

The Fairmont Community Wildfire Protection Plan



AN ACTION PLAN FOR WILDFIRE MITIGATION

January 2013

Prepared by: Vicki Eggers
Northern Oklahoma Development Authority
2901 North Van Buren, Enid, OK 73703
580-237-4810
vicki@nodanet.org
580-237-8230

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):

Phil Luginbill
309 E. Enid, Fairmont, OK 73736
580-478-7832
pluginb7064@sbcglobal.net

Judy Lounsbury
PO Box 53, Fairmont, OK 73736
580-278-5369
mjlounsbury@sbcglobal.net

Local Fire Department Representative(s):

Joel Eggers
PO Box 38, Fairmont, OK 73736-0038
580-541-4369
fairmontfirehouse@att.net

Justin Silvers
1221 S. 150th St., Fairmont, OK 73736
580-761-8596

Local Oklahoma Division of Forestry Representative(s):

Dan Stidham, Area Forester
2901 N. Van Buren, Enid, OK 73703
405-237-4810
dan.stidham@oda.state.ok.us

Brian Hall, Staff Forester
ODAFF 2800 N. Lincoln Blvd., Oklahoma City, OK 73105
405-522-8889
brian.hall@oda.state.ok.us

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

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>
Mark Bolz	District 1 County Commissioner
Mike Castleberry	Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad
Cecil Michael	NODA Rural Fire Coordinator

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1) COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND EXISTING SITUATION

County: Garfield Latitude/Longitude: 36° 21' 21" -96° 42' 24"
Frontage Road: 114th/Fairmont Road Nearest Intersection: 114th/Fairmont and Southgate Roads.
Nearest Fire Department (name/location): Fairmont Volunteer Fire Department, Fairmont
Interface Areas: Year Established: 1902

Community Size:

Number of Lots: Number of Structures: 181
Estimated Acres: 300 Development Status: Active

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
Attach Community Assessment Form.

Date Evaluated: Oct.-Nov. 2012

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

With assistance from the Fairmont Firewise Board, Northern Oklahoma Development Authority (NODA) completed Community Wildfire Risk Assessment in October and November 2012.

General Overview: The Town of Fairmont is approximately 10 miles southeast of Enid in east central Garfield County, covering .3 square miles. Two sets of railroad tracks run northwest to southeast through town, one on the south edge of town and the other towards the northern side of town, coming together about .65 miles southeast of the co-op. Trains traveling on these tracks averaging about one per hour during a 24 hour period, often two or more per hour during daytime hours.

The town was divided into two assessment areas: Area 1 is between the two sets of railroad tracks, Area 2 is east of the northeast set of tracks.

Development: There is space for growth for both homes and businesses but not

much has been occurring in the past 10 years or so. The town has low water pressure and still has some 2" and 4" lines in a many areas, which has also added to the low development of the community. It is also a concern for the firefighters that they will not have enough water and pressure to extinguish large fires.

Topography: Fairmont has fairly level cropland surrounding most of the community, with some natural landscaping and/or pastureland in parts of the southwest, southeast and east sides of town. There is also cropland in town on the north and east sides.

Ingress/Egress: Most of Fairmont (Area 1) has at least two streets coming in and out of the residential area so access is very good, however some streets are too narrow for apparatus to pass each other. There are low and abundant tree branches on west Enid Street which hampers firefighting apparatus from using the most direct route to a fire.



Access in Area 2 is limited with only two roads in and out that both cross railroad tracks. If a fire was to occur in this area and a train was on the tracks it could trap residents creating a dangerous situation, especially since the fire station is west of the tracks.

Most Fairmont streets are marked with signs but they are not the required reflective type. Not all houses have their addresses posted (no curbs for house numbers), especially in Area 2.

Public Fire Protection: The Fairmont Fire Department services the town. Fire hydrants are located in Fairmont (see water system map). The town's water supply is from two wells east of town that fills a 40,000 gallon standpipe water tower. The Town of Fairmont has low water pressure and still has some 2" and 4" water mains which hampers firefighting responses in some parts of town.

Other water sources to support firefighting efforts includes two agriculture ponds on Southgate Road just east of Fairmont (approximately 1 1/2 miles from the fire station), but with the current exceptional drought conditions these ponds are

quite low. The Koch Nitrogen plant, about four miles northwest of town, has a hydrant that fire departments can hook onto to fill their tanker trucks, and neighboring Breckinridge (6 1/2 miles north) also will allow Fairmont FD to fill their tankers from hydrants (it is a reciprocal agreement).

Fuel Load: During droughts and winter months when grass isn't growing there is a concern some dormant vegetation would be easy fuel for a fire to start or add to its spread, especially along the railroad tracks and pasture fence rows.



The crop field just south of the railroad tracks/town is an increased risk because of the farming practices used, especially no-till. After harvest (usually in June) the field is not worked up but sprayed to kill any growth. The dead growth then adds fuel to the dead grain stubble already on the surface, and the field may not be worked until August or September. The fields southeast and west of town is also no-till farmed. The fields north of town are low-till farmed and therefore safer for Fairmont than no-till, and north winds are not as common during the summer months between harvest and planting.

The "prescribed" burning practice is increasing in the Fairmont area, especially in no-till fields, which increases wildfire risks if the farmer/landowner does not properly prepare and conduct the burn. Fairmont FD responded to 13 prescribed burn fires in 2012 that had gotten out of control.

Fuel Management: Most homeowners keep their yards mowed which helps minimize the fuel load for a fire, but abandoned buildings and houses are a concern as the yards around them are not maintained and could easily spread a fire. For homes beside these buildings their risk is doubled or tripled because most overgrowth includes trees, brush, tall grass, and junk. Many of the abandoned houses are dilapidated and have old, dried out wooden porches or structures, some with trees growing through them.

Defensible Space: As in many cities and towns, homes in the residential areas are not too close to neighbors, but a 30 foot defensible space is not always possible without encroaching on neighbors' property. Some homes have a good defensible space around them, but many need brush and weeds trimmed back or removed, along with some pruning on the trees.



Most of the old Main Street business structures in Fairmont have been torn down and therefore do not have common walls to be a concern. The post office, town hall, and fire station are the staples now (no adjoining walls) with only a few old dilapidated structures left. The old wooden town hall (which was originally the Lutheran church) is still on Main Street and is a fire hazard to the post office and current town hall facilities.



Building Materials: Most homes have metal or fire resistant shingles and many of the homes are built of brick or fire-resistant siding. Most if not all of the trailer houses had skirting to protect them from hot embers blowing underneath, but the porches and decks on homes and trailers need to have skirting to protect those homes.



Placement of Utilities: Electricity is above ground because it is cheaper and easier to install the poles than bury lines in most instances. High Oklahoma winds whipping power lines around have been known to start fires. There is no natural gas available in Fairmont so most of the homes utilize propane fuel for heat, which means 250-1,500 gallon fuel tanks set above ground near homes, buildings and trees. This is a real threat if a wildfire is approaching, and several tanks are beside or surrounded by trees (including cedar trees).

Other areas of concern in Fairmont are:

- Alleys need to be cleared of debris and overhanging branches for greater accessibility.



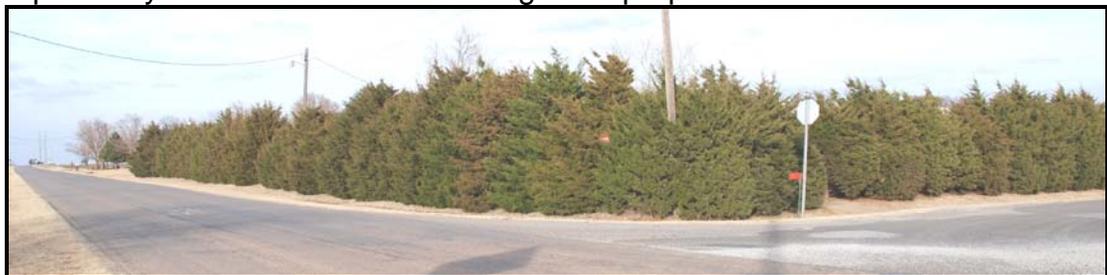
- Dilapidated buildings and houses pose a risk to neighbors as many have overgrown grasses, weeds and trees.
- Some historic brick buildings need to be cleared of vegetative overgrowth to help protect them from fires.



- Several propane tanks are located under or beside trees which increases the home's risk.
- Several houses along Patterson and Olive Sts. are surrounded by trees (including Eastern red cedar) that are not maintained and not only touch the house but are so thick they hide it. A fire at any of these locations would be a total loss to the house almost immediately and neighboring houses would be in immediate danger.



- The church and property has cedar trees with branches on the ground along 2-3 sides. This also creates a blind corner for vehicles pulling onto Fairmont Road. If a fire gets in those the church would be at a great risk due to the proximity of the trees to the buildings and propane tanks.



- Enid Street needs trees pruned up and away from the street to allow for safer apparatus movement.



- The block south of the ball park is very overgrown with trees and needs regular maintenance by the landowner(s). The ball park also needs regular mowing.



- The railroad underpass trellis bridge on 114th/Fairmont Road has a clearance height of 13'6" which could be an issue for some firefighting apparatus. None of Fairmont FD's equipment is taller than that, but other responding fire departments may have some.
- The railroads could be a problem prior to, during and after harvest when surrounding crop fields have increased dry stubble (ie fire fuel).

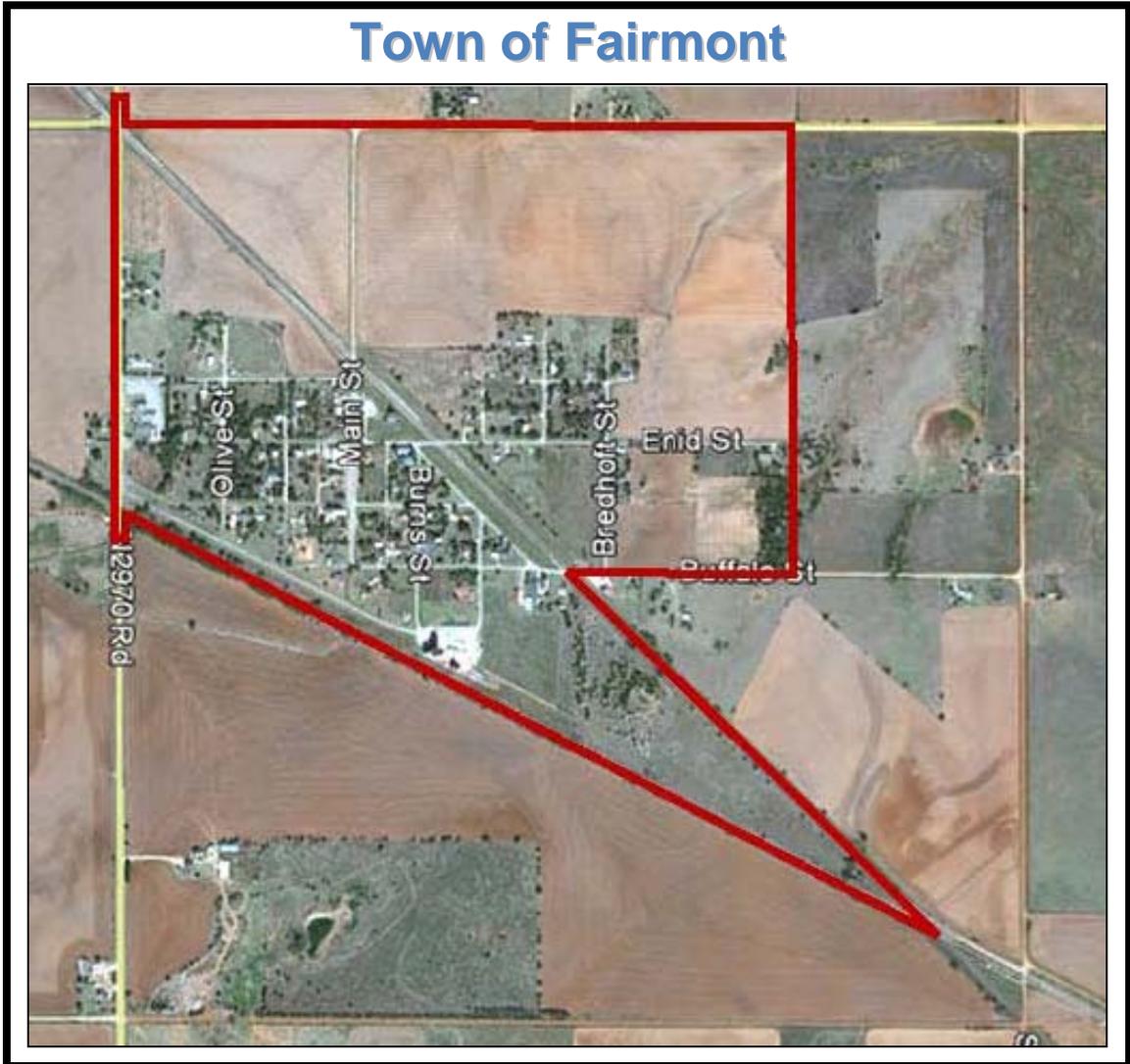


- Fields south of the railroad tracks/town and southeast and west of town are an increased risk from late May through late August due to the no-till farming practices utilized (sprayed to kill summer growth and not worked up so fire fuel is on the ground longer).
- More farmers around Fairmont are utilizing "prescribed" burn practices which increases the risk of a wildfire when not prepared or conducted correctly.
- Although there are two roads into Area 2, there is limited access because the railroad tracks cross both roads and trains easily block both intersections (majority of trains are one mile in length or longer).
- The home at the east end of Enid Street has only one exit and has natural landscaping south of it.
- Area 2 has larger lots and fewer dilapidated houses, but it also has larger open areas and natural landscaping.

Community Wildfire History: (include surrounding areas)

Relative Frequency: 14 grass fires in 2012
 Common Causes: Fireworks, improper prescribed burns, carelessness
 Areas of Future Concern: Trees and undergrowth along railroad tracks
 Additional Comments:

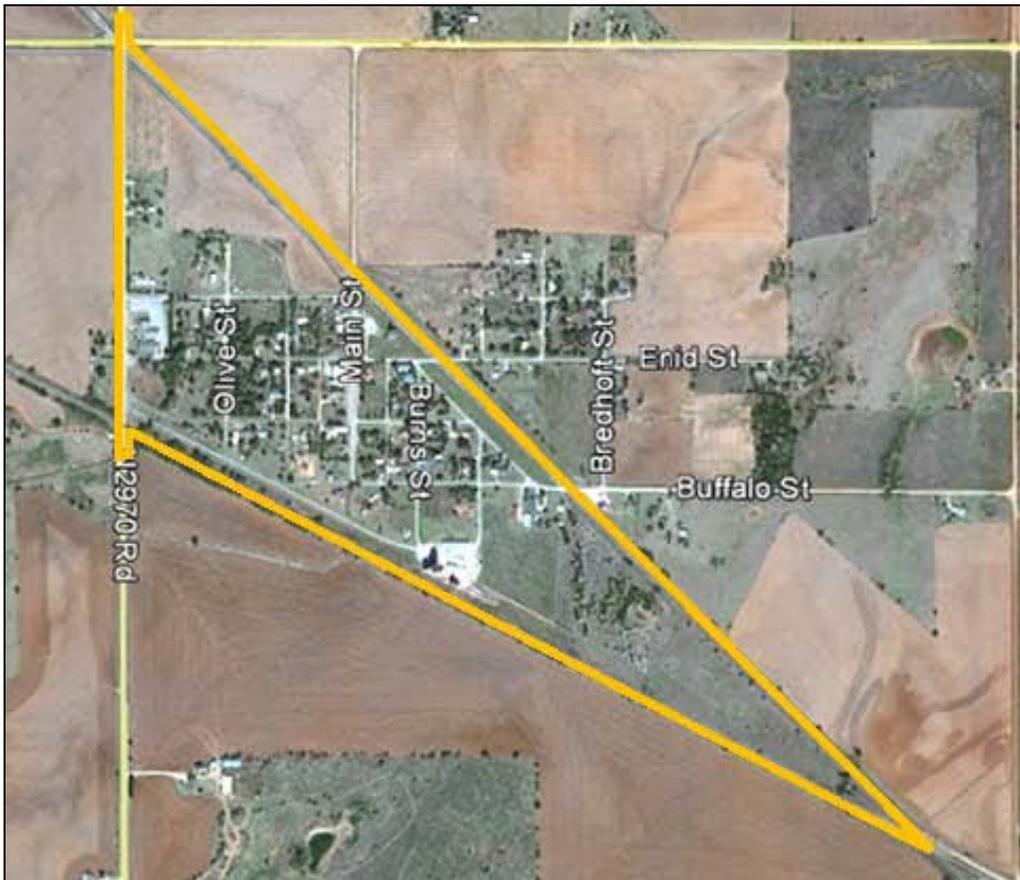
2) COMMUNITY BASE MAP AND OTHER VISUALS



Fairmont Water System



Fairmont Assessment Area 1



Fairmont Assessment Area 2



Areas of Concern



3) OBJECTIVES / GOALS

Objectives:

The objective of this plan is to set clear priorities for the implementation of wildfire mitigation in the Fairmont Volunteer Fire District henceforth referred to as Fairmont. 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.
3. Improve accessibility for emergency vehicles or 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.



4) PRIORITIZED MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were developed by the Fairmont 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. Keep railroad right-of-ways clear of brush and debris by mowing on a regular basis.
2. Work with arborist to trim up trees in alleyways and along streets for better accessibility.
3. Improve accessibility for fire apparatus by adding gravel to alleyways.
4. Improve ingress and egress by opening up dead-end streets of South Olive,

South Howard, and West Buffalo to Elevator Road (aka Co-op Road), and North Howard to Denver Street.

5. Contact absentee landowners about the condition of their property and the hazards it causes.
6. Conduct a town-wide cleanup weekend with roll-off dumpsters for removal of outdoor debris.
7. Conduct training for fire fighters to be able to do individual home/property assessments as requested by landowners/residents.
8. Encourage homeowners to create a 30 foot defensible space around their homes.



Proposed Structural Ignitability Reduction Priorities:

Actions to be taken by homeowners. Example: Clean roofs and gutters.

1. Trim trees up to at least 6 feet above ground.
2. Maintain lawns and dispose of debris (brush, grass clippings, junk, etc.).
3. Regular maintenance and trimming of desirable trees and shrubs to keep houses safer and improve accessibility of fire apparatus.
4. Improve visibility of addresses on houses.
5. Keep alleyways mowed and clear of junk, brush, debris, etc.
6. Participate in cleanup weekend by disposing of tree, brush and grass clippings.



Proposed Education and Outreach Priorities:

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

1. Engage community by making available Firewise informational and educational material available at co-op, church and possibly post office.
2. Incorporate Firewise education into Fire Prevention Week.
3. Advertise and promote Firewise Day in fire department newsletter and on KNID radio.
4. Invite ODAFF area forester to speak to local groups concerning Firewise.

5) ACTION PLAN

Funding Needs:

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

1. To increase public awareness and encourage citizens to participate in community projects, educational articles should be created by the Firewise board and be run in area newspapers, newsletters and posted in prominent places throughout Fairmont. No funds needed.
2. Distribute Firewise Brochures supplied by Oklahoma Forestry. No funds needed.
3. Invite area forester to speak and distribute Firewise Brochures at upcoming school events. Firewise Brochures supplied by Oklahoma Forestry. No funds needed.
4. Firewise booth incorporated into annual fire department fundraiser event. No funds needed.
5. Obtain roll-off dumpsters for Spring Cleanup Weekend. \$300-400 per dumpster.
6. Trim back trees along streets and alleyways to improve clearance for fire apparatus. \$2,700 for 5 city blocks.
7. Gravel alleyways to increase ingress, egress and accessibility. \$2,600 for 3 blocks.
8. Partner with the county and railroad to eliminate hazards along railroad right-of-ways. Costs unknown at this time.
9. Open dead-end streets for improved ingress, egress and accessibility. \$3,000 for 3 blocks

Timetables:

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

1. Newsletter articles and community postings to begin February 2013.
 - Should include information pertaining to Firewise education, contacts and upcoming events.
 - Run prior to clean-up weekend and as often as possible.

2. Firewise presentations and brochure distribution to begin in October 2013 in time for Fire Prevention Week and repeated as possible.
3. Spring Clean-up in March 2013.
4. Booth at annual fire department fundraiser beginning in February 2013.



Assessment:

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

1. Firewise board to monitor number of articles distributed, and apparent improvement of any affected properties.
2. Fire Chief to ensure delivery of brochures and report to Firewise board on feed back.
3. Evaluate response at presentations and proactively respond to assessment questions and requests.
4. Review participation in clean up weekend and evaluate effectiveness as related to Firewise parameters of properties.

6) WILDFIRE PRE-SUPPRESSION PLAN

A. Wildfire Protection Responsibility

Structural Protection: Fairmont Volunteer Fire Department

Wildland Protection: Fairmont Volunteer Fire Department, Douglas FD, Covington FD, Waukomis FD, Garber FD, Breckinridge FD, Pioneer-Skeleton Creek FD, Garfield County task force teams.

B. Incident Command Post Location

Fairmont Volunteer Fire Department or mobilized depending on incident.

C. Incident Staging Area Location

Fairmont Volunteer Fire Department, Fairmont, OK

Zion Lutheran Church, Fairmont

Garber Coop-Fairmont branch, Fairmont

D. Medical Unit Staging Area Location

Fairmont Volunteer Fire Department, Fairmont, OK

Zion Lutheran Church, Fairmont

Garber Coop-Fairmont branch, Fairmont

E. Alarm Response

First Alarm

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

Second Alarm (report to designated staging area)

<i>Fire Department/Rescue Squad</i>	<i>Travel Distance</i>	<i>Response Time</i>
Douglas	7 miles	10 min.
Breckinridge	7 miles	10 min.
Covington	10 miles	12 min.
Garber	10 miles	12 min.
Pioneer-Skeleton Creek	10 miles	15 min.
Waukomis	16 miles	15 min.
Enid	10 miles	10 min.

F. Air Support

Fixed Wing

<i>Aircraft</i>	<i>Contact Name</i>	<i>Dispatching Guidelines</i>
ODAFF	Mark Goeller	Contact local Emergency Manager

Helicopter

<i>Aircraft</i>	<i>Contact Name</i>	<i>Dispatching Guidelines</i>
ODAFF	Mark Goeller	Contact local Emergency Manager

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

Location: Town of Fairmont	Description: Hydrants
Location: Approx. 130th on Southgate Rd.	Description: Agriculture Pond
Location: Koch NH3 plant	Description: Hydrant
Location: Town of Breckinridge	Description: Hydrants

H. Communications (Attach Communications Plan if available)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Phone Number</i>	<i>Radio Frequencies</i>
<i>Dispatch/Fire Departments</i>		
Fairmont FD	580-358-0001	154.265 (Tri-County A)
Douglas		154.265
Breckinridge		154.265
Covington		154.265
Garber		154.265
Pioneer-Skeleton Creek		154.265
Waukomis		154.265
Secondary & on-scene		154.130 (State Fire)
Enid		154.445
Life EMS		155.160
Garber EMS		154.265 (Tri-County A)
Garfield Co. SO		155.595
<i>Local Department of Forestry Office</i>		
Dan Stidham	405-237-4810	State Fire 154.130

I. Evacuation (Attach Evacuation Plan)

North and south on Fairmont Road, east and west on Southgate Road. Alternate for east side of railroad tracks: south to Buffalo then east to 126th (if needed).

J. Resource List

<u><i>Name</i></u>	<u><i>Contact Information</i></u>
Support Agencies	
NODA Rural Fire Coordinator	Cecil Michael 580-237-4810
Garfield Co. EM	Mike Honigsberg 580-541-1263; 580-249-5969
Garfield Co. Sheriff	Jerry Niles 580-237-0244
Garfield Co. Dist. 1	Marc Bolz 580-862-7611; 580-554-0941
Life EMS	Non-emergency 580-242-1234; Emergency 911
Garber EMS	Non-emergency 580-863-2961; Emergency 911

Tractor Operators

Marc Bolz Garfield 580-862-7311;
Co. Dist. 1 580-554-0941

Crews

Mark Bolz Garfield 580-862-7311;
Co. Dist. 1 580-554-0941

<u>Name</u>	<u>Contact Information</u>	<u>Payment Information</u>
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Utilities

OG&E	1-800-272-9741	
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Fuel

Fairmont Co-op Branch Manager Kent Gragert	580-358-2529; after hours: 580-541-2618	Fairmont FD has 24/7 fuel card
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Garber Co-op Garber Manager Rick Weathers	580-863-2375; after hours 580-541-2618	Fuel delivery
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Food and Supplies

Red Cross, 1023 West Elm, Enid	1-580- 237-5994	N/A
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Fairmont Co-op 910 Johnson St., Fairmont	580-358-2529	Cash
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Jumbo Foods, 2215 S. 30th, Enid	580-237-9700	Cash
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Covington General Store, 102 W. Main, Covington	580-864-7409	Cash
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Lodging

Best Western, 2818 S. Van Buren, Enid	580-242-7110	Cash
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Days Inn, 2901 S. Van Buren, Enid	580-237-6000	Cash
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7) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**8) ATTACHMENTS (List here in order of attachment)**

Wildfire Hazard Rating Explanation
Assessment Area 1
Assessment Area 2

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.

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.

**OKLAHOMA FORESTRY DIVISION
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RISK AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT**

Assessment Area 1
Town of Fairmont between railroad tracks

Community: Fairmont Forestry Office: Enid
 Latitude: 36° 21' 21" County: Garfield
 Fire Department: Fairmont Longitude: -96° 42' 24"
 Date: 2012
 Acres: Lots: Yes Homes: Yes Future Homes: Yes
 Business and Industrial Area: Yes

CALCULATING THE WILDFIRE HAZARD RATING

SUBDIVISION DESIGN HAZARD RATING	+ SITE HAZARD RATING	+ BUILDING CONSTRUCTION HAZARD RATING	+ ADDITIONAL FACTOR HAZARD RATING	= OVERALL WILDFIRE HAZARD RATING
11	35	10	25	81

SUBDIVISION DESIGN RATING	Rating	
ACCESS		
Two or more roads	0	
One road, plus alternative	3	0
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	
>20 ft and <24 ft	2	0
<20 ft	4	
ACCESSIBILITY		
Surfaced road, grade <5%	0	
Surfaced road, grade >5%	2	
Non-surfaced road, grade <5%	2	0
Non-surfaced road, grade >5%	5	
Other than all-season road	7	
SECONDARY ROAD TERMINUS		
<300 ft with turnaround	0	
>300 ft with turnaround	2	
<300 ft without turnaround	4	4
>300 ft without turnaround	5	
UNSAFE ROADWAY		
No flammable vegetation threat	0	
Highly flammable vegetation along road	5	0
STREET SIGNS		
Present 4 inches in size and reflective	0	
Not present	5	5
TOTAL SUBDIVISION DESIGN		11

OKLAHOMA FORESTRY DIVISION
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RISK AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT

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	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	5
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	0
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		35

OKLAHOMA FORESTRY DIVISION
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RISK AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT

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	5
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		10

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	5
One underground, one above ground	3	
Both above ground	5	
SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT		
Community is not surrounded by any large natural landscapes	0	5
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	10
Medium	10	
High	20	
TOTAL ADDITIONAL HAZARD FACTORS		25

OKLAHOMA FORESTRY DIVISION
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RISK AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT



Notes:

Alleys need to be cleared of debris and overhanging branches; dilapidated buildings and house

s pose a risk to neighbors as many have overgrown grasses, weeds and trees; some historic brick buildings need to be cleared of vegetative overgrowth to help protect them; several propane tanks are located under or beside trees which increases the home's risk.

Several houses along Patterson and Olive Streets are surrounded by trees (including cedar) that are not maintained and not only touch but also hides the houses. A fire at any of these locations would be a total loss to the house almost immediately and neighboring houses would be in immediate danger.

The church and property has cedar trees with branches on the ground along 2-3 sides. If a fire gets in those the church would be at a great risk due to the proximity of the trees to the buildings and propane tanks.

The railroad underpass trellis bridge on 114th/Fairmont Road has a clearance height of 13'6" which could be an issue for some firefighting apparatus. None of Fairmont FD's equipment is taller than that, but other responding fire departments may have some.

The farm south of the western RR tracks is an increased risk from late May through July due to the farming practices (sprayed to kill summer growth and not worked up so fire fuel is on the ground longer). More farmers around Fairmont are utilizing prescribed burn practice which increases the risk of a wildfire when not done correctly.

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.

**OKLAHOMA FORESTRY DIVISION
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RISK AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT**

Assessment Area 2
Town of Fairmont north of north railroad tracks

Community: Fairmont Forestry Office: Enid
 Latitude: 36° 21' 25" County: Garfield
 Fire Department: Fairmont Longitude: -97° 42' 10"
 Date: 2012
 Acres: Lots: Yes Homes: Yes Future Homes: Yes
 Business and Industrial Area: No

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	35	0	27	73

SUBDIVISION DESIGN RATING	Rating	
ACCESS		
Two or more roads	0	3
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	0
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	4
>300 ft with turnaround	2	
<300 ft without turnaround	4	
>300 ft without turnaround	5	
UNSAFE ROADWAY		
No flammable vegetation threat	0	0
Highly flammable vegetation along road	5	
STREET SIGNS		
Present 4 inches in size and reflective	0	5
Not present	5	
TOTAL SUBDIVISION DESIGN		14

OKLAHOMA FORESTRY DIVISION
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RISK AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT

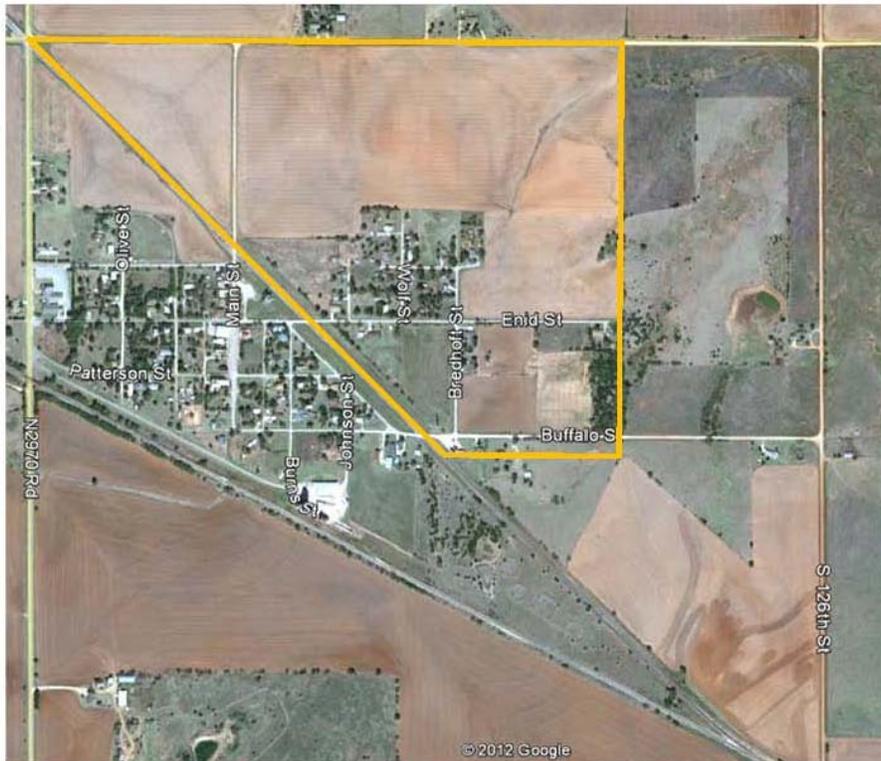
SITE HAZARD RATING: (within 30 feet of structure based on a majority of the properties in the community)	Rating	
DRIVEWAY CHARACTERISTICS		
Less than 150 ft long	0	0
More than 150 ft long with minimum 45 ft outside radius turnaround	3	
More than 150 ft with inadequate turnaround	5	
Average driveway width 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	0
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	0
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		35

OKLAHOMA FORESTRY DIVISION
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RISK AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT

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	0
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		0

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	5
One underground, one above ground	3	
Both above ground	5	
SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT		
Community is not surrounded by any large natural landscapes	0	5
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	5
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		27

OKLAHOMA FORESTRY DIVISION
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RISK AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT



Notes:

Although there are 2 roads into this area, there is limited access because the railroad tracks cross both roads and trains can easily block both intersections (majority of trains are 1 mile in length or longer). Also, the home at the east end of Enid Street has only one exit and has natural landscaping south of it.

Compared to Area 1, this area has larger lots and fewer dilapidated houses, but it also has larger open areas and natural landscaping.

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.

