter* which can be accessed here: https://ibhs1.wpenginepowered.com/wp-content/uploads/Home-Mitigations-that-Matter-FINAL.pdf

The design of a home, the materials used in its construction, and the conditions around it all play a key role in determining how likely it is to ignite during a wildfire. Critical structural components

include roofs, vents, siding, windows, decks, chimneys, and fences. Hardening these features would greatly prevent structural ignition.

For example, roof coverings have three different ratings. Class A roofing is the highest possible rating, and includes materials that are most resistant to fire, such as asphalt shingles, metal, or clay tiles. Attic vents are an entry point for embers and should be covered by non-combustible metal mesh screening.

Siding, or the protective outer layer of a structure, should be non-combustible. This includes materials such as fiber cement, stucco, brick, or metal, which are resistant to fire. Combustible siding is commonly used, including wood, composite materials, and plastic or vinyl products. This type of siding can warp or peel away when exposed to flames or intense heat. Multi-paned windows with tempered glass are also more fire resistant, and metal window screening can help absorb radiant heat.

Decks, and other home attachments including fences, can be exposed to embers, radiant heat, and direct flame, which poses a risk to the main home or structure. It is important to consider using noncombustible building materials for these attachments. Other hardening measures include replacing deck boards closest to the home with noncombustible materials or regularly removing vegetative debris from the area.

Reducing a home's vulnerability to wildfire depends on both homeowner and community involvement, which can be encouraged through public education and outreach, as well as the adoption of building codes and local ordinances, such as the International Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Code.

LOCAL CAPACITY BUILDING

Enhancing local firefighting capacity involves investing in modern equipment, ongoing training, and the continued recruiting both paid and volunteer firefighters. In addition, the adoption of advanced technologies, like fire detection systems, monitoring, and predictive analytics, support early fire detection and improve response times, ultimately reducing damage and protecting communities.

Across all Emergency Service Districts (ESDs) in Jefferson County, a majority of firefighters are volunteers. Jefferson County ESD's inventory includes several engines, brush trucks, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), rescue units, and tankers.

Generally, recruitment, retention, and training of personnel can be difficult with limited funding and staff time. Similarly, obtaining new equipment and providing advanced training opportunities can be challenging for smaller departments with limited budgets. To strengthen local capabilities, priorities should focus on:

- Advanced wildfire training, including suppression, prescribed burning, structure protection and defensible space strategies.
- Incident command training and coordination to enhance communication and operational efficiency.
- Safety and situational awareness to ensure all firefighters are equipped to operate safely under hazardous conditions.
- Access to modern firefighting equipment and technology, such as pumps, hoses, and remote monitoring systems.

- Training and workforce development by expanding partnerships with the Texas A&M Forest Service, neighboring counties, and mutual aid organizations; offering flexible scheduling for volunteers; creating incentive programs to encourage continued service and participation; and utilizing Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) to assist with public education on defensible space and evacuation routes and to provide additional support during large-scale or mass evacuation events.
- Designation of Wildfire Safety Zones, which function as contingency refuge areas for the public when evacuation is not feasible. These zones should have low fuel loads and reduced flame exposure, provide short-term shelter until conditions improve, be easily accessible, and be clearly identified and known to the public.

There are several Fire Department Assistance Programs available, as outlined by the Texas A&M Forest Service, described below. Other resources are identified in the Mitigation Funding Sources at the end of this section.

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

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

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

- **TIFMAS Grant Assistance Program:** The TIFMAS grant assistance program provides grants to qualified fire departments to assist in the purchase of training, equipment and apparatus.

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

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

EVACUATION PLANNING

Evacuation planning ensures that residents and responders are prepared to act quickly and safely when wildfire threatens a community. When evacuation planning, considerations should be made for high risk areas, vulnerable populations, and the availability and accessibility of temporary shelters. Vulnerable populations, including elderly, individuals with disabilities, residents without personal transportation, and those in assisted living or medical facilities, require tailored

evacuation support. These populations benefit from pre-established transportation assistance programs and accessible communication systems. Effective evacuation planning also depends on regular coordination and practice; periodic, scenario-based exercises involving law enforcement, fire personnel, and community members should be conducted. Holding routine evacuation drills across all fire districts helps ensure residents understand procedures, improves interagency coordination, and allows first responders to identify and address potential challenges before an actual emergency occurs.

Advance warnings should be issued as early as possible and communicated clearly through multiple platforms to ensure that all residents understand evacuation instructions and can respond promptly. Jefferson County Emergency Management utilizes Everbridge as its mass notification system to alert and inform the public during emergencies. The Emergency Management Office is authorized to use the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) to issue Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages, and other critical notifications.

Jefferson County has outlined a project to develop specific wildfire evacuation plans as part of this CWPP planning process. However, the general evacuation routes include U.S. Highway 69, U.S. Highway 96, and U.S. Highway 287, which run through Port Arthur, Nederland, and Beaumont, providing access north toward Hardin County. Interstate 10 serves as the main east-to-west evacuation corridor, linking Beaumont with Orange County to the east and Chambers County to the west.

Supporting routes include State Highway 105, which extends northwest from Beaumont toward Hardin County. Farm-to-Market Road 1406 is the primary route to help move residents from rural areas such as China and Nome onto the main evacuation corridors toward Liberty County.

Jefferson County has large rural areas with limited roadway access, heavy vegetation near homes and roadways, and communities located along narrow or dead-end routes. Many areas in the northern and western portions of the county are surrounded by forest and grassland fuels that can ignite and spread rapidly under dry and windy conditions. Smoke from wildfires may reduce visibility on major evacuation routes, complicating traffic movement and public safety. Additionally, the mix of residential, agricultural, and industrial areas throughout the county requires coordinated evacuation planning to protect residents, first responders, and critical infrastructure.

Extra planning and considerations must be made for livestock during wildfire events in Jefferson County. Rural areas of the county contain agricultural operations and pasturelands where large animals may require additional time, transportation resources, and safe sheltering locations outside the affected area. Coordination with local agricultural extension services, ranchers, and animal control agencies is essential to ensure the timely relocation of livestock.

Community members and residents should create their own Personal Wildfire Action Plan using the International Fire Chief's Association Ready, Set, Go! Program. The Ready, Set, Go! Personal Wildfire Action Plan manual can be accessed here: https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/ut-cdc/prevention/doc/ready_set_go.pdf

PLANNING AND ZONING

Planning and zoning requirements have a critical role in reducing wildfire risk and protecting homes and infrastructure. Proactive land use planning and development standards can significantly reduce the potential for structure loss within the WUI. The adoption of codes and

ordinances can also be beneficial to Jefferson County and can promote resilient development. In high risk areas, the establishment of a countywide Defensible Space Ordinance can help ensure consistent vegetation management, adequate separation between structures and fuels, and long-term maintenance practices that reduce wildfire intensity and improve structure survivability.

The International Code Council's (ICC's) International Wildland-Urban Interface Code (IWUIC) provides standards for land use and building practices within designated WUI areas. Its purpose is to safeguard life and property from wildfire by establishing minimum regulations for ignition-resistant construction, defensible space, fire department access, and adequate water supplies for suppression. The code aims to reduce the potential for buildings and vegetation to ignite from wildfires or adjacent structures and to prevent structural fires in WUI areas from spreading into surrounding wildlands, even in the absence of immediate fire department intervention.

Jefferson County and its municipalities can reference the IWUIC to guide future development, focusing on structural ignitability, defensible space, and appropriate construction of homes and businesses.

The City of Beaumont has adopted the 2021 edition of the International Fire Code (IFC). The IFC addresses fire safety in buildings, including fire protection systems, ignition protection, access for fire-apparatus and signage. The adoption of the IFC, and related codes, strengthens structural fire risk reduction.

Additional planning measures to ensure adequate water supply for firefighting, maintain greenbelt buffers, and improve access for emergency vehicles can improve community resilience to wildfire. Jefferson County may also benefit from hosting Emerging Communities or WUI workshops in partnership with the Texas A&M Forest Service and local fire departments. These workshops can help educate planners, developers, and elected officials on wildfire risk reduction strategies.

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

As discussed in Section 1, at the Action Plan Workshop, the Planning Team met to identify feasible and cost effective wildfire mitigation actions in high risk areas of Jefferson County. This mitigation action plan was developed in consideration of risk assessment results, public input, assets at risk, and collaboration among municipal representatives and stakeholders. It also included the development of prioritized fuel reduction projects aimed at reducing hazardous fuel in targeted risk areas throughout Jefferson County, which are provided in Table 5-1 below.

Each action identified in this plan directly supports the plan goals and objectives outlines in Section 1. The plan goals include reducing wildfire risk to life, property, and critical infrastructure; assessing current and future hazards; minimizing structural losses; increasing public education and awareness; prioritizing areas for fuels treatments and other mitigation efforts; fostering collaboration among stakeholders; and maintaining healthy ecosystems to reduce wildfire impacts. Together, the goals and objectives serve as benchmarks to track implementation and evaluate how well the plan is achieving its outcomes.

This mitigation action plan is meant to guide and support countywide decision making regarding wildfire risk. These actions may be implemented depending on staff capacity, available funding, and current local conditions. Each action is assigned a priority level (high, moderate, or low), identifies a responsible department or agency to lead implementation, and includes an estimated timeline for completion.

SECTION 5: MITIGATION STRATEGY

The mitigation action plan also aligns with the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy. The Cohesive Strategy identifies three priorities for effective and efficient activities including restoring and maintaining landscapes, promoting and supporting fire-adapted communities, and finally, enhancing wildfire response.[4]

Table 5-1. Jefferson County Mitigation Action Plan

PROPOSED ACTION	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / AGENCY	PRIORITY	ESTIMATED TIMELINE
Public Education			
Launch "Ready, Set, Go!" wildfire preparedness campaign for residents.	Jefferson County Emergency Management, TAMFS	High	36 months
Create and distribute a countywide wildfire preparedness guide.	Jefferson County Emergency Management	High	12 months
Host wildfire prevention programs in local schools.	Jefferson County Emergency Management, All Jefferson County ESDs, TAMFS	Moderate	12 months
Create county wildfire information page and social media campaign for preparedness updates.	Jefferson County Emergency Management	High	12 months
Participate annually in Wildfire Awareness Week.	Jefferson County Emergency Management, ESDs, TAMFS	Moderate	12 months
Hazardous Fuels Reduction			
Install shaded fuel breaks along edges in the high priority WUI areas, in addition to the LaBelle, Hamshire, and Fannett areas.	Jefferson County Road & Bridge, TAMFS	High	12 months
Integrate green infrastructure (parks, buffers, and open space) as natural firebreaks in new developments.	Jefferson County Planning, Southeast Texas Regional Planning Commission	High	60 months
Conduct mechanical thinning of overgrown brush across rural fire district areas including ESD #2, #3, and #4.	All Jefferson County ESDs, TAMFS	High	12 months

[4] U.S. Forest Service. National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy. 2014. https://www.fs.usda.gov/restoration/cohesivestrategy.shtml.

PROPOSED ACTION	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / AGENCY	PRIORITY	ESTIMATED TIMELINE
Partner with local farmers and ranchers to implement targeted livestock grazing to reduce grass fuel loads.	Jefferson County Emergency Management, Jefferson County AgriLife Extension	Moderate	12 months
Conduct countywide vegetation management and fuel reduction along major evacuation routes, including Highway 69, Highway 105, Highway 73, Highway 124, and Farm-to-Market 365.	Jefferson County Road & Bridge, Jefferson County Emergency Management	High	12 months (seasonal maintenance ongoing)
Prescribed Fire			
Conduct planned and coordinated prescribed fires, and other fuel reduction programs, in heavily vegetated area in/near the high risk and priority areas identified in the risk assessment of this CWPP.	All Jefferson County ESDs, TAMFS	High	12 months
Promote prescribed fire use on private land through collaboration with landowners, fire departments, and the TASMFS.	All Jefferson County ESDs, TAMFS, Southeast Texas Regional Planning Council	Moderate	24 months
Defensible Space			
Launch a countywide defensible space program to target high risk and priority areas identified in the risk assessment of this CWPP, including additional areas around LaBelle, Hamshire, and Bevil Oaks.	Jefferson County Emergency Management, TAMFS	High	12 months
Implement a neighborhood chipping and vegetation disposal program.	Jefferson County Emergency Management, All Jefferson County ESDs	High	12 months
Conduct community clean-up days and provide green waste disposal.	Jefferson County Emergency Management, All Jefferson County ESDs	High	12 months
Host public workshops on home hardening, fire-resistant landscaping, and defensible space design.	Jefferson County Emergency Management, TAMFS	Moderate	12 months

PROPOSED ACTION	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / AGENCY	PRIORITY	ESTIMATED TIMELINE
Maintain vegetation clearance within 30–100 feet of identified assets at risk, critical county facilities, and all ESD stations.	Jefferson County Emergency Management, All Jefferson County ESDs	High	12 months (seasonal maintenance ongoing)
Treatment of Structural Ignitability			
Retrofit all critical facilities with Class A roofing and ember-resistant vents.	Jefferson County Facilities Department, All Jefferson County ESDs	Moderate	60 months
Offer an individual home hazard assessment program for residents in WUI zones of Jefferson County.	TAMFS, Jefferson County Emergency Management	High	12 months
Local Capacity Building			
Conduct annual wildfire response refresher trainings for all Jefferson County ESDs.	Jefferson County Emergency Management, TAMFS	High	24 months
Acquire a new brush truck for enhanced wildfire response.	Jefferson County Facilities Department, All Jefferson County ESDs	Moderate	36 months
Provide personal protection equipment (PPE) and wildland equipment use training for all personnel.	Jefferson County Facilities Department, All Jefferson County ESDs	Moderate	36 months
Create community-wide maps identifying restricted roads and bridge access in rural fire districts.	Jefferson County GIS, Road & Bridge, All Jefferson County ESDs	High	24 months
Train volunteer fire departments and all Jefferson County ESDs on wildfire suppression tactics.	All Jefferson County ESDs and Volunteer Fire Departments	Moderate	12 Months
Evacuation Planning			
Develop and adopt a countywide wildfire evacuation plan.	Jefferson County Emergency Management, Southeast Texas Regional Planning Commission	High	24 months

PROPOSED ACTION	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / AGENCY	PRIORITY	ESTIMATED TIMELINE
Planning and Zoning			
Install wildfire risk signage along Highway 69, Highway 105, Highway 73, Highway 124, and Farm-to-Market 365.	Jefferson County Road & Bridge, TxDOT	Moderate	24 months
Upgrade water supply infrastructure and add fire hydrants in rural areas, with priority for the rural areas of ESD #2 and ESD #4 jurisdictions.	All Jefferson County ESDs, Rural Water Districts	High	60 Months
Adopt a vegetation management and maintenance ordinance for high-risk WUI areas and priority communities identified in the risk assessment of this CWPP.	Jefferson County Commissioners' Court, Jefferson County Emergency Management	High	36 months

MAINTENANCE STRATEGY

Periodic revisions of the plan are required to validate the risk assessment findings and to ensure that the goals, strategies, and mitigation actions are kept current. Designated Planning Team members are responsible for maintaining the plan and tracking the status and progress of mitigation actions (Table 5-1) over the plan's life cycle.

The Planning Team will meet on an annual basis to review and update the plan, assess changes in vulnerability or wildfire risk, monitor progress on implemented risk-reduction measures, and identify new or revised projects that could further strengthen mitigation efforts and improve overall community resilience. The team will evaluate the mitigation actions implemented along with the risk-reduction associated with each action. Actions that have not been implemented will be evaluated to determine if any social, political, or financial barriers are impeding implementation and if any changes are necessary to improve the viability of an action. The team will evaluate changes in land development and/or programs that affect mitigation priorities. The annual evaluation process will help to determine if any changes are necessary. In addition, the plan will be evaluated immediately after extreme wildfire events.

As part of the maintenance strategy, the Planning Team will assess changes in risk; determine whether the implementation of mitigation actions is on schedule; determine whether there are any implementation problems, such as technical, political, legal, or coordination issues; and identify changes in land development or programs that affect mitigation priorities to reduce wildfire risk. The Planning Team will develop a brief report that identifies policies and actions in the plan that have been successfully implemented and any changes in the implementation process needed for continued success. A summary of meeting notes will report the particulars involved in developing an action into a project.

It is essential that a CWPP be reviewed and updated at least once every five years. This five-year period provides a practical timeframe for implementing mitigation projects and assessing their

effectiveness. To ensure the plan remains current and actionable, Jefferson County will convene the Planning Team prior to the five-year deadline to initiate a plan update. Because grant funding may be required to support the development of a plan update, early coordination will allow sufficient time to secure and allocate the necessary resources.

MITIGATION FUNDING SOURCES

Securing funding is essential for implementing the projects and actions outlined in this CWPP. Utilizing funding sources and creating incentive programs for landowners, land managers, and residents within Jefferson County have the greatest ability to advance wildfire risk reduction. The financial resources outlined in Table 5-2 can support activities such as vegetation management, defensible space creation, infrastructure improvements, and community outreach.

Table 5-2. Mitigation Funding Sources

AGENCY	FUNDING PROGRAM	PURPOSE OF FUNDING
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service	Community Wildfire Defense Grant (CWDG)	Launched in 2022, the $1 billion five-year competitive grant program is funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. It is an annual grant that helps develop CWPPs and implement projects identified in CWPPs that are less than ten years old. This grant prioritizes communities that have high wildfire hazard potential, are low income, and/or have been impacted by a severe disaster within the previous ten years.
USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service	Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQUIP)	An annual grant that provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers and non-industrial forest managers to address natural resource concerns and deliver environmental benefits.
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	Provides post-disaster funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation projects that reduce future disaster losses. Available only after a presidential disaster declaration and requires an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan.
FEMA	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Post-Fire Grant	Provides mitigation funding following a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration to reduce future wildfire risk. Available statewide, with priority given to areas directly impacted by wildfire. Requires an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan.
FEMA	Assistance to Firefighter Grant	Provides annual funding to fire departments and emergency response organizations to purchase equipment, protective gear, emergency vehicles, and training that enhance firefighter safety and operational capacity.

AGENCY	FUNDING PROGRAM	PURPOSE OF FUNDING
Texas A&M Forest Service (TAMFS)[5]	State Fire Assistance for Mitigation	Provides funding for prescribed fire projects that reduce hazardous fuels in and around communities to lower wildfire risk.
TAMFS	Community Protection Program Grant	Supports prescribed burning and other fuel reduction projects on private lands to mitigate wildfire hazards.
TAMFS	State Fire Capacity in East Texas Prescribed Fire Grant	Provides cost-share assistance for prescribed burning on private and non-federal public lands to reduce hazardous fuel loads.
TAMFS	Texas Longleaf Conservation Assistance Program	Offers financial and technical assistance to establish, restore, and manage longleaf pine ecosystems, improving forest resilience and habitat quality.

[5] As of May 1, 2025, the State Fire Assistance for Mitigation Grant, Community Protection Program Grant, and State Fire Capacity in East Texas Prescribed Fire Grant programs have been placed on indefinite pause. New applications are not being accepted until further notice, which may temporarily limit available state-level funding opportunities.

Appendix A
Mitigation Accomplishments

APPENDIX A: MITIGATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

MITIGATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

PURPOSE

The purpose of Appendix A is to document completed and ongoing wildfire mitigation accomplishments within the planning area, highlighting actions that have reduced wildfire risk, enhanced emergency response capabilities, and increased community resilience. Appendix A provides a snapshot of mitigation efforts implemented by the County, Emergency Services Districts (ESDs), and partner organizations, serving as a record of progress and a foundation for future planning. As wildfire mitigation is an evolving process, Appendix A is intended to be a living component of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and may be updated throughout the planning life cycle as additional projects are completed, new information becomes available, or priorities change.

COMPLETED WILDFIRE MITIGATION PROJECTS

Completed wildfire mitigation projects in Jefferson County encompass a range of coordinated actions designed to reduce wildfire hazards, strengthen response capabilities, and protect life and property. Fuel reduction efforts have included vegetation management and the use of prescribed burning to reduce hazardous fuel loads in accordance with the Texas Administrative Code governing outdoor burning (30 TAC §§111.201–221), with prescribed burning specifically addressed under §§111.211 and 111.219. These treatments help limit wildfire intensity and spread while supporting ecosystem health.

Jefferson County and its partner agencies have also implemented defensible space practices and enforced burn bans and restrictions during periods of elevated fire danger to reduce ignition risk in the wildland urban interface. Building codes and development standards, including the 2018 International Building Code (IBC) and International Residential Code (IRC), further support wildfire resilience by encouraging safer construction practices and improved structural survivability. In addition to regulatory and land management actions, significant investments have been made to enhance emergency response infrastructure. In September of 2024, ExxonMobil donated $740,000 to Emergency Services Districts 3 and 4 to upgrade critical response equipment, including brush trucks, all-terrain vehicles, radios, and other tools necessary for effective fire suppression and medical response, particularly in remote or difficult-to-access areas. Collectively, these completed projects, as documented in County plans and partner agency records, represent meaningful progress toward reducing wildfire risk and increasing community preparedness and resilience.

ONGOING RISK REDUCTION INITATIVES

Ongoing wildfire mitigation projects are actively being implemented to further reduce wildfire risk and enhance preparedness across the County. Jefferson County continues to have a comprehensive and coordinated approach to wildfire mitigation focused on reducing risk,

strengthening preparedness, and enhancing long-term community resilience. Collectively, these initiatives demonstrate the County's commitment to proactive wildfire risk reduction through strategic investment, decision making, and collaboration among local agencies, stakeholders, and community members.

The following discussion highlights major funding awards supporting wildfire mitigation, outlines key program activities and implementation strategies, and identifies existing local capabilities that support these efforts. It also describes how wildfire mitigation actions were evaluated and prioritized to ensure that resources are directed toward the most feasible, cost-effective, and impactful projects. Together, these elements provide the framework for implementing, tracking, and updating wildfire mitigation actions throughout the life cycle of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).

Jefferson County has been awarded approximately $9.5 million through the Community Wildfire Defense Grant (CWDG) Program to support a countywide wildfire fuels mitigation program. This funding represents a significant investment in long-term wildfire risk reduction and is considered an ongoing mitigation activity, as program development and project implementation are occurring over multiple phases.

Through this grant, Jefferson County is working to obtain specialized equipment, conduct vegetation management along road rights-of-way, and hire or contract technical specialists to support wildfire mitigation planning and implementation. A key component of the program includes outreach and education efforts targeted toward high-risk property owners to improve awareness of wildfire hazards and promote mitigation practices. The County is also implementing the Wildland–Urban Interface (WUI) Structure, Parcel, and Community Fire Hazard Mitigation Methodology to assess wildfire risk and prioritize mitigation actions at the parcel and community level.

As this program continues to advance, activities funded by the CWDG award will strengthen local mitigation capacity, improve defensible space and access for emergency response, and reduce wildfire risk to residents, critical infrastructure, and natural resources. Implementation is ongoing and this effort will continue to be tracked and updated throughout the CWPP life cycle as milestones are achieved, additional mitigation actions are completed, and program outcomes are documented.

An assessment of local capabilities was conducted in the preparation of the Jefferson County Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The Capability Assessment is an invaluable tool in assessing a community's existing planning and regulatory capabilities to support the implementation of wildfire mitigation objectives. The completed assessment provides information on existing policies, plans, and regulations in place for Planning Team members at the local level or that may be provided by the County on an as-needed basis. For a complete reference of capabilities in place, please see Table A-1 below.

APPENDIX A: MITIGATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Table A-1 is For Official Use Only (FOUO) and may be exempt from public release under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

During the development of the 2023 Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, the Planning Team members had the opportunity to analyze the wildfire risk and create actions pertaining to wildfire. The 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii) states that the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan must include "A section that *identifies* and *analyzes* a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects *being considered* to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure." The mitigation planning process is designed to help communities identify feasible and cost-effective mitigation strategies.

Each of the identified actions were prioritized based on FEMA's Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental (STAPLEE) criteria necessary for the implementation of each action. As part of the economic evaluation of the STAPLEE analysis, jurisdictions analyzed each action in terms of the overall costs, measuring whether the potential benefit to be gained from the action outweighed the costs associated with it.

As a result of this exercise, priority was assigned to each mitigation action by marking them as High (H), Moderate (M), or Low (L). An action that is ranked as "High" indicates that the action will be implemented as soon as funding is received. The plan outlines two high priority ongoing wildfire projects for Jefferson County. For detailed descriptions of these wildfire mitigation actions, please see Table A-2 below.

APPENDIX A: MITIGATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Table A-2. Wildfire Actions from the Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Action Plan

JEFFERSON COUNTY WILDFIRE MITIGATION ACTIONS		
Proposed Action	Develop areas and educate public on maintaining defensible space surrounding structures to prevent damage.	Construct and install 6" water lines to permit fire hydrants.
Site	Countywide	City of Bevil Oaks / City of China
Action Type	Defensible Space	Local Capacity Building
Priority (High, Med., Low)	High	High
Cost	$10,000 - $100,000	<$1,000,000
Lead Agency	Jefferson County	City of Bevil Oaks Administration, City of China Administration
Timeline	48 Months	24 Months

SUMMARY

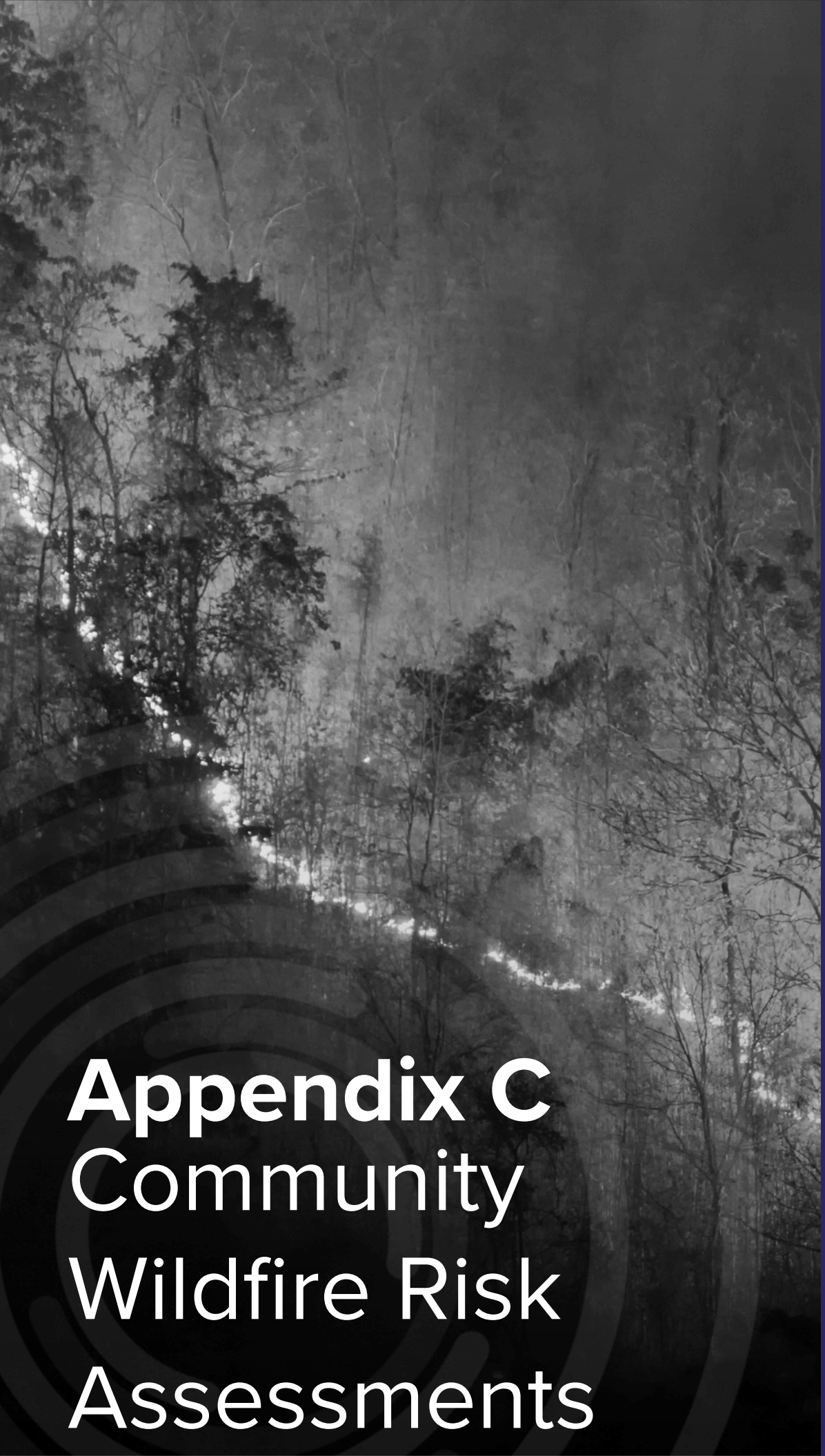
Appendix A summarizes wildfire mitigation accomplishments and ongoing efforts within Jefferson County, documenting actions that have reduced wildfire risk, strengthened emergency response capabilities, and enhanced overall community resilience. It highlights completed projects such as fuel reduction activities, prescribed burning conducted in accordance with Texas Administrative Code, defensible space initiatives, equipment upgrades supported by private-sector investment, and the use of burn bans, building codes, and other regulatory tools. The section also outlines ongoing mitigation activities guided by the Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Action Plan and other supporting plans, emphasizing the County's existing capabilities and planning framework.

As wildfire mitigation is an evolving process, Appendix A is intended to be a living component of the CWPP. It may be updated periodically throughout the CWPP life cycle as additional mitigation projects are implemented, new funding opportunities are leveraged, partnerships are expanded, and wildfire risk conditions or best practices change. These updates will help ensure the CWPP remains current, reflects measurable progress, and continues to support a coordinated and adaptive approach to wildfire risk reduction over time.

Appendix B
Meeting Documentation

APPENDIX B: MEETING DOCUMENTATION

Appendix B is For Official Use Only (FOUO) and may be exempt from public release under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).



Appendix C
Community Wildfire Risk Assessments

APPENDIX C: COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENTS

APPENDIX C: COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENTS

Table C-1. Community / Area Reports Ranked by Assessed Ratings

COMMUNITY / AREA REPORT NAME	TOTAL ASSESSED RATING	FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
Sabine Pass Community Report	82	Port Arthur Fire Department
Beaumont Helbig Community Report	76	Beaumont Fire and Rescue
Beaumont Tyrrell Community Report	72	Beaumont Fire and Rescue
Pine Crest Community Report	72	Beaumont Fire and Rescue
Westbury Community Report	72	Jefferson County ESD #3
Beaumont Lucas Community Report	67	Beaumont Fire and Rescue
Delaware Street Area Report	67	Beaumont Fire and Rescue
Craigen Community Report	66	Beaumont Fire and Rescue
Port Acres Community Report	63	Port Arthur Fire Department
Gulfway Drive Community Report	62	Port Arthur Fire Department
Hamshire Southeast Community Report	62	Hamshire Volunteer Fire Department
Ida Reed Park Area Report	62	Beaumont Fire and Rescue
Lakeview Community Report	62	Port Arthur Fire Department
Amelia Community Report	58	Beaumont Fire and Rescue
Caldwood Community Report	58	Beaumont Fire and Rescue
Lamar University Area Report	58	Beaumont Fire and Rescue
Pear Ridge Community Report	58	Port Arthur Fire Department
West Oakland Community Report	58	Beaumont Fire and Rescue
Jack Brooks Regional Airport Area Report	57	Nederland Fire and Rescue Service
Groves Community Report	54	Groves Fire Department
Higgins Community Report	53	Beaumont Fire and Rescue
Port Arthur Liberty Avenue Area Report	53	Port Arthur Fire Department
Taylor Community Report	49	Jefferson County ESD #4
Nome Community Report	48	Jefferson County ESD #3
Treadway Road Community Report	44	Beaumont Fire and Rescue

APPENDIX C: COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENTS

COMMUNITY / AREA REPORT NAME	TOTAL ASSESSED RATING	FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
Central Mall Area Report	40	Port Arthur Fire Department
Northwest Forest Community Report	40	Jefferson County ESD #1
Twin City Highway Area Report	40	Groves Fire Department
Port Arthur 10th Avenue Area Report	39	Port Arthur Fire Department
Port Arthur 5th Avenue Area Report	39	Port Arthur Fire Department
Bevil Oaks Community Report	38	Jefferson County ESD #1
Hamshire Northwest Community Report	30	Hamshire Volunteer Fire Department
Fannett Community Report	20	Jefferson County ESD #4

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENTS

SABINE PASS COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Sabine Pass Community

Total Assessed Rating

82 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Port Arthur Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 43' 58"
Longitude	-93° 53' 42"
Number of Homes	114
Size	368.83 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

→ **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

Recommended 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.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Windows

→ **Multi-paned**

Single-paned

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

Many mobile type homes present in the area, though the majority remains fixed.

BEAUMONT HELBIG COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Beaumont Helbig Community

Total Assessed Rating

76 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

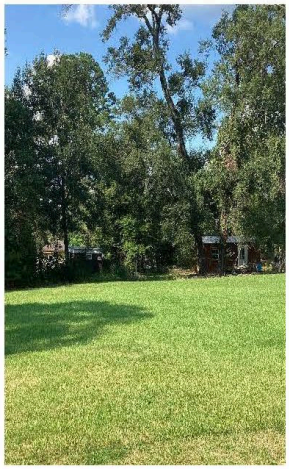
Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Community Information

Latitude	30° 8' 22"
Longitude	-94° 8' 28"
Number of Homes	298
Size	391.63 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

→ **Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)**

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended 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.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Remove debris from roofs
☐ Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
Noncombustible
→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

BEAUMONT TYRRELL COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Beaumont Tyrrell Community

Total Assessed Rating

72 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

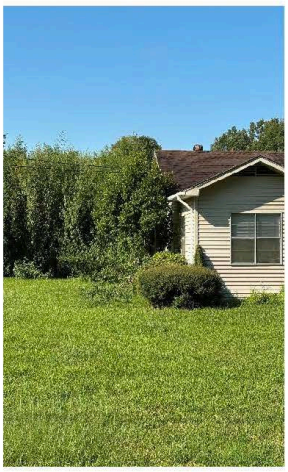
Significant Hazard

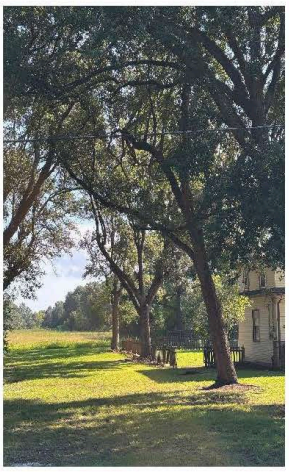
Fire Protection District

Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Community Information

Latitude	30° 1' 16"
Longitude	-94° 9' 19"
Number of Homes	525
Size	627.13 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed





SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

→ **Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)**

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended 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.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

PINE CREST COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Pine Crest Community

Total Assessed Rating

72 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

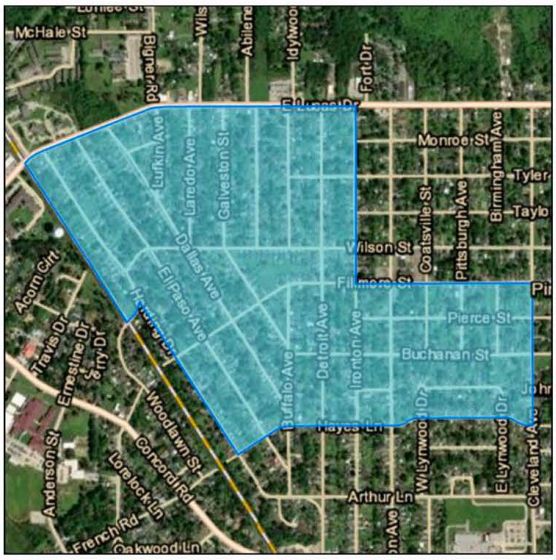
Significant Hazard

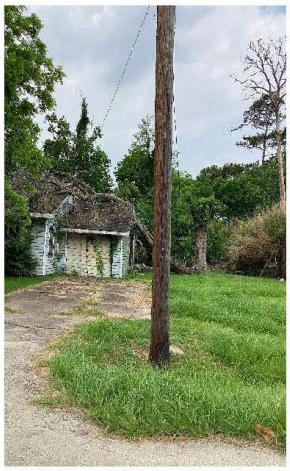
Fire Protection District

Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Community Information

Latitude	30° 7' 15"
Longitude	-94° 7' 49"
Number of Homes	830
Size	243.29 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed





SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

→ **Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)**

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended 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.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

WESTBURY COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Westbury Community

Total Assessed Rating

72 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

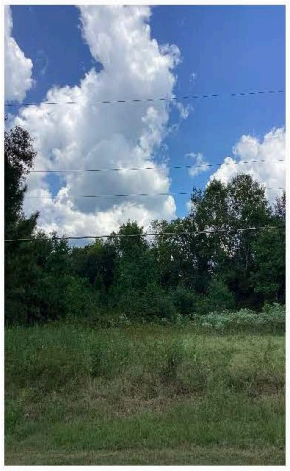
Significant Hazard

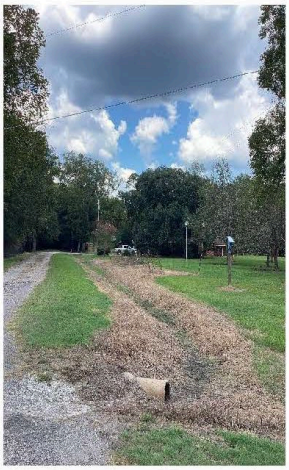
Fire Protection District

China / Nome (Jefferson County ESD #3)

Community Information

Latitude	30° 5' 34"
Longitude	-94° 18' 10"
Number of Homes	144
Size	666.29 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed





SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

→ **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

Recommended 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.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

BEAUMONT LUCAS COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Beaumont Lucas Community

Total Assessed Rating

67 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

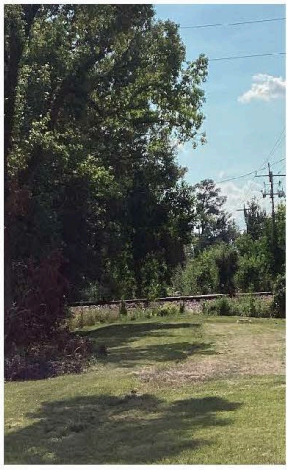
Significant Hazard

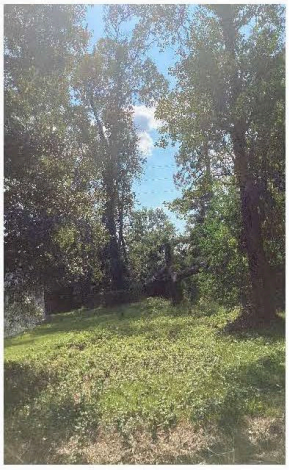
Fire Protection District

Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Community Information

Latitude	30° 7' 46"
Longitude	-94° 7' 55"
Number of Homes	457
Size	388.05 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed





SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

→ **Landscaped Lawn**

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- ☐ Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- ☐ Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- ☐ Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Remove debris from roofs
☐ Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
Noncombustible
→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

DELAWARE STREET AREA REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Delaware Street Area

Total Assessed Rating

67 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

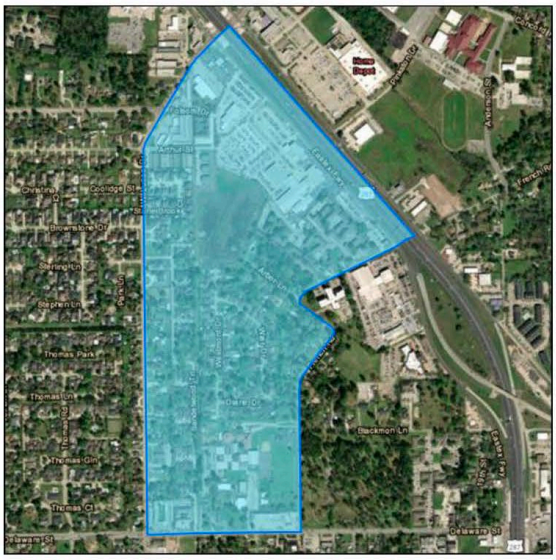
Moderate Hazard

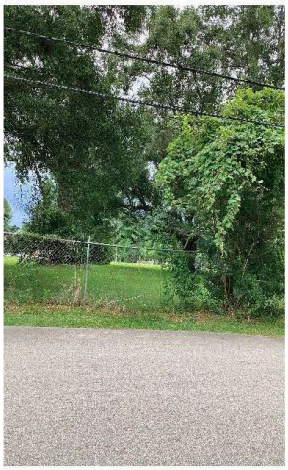
Fire Protection District

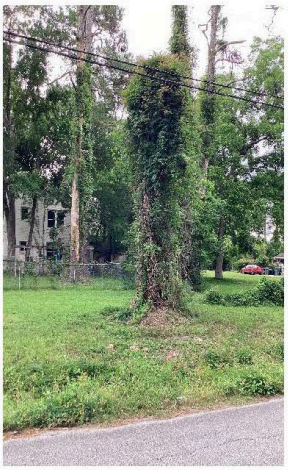
Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Community Information

Latitude	30° 6' 38"
Longitude	-94° 8' 42"
Number of Homes	264
Size	163.06 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed







SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

→ **Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)**

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended 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.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

CRAIGEN COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Craigen Community

Total Assessed Rating

66 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

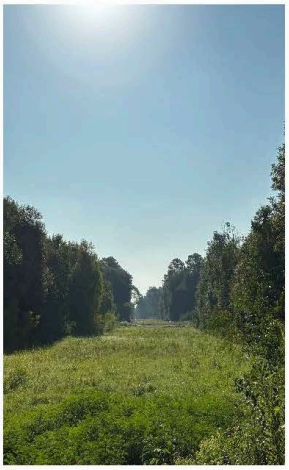
Significant Hazard

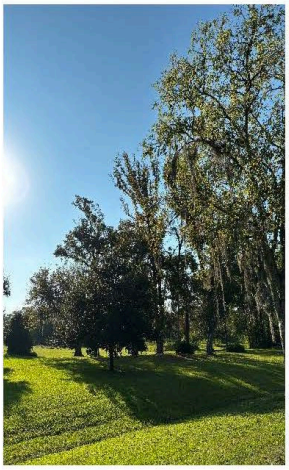
Fire Protection District

Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Community Information

Latitude	29° 52' 54"
Longitude	-94° 14' 21"
Number of Homes	538
Size	1,565.89 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed





SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

→ **Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)**

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows
Multi-paned
→ **Single-paned**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS
Mixed use with some mobile structures. Hard to access structures surrounded by dense vegetation.

PORT ACRES COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Port Acres Community

Total Assessed Rating

63 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

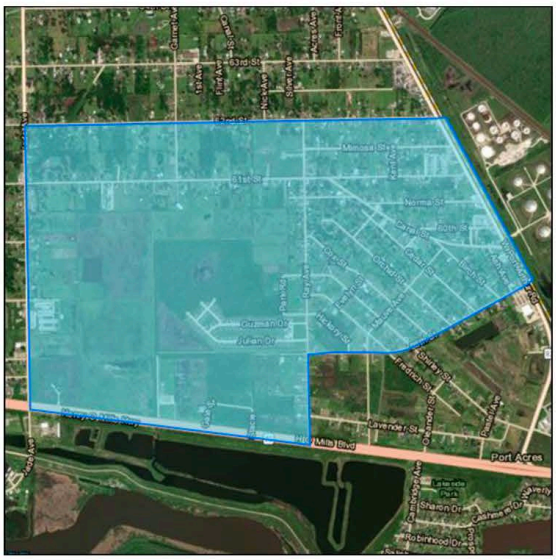
Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Port Arthur Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 53' 44"
Longitude	-94° 1' 12"
Number of Homes	782
Size	854.73 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

→ **Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)**

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%** Slope 8-19% Slope 20-30% Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
→ **With mesh or screening**
Without metal mesh or screening
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Windows

→ **Multi-paned**

Single-paned

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

This area includes at least two buildings with metal roofs and at least 5 pier on beam homes.

GULFWAY DRIVE COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Gulway Drive Community

Total Assessed Rating

62 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

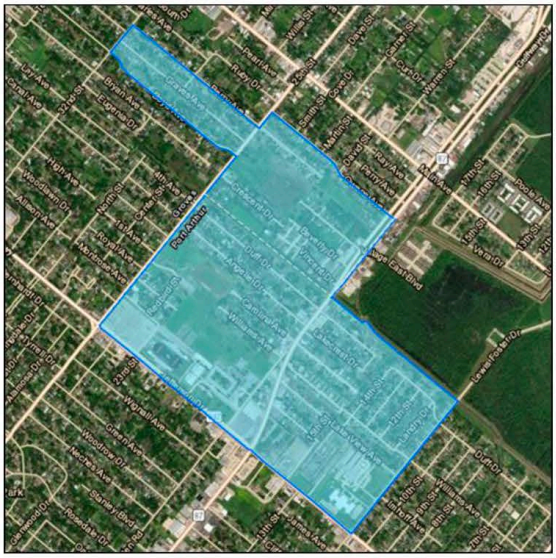
Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Port Arthur Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 55' 32"
Longitude	-93° 54' 31"
Number of Homes	997
Size	472.35 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

→ **Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)**

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS
This area is near the Thomas Jefferson Middle School.

HAMSHIRE SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Hamshire South East Community

Total Assessed Rating

62 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

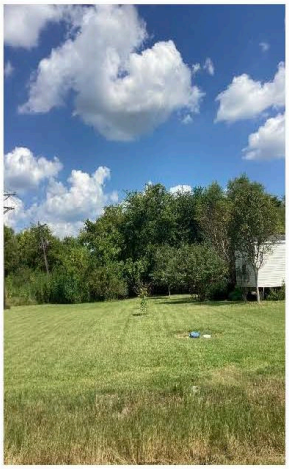
Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Hamshire Volunteer Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 51' 44"
Longitude	-94° 18' 36"
Number of Homes	118
Size	75.40 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

→ **Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)**

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended 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.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS
This included a good mix of fixed and mobile homes.

IDA REED PARK AREA REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Ida Reed Park Area

Total Assessed Rating

62 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Community Information

Latitude	30° 5' 31"
Longitude	-94° 7' 7"
Number of Homes	362
Size	151.66 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

→ **Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)**

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended 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.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

LAKEVIEW COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Lakeview Community

Total Assessed Rating

62 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Port Arthur Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 54' 48"
Longitude	-93° 54' 7"
Number of Homes	1090
Size	274.12 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

→ **Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)**

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

AMELIA COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Amelia Community

Total Assessed Rating

58 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

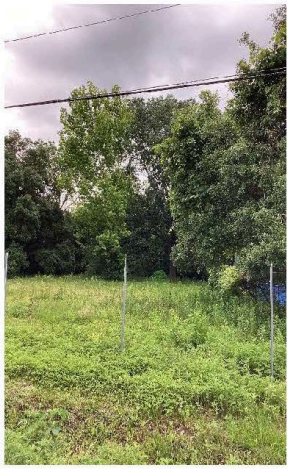
Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Community Information

Latitude	30° 4' 7"
Longitude	-94° 12' 16"
Number of Homes	560
Size	212.73 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

→ **Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)**

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended 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.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
→ **Noncombustible siding**
Combustible siding
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS
There are large swaths of open grassland. Housing is a good mix of both combustible and non combustible building materials.

CALDWOOD COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Caldwood Community

Total Assessed Rating

58 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

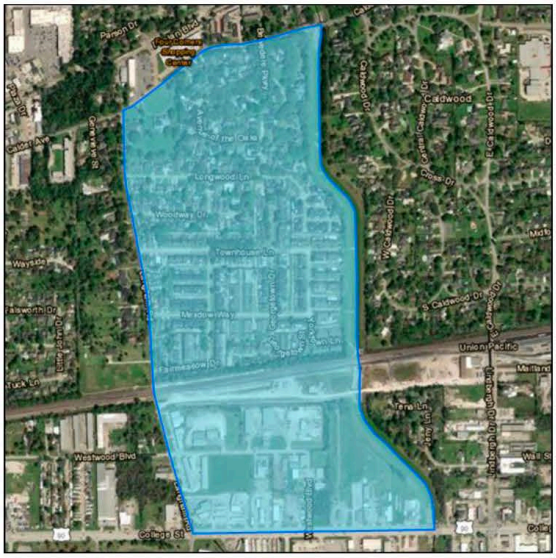
Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Community Information

Latitude	30° 4' 24"
Longitude	-94° 9' 43"
Number of Homes	319
Size	180.31 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

→ **Landscaped Lawn**

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- ☐ Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- ☐ Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- ☐ Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%** Slope 8-19% Slope 20-30% Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- ☐ Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- ☐ Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.

Debris on Roof

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- ☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- ☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

→ **Noncombustible**

Combustible, leaf litter present

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

→ **Noncombustible siding**

Combustible siding

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

LAMAR UNIVERSITY AREA REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Lamar University Area

Total Assessed Rating

58 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

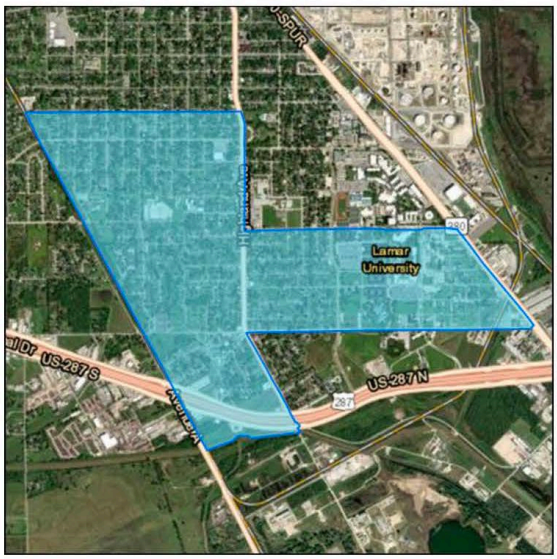
Significant Hazard

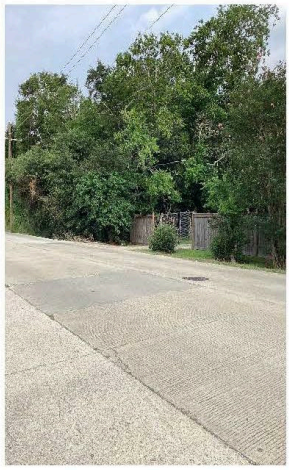
Fire Protection District

Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Community Information

Latitude	30° 2' 24"
Longitude	-94° 5' 8"
Number of Homes	1833
Size	815.94 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed





SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

→ **Landscaped Lawn**

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- ☐ Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- ☐ Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- ☐ Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

PEAR RIDGE COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Pear Ridge Community

Total Assessed Rating

58 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Port Arthur Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 54' 52"
Longitude	-93° 56' 19"
Number of Homes	868
Size	323.25 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

→ **Landscaped Lawn**

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- ☐ Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- ☐ Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- ☐ Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

WEST OAKLAND COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: West Oakland Community

Total Assessed Rating

58 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

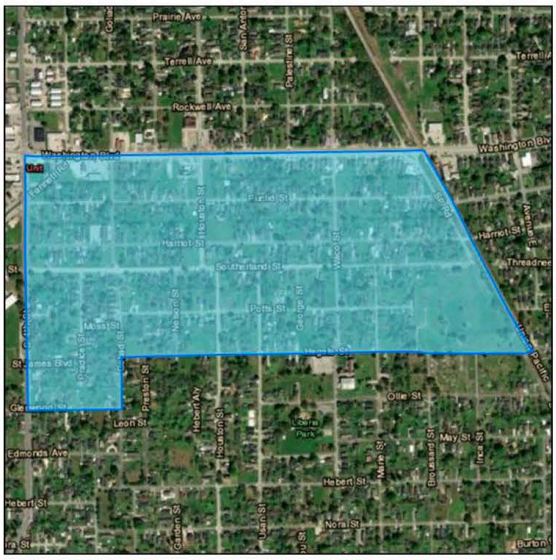
Significant Hazard

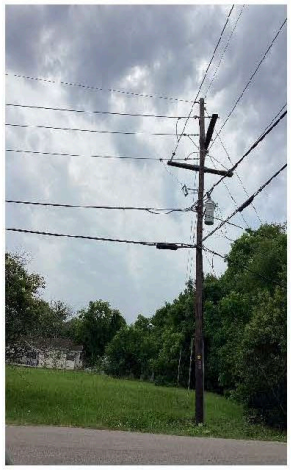
Fire Protection District

Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Community Information

Latitude	30° 3' 12"
Longitude	-94° 6' 36"
Number of Homes	356
Size	144.23 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed





SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

→ **Landscaped Lawn**

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- ☐ Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- ☐ Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- ☐ Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

JACK BROOKS REGIONAL AIRPORT AREA REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Jack Brooks Regional Airport Area

Total Assessed Rating

57 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Nederland Fire and Rescue Service

Community Information

Latitude	29° 57' 31"
Longitude	-94° 0' 0"
Number of Homes	2183
Size	857.53 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

→ **Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)**

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

GROVES COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Groves Community

Total Assessed Rating

54 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

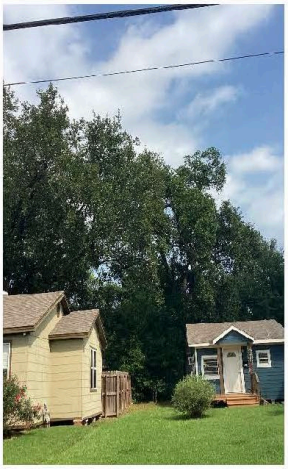
Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Groves Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 56' 50"
Longitude	-93° 54' 13"
Number of Homes	1338
Size	464.12 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

→ **Landscaped Lawn**

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- ☐ Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- ☐ Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- ☐ Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
→ **With mesh or screening**
Without metal mesh or screening
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS
There is one wood shingle home and a good mix between combustible and non combustible siding.

HIGGINS COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Higgins Community

Total Assessed Rating

53 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

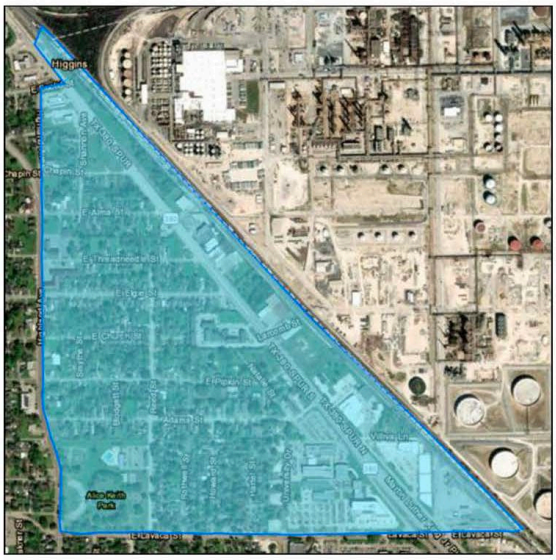
Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Community Information

Latitude	30° 3' 3"
Longitude	-94° 4' 53"
Number of Homes	422
Size	210.86 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

→ **Landscaped Lawn**

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- ☐ Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- ☐ Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- ☐ Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

PORT ARTHUR LIBERTY AVENUE AREA REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Port Arthur Liberty Avenue Area

Total Assessed Rating

53 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

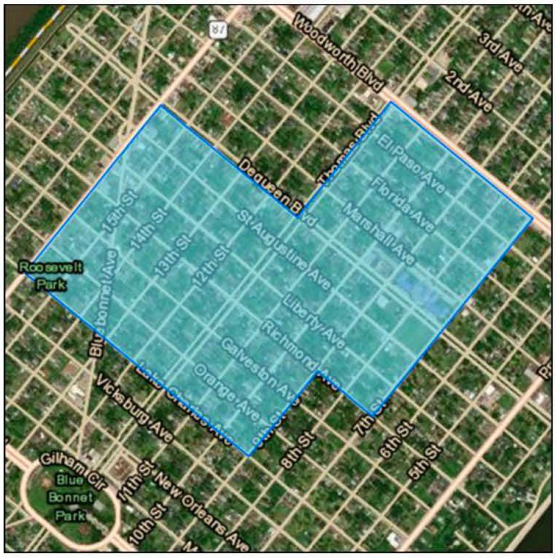
Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Port Arthur Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 53' 28"
Longitude	-93° 55' 41"
Number of Homes	692
Size	230.27 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

→ **Landscaped Lawn**

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- ☐ Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- ☐ Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- ☐ Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%** Slope 8-19% Slope 20-30% Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

TAYLOR COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Taylor Community

Total Assessed Rating

49 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

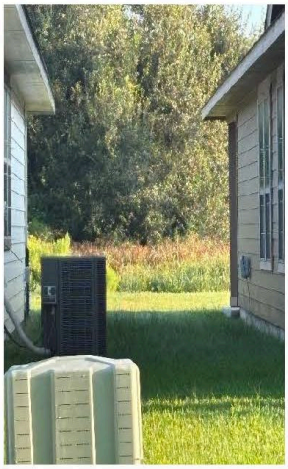
Moderate Hazard

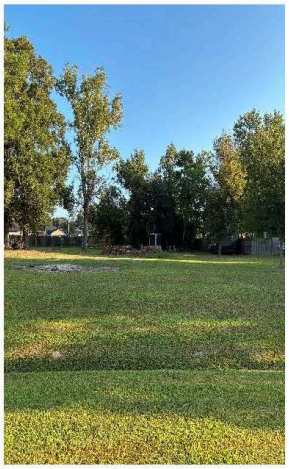
Fire Protection District

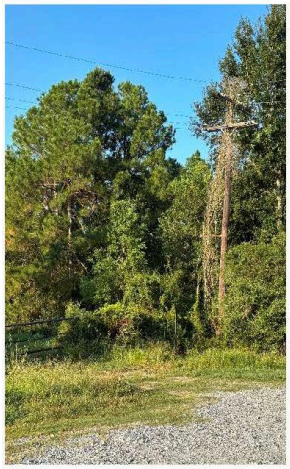
Jefferson County Emergency Services District #4

Community Information

Latitude	29° 52' 24"
Longitude	-94° 8' 13"
Number of Homes	153
Size	352.51 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed







SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

→ **Landscaped Lawn**

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- ☐ Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- ☐ Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- ☐ Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%** Slope 8-19% Slope 20-30% Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
→ **With mesh or screening**
Without metal mesh or screening
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
Noncombustible siding
→ **Combustible siding**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

NOME COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Nome Community

Total Assessed Rating

48 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

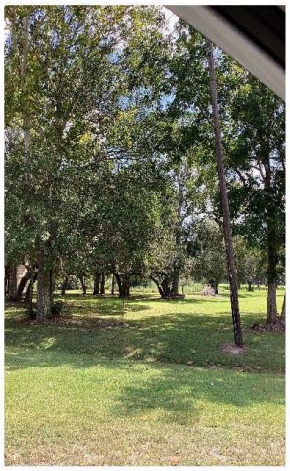
Slight Hazard

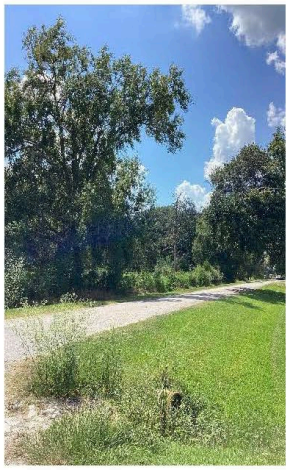
Fire Protection District

China / Nome (Jefferson County ESD #3)

Community Information

Latitude	30° 1' 54"
Longitude	-94° 25' 3"
Number of Homes	251
Size	493.44 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed





SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

→ **Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)**

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended 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.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco. ☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents. ☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
→ **Noncombustible siding**
Combustible siding
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

TREADWAY ROAD COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Treadway Road Community

Total Assessed Rating

44 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

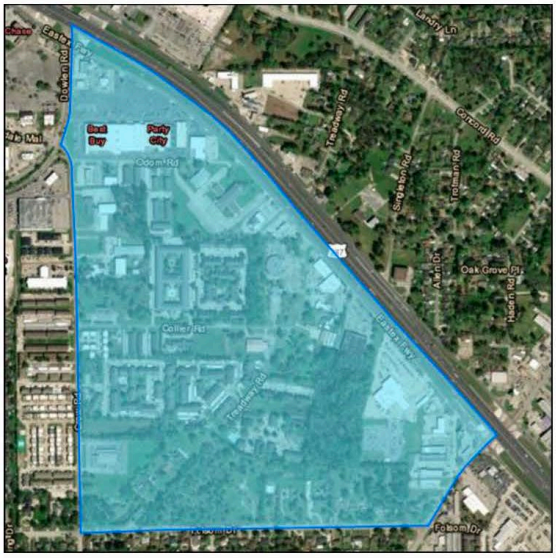
Moderate Hazard

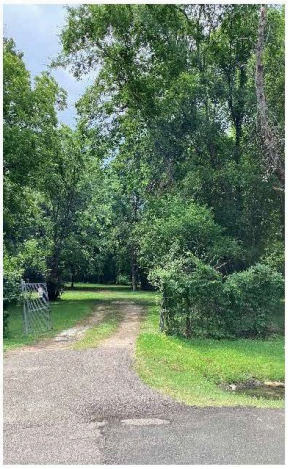
Fire Protection District

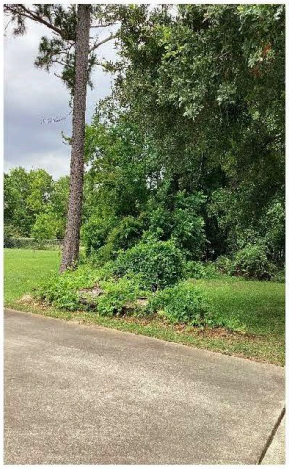
Beaumont Fire and Rescue

Community Information

Latitude	30° 7' 9"
Longitude	-94° 9' 7"
Number of Homes	179
Size	191.85 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed







SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

→ **Landscaped Lawn**

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- ☐ Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- ☐ Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- ☐ Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
→ **Noncombustible siding**
Combustible siding
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

CENTRAL MALL AREA REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Central Mall Area

Total Assessed Rating

40 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

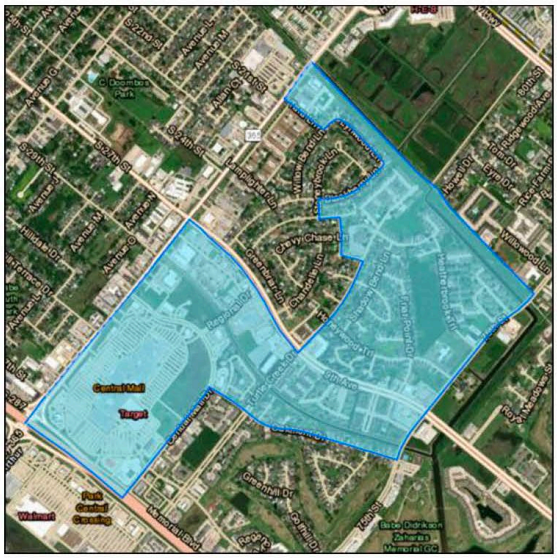
Slight Hazard

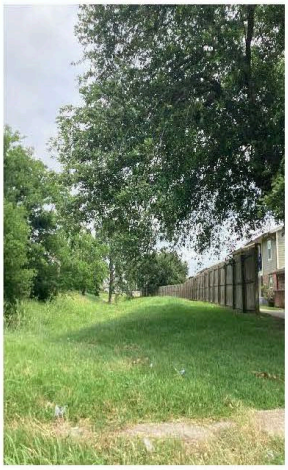
Fire Protection District

Port Arthur Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 57' 0"
Longitude	-93° 58' 53"
Number of Homes	497
Size	431.89 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed





SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

→ **Landscaped Lawn**

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- ☐ Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- ☐ Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- ☐ Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
→ **With mesh or screening**
Without metal mesh or screening
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
→ **Noncombustible siding**
Combustible siding
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

NORTHWEST FOREST COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Northwest Forest Community

Total Assessed Rating

40 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

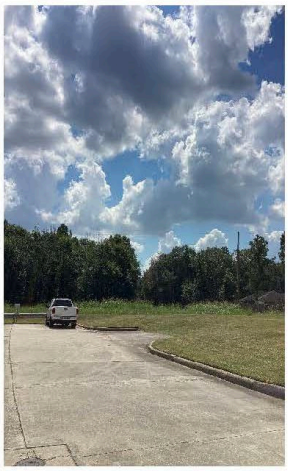
Slight Hazard

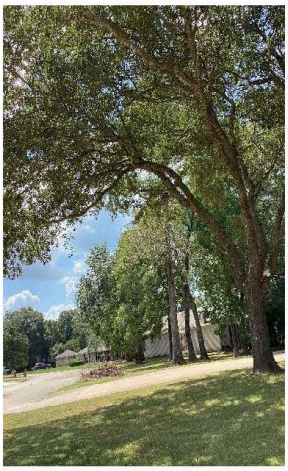
Fire Protection District

Jefferson County Emergency Services District #1

Community Information

Latitude	30° 8' 27"
Longitude	-94° 15' 2"
Number of Homes	248
Size	112.57 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed





SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

→ **Landscaped Lawn**

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- ☐ Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- ☐ Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- ☐ Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
→ **With mesh or screening**
Without metal mesh or screening
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
→ **Noncombustible siding**
Combustible siding
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

TWIN CITY HIGHWAY AREA REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Twin City Highway Area

Total Assessed Rating

40 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

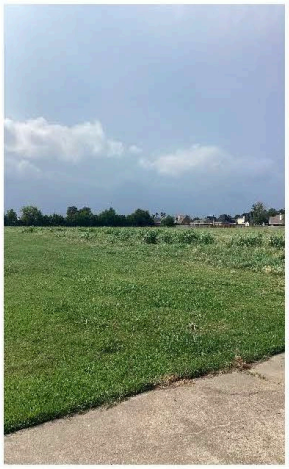
Slight Hazard

Fire Protection District

Groves Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 56' 36"
Longitude	-93° 56' 16"
Number of Homes	340
Size	143.85 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

→ **Landscaped Lawn**

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- ☐ Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- ☐ Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- ☐ Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%** Slope 8-19% Slope 20-30% Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
→ **With mesh or screening**
Without metal mesh or screening
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
→ **Noncombustible siding**
Combustible siding
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Windows

→ **Multi-paned**

Single-paned

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

The apartment complex has one way in and one way out.

PORT ARTHUR 10TH AVENUE AREA REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Port Arthur 10th Avenue Area

Total Assessed Rating

39 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

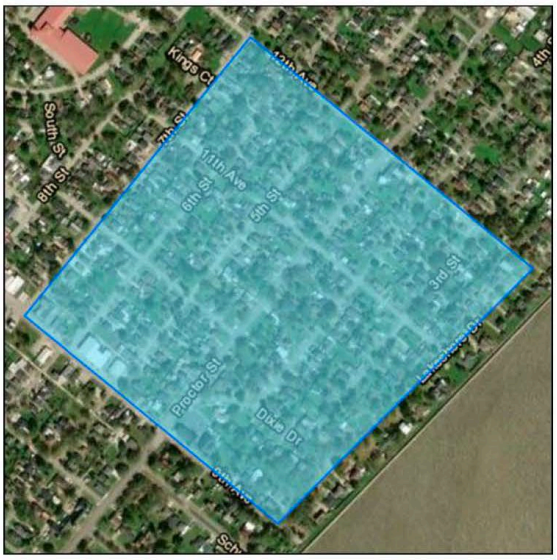
Slight Hazard

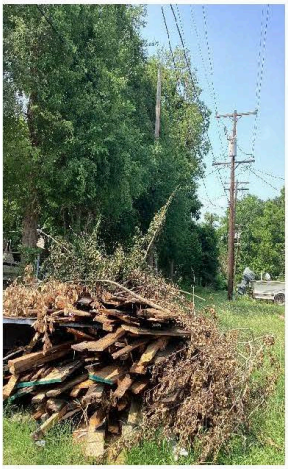
Fire Protection District

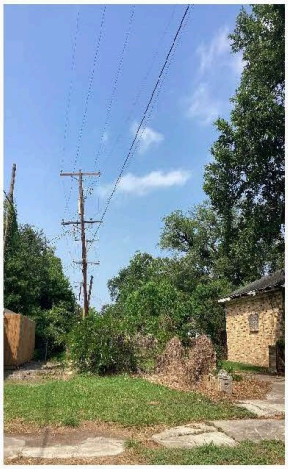
Port Arthur Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 54' 7"
Longitude	-93° 54' 25"
Number of Homes	394
Size	87.40 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed







SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

→ **Landscaped Lawn**

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- ☐ Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- ☐ Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- ☐ Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%** Slope 8-19% Slope 20-30% Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
→ **Noncombustible siding**
Combustible siding
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

PORT ARTHUR 5TH AVENUE AREA REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Port Arthur 5th Avenue Area

Total Assessed Rating

39 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Slight Hazard

Fire Protection District

Port Arthur Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 53' 48"
Longitude	-93° 54' 54"
Number of Homes	671
Size	201.46 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

→ **Landscaped Lawn**

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- ☐ Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- ☐ Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- ☐ Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco. ☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents. ☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
→ **Noncombustible siding**
Combustible siding
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

BEVIL OAKS COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Bevil Oaks Community

Total Assessed Rating

38 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Slight Hazard

Home Construction Rating

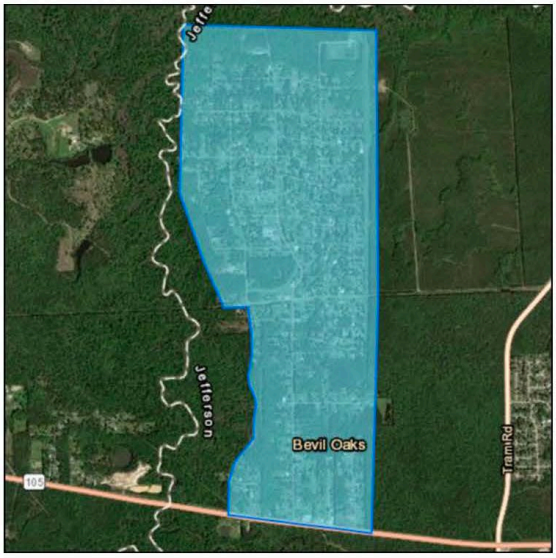
Moderate Hazard

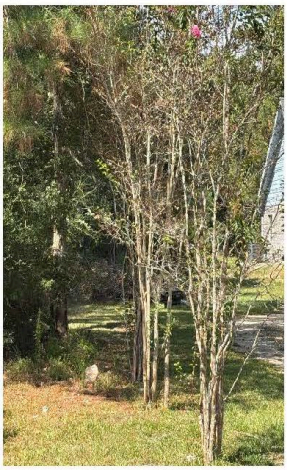
Fire Protection District

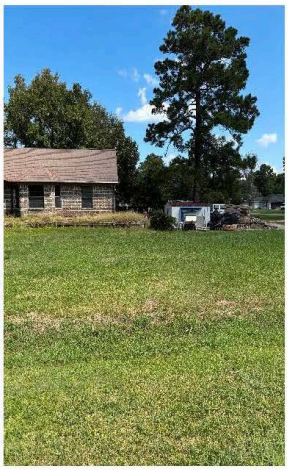
Jefferson County Emergency Services District #1

Community Information

Latitude	30° 9' 6"
Longitude	-94° 16' 10"
Number of Homes	712
Size	1,044.27 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed







SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

→ **Landscaped Lawn**

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- ☐ Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- ☐ Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- ☐ Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%** Slope 8-19% Slope 20-30% Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No** Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Remove debris from roofs
☐ Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
Ventilation and Soffits
With mesh or screening
→ **Without metal mesh or screening**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
Noncombustible
→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
→ **Noncombustible siding**
Combustible siding
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

HAMSHIRE NORTHWEST COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Hamshire North West Community

Total Assessed Rating

30 - Low

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

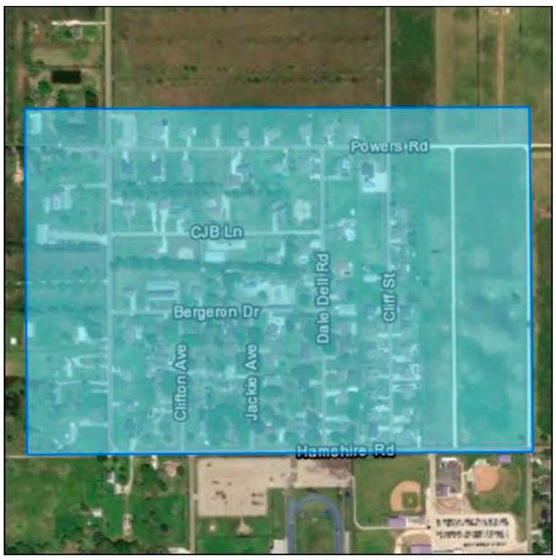
Slight Hazard

Fire Protection District

Hamshire Volunteer Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 52' 2"
Longitude	-94° 19' 0"
Number of Homes	104
Size	100.32 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

→ **Landscaped Lawn**

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- ☐ Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- ☐ Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- ☐ Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
→ **With mesh or screening**
Without metal mesh or screening
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
→ **Noncombustible siding**
Combustible siding
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

Windows

→ **Multi-paned**

Single-paned

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

FANNETT COMMUNITY REPORT

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: Fannett Community

Total Assessed Rating

20 - Low

Surrounding Environment Rating

Slight Hazard

Home Construction Rating

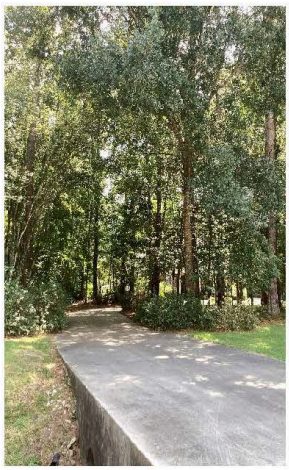
Slight Hazard

Fire Protection District

Jefferson County Emergency Services District #4

Community Information

Latitude	29° 55' 20"
Longitude	-94° 17' 32"
Number of Homes	306
Size	288.99 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

→ **Landscaped Lawn**

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- ☐ Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- ☐ Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- ☐ Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ 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.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
Roofing Materials
→ **Rated/Noncombustible**
Nonrated
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Debris on Roof
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A
Ventilation and Soffits
→ **With mesh or screening**
Without metal mesh or screening
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
Gutters
→ **Noncombustible**
Combustible, leaf litter present
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
Building Construction
→ **Noncombustible siding**
Combustible siding
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Windows
→ **Multi-paned**
Single-paned
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities
Both underground
→ **One underground, one aboveground**
Both aboveground
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

COMMENTS

Appendix D
Public Survey Results

APPENDIX D: PUBLIC SURVEY RESULTS

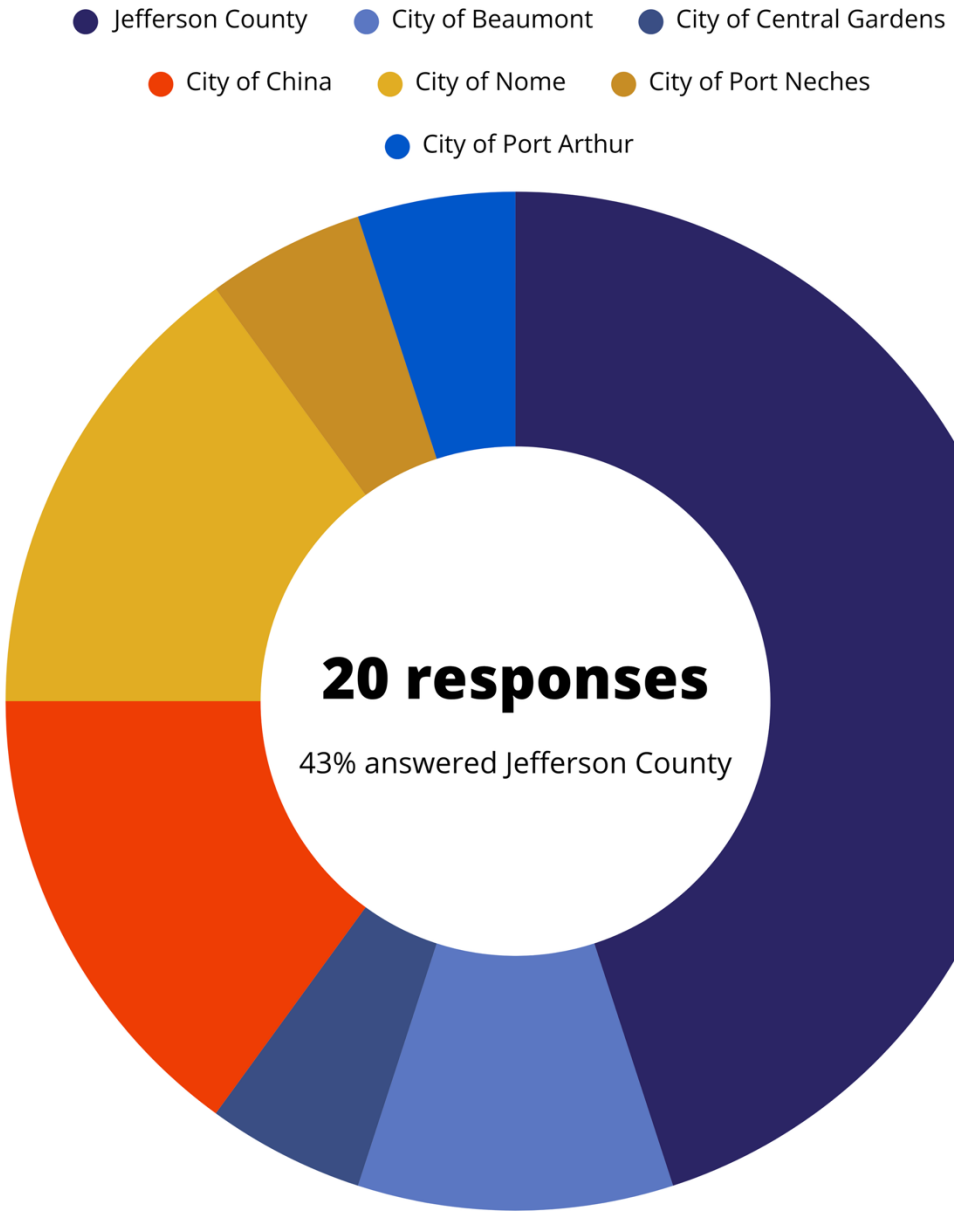
OVERVIEW

Jefferson County prepared a public survey that requested public opinion on a wide range of questions relating to wildfires. The survey was made available via websites and social media throughout Jefferson County. This survey link was also distributed at public meetings and stakeholder events throughout the planning process.

A total of 20 surveys were collected, the results of which are presented in Appendix D. The purpose of the survey was twofold: 1) to solicit public input during the planning process, and 2) to help identify any potential actions or problem areas.

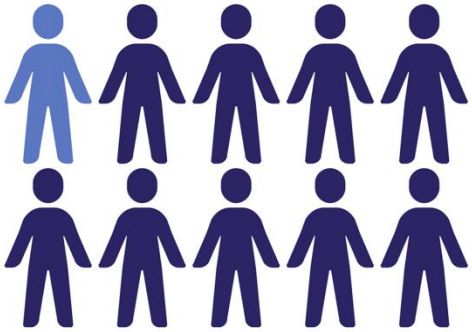
All public survey results were discussed and shared with the Planning Team during the Action Plan Workshop. These results are also provided below. The survey results provide information regarding the public's experience with wildfires, their perceived level of concern, recommended mitigation actions, and additional valuable insights. Overall, this survey enhances the planning process by ensuring the plan properly represents the planning area, is informed through local knowledge, aligns proposed mitigation projects with residents' priorities, and promotes equity.

PUBLIC SURVEY RESULTS



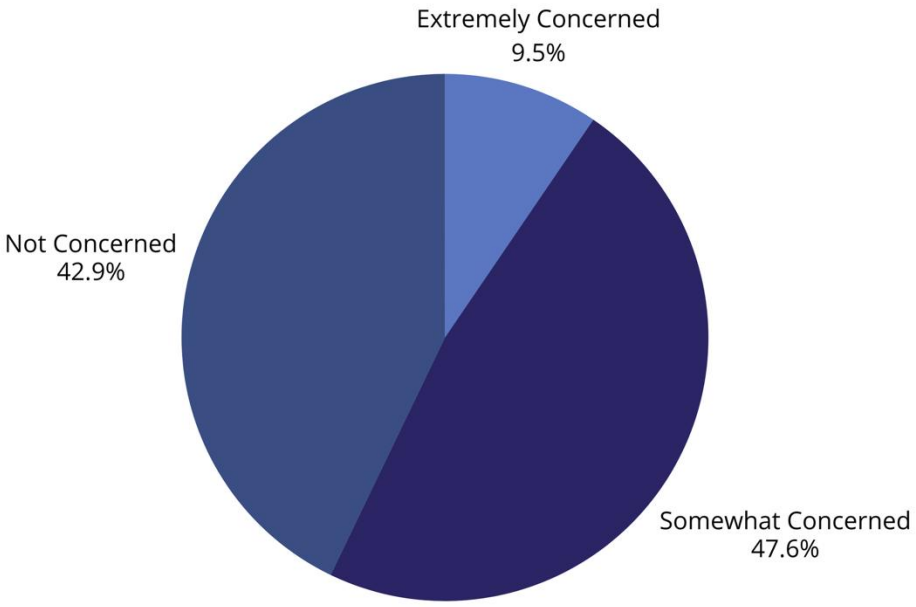
Survey responses were not provided from the other participating jurisdictions

Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a wildfire?

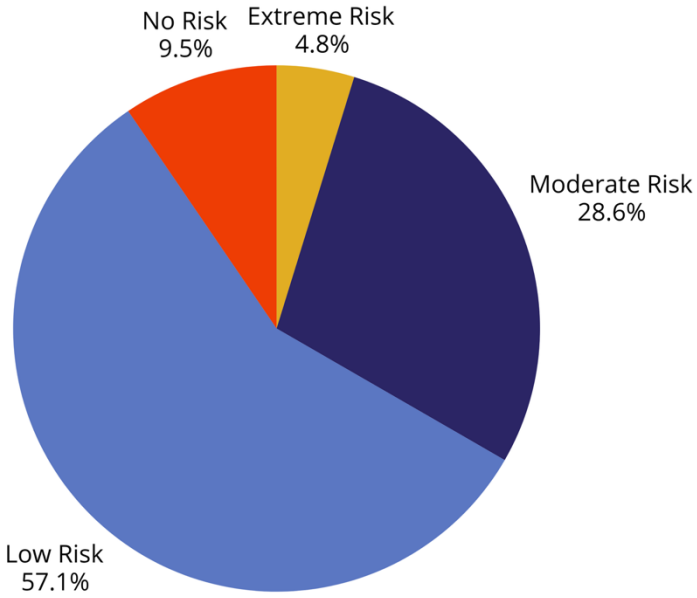


5% Responded 'Yes'

Concern level for the possibility of their community being impacted by a wildfire.



How do you perceive wildfire risk to your community?



Do you think there are areas in Jefferson County with an extreme fire hazard? If yes, please list the areas and explain why.

"Farm land combined with winds close to the gulf."

"Petrochemical facilities."

"China, Nome, LaBelle, Fannett, and Hamshire. Lots of open land."

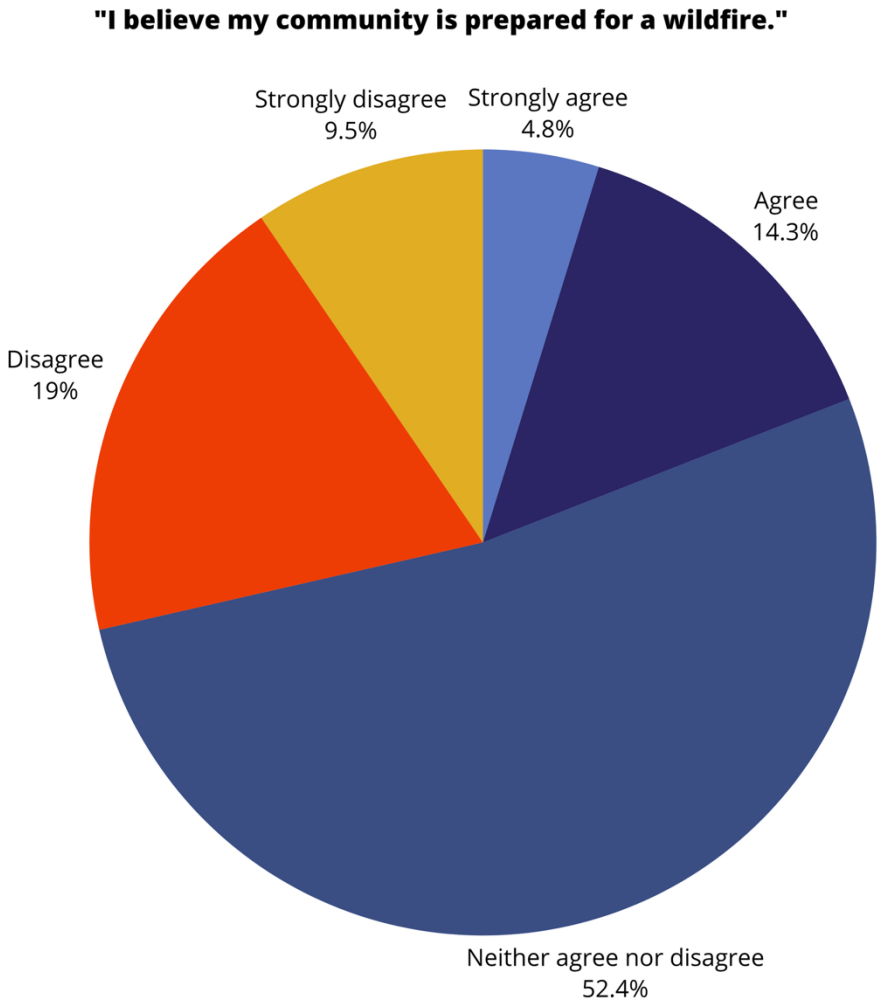
"Yes. I believe the more rural, unincorporated areas of Jefferson County are more susceptible to extreme fire hazard because of their propensity to have more trees and brush, the typical distance to a fire station, the type of fire station serving the area (regular or volunteer), and the number of fire personnel available."

"Yes. Especially during summer/droughts."

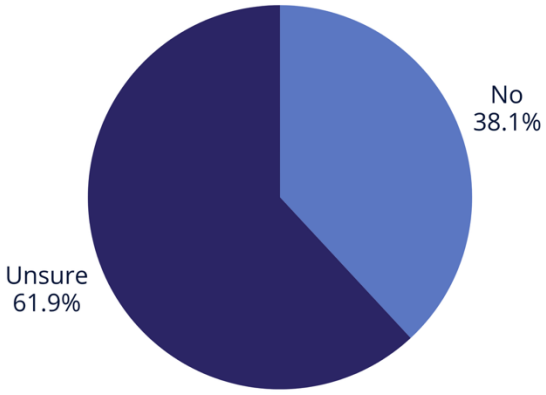
"Yes we have very large fields in Jefferson county during droughts can be a concern of wildfires."

"Marshes."

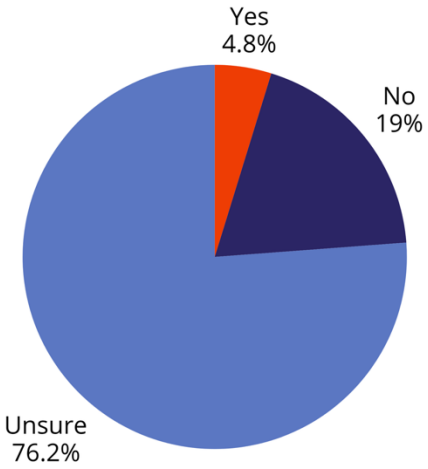
APPENDIX D: PUBLIC SURVEY RESULTS



To your knowledge, is your home located in a high risk wildfire zone?

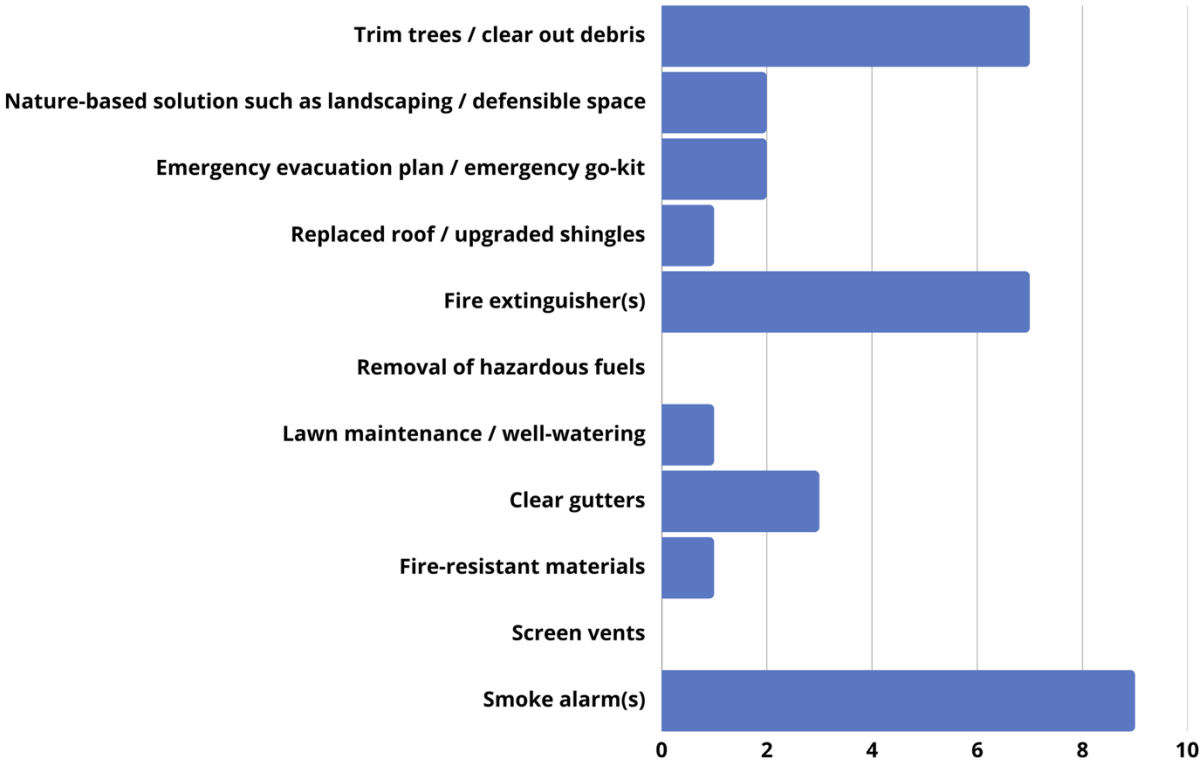


Does your current homeowners or renters' insurance policy cover wildfire-related damages or wildfire protection measures?



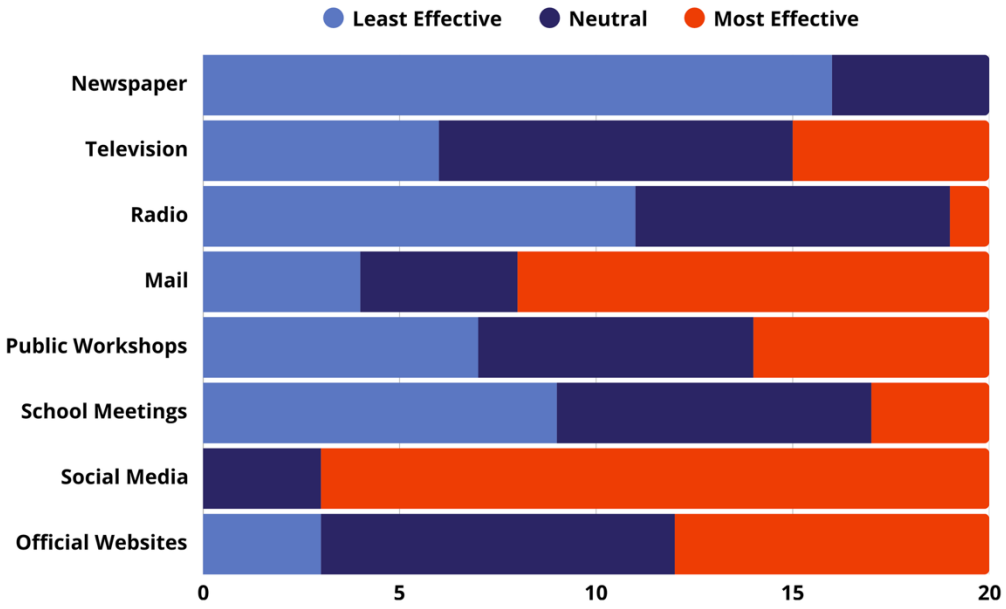
Have you taken any actions to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to wildfire?

43% Responded 'Yes'

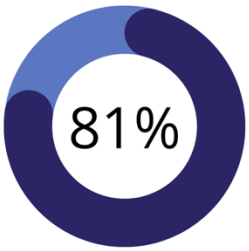


81% of survey responders are interested in making their homes or neighborhoods more resistant to wildfires.

What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to wildfire?



Effectiveness of communication methods for receiving information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards



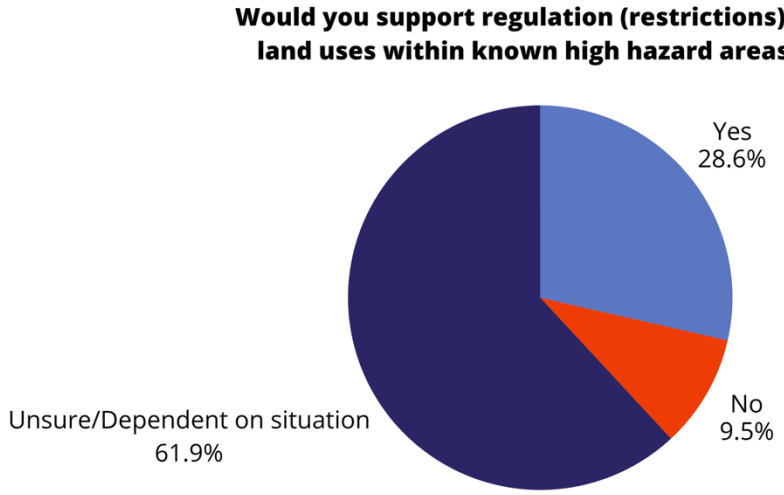
Social Media

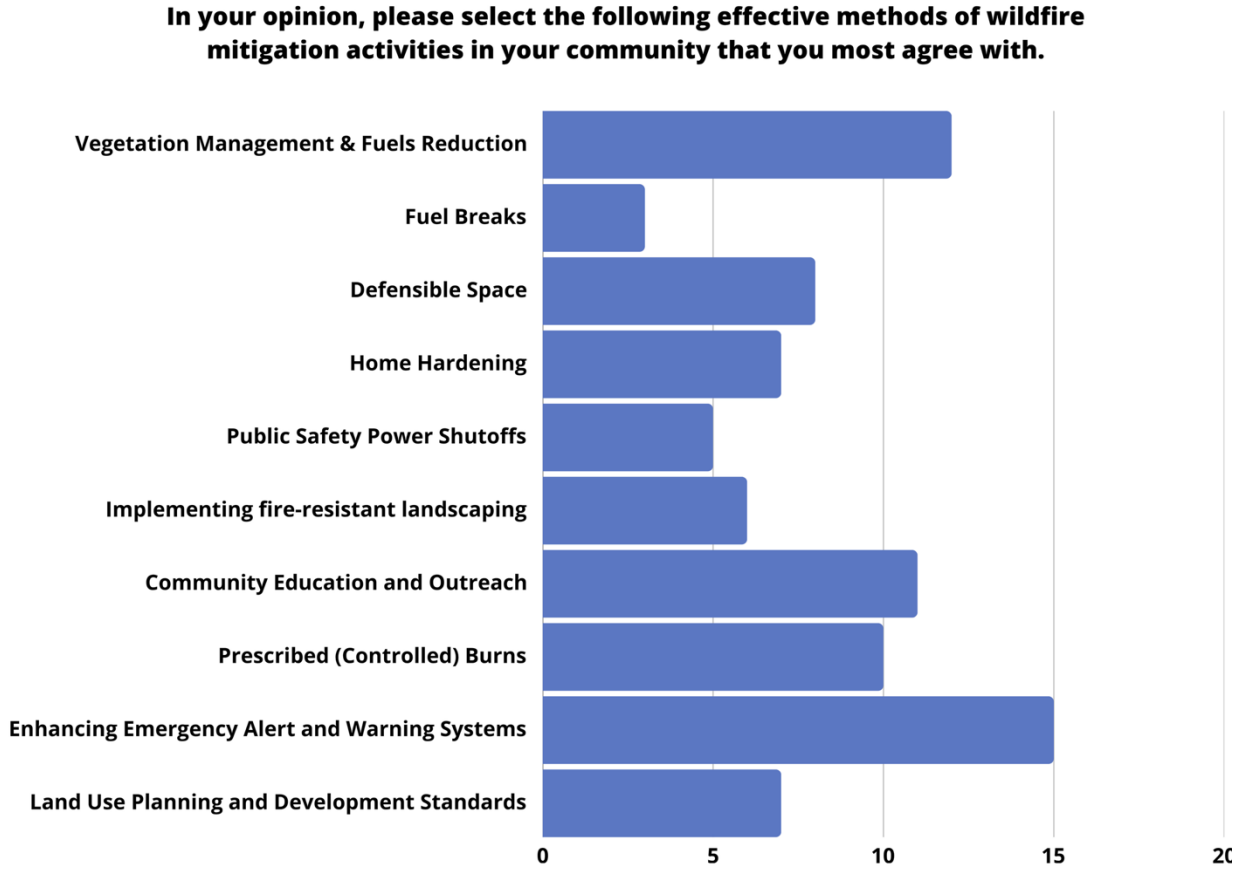
Additional communication methods recommended:

Text / Alert

Email

APPENDIX D: PUBLIC SURVEY RESULTS





Proclamation

PROCLAMATION

STATE OF TEXAS	§	COMMISSIONERS COURT
	§	
COUNTY OF JEFFERSON	§	OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, TEXAS

BE IT REMEMBERED at a meeting of Commissioners' Court of Jefferson County, Texas, held on the 16 day of December, 2025, on motion made by Cary Erickson, Commissioner of Precinct No. 2, and seconded by Everette"Bo" Alfred, Commissioner of Precinct No. 4, the following resolution was adopted:

ANNOUNCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN (CWPP)

WHEREAS, Jefferson County recognizes the increasing threat that wildfires pose to the safety of residents, first responders, property, natural resources, and critical infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, changing weather patterns, extended periods of drought, and increased fuel loads have elevated wildfire risk across Southeast Texas, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas of Jefferson County; and

WHEREAS, the development of a **Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)** will provide a locally driven, collaborative, and strategic framework to identify wildfire hazards, prioritize mitigation projects, guide future grant funding, and strengthen preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities; and

WHEREAS, a CWPP is a nationally recognized planning tool that engages local governments, fire departments, state and federal partners, community organizations, and residents in a unified effort to reduce wildfire risk; and

WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Office of Emergency Management, in partnership with municipal fire departments, emergency services districts, the Texas A&M Forest Service, and other regional stakeholders, has initiated the process to develop the Jefferson County Community Wildfire Protection Plan; and

WHEREAS, the CWPP will evaluate local wildfire hazards, assess vulnerable communities and critical assets, identify defensible space and fuel reduction priorities, and recommend strategies to protect life and property; and

WHEREAS, the development of this plan will assist Jefferson County in pursuing state and federal funding opportunities for wildfire mitigation, resilience projects, equipment, and community outreach; and

WHEREAS, Jefferson County is committed to enhancing public safety, promoting responsible land management practices, and building long-term wildfire resilience for all communities within the county.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Jefferson County Commissioners Court formally announces and supports the development of the **Jefferson County Community Wildfire Protection Plan**; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Jefferson County encourages the active participation of local jurisdictions, fire departments, partner agencies, and residents throughout the planning process; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that upon completion, the Jefferson County CWPP will serve as a guiding document for wildfire mitigation, preparedness, community education, and long-term resilience efforts.

Signed this 16th day of December, 2025.

JUDGE JEFF R. BRANICK
County Judge

COMMISSIONER BRANDON WILLIS
Precinct No. 1

COMMISSIONER MICHAEL S. SINEGAL
Precinct No. 3

COMMISSIONER CARY ERICKSON
Precinct No. 2

COMMISSIONER EVERETTE D. ALFRED
Precinct No. 4

Adoption Resolution