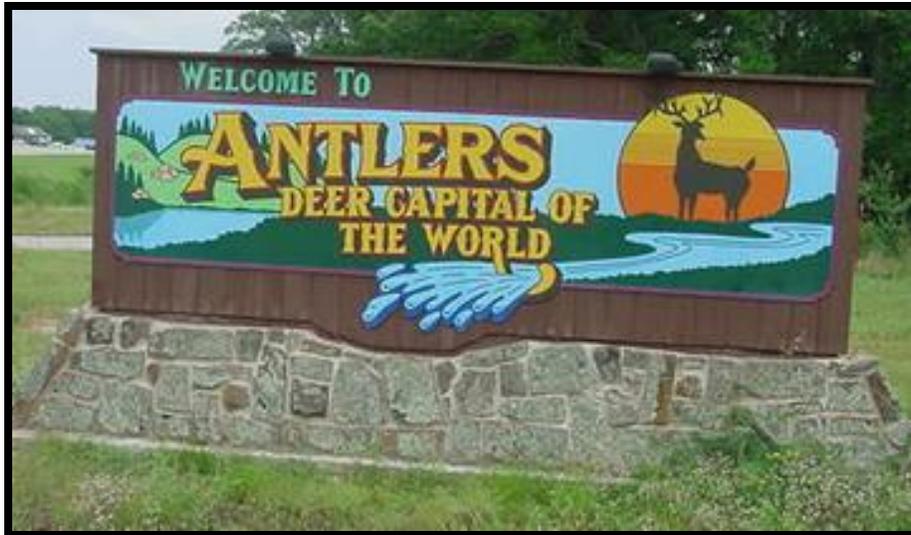


The
City of Antlers
Community Wildfire Protection Plan



AN ACTION PLAN FOR WILDFIRE MITIGATION

DATE: 10/27/2011

Prepared by: Larry Morgan, Steve Smalling, and Afton Pope
Organization: Kiamichi Economic Development District of Oklahoma
Contact Information:
Address: 1002 Highway 2 North, Wilburton, OK 74578
Phone: (918) 465-2367
E-Mail: apope@keddo.org
Fax: (918) 465-3873

The following report is a cooperative effort between various entities. The representatives listed below comprise the core decision-making team responsible for this report and mutually agree on the plan's contents.

Community Representative(s):

Name: D. Brent Franks, Mayor
Address: 100 SE 2nd St, Antlers, OK 74523
Phone Number: (580) 298-5635
Other Contact Information: (580) 298-6377

Name: Joel Taylor, City Manager
Address: 100 SE 2nd St, Antlers, OK 74523
Phone Number: (580) 298-5635
Other Contact Information: (580) 298-6377

Local Fire Department Representative(s):

Name: Randy Janoe, Fire Chief
Address: 100 SE 2nd St, Antlers, OK 74523
Phone Number: (580) 298-3756
Other Contact Information: (580) 271-2170

Name: Robert Bowan
Address: 100 SE 2nd St, Antlers, OK 74523
Phone Number: (580) 298-0288
Other Contact Information: (580) 571-0233

Local Oklahoma Division of Forestry Representative(s):

Name: Chris Joslin, Area Forester
Phone Number: (580) 298-5122

The following federal and other interested parties were consulted and involved in the preparation of this report.

NAME	ORGANIZATION
Dr. Kelly Hurt	Oklahoma Department of Forestry, Firewise Coordinator
Larry Morgan	KEDDO, Rural Fire Coordinator
Steve Smalling	KEDDO, Field Rep.
Afton Pope	KEDDO, Secretary
Chris Joslin	Oklahoma State Forestry

The Plan Contents are:

1. Community Background and Existing Situation
2. Community Based Map and Other Visuals
3. Objectives and Goals
4. Prioritized Mitigation Recommendations
5. Action Plan
6. Wildfire Pre-Suppression Plan
7. Additional Comments
8. Attachments (A & B)

1) COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND EXISTING SITUATION

Community Description:

County: Pushmataha Latitude/Longitude: N 34° 13-836'W 95° 37-207
Frontage Road: Highway 3 Nearest Intersection: 3/271
Nearest Fire Department (name/location): Antlers
Interface Areas: _____ Year Established: _____
Map #: Assessment (See Attached Map)

Community Size:

Number of Lots: 1250 Number of Structures: 2,500
Estimated Acres: 125 square miles Development Status: _____

Community Infrastructure:

Home Owners Association/Organization: Yes No *If yes, attach a copy of ordinances.*

Resident Population:

Full Time
 Part-Time: 100-75% 75-50% 50-25% less than 25%

Wildfire Hazard Rating: (check one)

Low Moderate High Extreme

Date Evaluated: 3-29-11 *Attach Community Assessment Form.*

Community Assessment Highlights (roads, water sources, primary fuel types, utilities and topography)

Antlers is the county seat for Pushmataha County and is also known as the deer capital of the world. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 2.7 square miles.

The historic center of Antlers—not counting its newly expanded city limits—straddles at least two watersheds. Rain falling in the northeast part of city drains into creeks flowing northward directly into the Kiamichi River. The soil in this basin is rocky, with bedrock near the surface. Water falling elsewhere in the city drains into creeks draining southward into Beaver Creek, which flows to the Kiamichi River. This basin soil consists of sandy loam. Standpipe Hill—which overlooks downtown Antlers—stands considerably higher, and features picturesque views to the north into the Kiamichi River valley.

The county seat of Pushmataha County, Antlers is situated in the Kiamichi River Valley at the junction of State Highway 3 and U.S. Highway 271. Along the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway line built in 1886-87, a post office was established at Antlers on August 26, 1887, with Ella Colbert as post office manager. Originally in the Choctaw Nation Indian Territory, the town received its name from the fact that Antlers were fastened to a tree to mark a nearby spring. Victor M. Locke, Sr., and Maj. John G. Farr, both intermarried citizens of the Choctaw Nation, receive credit for selecting the townsite along the railroad. Locke established the first mercantile business in 1886, and Farr operated a nearby sawmill in 1887. In 1897, Rev. William Henry Ketcham founded the St. Agnes Academy, which provided education for Choctaw children. In 1900, a Harvey House was opened, with a platform connecting it to the nearby railroad depot.

The Antlers Frisco Depot and Antlers Spring (NR 80003298) are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Consisting of 182.5 acres, the townsite boundaries were determined by a Department of Interior survey accomplished in December 1900. In 1901, the Antlers Bank and Trust was organized with A. A. Lesueur as president and his daughter Octavia as cashier. The Citizens National Bank was chartered in November 1905, and Jake Easton served as president. The town was incorporated in August 1903, and at 1907 statehood, the population stood at 862. J. D. Parks was the first mayor. In 1910, the Pushmataha County commissioners bought a two-story, wood-frame building for the county courthouse. The town supported several general stores, drug stores, grocers, and the Commercial Hotel. The local agricultural and lumber industries generated the need for a cotton gin and several sawmills. Settlers established numerous churches: Methodist (1883), Baptist (1893), Catholic (1897), Christian (early 1900s), and Presbyterian (1902). Early newspapers included the Antlers American, the Antlers Democrat, and the Antlers News. The population reached 2,246 in 1930.

By the 1930s, Antlers had three cotton gins and three sawmills. In 1934, construction began on a modern courthouse designed by architect Forrest Butler. On April 12, 1945, a tornado destroyed the St. Agnes Mission School, which was never rebuilt. Hundreds of homes and other buildings were also damaged or destroyed, and sixty-nine people died. News of this event was overshadowed by Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt's death on the same day. At the turn of the twenty-first century, this tornado was considered the third deadliest in Oklahoma history. A peak census count of 3,254 came in 1940, followed by a decline to 2,085 by 1960.

In 2000, Antlers had 2,552 residents and a council/manager form of government. Local schools provided an education from prekindergarten to high school. The economy depended on ranching, forestry, and tourism. The *weekly Antlers American* newspaper informed citizens. The Antlers Frisco Depot housed the Pushmataha County Historical Museum.

Ingress/Egress

The four primary community access points to Antlers, OK are Highways 3, 271, 2 and Indian Nation Turnpike. All access points provide for adequate ingress and egress in the event of a major wildfire emergency.

Signage provides good guidance into Antlers from all sides and to all subdivisions. The entries are well marked and provide all-weather roadways sufficient to handle emergency vehicle access into all areas of the city. All major intersections and secondary roads are marked with post type signs. Although, there are some roads that are unmarked in the rural fire district area that need signage.



Topography

The topography is basically sloping hills with heavy timber and underbrush.



This is an illustration depicting the topographic area in and around the Town of Antlers showing that the sloping terrain that must be in consideration for fire protection within the area.

Water Sources

Within the city limits of Antlers, we feel there are adequate fire plugs with 211 in the city limit boundaries. Outside the city limits do to the rural housing growth, there is not adequate water infrastructure, including fire hydrants, water lines, dry hydrants, and etc. within the City of Antlers' fire protection area.

Fuel Types

Predominantly, the fuel load for fires consisting in this district is a mixture of forest lands and or wild land fires. The majority of fires in this district consist of previously described woodland forest types of fuels.



This is an illustration of the over growth of timber and the high fuel loads within the town boundaries that is in need of mitigation being cut back and mulched to minimize fuel loads which will reduce the threat of fire spreading.



This is a typical situation of most rural towns in southeastern Oklahoma that is a result from city limit boundaries expanding into areas that have been utilized for agriculture purposes. As a result many of these properties have grown up and have become dilapidated and as a result have added to the potential fire danger within the town boundaries and the fire district.



This is a good illustration of property located within the town boundary that has been cleared to give structures an adequate fire break from high fuel loads of timber and underbrush.

Fire Protection

Antlers Fire/EMS is a combination Fire & EMS department (meaning we have paid full-time & part time employees, as well as paid on call employees). Currently, we operate out of two stations and have a total of 13 vehicles/apparatuses. We have two Ford F-350 ambulances used primarily for local 911 medical calls (Medic 1 & Medic 2), one Chevy ambulance used primarily for long distance transfers from the hospital to other facilities (Medic 3), one reserve Freightliner ambulance (Medic 4), two pumpers (Engine 1 & Engine 2), one tanker (Tanker 1), one brush/wild land unit (Brush 1), one rescue truck (Rescue 1 - for vehicle extrication), one technical rescue unit (Rescue 2 - for rope rescue, swift water rescue, etc.), one incident command vehicle, and two utility trucks. We also have an advanced fire training center where we provide fire, EMS, and rescue classes to firefighters all over the region. Our training center features a full classroom with equipment, air conditioned skills room, and a three story training tower equipped for live burn evolutions and rope rescue evolutions. We also have training pads for roof ventilation evolutions, forcible entry evolutions, vehicle fire evolutions, and dumpster fire evolutions. We offer a wide variety of courses including Fire Fighter I Academy, Rope Rescue Awareness through Technician, EMT-Basic, CPR, and much more.

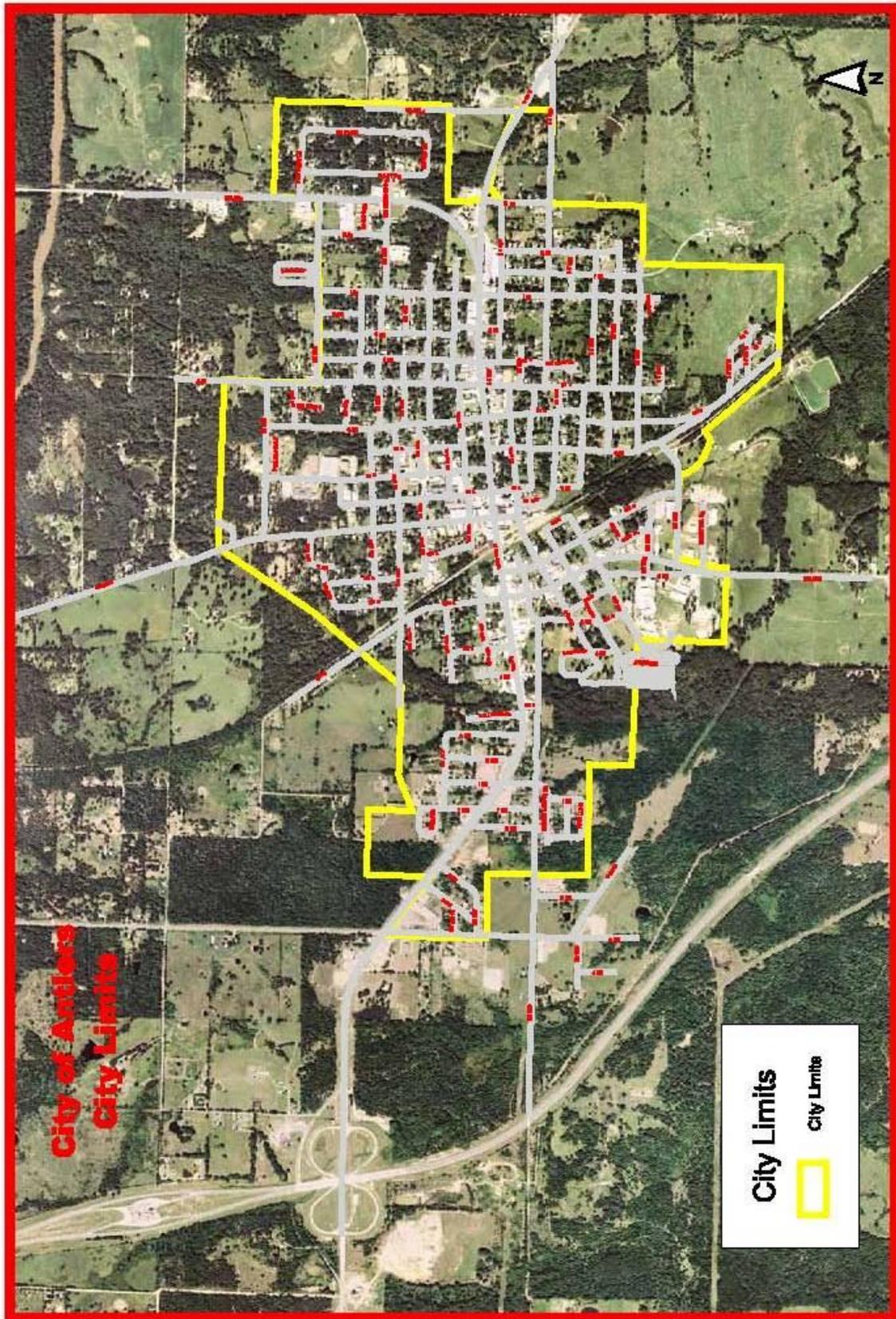


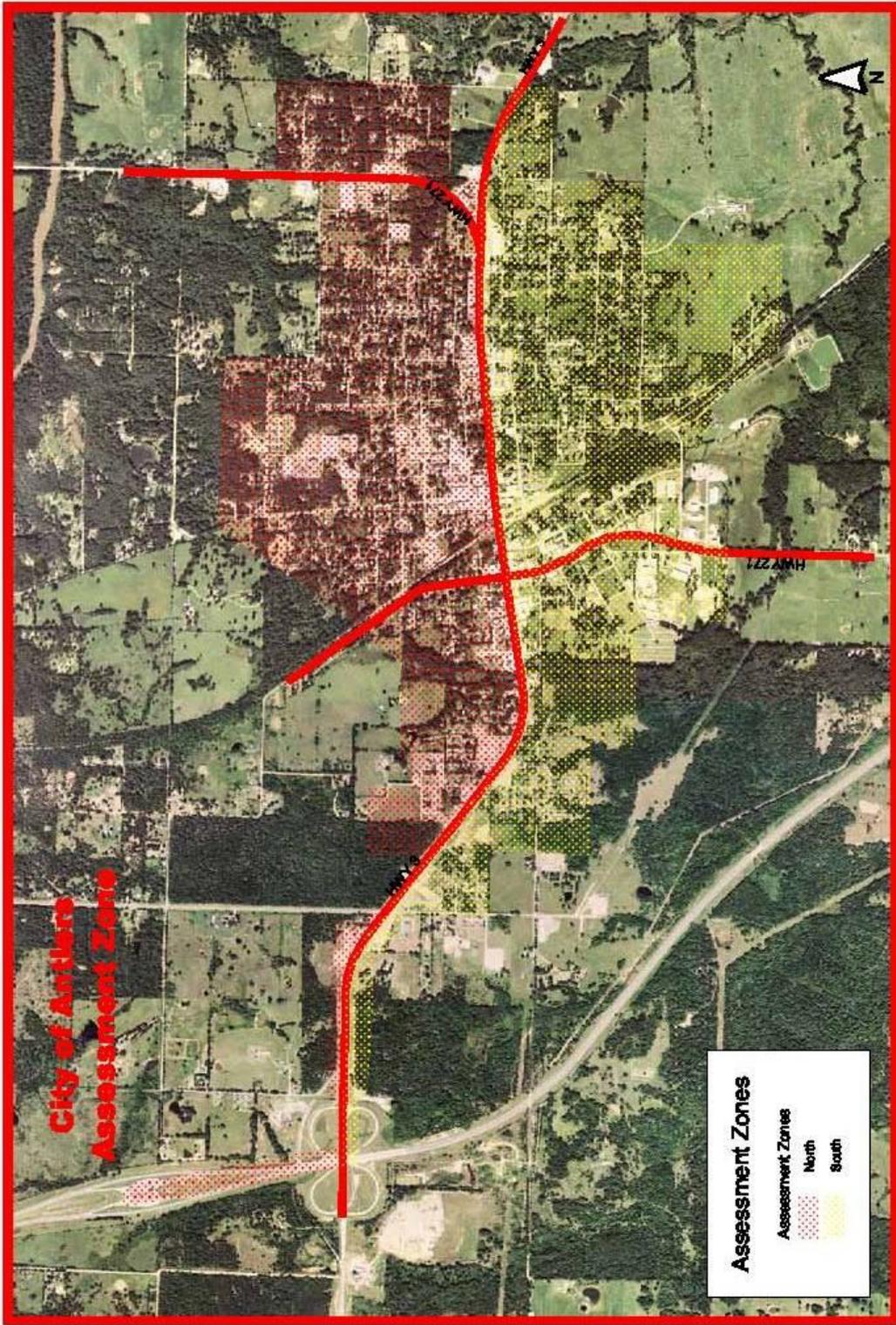
Community Wildfire History: (include surrounding areas)

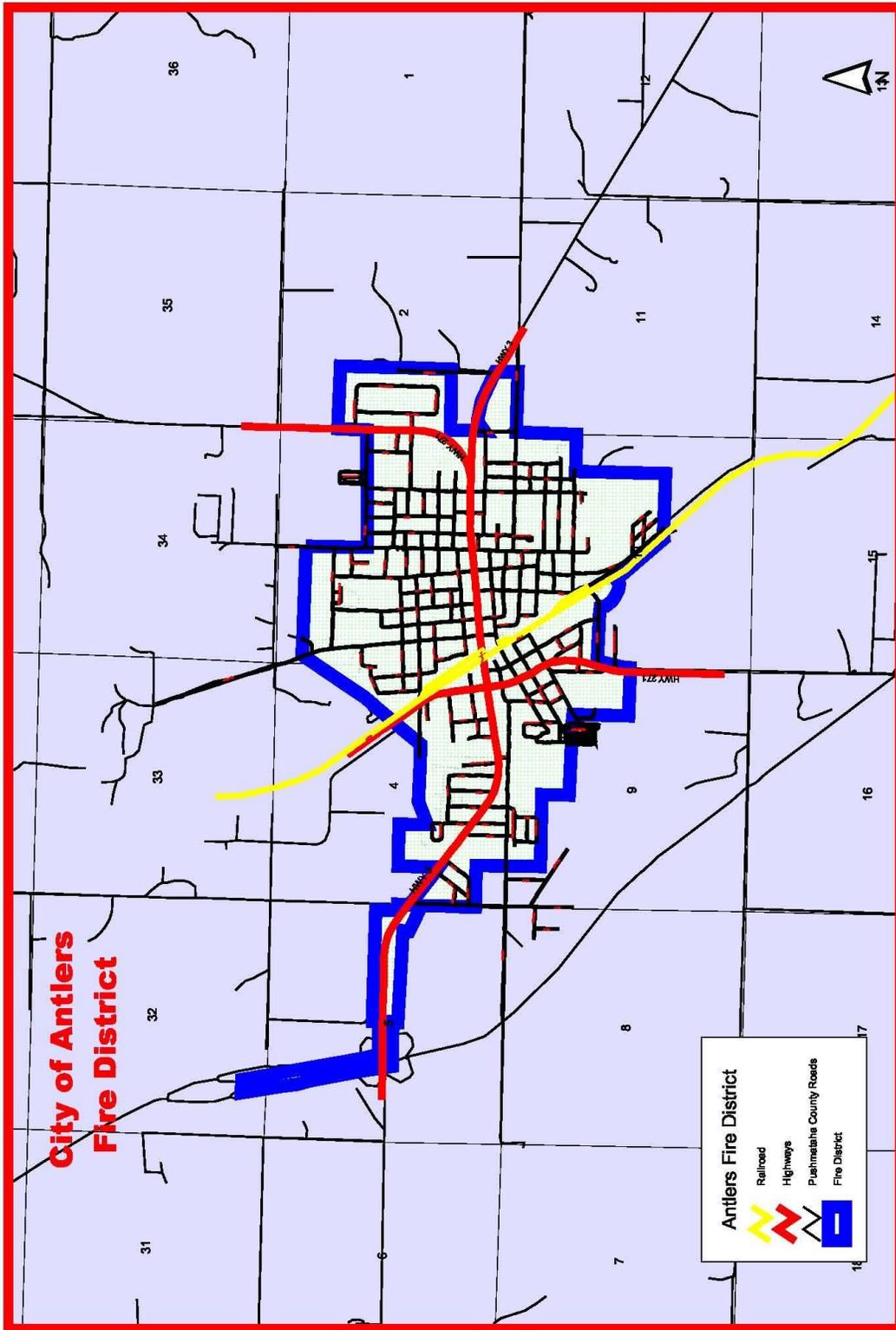
Relative Frequency: 1-2 Monthly
Common Causes: Human error, Uncontrolled burns, and Carelessness
Areas of Future Concern: All areas around over grown brush
Additional Comments:

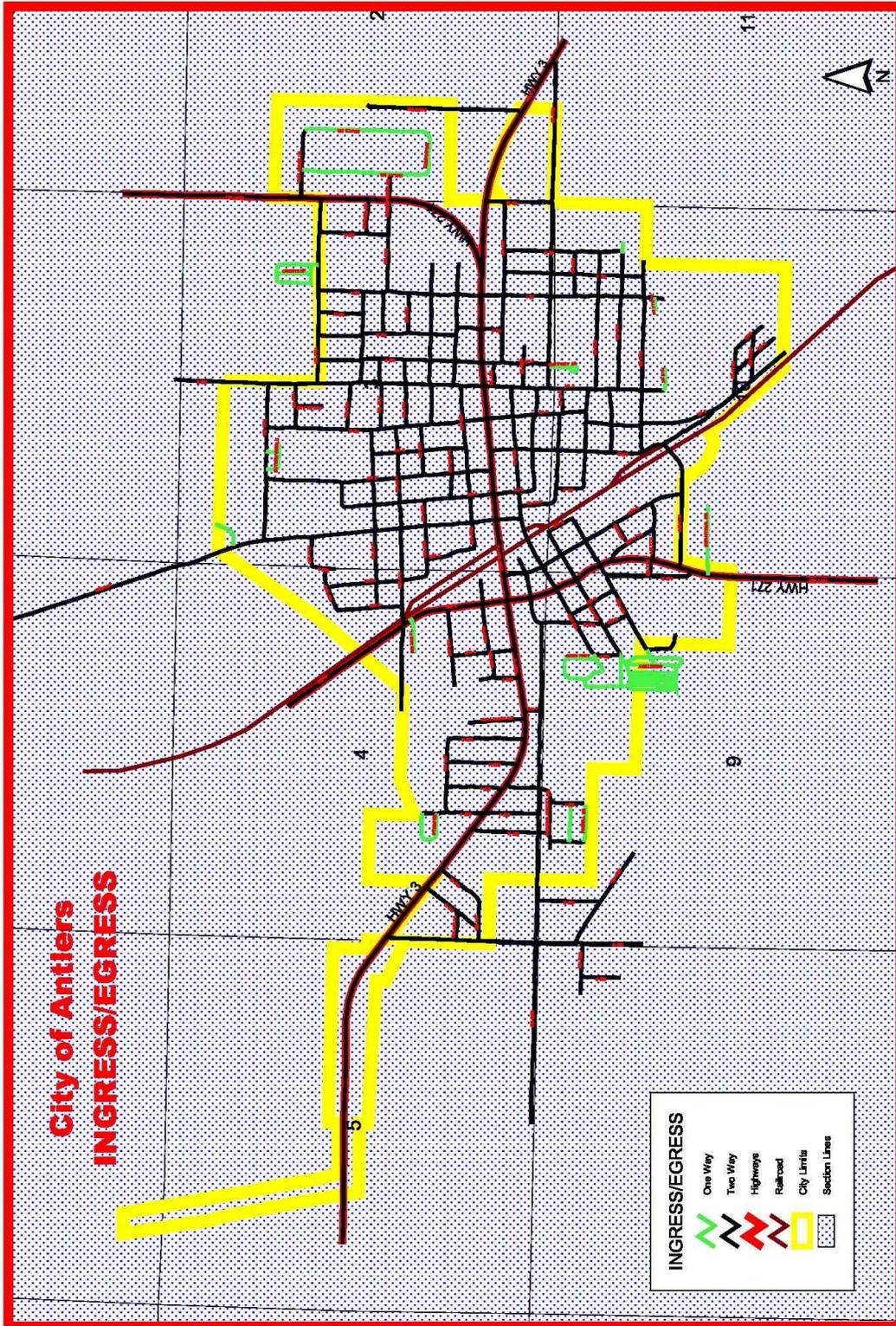
2) COMMUNITY BASE MAP AND OTHER VISUALS

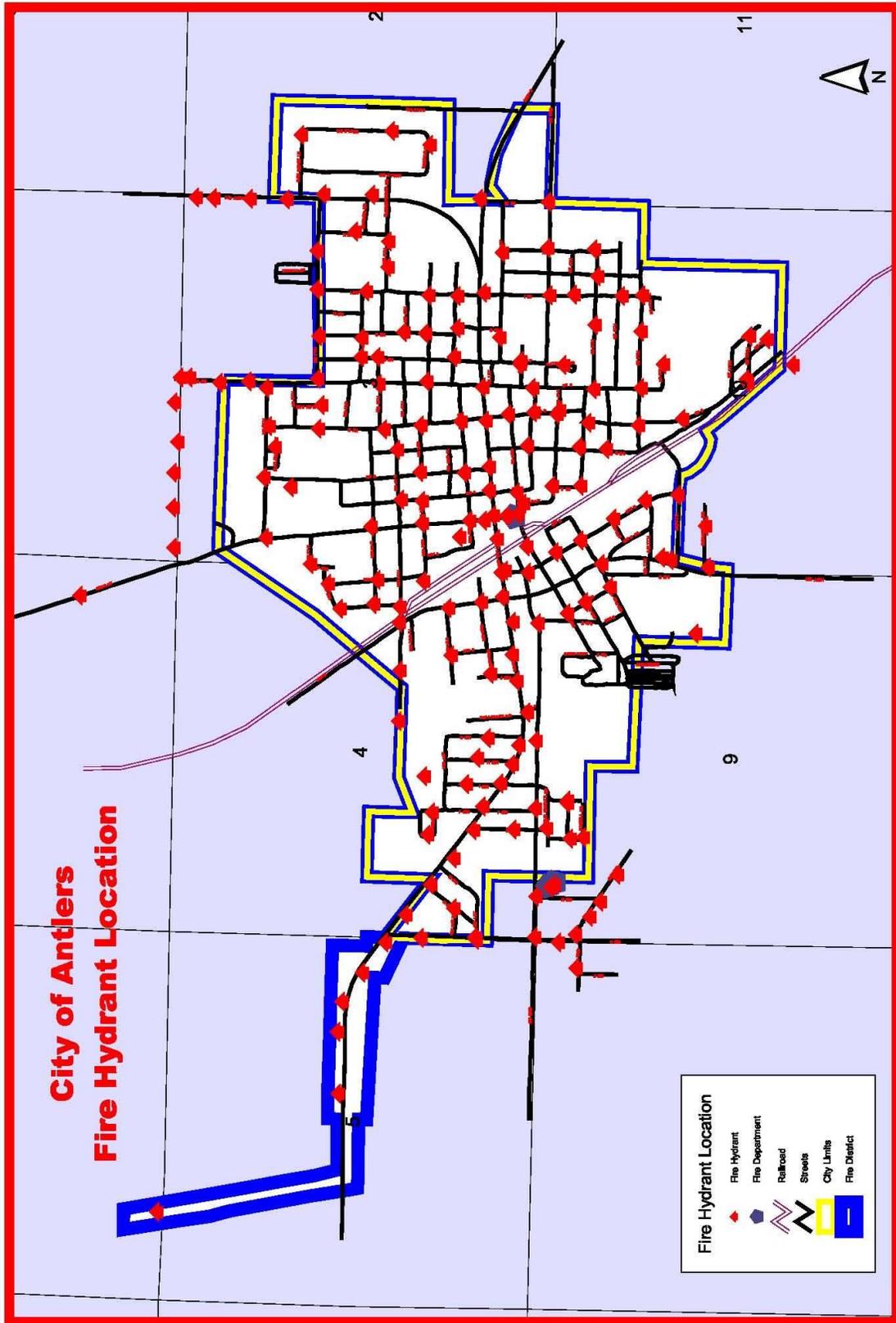
Maps are located on the following five pages.











3) OBJECTIVES / GOALS

Objectives:

The objective of this plan is to set clear priorities for the implementation of wildfire mitigation in the Antlers fire district henceforth referred to as Antlers. This includes prioritized recommendations for the community as a whole and also for individual homeowners where appropriate.

Goals:

1. Public awareness and education about Firewise landscapes.
2. Identification and reduction of areas with an increased level of risk due to excessive vegetation or debris. Facilitate removal utilizing roll-off dumpsters, chipper/shredder, chainsaws, etc.
3. Improve accessibility, ingress and egress for emergency vehicles, and to allow better egress in event of evacuation from properties with limited access.
4. Increase/improve frequency and accuracy of street markers and 911 addressing.
5. Annual evaluation of plan to monitor success and set new goals or address new problems.
6. Identify location of hydrants and mains needed to increase accessibility for tanker aircraft at municipal airport.

4) PRIORITIZED MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were developed by the Antlers Firewise Board as a result of the community wildfire risk assessment and follow-up meetings with local, state, federal and community stakeholders. A priority order was determined based on which mitigation projects would best reduce the hazard of wildfire and increase resident safety in the assessment area.

Proposed Community Hazard Reduction Priorities:

List area and treatment recommended.

1. Clearing underbrush and mow right of ways on public right of ways. Use pto boom sprayer to keep underbrush from returning.
2. Build an unimproved road from cul-de-sac on Jasper lane to old road to create an emergency exit.
3. Organize and promote annual spring cleanup day.
4. Work with local railroad companies to keep rail right of ways cleared and mowed.
5. Work with property owners to create additional fire breaks in fire district. Chip/shred woody material to make removal easier.

Proposed Structural Ignitability Reduction Priorities:

Actions to be taken by homeowners.

Example: Clean roofs and gutters.

1. Encourage homeowners to replace wood siding and use nonflammable siding.
2. Clean roofs and gutters.
3. Keep property mowed.
4. Help property owners to create safe zones around structures.

Proposed Education and Outreach Priorities:

Activities planned and implemented by community, local fire department and Department of Forestry

1. Make available Firewise information and educational material at local schools and businesses.
2. Educate homeowners on Firewise construction and landscaping.
3. Advertise and promote Firewise day in area papers, radio and community bulletin boards.
4. Invite ODAFF area forester to speak to local civic groups concerning Firewise.
5. Promote Firewise education at school events.

5) ACTION PLAN

Funding Needs:

Outline each project (list highest priority projects first) including estimated cost and potential funding sources.

1. Dry and Wet hydrants to be installed at the airport and throughout the district. Portion of this project is under construction. \$25,000 Local funding, CDBG.
2. Purchase chipper-shredder mulcher. Estimate \$10-15,000. ODAFF mitigation grant, REAP grant, local match.
3. Invite area forester to speak and distribute Firewise Brochures at upcoming school events. Firewise Brochures supplied by Oklahoma Forestry, no funds needed.
4. Purchase PTO Spray Rig Estimate \$2-5,000. ODAFF mitigation grant, REAP grant, local match.
5. Purchase chain saws, rakes and hand tools to use in clearing right of ways and creating fire breaks. \$2,000 Local funds or fundraiser events.
6. Create sign shop working with county 911 to make signs. \$1500 Local/911 funds.
7. Purchase bucket truck. \$30,000 REAP grant, ODAFF mitigation money.
8. Roll off dumpsters for annual spring cleaning day. Approx. \$1500

Timetables:

For each project (list highest priority projects first), provide an estimated duration, start date and targeted completion date.

Newspaper articles and community postings to begin immediately.

- Should include information specific to Firewise education and upcoming events.
- Run monthly, if possible, but especially during Spring Clean-up.

Apply for ODAFF mitigation money to purchase chipper/shredder after the first of the year.

Organize fundraiser and spring cleanup day for March of 2012.

Firewise booth at annual fire department fundraiser.

Purchase hand tools and boom sprayer after annual fundraising event.

Begin grant application to secure additional funding for water improvement project. A portion of this project is underway. Spring 2012

Work with KEDDO representatives to apply for REAP funding to purchase bucket truck. FY 2013.

Assessment:

Describe the strategy used to assess the plans progress and effectiveness.

1. Firewise board to monitor number of articles published, and progress of projects.
2. Quarterly Firewise board meetings to see how the community is responding to the Firewise Plan.
3. Evaluate response at presentations and respond to questions and requests.
4. Review participation in clean up days and evaluate effectiveness as related to Firewise plan.
5. Work with KEDDO rural fire coordinator to learn of any grant opportunities and draw on his expertise and suggestions for evaluating and improving the CWPP.

6) WILDFIRE PRE-SUPPRESSION PLAN

A. Wildfire Protection Responsibility

Structural Protection:	Antlers Fire Department
Wildland Protection:	ODAFF Fire Fighting Division, Antlers Fire Department, Pushmataha, Choctaw and Latimer County task force teams.

B. Incident Command Post Location

Antlers Fire Department, 100 SE 2nd Antlers, OK or mobilized depending on incident.

C. Incident Staging Area Location

Antlers Fire Department, 100 SE 2nd Antlers, OK

D. Medical Unit Staging Area Location

Antlers Fire Department, 100 SE 2nd Antlers, OK

E. Alarm Response

First Alarm

<u>Fire Department/Rescue Squad</u>	<u>Travel Distance</u>	<u>Response Time</u>
Antlers Fire Department	0	5-10 minutes

Second Alarm (report to designated staging area)

<u>Fire Department/Rescue Squad</u>	<u>Travel Distance</u>	<u>Response Time</u>
Hall FD	4 miles	10 minutes
Darwin FD	4 miles	10 minutes
Rattan FD	10 miles	20 minutes

F. Air Support

Fixed Wing

Aircraft	Contact Name	Dispatching Guidelines
ODAFF	Mark Goeller	Contact local Emergency Manager

Helicopter

Aircraft	Contact Name	Dispatching Guidelines
ODAFF	Mark Goeller	Contact Local Emergency Manager

G. Water Availability (must be accessible to fire engines)

Location: Town Description: Hydrants
Location: Kiamichi River Description: Boat Ramp 5 east of Highway 3

H. Communications (Attach Communications Plan if available)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Phone Number</u>	<u>Radio Frequencies</u>
Dispatch/Fire Departments		
911 System	911	158.7825
Antlers Emergency	580-298-5514	159.450 Repeater 153.8225 Tn 371
Local Department of Forestry Office		
Chris Joslin	580-298-5122	State Fire 154.130
Other		

I. Evacuation (Attach Evacuation Plan)

Due to the limited amount of land area of the community, evacuation routes are to be considered State Highway 3 east and west and State Highway 271 north and south.

J. Resource List

<u>Name</u>	<u>Contact Information</u>	<u>Payment Information</u>
Support Agencies		
KEDDO Rural Fire Coordinator	Larry Morgan 918-465-2367	
Pushmataha County Sheriff	Jim Duncan 580-298-2475	
Pushmataha Co. Dist. 1	Mike Brittingham	
Pushmataha Co. Dist. 2	Jerry Duncan	
Pushmataha Co. Dist. 3	Jimmy Long	
Antlers FD-EMS	Non-emergency 580-298-5514 Emergency 911	
Tractor Operators		
ODAFF	1-580-528-2922	
L&N Bridge Co	1-580-298-4796	
Terry Mills Dozer Service	1-580-298-5824	
Crews		
ODAFF	1-580-528-2922	
Utilities		
PSO	1-888-216-3523	
Choctaw Electric	1-580-298-3201	
ONG	1-800-458-4251	

Fuel

E-Z Mart

Jim Rays Quick Stop

Cash

Shell

Food and Supplies

Red Cross, McAlester
Chapter

1-918-423-0481

Lodging

Sportsman Inn, Antlers

Cash

Highway Inn, Antlers

Cash

Budget Inn, Antlers

Cash

7) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

8) ATTACHMENTS

See Attached

Antlers Assessment North Area

Forestry Office: Antlers
 Community: Antlers County: Pushmataha
 Latitude: 34° 13-836 Longitude: W 95° 37-207
 Date: 2011
 Fire Department: Antlers
 Homes: 1221 Future Homes: 25
 Business and Industrial Area:

CALCULATING THE WILDFIRE HAZARD RATING

SUBDIVISION DESIGN HAZARD RATING	+ SITE HAZARD RATING	+ BUILDING CONSTRUCTION HAZARD RATING	+ ADDITIONAL FACTOR HAZARD RATING	= OVERALL WILDFIRE HAZARD RATING
16	37	5	48	106

SUBDIVISION DESIGN RATING	Rating	
ACCESS		
Two or more roads	0	0
One road, plus alternative	3	
One road in/out	7	
SUBDIVISION BRIDGES		
No bridges or bridges with no weight and or width restrictions	0	0
Low weight or narrow bridges restricting emergency access	5	
PRIMARY ROAD WIDTHS		
>24 ft	0	2
>20 ft and <24 ft	2	
<20 ft	4	
ACCESSIBILITY		
Surfaced road, grade <5%	0	2
Surfaced road, grade >5%	2	
Non-surfaced road, grade <5%	2	
Non-surfaced road, grade >5%	5	
Other than all-season road	7	
SECONDARY ROAD TERMINUS		
<300 ft with turnaround	0	2
>300 ft with turnaround	2	
<300 ft without turnaround	4	
>300 ft without turnaround	5	
UNSAFE ROADWAY		
No flammable vegetation threat	0	5
Highly flammable vegetation along road	5	
STREET SIGNS		
Present 4 inches in size and reflective	0	5
Not present	5	
TOTAL SUBDIVISION DESIGN	16	

ATTACHMENT A

SITE HAZARD RATING: (within 30 feet of structure based on a majority of the properties in the community)	Rating	
DRIVEWAY CHARACTERISTICS		
Less than 150 ft long	0	0
More than 150 ft long with minimum 45 ft outside radius turnaround	3	
More than 150 ft with inadequate turnaround	5	
Average driveway width more than 12 ft	0	0
Average driveway width less than 12 ft	5	
No obstructing overhead branches below 15 ft	0	0
Obstructing overhead branches below 15 ft	5	
No bridges or bridges with no weight and or width restrictions	0	0
Bridges restricting emergency vehicle access	5	
Slopes level or less than 10%	0	5
Slopes over 10%	5	
No gate/non-locking gate	0	0
Locked gate	5	
Address clearly visible from road	0	0
Address not clearly visible from road	5	
DOMINANT TREES (within 100 ft of homes)		
Deciduous	1	5
Mixed	5	
Evergreen	10	
LADDER FUELS		
Evergreen branches pruned up at least 6 ft	0	5
Evergreen branches close to ground	5	
VEGETATION (predominant type throughout community)		
Light (e.g. grasses and forbs) NFDRS Fuels Models A, C, L, N, S and T	5	10
Medium (e.g. light brush and small trees) NFDRS Fuels Models D, E, F, H, P, Q and U	10	
Heavy (e.g. dense brush, timber and hardwoods) NFDRS Fuels Models B, G and O	20	
Slash (e.g. timber harvesting residue) NFDRS Fuel Models J,K and L	25	
SLOPE OF PROPERTY		
Flat (0-5%)	0	2
Moderate (6-20%)	2	
Steep (over 20%)	4	
DEFENSIBLE SPACE		
No trees, shrubs or tall grass within 30 ft	0	10
Well spaced trees and shrubs within 30 ft	10	
Touching crowns or tall grass within 30 ft	20	
No unthinned or unmanaged timber within 100 ft	0	0
Unthinned or unmanaged timber within 100 ft	5	
TOTAL SITE HAZARD RATING		37

ATTACHMENT A

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION HAZARD RATING	Rating	
ROOFING MATERIALS		
Greater than 75% of homes have metal, tile or Class A shingles	0	0
50 to 75% of homes have metal, tile or Class A shingles	10	
Less than 50% of homes have metal, tile or Class A shingles	15	
SIDING / SOFFETS		
Greater than 75% of homes have fire resistant siding and soffets	0	5
50 to 75% of homes have fire resistant siding and soffets	5	
Less than 50% of homes have fire resistant siding and soffets	10	
UNDERSKIRTING		
Greater than 75% of homes have equivalent of fine mesh screening underneath	0	0
50 to 75% of homes have equivalent of fine mesh screening underneath	5	
Less than 50% of homes have equivalent of fine mesh screening underneath	10	
TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION HAZARD RATING		5

ADDITIONAL HAZARD FACTORS	Rating	
FIRE CONTROL WATER SUPPLY		
Pressurized hydrants with minimum 500 gpm < 1,000 ft apart	0	2
Pressurized hydrants with <500 gpm or spaced > 1,000 ft apart	2	
Dry hydrant(s) available year round within the community	2	
Other accessible sources within community	5	
Water sources located within 4 road miles of community	7	
No water sources within 4 road miles of community	15	
UTILITIES		
Both underground	0	3
One underground, one above ground	3	
Both above ground	5	
SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT		
Community is not surrounded by any large natural landscapes	0	20
Large natural landscape adjoins one side of the community	5	
Large natural landscape adjoins two sides of the community	10	
Large natural landscape adjoins three sides of the community	15	
Community is completely surrounded by natural landscape	20	
UNDEVELOPED LOTS		
Less than 10% of lots have not been developed and pose no additional wildfire hazard due to lack of maintenance	0	3
10 to 50% of lots have not been developed	3	
51 to 75% of lots have not been developed	5	
Greater than 75% of lots have not been developed	10	
RISK LOCATION		
Community is located within the following designated Wildfire Risk Areas according to the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment		
Low	0	20
Medium	10	
High	20	
TOTAL ADDITIONAL HAZARD FACTORS		48

Notes: Taylor Street south dead ends at a developing sand pit.

A construction company on southeast edge of city has major tree and brush overgrowth within and among old abandoned equipment, tires, etc.

What does the Wildfire Hazard Rating mean?

Using the Wildfire Hazard Assessment, the highest possible rating is 247 points.

Communities can be divided into the following four risk categories:

- Low Risk:** **Total Wildfire Risk Rating is 0 – 90 points**
The chances of a majority of homes in the community surviving a wildfire are GOOD. Little is needed to improve the community. Keep up the good work.
- Moderate Risk:** **Total Wildfire Risk Rating is 91 – 155 points**
The chances of a majority of homes in the community surviving a wildfire are FAIR. Some minor improvements will make the community more fire resistant. Check the areas on the form in which you scored poorly.
- High Risk:** **Total Wildfire Risk Rating is Over 155 points**
The chances of a majority of homes in the community surviving a wildfire are **NOT GOOD**. Some improvements in structure and site are necessary.
- Extreme Risk:** **Total Wildfire Risk Rating is Over 170 points**
The community **MAY NOT SURVIVE** if a wildfire passes through the area. Take a serious look at your community and make improvements. If you don't, you may be facing disaster. You will find that even small changes could make the difference.

HAZARD is defined as the potential fire behavior based on physical fuel characteristics.

Risk is defined as the probability of fire occurrence determined by the number, presence and activity of potential ignition sources.

This form may be used to evaluate your community to determine the level of wildfire risk. It covers roughly one-half of the hazards normally taken into account in calculating fire risk, but does provide an approximate indication of true risk. For more information on your home's fire risk, or for more complete evaluation of your property, contact your local Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, Forestry Services office.

Antlers Assessment South Area

Forestry Office: Antlers
 Community: Antlers County: Pushmataha
 Latitude: 34° 13-836N Longitude: 95° 37-207W
 Fire Department: Antlers
 Date: 2011
 Homes: 1279 Future Homes: 25
 Business and Industrial Area:

CALCULATING THE WILDFIRE HAZARD RATING

SUBDIVISION DESIGN HAZARD RATING	+ SITE HAZARD RATING	+ BUILDING CONSTRUCTION HAZARD RATING	+ ADDITIONAL FACTOR HAZARD RATING	= OVERALL WILDFIRE HAZARD RATING
14	57	5	20	96

SUBDIVISION DESIGN RATING	Rating	
ACCESS		
Two or more roads	0	0
One road, plus alternative	3	
One road in/out	7	
SUBDIVISION BRIDGES		
No bridges or bridges with no weight and or width restrictions	0	0
Low weight or narrow bridges restricting emergency access	5	
PRIMARY ROAD WIDTHS		
>24 ft	0	2
>20 ft and <24 ft	2	
<20 ft	4	
ACCESSIBILITY		
Surfaced road, grade <5%	0	2
Surfaced road, grade >5%	2	
Non-surfaced road, grade <5%	2	
Non-surfaced road, grade >5%	5	
Other than all-season road	7	
SECONDARY ROAD TERMINUS		
<300 ft with turnaround	0	0
>300 ft with turnaround	2	
<300 ft without turnaround	4	
>300 ft without turnaround	5	
UNSAFE ROADWAY		
No flammable vegetation threat	0	5
Highly flammable vegetation along road	5	
STREET SIGNS		
Present 4 inches in size and reflective	0	5
Not present	5	
TOTAL SUBDIVISION DESIGN		14

ATTACHMENT B

SITE HAZARD RATING: (within 30 feet of structure based on a majority of the properties in the community)	Rating	
DRIVEWAY CHARACTERISTICS		
Less than 150 ft long	0	0
More than 150 ft long with minimum 45 ft outside radius turnaround	3	
More than 150 ft with inadequate turnaround	5	
Average driveway width more than 12 ft	0	0
Average driveway width less than 12 ft	5	
No obstructing overhead branches below 15 ft	0	5
Obstructing overhead branches below 15 ft	5	
No bridges or bridges with no weight and or width restrictions	0	0
Bridges restricting emergency vehicle access	5	
Slopes level or less than 10%	0	0
Slopes over 10%	5	
No gate/non-locking gate	0	0
Locked gate	5	
Address clearly visible from road	0	5
Address not clearly visible from road	5	
DOMINANT TREES (within 100 ft of homes)		
Deciduous	1	5
Mixed	5	
Evergreen	10	
LADDER FUELS		
Evergreen branches pruned up at least 6 ft	0	5
Evergreen branches close to ground	5	
VEGETATION (predominant type throughout community)		
Light (e.g. grasses and forbs) NFDRS Fuels Models A, C, L, N, S and T	5	20
Medium (e.g. light brush and small trees) NFDRS Fuels Models D, E, F, H, P, Q and U	10	
Heavy (e.g. dense brush, timber and hardwoods) NFDRS Fuels Models B, G and O	20	
Slash (e.g. timber harvesting residue) NFDRS Fuel Models J,K and L	25	
SLOPE OF PROPERTY		
Flat (0-5%)	0	2
Moderate (6-20%)	2	
Steep (over 20%)	4	
DEFENSIBLE SPACE		
No trees, shrubs or tall grass within 30 ft	0	10
Well spaced trees and shrubs within 30 ft	10	
Touching crowns or tall grass within 30 ft	20	
No unthinned or unmanaged timber within 100 ft	0	5
Unthinned or unmanaged timber within 100 ft	5	
TOTAL SITE HAZARD RATING		57

ATTACHMENT B

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION HAZARD RATING	Rating	
ROOFING MATERIALS		
Greater than 75% of homes have metal, tile or Class A shingles	0	0
50 to 75% of homes have metal, tile or Class A shingles	10	
Less than 50% of homes have metal, tile or Class A shingles	15	
SIDING / SOFFETS		
Greater than 75% of homes have fire resistant siding and soffets	0	5
50 to 75% of homes have fire resistant siding and soffets	5	
Less than 50% of homes have fire resistant siding and soffets	10	
UNDERSKIRTING		
Greater than 75% of homes have equivalent of fine mesh screening underneath	0	0
50 to 75% of homes have equivalent of fine mesh screening underneath	5	
Less than 50% of homes have equivalent of fine mesh screening underneath	10	
TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION HAZARD RATING		5

ADDITIONAL HAZARD FACTORS	Rating	
FIRE CONTROL WATER SUPPLY		
Pressurized hydrants with minimum 500 gpm < 1,000 ft apart	0	2
Pressurized hydrants with <500 gpm or spaced > 1,000 ft apart	2	
Dry hydrant(s) available year round within the community	2	
Other accessible sources within community	5	
Water sources located within 4 road miles of community	7	
No water sources within 4 road miles of community	15	
UTILITIES		
Both underground	0	3
One underground, one above ground	3	
Both above ground	5	
SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT		
Community is not surrounded by any large natural landscapes	0	20
Large natural landscape adjoins one side of the community	5	
Large natural landscape adjoins two sides of the community	10	
Large natural landscape adjoins three sides of the community	15	
Community is completely surrounded by natural landscape	20	
UNDEVELOPED LOTS		
Less than 10% of lots have not been developed and pose no additional wildfire hazard due to lack of maintenance	0	0
10 to 50% of lots have not been developed	3	
51 to 75% of lots have not been developed	5	
Greater than 75% of lots have not been developed	10	
RISK LOCATION		
Community is located within the following designated Wildfire Risk Areas according to the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment		
Low	0	10
Medium	10	
High	20	
TOTAL ADDITIONAL HAZARD FACTORS		20

Notes: Railroad on west side of city presents some hazards due to some brush and overhanging trees.

What does the Wildfire Hazard Rating mean?

Using the Wildfire Hazard Assessment, the highest possible rating is 247 points.

Communities can be divided into the following four risk categories:

- Low Risk:** **Total Wildfire Risk Rating is 0 – 90 points**
The chances of a majority of homes in the community surviving a wildfire are **GOOD**. Little is needed to improve the community. Keep up the good work.
- Moderate Risk:** **Total Wildfire Risk Rating is 91 – 155 points**
The chances of a majority of homes in the community surviving a wildfire are **FAIR**. Some minor improvements will make the community more fire resistant. Check the areas on the form in which you scored poorly.
- High Risk:** **Total Wildfire Risk Rating is Over 155 points**
The chances of a majority of homes in the community surviving a wildfire are **NOT GOOD**. Some improvements in structure and site are necessary.
- Extreme Risk:** **Total Wildfire Risk Rating is Over 170 points**
The community **MAY NOT SURVIVE** if a wildfire passes through the area. Take a serious look at your community and make improvements. If you don't, you may be facing disaster. You will find that even small changes could make the difference.

HAZARD is defined as the potential fire behavior based on physical fuel characteristics.

Risk is defined as the probability of fire occurrence determined by the number, presence and activity of potential ignition sources.

This form may be used to evaluate your community to determine the level of wildfire risk. It covers roughly one-half of the hazards normally taken into account in calculating fire risk, but does provide an approximate indication of true risk. For more information on your home's fire risk, or for more complete evaluation of your property, contact your local Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, Forestry Services office.