



# The **Falconhead**

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## Firewise Protection Plan

AN ACTION PLAN FOR WILDFIRE MITIGATION

DATE: 3/14/2011

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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.

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 Other Contact Information \_\_\_\_\_

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Name Richard Jones  
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 Address HC 73 Box 6 Leon, OK 73441  
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**Local Oklahoma Division of Forestry Representative(s):**

Name Brian Hall

Address 2800 N. Lincoln Blvd, OKC, OK 73152

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Other Contact Information \_\_\_\_\_

Name Kevin Keys-Area Forester

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Phone Number 405-288-2385

Other Contact Information jim.pitts@oda.state.ok.us

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

Name	Organization
Tommy Sheppard	SODA
Bo McIlvoy	SODA
Dottie DeMeulenaere	SODA
Theresa Breedlove	Falconhead VFD
Richard Jones	Falconhead VFD



## **PLAN CONTENTS**

1. Community Background and Existing Situation
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3. Objectives and Goals
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## 1) COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND EXISTING SITUATION

### Community Description:

County: Love Latitude/Longitude: 034.374020/-096.417200  
 Frontage Road: Falconhead Drive Nearest Intersection: Falconhead Dr & Diamond Head Rd.  
 Nearest Fire Department (name/location): Falconhead Volunteer Fire Department  
 Interface Areas: 48 (=/-) Square Miles Year Established: 1984  
 Map #: See Appendix

### Community Size:

Number of Lots: 3500 Number of Structures: 500  
 Estimated Acres: 32,000 Development Status: Rural

### Community Infrastructure:

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

### Contacts:

Name Theresa Breedlove  
 Address HC 73 Box 6 Leon, OK 73441  
 Phone Number 580-812-1411  
 Other Contact Information awanderinwoman@yahoo.com

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Contact Information \_\_\_\_\_

### 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: 10/12/2010 *Attach Community Assessment Form.*

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

The Falconhead Community Assessment Highlights are lack of water capacity, property accessibility, dispatch/911 issues, and public education. The community of Falconhead received a score of 152 placing it in the "Moderate Risk" hazard range.

### Roads:

There is approximately 55 miles of roads in this community. The road system consists of primary roads being paved while most secondary roads are gravel and/or dirt. The majority of these secondary roads are narrow and overgrown in many places. There are several dead-end roads that are too narrow for wildfire suppression equipment and in some cases are the only escape routes.

**Topography:**

The topography of Falconhead is basically flat with a slight slope to the South/Southeast with rocky protrusions.

**Primary fuel types & Topography:**

Vegetation consists of a mixture of hardwoods, red cedar, and native grasses. The heaviest concentrations of fuel can be found on undeveloped lots, and along low lying drainage areas. The topography is basically flat to rolling hills with rocky protrusions.

**Water Sources in the community:**

There are 32 hydrants located within the community and 1 dry hydrant out in the county area. Residents inside the Falconhead Fire District are either on a Rural Water system or have their own wells.

**Utilities:**

The electric lines are above ground and the right-of-ways are not regularly maintained. Red cedar grows in abundance and is heavily located along fence rows and under power lines.

**Community Wildfire History: (include surrounding areas)**

Over the past 10 years Falconhead has been threatened several times by a number of large wildfires. Major fires such as the ones in the winter of 2005 posed major threats to critical infrastructures and to human life. Due to the actions of brave volunteer firefighters, Falconhead has escaped several potentially catastrophic occurrences with only minor property damage.

Relative Frequency:	There are approximately 50 wildland fires annually.
Common Causes:	Common causes are ignorance, people driving along Oswalt, Stockton, Pike, and Eastman roads
Areas of Future Concern:	The whole southwest portion of Falconhead fire district is all cedar trees. This is a big problem for southerly winds. Cover up old dump site.
Additional Comments:	With 32 water hydrants, there is a severe lack of water hydrants in Falconhead. Falconhead is served by Southern Oklahoma Rural Water and families have personal wells.



## 2) COMMUNITY BASE MAP AND OTHER VISUALS

*Community base maps with and without aerial photography are instrumental in preparing a Wildfire Protection Plan*

## 3) OBJECTIVES / GOALS

### Objectives:

The objectives of this plan/report are to set clear priorities for the implementation of wildfire mitigation in the community and fire district of Falconhead, Oklahoma. This includes prioritized recommendations for the community as a whole and also for individual homeowners where appropriate.

### Goals:

1. Establish safety zones around all homes.
2. Reduce vegetative fuel loads along roadways, railroads, and other ignitable areas.
3. Replace poor performing fire hydrants and place additional fire hydrants to unprotected areas.
4. Increase accessibility for emergency vehicles.
5. Public Education
6. Yearly evaluation of plan to monitor progress.



#### 4) PRIORTIZED MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were developed by the Falconhead Community Firewise Board Members and 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 in the assessment area.

##### **Proposed Community Hazard Reduction Priorities:**

List area and treatment recommended.

1. Seek funding for at least 5 additional hydrants.
2. Develop a greater defensible space around Falconhead with the cedars.
3. Clean-up of vacant lots located within Falconhead's home owners assoc.
4. Increase road widths in all of the fire district. Fire trucks never leave roadway due to lack of road width.

##### **Proposed Structural Ignitability Reduction Priorities:**

1. Community education concerning increasing defensible space around residential structures
2. Reduce brush piles from houses yards, trim tress next to houses, keep grass cut low.
3. Increasing accessibility to Diamond Head Pl. dam and ravine, fix peanut field water flow.
- 4.

##### **Proposed Education and Outreach Priorities:**

1. Distribute FireWise Informational packets
2. Plan Community Clean-up week in conjunction with State Trash-off Week during April
3. Firefighters to present FireWise information during Fire Safety week in October @ Turner Public Schools.
4. Booth or demonstration with FireWise Informational packets distributed during the annual Falconhead Fire Department Appreciation Cook-out.





## 5) ACTION PLAN

### Funding Needs:

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

1. Seek funding for at least 4 dry hydrants to be dispersed throughout the Falconhead Fire District. Each dry hydrant will cost approximately \$3,000 for a total cost of \$12,000. Funding will be requested through any available grants from FEMA, REAP and/or Oklahoma Forestry.
2. Seek funding for through wildfire mitigation money for bulldozing the southwest corner of Falconhead's fire district for building fire breaks for future fires.
3. Minimal water pressure for the Holiday area, the system is gravity fed, and there is no pressure to fill trucks and the nearest fire hydrant is at the next housing complex. The standpipe needs to be 150,000 gallons for enough for citizens and fire department.
4. Currently the community of Falconhead only has one siren for warning the citizens of impending emergency conditions. Previous requests for funding for siren systems could not be granted due to the allocated money from Oklahoma Emergency Management being dispersed for larger emergencies such as the wildfires of 2005-2006. The Falconhead FD will continue to seek funding from FEMA and Oklahoma Emergency Management as the money comes available.
5. Fuel and other miscellaneous expenses are needed to assist homeowners with improving the width of driveways using chainsaws and backhoes provided by local citizens. Community members will volunteer to help with this project but they would need to be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses. Also standard locks would be needed for placement with locks belonging to oilfield sites and local landowners to provide a standard method of accessibility during any emergency incident. Funding for this project will depend upon fundraising efforts of the fire department and generous donations from oilfield companies and private landowners.

**Timetables:**

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

1. Placement of dry hydrants will depend upon the timeframe of any received grant. FEMA is usually awarded during the summer and placement could be completed within a 60 day period. REAP is usually awarded in late fall and placement could have to be postponed for 6 months due to adverse weather conditions.
2. Water improvements would depend upon the time frame of the grant awarded for the project. This large of a project could take up to 3 years to complete after grant money is awarded.
3. Money will probably not be forthcoming from Love County for any type of signage as the County is already strapped trying to meet unfunded mandates for the E911 program. Also, the community of Falconhead is not a high priority in the larger picture of Love County. Should money become available for this priority, volunteers from the Falconhead Volunteer Fire Department as well as from the community would place proper signage within 120 days of receiving the requested signs.
4. Sirens can be professional installed within 60 days after funds have been received for this project.
5. This project will take 90-120 days of good weather to complete as well as a 30 day timeframe to coordinate the efforts between the homeowners and the volunteers after assistance is provided for the necessary fuel and locks.

**Assessment:**

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

1. Meetings of the Falconhead Community FireWise Board will review all projects and evaluate the efforts by holding periodical Public Hearings of the community and encouraging public discussion and input.
2. Before and after water flow reports.
3. Before and after pictures of community residential structures
4. Comparison of previous annual fire incident reports, to the State Fire Marshall's office, to post-project annual fire incident reports.



## 6) WILDFIRE PRE-SUPPRESSION PLAN

### A. Wildfire Protection Responsibility

Structural Protection: Falconhead Volunteer Fire Department

Wildland Protection: Falconhead Volunteer Fire Department, 10 other Johnston County fire departments, several fire departments from west Atoka County and northeast Bryan County with which Falconhead VFD has formal mutual aid agreements with.

### B. Alarm Response

#### First Alarm

Fire Department/Rescue Squad	Travel Distance	Response Time
Falconhead Volunteer Fire Department	Within 50 square miles	5-7 minutes
Jimtown Fire Department	2 miles	5 minutes
Leon Fire Department	8 miles	10-15 minutes

#### Second Alarm (report to designated staging area)

Fire Department/Rescue Squad	Travel Distance	Response Time
Eastman Fire Dept	6	10
Orr	15	20-30

### C. Water Availability (must be accessible to fire engines)

Location: Water Tower @ Stockman Rd Description: Tower for Southern OK Rural Water

Location: Falconhead Fire Station Description: 2500 gallons stored on trucks

Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Description: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Description: \_\_\_\_\_

### D. Communications (Attach Communications Plan if available)

Name	Phone Number	Radio Frequencies
<b>Dispatch/Fire Departments</b>		
Falconhead VFD	580-380-9558	151.6250
Tishomingo Fire Department	911/580-371-2324	154.1900
Atoka Fire Department	580-889-3341	154.4450
<b>Local Department of Forestry Office</b>		
Kevin Keys	580-223-3973	
<b>Other</b>		
Tommy Sheppard (Rural Fire Dir.)	580-920-1388	N/A

### E. Evacuation (Attach Evacuation Plan)

Evacuation map was determined by focusing on bringing the outermost residents living on gravel roads to paved roads and on to State Highways and then to destinations out of harm's way. Residents living within the community will be directed to State Highways and then to pre-determined safe destinations according to type of emergency incident. Evacuation map is attached.

**F. Resource List**

Name	Contact Information	Payment Information
<b>Support Agencies</b>		
SODA	Tommy Sheppard	Paid through State grant
<b>Tractor Operators</b>		
Love County	Love County Commissioners	N/A
Local Farmers	Local numbers	N/A
Halls Environmental	580-937-4402	N/A
Elvis Reed	580-276-3657	N/A
Jimmy Greenwood	580-	N/A
<b>Crews</b>		
<b>Utilities</b>		
REA	580-276-3364	N/A
<b>Fuel</b>		
Red River Trading Post	580-276-3740	Run a tab/pay monthly
<b>Food and Supplies</b>		
<b>Lodging</b>		
Falconhead Country Club	580-276-9411	



7) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

## Legend

### Critical Facilities

- Well House
- Well House
- Admin Office
- ▲ School
- Well house

**8) HIGH VULNERABILITY AREAS & RECOMMENDATIONS (see appendix G)**

9) ATTACHMENTS



# Appendix A

*Community Wildfire Hazard*

*&*

*Risk Assessment Worksheet*

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

Forestry Office: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Community: Falconhead County: Love  
 Latitude: 34.374 Longitude: -96.417  
 Fire Department: Falconhead VFD  
 Date: Oct 12, 2010  
 Acres: 32.00 Lots: 3500 Homes: 500 Future Homes 3/yr

**CALCULATING THE WILDFIRE HAZARD RATING**

SUBDIVISION DESIGN HAZARD RATING	+ SITE HAZARD RATING	+ BUILDING CONSTRUCTION HAZARD RATING	+ ADDITIONAL FACTOR HAZARD RATING	= OVERALL WILDFIRE HAZARD RATING
24	65	30	33	152

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

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

<b>SITE HAZARD RATING: (Within 30 feet of structure based on a majority of the properties in the community)</b>	<b>Rating</b>	
<b>DRIVEWAY CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
Less than 150 feet long	0	
More than 150 ft with minimum 45 foot outside radius turnaround	3	3
More than 150 ft with inadequate turnaround	5	
Average driveway width more than 12 ft	0	
Average driveway width less than 12 ft	5	5
No obstructing overhead branches below 15 ft	0	5
Obstructing overhead branches below 15 ft	5	
No bridges or bridges with no weight or width restrictions	0	5
Bridges restricting emergency vehicle access	5	
Slopes level or less than 10 %	0	0
Slopes over 10%	5	
No gate/non-locking gate	0	5
Locked gate	5	
Address clearly visible from road	0	5
Address not visible from road	5	
<b>DOMINANT TREES (within 100 ft of homes)</b>		
Deciduous	1	5
Mixed	5	
Evergreen	10	
<b>LADDER FUELS</b>		
Evergreen branches close to ground	5	5
Evergreen branches pruned up at least 6 ft	0	
<b>VEGETATION (predominant type throughout community)</b>		
Light (e.g. grasses and forbs) NFDRS Fuel Models A, C, L, N, S and T	5	10
Medium (e.g. light brush and small trees) NFDRS Fuel Models D, E, F, H, P, Q and U	10	
Heavy (e.g. dense brush, timber and hardwoods) NFDRS Fuel Models B, G and O	20	
Slash (e.g. timber harvesting residue) NFDRS Fuel Models J, K and L	25	
<b>SLOPE OF PROPERTY</b>		
Flat (0-5%)	0	2
Moderate (6-20%)	2	
Sleep (over 20%)	4	
<b>DEFENSIBLE SPACE</b>		
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 100ft	5	
<b>TOTAL SITE HAZARD RATING</b>		<b>65</b>

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

<b>BUILDING CONSTRUCTION HAZARD RATING</b>		<b>Rating</b>	
<b>ROOFING MATERIALS</b>			
Greater than 75% of homes have metal, tile or Class A shingles	0		
50 to 75% of homes have a metal, tile or Class A shingles	10		10
Less than 50% of homes have metal, tile or Class A shingles	15		
<b>SIDING / SOFFETS</b>			
Greater than 75% of homes have fire resistant siding and soffets	0		
50 to 75% of homes have fire resistant siding and soffets	5		10
Less than 50% of homes have fire resistant siding and soffets	10		
<b>UNDERSKIRTING</b>			
Greater than 75% of homes have the equivalent of fine mesh screening underneath	0		
50 to 75% of the homes have the equivalent of fine mesh screening underneath	5		10
Less than 50% of the homes have the equivalent of fine mesh screening underneath	10		
<b>TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION HAZARD RATING</b>			30

<b>ADDITIONAL HAZARD FACTORS</b>		<b>Rating</b>	
<b>FIRE CONTROL WATER SUPPLY</b>			
Pressurized hydrants with minimum 500 gpm < 1,000 ft apart	0		
Pressurized hydrants with < 500 gpm or spaced > 1,000 ft apart	2		5
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 miles of the community	15		
<b>UTILITIES</b>			
Both underground	0		
One underground, one above ground	3		5
Both aboveground	5		
<b>SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</b>			
Community is not surrounded by any large natural landscape	0		
Large natural landscape adjoins one side of the community	5		10
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		
<b>UNDEVELOPED LOTS</b>			
Less than 10% of lots have not been developed and pose no additional wildfire hazard due to lack of maintenance	0		
10 to 50% of lots have not been developed	3		3
51 to 75% of lots have not been developed	5		
Greater than 75% of lots have not been developed	10		
<b>RISK LOCATION</b>			
Community is located within the following designated Wildfire Risk Areas according to the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment			
Low	0		
Medium	10		10
High	20		
<b>TOTAL ADDITIONAL HAZARD FACTORS</b>			32

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

**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 Hazard 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 Hazard 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 Hazard 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 Hazard 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.

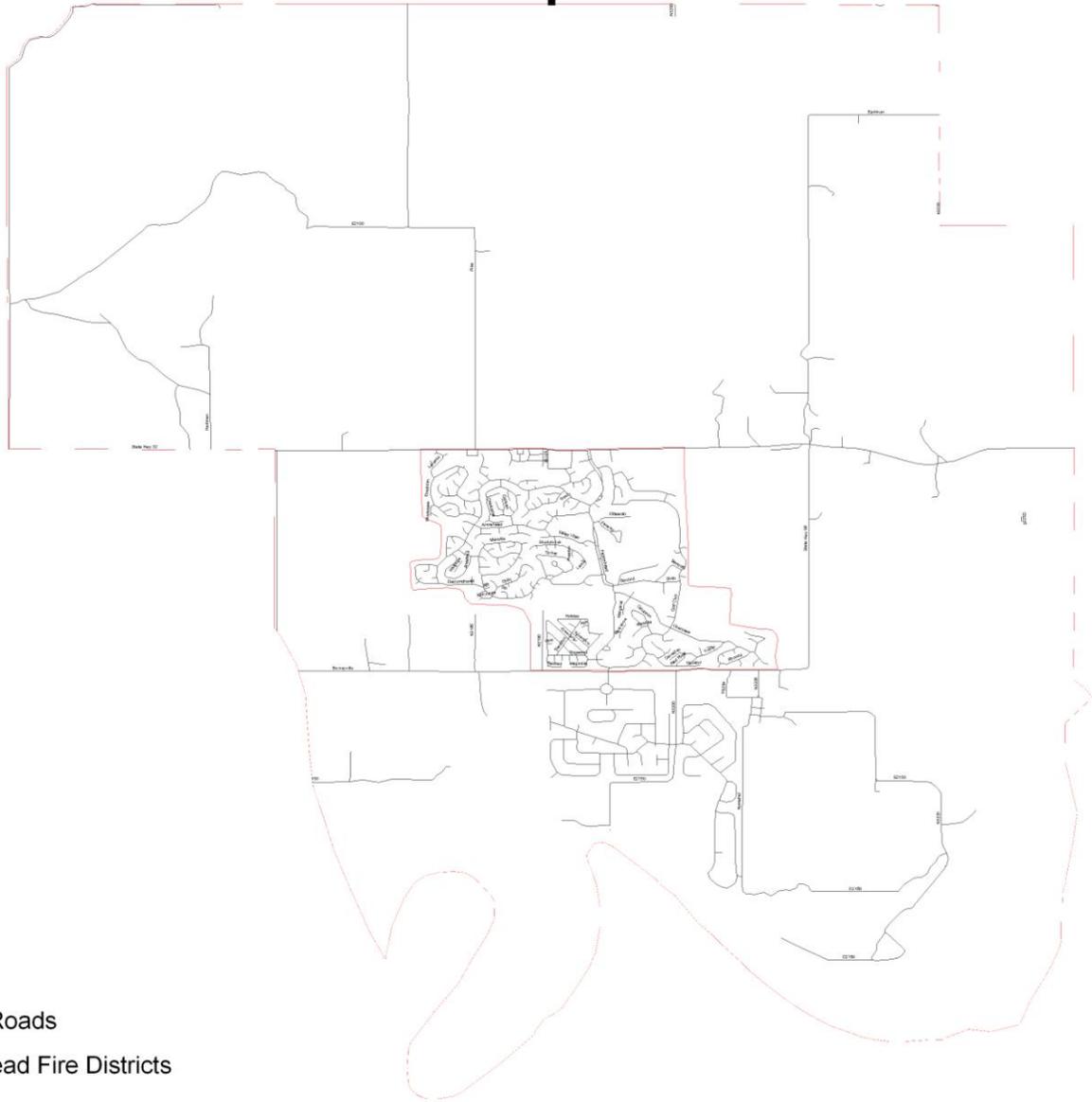
This form may be used to evaluate your community to determine the level of wildfire risk. It covers roughly one-half of the hazards normally taken into account in calculating fire risk, but does provide an approximate indication of true risk. For more information on your home's fire risk, or for more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



# Appendix B

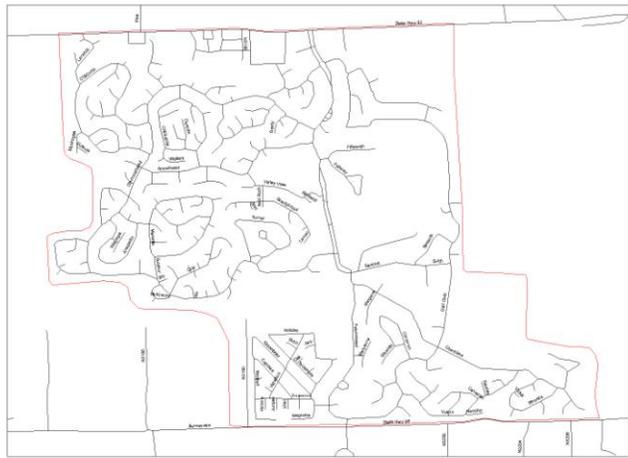
## *Community Base Maps*

# Falconhead Fire District Base Map



## Legend

- County Roads
- Falconhead Fire Districts



0 0.5 1 Miles



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# Falconhead Fire District Base Map



## Legend

- County Roads
- Falconhead Fire Districts



0 0.5 1 Miles



**DISCLAIMER**  
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# Appendix C

## *Educational Handouts*

Educational Packers will be distributed with flyers and information such as the FireWise Brochure seen here.

**FIREWISE CONSTRUCTION**

To create your FIREWISE structure, remember that the primary goals are fuel and exposure reduction.

- ✓ Use construction materials that are fire-resistant or non-combustible whenever possible.
- ✓ Use shingles such as Class-A asphalt, slate or clay tiles, metal, or cement and concrete products for roof construction.
- ✓ Construct a fire-resistant sub-roof for added protection.
- ✓ Use fire resistant materials such as stucco or masonry for exterior walls. These products are much better than vinyl which can soften and melt.
- ✓ Consider both size and materials for windows; smaller panes hold up better in their frames than larger ones; double pane glass and tempered glass are more effective than single pane glass; plastic skylights can melt.
- ✓ Prevent sparks from entering your home through vents, by covering exterior attic and underfloor vents with wire mesh no larger than 1/8 of an inch.
- ✓ Keep your gutters, eaves and roof clear of leaves and other debris.
- ✓ Clear dead wood and dense vegetation within at least 30 feet from your house, and move firewood away from your house or attachments like fences or decks.

Any structure attached to the house, such as decks, porches, fences and sheds should be considered part of the house. These structures can act as fuses or fuel bridges, particularly if constructed from flammable materials.

- ✓ If you wish to attach an all-wood fence to your home, use masonry or metal as a protective barrier between the fence and house.
- ✓ Use non-flammable metal when constructing a trailer and cover with high-temperature, fire-resistant vegetation.
- ✓ Prevent combustible materials and debris from accumulating beneath patio deck or elevated porches; sweep underneath or box in areas below the deck or porch.

[www.firewise.org](http://www.firewise.org)

Would you like some Free help to make your home or building Fire ?

We can come talk to you and your civic or neighborhood group. We can send you information, answer questions, and help you help yourself and your neighbors be FireWise!

**FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:**  
 FireWise Oklahoma  
[firewise@oda.state-ok.us](mailto:firewise@oda.state-ok.us)  
 P.O. Box 528804  
 Oklahoma City, OK 73152  
 405.522.6158

**VISIT THESE HELPFUL WEBSITES:**

- FireWise [www.firewise.org](http://www.firewise.org)
- U.S. FOREST SERVICE [www.fs.fed.us](http://www.fs.fed.us)
- FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)

**OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD & FORESTRY**  
 Division of Forestry Services  
 2800 N. Lincoln Boulevard - P.O. Box 528804  
 Oklahoma City, OK 73152  
 405.522.6158  
[www.oda.state-ok.us](http://www.oda.state-ok.us)

**OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**  
 2401 N. Lincoln Boulevard, Suite C51 - P.O. Box 53385  
 Oklahoma City, OK 73152-3385  
<http://www.ok.gov/ern/>  
 405.521.2481

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# Are You FIREWISE Oklahoma?

**FIREWISE LANDSCAPING**

To create a landscape that will make your home less vulnerable to wildfire, the primary goal is fuel modification. Think of the area around your home in zones. Zone 1 is closest to the structure, Zone 4 is the farthest away.

- Zone 1** This well-irrigated area encircles the structure for at least 30 feet on all sides, providing space for fire suppression equipment in the event of an emergency. Plants should be limited to carefully spaced fire resistant tree and shrub species.
- Zone 2** Fire resistant plant materials should be used here. Plants should be low-growing, and the irrigation system should extend into this section.
- Zone 3** Place low-growing plants and well-spaced trees in this area, remembering to keep the volume of vegetation (fuel) low.
- Zone 4** This furthest zone from the structure is a natural area. Thin selectively here and remove highly flammable vegetation.

**Also remember to:**

- ✓ Carefully space the trees and shrubs you plant.
- ✓ Take out the "ladder fuels" - vegetation that serves as a link between grass and tree tops. These fuels can carry fire from vegetation to a structure or from a structure to vegetation.

**When maintaining a landscape:**

- ✓ Keep trees and shrubs pruned. Prune all trees six to 10 feet from the ground.
- ✓ Water and maintain your lawn regularly.
- ✓ Mow dry grass and weeds.
- ✓ Dispose of cuttings and debris properly.
- ✓ Landscape with less-flammable plants. Contact your local state forester, county extension office or landscape specialist for plant information.

[www.firewise.org](http://www.firewise.org)

## SURVIVABLE SPACE

Do you have at least 30 ft of space surrounding your home that is Lean, Clean and Green?

The objective of Survivable Space is to reduce the wildfire threat to your home by changing the characteristics of the flammable vegetation.

**Lean** – Prune shrubs and cut back tree branches, especially within 15 feet of your chimney.

**Clean** – Remove all dead plant material from around your home; this includes dead leaves, dry vegetation and even stacked firewood.

**Green** – Plant fire-resistant vegetation that is healthy and green throughout the year.

Survivable space provides a safety zone around your home.

## FIRE-RESISTANT ATTACHMENTS

Attachments include any structure connected to your home, such as decks, porches or fences. If an attachment to a home is not fire-resistant, then the home as a whole is not firewise.

## A DISASTER PLAN

The time to plan for any emergency is prior to the event. Take a few minutes to discuss with your family what actions you will take.

- Post local emergency telephone numbers in a visible place.
  - Leave before it's too late. Decide where you will go and how you will get there. With fire, you may only have a moments' notice. Two escape routes out of your home and out of your neighborhood are preferable.
  - Have tools available, such as a shovel, rake, axe, handsaw or chainsaw.
  - Maintain an emergency water source.
  - Have a plan for your pets.
  - Practice family fire drills.
- EMERGENCY** Evacuations for a wildfire can occur without notice. When wildfire conditions exist, be ready to take action.

## A FIREWISE HOME HAS . . .

### LEAN, CLEAN AND GREEN LANDSCAPING

With firewise landscaping, you can create survivable space around your home that reduces your wildfire threat. Large trees should be pruned so that the lowest branches are at least 6 to 10 ft high to prevent a fire on the ground from spreading to the tree tops. Within the survivable space, remove flammable plants that contain resins, oils and waxes that burn readily, ornamental junipers, yuccapoin holly, red cedar, and young pine. A list of less-flammable plants can be obtained from your local state forester, forestry office, county extension office or landscape specialist.

**EMERGENCY** Although mulch helps retain soil moisture, when dry, it can become flammable. Mulch as well as all landscaping should be kept well watered to prevent it from becoming the fuel.

### FIRE-RESISTANT ROOF CONSTRUCTION

Firewise construction materials include Class-1 asphalt shingles, metal, tile and concrete products. Additionally, the inclusion of a fire-resistant sub-roof adds protection.

**EMERGENCY** Something as simple as making sure that your gutters, eaves and roof are clear of debris will reduce your fire threat.

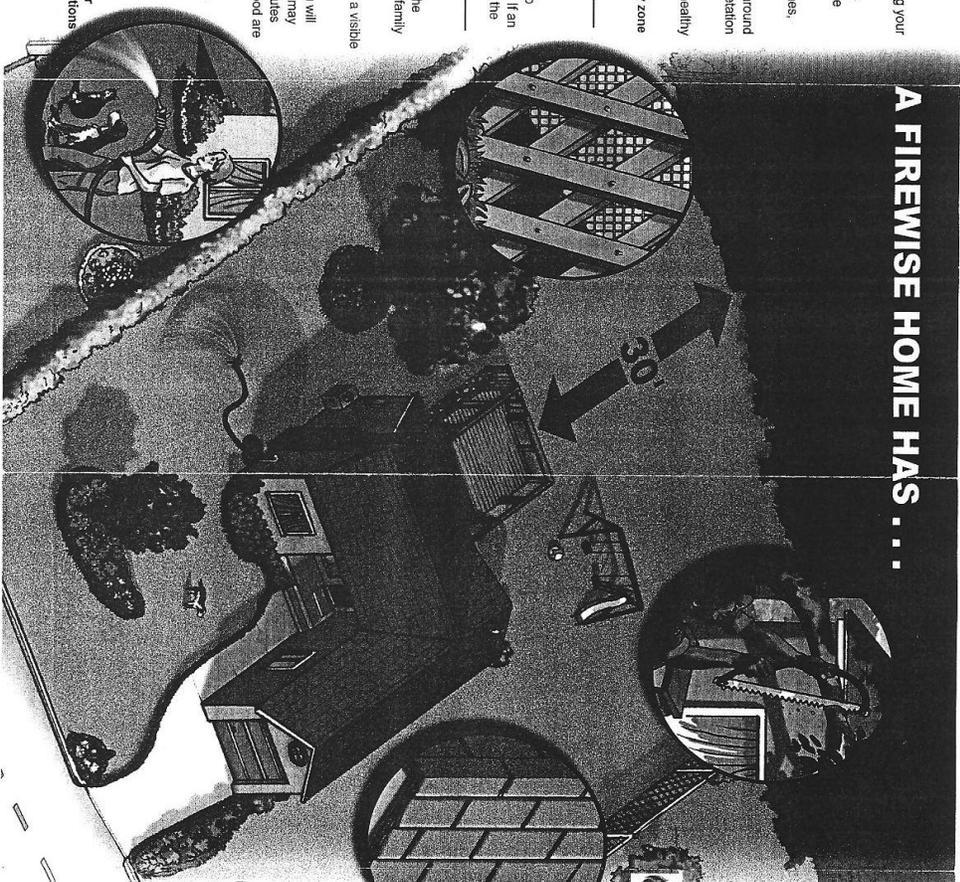
### FIRE-RESISTANT EXTERIOR CONSTRUCTION

Wall materials that resist heat and flames include brick, cement, plaster, stucco and concrete masonry. Tempered and double pane glass windows can make a home more resistant to wildfire heat and flames.

**EMERGENCY** Although some vinyl will not burn, some vinyl soffits can melt, allowing embers into the attic space.

### EMERGENCY ACCESS

Identify your home and neighborhood with legible and clearly marked street names and numbers so response vehicles can rapidly find the location of the emergency. Include a driveway that is at least 12 feet wide with a vertical clearance of 15 feet – to provide access to emergency apparatus.

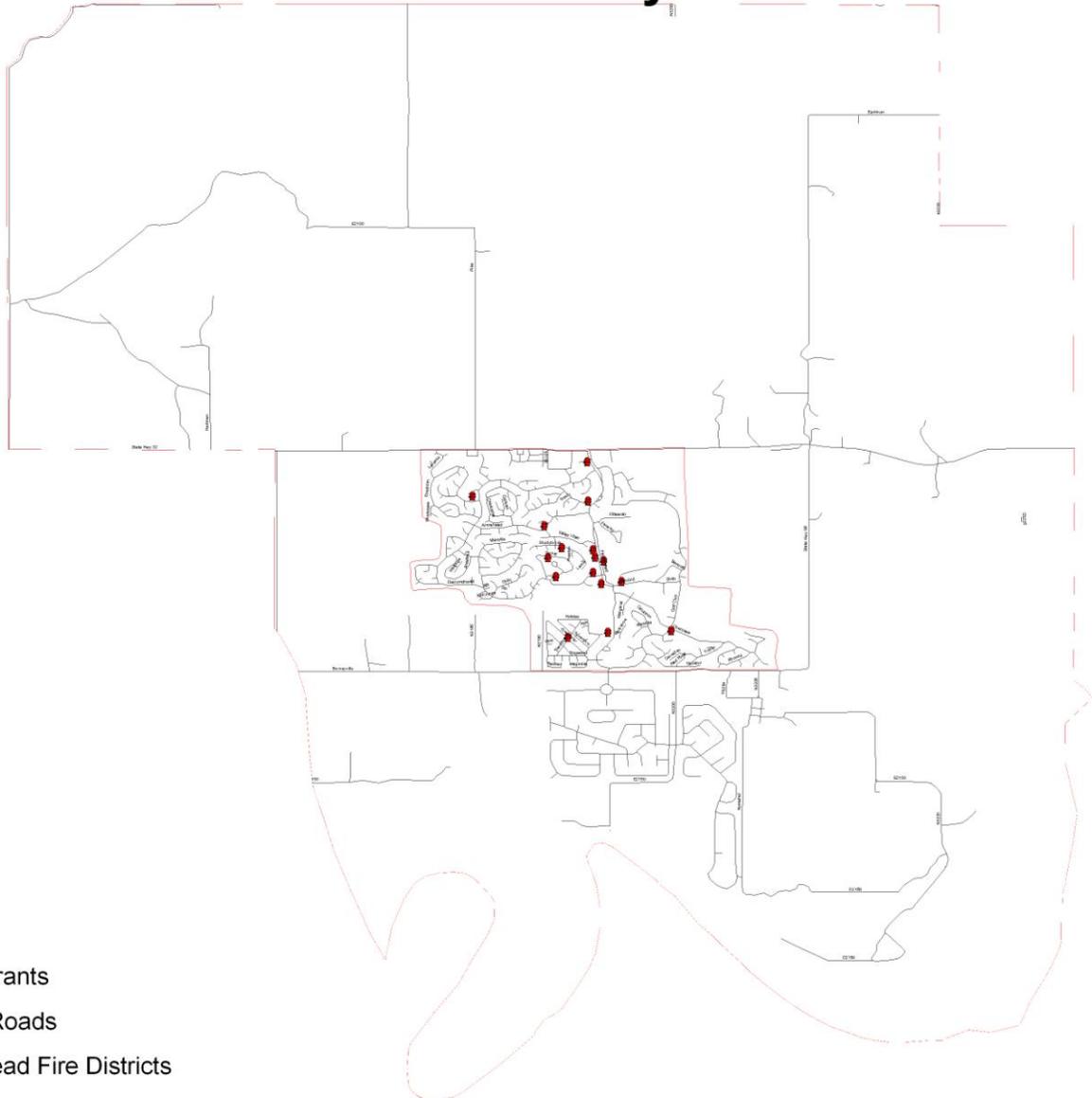




# Appendix D

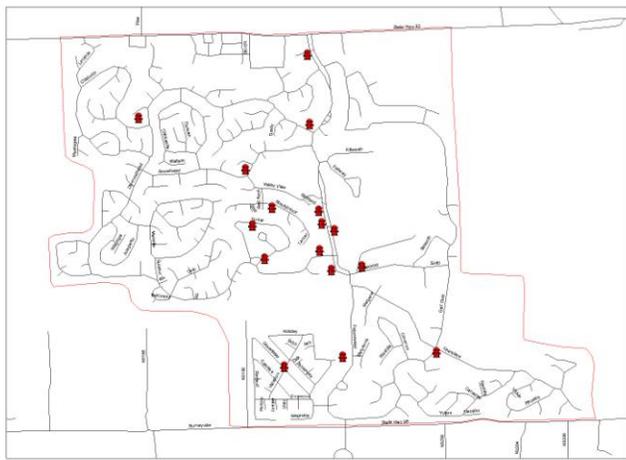
## *Water Availability*

# Falconhead Fire District Water Availability



## Legend

- Fire Hydrants
- County Roads
- Falconhead Fire Districts



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# Falconhead Fire District Water Availability



## Legend

- Fire Hydrants
- County Roads
- Falconhead Fire Districts



0 0.5 1 Miles



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# Appendix E

## *Evacuation*



# Falconhead Fire District Evacuation Routes



## Legend

- > Evacuation Routes
- County Roads
- Falconhead Fire Districts



0 0.5 1 Miles



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# Appendix F

## *Critical Facilities*



# Falconhead Fire District Critical Facilities



## Legend

- Fire Hydrants

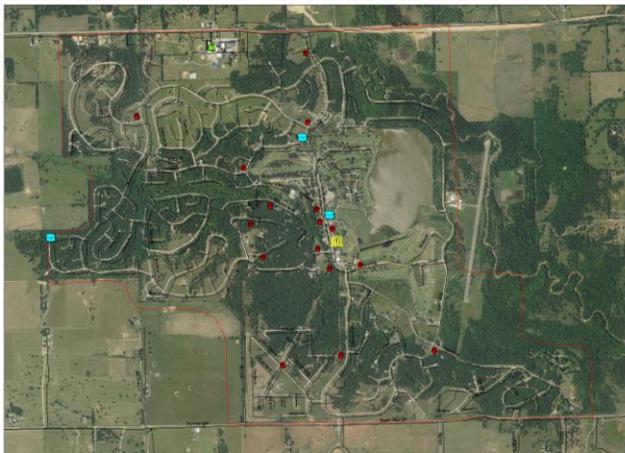
## Critical Facilities

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- Well House
- Well Hose
- Admin Office
- School
- Well house

— County Roads

□ Falconhead Fire Districts



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# Appendix G

*High vulnerability Areas  
&  
Recommendations*

# Falconhead Fire District Urban Interface

## Legend

County Roads

WUI\_ok1

WUIFAC00

High\_Dens\_Interface

High\_Dens\_Intermix

Low\_Dens\_Interface

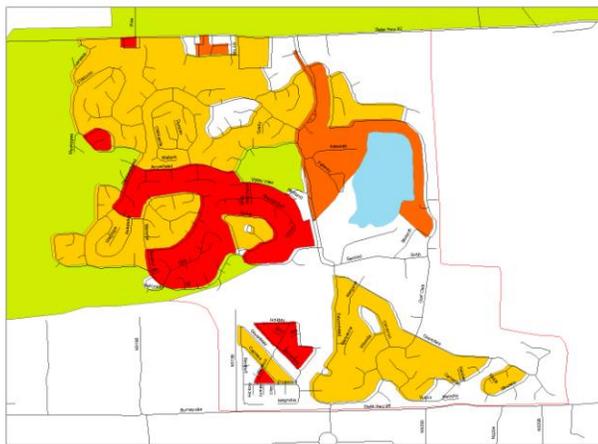
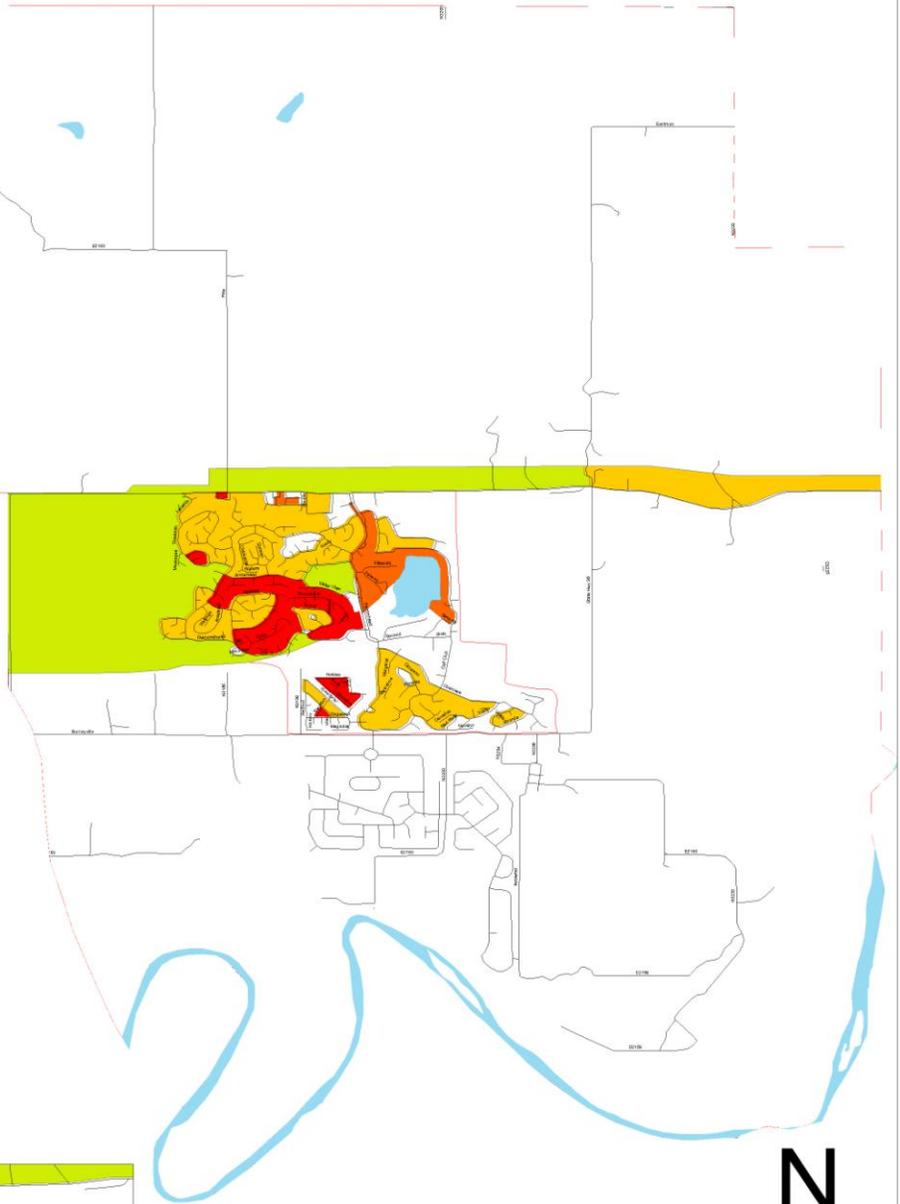
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Med\_Dens\_Interface

Med\_Dens\_Intermix

Water

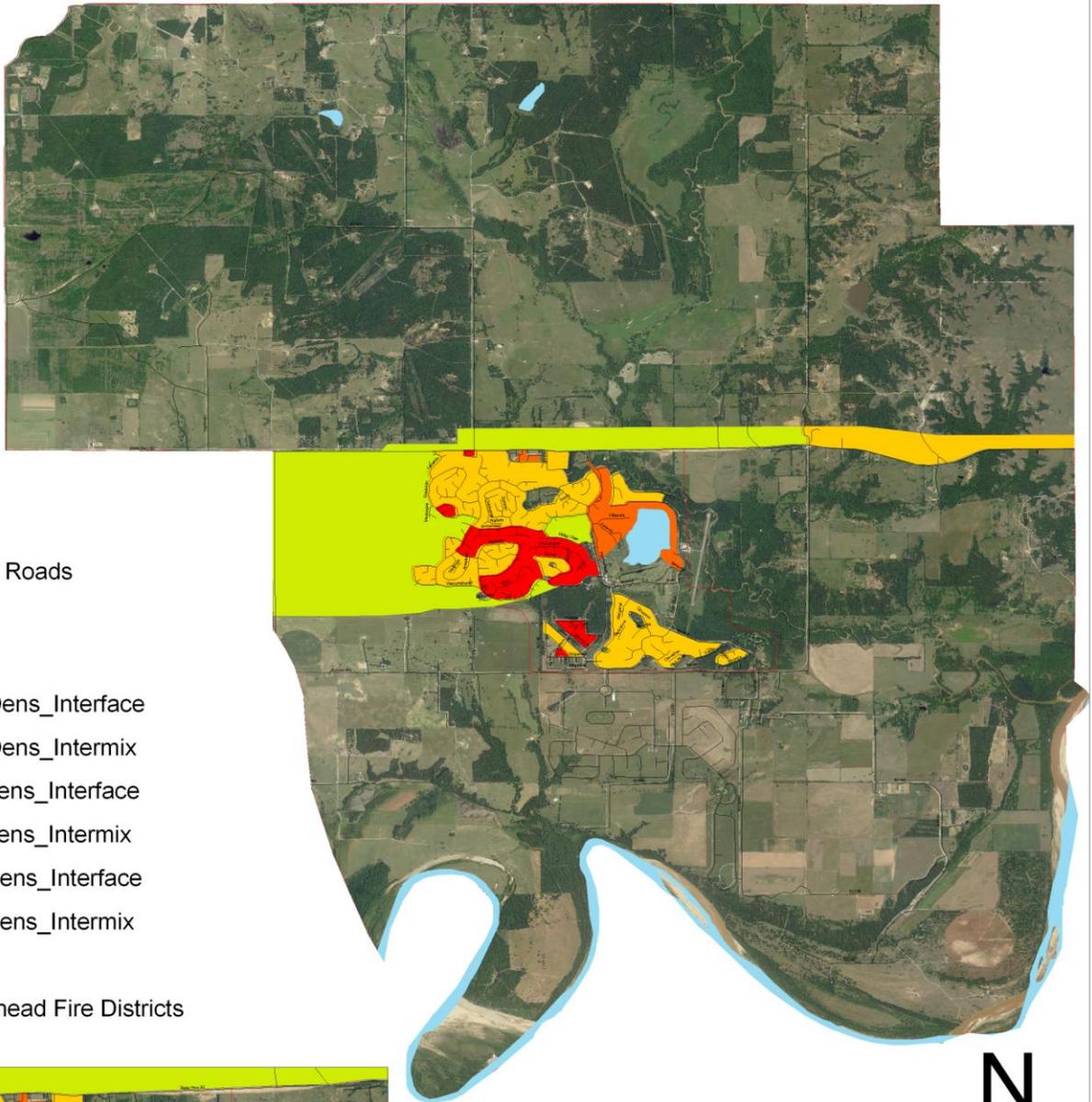
Falconhead Fire Districts



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# Falconhead Fire District Urban Interface



## Legend

— County Roads

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WUIFAC00

High\_Dens\_Interface

High\_Dens\_Intermix

Low\_Dens\_Interface

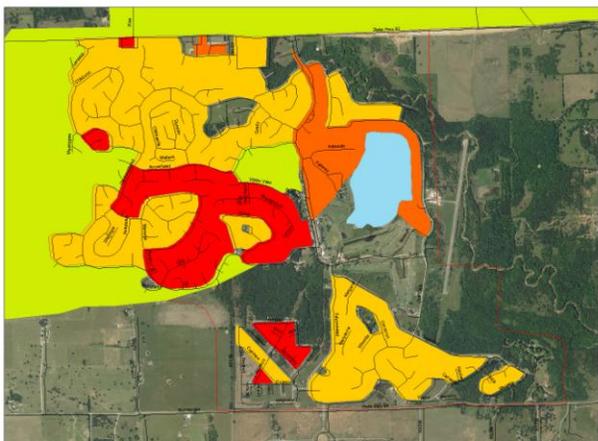
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Med\_Dens\_Interface

Med\_Dens\_Intermix

Water

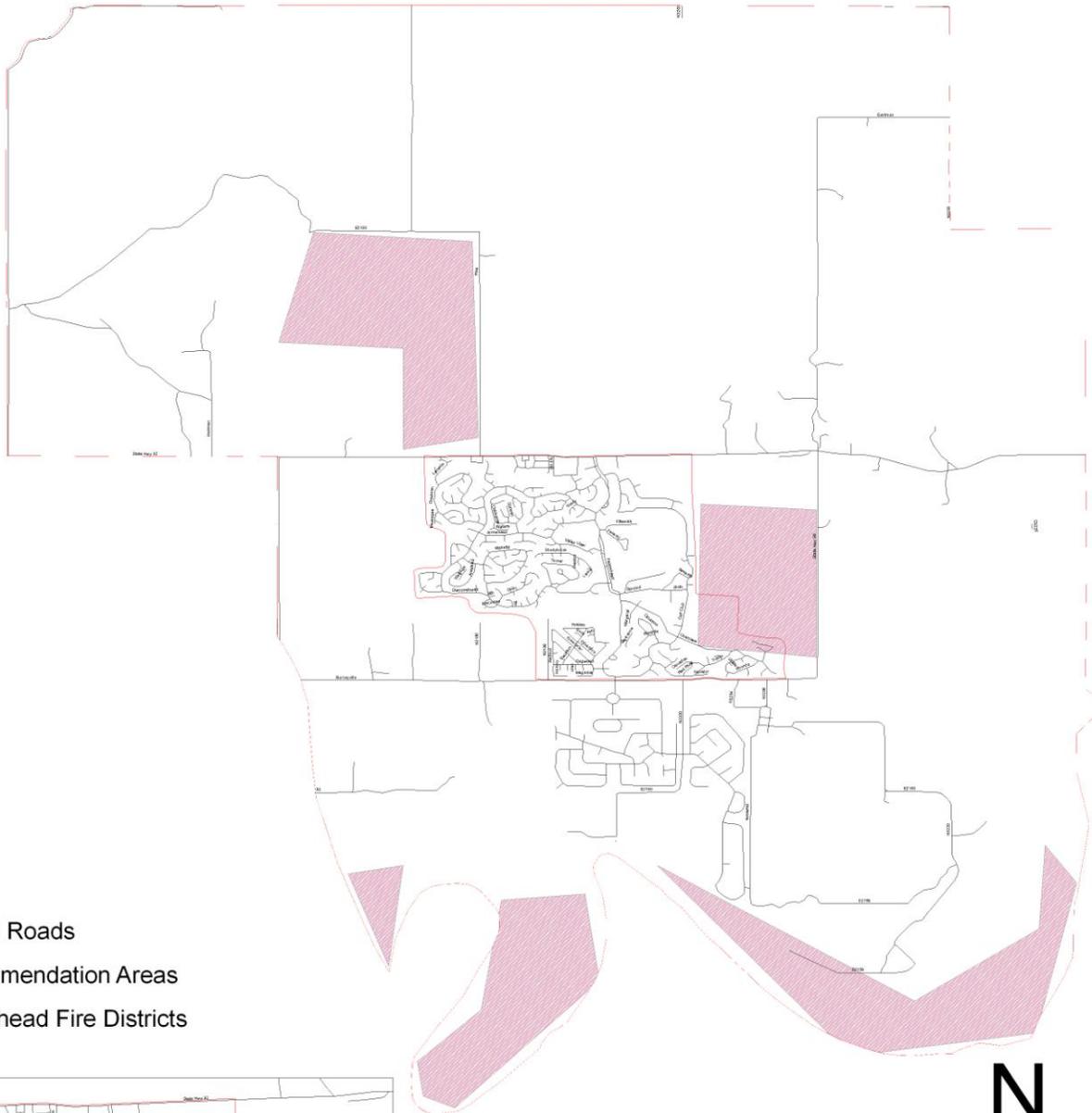
Falconhead Fire Districts



0 0.5 1 Miles

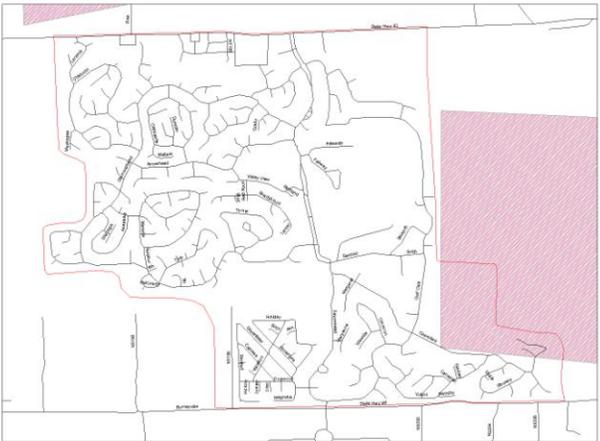
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# Falconhead Fire District Recommendation Areas



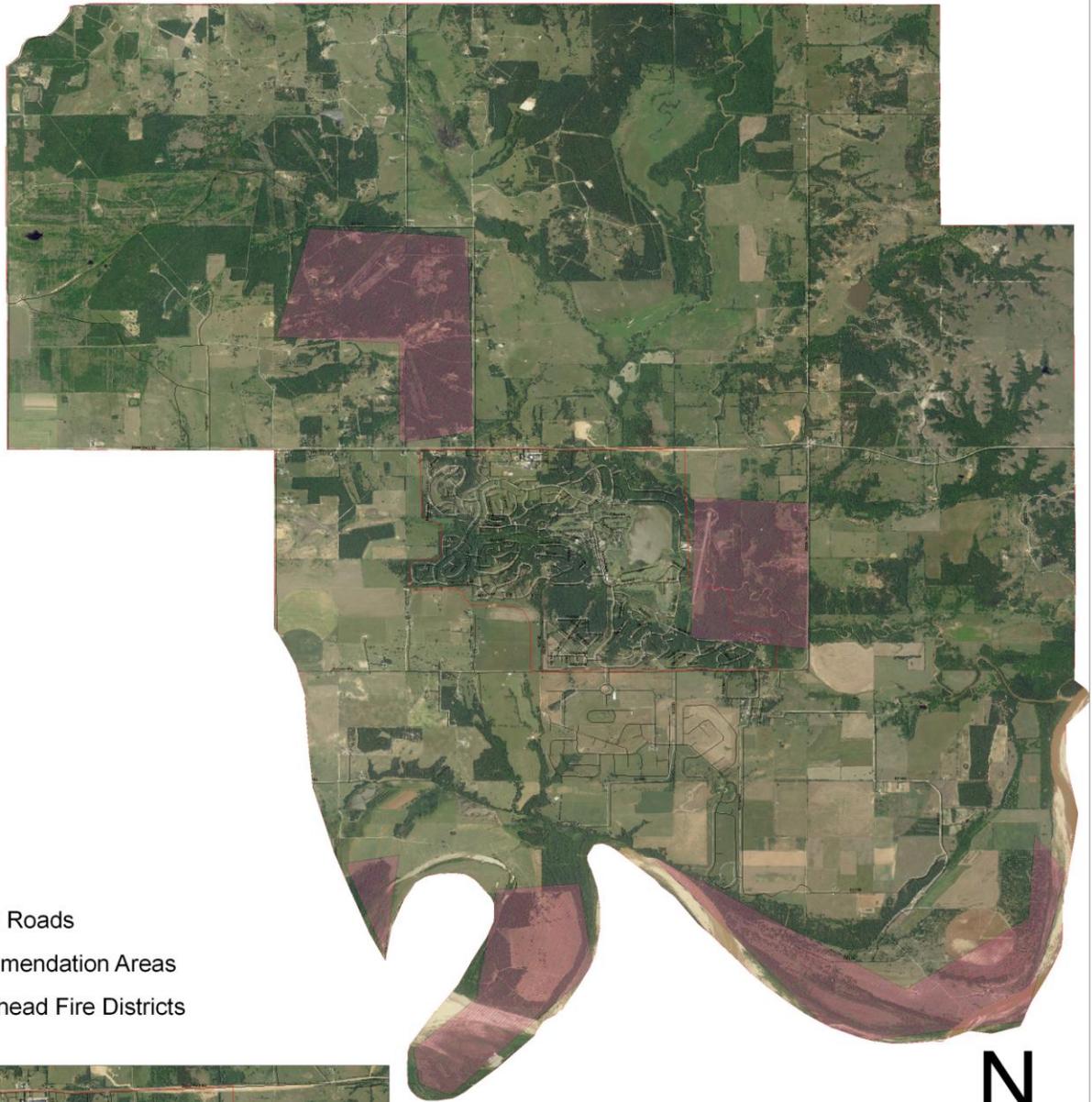
## Legend

- County Roads
- Recommendation Areas
- Falconhead Fire Districts



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# Falconhead Fire District Recommendation Areas



## Legend

- County Roads
- Recommendation Areas
- Falconhead Fire Districts



0 0.5 1 Miles



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# Appendix H

*Misc.*



