
KENDALL COUNTY, TEXAS

Community Wildfire Protection Plan

2023 - 2033

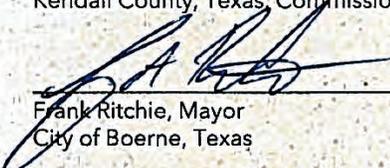


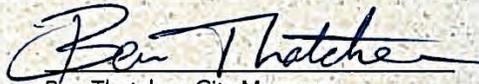
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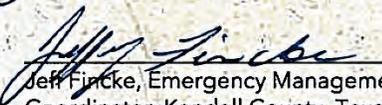
Per Title 1 of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003, and the signatures affixed to this document, Kendall County, Texas, and the Texas A&M Forest Service (TAMFS) accepts the **Kendall County, Texas, Community Wildfire Protection Plan** as final on this date of **August 24, 2023**.

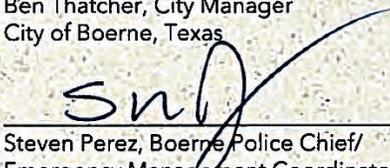

Shane Stolarczyk, County Judge
Kendall County, Texas, Commissioners Court


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


Frank Ritchie, Mayor
City of Boerne, Texas

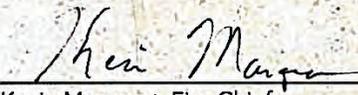

Ben Thatcher, City Manager
City of Boerne, Texas

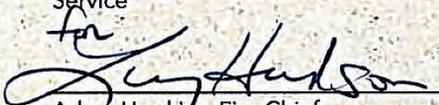

Jeff Fincke, Emergency Management
Coordinator, Kendall County, Texas

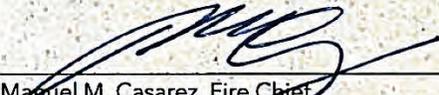

Steven Perez, Boerne Police Chief/
Emergency Management Coordinator


Wes Moorehead, Fire Chief, Forest Resource
Protection, Texas A&M Forest Service


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


Kevin Marquart, Fire Chief
Alamo Springs Volunteer Fire Department


Adam Hawkins, Fire Chief
Bergheim Volunteer Fire Department


Manuel M. Casarez, Fire Chief
Boerne Fire Department


Adam Eichholz, Fire Chief
Comfort Volunteer Fire Department


David Moore, Fire Chief
Kendalia Volunteer Fire Department


Brian Reilly, Fire Chief
Sisterdale Volunteer Fire Department


Joe Paolilli, Fire Chief
Waring Volunteer Fire Department

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Resolutions

Kendall County Commissioners Court Resolution

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

WHEREAS, Texas is experiencing unprecedented growth and development in areas that were once rural, coupled with an increase in the occurrence of wildfires; and

WHEREAS, the greatest risk to public safety and property from wildfires exists in those areas where development meets vegetation—the wildland urban interface (WUI)—and the best defense is preparedness and public education concerning dangers that wildfires pose to the residents and natural resources of Kendall County, Texas; and

WHEREAS, a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)—a written document, collaboratively prepared, and mutually agreed upon by local, state, and federal representatives and non-governmental stakeholders that identifies how a community will reduce its risks from wildfire—is authorized under the provisions outlined in Title I of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003; and

WHEREAS, a CWPP addresses structural ignitability, prioritizes hazardous fuel reduction efforts on public and private lands, and recommends measures for homeowners and communities to reduce ignitability; and

WHEREAS, a CWPP offers the best way for communities to prepare for and mitigate their risks from wildfire; and

WHEREAS, those communities with a CWPP receive priority when state and federal governments allocate funding for wildfire mitigation; and

WHEREAS, the development of a CWPP provides a community the opportunity to both understand the risks and actively participate in mitigating those risks.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Commissioners Court of Kendall County, duly acting in its capacity as a governing body of Kendall County, hereby supports the development of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan, in accordance with the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

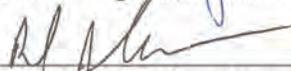
PASSED AND APPROVED this 10th day of February 2020.



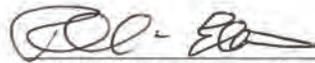
Darrel L. Lux, County Judge



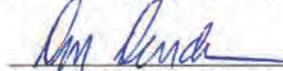
Christina Bergmann, Commissioner, Pct. 1



Richard Chapman, Commissioner, Pct 3



Richard W. Elkins, Commissioner, Pct. 2



Don Durden, Commissioner, Pct. 4

RESOLUTION NO. 2020-R11

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF BOERNE SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

WHEREAS, Texas is experiencing unprecedented growth and development in areas that were once rural, coupled with an increase in the occurrence of wildfires; and

WHEREAS, the greatest risk to public safety from wildfires exists in those areas where development meets vegetation, the wildland urban interface (WUI), and the best defense is preparedness and public education concerning dangers that wildfires pose to the residents and natural resources of the City of Boerne, Texas; and

WHEREAS, a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), a written document, collaboratively prepared and mutually agreed upon by local, state, and federal representatives and non-governmental stakeholders that identifies how a community will reduce its risks from wildfire, is authorized under the provisions outlined in Title I of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003; and

WHEREAS, a CWPP addresses structural ignitability, prioritizes hazardous fuel reduction efforts on public and private lands, and recommends measures for homeowners and communities to reduce ignitability; and

WHEREAS, a CWPP offers the best way for communities to prepare for and mitigate their risks from wildfire; and

WHEREAS, those communities with a CWPP receive priority when state and federal governments allocate funding for wildfire mitigation; and

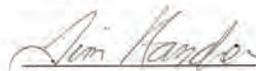
WHEREAS, the development of a CWPP provides a community the opportunity to both understand the risks and actively participate in mitigating those risks.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BOERNE, TEXAS:

that the City of Boerne supports the development of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan, in accordance with the Health Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

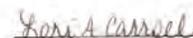
PASSED and APPROVED on this the 11th day of February, 2020.

APPROVED:



Mayor

ATTEST:



City Secretary

Message from Judge Shane Stolarczyk



To the residents of Kendall County, Texas,

For the past two decades, the U.S. Census Department identified our county as one of the top ten fastest growing counties in the nation.

According to the Texas A&M Forest Service, nearly 94 percent of that growth has been in the wildland urban interface (WUI). That means that most of our growth has been in the part of the county, which is most likely to burn when a wildfire happens. Furthermore, in 2022, we

received less than half our annual rainfall and ended the year as the fourth driest in the past 128 years. One hundred percent of the county was affected by “exceptional” drought—the highest drought designation assigned by the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS). Mother Nature seems to be setting the stage for Kendall County to be the host for possibly the next catastrophic wildfire in Texas. Together with our fire departments, we must be prepared.

A Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is a proven tool to help the county prepare by identifying the areas within the county at the highest risk. To create this plan, leadership from the Kendall County Commissioners Court and the City of Boerne, along with a few dedicated volunteers from the community and other governmental and non-governmental organizations came together to form the CWPP Core Team. These individuals, from diverse backgrounds, brought a wealth of knowledge to the table to assist our county in creating the county’s first-ever CWPP, and we are grateful for the thousands of combined hours spent on behalf of all of us to make the county a safer place.

This plan is based on three tenets, 1) to restore and maintain healthy fire-resilient landscapes; 2) to create “fire-adapted” communities or communities that can withstand the effects of a wildfire without the loss of life or property; and 3) to ensure that we have well-trained, prepared firefighters with the tools they need to respond safely and efficiently should a wildfire occur.

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Six out of seven of the county's fire departments are 100 percent volunteer. We all expect that that these dedicated men and women will respond when a fire occurs—and they will; but we, the residents of Kendall County, have a more key role. Our role is to prepare our homes and properties BEFORE the fire happens to lessen the impacts of fire on our homes and to save lives—the lives of our families and the firefighters that respond. I personally encourage you to join your neighbors and become a Firewise community. You can find additional information on the Firewise program at: <https://texaswildfirerisk.com/firewise> or by calling your respective fire department.

The Kendall County, Texas, Community Wildfire Protection Plan will help our communities to be safer thanks to the work of the CWPP Core Team. By creating a CWPP, Kendall County is outlining a strategic plan to mitigate, prepare, respond, and recover from wildfire.

On behalf of the entire county, I am grateful to each member of the CWPP Core Team for the work, time, and effort they expended to create this valuable tool to guide county and city leaders to make decisions that will create a safer county for our residents to live and visitors who visit our beautiful county.

Sincerely,



Shane Stolarczyk
Kendall County Judge

Overview

The U.S. Census Bureau reported Kendall County, Texas, as one of the top ten fastest growing counties in the nation, in both their 2010 and 2020 census reports. The county encompasses 663 square miles (424,320 acres) of the Texas Hill Country and includes the county seat, the City of Boerne, and six unincorporated towns of Alamo Springs, Bergheim, Comfort, Kendalia, Sisterdale and Waring.

According to Kendall County's Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment performed by Texas A&M Forest Service (TAMFS), nearly 94 percent of the growth in Kendall County is occurring within the WUI, or the areas where people and structures meet or intermix with wildland fuels (vegetation). **Eighty-five percent of wildfires in Texas occur within two miles of a community.** Wildfires become especially dangerous when wildland vegetation begins to intermix with people and their homes.

In March 2023, the NIDIS listed the drought index for Kendall County, Texas, as 100 percent in D4 or exceptional drought. In 2022, the county experienced a rain deficit of nearly 16 inches, and it was the fourth driest year on record in the past 128 years. The NIDIS indicated drought adversely affects 100 percent of county residents, with 100 percent affected by exceptional and widespread crop loss; a rangeland that is dead; and with producers who are not planting fields; with tourism and agriculture sectors reporting significant monetary loss; with extreme sensitivity to fire danger; and with a county-wide burn ban and firework restrictions implemented.

With more people living in the WUI and with the exacerbated risk of wildfire to the county, it is increasingly important for local officials and property owners to prepare for wildfires. A community wildfire protection plan or CWPP is a proven strategy to help communities to plan for and reduce their risks of catastrophic wildfires, protecting lives and properties. Community education is key.





Firefighters respond to a remote wildfire.

Introduction



In Texas, nearly 85 percent of wildfires occur within two miles of a community. It is essential that the county's planning process begins long before a wildfire threatens the county.

In Texas, nearly 85 percent of wildfires occur within two miles of a community. It is essential that the county's planning process begins long before a wildfire threatens the county. Once the wildfire ignites, the only choice available to firefighters is to try to suppress the fire before it reaches a community. A CWPP empowers

communities to share the responsibility to

decide the best strategies for protection against wildfire **before** the fire happens.

In January 2020, the Kendall County Commissioners Court and the Boerne City Council signed resolutions to begin the process of developing Kendall County's inaugural CWPP. As the plan is a county-wide plan, Kendall County took the lead but halted the process shortly thereafter due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In April 2022, the CWPP Core Team project manager and project coordinator appeared before the Commissioners Court, and the Court granted permission to reinstate their work to develop the plan.

Statement of Intent

A CWPP process aims to inspire stakeholders within Kendall County, Texas, communities, including homeowners associations and citizens, fire departments, and government and business entities, to work together to help make their communities safer from wildfire.

It is a strategic framework that guides stakeholders to work collaboratively in an "all hands, all lands" approach, to make meaningful reductions in risk and learn to live with wildfire.

Goals

The four overarching goals are:

1. Residents and communities are as educated as possible to prepare for, respond to, and recover from wildfire without loss of life and property.
2. Landscapes are managed to be resilient to fire, insects and disease across jurisdictions.
3. Fire officials regardless of jurisdiction take part in making and implementing safe, risk-based management decisions when a wildfire occurs.
4. Fire managers have the equipment, firefighting capacity and capability to respond to wildfire incidents safely and efficiently.



Preparedness of communities prior to the fire is key to saving lives and properties when a wildfire happens.

Working together towards these four overarching goals, stakeholders will find that the goals are undeniably intertwined, and the CWPP is ultimately about mitigating risk. Education is the key to successfully reaching this understanding. To make meaningful progress towards these goals, stakeholders must:

- define and understand their risk;
- collaboratively set landscape level and community-wide priorities;
- share and co-manage risk across boundaries and jurisdictions;
- accept some short-term risk for long-term benefit; and
- collectively invest in outcome-based approaches and activities, rather than general outputs.

Objectives

The CWPP Core Team is a collaboration of diverse stakeholders from community, governmental and non-governmental organizations who understand the associated risks of wildfire to the county and want to ensure the county is equipped with the necessary knowledge, skills, and capabilities to withstand a wildfire should one occur without loss of life, property, or vital infrastructure.

The project's purpose is to develop a way forward, to increase awareness, better educate and prepare the county, its officials and residents to the importance of 1) creating fire-resilient landscapes across jurisdictions; 2) developing communities that redeem their responsibilities and ready their properties and communities to withstand a wildfire without loss of life or property and if needed, are able to safely and efficiently evacuate; 3) raising awareness and understanding the importance of sustainable construction and landscaping to increase the likelihood of the survivability of life, property and vital infrastructure by city and county elected officials, developers, contractors, insurance companies, and homeowners/property owners associations, and how they can redeem their respective responsibilities; and 4) evaluating fire response equipment and personnel capacities to ensure appropriate response times across a 663 square mile county where six out of seven fire departments are 100 percent volunteer. The Kendall County CWPP will identify the county's greatest risks, establish educational programs, and prioritize projects to best mitigate the risks. In 2022, both the federal and state governments issued disaster declarations due to the exceptional drought conditions and elevated risk of wildfire across the county.

A CWPP is a roadmap that identifies risks to wildfire and prioritizes actions to mitigate those risks.





Single Engine Airtanker (SEAT) drops retardant to slow the fire's progression, allowing firefighters on the ground to do their work to contain the fire.

CWPP Core Team

The key to a successful CWPP is collaboration, education, and pragmatic planning to mitigate the wildfire risks to Kendall County, Texas. With that in mind, thoughtful consideration was given to make-up of the CWPP Core Team and includes a diverse group of individuals from local, state, and federal governmental and non-governmental partners, and concerned private citizens from Kendall County. Additionally, and when necessary, throughout the process, various subject matter experts (SMEs) supplemented the core team. Core team members include:

Volunteer Project Manager Christie Wiley

Christie retired from the federal government in 2016 as the communication director for the U.S. Department of the Interior's Office of Wildland Fire. She brings more than 20 joint years of wildland fire and incident management experience to the team. During her career, Christie was a member of the command and general staff for one of the (then) 16 national incident management teams managing wildfire and all-hazard incidents across the nation. Christie completed many high-profile special projects of national significance during her career including the 2009 FLAME Act Report to Congress and National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy, Phases I and III; 2014 Quadrennial Fire Review; and the 2015 response to the Secretary of the Interior's Secretarial Order 3336, Rangeland Fire Prevention, Management and Restoration. Christie led the CWPP Community Risk Assessment Subcommittee.

Volunteer Project Coordinator Doug Meckel

Chief Meckel grew up in Kendall County and retired as the City of Boerne's Fire Chief in 2020. Doug's knowledge of the county, from both a private and work perspective, has supplied the Core Team with a comprehensive insight into wildland fire management and fire-associated needs within the county. Chief Meckel began his fire career back in high school as a volunteer with the Boerne Volunteer Fire Department. Doug's fire service career spans over 46 years, working 20 years as a shift firefighter, 9 years as an Assistant Chief, and over 17 years as a Fire Chief. Doug was a member of the CWPP Community Risk Assessment Subcommittee.

Shane Stolarczyk, Kendall County Judge

After ten years as a government sector attorney, Shane Stolarczyk transitioned into private practice with his wife building a law partnership that focuses on appellate law in Texas and across the United States. Shane holds well over 20 years of experience as a practicing attorney. In addition to his appellate law practice, Shane and his wife have successfully built multiple small businesses. Like both of his grandfathers and his father, Shane joined the armed forces and continues to serve our country as a Judge Advocate General in the United States Air Force Reserves. He obtained his commission in June of 2012 and is currently a Major, working with the Active-Duty Forces, in Del Rio, Texas. In January 2023, Shane began his first term as County Judge for the Kendall County Commissioners Court.

Christina Bergmann, Kendall County Commissioner (Precinct-1)

Christina Bergmann is a life-long Boerne resident and is the Kendall County Commissioner for Precinct 1, a position she has held since January 2017. She has been a member of the Boerne Volunteer Fire Department for over 30 years. Christina holds a bachelor's degree in business administration, majoring in management, from Southwest Texas State University.

She is married to Michael Peese, they have two children, daughter Ember and son Kastin.

Alex Bregenzer, Community Wildfire Protection Plans Program Coordinator, Texas A&M Forest Service

Alex Bregenzer is the Community Wildfire Protection Plans Program Coordinator for the TAMFS, working with agency personnel and communities to develop hazard mitigation planning for wildfire preparedness. Prior to working with the TAMFS, Alex served as a student advisor specializing in risk management and compliance at Texas A&M University and as a licensed paramedic in the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex.

Alex graduated from Texas A&M University in 2018 with a bachelor's degree in Renewable Natural Resources and Ecological Restoration and is currently working on a master's degree from the University of Idaho in Fire Ecology and Management with a focus on wildland-urban interface populations.

Jeff Fincke, Kendall County Emergency Management Coordinator/Fire Marshal

Jeff is a lifelong resident of Kendall County, where he graduated from Boerne High School. After graduation, Jeff attended the fire academy for one semester. Jeff has held various fire and emergency management positions within the city and county during his 47-year career. Jeff is the current Kendall County Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) / Fire Marshal. EMC/Fire Marshal Fincke was key in setting up what is now the Kendall County Emergency Management Services organization.

Steve Perez, City of Boerne Police Chief / Emergency Management Coordinator

Steve M. Perez was sworn in as the sixth Chief of the Boerne Police Department on February 25, 2022. Chief Perez was born and raised in San Antonio. After serving four years of active duty in the United States Army as a Mechanized Infantryman with the 1st Infantry Division, he began his law enforcement career in 1998 with the Alamo Community Colleges District Department of Public Safety. In 1999, he joined the City of Boerne as a police officer. Throughout his tenure with the Boerne Police Department, Chief Perez has received several merits and accommodations to include Officer of the Year, Life Savings Award, and Meritorious Conduct. Chief Perez also serves as the Emergency Management Coordinator for the City of Boerne.

Chief Perez serves on several local nonprofit organizations as a board member. He is a graduate of Texas A&M University - San Antonio with a BA in Criminology, as well as Texas A&M University - College Station with a Master of Public Service Administration and a Certificate in Public Management through the Bush School of Government and Public

Service. He was also a member of the FBI National Academy, Class 257. Chief Perez has been married for more than 22 years to his wife, Kathleen. They have two sons, Diego and Max.

Manuel "Manny" Casarez, City of Boerne Fire Chief

Born and raised in San Antonio, Chief Casarez joined the City of Boerne in March 2023 from the Universal City Fire Department where he served as Fire Chief since 2016. Over the course of his career, he has been a volunteer firefighter, emergency medical technician, and has extensive experience teaching and serving in management and administrative capacities. Upon joining the Universal City Fire Department in 2004 as a volunteer, he was hired in a full-time capacity in 2006 and was promoted to lieutenant the following year. During this time, Casarez was a lead instructor, program coordinator, and adjunct faculty member at San Antonio College's Fire Science Program.

Casarez received Firefighter of the Year in 2007 and was Fire Officer of the Year in 2013 and 2014. He holds certifications from the Texas Commission on Fire Protection as a Fire Instructor levels I, II, III; Wildland Firefighting; Incident Safety Officer; Advanced Fire Inspection; Master Firefighter; and Head of Suppression and Prevention. He is a graduate of Texas A&M University - San Antonio with a degree in Fire and Emergency Services Administration, a graduate of Texas State University's Certified Public Manager Program and has successfully completed the Texas Fire Chief's Academy.

Rhea Cooper, City of Boerne Interim Fire Chief

Chief Cooper is an experienced fire chief with 45 years of fire service. He has a demonstrated history of working in local and state government and is skilled in government, emergency management, fire management, and fire protection. Chief Cooper previously served as the Fire Chief for Brenham Fire Department; Assistant Chief for Moffat Fire Department; Battalion Chief - Training for Morgan's Point Resort Fire Department; Assistant Chief, Regional Fire Coordinator for the North Branch of the Texas A&M Forest Service, and Fire Chief for the City of Lubbock Fire Department, where he served in positions of progressive authority from 1978 until his retirement as Chief in 2009. He has a Bachelor of Applied Science, focused on Occupational Education/Fire Science from Wayland Baptist University. Chief Cooper was a temporary but invaluable member of the Core Team during his tenure as interim fire chief.

Robert Lee, City of Boerne Assistant Fire Chief / Fire Marshal

Assistant Chief Lee has 30 years of progressively responsible emergency service / management experience. Throughout his career, he has obtained certifications as a master structural firefighter, fire inspector, fire investigator, and is a licensed paramedic. Prior to accepting his current position with the City of Boerne, Assistant Chief Lee was deputy fire marshal for Kendall County, assistant fire chief for Leon Valley Fire Department, and emergency management coordinator, fire captain, fire engineer, and firefighter / paramedic for Leon Valley and the Leon Valley Fire Department.

Ben Eldredge, Vice-President for Conservation, Cibolo Center for Conservation

A native of Texas, Ben Eldredge has a degree in Environmental Science from Hobart & William Smith Colleges in New York State. After graduating from college, Ben managed a working ranch in Pipe Creek, Texas, before recruitment by the Cibolo Center for Conservation in 2010 to serve as the Director of Adult Education and Citizen Science Research. Ben served as Director of Civic Engagement and Land Stewardship and is currently the Vice President of Conservation. VP Eldredge has served on the Board of the Cow Creek Groundwater Conservation District since 2018; on the Board of the Hill Country Alliance since 2019; and the City of Boerne's Unified Development Code Committee. He is also a member of the Kendall County Water Committee, the Kendall County, Boerne and Fair Oaks Ranch Transportation Planning Committee, and is a participant on the Guadalupe River Flood Planning Group.

Elizabeth Gulick, Volunteer, (Retired) USAA VP P&C Insurance Claims, Catastrophe Response Management, Contact Center Operations

Elizabeth, a native Texan, is an experienced executive leader with a seasoned career in the financial services industry. Her expertise includes P&C Claims, Emergency Management, Risk Management, Contact Center Management, Building High Performing Teams, Coaching, Business Process Improvement, and SAFe.

A servant leader with a proven record of aligning large organizations to deliver excellent results through a balanced approach of exceptional outcomes for the employees, the customers and the organization. She is a strong professional with business degrees from The University of Texas at San Antonio and master's degree from University of the Incarnate Word.

Mike Lloyd, State Parks Habitat and Wildland Fire Coordinator, Texas Parks and Wildlife

Mike is the State Parks Habitat and Wildland Fire Coordinator for Texas Parks and Wildlife, where he oversees and coordinates wildland fire activities and natural resources stewardship projects on Texas State Parks managed lands. Mike supplies leadership and develops/implements procedures for immediate and effective response of equipment and personnel during prescribed (planned) fire operations and wildfire response. Mike coordinates with other state, local and interagency fire management organizations and ensures fire management activities and training programs on State Park managed lands meeting national and state accountability standards. Mike offers critical review/oversight of fire related incident reports for the State Parks Division; assesses fuel loads on State Parks managed lands; identifies fuel hazards threatening park infrastructure or visitors; and develops plans for reducing/mitigating hazards.

Mike serves on the TPWD incident management team as needed for all-hazards emergency response and large planned events. Mike has a broad range of wildland firefighting qualifications that make his feedback and input vital to the success of this plan.

Joe Paolilli, Fire Chief, Waring Volunteer Fire Department

Joe Paolilli has lived a life of service to others beginning with his enlistment to the U.S. Air Force in 1978. Joe is the current fire chief for the Waring Volunteer Fire Department, one of the six volunteer fire departments within Kendall County. Additionally, Chief Paolilli serves as a board member for the Comfort School District and the Kendall County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Community Relations Board. Chief Paolilli has a production and engineering background and is a fire chiefs' member of the CWPP Core Team, as well as a member of the CWPP Community Risk Assessment Subcommittee.

Heather Pomeroy, Community Services Sergeant, KCSO Representative

Sergeant Pomeroy graduated from El Paso Community College with an associate degree in communications—Radio and Television Broadcasting/Cinematic Production in December 2011; a bachelor's degree from University of Texas at San Antonio in 2015; and from the law enforcement academy in 2017. Sergeant Pomeroy completed an internship with the KCSO and accepted a position as detention officer in 2017, moved to patrol deputy in 2018, and in January 2022, Heather promoted to the position of Community Services Sergeant. Heather's knowledge of the county is invaluable for the Core Team.

Subject Matter Experts

Joe DeCarlo, Meteorologist, News4 San Antonio and FOX 29 San Antonio.

Joe DeCarlo is a meteorologist at News 4 San Antonio and Fox 29 San Antonio. He has been with the station since 2022. He previously worked in Corpus Christi and in San Angelo, where he started his career as a broadcast meteorologist.

He was born and raised in the Chicago suburbs, born in Barrington, IL and raised for most of his early years in Naperville, IL. After high school, he moved to Norman, OK to study meteorology at the University of Oklahoma, graduating in 2019 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in their Atmospheric and Geographic Sciences Department.

In his free time, Joe enjoys anything that involves being outside. He loves going to new places, going to the beach, hiking, and traveling as much as he can.

Bob Webster, Vice President, Board of Directors, Cow Creek Groundwater Conservation District

Bob is a long-time Kendall County resident and rancher. A research biologist by training, he holds a bachelor's degree from Southern Methodist University and has considerable experience in diverse types of field work. Relying on a shallow well as his primary water source, Bob has had an abiding interest in groundwater, both quantity and quality, for many years. Bob believes strongly in protecting the groundwater of Kendall County for the benefit of all residents, both rural and urban, and thinks one of the biggest challenges of the district lies in educating people concerning the source of our water and the nature of our aquifers, as well as the conservation of this precious resource through proper landscaping and water use habits.

Mike Howle, Kendall County Geographic Information Specialist/9-1-1 Coordinator

Mike has been a Geographic Information Specialist (GIS) for 20 years and a Cartographer for 30 years. Mike holds a degree in commercial art; but in 1990, a friend introduced him to a company in Comfort, Texas, who made travel maps and offered an eye-opening experience working on maps such as Disney World and the New York subway system. Subsequently, Mike worked on the “Roads of Texas” atlas produced by a publisher in Fredericksburg. After that company sold, he took a job at the Kendall County Appraisal District, mapping every parcel of land across Kendall County. Mike likes to explain the process is like putting together a jig saw puzzle of around 20,000 pieces, drawn from a written description, from hundreds of different surveyors over a 150-year time span.

Mike has been key to the Risk Assessment Committee’s ability to complete their work in the TAMFS Community Assessment portal.



KCTX-CWPP Partners and Stakeholders

Local Government / Departments

City of Boerne Mayor
City of Boerne City Council
City of Boerne Fire Department
City of Boerne Police Department
Fair Oaks Mayor
Fair Oaks City Council
Boerne Independent School District
Comfort School Independent School District

County Government / Offices

Kendall County Judge
Kendall County Judge-Elect
Kendall County Commissioners Court
Kendall County Sheriff's Office
Kendall County Adult Detention Center
Kendall County Emergency Management
Kendall County Extension Office
Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District
Kendall County GIS
Cow Creek Ground Water Conservation District

State Government Offices

Texas A&M Forest Service
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Federal Government Offices / Agencies

Congressman Chip Roy (TX-21)
Senator Ted Cruz
Senator John Cornyn
Natural Resources Conservation Services
U.S. Forest Service

Medical Centers

Boerne Methodist Emergency Room
San Antonio Military Medical Center

NGO's / Other Interested Stakeholders

Cibolo Creek Nature Center
Cow Creek Ground Water Conservation District
Lower Colorado River Authority
Greater Boerne Chamber of Commerce
Comfort Chamber of Commerce
Title Companies of Kendall County
Property and Casualty Insurance Companies of Kendall County
Various HOAs and POAs of Kendall County
USAA Insurance
Team Rubicon

Kendall County Fire Departments

Alamo Springs Volunteer Fire Department
Bergheim Volunteer Fire Department
Boerne Fire Department
Comfort Volunteer Fire Department
Kendalia Volunteer Fire Department
Sisterdale Volunteer Fire Department
Waring Volunteer Fire Department

Media Outlets

Boerne Star
RANCH Radio 92.3
Boerne Radio 103.9
KSAT San Antonio (NBC)/KABB-21 (FOX)
KENS5 San Antonio (CBS)
WOAI-TV San Antonio (ABC)



Community Workshops were held to better inform residents of their responsibilities to prepare before a wildfire.

Planning Process

CWPPs are a proven strategy to address the catastrophic risks of wildfire to communities, natural resources, infrastructure, and other values at risk. Using the Texas A&M Forest Service's CWPP Guide as a roadmap, the Kendall County CWPP is a proactive approach to naming areas in the county that have a higher risk of loss of life and property from potential wildfires and to develop mitigation strategies to reduce those risks.

Information and intelligence gathered from local fire departments and the TAMFS was used to identify areas within the county where denser vegetation and other hazards intermix with homes and businesses and, therefore, increase the risk of wildfire occurrence to those areas. These areas also fuel the intensity and increase the rapid movement of wildfire into neighborhoods, threatening lives and multiple structures.

High-Risk Areas of Kendall County

To achieve a baseline risk for the county, the CWPP Core Team Risk Assessment Subcommittee, using the TAMFS Community Assessment portal, completed an overall risk assessment on each of the seven fire response areas within the county. Next, the subcommittee requested each fire chief identify those areas within their jurisdiction that they considered to be at either a high risk or extreme risk for wildfire. Again, using the TAMFS Community Assessment portal, coupled with on-the-ground assessments, the subcommittee completed over 50 community risk assessments, assigned risk values to each of the communities at risk, and prioritized those areas based on the risk level assigned by the portal. The Kendall County Community Assessments are included in [Appendix A - Community Risk Assessments](#).

Meetings and Workshops

The following lists all meetings, community workshops and other activities held during the CWPP process.

CWPP Meetings and Community Workshops			
Meeting Date	Meeting Type	Attendees	Topics Covered
1/21/2020	County Fire Chiefs Meeting	County Fire Chiefs, Jeff Fincke, EMC; Christie Wiley	Gained Concurrence to complete countywide CWPP
2/11/2020	Kendall County Commissioners Court	Jeff Fincke, EMC; Christie Wiley; KC Commissioners Court	Proclamation to complete countywide CWPP
2/12/2020	Boerne City Council Meeting	Doug Meckel, Chief Boerne FD; Ray Hacker, Deputy Chief BFD, Christie Wiley, Mayor, City Manager and Members of Boerne City Council	Proclamation to complete countywide CWPP
4/18/2022	KC Fire Chiefs	Fire Chiefs, Jeff Fincke, EMC, Christie Wiley, Doug Meckel	Support to reinstate CWPP process post-COVID 19
4/25/2022	KC Commissioners Court	Christie Wiley, Judge-Elect Shane Stolarczyk, Doug Meckel	Gain concurrence to reinstate work on CWPP, post-COVID 19
4/25/2022	Strategy Meeting	Jeff Fincke, EMC; Christie Wiley; Doug Meckel; KC Commissioners Court Rep; KCSO Rep; KC Fire Chiefs; TXFS Representative	Re-starting the CWPP Process; CWPP Core Team Members; and CWPP Timeline
6/13/2022	Initial Core Team Meeting	Christie Wiley; Doug Meckel; Ray Hacker (BVFD); Robert Lee (BVFD); Mike Lloyd (TPWD); Heather Pomeroy (KCSO); Joe Paolilli (WVFD)	First Core Team Meeting; Reviewed the Timeline; Discussed GIS support and mapping requirements; Team Bios; Additional Core Team Members; Contact TAMFS for assistance with Community Assessments; Budget Needs; Draft TOC and Timeline

CWPP Meetings and Community Workshops

Meeting Date	Meeting Date	Attendees	Topics Covered
7/12/2022	Training	Christie Wiley; Doug Meckel; Alex Bregenzer (TAMFS)	Texas FS Training Session on Community Assessment Program
7/18/2022	Kendall County Fire Chiefs Meeting	Jeff Fincke, EMC; Christie Wiley; Doug Meckel; KC Commissioners Court Rep; KCSO Rep; KC Fire Chiefs; TXFS Representative	Update on Core Team Meeting; Texas FS Training Session on Community Assessment Program; Pre-Incident Plan Template; Need for list of Stakeholders; Press Release re: CWPP; and Volunteer sites for Community Meetings.
7/26/2022	Community Assessment Team Meeting	Christie Wiley; Doug Meckel and Joe Paolilli	Meeting with sub-sect of the CWPP Core Team to conduct initial Community Assessments, using the guidance received from the Fire Chiefs
8/3/2022	CWDG Webinar	Christie Wiley; Doug Meckel	Community Wildfire Protection Grant online seminar
8/15/2022	Follow-up on CARs	Christie Wiley; Doug Meckel; Shane Stolarczyk	Community Assessments - on the Ground
8/16/2022	Grant Review Meeting	Christie Wiley; Christina Bergmann; Corrina Speer	Meeting with County Auditor and Pct-1 Commissioner - Complete application budget
8/22/2022	Commissioners Court	Christie Wiley	Presentation at Commissioners Court for CWDG
8/30/2022	Community Assessments – Alamo Springs VFD	Christie Wiley/Doug Meckel/Kevin Marquart	Community Assessments - on the Ground with Alamo Springs
8/30/2022	CWPP Core Team Meeting	CWPP Core Team Members	Community Assessments

CWPP Meetings and Community Workshops

Meeting Date	Meeting Type	Attendees	Topics Covered
9/2/2022	CWPP Core Team Meeting Follow-up	Christie Wiley/Doug Meckel	AAR of Alamo Springs Workshop
9/6/2022	Conference Call with TAMFS	Christie Wiley/Bruce Woods	Discussion about CWPP Requirements
9/6/2	Community Workshop	Christie Wiley/Kevin Marquardt/ Doug Meckel	Community Workshop #1 – Alamo Springs
9/13/2022	Core Team Meeting	CWPP Core Team Members	CWPP Core Team Meeting Finalize Plans for Community Workshop
9/28/2022	Meeting with Library	Christie and Doug	Coordination for CWPP Workshop
9/29/2022	Community Workshop	Christie Wiley/Doug Meckel/Ray Hacker/Mike Lloyd/Christina Bergmann Shane Stolarczyk	Community Workshop #2 Patrick J Heath Library
10/11/2022	CWPP Core Team Meeting	CWPP Core Team Members	AAR of Community Workshops #1 and 2
11/10/2022	CWPP Core Team Meeting	CWPP Core Team Members	Finalize planning for 11/16 Community Workshop; Review Community Assessment Results; Review revised timeline.
11/15/2022	Community Workshop #3	Doug Meckel, Christie Wiley	Camp Fire – Paradise, CA Firewise, Firescaping, & RSG! Sim Table
11/16/2022	CWPP Community Workshop #4 - KCSO	CWPP Core Team Members/Community Members (35)	Camp Fire – Paradise, CA Firewise, Firescaping, & RSG! Sim Table
12/7/2022	USAA Meeting - Meeting #1	Doug Meckel, Christie Wiley, Mike Nelson & USAA Employees (4)	Discus mitigation partnership with USAA
12/14/2022	CWPP Core Team Meeting	CWPP Core Team Members	AAR for Community Workshop
12/22/2022	Meet with Waring VFD Chief to prepare for community Workshop	Joe Paolilli and Christie Wiley	Coordination for upcoming community meeting

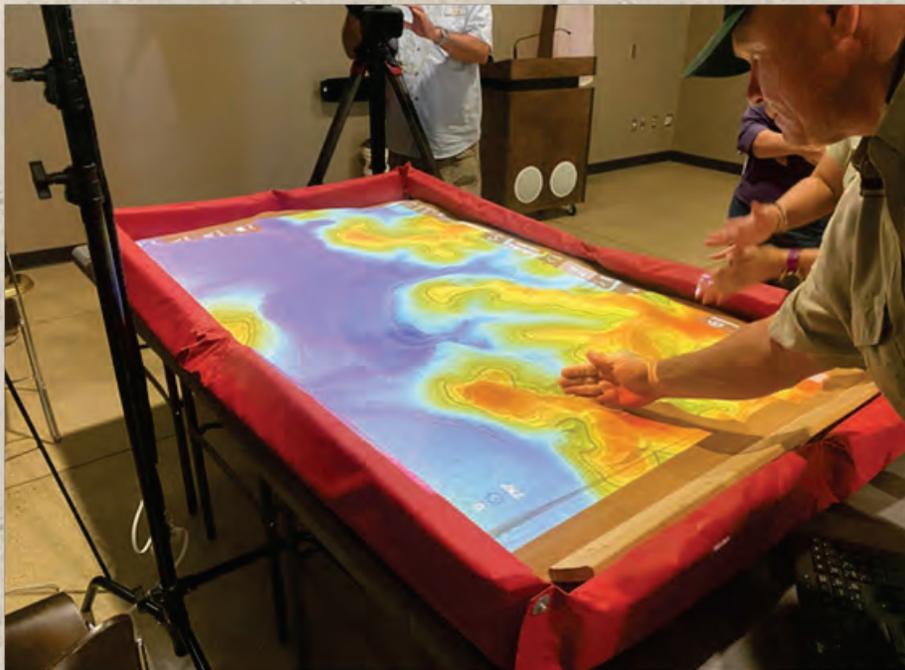
CWPP Meetings and Community Workshops			
Meeting Date	Meeting Type	Attendees	Topics Covered
1/11/2023	USAA Meeting - Meeting #2	Doug Meckel, Christie Wiley, Mike Nelson & USAA Employees (4)	Further planning for USAA partnership to provide incentive for members to become Firewise Communities
1/17/2023	CWPP Risk Assessment Workshop with Fire Chiefs - Session 1	CWPP Core Team & Kendall Co Fire Chiefs	Review status of completed risk assessments, affirmed prioritization, etc.
1/19/2023	CWPP Community Workshop #5- Waring VFD	CWPP Core Team & Public	Camp Fire – Paradise, CA Firewise, Firescaping, & RSG! Sim Table
1/24/2023	Core Team Meeting	CWPP Core Team Members	AAR Waring Comm Workshop; CARs; US Forest Service AAR of CWDG process; Estimated schedule for award announcements and next round NOFO.
1/30/2023	Core Team Meeting	CWPP Core Team Members	KC FC Workshop and next steps forward; Update on partnership with USAA Kendall County 2023 pilot program; Upcoming Bergheim Community Workshop
2/9/2023	CWPP Fire Chiefs Workshop #2	Christie Wiley, Doug Meckel, Chief Lee, Chief Cooper, Chief Paolilli, Chief Marquardt, Constable Knolls	Discussed and affirmed CARs and brainstormed potential mitigation projects
2/19/2023	Woodridge HOA Annual Meeting	Christie Wiley, Joe Paolilli	Showed Camp Fire video, discussed the Texas Firewise Program, provided information on Firewise, RSG, and Firescaping.

CWPP Meetings and Community Workshops

Meeting Date	Meeting Type	Attendees	Topics Covered
2/23/2023	CWPP Core Team Meeting	CWPP Core Team Members	AAR for Fire Chiefs Workshop, Community Workshop & HOA Meeting.
2/28/2023	USAA Partnership Strategy Meeting	Christie Wiley, Mike Nelson, Elizabeth Gulick	CWPP work in Kendall County, Orientation to USAA Safety & Loss Prevention Group
3/9/2023	Community Workshop #6– Comfort VFD	Christie Wiley, Doug Meckel, Jeff Fincke, EMC; Chief Cooper	Community Workshop education stations
4/22/2023	Community Workshop #7 – Boerne Fire Department Annual Open House	Doug Meckel, Ray Hacker	Community Workshop education stations
6/28/2023	CWPP Core Team Meeting	Core Team Members	Draft CWPP Report & Missing Parts; Process to Finalize Report; Potential Roll-Out; Roles and Responsibilities
7/11/2023	USAA Partnership Meeting	Pedro Martinez (USAA) Christie Wiley	Discussed potential partnership with USAA and Team Rubicon to accomplish mitigation work to created Firewise communities
7/18/2023	USAA/Team Rubicon Meeting	Pedro Martinez (USAA) Christie Wiley	Discussed partnering to implement a mitigation program with Team Rubicon

Community Workshops

In collaboration with the seven county fire chiefs, the CWPP Core Team held a total of eight community workshops and/or meetings over the span of eight months with residents across the county. The workshops were conducted using a series of five stations that provided information on topics including the Camp Fire in Paradise, California, and how the conditions leading up to the fire mirror those of Kendall County and our similar risks; How to become a Firewise community; landscaping using the Firescaping principles; Building with Fire in Mind; being prepared for evacuation using the Ready, Set, Go! Program; and a demonstration of how fire could move across the varied landscapes of Kendall County using the TAMFS SIM Table.



The Core Team held eight community workshops and attended and shared information with multiple homeowners' associations across Kendall County, using multiple stations and strategies to increase public awareness about the public's roles and responsibilities to prepare before the fire happens to save lives and properties. Community Education and involvement is key to successfully implementing a CWPP.

Community Background

Historical Land Use



Historically, ranching and stock raising has been the principal industry in Kendall County, Texas. From the late 1800's to 1900, the amount of land in farms and the number of farms had more than doubled.

By 1900, the county had nearly 20,000 cattle and 8,600 sheep; and the wool and mohair industries were introduced into the county. Although there were only a few thousand goats in 1900, their numbers increased rapidly to nearly 14,000 by 1920. The planting of field crops also became popular around the same time. From the 1880s through the mid-1920s, the cotton industry commanded several thousand acres a year and kept area cotton gins in business. By the 1920s, corn and oats had eclipsed cotton, proving to be more profitable for an economy that was based on livestock. Some of the corn and oats were used as feed locally, and the rest was put on the San Antonio market. By the mid-1920s, Kendall County had almost completely abandoned the cotton industry.

The Great Depression of the 1930s reinforced the shift away from cotton and brought an increase in farm tenancy. From the 1880s through 1930, tenants represented less than a fifth of the county's farmers. Between 1930 and 1940, the number of farms run by tenants rose from 130 to 171, or nearly one quarter of the county's farms.

Location, General Landscape, Climate and Vegetation

Map 1 - Texas map identifying the location of Kendall County



American involvement in World War II brought new industries to neighboring Bexar County. The presence of several large military bases in the San Antonio area meant an increased demand for civilian support services. Many Kendall County residents joined the military or took advantage of the availability of nearby jobs. Rail service to Fredericksburg had been stopped in the early 1940s and the equipment given over to the war effort, but the county's rail link with San Antonio remained. In the 1950s many aspects of life in Kendall County settled back into the accustomed routine. Wool and mohair production remained high, and the average farm size rose to over 560 acres, as many smaller tenant farms were absorbed by larger ranching

operations. By the early 1980s, 86 percent of county land was in farms and ranches, but only 5 percent of that land was under cultivation. Hay, oats, wheat, and sorghum were the primary crops, accounting for 90 percent of the 12,000 acres harvested; other crops included peaches and pecans. More than 90 percent of agricultural receipts came from livestock and livestock products, the most important ones being cattle, milk, sheep, wool, angora goats, mohair, and hogs. Agricultural products accounted for 10 to 15 percent of the county's annual income in the 1980s; the rest came from industries, tourism, and support services. Professional and related services, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and construction work involved 57 percent of the labor force; 15 percent of the work force was self-employed, and 48 percent were employed outside the county. Industries with the highest employment were agribusiness and heavy construction.¹

Location and General Landscape

Located in south central Texas, 170 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico, Gillespie, Blanco, Comal, Bexar, Bandera, and Kerr counties border Kendall County.

The City of Boerne is the county seat and is on Cibolo Creek at the intersection of U.S. Highway 87 and Farm Road 475, thirty miles northwest of San Antonio. The county's center lies 11 miles north of Boerne (29°57' north latitude and 98°43' west longitude) and

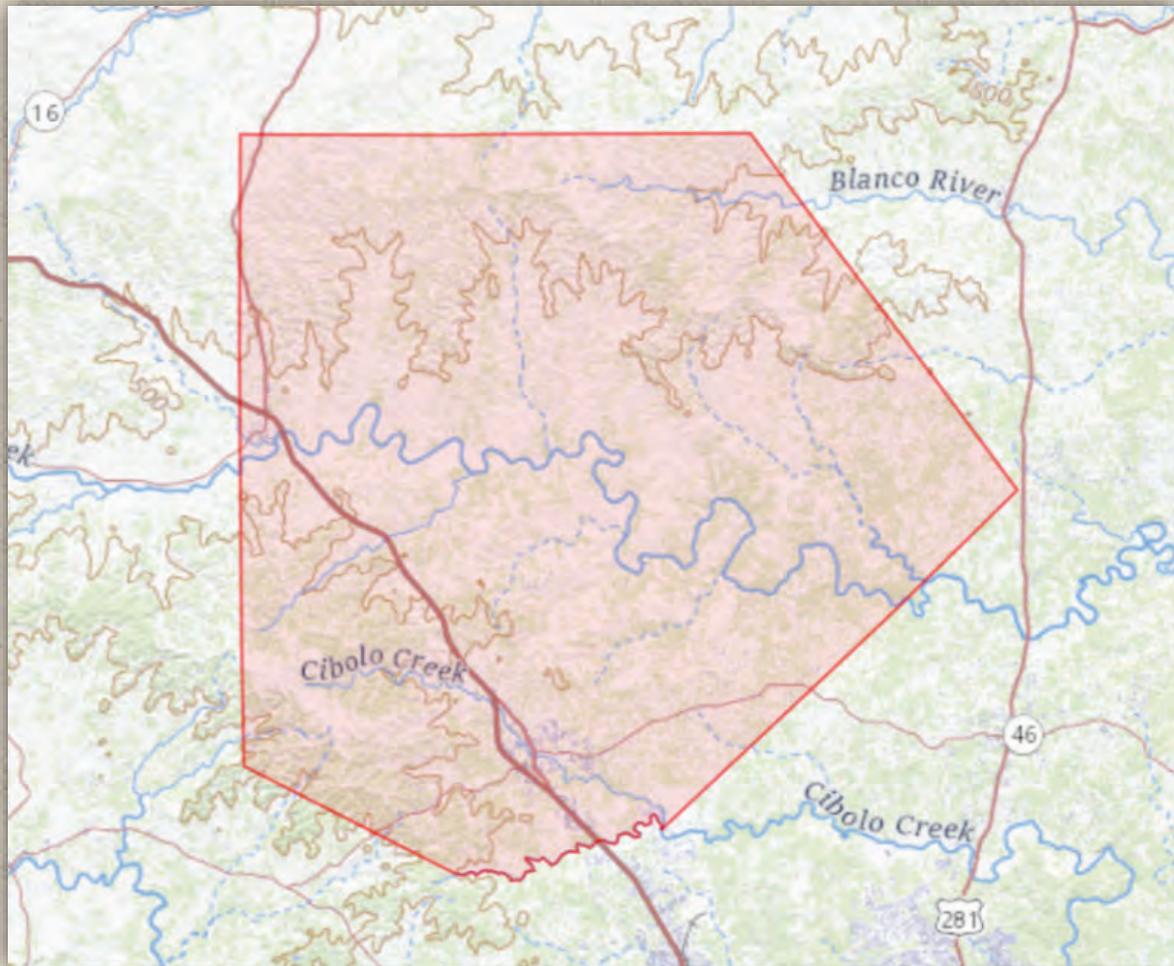
¹ TX Historical Association <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/kendall-county>

includes 663 square miles of rolling to hilly terrain in the Edwards Plateau region.

Topography

The unincorporated areas of the county include Bergheim, Comfort, Kendalia, Sisterdale, and Waring. The topography of the county resembles that of the rest of the Texas Hill Country and includes various saddles, box canyons, and chimneys. Elevations across the county range from 1,207 feet to 2,081 feet.

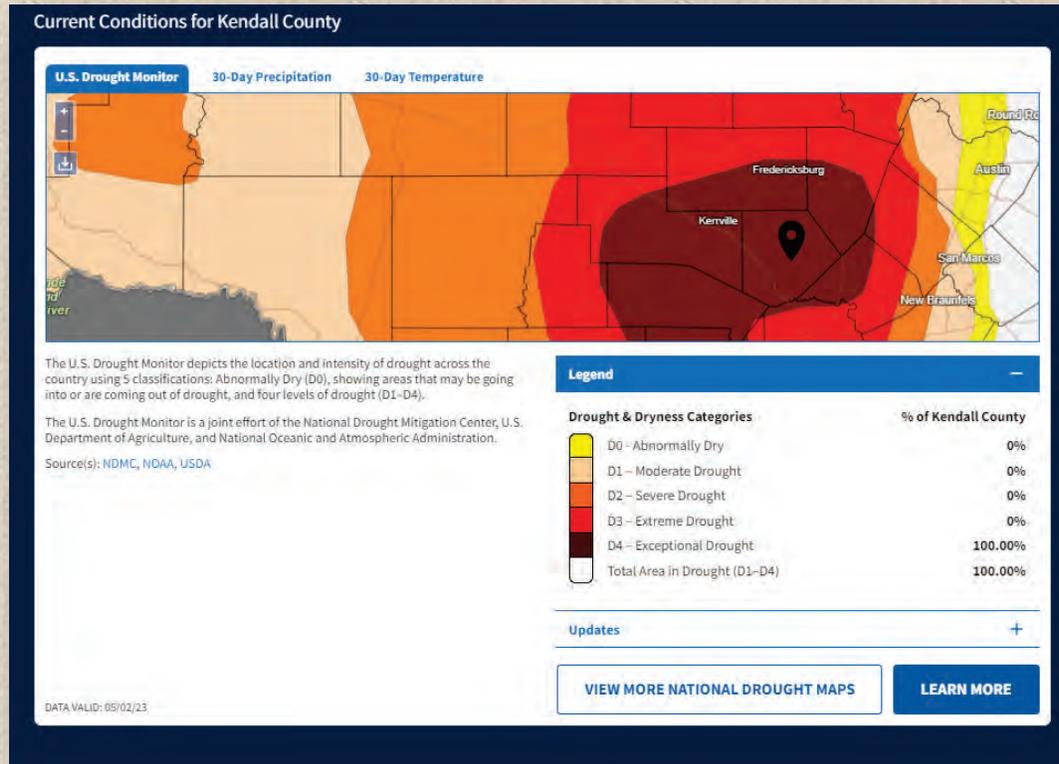
Map 2- Topographic Map of Kendall County



Climate

The climate is subtropical subhumid with an average minimum temperature of 35 degrees Fahrenheit (F) in January and an average high of 94 degrees F in July. The growing season averages 231 days annually, and the rainfall averages 32 inches.²

Exceptional Drought Conditions for 100 percent of Kendall County (May 2023)



Critical Fire Weather Thresholds

For southern Texas' inland counties, including Kendall County, the National Weather Service critical fire weather thresholds are a relative humidity (RH) at or below 30 percent, Foot Winds (or winds that are 20 feet above the tree canopy) of sustained or frequently gusting at or over 25 miles per hour. When these thresholds are achieved, a Red Flag Warning is issued for the county.

2022 - 2023 Disaster Declarations

Since April 2022, the NIDIS has rated 100 percent of Kendall County in the D4 category or "Exceptional" drought. In April 2022, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) issued a disaster declaration recognizing the impacts of exceptional drought on Kendall County, Texas. Likewise, Governor Abbott issued a state disaster declaration citing the adverse effects of the long-term drought.

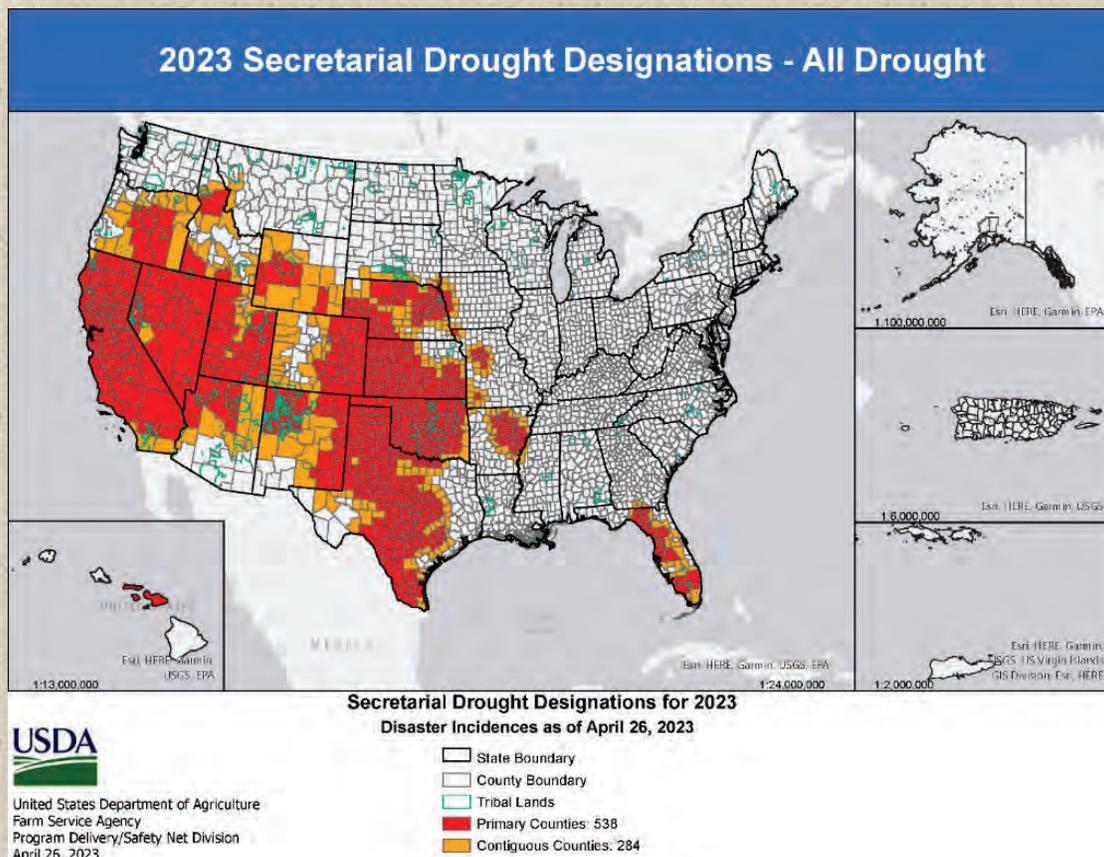
² 2021 Texas Almanac; <https://www.texasalmanac.com/places/kendall-county>

In February 2023, Governor Abbott declared a disaster for 23 counties, including Kendall, for damage from [Winter Storm Mara](#), an ice storm that beyond the obvious damage to homes and infrastructure, also downed trees, increasing the fuel load and potentially exacerbating any future wildfire that affects the county.

On March 1, 2023, [Governor Abbott renewed the 2022 Drought Disaster Declaration](#) in place for exceptional drought conditions across 100 percent of Kendall County.

On April 26, 2023, the USDA issued a [disaster declaration](#) for Kendall County based on significant, long-term drought.

USDA Drought Designations for 2023



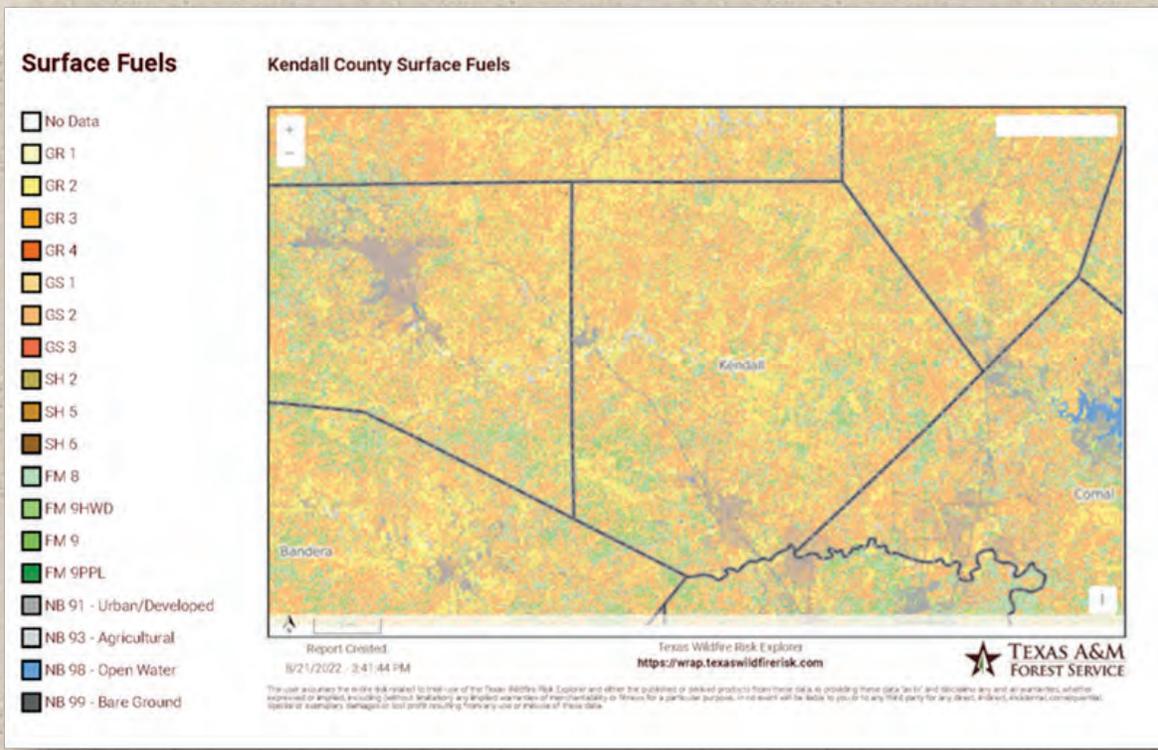
Vegetation and Primary Water Sources

Vegetation native to the alkaline soils of the region consists primarily of tall grasses, live oak, juniper, and mesquite. Most of the area drains into the Guadalupe River, which crosses the county from west to east. Two other important water courses rise in Kendall County—the Blanco River to the north, and the Cibolo Creek to the south.

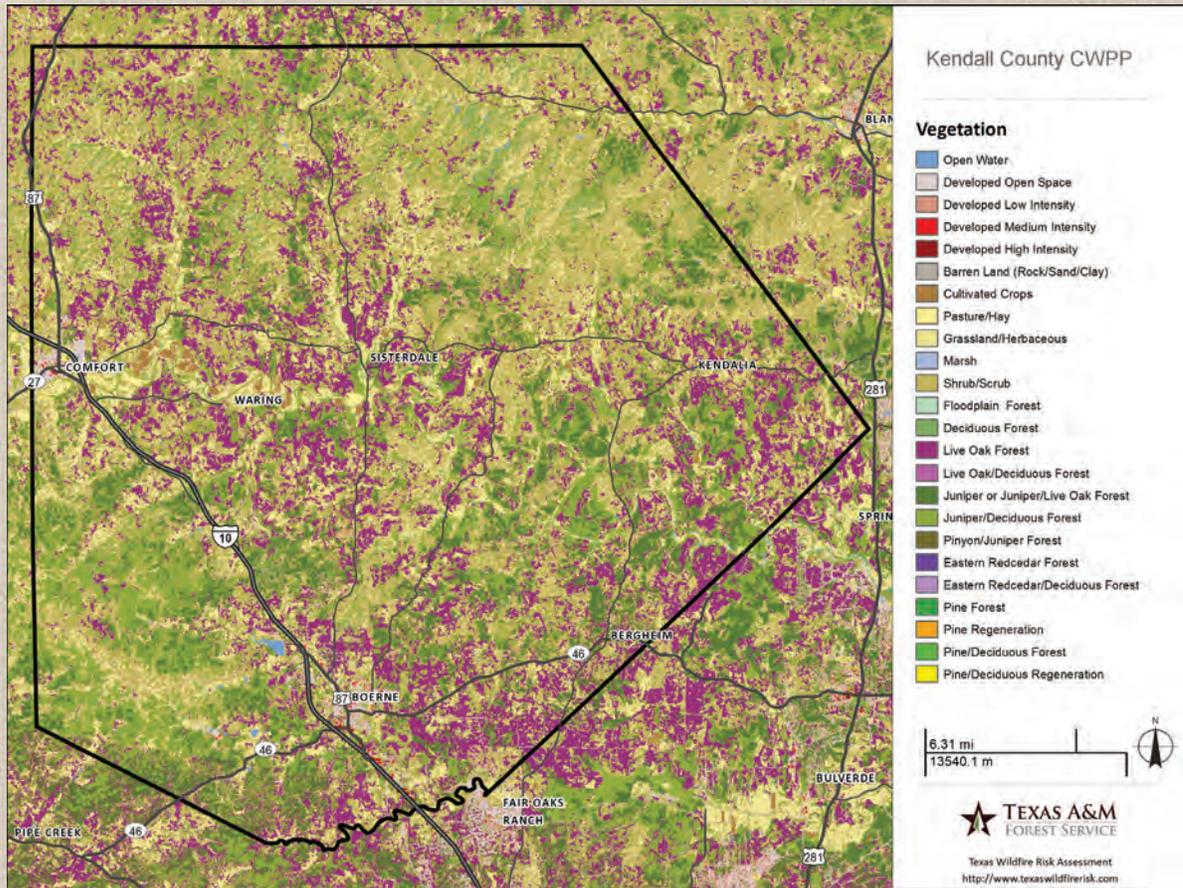
Surface Fuels Categories

Model	Surface Fuels Category	FBPS Fuel Model Set	Acres	Percent
GR1	Short, Sparse Dry Climate Grass (Dynamic)	2005	5,383	1.3 %
GR2	Low Load, Dry Climate Grass (Dynamic)	2005	116,642	27.5 %
GR3	Low Load, Very Coarse, Humid Climate Grass (Dynamic)	2005	0	0.0 %
GR4	Moderate Load, Dry Climate Grass (Dynamic)	2005	1	0.0 %
GS1	Low Load, Dry Climate Grass-Shrub (Dynamic)	2005	71	0.0 %
GS2	Moderate Load, Dry Climate Grass-Shrub (Dynamic)	2005	208,329	49.1 %
GS3	Moderate Load, Humid Climate Grass-Shrub (Dynamic)	2005	0	0.0 %
SH2	Moderate Load Dry Climate Shrub	2005	0	0.0 %
SH5	High Load, Dry Climate Shrub	2005	0	0.0 %
SH6	Low Load, Humid Climate Shrub	2005	0	0.0 %
FM8	Closed timber litter (compact)	2005	35,265	8.3 %
FM9 HWD	Hardwood litter (fluffy) - Low Load for Texas	2005	42,335	10.0 %
FM9	Long-needle (pine litter) or hardwood litter	2005	0	0.0 %
FM9 PPL	Long-needle (pine litter, plantations) - High Load for Texas	2005	0	0.0 %
NB91	Urban/Developed	2005	13,440	3.2 %
NB93	Agricultural	2005	1,649	0.4 %
NB98	Open Water	2005	1,109	0.3 %
NB99	Bare Ground	2005	77	0.0 %
Total			424,301	100.0 %

Map 3 - Surface Fuels



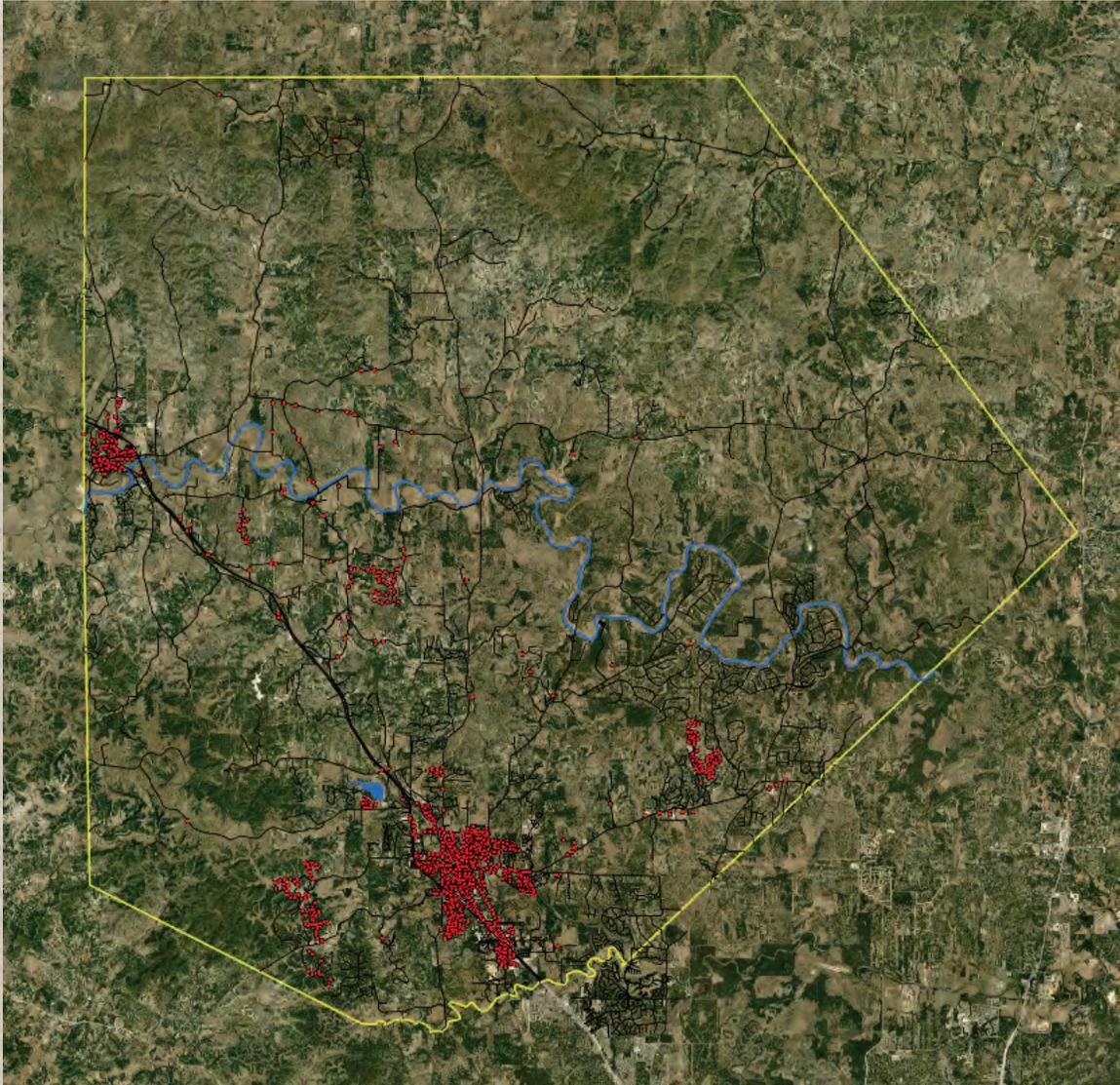
Map 4 - Vegetation Map



Countywide Water Source Locations

An interactive map of the county's water sources, including lakes and rivers, is available [here](#). The interactive map provides GPS coordinates, addresses, and where the information was available, the number of gallons available at the site.

Map 5 - Water Source Locations



Fire Danger Tools

A great tool utilized for both initial attack and extended attack is the [Significant Fire Potential Matrix](#) found on the TAMFS [Texas Interagency Coordination Center \(TICC\)](#) Website under the Forecast Fire Danger tab. The Burning Index (BI) utilizes fuel and weather variables that are on a day-to-day basis and represent the potential for initial attack activity. The Energy Release Component (ERC) is a fuel moisture index and reflects the contribution of all live and dead fuels to potential fire intensity. Daily changes in the ERC are subtle; and if any, the ERC has a memory and is considered a build-up index. It is a tool used for extended attack potential or to prepare for the upcoming fire season.

Tracking the BI and ERC along with other National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) tools or combination thereof on a daily basis or during critical times will increase situational awareness of Kendall County firefighters.

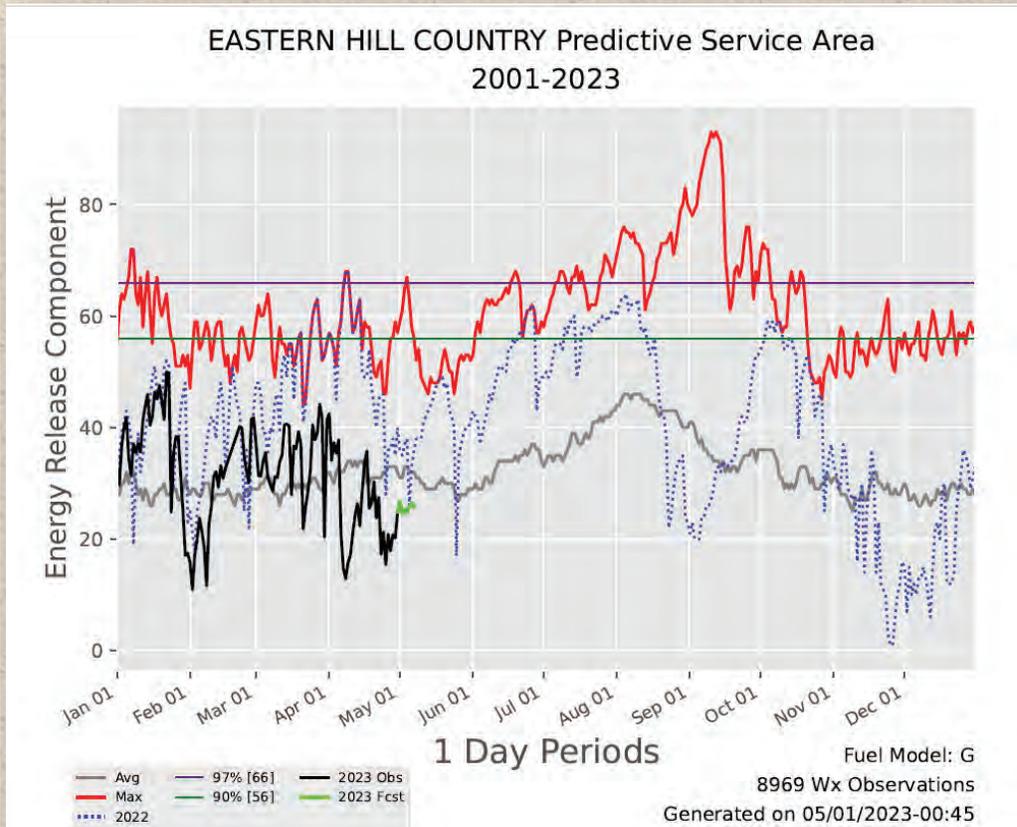
Significant Fire Potential Matrix - Energy Release Component / Burning Index

Guadalupe River RAWS 2018	Fuel Dryness Level Energy Release Component G (ERC)				
	1 0-41	2 42-56	3 57-63	4 64+	
Fire Weather Level Burning Index G (BI)	1 0-37	Low	Low To Moderate	Moderate To Low	Moderate
	2 38-52	Low To Moderate	Moderate To Low	Moderate	Moderate To High
	3 53-63	Moderate To Low	Moderate	High	High
	4 64+	Moderate	Moderate To High	High	Very High

ERC Seasonal Graphs

Seasonal graphs provide the current ERC trend and allow fire managers to compare recent years or significant fire years to the current year.

Eastern Hill Country ERC (2001-2023)





Wildlife

Wildlife in the area includes deer, javelina, coyote, bobcat, beaver, badger, fox, raccoon, weasel, squirrel, and a variety of small birds, fish, and reptiles, along with a wide variety of exotic animals.

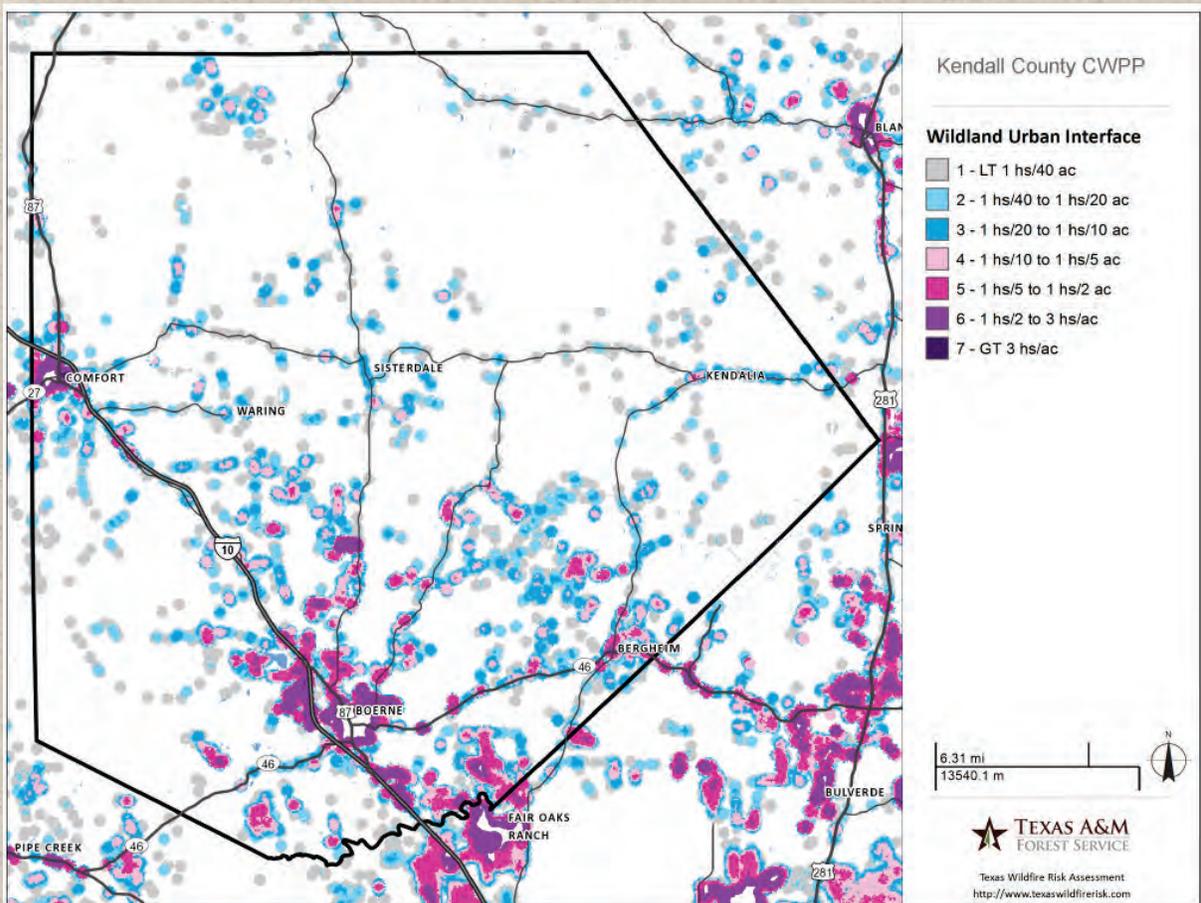
The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service named the following Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E species) in Kendall County, Texas:

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	ESA Listing Status
Birds	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Red Knot	Threatened
Birds	<i>Haliaeetus Leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	Recovery
Birds	<i>Vireo Atricapilla</i>	Black-capped Vireo	Recovery
Birds	<i>Setophaga Chrusoparia</i>	Golden-cheeked Warbler	Endangered
Crustaceans	<i>Stygobromus</i>	Peck's Cave Amphipod	Endangered
Fishes	<i>Etheostoma fonticola</i>	Fountain darter	Endangered
Flowering Plant	<i>Zizania Texana</i>	Texas Wild Rice	Endangered
Flowering Plant	<i>Sclerocactus bevihamatus</i> ssp. <i>Tobuschii</i>	Tobusch Fishhook Cactus	Threatened
Insects	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch Butterfly	Candidate
Insects	<i>Heterelmis comlaensis</i>	Comal Springs riffle beetle	Endangered
Insects	<i>Stygoparnus comalensis</i>	Comal Springs dryopid beetle	Endangered

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2022 population of Kendall County as 43,842, making the county the 76th most populated county in the state of Texas (out of 254 counties). Additionally, in 2010 and 2020, the U.S. Census Bureau reported the county as one of the ten fastest growing counties in the nation. Of that growth, the TAMFS estimates nearly 94 percent of the county's growth is in the wildland urban interface, or the area of the county where wildfire is most likely to occur.

According to TAMFS, 94 percent of the county's growth is in the WUI or the area most likely to burn because of a wildfire.



Fire Response Capabilities

Fire response capabilities are reflected in the table below. Equipment and other available resources are listed by the fire department.



Fire Apparatus and Other Vehicles by County Fire Department

Kendall County Fire Response Capabilities by Fire Department		
Alamo Springs Volunteer Fire Department		
Amount	Classification	Amount of Water/Foam (in gallons)
1	150 gallons per minute (GPM) Brush Truck	225 gallons of water and Class A foam system
1	150 GPM Brush Truck	300 gallons of water and Class A foam system
1	150 GPM Tender	2100 gallons of water and Class A foam system with quick dump
1	F-350 Rescue Van	Passenger Vehicle with cargo for equipment or supplies

Kendall County Fire Response Capabilities by Fire Department		
Bergheim Volunteer Fire Department		
Amount	Classification	Amount of Water/Foam (in gallons)
1	1250 GPM Engine	1250 gallons water and Class A foam system
1	1500 GPM Engine 1 – F250 Command and 1st Responder	1800 gallons water with Class A foam system and quick dump
1	1500 GPM Engine	1000 gallons water with CAFS and quick dump
1	1000 GPM Water Tender	2000 gallons water with quick dump
1	250 GPM Brush Truck	400 gallons water
1	500 GPM Engine	500 gallons water
1	150 GPM Brush Truck	750 gallons water with quick dump
1	Toyota Squad Truck for first responder, rehab and workforce	0
1	F250 Command and first responder	0
City of Boerne Fire Department		
Amount	Classification	Amount of Water/Foam (in gallons)
1	Chevrolet Suburban (Command)	0
1	GMC Brush Truck	650 gallons 20 Foam
2	F-550 Brush Truck	500 gallons 10 Foam
1	International Brush Truck	700 gallons Foam
1	Pierce Freightliner Tender Pumper 1250 GPM	2500 gallons
1	Pierce International Tender 500 GPM	2100 gallons
1	E-One Aerial 2000 GPM 100' Ladder	500 gallons
1	Smeal Freightliner Rescue	0
1	Polaris Ranger 6X6, Brush Rescue Support	80-gallon Skid Unit
1	F-250 Scene Support	0
1	2015 Chevy 2500, First Responder	0
1	2014 Special Operations Cargo Trailer Support	0
1	2016 F-150 Fire Marshal	0
1	2014 F-150 Fire Marshal	0
Boat 41	Zodiac FC420 Rescue Boat, Swift Water Rescue	0
Chief 41	2015 Chevrolet Fire Marshal	0

Kendall County Fire Response Capabilities by Fire Department		
Comfort Volunteer Fire Department		
Amount	Classification	Amount of Water/Foam (in gallons)
1	Command Vehicle	0
1	300 GPM Brush Truck	500 gallons of water
1	300 GPM Brush Truck	600 gallons of water
1	300 GPM Brush Truck	800 gallons of water
1	1250 GPM Engine	1000 gallons of water and Class A foam system
1	1250 GPM Engine	1000 gallons of water and Class A foam system
1	250 GPM Rescue/Engine Vehicle	300 gallons of water and Class A foam system
1	500 GPM Tender	3000 gallons of water with quick dump
1	500 GPM Tender	3000 gallons of water with quick dump
1	500 GPM Tender	1800 gallons of water with quick dump
Kendalia Volunteer Fire Department		
Amount	Classification	Amount of Water/Foam (in gallons)
1	500 GPM Brush Truck	550 gallons of water
1	500 GPM Brush Truck	300 gallons of water
1	1250 GPM Engine	1000 gallons of water
1	500 GPM Tender	2200 gallons of water with quick dump
2	500 GPM Rescue/Brush Truck	400 gallons of water
Sisterdale Volunteer Fire Department		
Amount	Classification	Amount of Water/Foam (in gallons)
1	First Responder Vehicle/Command	0
1	350 GPM Brush Truck	500 gallons of water
1	350 GPM Brush Truck	710 gallons of water
1	350 GPM Brush Truck	1200 gallons of water
1	1250 GPM Engine	1000 gallons of water and Class A foam system
1	1500 GPM Engine	1250 gallons of water and Class A foam system

Kendall County Fire Response Capabilities by Fire Department		
Sisterdale Volunteer Fire Department		
Amount	Classification	Amount of Water/Foam (in gallons)
1	500 GPM Water Tender	2300 gallons of water with quick dump
1	Mobile Air Support Vehicle	0
Waring Volunteer Fire Department		
Amount	Classification	Amount of Water/Foam (in gallons)
2	250 GPM Brush Truck	500 gallons of water and Class A Foam System
1	250 GPM Brush Truck	300 gallons of water
1	1000 GPM Engine/Water Tender	1500 gallons of water
1	500 GPM Water Tender	2000 gallons of water with quick dump
1	First Responder Truck	0
Kendall County		
Amount	Classification	Amount of Water/Foam (in gallons)
1	Dozer	0
1	Track Loader	0
2	Graders	0
1	Grade All	0
1	Water Truck	4,000 gallons of water
2	Water Trucks	2,000 gallons of water
1	Tanker	6,000 gallons of water

Dozer Operability Rating

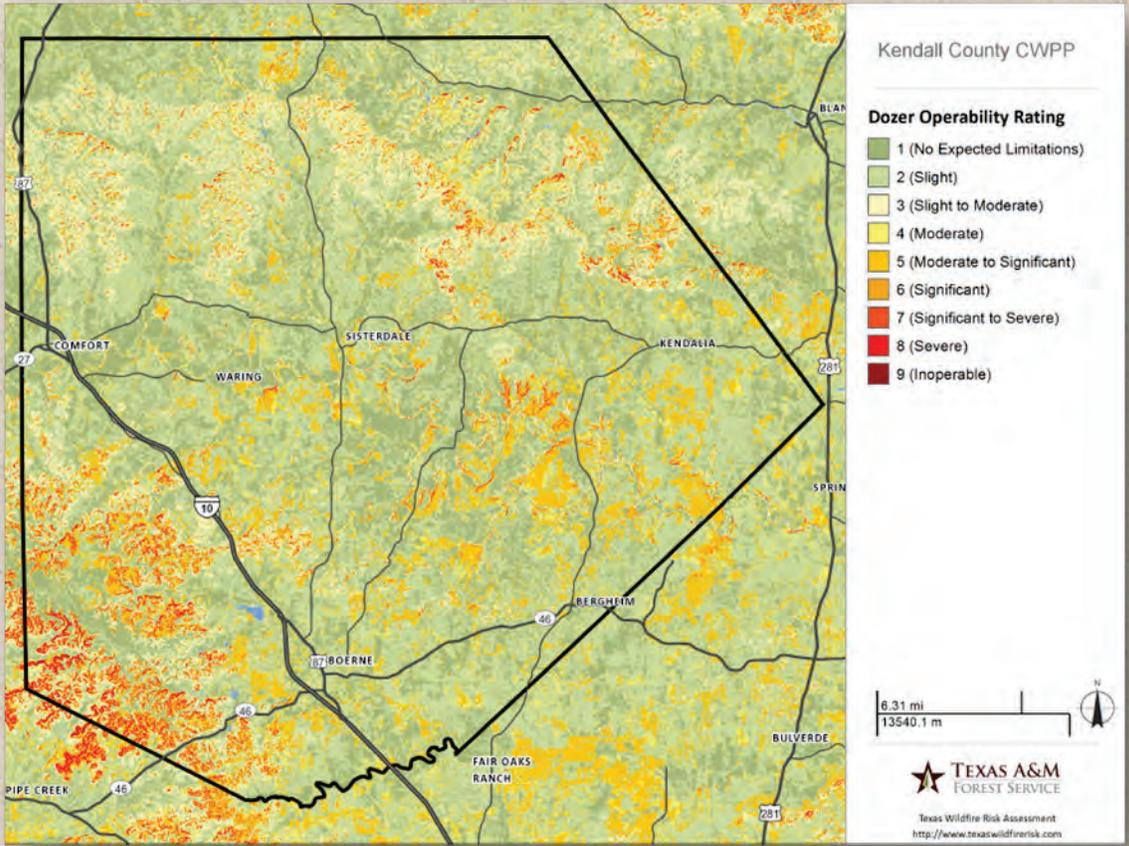
The Dozer Operability Rating (DOR) expresses how difficult it is to operate a dozer in an area based on limitations associated with slope and vegetation/fuel type. Using the fireline production rates published in the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) Fireline Handbook 3 (PMS 410-1) as a guide, operability values were assigned to a matrix based on 6 slope classes and 10 vegetation/ fuels classes. The possible values range from 1 to 9, with 1 representing no limitations and 9 being inoperable.



Table 1 - Dozer Operability Table

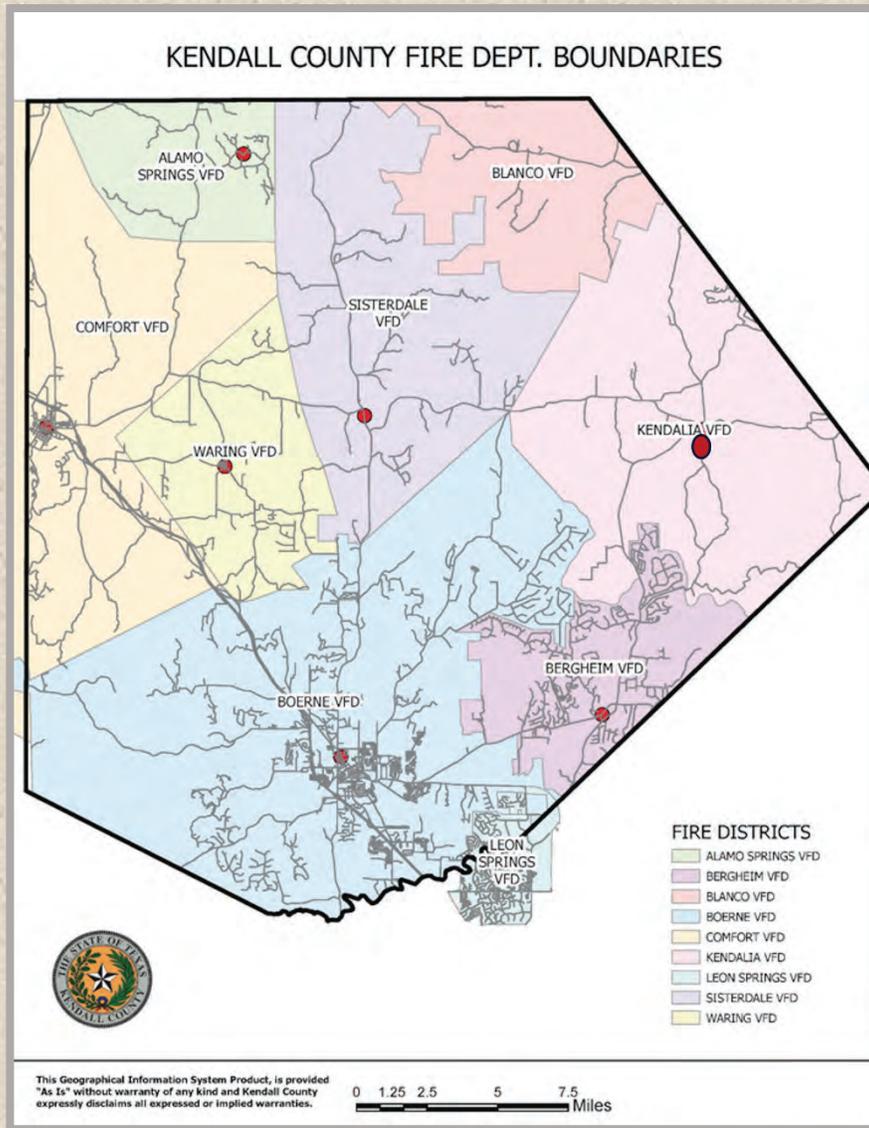
Class	Acres	Percent
1 (No Expected Limitations)	105,151	24.8 %
2 (Slight)	191,423	45.2 %
3 (Slight to Moderate)	46,755	11.0 %
4 (Moderate)	16,062	3.8 %
5 (Moderate to Significant)	41,469	9.8 %
6 (Significant)	11,210	2.6 %
7 (Significant to Severe)	8,760	2.1 %
8 (Severe)	2,058	0.5 %
9 (Inoperable)	303	0.1 %
Total	423,191	100.0 %

Map 6 - Dozer Operability Rating Map



Fire Response Area by Fire Department

Map 7 - Kendall County Fire Response Area Boundaries by Fire Department



Six of the seven fire departments located within Kendall County are staffed by nearly 100 percent volunteers. All seven county fire departments participate in a mutual aid joint agreement that also includes resources from Bexar, Blanco, Comal, and Gillespie counties. In the event of a confirmed structure or wildfire (during red flag warnings or designated times of high fire danger), the fire department that is designated as the first responding department will be dispatched, along with the next two closest available departments. In the case of Alamo Springs, one of the two closest available departments is out-of-the-county from Fredericksburg, Texas, in Gillespie County. For Bergheim, additional resources may be called upon from either Leon Springs Fire Department in Bexar County

or Bulverde Fire Department in Comal County. For Kendalia Volunteer Fire Department, one of their closest available fire departments is Blanco Fire Department in Blanco County. If additional department's apparatus, equipment or personnel are needed, the incident commander will request additional departments be dispatched.

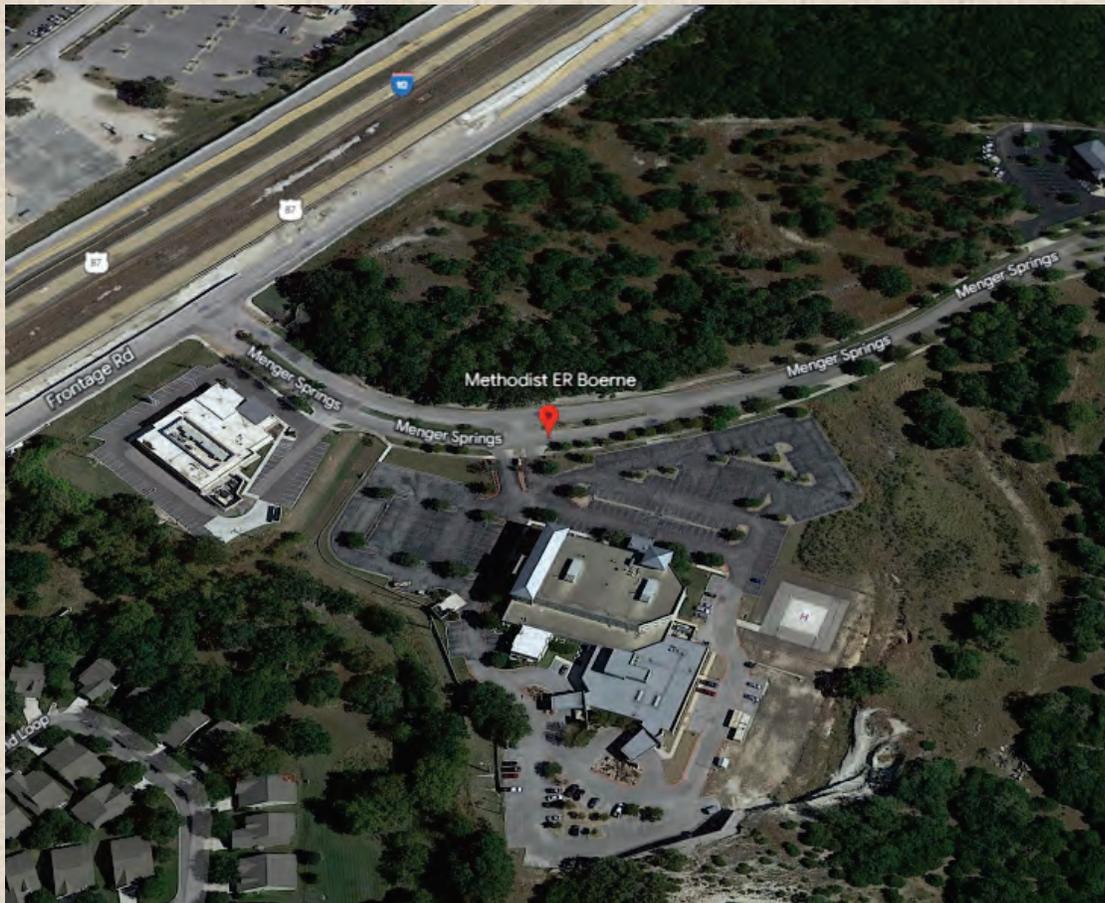
With the greatest number of fire departments staffed solely by volunteer fire management and firefighters, the response times vary across the county and range from 5 to 20 minutes depending on where the fire is located within the county and how close they are to a fire station.

Emergency Facilities

Methodist Emergency Room (ER) Boerne

Methodist ER Boerne, 145 Menger Rd., Boerne, Texas, (830) 331-3000

Map 8 - Aerial View of Methodist ER Boerne

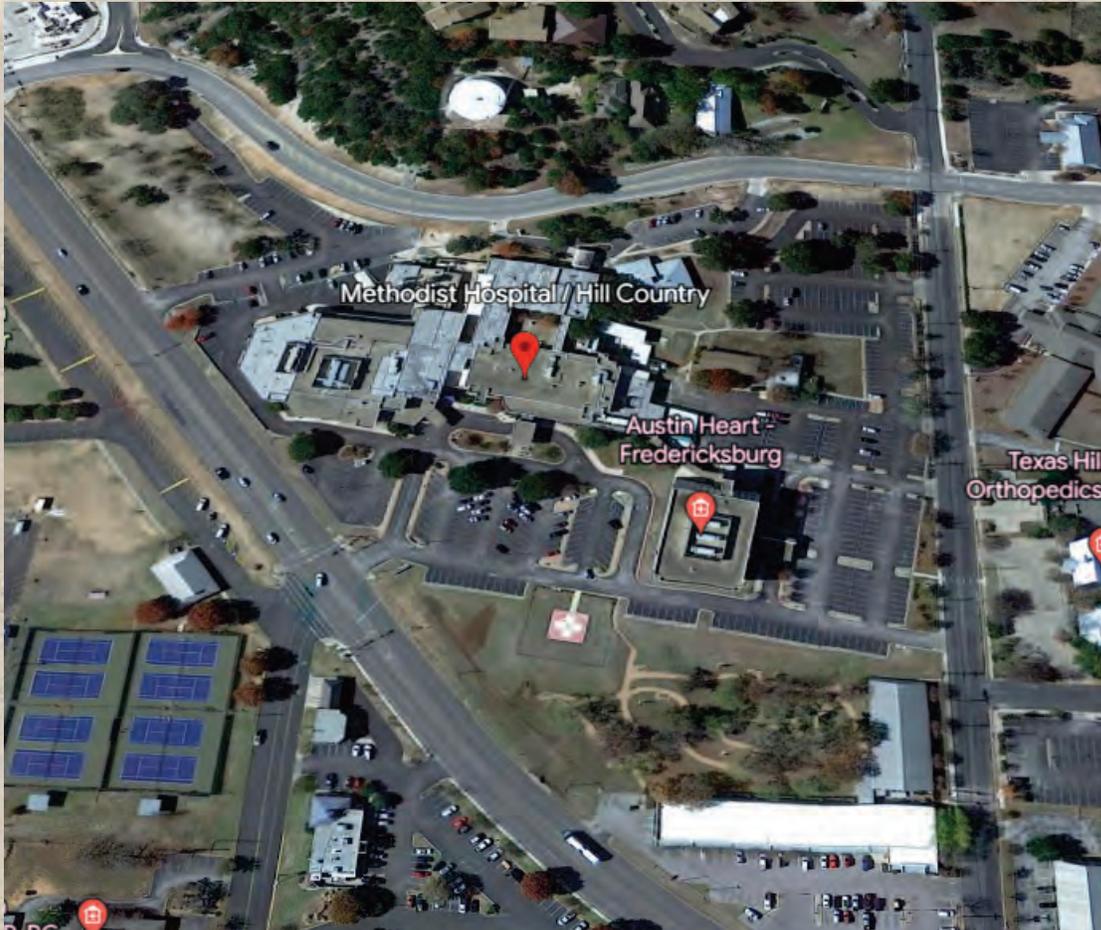


Located 30 miles north of San Antonio and within the City of Boerne, just off I-10, Methodist ER Boerne serves Boerne and the surrounding communities with a 24/7 freestanding emergency center. After stabilization, patients are transported to a Methodist Healthcare hospital in San Antonio.

Methodist Hospital/Hill Country

1020 S State Hwy 16, Fredericksburg, Texas, (830) 997-4353

Map 9 - Methodist Hospital / Hill Country

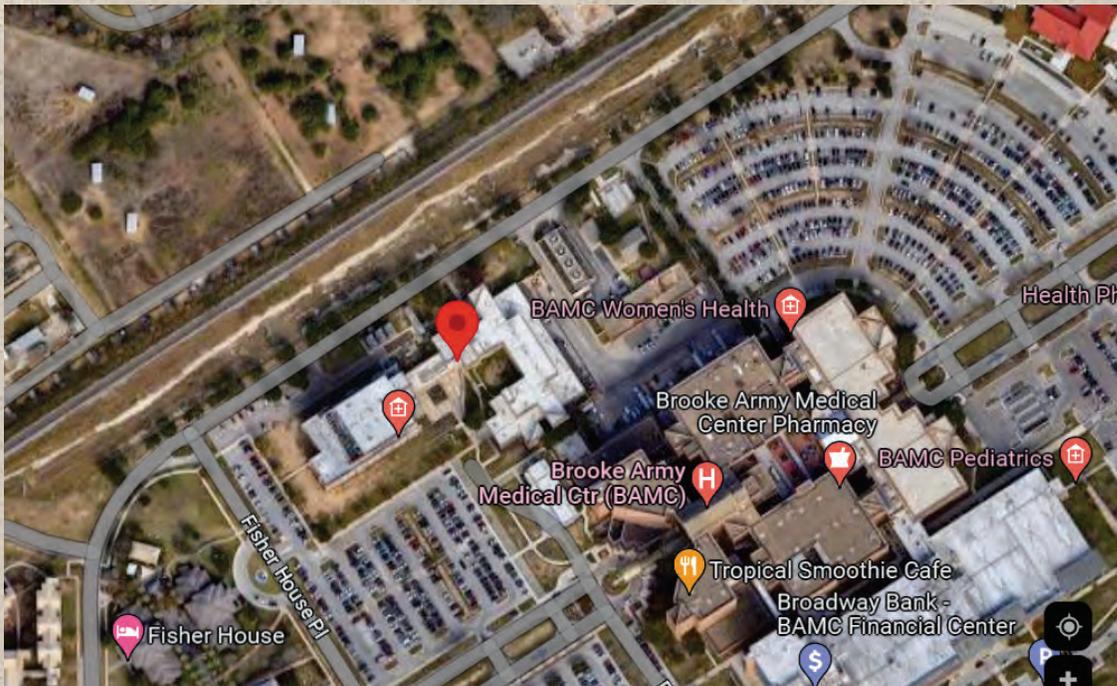


Located in Fredericksburg, Texas, approximately 30 miles from the northern most fire department in Kendall County (Alamo Springs), the Methodist Hospital/Hill Country ER is a 24/7 facility and closest emergency department should one be needed in that area of the county.

US Army Institute of Surgical Research Burn Center (BAMC Burn Center) BAMC Burn Unit

BAMC Burn Unit, 3698 Chambers Rd., San Antonio, Texas, (210) 916-3301

Map 10 - Aerial View of BAMC Burn Center



The US Army Institute of Surgical Research Burn Center (BAMC Burn Center) is unique. Not only are they the only American Burn Association-verified burn center in South Texas, they also are the only such center in the Department of Defense. The burn center cares for both injured warfighters and their families from around the world, and for injured civilians from our local communities. The team is comprised of almost 300 burn-care professionals, all passionately focused on one goal: optimal recovery, restoration of function, and community reintegration of the burn survivors entrusted to their care. They provide state-of-the-art critical care, surgery, and rehabilitation.

Infrastructure

Utilities and Railroads

Utilities

There are four utility companies in Kendall County. County utilities are business enterprises that provide essential public services including electricity, natural gas, water, and sewer services in Kendall County. Because of the infrastructure required to deliver services, a monopoly is often the most economical way for a utility service to operate.

Kendall County Public Utility Companies serve all the customers for a particular service in Kendall County. Services include, but may not be available in certain locations, sewer and water, electricity, and natural gas.

Utility Contact Information

Bandera Electric Co-Op Inc

739 Front Street Comfort, TX
(866) 226-3372

Central Texas Electric Co-Op

386 Friendship Ln.
Fredericksburg, TX 78624
(800) 900-2832

City of Boerne Utilities

402 East Blanco Road Boerne, TX
(830) 249-9511

Green Star Products Inc

175 Enterprise Parkway Boerne, TX
(830) 755-8103

Kendall County Utility

10004 Johns Road, Boerne, TX
(830) 331-9503

Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA)

P.O. Box 220, Austin, TX 78767
800-776-5272

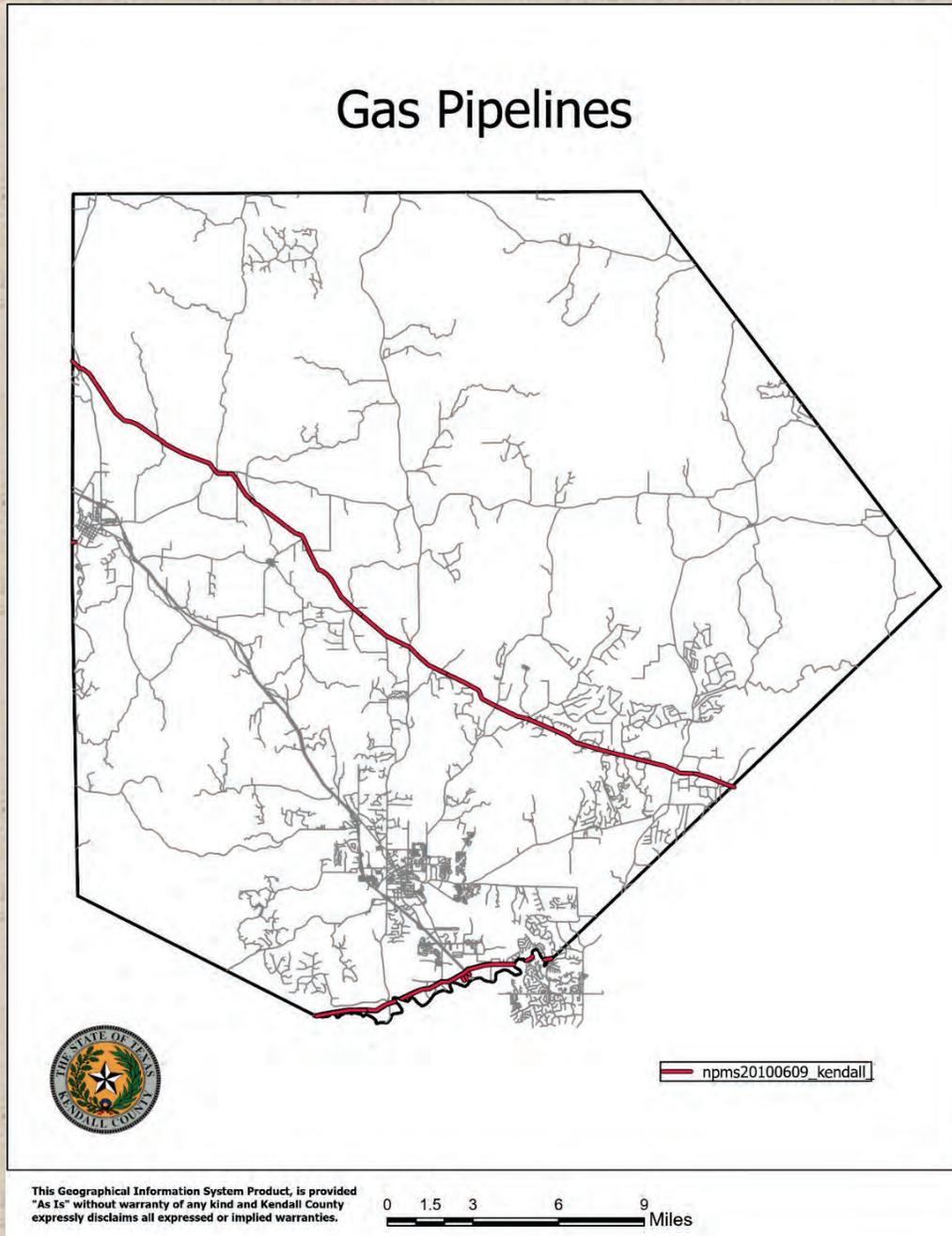
Pedernales Electric Cooperative Inc.

PO Box 1, Johnson City, TX 78363
888-883-3379

Gas Pipelines

There are currently two gas pipelines that cross Kendall County and are reflected on the map below.

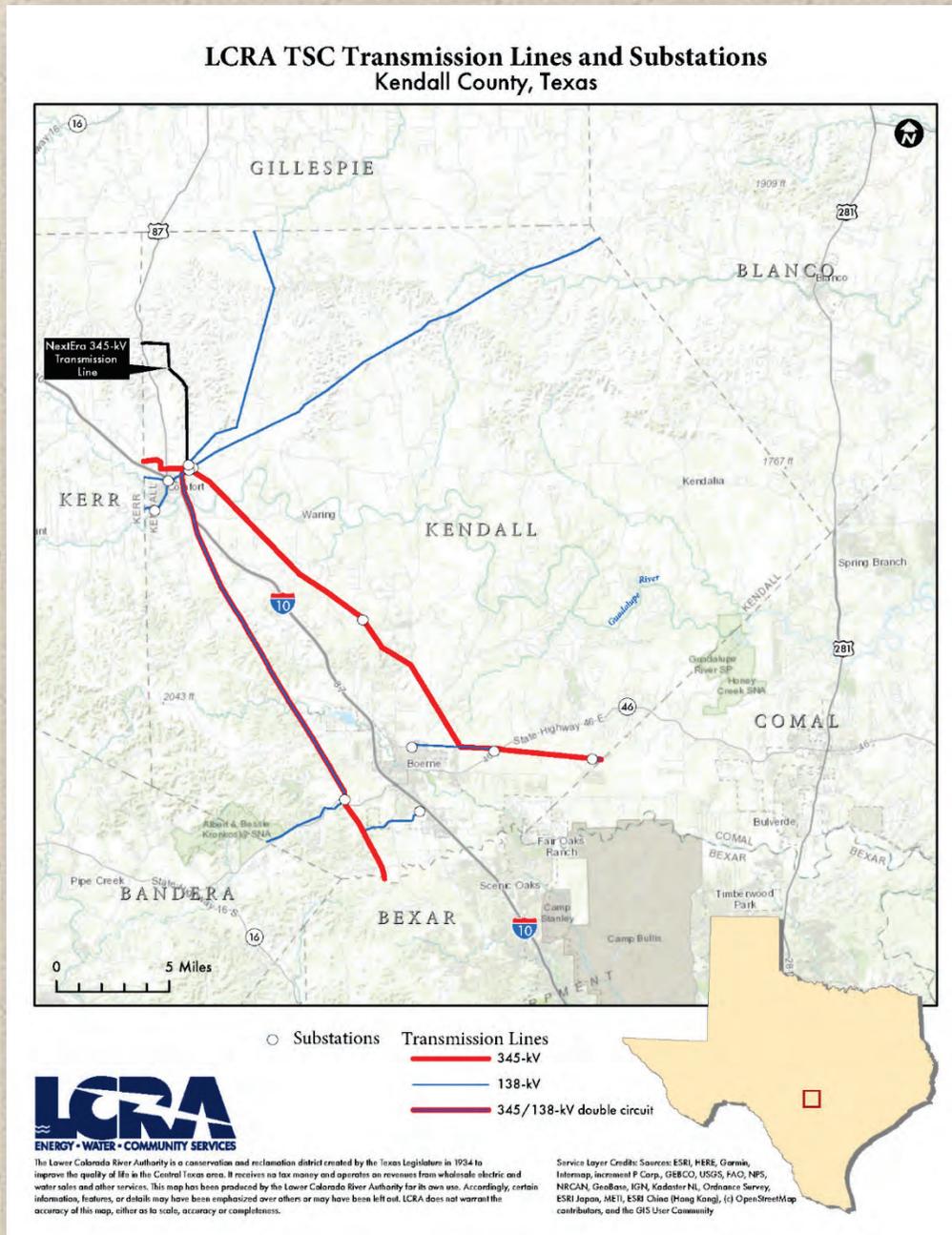
Map 11 - Gas Pipelines Across Kendall County



Electric Transmission Lines

Electrical transmission lines across the county are owned by the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) but operated by either the Bandera Electric Company or Central Texas Electric Company.

Map 12 - LCRA Electric Transmission Lines Across Kendall County



Railroads

There are no railroads that operate or have tracks that cross or cross into Kendall County.

Kendall County Schools

Although students residing within Kendall County attend seven different school districts, just two of those school districts have school facilities located within the county. The Boerne Independent School District (ISD) and Comfort ISD are physically located within the county.

Boerne ISD

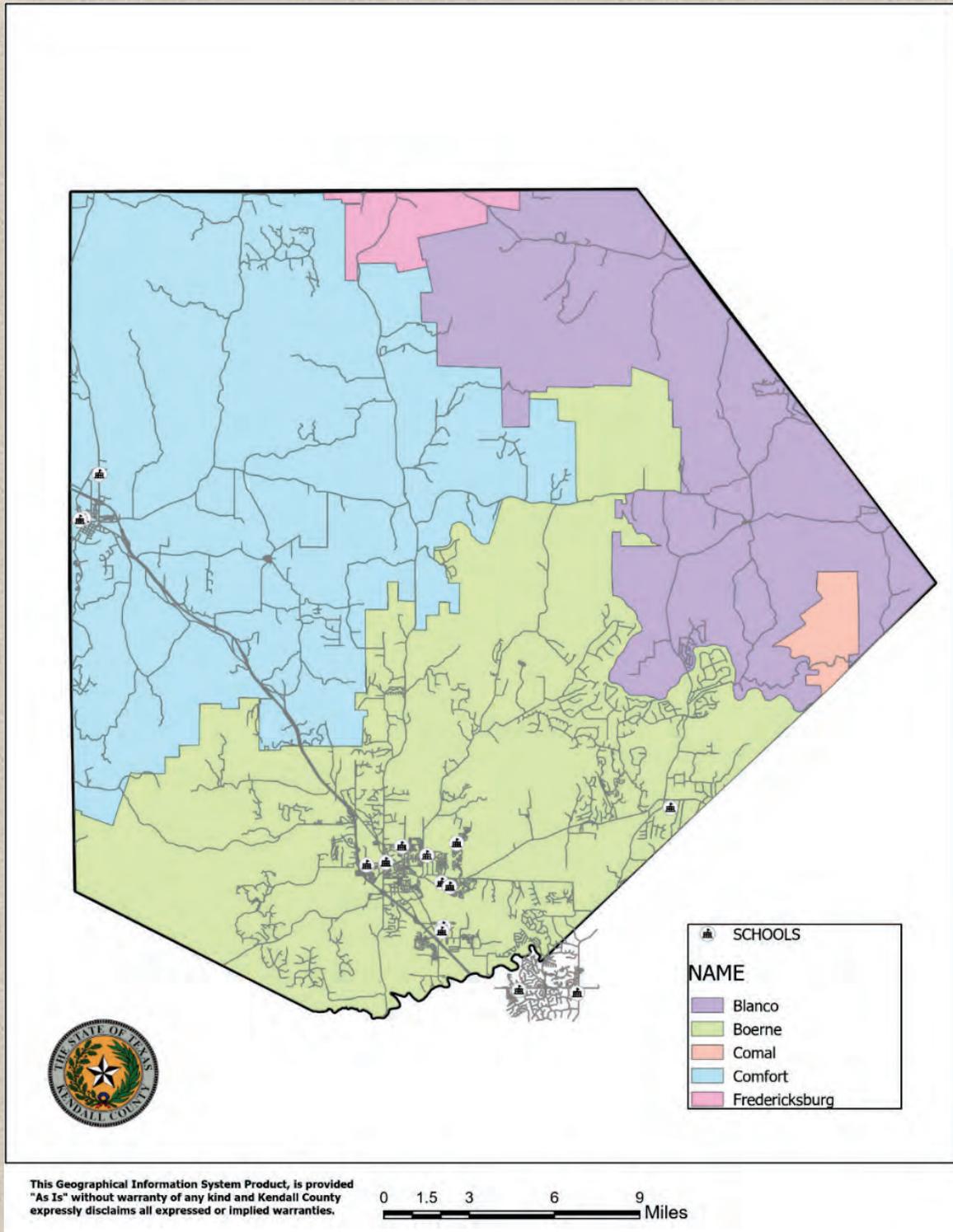
Boerne ISD has 13 campuses within the ISD and an administration campus. In the 2021-2022 school year, student enrollment surpassed 10,000 students.

Comfort ISD

Comfort ISD has three campuses and an administration building, with a student enrollment of nearly 1,100.

There is a School Resource Officer assigned to each school campus across the county. SROs are officers or deputies from either the City of Boerne Police Department or the KCSO, depending on whether the school is located within the City of Boerne or in the unincorporated areas of the county.

Map 13 - Kendall County Schools



Community Legal Authority

Kendall County Precincts and Commissioners Court

Kendall County Commissioners Court is comprised of a Judge and four county commissioners elected by the residents of the county.

County Government Authorities

All county governments in the state of Texas derive their authorities from the Texas Local Government Code.

County Codes and Ordinances

The Texas Local Government Code severely restricts and limits a county's code and regulatory authority. With each session of the legislature, additional requests are submitted to expand this authority. However, it is presently restricted to such matters as subdivision regulations, road and drainage construction, regulation of sexually oriented establishments, septic tanks, certain floodplain development, and airport zoning.

In accordance with Chapter 232 of the Texas Local Government Code, the Kendall County Commissioners Court adopted rules governing plats and subdivisions of land within the unincorporated area of the county to promote the health, safety, morals, or general welfare of the County and the safe, orderly, and healthful development of the unincorporated area of the County.

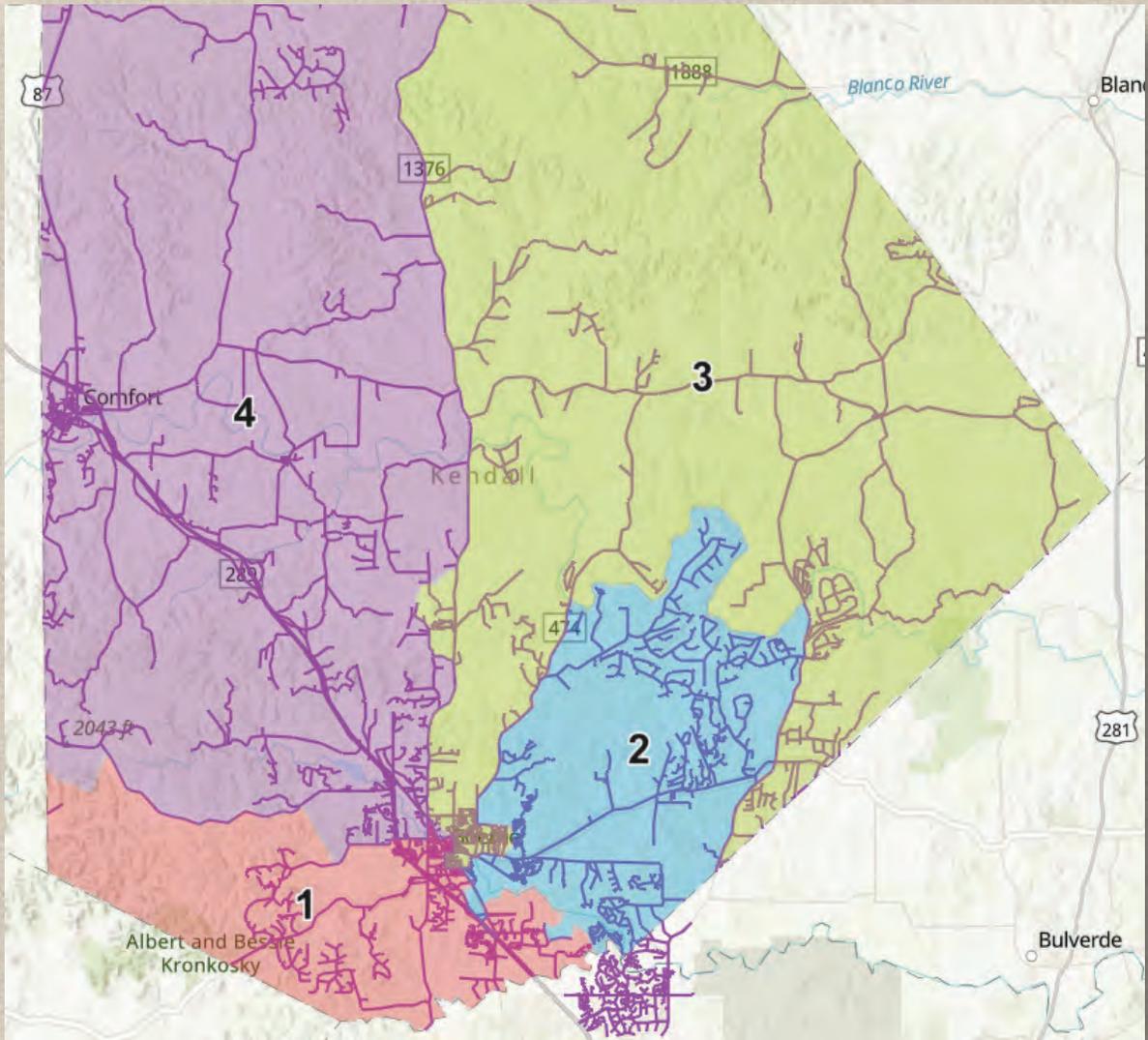
In 2015, Kendall County Commissioners Court, to further protect the life and safety of Kendall County residents and visitors by adopting the International Fire Code (IFC) and incorporating its tenets into a fire code for Kendall County. In 2021, Kendall County Commissioners Court adopted the amended IFC, which is currently reflected in the [Kendall County Fire Code](#). Further adoption or implementation of codes or ordinances beyond a fire code and the Texas Local Government Code Sec. 232.0034(c), is prohibited by Texas Statute.

Current Configuration of the Kendall County Commissioners Court

Judge Shane Stolarczyk leads the Kendall County Commissioners Court. The county is divided into four precincts, each represented by a county commissioner, as follows:

- Precinct 1 - Christina Bergmann
- Precinct 2 - Andra Wisian
- Precinct 3 - Richard Chapman
- Precinct 4 - Dr. Chad Carpenter

Map 14 - Kendall County Precinct Map





Embers from crown fires (fire that reaches the tops of the trees) create embers and can spot for miles for the origin of the fire.

Fire Environment

Wildland Urban Interface

Eighty percent of the wildfires in Texas occur in the WUI or the place where 94 percent of development is occurring in Kendall County (TAMFS).



The WUI is described as the area where structures meet and intermingle with undeveloped lands (wildlands) or vegetation (fuels). In Texas, this is the area where 80 percent of wildfires occur.

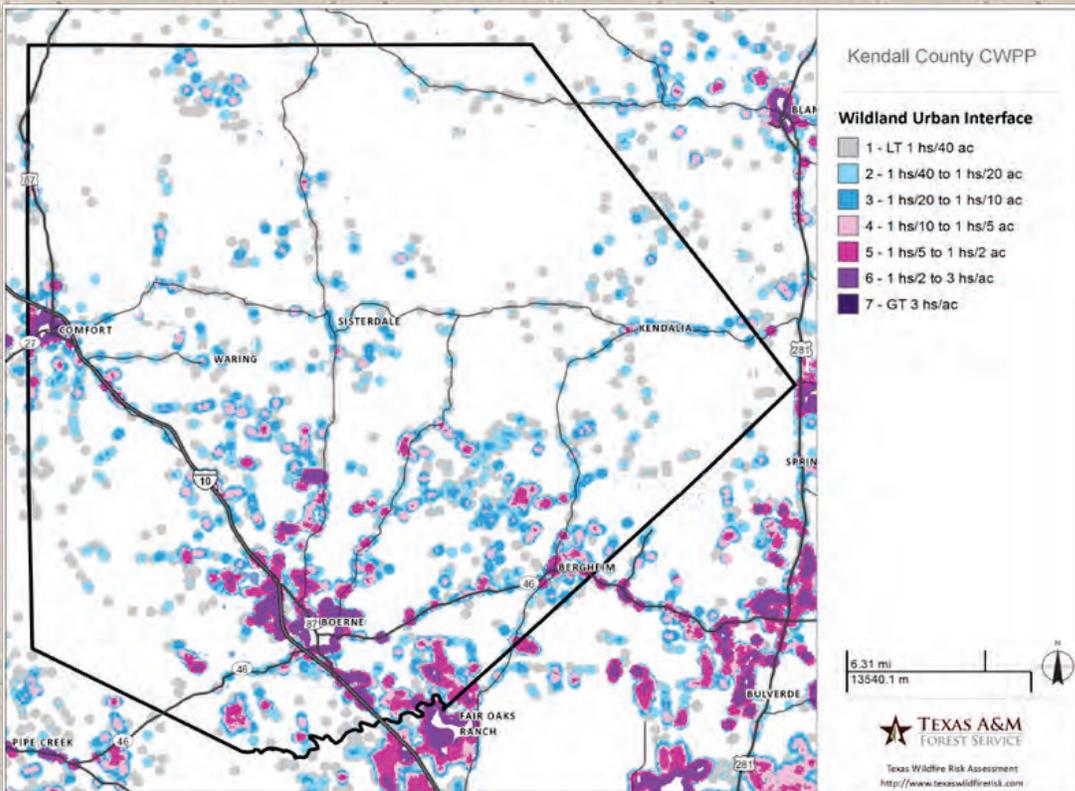
For the Kendall County CWPP project area, the TAMFS estimated that nearly 32,000 people, or **94 percent of the county's growth**, is within the WUI. For the purposes of this CWPP, population is determined by the housing density of a certain area. Density is measured by the number of houses per number of acres. The higher density areas are calculated at three house per acres and the less dense areas are calculated at one house per 40 acres. This information provides planners an idea of how many homes is at risk of wildfire and how many homes would need to be protected during a wildfire, which is a useful tool when planning a firefighting strategy and evacuations.

The table below, and graphs that follow, reflect the lowest population density in gray and the highest density in purple.

Table 2 - WUI Population and Acres

Housing Density	WUI Population	Percent of WUI Population	WUI Acres	Percent of WUI Acres
LT 1hs/40ac	780	2.4 %	41,883	37.0 %
1hs/40ac to 1hs/20ac	1,434	4.5 %	23,427	20.7 %
1hs/20ac to 1hs/10ac	3,077	9.6 %	20,079	17.7 %
1hs/10ac to 1hs/5ac	4,581	14.3 %	13,674	12.1 %
1hs/5ac to 1hs/2ac	6,750	21.1 %	8,990	7.9 %
1hs/2ac to 3hs/1ac	14,641	45.8 %	5,135	4.5 %
GT 3hs/1ac	713	2.2 %	54	0.0 %
Total	31,976	100.0 %	113,242	100.0 %

Map 15 - Kendall County WUI Map



Values Response Index

The Values Response Index (VRI) layer reflects a rating of potential impact of wildfire on values or assets. The VRI is an overall rating that combines the impact ratings for the WUI (housing density) and Pine Plantations (pine age) into a single measure.

Using the Response Function approach, a rating is calculated to estimate the expected impact to values/assets at different fire intensity levels. The measure of fire intensity used in the Texas assessment is flame length. Response function outputs are first derived for each input data set and then combined to derive the Values Response Index.

All areas in Texas have the VRI calculated consistently, which allows for comparison and ordination of areas across the entire state. Data is modeled at a 30-meter cell resolution, which is consistent with other Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment (TWRA) layers.

Fire Occurrence

Accurate wildfire occurrence statistics are a valuable tool for fire planners, fire managers, and fire prevention specialists. They provide important insight into the average number of fires and acres burned in a specific area, the time of year fires occur, and causes of fire across the county. These are key tools used in prevention, mitigation and education planning, and management of wildfires.

Nationally, fire occurrence statistics are gathered at the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) in Boise, Idaho, by Predictive Services for the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Department of the Interior fire agencies, which include the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In Texas, there are two groups of fire occurrence statistics used—from the TAMFS and local fire departments. These statistics are created using:

1. The TAMFS fire occurrence database represents all state-reported fires.
2. The local category includes fires reported via the TAMFS online fire department reporting system. This system is a voluntary reporting system that includes fires reported by both paid and volunteer fire departments since 2005.

Sixteen years of historic fire report data was used to create the fire occurrence charts below. It should be noted that these charts are only as accurate as the level of reporting by the seven Kendall County fire departments.

Figure 1 - Acres Burned by Agency by Year

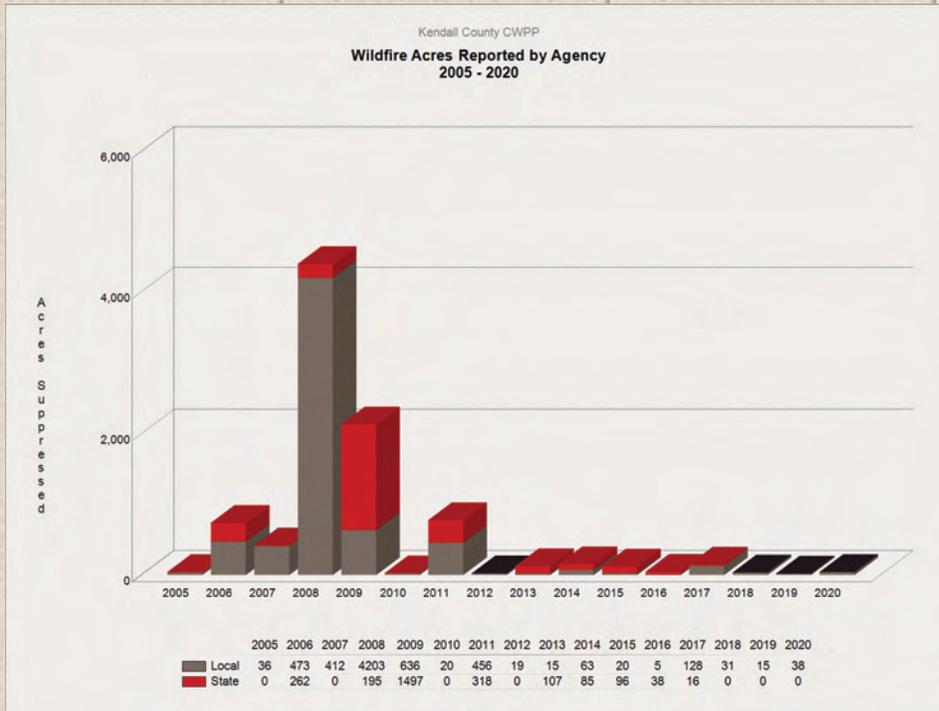
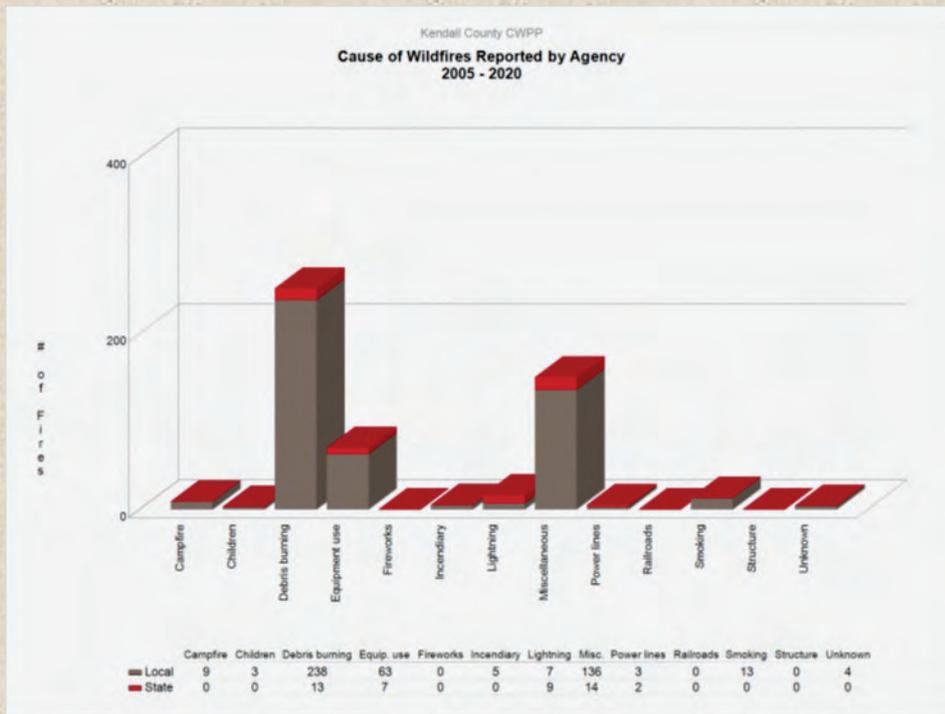


Figure 2 - Cause of Wildfires Reported by Agency by Year



Fire Behavior



There are three environmental influences of fire behavior including, topography or terrain, fuel or hazardous vegetation, and weather. These three remain the same across the U.S., regardless of the region.

Fire behavior characteristics are attributes of wildland fire that pertain to its spread, intensity, and growth. These metrics can be different depending on the region of the U.S. and are used to determine the potential fire behavior under different weather conditions.

The Hill Country of Texas is a beautiful part of the Lone Star state with rolling hills covered primarily in three fuel types—grasses, Ashe Juniper—*Juniperus ashei* (Cedar) and various oak species (primarily Live Oak—*Quercus virginiana*). As land management practices continue to change and properties continue to be divided, livestock grazing is not as prevalent as it once was allowing fuel continuity to change over time. Many grass species in Kendall County are resilient and with enough moisture during the growing season can yield impressive pounds/acre in biomass that will later become the primary fuel that carries the fire. As grasses begin to cure during the dormant season, they can spread quickly, dependent on weather conditions.

The Ashe Juniper woodlands have the capability of being highly volatile when the live fuel moisture content of plants fall below a certain threshold. Junipers are very abundant in the county and can either produce single tree or group torching, dependent on conditions. Due to the volatility of Ashe Juniper, they pose a significant risk for spotting potential. The duff layer can also be several inches deep and hold heat for several days post fire causing unexpected flare ups.

Although there are various oak species, Live Oak is the primary oak species that pose the most risk. Live Oaks, like Ashe Juniper, have the potential when live fuel moistures reach their threshold to torch. They are also dependent on arrangement and can either single tree torch or group torch, which is dependent primarily on understory ladder fuels and conditions. Oaks are known for their long-range spotting potential and have been known to carry an ember a greater distance because of the shape of their leaves.

Kendall County is one of the fastest growing areas in the country with a significant wildfire threat. The extended exceptional drought conditions across the county, coupled with the intense winds often experienced in the Hill Country, can easily result in an extended-duration wildfire. Under these conditions, a small fire can quickly become a large wildfire that can have a devastating impact on the lives of county residents and our communities.



Oaks are known for their ability to spot long distances.

Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment Process

Risk assessments are a systematic process for identifying and assessing the range of elements that could lead to undesirable outcomes from wildfire. They are crucial to developing an understanding of the risk of potential losses to life, property and natural resources during a wildland fire and are invaluable to the overall life/safety of the county.

The primary factors that should be assessed include:

- 1) **Fuels** are assessed based on continuity, loading and types. The fuels that surround and intermingle with the community are evaluated through on-the-ground and windshield assessments and the TxWRAP Community Assessment Portal.
- 2) **Defensible space** is assessed as a community average.
- 3) **Structural Ignitability** is assessed as an average. Major components of this category include roofing materials, walls, windows and wooden attachments.
- 4) **Access** includes the number of ways in and out of a neighborhood, type of road system, dead-end roads and cul-de-sacs.
- 5) **Local Fire Capacity** includes distance to the nearest fire station, 24-hour staffing, pressurized water systems, water sources and training needs. This helps the local fire department identify capacity building needs.
- 6) **Utilities** include power lines, pipelines and septic systems. These can limit access into an area or potentially ignite a wildfire.

A variety of approaches were used to prepare the risk assessment that informs this CWPP. Each approach to measure the risk and educate the public to those risks of wildfire to areas across, is described below:

- 1) **Approach #1 - Identify local wildfire threats and assess the risks to communities and other values-at-risk.**
 - a) Accomplished by consulting with each of the seven county fire chiefs regarding the areas of their fire response area that pose their greatest concerns for the risk of wildfire and effective wildfire response.
 - b) Assign a risk assessment level to each identified area by using the Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (TXWrap).
 - c) Truth the TXWrap assessment results from an on-the-ground inspection of each area by a qualified member of the CWPP Core Team Risk Assessment Subcommittee.
- 2) **Approach #2 - Educate and motivate homeowners and landowners regarding their specific roles and responsibilities to prepare their families and properties before the fire happens and to be prepared to evacuate should an evacuation become necessary.**

- i) A series of community workshops were conducted across the county. The workshops were developed as educational stations including:
 - ii) **The Camp Fire Video** - a video and after-action review of the Camp Fire with a discussion of the similarities of conditions to those of Kendall County.
 - iii) **Firewise Communities** - provided informational materials and reviewed resident's roles and responsibilities.
 - iv) **Ready, Set, Go!** - this station provided informational materials about the program and answered questions.
 - v) **Firescaping** - provided printed information about the benefits of the use of fire resilient plants and shrubs to landscape around the home.
 - vi) **Sustainability** - This station discussed hardening of residences by building with sustainability in mind and a discussion that circles back to the other stations and how they all relate.
 - vii) **To Burn or Not to Burn** - This station covers the reasons why and why not to burn when a burn ban is off (e.g., high winds predicted, dry lightning storms, etc.).
 - viii) **TAMFS SIM Table** - A risk assessment was provided to the TAMFS representative who loaded a scenario for use with the SIM Table at each workshop. This tool was extremely effective, as members of the public could see how an active wildfire interacts with a fire-adapted subdivision as opposed to one that is not.
 - ix) **Kendall County, Texas CWPP Facebook Page** - A Facebook page was developed and populated with a variety of educational materials for the public's use and reference.
- 3) **Attend Homeowners Association Meetings** to discuss homeowner roles and responsibilities to prepare before the fire happens; share information about the Ready, Set, Go! Program; and increase interest in becoming Firewise Communities.
- 4) **Work with Property and Casualty Insurance Carriers to incentivize mitigation work.** Discuss incentive programs with insurance carriers to increase the public's interest in creating Firewise communities across Kendall County, Texas, to increase the likelihood of survivability.

Community Hazard Rating List

A community's wildfire risk is measured by several factors including:

1. **Likelihood -Wildfire likelihood is the annual probability of wildfire burning in a specific location.**

At the community level, wildfire likelihood is averaged where housing is located. Factors contributing to the probability of a fire occurring include weather, topography, and ignitions. Wildfire likelihood is simply a probability that any

specific location may experience wildfire in any given year. The likelihood of fire and fire intensity, should one occur, do not correlate.

2. **Intensity - Wildfire intensity is a measure of the energy expected from a wildfire.**

Intensity is largely a condition of the topography and available vegetation that fuels the fire. Consider, a crown fire on a forested hillside can produce a greater wildfire intensity than grasses on flat ground.

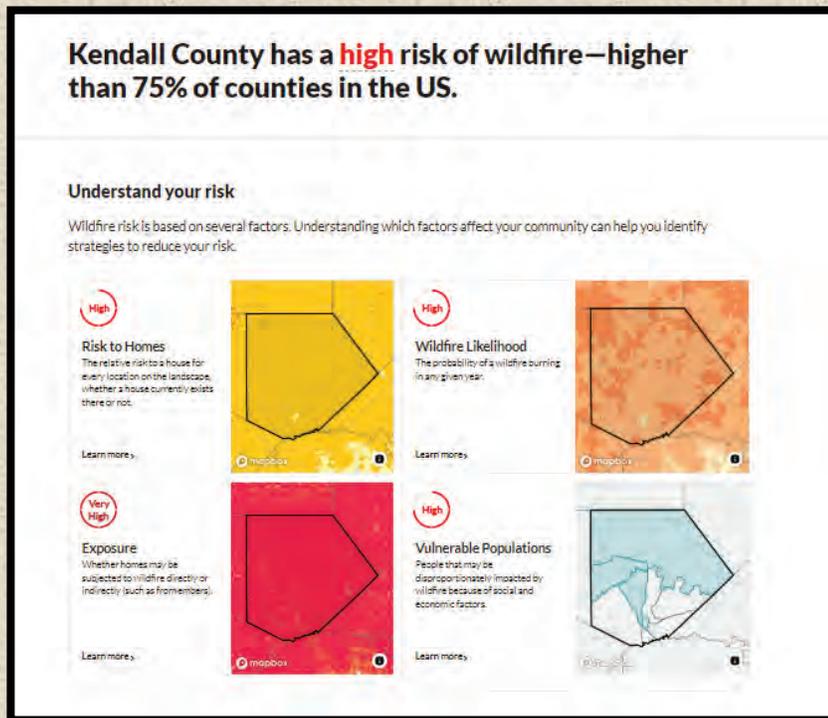
3. **Exposure - Exposure is the spatial coincidence of wildfire likelihood and intensity with communities.**

Any community where there is the likelihood of a wildfire or one that is located where there is a chance a wildfire could occur is exposed to wildfire. For example, a home in a flammable forest is exposed to wildfire. Communities can be directly exposed to wildfire from adjacent wildland vegetation, or indirectly exposed to wildfire from embers and home-to-home ignition.

4. **Susceptibility - Susceptibility is the propensity of a home or community to be damaged if a wildfire occurs.**

Wildfire Risk to Communities uses a generalized concept of susceptibility for all homes. In other words, *Wildfire Risk to Communities* assumes all homes that encounter wildfire will be damaged, and the degree of damage is related to wildfire intensity.

Wildfire risk is based on several factors.



Risk assessments were conducted over a two-month period in the response areas for each of Kendall County’s seven stations. Members of the working group assessed 53 areas across the county. The findings showed 6 extreme-risk areas; 22 high-risk areas, 11 of which had a severe designation for their surrounding environment, 15 moderate-risk areas, 10 of which had a severe designation for their surrounding environments.

Once high-risk areas were identified, specific mitigation strategies were outlined to reduce wildfire risks.

Kendall County, Texas, Communities at Risk by Risk Level

Fire Response Area	Recommended CAR	Rating	Score
Alamo Springs VFD	Grandview Acres	Extreme	113
Alamo Springs VFD	Alamo Springs Ranch	Extreme	108
Kendalia VFD	Headwaters Ranch	Extreme	98
Comfort VFD	The Ranches at Joshua Creek	Extreme	96
Kendalia VFD	Community of Kendalia	Extreme	91
Waring	Community of Waring	Extreme	91
Boerne FD	Tapatio - The Ridge	High-S	83
Boerne FD	Tower Road	High-S	83
Sisterdale	Cypress Bend	High-S	81
Comfort VFD	Apache	High-S	77
Boerne FD	River Mountain	High-S	75
Boerne FD	Tapatio - Deep Hallow / Indian Springs Area	High-S	75
Boerne FD	Ten West	High-S	75
Bergheim VFD	Cordillera Ranch	High-S	75
Bergheim VFD	North Barcroft Ranch	High-S	74
Boerne FD	Sparkling Springs	High-S	72
Sisterdale	Los Ricos Pobre	High-S	72
Boerne FD	Ranger Creek	High	69
Boerne FD	Diamond Ridge	High	68
Boerne FD	Fox Chase	High	68
Boerne FD	Lake Country	High	67
Boerne FD	Miralomas	High	66
Bergheim VFD	Coveney Ranch	High	65
Bergheim VFD	The Crossing	High	65
Boerne FD	Skyview Acres	High	65
Boerne FD	Mountain Springs	High	63
Bergheim VFD	Waterstone	Moderate-S	60
Boerne FD	Kendall Pointe	Moderate-S	60

Fire Response Area	Recommended CAR	Rating	Score
Waring	Southern Oaks	Moderate - S	59
Boerne FD	Bristow Way	Moderate-S	58
Bergheim VFD	Los Indios Ranch	Moderate-S	57
Bergheim VFD	Pleasant Valley	Moderate-S	57
Boerne FD	Friendly Hills	Moderate-S	57
Sisterdale	Shadow Valley	Moderate-S	57
Boerne FD	Estancia	Moderate-S	56
Boerne FD	La Cancion	Moderate-S	55
Boerne FD	Esperanza	Moderate	46
Boerne FD	Ranches at Creekside	Moderate	46
Comfort VFD	River Oaks	Moderate	46
Comfort VFD	Falling Water	Moderate	42
Comfort VFD	Hidden Springs	Moderate	42
Comfort VFD	The Reserve	Moderate	42
Boerne FD	Boerne City Limits	Moderate	32
Fire Response Areas			
Alamo Springs		Extreme	113
Bergheim VFD		Moderate-S	53
Boerne FD		Moderate-S	51
Comfort VFD		High	67
Kendalia VFD		Moderate-S	57
Sisterdale VFD		Moderate-S	57
Waring VFD		Moderate-S	57

Values at Risk

Nearly 94 percent of the record growth realized by Kendall County is in the WUI, which makes those areas at a greater risk from wildfire and to life and safety of those residents in those areas. Likewise, wildfire poses a significant risk to important infrastructure, businesses, ranches, and wildlife across the county.

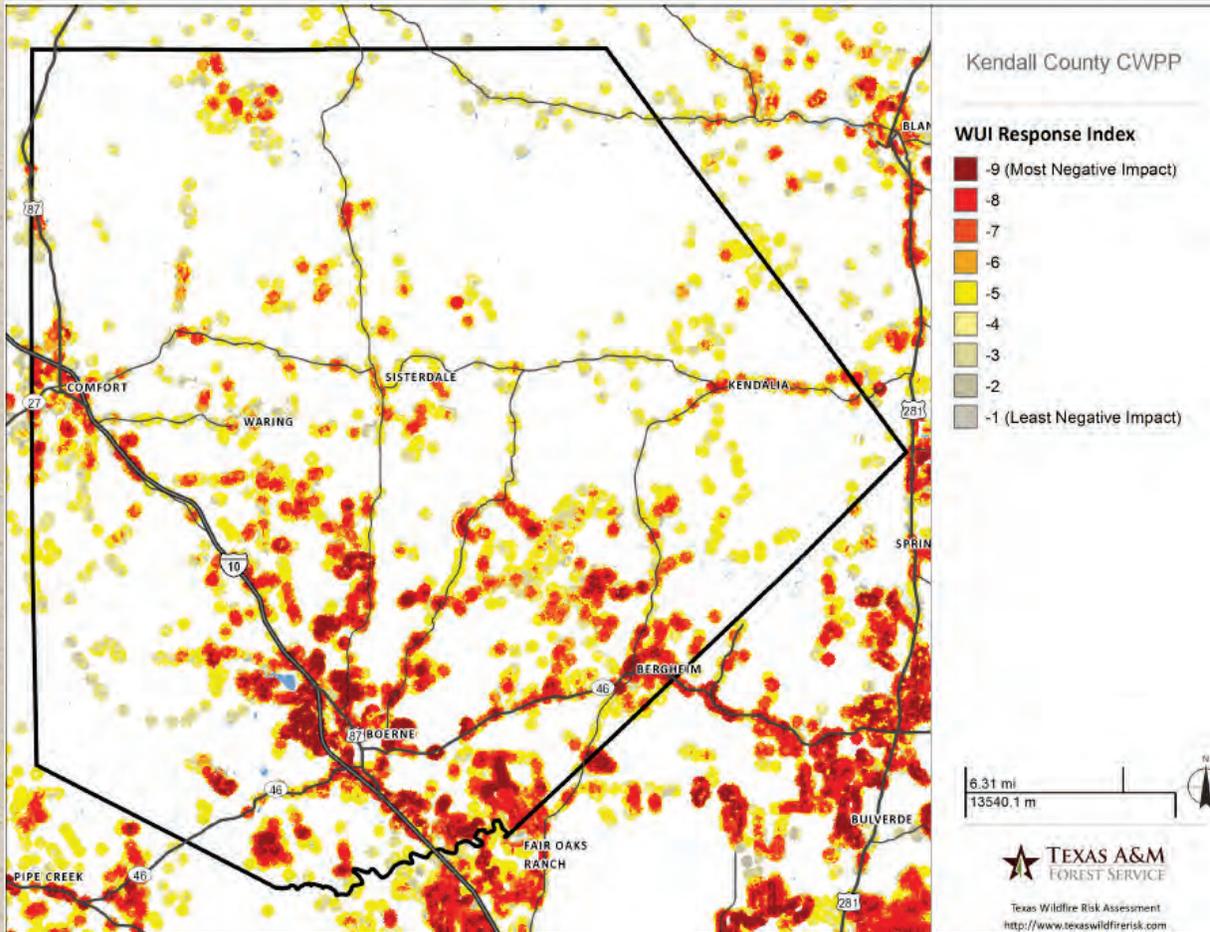
Each county in Texas is assigned a Values at Risk Index (VRI), which allows for comparison and ordination of areas across the state. Data is modeled at a 30-meter cell resolution, which is consistent with other TWRA layers.

VRI is calculated for each county across the state at a 30-meter cell resolution.



Class	Acres	Percent
-9 (Most Negative Impact)	0	0.0 %
-8	0	0.0 %
-7	16,578	14.6 %
-6	20,106	17.8 %
-5	8,960	7.9 %
-4	46,294	40.9 %
-3	12,538	11.1 %
-2	8,290	7.3 %
-1	439	0.4 %
1 (Most Positive Impact)	0	0.0 %
Total	113,205	100.0 %

Map 17 - WUI Response Index Map



Evacuation Planning



Kendall County presents a unique challenge for evacuation due to the numbers of very narrow roads across the county, with one way in and out, and because of the speed and intensity in which grassfires and wildfires can burn. Wildfire is an extremely fluid and complex process with numerous environmental factors to consider such as weather, terrain, and fuels. Adding human factors associated with an evacuation such as human behavior, population density, overloaded transportation routes, vulnerable populations, and the evacuation of pets and large animals make the task of evacuation increasingly more complex. These human factors significantly increase the amount of time it takes to execute an evacuation. As a result, the decision to evacuate must be made quickly.

During a Wildfire Incident

Evacuation is a complicated process, not only for the evacuees but also for emergency responders who are committed to facilitating the evacuation while also attempting to protect citizens and assets of Kendall County.

Texas Penal Code Section 38.15 prohibits the interference of law enforcement officers' public duties, including restriction of access to any area where a menace to public health or safety exists due to a calamity such as a wildfire incident. Interfering with the lawful duties of a public servant is a serious crime in the state of Texas. If convicted, the offender can expect to be charged with a class B misdemeanor and can result in up to 180 days in county jail and a fine of up to \$2,000. The Kendall County Sheriff, in consultation with the

respective fire department and/or Incident Commander, has the responsibility and authority to issue an evacuation order.

During an evolving wildfire, the Sheriff, County Emergency Management Coordinator, City of Boerne Police Chief (if city residents or assets are threatened), and respective Fire Chief(s) will likely be co-located at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) located at the Emergency Management Building, One Sisterdale Road, Boerne, Texas. The Sheriff may appoint a Lieutenant to be the Law Enforcement Branch Director in the field working with the Fire Department and/or Incident Commander to lead the on-the-ground evacuation efforts. The Fire Department and/or Incident Commander will provide the Law Enforcement Branch Director with continual status reports on fire behavior, fire protection strategies, and potential evacuation decision points so the Law Enforcement Branch Director can manage the actual evacuations.

The Sheriff's office will communicate the need for evacuation to the public using various communication methods, including:

- The Kendall County emergency notification and alert system sends emergency alerts directly to residents by text message.
- The Kendall County Sheriff's Office posts updates and emergency notifications on their [Facebook page](#) and Emergency Management posts information on their [website](#).
- The City of Boerne notification system—Regroup, sends emergency alerts directly to residents by phone, text message, and email. A resident can choose which alerts they want to receive and how they want to receive them.
- Follow the City of Boerne on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#) and monitor the [City's website](#) for the latest information in the event of an emergency.
- Emergency Alert System (EAS) supported by the National Weather Service broadcast.
- Radio and television announcements and scroll.
- Public address systems and announcements from emergency responders.
- Door-to-door notifications.
- County and the City of Boerne social media sites.

Timing

Experience shows that evacuation planning needs to consider how long it will take to notify residents that an evacuation is necessary, how long it will take for them to get ready and start driving out of the area, and then how long it takes to drive to a safe area. The location and severity of the incident will determine whether a "Voluntary" or "Mandatory" evacuation order will be issued.

Voluntary Evacuation

Areas under a Voluntary Evacuation are within the influence zone of the fire, but not imminently threatened. The Sheriff's Office will strongly urge individuals in designated evacuation areas to relocate to safer locations. The location of Evacuation Centers or areas of safe refuge should be identified in the evacuation order. Personal discretion regarding evacuation is allowed under a "voluntary evacuation order," but is not advised. While not immediately in danger, changes in weather and/or fire conditions could rapidly cause a threatening situation to occur.

Important Note: Preplanning for the transportation of individuals and vulnerable populations with limited access to transportation is necessary to ensure that all impacted individuals can be removed from evacuation areas. Nursing homes, schools, and senior living centers all should work with fire and law enforcement leadership to develop evacuation or shelter-in-place protocols. Evacuation locations should be shared with media outlets. In addition, all media (i.e. television, radio, and social media) should be kept up to date on fire's movement and evacuation information.

Mandatory Evacuation

A Mandatory Evacuation is issued when the fire is an *immediate* threat to life and property. The Kendall County Sheriff will order all persons in designated evacuation areas to relocate to safer locations for their own safety. Evacuation locations or points of safe refuge should be identified in the evacuation order. Personal discretion regarding evacuation is not recommended as the decision to stay within an evacuation area places both the individual and first responders at greater risk. Whenever an area is under immediate threat, all roads in the area will be closed to incoming traffic except for emergency responders.

Emergency Preferred Evacuation Routes

Kendall County and the City of Boerne have identified preferred evacuation routes (See Appendix F, [Map 18](#), for Primary Wildfire Evacuation Routes Map). These routes offer individuals options for rapid egress from areas threatened by a wildfire.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Since wildfires are so fluid and complex, the evacuation map provides **preferred evacuation routes**, but potential fire behavior may necessitate changes to those evacuation routes for safety reasons. As suggested, it is recommended that residents and business-owners become familiar with the preferred evacuation routes and potential evacuation locations.

Additional information on evacuation, shelter locations, and fire updates will be issued by the incident commander, in collaboration with the Sheriff's Office.

Potential Evacuation Locations

Pre-identified evacuation locations are considered "safe areas" where evacuees are safe to stay while the wildfire passes. Potential locations are identified in [Appendix C](#) in each respective fire response area's Pre-Incident Report. The initial evacuation order and

subsequent evacuation updates should identify the evacuation location(s) for each incident.

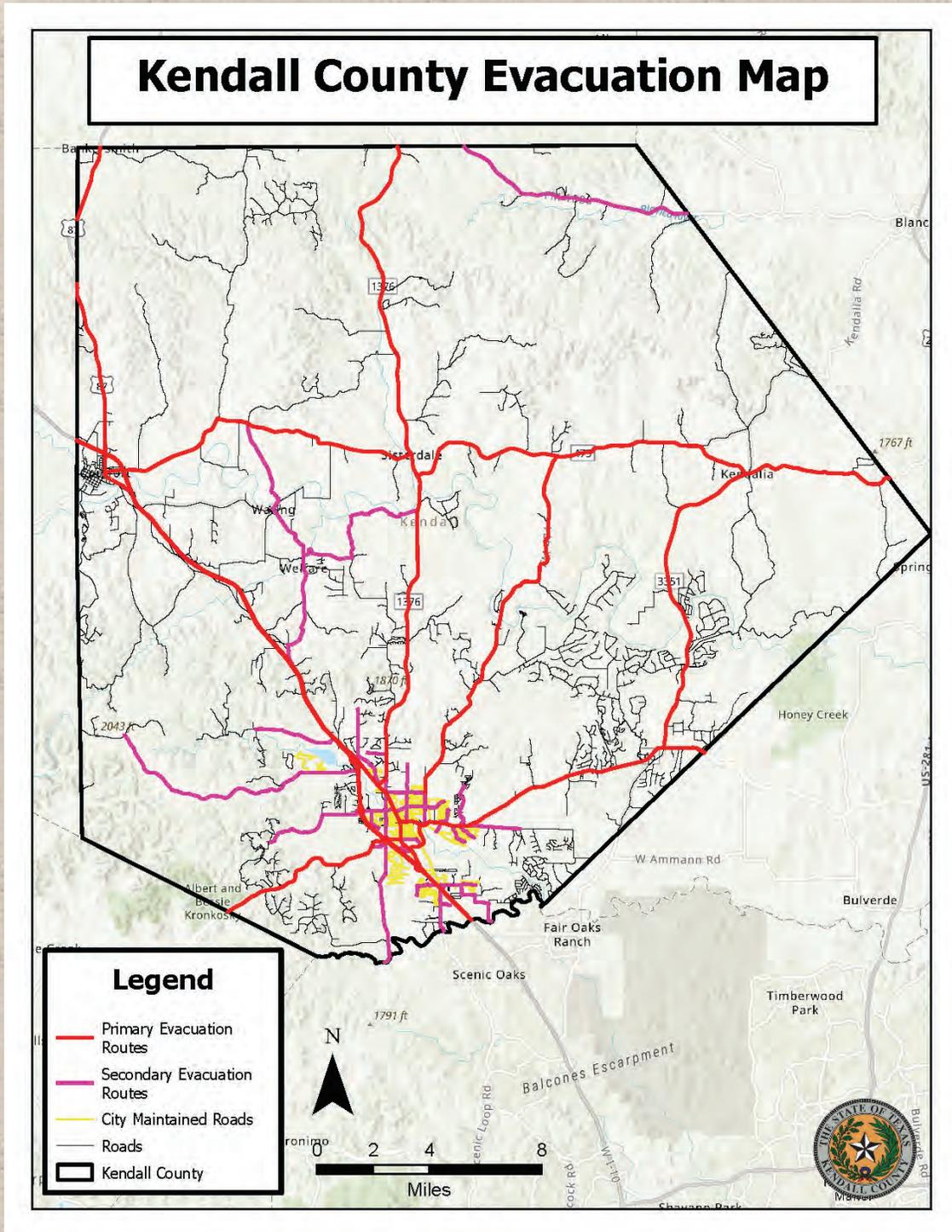
Potential locations for large animal evacuation include the Kendall County Animal Shelter or the Kendall County Fair Grounds, depending on the fire's location and behavior.

Potential Evacuation Issues

Residents and business-owners may not have established preparedness plans. Residents and business-owners may not choose to evacuate but stay and defend their homes/businesses or decide to shelter in place until the fire danger passes. Without fully understanding the effects of their decisions, residents and business-owner's actions can put their life safety at risk as well as that of firefighters and law enforcement personnel.

- Individuals often delay their evacuation with the intent of defending their property, or to shelter in place, or are slow to leave their homes due to packing personal items thereby jeopardizing their life safety by fleeing fires in a panic.
- Vulnerable populations have special needs that are critical to address during disasters such as wildfire. These populations may be less likely to respond to, cope with, recover from wildfire, and are less likely to get involved in wildfire mitigation activities. Age, physical and mental limitations can restrict mobility making it more difficult to evacuate in a disaster. Lack of financial resources may hinder the ability for low-income populations to invest in emergency preparedness or mitigation measures as well as recover from loss. Language issues can result in communication barriers to evacuation or support services. In addition, visitors to the county are likely unfamiliar with the wildfire threat or the extent of their exposure or appropriate evacuation routes making them potentially vulnerable as well.
- Evacuating pets and large animals pose problems since panicked animals behave unpredictably and may refuse to respond to normal handling procedures.

Map 18- Evacuation Map



Evacuation Preparedness

It is important the residents and business-owners have disaster kits and preparedness plans in place. Each respective fire department should have information available to residents and visitors. Additional information can be found at:

<https://texasready.gov/>

www.ready.gov/wildfires

www.wildlandfirersg.org

Vulnerable Populations

Jurisdiction	Critical Facilities
Unincorporated Kendall County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six Volunteer Fire Departments • 1 Government Building • 4 Schools • 2 Chemical Facilities • 1 Natural Gas Facility • 1 Gas / Propane Facility • 1 Petroleum Facility • 1 Fertilizer Storage • 1 Electrical Transport Facility • 1 Water Waste Treatment Plan • 1 Water Plant • 2 Water Reclamation Facilities • 2 Water Treatment Facilities • 3 Water Storage Tanks • 2 Booster Stations • 2 Electrical Substations • 11 Life Stations • 5 Pump Stations • 12 Water Wells • 1 Park • 1 Emergency Helipad

Jurisdiction	Critical Facilities
City of Boerne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Full-time/Volunteer Fire Department • 10 Government Buildings • 10 Schools • 1 Hospital • 6 Assisted Living Facilities • 5 Skilled Nursing Homes • 1 Gas/Propane Facility

Individuals and caregivers with special needs should have a heightened awareness of preparedness planning that addresses evacuation and proper care during a wildfire. Their preparedness plans should address the following concerns:

- Medications, equipment, or special dietary needs.
- Documentation about insurance and medical conditions.
- Coordination between emergency responders and caregivers with special vehicles who need to enter an evacuation area to facilitate evacuation.
- Transportation plans for the public may not be suitable for family members with special needs.
- Caregivers or trusted family members should always stay with vulnerable individuals during an evacuation (many special needs populations can be easily upset and stressed by sudden and frightening changes).
- Short and potential long term safe areas should be preplanned.

Additional information on vulnerable populations and emergencies is available at: www.wildlandfirersg.org. Public Service Announcements pertaining to wildfire smoke and health are included in [Appendix G](#).

In addition to [Emergency Facilities](#) and [Schools](#), assisted living and skilled nursing facilities should also be considered with evacuating special populations. [Appendix H](#) is a list of facilities located in Kendall County.

Pets

Preparedness planning for pets includes:

- Plan to take animals and not let them loose.
- Make sure dogs and cats wear properly fitted collars with identification, vaccination, microchip and license tags.
- A pet evacuation plan should include routes, transportation needs and host sites. Share this plan with trusted neighbors.
- Exchange veterinary information with neighbors and file a permission slip with the veterinarian authorizing emergency care for animals.

- Make sure all vehicles and pet carriers needed for evacuation are serviceable and ready to be used.
- Assemble a *pet to-go bag* with a supply of food, non-spill food and water bowls, cat litter and box and a restraint (chain, leash or harness). Additional items to include are newspaper and paper towels, plastic bags, permanent marker, bleach/disinfectant solution and water buckets.
- Evacuation shelters rarely accept pets; plan to make sure pets will have a safe place to take refuge before a disaster strikes. If hotels have a no-pet policy, ask if this can be waived in the event of an emergency. Information for local pet friendly hotels or shelters is available at www.petswelcome.com. For the potential for long-term stays, compile a list of boarding facilities.

Additional information is available through the Red Cross at www.redcross.org/www-files/Documents/pdf/Preparedness/checklists/PetSafety.pdf.

Large Animals/Horse Evacuation

Emergency preparedness is important for all animals, but preparedness for large animals and horses is especially important because of their size and special transportation needs. Horses should be evacuated as soon as an evacuation warning is issued. If owners are unprepared or wait until the last minute, they may have to leave your animals behind.

The following provides information for pre-planning evacuation with large animals and horses:

1. Plan now for emergency sheltering for horses. Many designated sheltering sites may become overcrowded. Make plans now to house horses with friends, at a commercial stable or other suitable location out of the danger area. Discuss plans with everyone in your family and keep the address of emergency shelters and driving directions in an emergency kit.

Special Considerations for Livestock:

- Livestock are sensitive and responsive to wildfire anywhere within their sensory range.
- Normal reactions vary from nervousness to panic to aggressive and resistive escape attempts.
- Livestock often are injured or killed by fleeing from a wildfire into fences, barriers and other fire risks.
- Once the flight syndrome kicks in, it is retained long after the smoke, heat and noise stimuli are removed.
- Some animal species such as alpacas, llamas and especially horses become virtually unmanageable in the face of oncoming wildfire.
- In situations like this, experienced handlers (as many as possible), proper equipment and a firm and prompt evacuation approach is needed.
- If time is limited because of fire ground speed, open possible escape routes and recapture animals later.
- In the case of a fast-moving fire, some landowners spray paint their phone numbers on the sides of livestock before setting them free. Others attach identification tags to animals.
- If you choose to leave a halter on your animal, consider attaching identification, such as a luggage tag.
- Firefighters may cut fences and open gates if time and safety concerns allow.

2. Become involved with (or start) a neighborhood network. Neighbors can work together to help the horse owners on their street who do not have a horse trailer.
3. Make a list of emergency contacts. Keep copies in vehicles or trailer as well as in your house.
4. Take photographs and prepare a written description of each horse. Put one set in a safe place and another set in your emergency kit.
5. Have a halter and rope for each horse. Make sure halters are marked with contact information or write the information on a piece of duct tape and stick it on the halter. If a horse has medical issues or special needs, record this information on a luggage tag and attach it to the halter.
6. Microchip horses. This is an easy, inexpensive way to help identify animals.
7. Have a 3-day supply of feed and water (per horse). This is particularly important if plans are to shelter in place but bring feed (and buckets) if evacuated. Make sure to include any medications a horse may need. Label all equipment.
8. Train your horses how to trailer. Spend time loading and unloading horses so they are safe and willing to load.
9. Keep trucks, trailers and vans well-maintained and ready to move. Keep gas tanks full, particularly during Red Flag Warning days. Continue working with horses until confident they will load.
10. Make a Disaster Preparedness Kit. Store non-perishable supplies in a portable container such as a clean trash can, bucket or canvas duffle bag.

Repopulation

The Sheriff, Police Chief (when city residents and resources are affected), and the Incident Commander will determine when it is safe for residents, business-owners, pets and large animals to move back into the area. Repopulating or re-entry to an evacuated area requires as much forethought and planning as an evacuation order. The safety of residents and emergency responders is of the utmost concern and must drive the decision of when to repopulate. Repopulation planning should begin in the EOC as soon as feasible after the evacuation to ensure that all relevant agencies and departments are engaged in the repopulation decision.

Evacuation Recommendation

It is recommended that the county look into opportunities and mechanisms for utilizing social media that supports and enhances the county's ability to quickly share emergency communication.



Texas Parks and Wildlife Department personnel perform a prescribed (planned) burning operation to 1) lessen the hazardous fuels (vegetation) on the ground, reducing the risk of a future wildfire, and 2) enhance wildlife habitat.

Structure Protection Planning

Purpose

This structural protection plan is designed to provide structural resources with common expectations, procedures, and terminology to execute efficient structural protection during wildland fire/urban interface incidents.

Procedure

The components of effective structural protection are based on the integrated actions surrounding three critical actions: Structural Triage, Structural Preparation and Defensible Tactical Action. The successful implementation of these actions is based on the following critical factors: TIME, RESOURCES and FIRE CONDITION. These factors must be strongly considered in the decision making of when and how to execute the critical structure protection actions.

Structural Triage

The Structural Protection Checklist should be utilized when triaging structures with the goal of placing each structure in one of the following categories. These categories will be used to determine the structural prep and defensible actions given consideration of available time, resources, and fire condition.

Stand Alone (Low Risk)

- Safety zone is present.
- Requires little or no attention.
- Will require patrol or homeowner presence after fire passage.

Prep and Go (High Risk)

- No safety zone is present.
- If time allows, rapid mitigation, apply foam or gel.
- Set trigger point for a safe retreat.
- Go to the nearest safety zone, return to the area after fire passes.

Prep and Hold (Moderate Risk)

- Safety zone is present at or near the structure for use by apparatus and firefighters.
- Structure has a higher probability of ignition without firefighter intervention.

Check and Go (Extreme Risk)

- No safety zone is present.
- Inadequate time for mitigations.
- If time allows, ensure lives are not threatened.
- Set trigger point for safe retreat.
- Go to the nearest safety zone, return to the area after fire passes.

Structure Preparation

Structure preparation is executed based on the Structure Protection Checklist and is a factor of TIME, RESOURCES and FIRE CONDITION. If a fire front is imminent or highly likely, the goal is to defend what can be saved and accomplish as much of the Structure Prep Priorities as feasible. This section is intended to provide structure protection resources with a clear guideline of what structure prep objectives are expected based on the mode of operation. This is a critical component of the structure prep plan, if there are other actions not addressed in this plan it is recommended that those actions are discussed with the operations section chief or other appropriate supervisors.

Prioritize Structure Prep Actions based on the greatest probability of success. Complete prep actions on the structures using the following order.

Low Risk	Stand Alone	Ensure prepped for standalone defense.
Moderate Risk	Prep and Hold	Time sensitive; these structures provide the biggest gains.
High Risk	Prep and Go	Time sensitive.
Extreme Risk	Check and Go	Take no additional action.

Structure Prep Priorities

There are two general levels of structure prep—**surface prep and full prep**; and three critical factors will determine which level and priority should be accomplished. They include **time, resources, and fire condition**. This determination may occur in conjunction with the Division/Group Supervisor.

The primary objective, depending upon these critical factors, is always **SAFETY FIRST**; then, attempt to accomplish as much as feasibly possible starting with surface prep priorities down through the full prep priorities. **The goal with any of the following prep work is to minimize or eliminate the direct flame contact to the edge of a combustible building material.**

Surface Prep

Should always be completed first. Allows crews to conduct initial prep work without physically altering structures or property providing crews opportunity to conduct work if the fire front is not imminent, and it is unclear if fire front will affect the area.

Priority #1 ROOF (critical ignition component)

Clean out gutters and ember traps at the vertical intersections and horizontal surfaces, remove receptive fuel beds, leaves, needles, debris and any other flammable materials on or attached to the roof.

Priority #2 INTERIOR

Close windows. Turn lights off, close interior doors and unlock and shut exterior doors.

Priority #3 EXTERIOR

Relocate easy to move flammable/combustible items surrounding structure (lawn furniture, toys, propane cylinders, gas cans etc.) to an area of cover or outside preparation perimeter (garage, shed, barn etc.).

Clear decks, walkways and other areas of light receptive fuels (leaves, needles etc.). Consider base of exterior walls, decks or other areas of adjoining combustible surfaces of the structure.

Full Prep

Complete Surface Prep priorities first. Then, determine which of the following Full Prep tasks need to be/can be completed.

Priority #4 EXTERIOR

Remove receptive fuels adjacent to the structure 5-10 feet (fine dead fuels, leaves, grass, bark dust, firewood, etc.).

Cover attic and basement vents (metal window screen is preferable).

Shut off gas, Liquid Propane/Natural Gas (LP/NG).

Remove attached fences 10 feet from structure for access and removal of combustibles.

Priority #5 SECONDARY PRIORITIES

Remove vegetation within 30 feet of structure scatter flat.

Limb trees 5 to 7 feet from ground.

Remove debris and ember traps around structure.

Remove lawn furniture and toys and place in home, if possible.

Remove and scatter wood pile or cover to avoid ignition by ember shower.

Move cars, if possible.

Construct handline around structure, outbuildings, or immovable fuel sources/hazards.

Consider burn out operations.

Consider use of sprinkler kits (only if adequate structural prep is done).

Consider use of structure wrap.

Consider extreme prep tactics (additional limbing or falling of trees).

Consider egress preparation. Limbing/brushing 5 to 10 feet on either side of road/driveway.

Consider the need for Safety Zone preparation.

Plug downspouts and fill gutters with water.

Imminent Fire

Consider when fire front is imminent and if structure is categorized as defensible.

Determine defensible action.

Stretch hose lines.

Ladder roof, hose to roof.

Initiate Structural Prep Checklist if not already complete- Complete as much as possible before initiating defensible stand.

Consider burn out operations.

Defensible Space

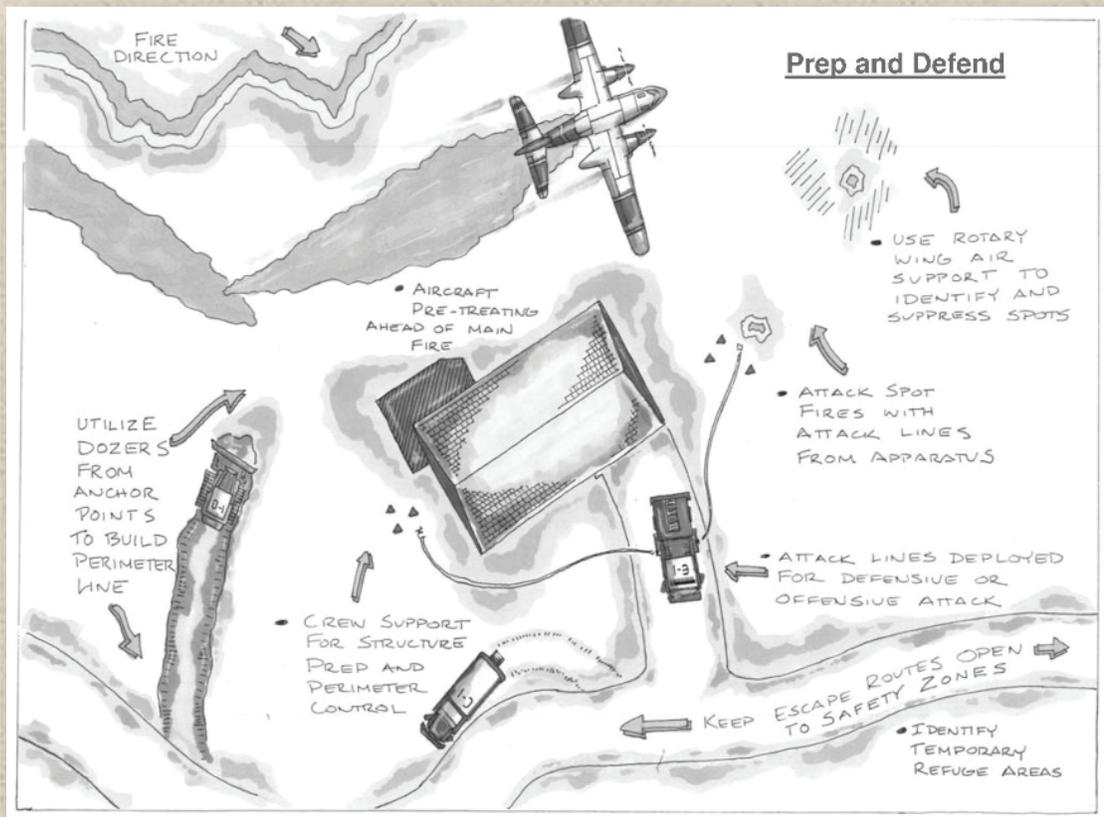
The following tactical actions allow firefighters combating a fire in the wildland urban interface to utilize common terminology and actions to defend structures safely and effectively.

Primary Tactical Action

Stand Alone

Triage Category: Low Risk

- **Purpose:** Adequate safety zones and escape routes allow for safe, effective preparation and a defensible stand.
- **Indicators:** Structure requires little or no preparation or protection.
- **Actions:** Ensure adequate structural preparation measures are in place. If needed, make defensible stand as fire front approaches.
- **Considerations:** Situational awareness. Tactical patrol before and after fire front. Increased possibility of occupants holding in place.

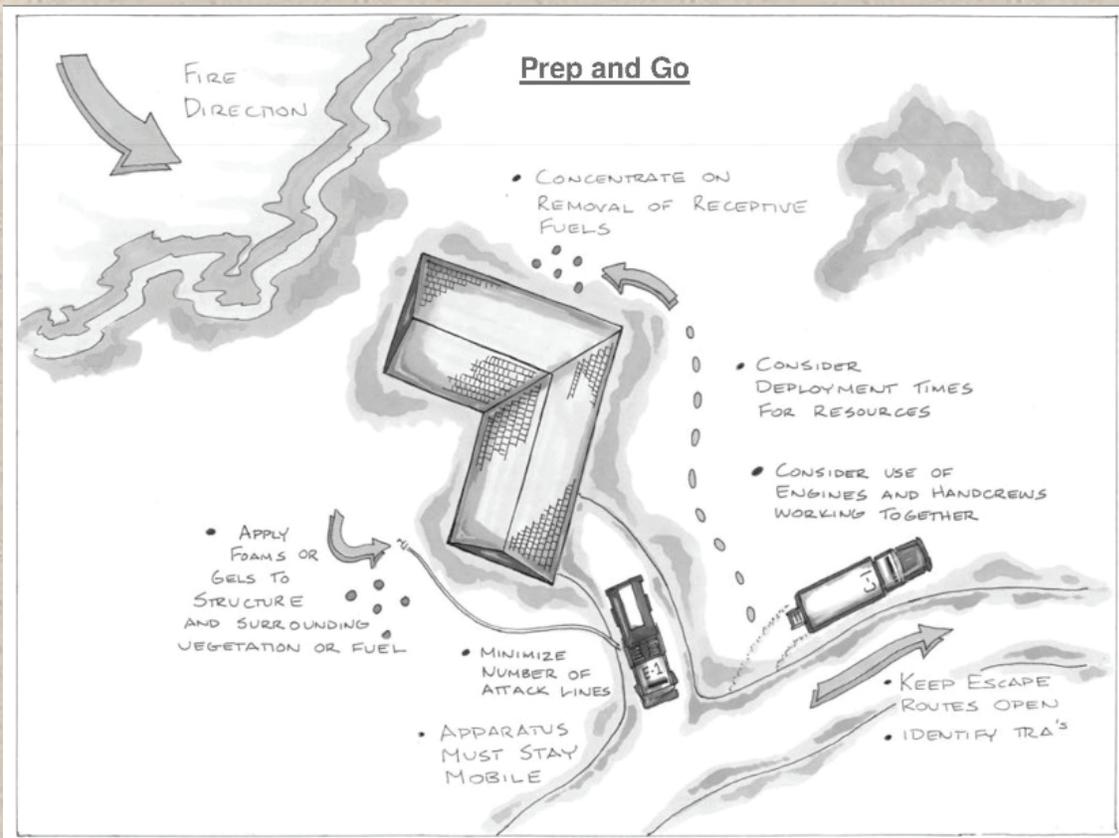


Prep and Defend³

Triage Category: Moderate Risk

- **Purpose:** A tactic used when it is possible for fire resources to stay and defend structures as the fire front arrives.
- **Indicators:** Safety zones and escape routes are present and adequate time allows for safe preparation of structure for defense prior to fire front impact.
- **Actions:** Aggressive structure prep following Structure Prep Checklist. Adequate time, resources and conditions to make a defensible stand as fire front approaches.
- **Considerations:** Situational awareness, escape routes and safety zones must be identified and maintained. Utilization of Primary, Alternate, Contingency and Emergency (PACE) planning in case of adverse fire behavior changes. Fire behavior must allow for firefighters to safely remain in place and engage the fire.

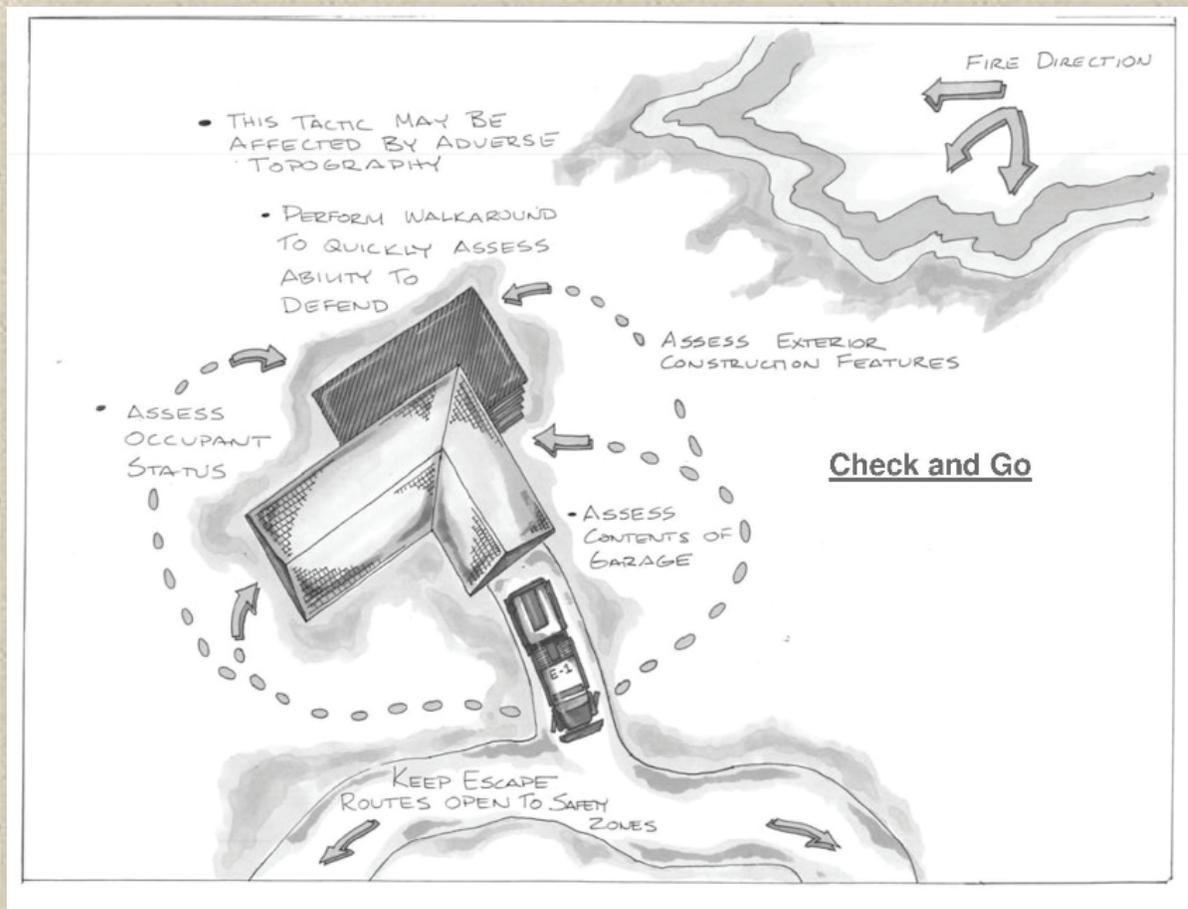
³ Illustrations in the Structure Protection Section were designed by CAL FIRE and borrowed from the Oregon State Fire Marshal, state of Oregon.



Prep and Go

Triage Category: High Risk

- **Purpose:** No safety zone is present.
- **Indicators:** Time allows for rapid mitigation measures.
- **Actions:** Rapid triage, prep and retreat to safety zone.
- **Considerations:** Set trigger point for safe retreat and return tactical action.



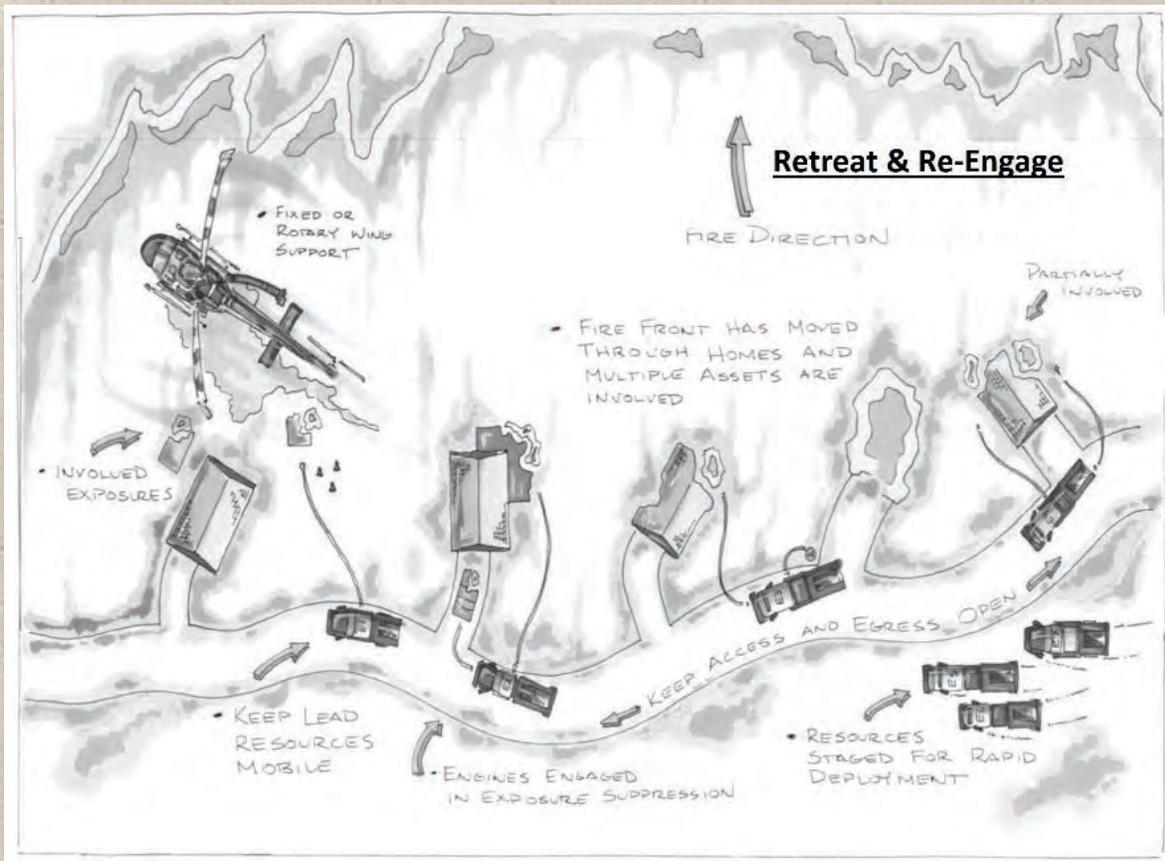
Check and Go

Triage Category: Extreme Risk

- **Purpose:** Inadequate defensible space prohibits safe defense actions.
- **Indicators:** Extreme fire behavior, compressed time constraints.
- **Actions:** Rapid evaluation to check for occupants who may require removal or rescue, then withdraw to a Safety Zone.
- **Considerations:** Retreat and return tactical action when able.

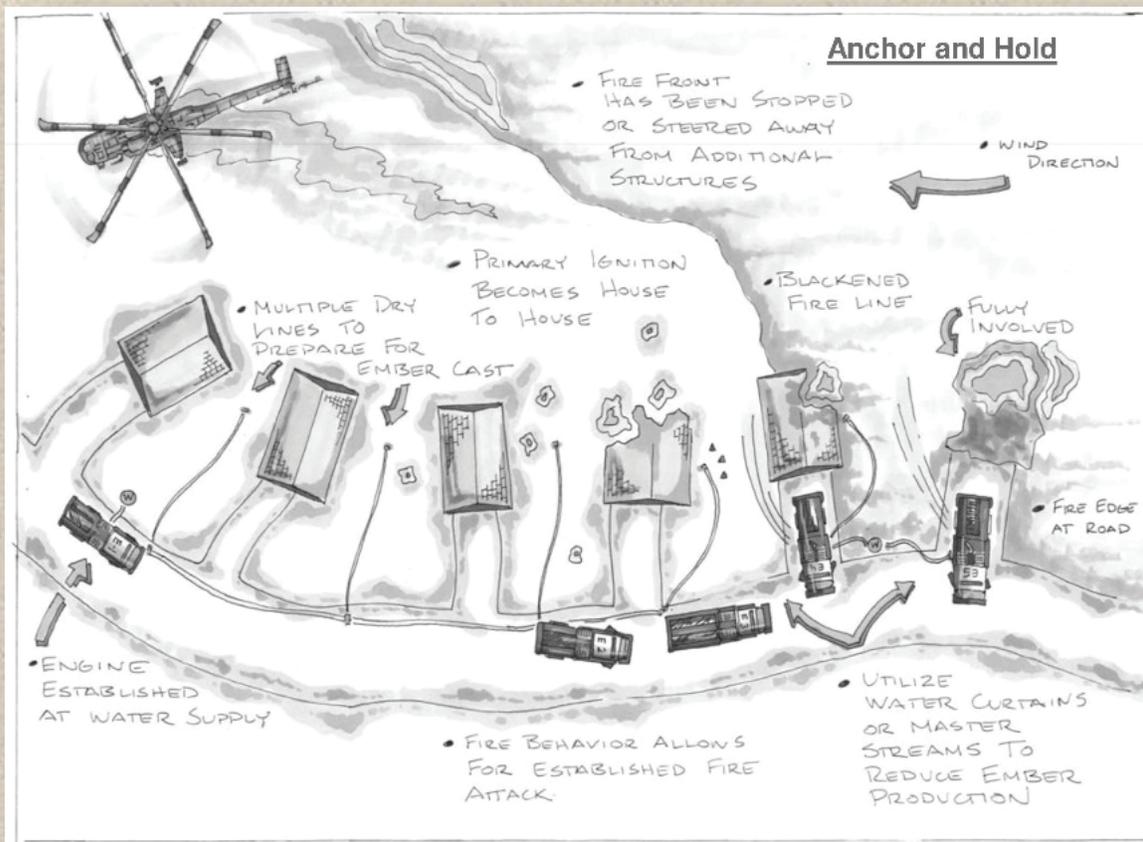
Secondary Tactical Action

Secondary tactical action should be utilized to supplement and support the primary tactical action.



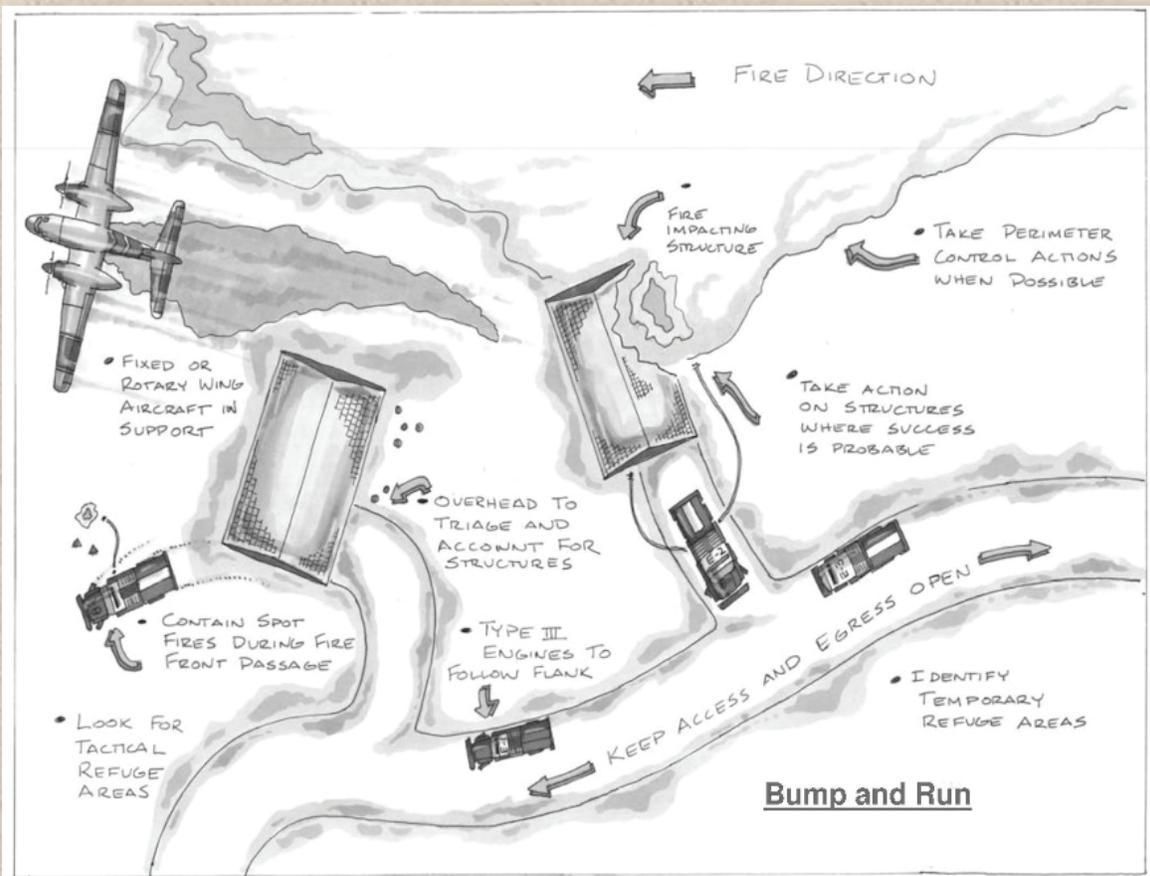
Retreat and Engage

- **Purpose:** Follow up tactic used when Check and Go, Prep and Go, or Bump and Run tactics are initially used.
- **Indicators:** There is insufficient time to safely set up ahead of the fire or the intensity of the fire would likely cause injury to personnel located in front of the fire.
- **Actions:** After retreating to Safety Zone, return behind the fire front to search for victims, minimize property loss, effect perimeter control, extinguish hot spots around structures, control hot spots, and reduce ember production.
- **Considerations:** Adequate escape route and safety zone.



Anchor and Hold

- **Purpose:** Defend exposures, stop structure to structure ignitions, reduce ember production and extinguish structure fires.
- **Indicators:** Primary mechanism of fire spread is STRUCTURE to STRUCTURE in common neighborhoods or commercial areas.
- **Actions:** Tactical utilization of control lines and large water streams from fixed water supplies.
- **Considerations:** Only utilized when water supplies are abundant.
- **Utilization of gels and class "A" foams** to assist in mop-up and prevent secondary ignitions.



Bump and Run

- **Purpose:** Often used when inadequate resources are available to conduct perimeter control or other structure defense tactics.
- **Indicators:** Defensive tactic when fire front impact is imminent. Offensive tactic when resources are attempting to steer the fire to an established end point where other resources have prepared control lines. Structure prep is minimal due to compressed time constraints.
- **Actions:** Resources move ahead of the fire front to extinguish spot fires, hot spots and defend structures. Resources remain mobile, able to maneuver quickly, leapfrogging from one structure to another.
- **Considerations:** Situational awareness and utilization of PACE Planning. May involve direct attack with fireline and firing operations. Firefighters must move if structures become involved and quick knockdown cannot be achieved. Utilization of additional resources behind "bump and run" for perimeter control and tactical patrol.

Tactical Patrol

- **Purpose:** Tactical Patrol is used before or after fire front and relies on mobility of assigned resources to continually monitor assigned areas.
- **Indicators:** Before or after the fire front when the fire may pose a risk to structures from fire brands or smoldering combustibles in void spaces, roofs, in rain gutters and stored material near buildings. Also, in areas away from the fire where significant ember showers are predicted, and there is an accumulation of receptive fuels.
- **Actions:** Patrol area where the fire has passed, but there is still a risk to structures from fire brands.
- **Considerations:** Patrol areas downwind of potential ember showers. This tactic should also be considered to extinguish hot spots (mopup) or secondary structure ignitions, and address safely.

Mopup

- **Purpose:** Mopup is performed by removing one or more legs of the fire triangle.
- **Actions:** Initial objective or task during mopup is to secure the edge of the fire perimeter, then gradually work deeper into the fire until the required mopup depth is attained on the entire section of control line for which a module is responsible. The final objective is to put the entire fire out and extinguish all heat sources to an established depth around the perimeter of large incidents. Most small incidents will require mopup and removal of all heat over the fire's entire area.
- **Considerations:** Mopup is one of the most important phases of fire suppression because any remaining burning debris may rekindle and threaten the integrity of the control line.



TPWD firefighters conduct prescribed burning operation in the Guadalupe State Park for resource protection.

Mitigation Strategies

Working with the county fire chiefs, members of the CWPP Core Team, and interested governmental and non-governmental organizations, and considering 1) the results of the Community Risk Assessments performed across the county and 2) other identified values at risk, a mitigation strategy was developed. This mitigation strategy provides both Kendall County and the City of Boerne leadership, two separate governing bodies, with the list of identified risks and recommended action steps to address those risks that are common to both.

This strategy is not intended to be an all-inclusive list of projects to be completed. It is a guide or tool for use by both the Kendall County Commissioners Court and the City of Boerne leadership as they consider the identified risks and the recommended mitigation strategies to address that risk. The strategy will assist them in making well-informed decisions annually to prioritize recommended mitigation work based on the identified risks and current conditions on the ground (e.g., extended drought, etc.), while considering available mitigation funds, and the tenets of the National Cohesive Wildfire Management Strategy to:

- Restore and maintain resilient landscapes across the county;
- Develop fire-adapted communities that learn to live with fire, which are prepared for and survive a wildfire without the loss of life and property; and
- To improve county fire response, capacity, training, and equipment capabilities.

Based on the tenets of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy, the Mitigation Strategy is divided into seven sections:

- Section 1: Public Education and Outreach
- Section 2: Defensible Space
- Section 3: Codes and Enforcement
- Section 4: Design with Fire in Mind - Hardening Homes
- Section 5: Hazardous Fuels Reduction
- Section 6: Incorporating Prescribed (Planned) Fire
- Section 7: Building Firefighting Capacity

Section 1: Public Education and Outreach



Public education and outreach are designed to increase community awareness of the risks of wildfire. Compelling communication and outreach are essential to the success of a program. To be effective, materials must be factual, easy to understand, interesting, and eye catching. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), the TAMFS, and the U.S. Forest Service have a wide array of public education materials on:

- Firewise communities,
- Ready, Set, Go! Program,
- Firescaping or using fire-resilient plants and shrubs to landscape around homes,
- Home Hardening,
- Smokey Bear campaign and
- Vegetation management.

Opportunities for public education include:

- Wildfire Awareness Week (second week of April)
- National Night Out (October)
- Citizen’s Fire Academy
- Ready, Set, Go!
- School programs
- Fire Department Open Houses or fundraising activities
- Partnerships with local media outlets
- Homeowners’ Association Annual Meetings
- Home and Garden Shows

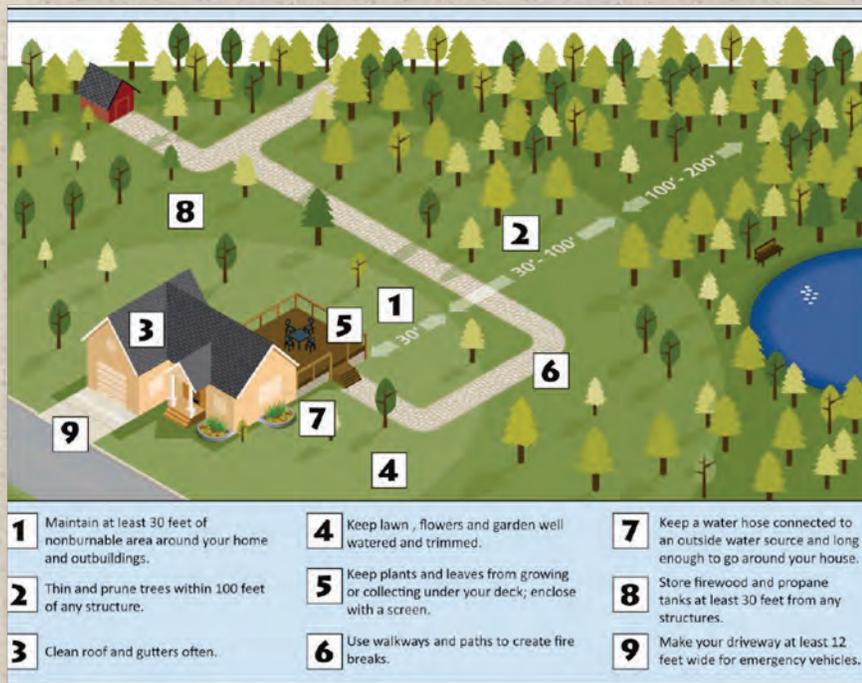
Section 1, Community Outreach and Education Mitigation Goals

Goals	Action Step(s)
<p>Facilitate community workshops and exercises to test the effectiveness of community wildfire planning.</p> <p>The ability to test a plan to ensure its success exponentially increases the likelihood the plan will save lives and reduce risk to properties.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify a funding source. 2) Identify qualified individuals to prepare the stations and perform the work. 3) Purchase a simulation (SIM) table, other relevant equipment, and tools, and identify training classes to educate first responders and the public to be prepared for a wildfire. 4) Test the effectiveness of community wildfire emergency planning.
<p>Plan and address public health and safety effects of smoke and mitigation from wildfire and projects that use prescribed fire. A good smoke management plan will reduce health risks to the residents of Kendall County.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify a funding source. 2) Identify a qualified individual to perform the work. 3) Prepare a communication toolbox of resources for county fire departments to use to educate residents about public health and safety effects of smoke resulting from wildfire or the use of prescribed fire.
<p>Develop an organized education / outreach program for Kendall County residents, so they understand the importance of redeeming their responsibilities to prepare for a wildfire incident so that the community can sustain the effects of a wildfire without loss of life and property (such as Firewise USA.) Prepared, fire-adapted communities save lives and limit property damage resulting from wildfires.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify a funding source. 2) Identify qualified individual/contractor to perform the work. 3) Adopt an existing or develop a targeted fire mitigation/education program for Kendall County to help residents understand their roles and responsibilities to prepare before a wildfire happens.
<p>Identify opportunities to speak about the importance of building with sustainable materials to increase the likelihood of structure survivability during a wildfire. Arrange for a booth to speak with builders and homeowners about the importance of hardening and making their properties Firewise to increase the likelihood of survivability, both from a</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify a funding source. 2) Identify/locate a qualified individual/source to perform the work. 3) Use the community outreach toolbox of educational materials on Hardening Homes, Firescaping,

Goals	Action Step(s)
property and human perspective, should a wildfire occur.	Firewise Communities, etc. 4) Identify opportunities to share information throughout the county and surrounding areas. (Fire Department Fundraising activities; Annual Homeowners' Association meetings; Home and Garden shows, rodeos and county fairs, etc.).

Community workshops included a station describing the Firewise program, providing Kendall County residents with the tools needed to begin redeeming their responsibilities to prepare their homes and properties to withstand the effects of a wildfire should one occur without the loss of life and property.

Section 2: Defensible Space



Creating defensible space will help slow or stop the spread of wildfire and protect a home from catching fire – either from direct flame contact or radiant heat. It is the single, best action that a homeowner can take before the fire happens to save lives and property. We expect firefighters will respond when the fire occurs; however, homeowners have an even more important task to prepare their properties to withstand the fire by creating a defensible space around their homes. By doing so, they also increase the safety of the firefighters that we **expect** will respond.

Section 2: Defensible Space Mitigation Goals

Goals	Action Steps
<p>Facilitate community workshops and exercises to test the effectiveness of community wildfire planning.</p> <p>The ability to test a plan to ensure its success exponentially increases the likelihood the plan will save lives and reduce risk to properties.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify a funding source. 2) Identify the appropriate person to prepare for, schedule and facilitate workshops. 3) Purchase a simulation table (in 2023 cost is approximately \$75K) and other tools to educate first responders and the public and test the effectiveness of community wildfire emergency planning.
<p>Develop an organized education / outreach program for Kendall County residents so they understand the importance of redeeming their responsibilities to prepare for a wildfire incident so that the community can sustain the effects of a wildfire without loss of life and property (such as Firewise USA.) Prepared, fire-adapted communities save lives and limit property damage resulting from wildfires.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify a funding source. 2) Identify the appropriate individual/ contractor to prepare for and facilitate organized education/ outreach program. 3) Adopt an existing or develop a targeted fire mitigation/education program for Kendall County to help residents understand their roles and responsibilities to prepare before a wildfire happens.
<p>Train personnel to conduct property inspections and/or assessments. Trained county personnel will allow for the quick assessment of properties/communities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify a funding source. 2) Identify interested individuals in becoming certified to conduct property inspections/assessments to assist communities within the county to become Firewise certified.
<p>Continue to foster partnerships with government and non-governmental organizations to develop incentivized programs to encourage residents and communities to become Firewise Communities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify a funding source and/or volunteer organizations to assist in funding and performing required work. 2) Create a volunteer coordinator/ grant position within the county to seek grant opportunities to fund projects, develop required relationships, and manage a cadre of volunteers or volunteer organization to assist residents in reducing their risk from wildfire. 3) With the assistance of the Kendall County General Counsel, explore the

Goals	Action Steps
	<p>potential of a “quid-pro-quo” type of program (e.g., residents pay for and perform work equates to a reduction in property tax assessment) between the county and residents who perform work to mitigate the wildfire risk in the county.</p> <p>4) Foster mitigation partnerships with the insurance industry and other partners (e.g., Team Rubicon) to develop an incentive program for communities to become Firewise USA certified.</p>

Section 3: Code Enforcement

Unincorporated Areas of Kendall County

In addition to the development regulations adopted by Kendall County, to further protect the life and safety of Kendall County residents and visitors, in 2015 Kendall County Commissioners Court adopted the International Fire Code (IFC) and incorporated its tenets into the Kendall County Fire Code. In 2021, Kendall County subsequently adopted the amended IFC. Further adoption or implementation of codes or ordinances beyond a fire code and the Texas Local Government Code Sec. 232.0034(c), is prohibited by Texas Statute.

The International Wildland Urban Interface Code (IWUIC) is designed to create safer living conditions in the wildland urban interface. This code may give a jurisdiction the opportunity to enforce vegetation management, ignition-resistant construction, sprinkler systems, storage of combustible materials and land use limitations. Currently, 94 percent of the development in Kendall County is in the WUI. Therefore, adopting and enforcing certain parts of the IWUIC could be beneficial to Kendall County, particularly the sections of code that reference combustible attachments and vegetation management. High-risk neighborhoods would especially benefit from this during wildfire response. The goal of these codes is to develop neighborhoods that are more resilient to wildfires and provide firefighters and first responders a safer environment to work.

The current Kendall County Fire Code addresses some, but not all, of these issues. For example, addition of the following, from both the IFC and IWUIC could help mitigate potential fire hazards:

Waste material: Accumulations of wastepaper, wood, hay, straw, weeds, litter or combustible or flammable waste or rubbish of any type shall not be permitted to remain on a roof or in any courtyard, vacant lot, alley, parking lot, open space, or beneath a grandstand, bleacher, pier, wharf, manufactured home, recreational vehicle or other similar structure. (IWUIC, Section 304.1.1)

Vegetation: Weeds, grass, vines or other growth that is capable of being ignited and endangering property shall be cut down and removed by the owner or occupant of the premises. Vegetation

clearance requirements in wildland urban interface areas shall be in accordance with the International Wildland Urban Interface Code. (IWUIC, Section 304.1.2).

Ingress/Egress: Developments of one- or two-family dwellings where the number of dwelling units exceeds 30 shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads. (IFC, Section D107.1) Further, where two fire apparatus access roads are required, they shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-half the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the property or area to be served, measured in a straight line between accesses. (IFC, Section D107.2)

In the Mitigation Strategies Section of this plan, to further protect life and safety of the residents of and visitors to Kendall County, it is recommended that the Kendall County Commissioners Court revisit the current county fire code and add the specific language contained in the IFC, Sections D107.1 and D107.2 and IWUIC, Sections 304.1.1 and 304.1.2. By specifically adding these sections to the county fire code, the Court will ensure a clear understanding by all that waste materials and vegetation shall be managed and in subdivisions with 30 or more planned dwellings, the county fire departments shall be provided multiple ways to safely access a subdivision enhancing the safety and well-being of firefighters, first responders, and the public.

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Vegetation: Weeds, grass, vines or other growth that is capable of being ignited and endangering property shall be cut down and removed by the owner or occupant of the premises. Vegetation clearance requirements in wildland urban interface areas shall be in accordance with the International Wildland Urban Interface Code. (IWUIC, Section 304.1.2).

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distance apart equal to not less than one-half the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the property or area to be served, measured in a straight line between accesses. (IFC, Section D107.2)

In the Mitigation Strategies Section of this plan, to further protect life and safety of the residents of and visitors to Kendall County, it is recommended that the Kendall County Commissioners Court revisit the current county fire code and add the specific language contained in the IFC, Sections D107.1 and D107.2 and IWUIC, Sections 304.1.1 and 304.1.2. By specifically adding these sections to the county fire code, the Court will ensure a clear understanding by all that waste materials and vegetation shall be managed and in subdivisions with 30 or more planned dwellings, the county fire departments shall be provided multiple ways to safely access a subdivision enhancing the safety and well-being of firefighters, first responders, and the public.

City of Boerne Codes and Enforcement

The Boerne City Council deemed it necessary to adopt building regulations to promote the public health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of Boerne. Building regulations are designed to minimize public and private losses due to inferior construction within the corporate limits of the City of Boerne. The City of Boerne is committed to ensuring public fire safety to the benefit of its citizens.

The International Code Council's model Fire and Building codes form the foundational principles of building construction standards and fire safety in the community. Adopted by ordinance (Ordinance No. 2022-24), the following codes are enforced within the jurisdiction of the City of Boerne: International Building Code 2021, International Mechanical Code 2021, International Fuel Gas Code 2021, International Plumbing Code 2021, International Existing Building Code 2021, National Electric Code 2020, Life Safety Code 2021, and the International Fire Code 2021 edition.

Section 3: Codes and Enforcement Mitigation Goals

Goals	Action Step(s)
<p>Adoption, implementation, enforcement of the International WUI Code, or similar codes afforded counties by Texas statutes.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify opportunities, afforded by Texas laws and regulations, to adopt/implement additional fire codes to assist in the creation of fire-adapted communities. 2) In addition to the 2021 IFC, adopt the sections of the IWUIC that will reduce risks to the life and safety of Kendall County residents. 3) Amend the current Kendall County Fire Code to include language from the IFC and IWUIC, specifically reference the 2021 IWUIC, Sections 304.1.1 (Waste Material) and 304.1.2 (Vegetation), and the IFC, Sections D107.1 (One- or Two-Family Residential Developments), and D107.2 (Remoteness).
<p>Work with state elected officials and the Texas State Legislature to increase a county's authority to implement Codes and Regulations that reduce the risk of wildfire to its residents and visitors.</p>	<p>Lobby state legislature to afford the county more latitude to implement codes and regulations based on life/safety.</p>
<p>Add language from the adopted International WUI Code Sections 304.1.1 and 304.1.2, and International Fire Code, D107.1 and D107.2 to the current Kendall County Fire Code to clarify and further enhance the safety of firefighters, other first responders, county residents and visitors.</p> <p>At a minimum, add language from the International Fire Code D107.1 and D107.2 to clarify requirements in the Kendall County Fire Code.</p>	<p>Add the following language to the current Kendall County Fire Code from the International WUI Code and International Fire Code:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Section 304.1.1, Waste material: Accumulations of wastepaper, wood, hay, straw, weeds, litter or combustible or flammable waste or rubbish of any type shall not be permitted to remain on a roof or in any courtyard, vacant lot, alley, parking lot, open space, or beneath a grandstand, bleacher, pier, wharf, manufactured home, recreational vehicle or other similar structure. 2) Section 304.1.2, Vegetation: Weeds, grass, vines or other growth that is

Goals	Action Step(s)
	<p>capable of being ignited and endangering property shall be cut down and removed by the owner or occupant of the premises. Vegetation clearance requirements in wildland urban interface areas shall be in accordance with the International Wildland Urban Interface Code.</p> <p>3) Section D107.1, One or Two-Family Residential Developments, "Developments of one- or two-family dwellings where the number of dwelling units exceeds 30 shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads."</p> <p>4) Section D107.2, Remoteness, "Where two fire apparatus access roads are required, they shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-half the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the property or area to be served, measured in a straight line between accesses."</p>

Section 4: Design with Fire in Mind / Hardening Homes

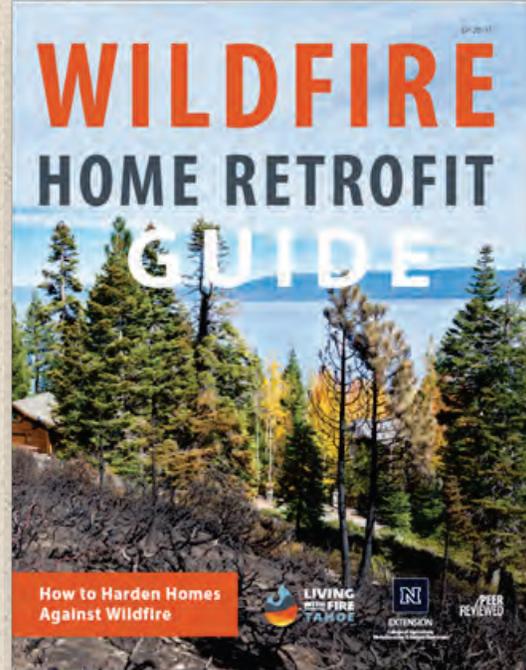
When a wildfire occurs, we expect that firefighters will respond. Communities located in wildfire-prone areas need to redeem their responsibilities to be prepared and take extra measures to live safely. There are many ways to prepare communities and properties for wildfire, including creating and maintaining adequate defensible space (implementing the Firewise principles) and hardening homes through altering or replacing the construction components. This information was provided to residents that attended the community workshops held during the process of preparing the county's CWPP.

Additionally, several fire-prone western states have collaborated to produce a peer-reviewed publication entitled, ***"Wildfire Home Retrofit Guide"*** that details the best practices for building structures that are resistant to wildfire.

Recommended solutions detailed in this guide include:

- Install a fine mesh screen in roof vents to prevent intrusion of embers into attics.
- Screen rain gutters to prevent accumulation of vegetation debris.
- Add fire resistant soffits.
- Install non-combustible siding.
- Use Class-A fire rated decking material and use ¼" deck spacing.
- Use Class-A roofing material and ensure the roof is in good condition.

The "Wildfire Home Retrofit Guide" can be found at: <https://bit.ly/WildfireHomeRetrofit>.



Section 4: Design with Fire in Mind Mitigation Goals

Goals	Action Steps
<p>Increase public’s awareness to the value of “hardening” new structures during the construction process and existing structures.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify funding source and qualified individual or organization to carry out the steps that follow. 2) Create a public awareness campaign and work with local media to help disseminate the messaging. 3) Create a communication toolbox of information to share during public workshops and other events. 4) Use the retractable sign that addresses these concerns at all county fire department fundraising and education events. 5) Work with homeowners associations to enhance building restrictions within new subdivisions. 6) Work with developers and builders to enhance their awareness. 7) Continue to propose legislation that increases the county government’s authority to implement codes and ordinances that enhance the life and safety of the county’s residents and visitors.



Section 5: Hazardous Fuels Reduction

An active hazardous vegetation reduction program is important to reduce the chances that lives and/or property will be lost to wildfire.

Houses and other developments in or near the WUI are those areas where houses meet the undeveloped area of hazardous vegetation (the areas where fires are most likely to occur). These areas are vulnerable to wildfires because they are essentially surrounded by susceptible vegetation or “fuel.” The extent and density of vegetation around a structure influences the ability of firefighters to prevent it from burning. Wildfire can also damage or disrupt utility services (power, gas, communication, transportation).

Fuels treatments make unwanted wildfires less likely and easier to manage. By learning to live with fire the safety of the public and firefighters is enhanced, and adverse impacts of fire are reduced.

Reducing fuels improves efficiency, effectiveness, and the safety of firefighters during wildfire suppression activities. Wildfires are less intense and easier to control, making it one of the most effective ways to build an efficient, proactive wildfire suppression program.

Methods of treatment can vary. Treatment options include:

- Tree Trimming
- Mechanical (mulcher, chipper)
- Hand clearing (chainsaws, handsaws)
- Herbicide application
- Prescribed fire

The effectiveness of methods may vary depending on the fuel types and location. The scope of each project will vary, but generally fuel reduction projects are completed along the border of neighborhoods and/or natural fuel breaks, such as roads or trails.

Generally, fuels reduction projects are 100 to 200 feet wide depending on the fuel type.

Many roads across Kendall County have one way in and out requiring roadway mitigation work to provide the widest, safest access for firefighting apparatus and escape route.



Section 5: Hazardous Fuels Reduction Mitigation Goals

Goals	Action Step(s)
<p>Where roads are narrow (less than 20 feet wide), and there is only one-way in and one-way out of a subdivision, widen the road and where possible, create an additional escape route. There are multiple subdivisions and areas across the county that will be a sole ingress/egress and roads not much wider than a driveway. Narrow roads and one ingress/egress for an area exponentially increases the life/safety risks during an evacuation/emergency response to both residents and firefighting personnel.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify funding source. 2) Widen roads to at least 24 feet throughout the county, especially where there is one ingress and egress. Where able, create an additional escape route/road to afford another access for fire apparatus and evacuation route for residents. Where widening of roads is not possible, remove standing woody vegetation by cutting, chipping, piling and burning. 3) Continue to propose legislation that increases the county government’s authority to implement codes and ordinances that enhance the life and safety of the county’s residents and visitors.

Goals	Action Step(s)
<p>Strategically identify locations for fire breaks around identified high-risk communities to enhance the safety of residents, firefighters, and other first responders. In a county with so many communities with narrow roads and just one way in/out, strategically placed and well-maintained fuel breaks around high-risk communities would reduce risks to residents, firefighters, and first responders.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Guided by the community risk assessment results, identify locations across the county that would benefit from strategically placed fire breaks with focus on those with one ingress/egress. 2) Create fire breaks wide enough for wildland firefighting apparatus.
<p>In high-risk areas of the county, identify and work with interested stakeholders to conduct prescribed (planned) fire operations. In certain areas, under the right supervision and conditions, prescribed or planned fire can be an effective tool to reduce the risk of wildfire.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Using the community risk assessments, identify key areas across the wildland urban interface, where the resources would benefit from planned or prescribed fire operations. 2) Identify the highest risk areas, a funding source, and a qualified burn boss to prepare, execute, and evaluate the plan and its effectiveness.
<p>Ability to safely facilitate the disposal of brush within the county.</p>	<p>Secure the appropriate equipment and trained fire personnel to operate a mobile air burner for the county, where residents can bring their brush and have it safely burned.</p>
<p>Prepare an approved burn plan written in accordance with Texas Department of Agriculture standards prior to executing a prescribed fire operation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify a funding source, if needed 2) Secure the assistance from TAMFS or TPWD S-390 / RX-341 Burn Boss qualified personnel or retain contracted services from sources that possess certification and licensing from the TX Department of Agriculture and are approved by the Prescribed Burn Board to prepare burn plans for all prescribed fire operations across the County.

Section 6: Incorporating Prescribed (Planned) Fire

Prescribed (Planned) Fire



Prescribed fire results on the righthand side of this photo

The history of suppressing every fire, every time, has caused wildfires to be longer in duration and harder to control. By implementing a sound prescribed (or planned) burn program in Kendall County, the county will begin to reduce hazardous fuel loads, which in

turn, would greatly improve suppression efforts. Prescribed fire would also significantly benefit wildlife habitat by promoting native plant species. Wildland fire specialist do this by first identifying critical areas, developing burn plans for those areas, and utilizing a certified Prescribed Fire Boss-Type 2 (RXB2 or above or additional Certified Burn Boss) with a trained burn crew to implement burns across the county. Once each burn is initiated, maintaining regular burn intervals is key to sustaining a fire safe community.

Section 6: Incorporating Prescribed (Planned) Fire Mitigation Goals

Goals	Action Steps
<p>Increase the capacity of the county fire departments to use prescribed fire as a method of reducing risk of wildfire to the communities within Kendall County and enhancing wildlife habitat by eliminating noxious weeds and promoting native plant species.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify individuals interested in prescribed fire training. 2) Identify funding sources and send a cadre of firefighters to the required training. 3) Identify sources within the state and local fire departments with the appropriate qualifications to mentor trainees to full qualifications and conduct prescribed fire operations until a qualified cadre is trained within the county VFDs. 4) Identify opportunities to partner with government and NGOs that have the require qualifications to safely and effectively carryout the prescribed fire operations.

Section 7: Building Firefighting Capacity

Local Capacity Building

Six of the seven fire departments located in Kendall County are 100 percent volunteer. Capacity building, from a human resource aspect, is especially challenging for the volunteer fire departments. In 2022, the county hired four paid firefighters and stationed them in the Comfort and Bergheim Fire Departments. These firefighters can be deployed anywhere in the county to any fire station, as needed.

From a funding aspect, the Kendall County Commissioners Court distributes county appropriations for each department; and additionally, the City of Boerne Fire Department receives funding from the City of Boerne, the county seat.

Capacity building should address training, personal protective equipment, and equipment needs within the department. This should include NWCG and Incident Command System (ICS) classes, the appropriate wildland fire apparatus, such as engines and dozers, and prescribed burning training and opportunities, etc.

With six of seven Fire Chiefs being volunteers, completion of training is also a challenge, especially ICS training. The county recognizes the value of increasing the ICS knowledge, skills and abilities of its fire chiefs.

Fire Department Assistance Programs

Fire Department Assistance Programs	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Firesafe Program</i></p> <p>The Firesafe program provides low-cost wildland and structural protective clothing, hose, nozzles and other water-handling accessories to rural and small community fire departments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rural Volunteer Fire Department Assistance Programs (HB 2604)</i></p> <p>The Rural VFD Assistance Program (2604) provides grants for qualified fire departments to assist in the purchase of PPE, equipment and training. The program is designed to fund a full spectrum of cost-share projects and continues to make a significant impact on firefighters and communities.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>TIFMAS Grant Assistance Program</i></p> <p>The TIFMAS grant assistance program provides grants to qualified fire departments to assist in the purchase of training, equipment and apparatus.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Helping Hands Program</i></p> <p>The Helping Hands Program provides liability relief to industry, businesses, cities and others to donate surplus fire and emergency equipment. Texas A&M Forest Service then distributes it to departments around the state.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>VFD Vehicle Liability Insurance</i></p> <p>The Texas Volunteer Fire Department Motor Vehicle Self Insurance Program (risk pool) provides low-cost vehicle liability insurance to qualified volunteer fire departments.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Department of Defense Firefighter Property Program (FPP)</i></p> <p>In partnership with the Department of Defense, Texas A&M Forest Service administers the Firefighter Property Program (FPP), which provides excess military property to emergency service providers.</p>

Section 7: Local Capacity Building Mitigation Goals

Goals	Action Step(s)
<p>Fire management leadership and firefighters are well-trained in wildland firefighting and prescribed fire execution and monitoring.</p> <p>Ensure all fire management leadership and firefighters are well-trained to respond to and manage wildland firefighting support and monitor prescribed fire operations safely and effectively.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify funding source. 2) Identify NWCG and ICS wildland firefighting, fire leadership, and prescribed fire training needs across the seven fire departments to include at a minimum S-130 Firefighter Training; S-190 Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior; and RT-130 Wildland Fire Safety Annual Refresher Training (WFSART). Locate a qualified trainer and hold a series of classes to train an adequate number of fire personnel to support wildland fire and prescribe fire projects safely and effectively throughout the county.
<p>Fire management leadership are ICS-trained as qualified Incident Commander, Type 4. Ensure all county fire chiefs are ICT4 qualified to increase the safe, efficient, and effective response to wildfire incidents.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify a funding source. 2) Identify ICS training needs across the county for fire leadership to qualify to at a minimum the incident command level ICT-4. Courses to include S-131, Firefighter Type 1 Training; S-290, Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior; S-200, Initial Attack Incident Commander; an RT-130, Wildland Fire Safety Training Annual Refresher. 3) Locate a qualified instructor and hold a series of classes to ensure the county has well-trained incident command leadership available to the county.
<p>Increase fire leadership’s awareness and use of proven effective mitigation practices (such as the U.S. Forest</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify funding sources. 2) Assess the need for and if required, secure the services of a recognized

Goals	Action Step(s)
<p>Service’s mitigation best practices).</p> <p>The use of effective mitigation practices reduces the risk of wildfire to the county.</p>	<p>trainer to provide training for county fire leadership in the use of proven mitigation practices.</p>
<p>Facilitate community workshops and exercises to test the effectiveness of community wildfire planning.</p> <p>The ability to test a plan to ensure its success exponentially increases the likelihood the plan will save lives and reduce risk to properties.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify funding source. 2) Purchase a simulation table and other tools to educate first responders and the public and test the effectiveness of community wildfire emergency planning.

Mitigation Funding Sources

The primary source of mitigation funding will be through annual budgetary requests to the Kendall County Commissioners Court and Boerne City Council. Secondly, the Emergency Management Coordinators and county fire chiefs will work with the county/city’s resident expert to seek out federal and state grant opportunities and other supplemental programs such as those listed below to supplement appropriated funds.

Mitigation Funding Sources Goals

Goals	Action Step(s)
<p>Ensure the County has personnel to support an active Fire Mitigation Grant Program for the County to identify grant opportunities associated with mitigating the county’s fire risks identified in the CWPP, apply for grants associated with mitigating the risk of wildfire to the county.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify funding source and consider including this goal/action step when applying for the second round of Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) through the Community Wildfire Defense Grant (CWDG). 2) Hire a trained individual with the knowledge, skills, and abilities to understand the risks identified in the CWPP and work required to mitigate those risks. This individual would at a minimum seek out needed grant opportunities, including the CWDG, that align with this plan and request Court approval to apply for the grant funding. Prepare the application. 3) Then, once grant funding is secured, this individual would monitor the completion rate of the projects associated with the grant; ensure compliance with the grant requirements; and complete all required quarterly and annual reporting requirements.

FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides grants to states and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the HMGP is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster. The HMGP is authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

<http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program>

Texas A&M Forest Service - Integrated Hazardous Fuels Program

(Mitigation and Prevention Department)

One of the tools in hazard reduction efforts is the removal of heavy vegetation growth under controlled conditions to reduce the fuels available for future wildfires. Vegetation is generally removed using mechanical methods – such as mulching or chipping – or prescribed (controlled) fires under manageable conditions. The local TAMFS office can aid in determining the best treatment methods for the area.

<http://texasforests.tamu.edu/main/article.aspx?id=8510>

Texas A&M Forest Service Capacity Building

Texas A&M Forest Service provides eligible fire departments with programs designed to enhance their ability to protect the public and fire service personnel from fire and related hazards. Ten successful programs are currently administered to help fire departments discover and achieve their potential. Well-trained and equipped fire department personnel better serve citizens.

<http://texasfd.com>

Texas Intrastate Fire Mutual Aid System

Texas Intrastate Fire Mutual Aid System is maintained by the Texas A&M Forest Service. The program includes training, qualification and mobilization systems to make statewide use of local resources. The program was first used during Hurricane Ike and has since been used in numerous responses around Texas and the United States. TIFMAS, a product of Senate Bill 11 enacted in 2007, does not require departments to send resources to incidents. It is a voluntary process.

Community Wildfire Defense Grant

The Community Wildfire Defense Program, or CWDG, is intended to help at-risk local communities and Tribes; plan for and reduce the risk of wildfire.

This program, which was authorized by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, prioritizes at-risk communities in an area identified as having high or extremely high wildfire hazard potential, are low-income, or have been impacted by a severe disaster that affects the risk of wildfire. More details on these three priorities can be found in the Notices of Funding Opportunity (NOFOs) below.

The program provides funding to communities for two primary purposes:

- Develop and/or revise CWPPs.
- Implement projects described in a CWPP that is less than ten years old.

The Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program also helps communities in the WUI implement the three goals of the [National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy](#).

- **Restore and Maintain Landscapes:** Landscapes across all jurisdictions are resilient to fire-related disturbances, in accordance with management objectives.
- **Create Fire Adapted Communities:** Human populations and infrastructure can better withstand wildfire without loss of life and property.
- **Improve Wildfire Response:** All jurisdictions participate in making and implementing safe, effective, efficient risk-based wildfire management decisions.

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Review Process

Annual Review and Recommendations

At a minimum, each April, prior to their respective annual budget processes, the Kendall County Commissioners Court and City of Boerne City Council will independently review the [Mitigation Strategies](#) and [Mitigation Funding](#) sections of the plan. At that time, the Court and the City Council, with the assistance of subject matter experts, will provide a list of priority projects they would like to fund and consider this list for funding during the annual budget process.

Although available funding sources will obviously play a part in county and city leaderships' considerations, the identified projects shall be based upon the risk assessments and the mitigation strategies identified in the plan.

As prudent managers of public funds, funding through traditional sources, as well as grant opportunities should be considered.

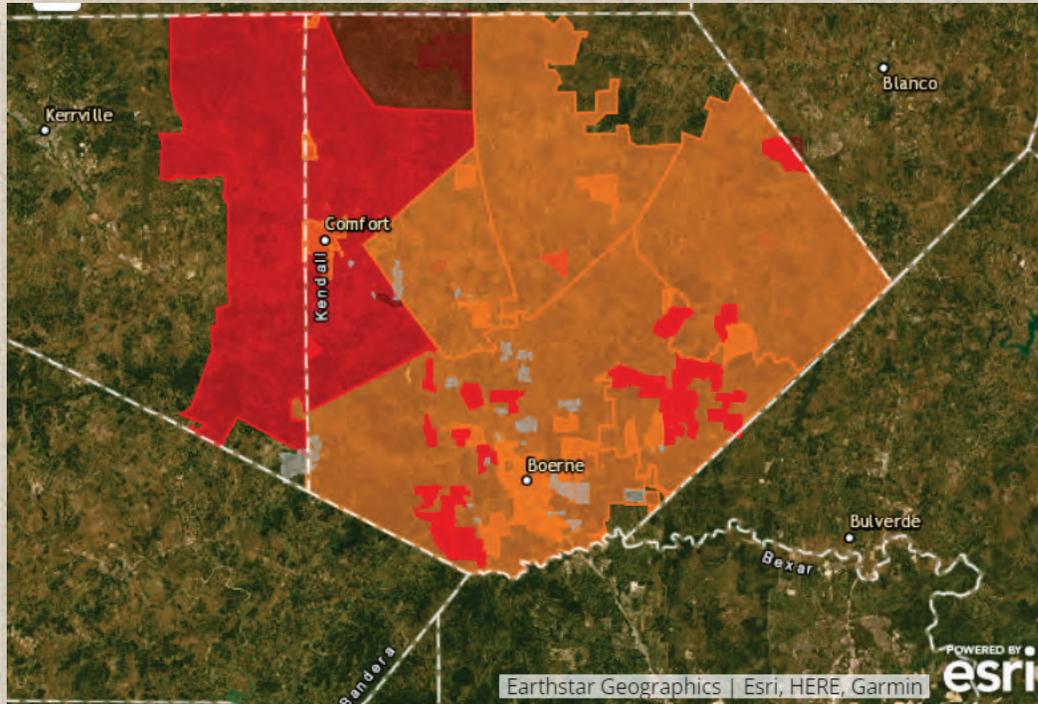
New CWPP

A CWPP is relevant for up to a 10-year period; therefore, the county will once again embark on a revision of this plan no later than January of 2032 to ensure the plan is thoroughly reviewed and updated by the August 2033 deadline.

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Appendices

Appendix A - Community Risk Assessment Summaries



Forty-nine Community Risk Assessments were completed across Kendall County. A summary of each assessment follows in Appendix A. Additionally, each fire response area was rated. Those results are found in the [Risk Assessment Section](#) of this report.

ALAMO SPRINGS RANCH

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

108 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

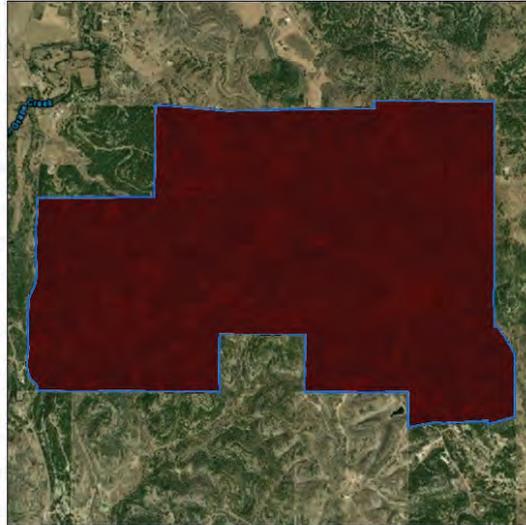
Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Alamo Springs VFD

Community Information

Latitude	30° 6' 33"
Longitude	-98° 47' 44"
Number of Homes	333
Size	2,671.71 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Mobile
Assessed By:	Christie Wiley
Assessment Date:	10-08-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

GRANDVIEW ACRES

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

113 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

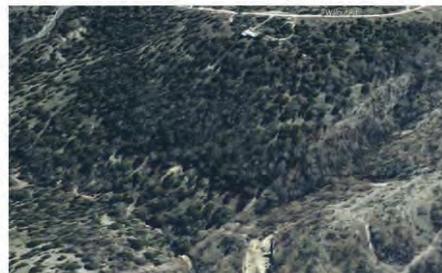
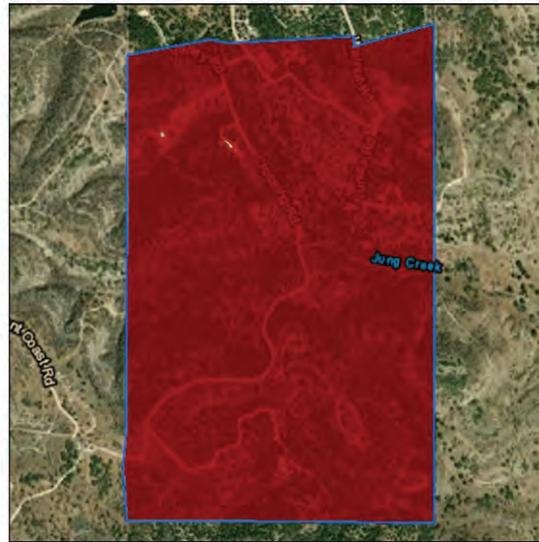
Alamo Springs VFD

Community Information

Latitude 30° 5' 17"
Longitude -98° 46' 42"
Number of Homes 30
Size 397.83 acres
Road Width Class < 20 ft
One Way In/Out Yes
Residential Type Fixed

Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 08-30-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

Coveney Ranch

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

63 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Bergheim VFD

Community Information

Latitude 29° 49' 25"

Longitude -98° 36' 14"

Number of Homes 75

Size 432.04 acres

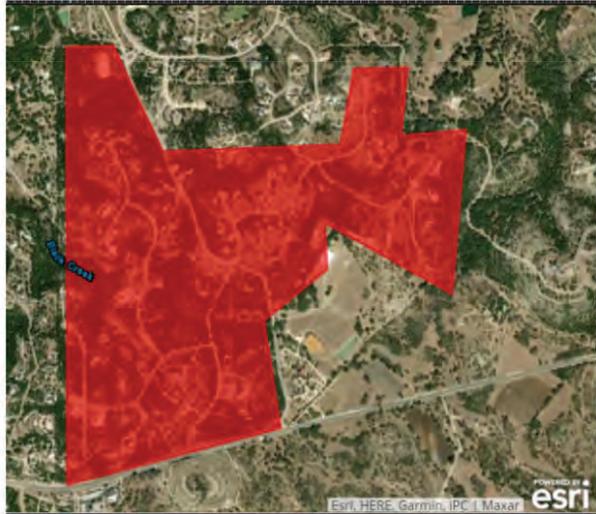
Road Width Class 24 ft < 20 ft

One Way In/Out No

Residential Type Fixed

Assessed By: Douglas Meckel

Assessment Date: 01-28-2023



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

Los Indios Ranch

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

63 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Bergheim VFD

Community Information

Latitude 29° 49' 15"

Longitude -98° 38' 19"

Number of Homes 29

Size 476.93 acres

Road Width Class < 20 ft

One Way In/Out Yes

Residential Type Fixed

Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 08-09-2023



NORTH BARCROFT ESTATES



Kendall County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

74 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

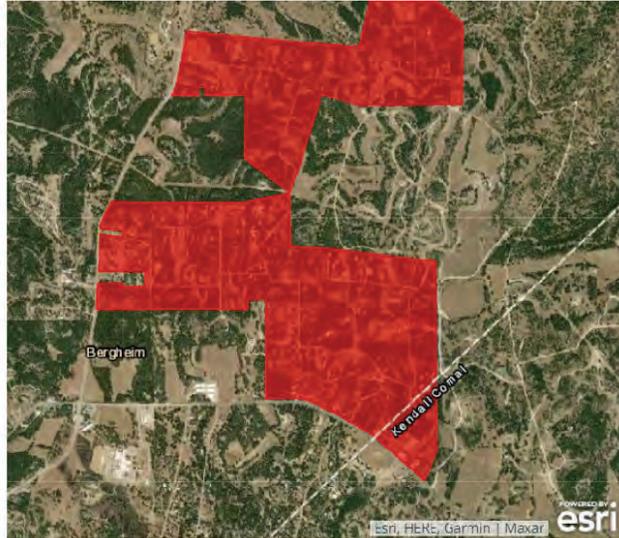
Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Bergheim VFD

Community Information

Latitude	29° 50' 23"
Longitude	-98° 33' 15"
Number of Homes	125
Size	1,173.92 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed



Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 01-27-2023



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

PLEASANT VALLEY ESTATES



Kendall County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

63 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

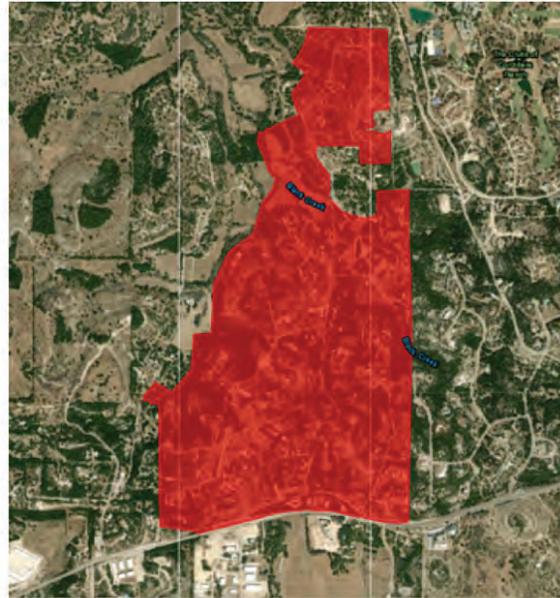
Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Bergheim VFD

Community Information

Latitude	29° 49' 29"
Longitude	-98° 37' 2"
Number of Homes	60
Size	632.19 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed



Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 08-09-2023



THE CROSSING

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

65 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

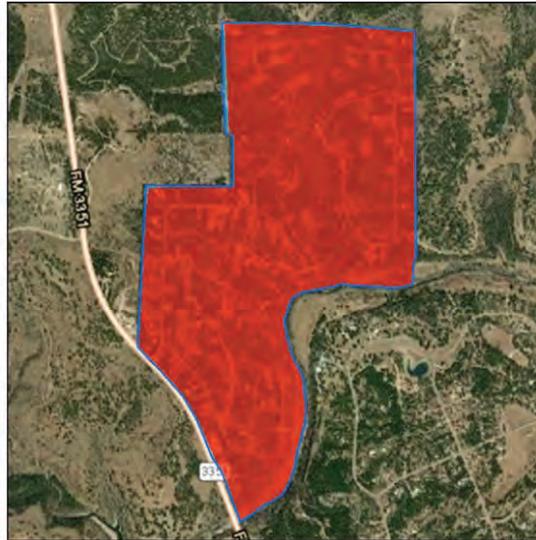
Bergheim VFD

Community Information

Latitude	29° 54' 31"
Longitude	-98° 33' 22"
Number of Homes	150
Size	800.35 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 01-27-2023



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

WATERSTONE

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

60 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

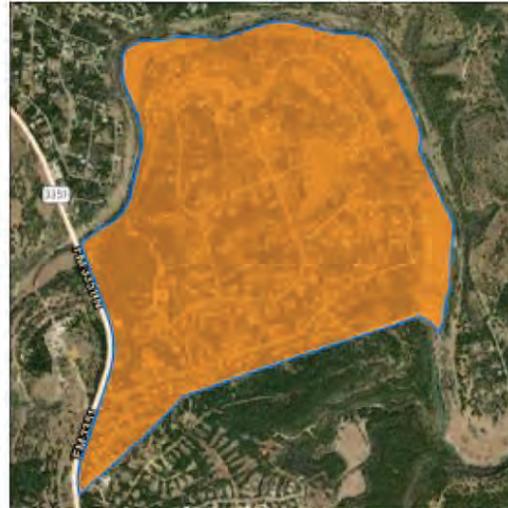
Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Bergheim VFD

Community Information

Latitude	29° 53' 37"
Longitude	-98° 32' 43"
Number of Homes	226
Size	1,337.26 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Christie Wiley
Assessment Date:	10-29-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

CORDILLERA RANCH

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

65 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

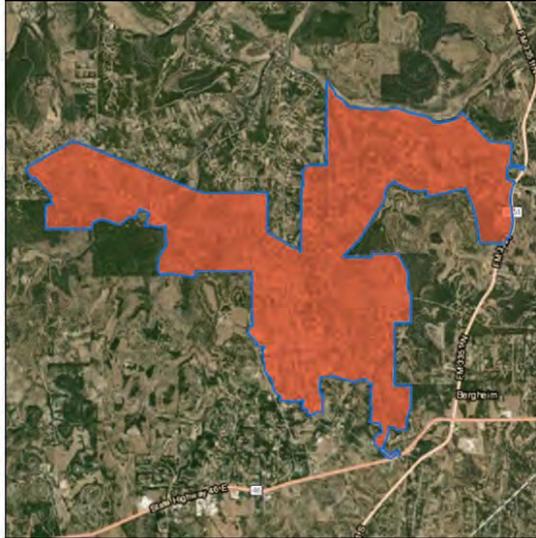
Bergheim VFD

Community Information

Latitude	29° 51' 28"
Longitude	-98° 36' 7"
Number of Homes	1452
Size	5,255.56 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 10-08-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

BOERNE CITY LIMITS



Kendall County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

32 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

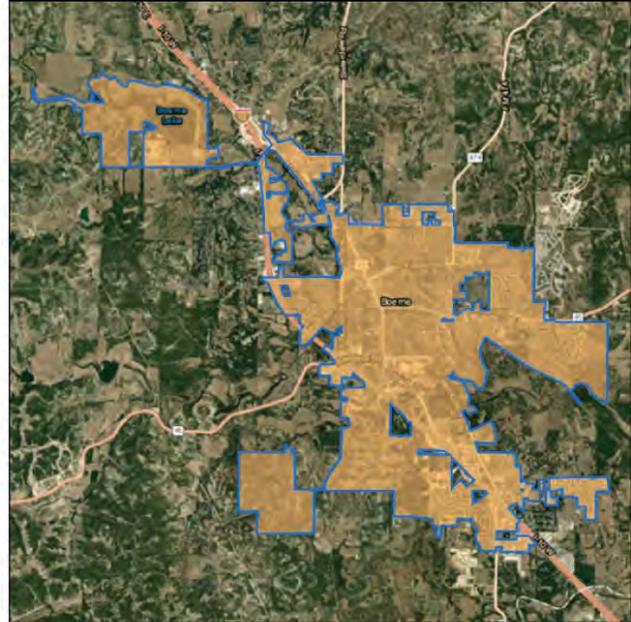
Slight Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

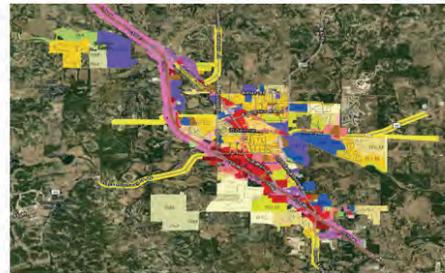
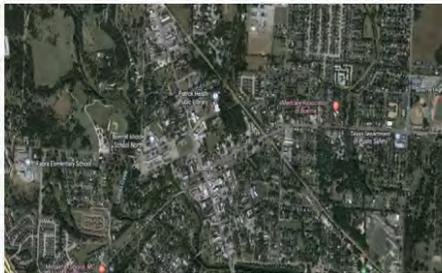
Community Information

Latitude	29° 47' 5"
Longitude	-98° 43' 44"
Number of Homes	5200
Size	7,717.12 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed



Assessed By: Douglas Meckel

Assessment Date: 07-26-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

BRISTOW OF UPPER BALCONES

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

58 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude 29° 45' 44"

Longitude -98° 44' 3"

Number of Homes 29

Size 67.80 acres

Road Width Class > 24 ft

One Way In/Out Yes

Residential Type Fixed

Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 10-29-2022



DIAMOND RIDGE

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

68 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 44' 49"
Longitude	-98° 47' 55"
Number of Homes	70
Size	851.60 acres
Road Width Class	> 24 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed



Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 02-04-2023



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

ESTANCIA AT THUNDER VALLEY

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

56 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude 29° 44' 38"

Longitude -98° 45' 36"

Number of Homes 36

Size 740.83 acres

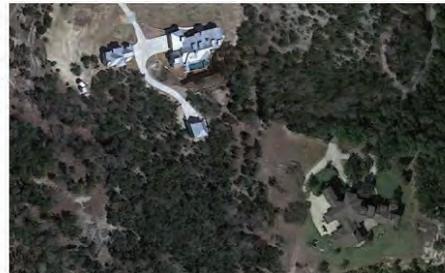
Road Width Class > 24 ft

One Way In/Out Yes

Residential Type Fixed

Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 10-29-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

FOX CHASE FARMS

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

68 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

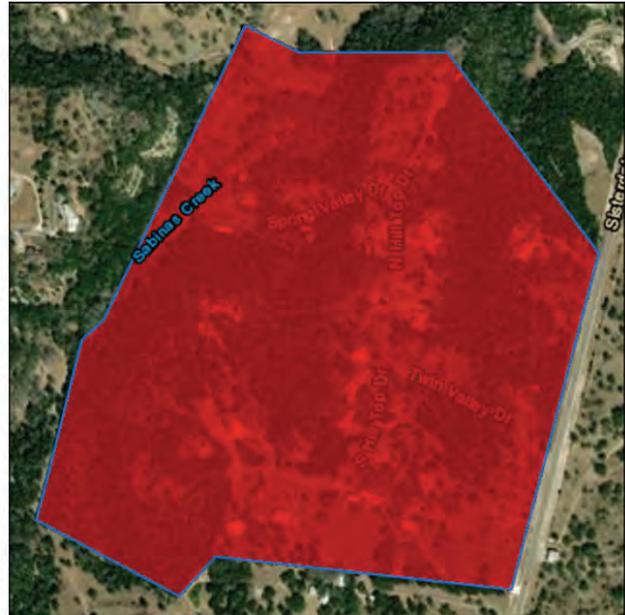
Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 50' 35"
Longitude	-98° 44' 25"
Number of Homes	46
Size	110.50 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed



Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 08-25-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

FRIENDLY HILLS

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

57 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude 29° 49' 54"

Longitude -98° 41' 38"

Number of Homes 60

Size 462.66 acres

Road Width Class 24 ft < 20 ft

One Way In/Out Yes

Residential Type Fixed

Assessed By: Douglas Meckel

Assessment Date: 10-29-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

INDIAN SPRINGS

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

75 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude 29° 45' 37"

Longitude -98° 48' 41"

Number of Homes 54

Size 212.33 acres

Road Width Class > 24 ft

One Way In/Out No

Residential Type Fixed

Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 10-29-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

KENDALL POINTE

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

60 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude 29° 44' 56"

Longitude -98° 39' 57"

Number of Homes 100

Size 131.21 acres

Road Width Class > 24 ft

One Way In/Out Yes

Residential Type Fixed

Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 02-04-2023



LA CANCION SUBDIVISION

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

55 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude 29° 55' 23"

Longitude -98° 36' 26"

Number of Homes 12

Size 345.41 acres

Road Width Class > 24 ft

One Way In/Out Yes

Residential Type Fixed

Assessed By: Douglas Meckel

Assessment Date: 10-29-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

LAKE COUNTRY

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

67 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

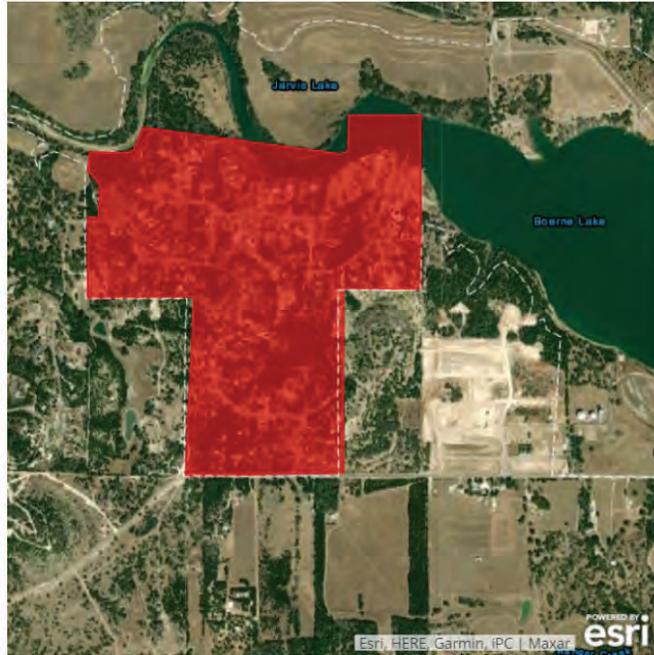
Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 49' 19"
Longitude	-98° 47' 6"
Number of Homes	91
Size	274.86 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed



Assessed By: Christie Wiley
Assessment Date: 02-04-2023



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

MIRALOMAS

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

66 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

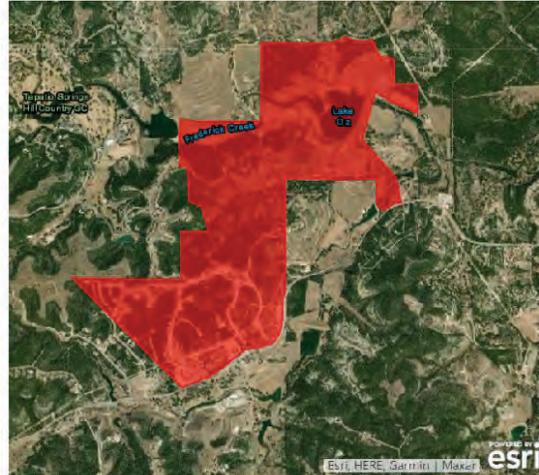
Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 46' 14"
Longitude	-98° 47' 39"
Number of Homes	100
Size	964.08 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Douglas Meckel
Assessment Date:	01-25-2023



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

MOUNTAIN SPRINGS FARMS



Kendall County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

63 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

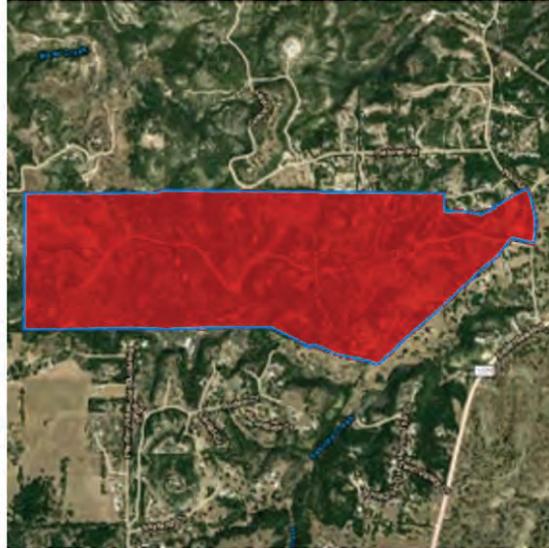
Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 51' 8"
Longitude	-98° 44' 49"
Number of Homes	64
Size	431.84 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed



Assessed By: Douglas Meckel
Assessment Date: 10-29-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

Ranches at Creekside

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

46 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude 29° 46' 50"

Longitude -98° 41' 7"

Number of Homes 300

Size 742.58 acres

Road Width Class > 24 ft

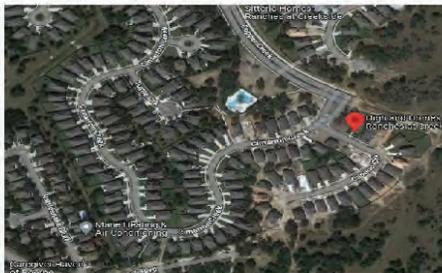
One Way In/Out No

Residential Type Fixed



Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 02-04-2023



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

RIVER MOUNTAIN RANCH



Kendall County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

75 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 54' 28"
Longitude	-98° 36' 11"
Number of Homes	450
Size	1,026.25 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Douglas Meckel
Assessment Date:	10-29-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

SKYVIEW ACRES

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

65 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

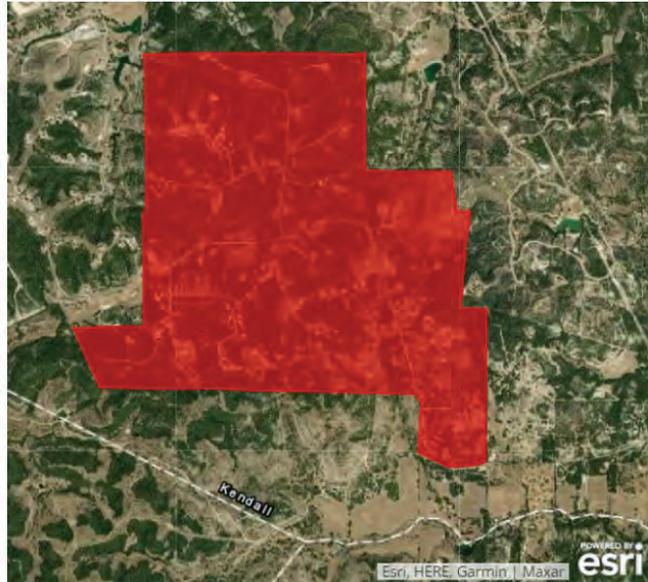
Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 44' 23"
Longitude	-98° 46' 47"
Number of Homes	143
Size	1,467.47 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed



Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 10-29-2022



SPARKLING SPRINGS



Kendall County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

72 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

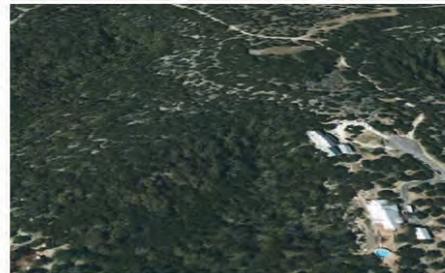
Community Information

Latitude	29° 49' 29"
Longitude	-98° 48' 43"
Number of Homes	40
Size	307.11 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed



Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 02-04-2023



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

TAPATIO SPRINGS



Kendall County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

83 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude 29° 46' 46"

Longitude -98° 48' 51"

Number of Homes 100

Size 327.72 acres

Road Width Class < 20 ft

One Way In/Out Yes

Residential Type Fixed



Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 08-25-2022



TEN WEST RANCHES

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

75 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 52' 1"
Longitude	-98° 48' 42"
Number of Homes	40
Size	287.38 acres
Road Width Class	> 24 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed



Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 02-03-2023



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

Tower Road

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

83 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Boerne Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude 29° 51' 11"

Longitude -98° 46' 31"

Number of Homes 40

Size 654.49 acres

Road Width Class < 20 ft

One Way In/Out No

Residential Type Fixed

Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 01-12-2023



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

Apache Creek

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

77 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

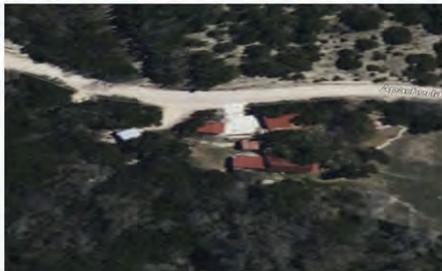
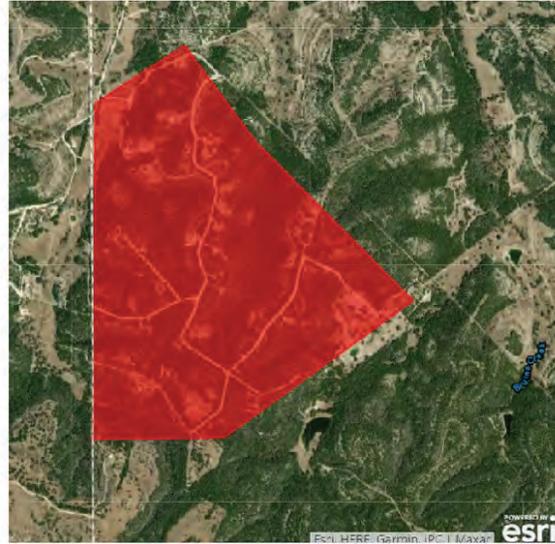
Comfort Volunteer Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 53' 17"
Longitude	-98° 54' 52"
Number of Homes	30
Size	387.65 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 02-03-2023



FALLING WATER

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

42 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Comfort Volunteer Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	30° 2' 41"
Longitude	-98° 55' 3"
Number of Homes	57
Size	163.73 acres
Road Width Class	> 24 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Douglas Meckel

Assessment Date: 10-29-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

RIVER OAKS

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

46 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Comfort Volunteer Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	29° 56' 56"
Longitude	-98° 53' 59"
Number of Homes	680
Size	383.92 acres
Road Width Class	> 24 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Douglas Meckel

Assessment Date: 10-29-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

HIDDEN SPRINGS

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

42 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

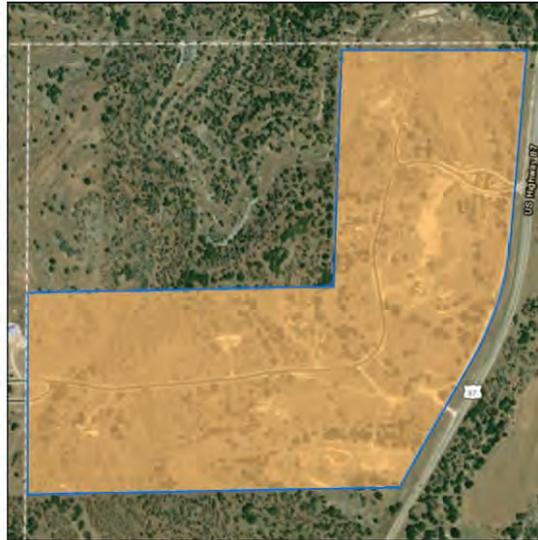
Comfort Volunteer Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	30° 7' 56"
Longitude	-98° 54' 47"
Number of Homes	71
Size	199.69 acres
Road Width Class	> 24 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Douglas Meckel

Assessment Date: 10-29-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

Community of Kendalia

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

91 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Kendalia Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude 29° 58' 9"

Longitude -98° 31' 21"

Number of Homes 35

Size 124.00 acres

Road Width Class 24 ft < 20 ft

One Way In/Out No

Residential Type Fixed



Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 02-03-2023



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

HEADWATERS RANCH ACRES



Kendall County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

98 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

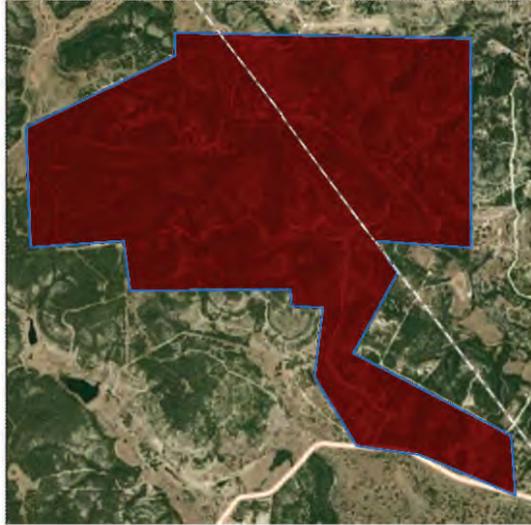
Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Kendalia Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude 30° 2' 11"
Longitude -98° 30' 12"
Number of Homes 93
Size 1,129.91 acres
Road Width Class > 24 ft
One Way In/Out Yes
Residential Type Fixed
Assessed By: Douglas Meckel
Assessment Date: 11-05-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

Cypress Bend

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

81 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Sisterdale VFD

Community Information

Latitude	29° 57' 9"
Longitude	-98° 42' 6"
Number of Homes	45
Size	490.98 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 02-03-2023



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

LOS RICOS POBRE

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

57 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

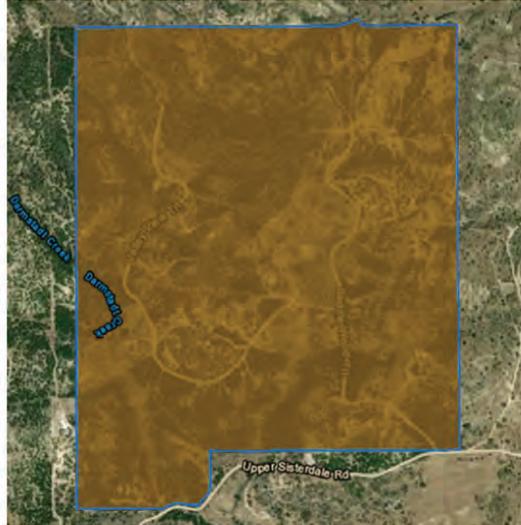
Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Sisterdale VFD

Community Information

Latitude	30° 1' 1"
Longitude	-98° 46' 53"
Number of Homes	36
Size	683.10 acres
Road Width Class	> 24 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Douglas Meckel
Assessment Date:	11-05-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

SHADOW VALLEY RANCH



Kendall County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

57 - Moderate

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Sisterdale VFD

Community Information

Latitude 30° 0' 29"

Longitude -98° 39' 48"

Number of Homes 98

Size 1,263.23 acres

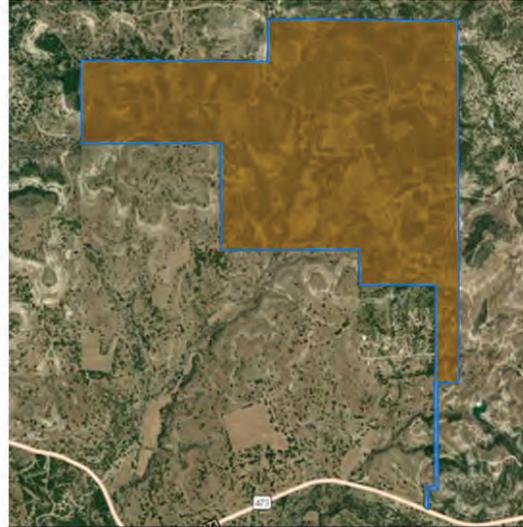
Road Width Class > 24 ft

One Way In/Out Yes

Residential Type Fixed

Assessed By: Douglas Meckel

Assessment Date: 11-05-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

THE RANCHES AT JOSHUA CROSSING



Kendall County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

96 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Comfort Volunteer Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude 29° 55' 25"

Longitude -98° 50' 44"

Number of Homes 18

Size 214.69 acres

Road Width Class < 20 ft

One Way In/Out Yes

Residential Type Mobile

Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 10-29-2022



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

SOUTHERN OAKS

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

64 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Waring VFD

Community Information

Latitude 29° 54' 51"

Longitude -98° 46' 7"

Number of Homes 60

Size 738.04 acres

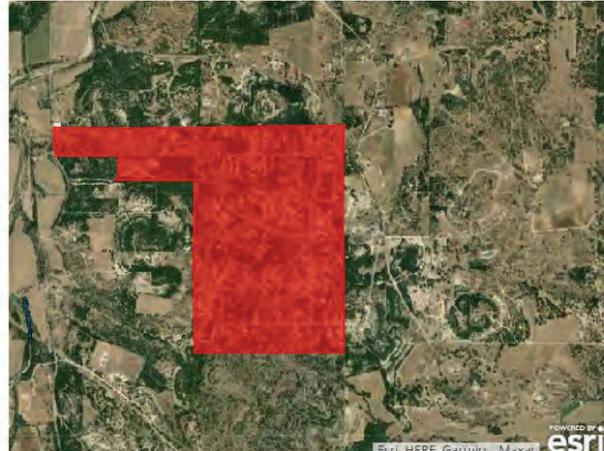
Road Width Class < 20 ft

One Way In/Out Yes

Residential Type Fixed

Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 02-03-2023



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

Community of Waring

Kendall County, Texas



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

91 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Waring VFD

Community Information

Latitude 29° 56' 59"

Longitude -98° 48' 15"

Number of Homes 45

Size 252.70 acres

Road Width Class < 20 ft

One Way In/Out No

Residential Type Fixed

Assessed By: Christie Wiley

Assessment Date: 02-03-2023



Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal - Community Assessor

Appendix B - Leader's Guide

Community Wildfire Protection Plans are a collaborative approach to wildland fire protection and mitigation. A plan can be as simple or complex as the needs of the community dictate.

☒ Convene Decision Makers.

- * Engage local Texas A&M Forest Service representative—they can provide guidance and subject matter expertise.
- * Involve local jurisdictions and fire service leadership from local, state, and federal cooperators.
- * Notify local government officials—local support will bolster political capital in the community.

☒ Engage Interested Parties.

Wildfire risk is a community problem and a shared responsibility between stakeholders.

- * Form a core working group with representation from the local fire department, local government, and Texas A&M Forest Service.
- * Additional partners should be encouraged to participate. Who needs to be part of the conversation? Who has a vested interest in the community?
- * Gain input from a variety of partners to ensure that the CWPP reflects the interests and values of the entire community.

☒ Start Proclamation.

- * Present a proclamation/resolution to local government for approval and signatures.

☒ Create a Community Base Map.

- * Develop a base map of the community that identifies potential communities at risk, areas with critical infrastructure, and delineation of the Wildland Urban Interface.
- * Identify high-risk, priority areas for risk assessments.

☒ Conduct Risk Assessments.

- * Consider factors that influence risk in the community: fuels, structural characteristics, access, local fire capacity, utilities, etc.
- * Assume no operational response and address stand-alone survivability.
- * Utilize as a tool to help residents understand their wildfire risk and engage in mitigation actions.
- * Compile results and share with core working group and partners.

☒ Establish Community Hazard Reduction Priorities and Recommendations to Reduce Structural Ignitability.

- * Communicate the results from the risk assessments with all stakeholders.
- * Begin to develop priorities for the community.
- * Recommend actions that address structural ignitability and hazardous fuel reduction.
- * Create strategies that address local fire service capacity.

☒ Develop an Action Plan.

- * Generate prioritized recommendations for fuels reduction projects, outreach and education programs, and other mitigation actions that assist in achieving the goals and objectives of the CWPP.
- * Identify roles and responsibilities, funding needs, and timelines for each priority project.
- * Recommended actions must directly relate to the protection of the community and its values.

☒ Finalize the Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

- * Complete plan and ensure that the three required criteria are met.
- * Present a final draft to local signatories and Texas A&M Forest Service for approval.
- * Plan a signing/recognition ceremony.

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Appendix C - Pre-Incident Plans

Alamo Springs Volunteer Fire Department

Lead Agency	<p>Agency name, Point of Contact (POC) Name, Telephone Number and Email</p> <p>Agency Name: Alamo Springs Volunteer Fire Department</p> <p>POC Name: Chief Kevin Marquardt</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: 830-456-3619</p> <p>POC Email: kevinmarquardt@zimbracloud.com</p>
Protection Agency	<p>Agency name, POC Name, Telephone Number and Email</p> <p>Agency Name: Same as above</p> <p>POC Name:</p> <p>POC Telephone Number:</p> <p>POC Email:</p>
Area Fuel Types	<p>Fuels (vegetation) map attached (List types of vegetation, i.e., cedar, oak, scrub oak)</p> <p>Vegetation native to the alkaline soils of the region consists primarily of tall grasses, live oak, juniper, and mesquite.</p>
Agency Administrator's Point of Contact (POC) Name and Contact Information	<p>Agency Name: Alamo Springs Volunteer Fire Department</p> <p>POC Name: Chief Kevin Marquardt</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: 830-456-3619</p> <p>POC Email: kevinmarquardt@zimbracloud.com</p>
Law Enforcement Official POC Name and Contact Information	<p>County Sheriff and/or Local Police Chief</p> <p>KCSO POC Name: Sheriff Al Auxier</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: 830-249-9721</p> <p>POC Email: al.auxier@co.kendall.tx.us</p>
Dispatch POC Name and Contact Information	<p>Examples: County Dispatch Supervisor or TX Forest Service Dispatch Center Manager</p> <p>POC Name: County Dispatch Supervisor Khalid Alabaidi</p> <p>POC Telephone: 830-249-8546</p> <p>rne.tx.us</p>

Agency Public Information Officer's Name and Contact Information	<p>Example: Fire Department PIO or Fire Chief</p> <p>Agency Name: Alamo Springs Volunteer Fire Department</p> <p>POC Name: Chief Kevin Marquardt</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: 830-456-3619</p> <p>POC Email: kevinmarquardt@zimbracloud.com</p>
Local Procurement Official's Name and Contact Information	<p>Example: County or City Financial Director or Procurement Official</p> <p>Contact Name: Corrina Speer, Kendall County Auditor</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number: 830-249-9343, ext. 240.</p> <p>Email: cspeer@co.kendall.tx.us</p>
Incident Command Post Location Contact Name / Contact Telephone Number	<p>Example: Local Park with enough room for ICP, firefighter tents, and camp infrastructure.</p> <p>Location: Alamo Springs Volunteer Fire Department</p> <p>Contact Name: Chief Kevin Marquardt</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number: 830-456-3619</p>
Emergency Shelter Locations Contact Name(s) Contact Information	<p>Site Location: Locate an area within Gillespie County, Texas. Work with county officials to do so.</p> <p>Contact Name:</p> <p>Telephone Number:</p> <p>Site Location #1:</p> <p>Contact Name:</p> <p>Telephone Number:</p> <p>Site Location #2:</p> <p>Contact Name:</p> <p>Telephone Number:</p>
Air Operations Staging Area	<p>Example: Local field with enough capacity for multiple helicopters preferably with a water source or close to a water source.</p> <p>Site Location: Work with Gillespie County Airport to define a potential space for air operations.</p> <p>Contact Name:</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number:</p>
Supply Staging Area	<p>Example: An area close to or a part of your identified Incident Command Post</p> <p>Site Location: Alamo Springs VFD</p> <p>Contact Name: Kevin Marquardt</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number: 830-456-3619</p>

<p>Nearest Medical Facility</p>	<p>Example: Name of Facility and address Name of Hospital: Methodist Hill Country Memorial Address: Fredericksburg, TX Telephone Number: 830-997-4353</p>
<p>Nearest Burn Center</p>	<p>Example: Name of Facility and address Name of Burn Center: San Antonio Military Medical Center Address: 3551 Roger Brooke Dr., San Antonio TX 78219 Telephone Number: 210-916-4141</p>
<p>Nearest Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Agency</p>	<p>Example: EMS name and address Agency: Kendall County EMS Address: 1175 N. Main St., Boerne TX 78006 Telephone Number: 830-249-3721</p>
<p>Closest Available Water Sources</p>	<p>Location: Local private lakes Directions: SEASONAL SOURCE: __x__ YES ___ NO Location: Blanco River Directions: Kendall County SEASONAL SOURCE: __X__ YES ___ NO See Appendix G, Map 5 for additional water sources.</p>
<p>High Value Natural, Cultural and Infrastructure at Risk</p>	<p>Native American artifacts, Threatened & Endangered Species, Power Lines, City Water Supplies, etc. WITH LOCATIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Artifacts 2. See Wildlife Section of the CWPP for Federally Listed or Endangered Species 3. Power Lines - LCRA Transmission Lines (See Map 12)
<p>Media Outlets with Contacts and Contact Information</p>	<p>Local and surrounding Newspapers, Radio and TV Outlets Media Outlet Name: See Appendix J for list of media outlets and points of contact.</p>
<p>Available Qualified Firefighter Resources:</p>	<p># of Engine Bosses and # of Crews, TIFMAS, etc. 100 percent volunteer department.</p>

Available Firefighting Equipment	Examples: # of Engines, # of Wildland Trucks; # of Water Tenders; # of Dozers, TIFMAS, etc. 1 - 150 gallons per minute (GPM) Brush Truck; 1 - 150 GPM Brush Truck; 1 - 150 GPM Tender; 1 - F-350 Rescue Van
High Risk Area within Fire District	Community Risk Assessment, located in Appendix A .
Agency Trainees with Task Books Assigned	Names and Contact information for any agency trainees that have task books assigned and need experience. None currently.
Weather	Examples: Spot Weather Forecast https://www.weather.gov/spot/request/?lat=29.120403398337842&lon=-98.86853935546887&z=7 Fire Weather Forecaster POC: NOAA Forecaster POC Telephone: 830-629-0130 Forecaster POC Email: sr-ewx.webmaster@noaa.gov
Communications	Radio Freq: - Mutual Aid 700 MHz - Air to ground VHF - Reverse 911, if used Other
Evacuation Plan	Escape routes and Directions Refer to Map 18 , Evacuation Map in Appendix F

Bergheim Volunteer Fire Department

Lead Agency	<p>Agency name, Point of Contact (POC) Name, Telephone Number and Email</p> <p>Agency Name: Bergheim Volunteer Fire Department</p> <p>POC Name: Chief Adam Hawkins</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: 210-885-2406</p> <p>Alternate POC Name: Kevin Meyers, Assistant Chief</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: 830-388-0475</p>
Protection Agency	<p>Agency name, POC Name, Telephone Number and Email</p> <p>Agency Name: Same as above</p> <p>POC Name:</p> <p>POC Telephone Number:</p> <p>POC Email:</p>
Area Fuel Types	<p>Fuels (vegetation) map attached (List types of vegetation, i.e., cedar, oak, scrub oak)</p> <p>Vegetation native to the alkaline soils of the region consists primarily of tall grasses, live oak, juniper, and mesquite.</p>
Agency Administrator's Point of Contact (POC) Name and Contact Information	<p>POC Name: Chief Adam Hawkins</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: 210-885-2406</p>
Law Enforcement Official POC Name and Contact Information	<p>County Sheriff and/or Local Police Chief</p> <p>KCSO POC Name: Sheriff Al Auxier</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: 830-249-9721</p> <p>POC Email: al.auxier@co.kendall.tx.us</p>
Dispatch POC Name and Contact Information	<p>Examples: County Dispatch Supervisor or TX Forest Service Dispatch Center Manager</p> <p>POC Name: County Dispatch Supervisor Khalid Alabaidi</p> <p>POC Telephone: 830-249-8546</p> <p>Email: kalabaidi@ci.boerne.tx.us</p>

Agency Public Information Officer's Name and Contact Information	<p>Example: Fire Department PIO or Fire Chief</p> <p>Agency Name: Bergheim VFD</p> <p>POC Name: Lucy Hudson, PIO</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: 708-2297-0211</p>
Local Procurement Official's Name and Contact Information	<p>Example: County or City Financial Director or Procurement Official</p> <p>Contact Name: Corrina Speer, Kendall County Auditor</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number: 830-249-9343, ext. 240.</p> <p>Email: cspeer@co.kendall.tx.us</p>
Incident Command Post Location Contact Name / Contact Telephone Number	<p>Example: Local Park with enough room for ICP, firefighter tents, and camp infrastructure.</p> <p>Location: River Mountain Park</p> <p>Contact Name: Adam Hawkins, Chief</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number: 210-885-2406</p>
Emergency Shelter Locations Contact Name(s) Contact Information	<p>Site Location: Boerne High School, 1 Greyhound Ln, Boerne, TX 78006;</p> <p>Contact Name: Chief Operations Officer Henry Acosta</p> <p>Telephone Number: (830) 357-2067</p>
Air Operations Staging Area	<p>Example: Local field with enough capacity for multiple helicopters preferably with a water source or close to a water source.</p> <p>Site Location: River Mountain Park</p> <p>Contact Name: Adam Hawkins, Chief</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number: 210-885-2406</p>
Supply Staging Area	<p>Example: An area close to or a part of your identified Incident Command Post</p> <p>Location: River Mountain Park</p> <p>Contact Name: Adam Hawkins, Chief</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number: 210-885-2406</p>
Nearest Medical Facility	<p>Example: Name of Facility and address</p> <p>Name of Hospital: Methodist Healthcare - Boerne Emergency Department</p> <p>Address: 134 Menger Springs, Boerne TX 78006</p> <p>Telephone Number: 830-331-3000</p>

<p>Nearest Burn Center</p>	<p>Example: Name of Facility and address Name of Burn Center: San Antonio Military Medical Center Address: 3551 Roger Brooke Dr., San Antonio TX 78219 Telephone Number: 210-916-4141</p>
<p>Nearest Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Agency</p>	<p>Example: EMS name and address Agency: Kendall County EMS Address: 1175 N. Main St., Boerne TX 78006 Telephone Number: 830-249-3721</p>
<p>Closest Available Water Sources</p>	<p>Location: Boerne City Lake Directions: Upper Cibolo Road SEASONAL SOURCE: ___ YES __X__ NO Location: Guadalupe River Directions: Kendall County SEASONAL SOURCE: __X__ YES ___ NO Location: Canyon Lake Directions: Comal County SEASONAL SOURCE: ___ YES __X__ NO See Appendix G, Map 5 for additional water sources.</p>
<p>High Value Natural, Cultural and Infrastructure at Risk</p>	<p>Native American artifacts, Threatened & Endangered Species, Power Lines, City Water Supplies, etc. WITH LOCATIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Artifacts 2. See Wildlife Section of the CWPP for Federally Listed or Endangered Species 3. Power Lines - Central and Western Kendall County 4. Water Supplies: City Lake - Ranger Creek Rd., City Park - City Park Rd.
<p>Media Outlets with Contacts and Contact Information</p>	<p>Local and surrounding Newspapers, Radio and TV Outlets Media Outlet Name: See Appendix J for list of media outlets and points of contact.</p>
<p>Available Qualified Firefighter Resources:</p>	<p># of Engine Bosses and # of Crews, TIFMAS, etc.</p>

Available Firefighting Equipment	<p>Examples: # of Engines, # of Wildland Trucks; # of Water Tenders; # of Dozers, TIFMAS, etc.</p> <p>One 1500 gpm Engine carrying 1800-gals water, foam and quick dump.</p> <p>One 150 gpm Engine carrying 1250 gals. Water and (CAFS) foam system</p> <p>One 1500 gpm Engine carrying 10000 gals. Water with quick dump</p> <p>One 1000 gpm Tender carrying 2,000 gal. water with quick dump.</p> <p>One 250 gpm Brush Truck carrying 418 gals of water.</p> <p>One 250 gpm Brush Truck carrying 500 gals of water.</p> <p>One - Ford Truck Command/First Responder Vehicle</p> <p>One Toyota Truck - First responder vehicle</p>
High Risk Area within Fire District	<p>Community Risk Assessment, located in Appendix A.</p>
Agency Trainees with Task Books Assigned	<p>Names and Contact information for any agency trainees that have task books assigned and need experience.</p> <p><u>Name of Trainee:</u></p> <p><u>ICS Position:</u></p> <p><u>Contact Information:</u></p>
Weather	<p>Examples: Spot Weather Forecast</p> <p>https://www.weather.gov/spot/request/?lat=29.120403398337842&lon=-98.86853935546887&z=7</p> <p>Fire Weather Forecaster POC: NOAA</p> <p>Forecaster POC Telephone: 830-629-0130</p> <p>Forecaster POC Email: sr-ewx.webmaster@noaa.gov</p>
Communications	<p>Radio Freq:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mutual Aid 700 MHz - Air to ground VHF - Reverse 911, if used <p>Other</p>
Evacuation Plan	<p>Escape routes and Directions</p> <p>Refer to Map 18, Evacuation Map in Appendix F</p>

City of Boerne Fire Department

Boerne Fire Department Pre-Incident Plan

Lead Agency	<p>Agency name, Point of Contact (POC) Name, Telephone Number and Email</p> <p>Agency Name: Boerne Fire Department</p> <p>POC Name: Chief Manny Casarez; Deputy Chief Robert Lee</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: 830-249-3644</p> <p>POC Email: MCasarez@boerne-tx.gov / RLEE@Boerne-TX.gov</p>
Protection Agency	<p>Agency name, POC Name, Telephone Number and Email</p> <p>Agency Name: Same information as provided above.</p> <p>POC Name:</p> <p>POC Telephone Number:</p> <p>POC Email:</p>
Area Fuel Types	<p>Fuels (vegetation) map attached (List types of vegetation, i.e., cedar, oak, scrub oak)</p> <p>Vegetation native to the alkaline soils of the region consists primarily of tall grasses, live oak, juniper, and mesquite.</p>
Agency Administrator's Point of Contact (POC) Name and Contact Information	<p>Agency Name: Boerne Fire Department</p> <p>POC Name: Chief Manny Casarez; Deputy Chief Robert Lee</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: 830-249-3644</p> <p>POC Email: MCasarez@boerne-tx.gov / RLEE@Boerne-TX.gov</p>
Law Enforcement Official POC Name and Contact Information	<p>County Sheriff and/or Local Police Chief</p> <p>KCSO POC Name: Sheriff Al Auxier</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: 830-249-9721</p> <p>POC Email: al.auxier@co.kendall.tx.us</p> <p>Boerne PD POC Name: Chief Steve Perez</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: 830-249-9511</p> <p>POC Email: SPerez@ci.boerne.tx.us</p>

<p>Dispatch POC Name and Contact Information</p>	<p>Examples: County Dispatch Supervisor or TX Forest Service Dispatch Center Manager</p> <p>POC Name: County Dispatch Supervisor Khalid Alabaidi</p> <p>POC Telephone: 830-249-8546</p> <p>Email: kalabaidi@ci.boerne.tx.us</p>
<p>Agency Public Information Officer's Name and Contact Information</p>	<p>Example: Fire Department PIO or Fire Chief</p> <p>Contact Name: Chris Shadrock (City PIO)</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number: 830-249-8546</p> <p>Email: cshadrock@ci.boerne.tx.us</p>
<p>Local Procurement Official's Name and Contact Information</p>	<p>Example: County or City Financial Director or Procurement Official</p> <p>Contact Name: Sarah Buckelew</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number; 830-249-9511</p> <p>Email: sbuckelew@ci.boerne.tx.us</p>
<p>Incident Command Post Location</p> <p>Contact Name / Contact Telephone Number</p>	<p>Example: Local Park with enough room for ICP, firefighter tents, and camp infrastructure.</p> <p>Location: Boerne City Lake</p> <p>Contact Name: Boerne Fire Chief Manny Casarez</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number: 830-249-3644</p>
<p>Emergency Shelter Locations</p> <p>Contact Name(s)</p> <p>Contact Information</p>	<p>Site Location: Boerne High School, 1 Greyhound Ln, Boerne, TX 78006;</p> <p>Contact Name: Chief Operations Officer Henry Acosta</p> <p>Telephone Number: (830) 357-2067</p> <p>Site Location #1:</p> <p>Contact Name:</p> <p>Telephone Number:</p> <p>Site Location #2:</p> <p>Contact Name:</p> <p>Telephone Number:</p>

<p>Air Operations Staging Area</p>	<p>Example: Local field with enough capacity for multiple helicopters preferably with a water source or close to a water source.</p> <p>Site Location: Boerne City Lake</p> <p>Contact Name: Boerne Fire Chief Manny Casarez</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number: 830-249-9511</p>
<p>Supply Staging Area</p>	<p>Example: An area close to or a part of your identified Incident Command Post</p> <p>Site Location: Boerne City Lake</p> <p>Contact Name: Boerne Fire Chief Manny Casarez</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number: 830-249-3644</p>
<p>Nearest Medical Facility</p>	<p>Example: Name of Facility and address</p> <p>Name of Hospital: Methodist Healthcare</p> <p>Address: 134 Menger Springs, Boerne TX 78006</p> <p>Telephone Number: 830-331-3000</p>
<p>Nearest Burn Center</p>	<p>Example: Name of Facility and address</p> <p>Name of Burn Center: San Antonio Military Medical Center</p> <p>Address: 3551 Roger Brooke Dr., San Antonio TX 78219</p> <p>Telephone Number: 210-916-4141</p>
<p>Nearest Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Agency</p>	<p>Example: EMS name and address</p> <p>Agency: Kendall County EMS</p> <p>Address: 1175 N. Main St., Boerne TX 78006</p> <p>Telephone Number: 830-249-3721</p>
<p>Closest Available Water Sources</p>	<p>Location: Boerne City Lake</p> <p>Directions: Upper Cibolo Road</p> <p>SEASONAL SOURCE: ___ YES __X__ NO</p> <p>Location: Guadalupe River</p> <p>Directions: Kendall County</p> <p>SEASONAL SOURCE: __X__ YES ___ NO</p> <p>See Appendix G, Map 5 for additional water sources.</p>

<p>High Value Natural, Cultural and Infrastructure at Risk</p>	<p>Native American artifacts, Threatened & Endangered Species, Power Lines, City Water Supplies, etc. WITH LOCATIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. No Artifacts 6. No Federally Listed or Endangered Species 7. Power Lines - Central and Western Kendall County 8. Water Supplies: City Lake - Ranger Creek Rd., City Park - City Park Rd.
<p>Medical Outlets with Contacts and Contact Information</p>	<p>Local and surrounding Newspapers, Radio and TV Outlets</p> <p>Media Outlet Name: Coordination through Chris Shadrock, City PIO</p> <p>Media POC Name:</p> <p>POC Telephone Number:</p> <p>POC Email:</p> <p>Media Outlet Name:</p> <p>Media POC Name:</p> <p>POC Telephone Number:</p> <p>POC Email:</p>
<p>Available Qualified Firefighter Resources:</p>	<p># of Engine Bosses and # of Crews, TIFMAS, etc.</p> <p>21 TIFMAS fire fighters on staff.</p>
<p>Available Firefighting Equipment:</p>	<p>Examples: # of Engines, # of Wildland Trucks; # of Water Tenders; # of Dozers, TIFMAS, etc.</p> <p>Three type 1 fire apparatus, four type 6 fire apparatus, two water tenders (city) two water tenders (county), and one dozer (county).</p>
<p>High Risk Areas within Fire District</p>	<p>Community Risk Assessment, located in Appendix A.</p>
<p>Agency Trainees with Task Books Assigned</p>	<p>Names and Contact information for any agency trainees that have task books assigned and need experience.</p> <p>Name of Trainee: Chris Copeland, Adam Zenner</p> <p>ICS Position: Engine Boss</p> <p>Contact Information: ccopeland@ci.boerne.tx.us or azenner@ci.boerne.tx.us</p>

Weather	<p>Examples: Spot Weather Forecast https://www.weather.gov/spot/request/?lat=29.120403398337842&lon=-98.86853935546887&z=7</p> <p>Fire Weather Forecaster POC: NOAA Forecaster POC Telephone: 830-629-0130 Forecaster POC Email: sr-ewx.webmaster@noaa.gov</p>
Communications	<p>Radio Freq:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mutual Aid 700 MHz - Air to ground VHF - Reverse 911, if used - Other
Evacuation Plan	<p>Escape routes and Directions</p> <p>See Evacuation Plan in EOP and Evacuation Map in Appendix F</p>

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Comfort Volunteer Fire Department

<p>Lead Agency</p>	<p>Agency name, Point of Contact (POC) Name, Telephone Number and Email</p> <p>Agency Name: Comfort Volunteer Fire Department</p> <p>POC Name: Adam Eichholz</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: 210-378-4758</p> <p>POC Email: cvfd@hctc.net</p>
<p>Protection Agency</p>	<p>Agency name, POC Name, Telephone Number and Email</p> <p>Agency Name: Same as listed above.</p> <p>POC Name:</p> <p>POC Telephone Number:</p> <p>POC Email:</p>
<p>Area Fuel Types</p>	<p>Fuels (vegetation) map attached (List types of vegetation, i.e., cedar, oak, scrub oak)</p> <p>Cedar, Oak, fine fuels, scrub oak</p>
<p>Agency Administrator’s Point of Contact (POC) Name and Contact Information</p>	<p>Example: Local Fire Chief and Assistant Chief with telephone number</p> <p>POC Name: Adam Eichholz</p> <p>POC Agency: Comfort Volunteer Fire Department</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: 210-378-4758</p> <p>POC Email: cvfd@hctc.net</p>
<p>Law Enforcement Official POC Name and Contact Information</p>	<p>County Sheriff and/or Local Police Chief</p> <p>KCSO POC Name: Al Auxier, Sheriff</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: 830-249-9721</p> <p>POC Email: Al.auxier@co.kendall.tx.us</p> <p>Boerne PD POC Name:</p> <p>POC Telephone Number:</p> <p>POC Email:</p>

<p>Dispatch POC Name and Contact Information</p>	<p>Examples: County Dispatch Supervisor or TX Forest Service Dispatch Center Manager</p> <p>POC Name: County Dispatch Supervisor Khalid Alabaidi</p> <p>POC Telephone: 830-249-8546</p> <p>Email: kalabaidi@ci.boerne.tx.us</p>
<p>Agency Public Information Officer's Name and Contact Information</p>	<p>Example: Fire Department PIO or Fire Chief</p> <p>Contact Name: Adam Eichholz</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number: 210-378-4758</p>
<p>Local Procurement Official's Name and Contact Information</p>	<p>Example: County or City Financial Director or Procurement Official</p> <p>Contact Name: County Auditor: Corrina Speers</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number: 830-249-9343</p>
<p>Incident Command Post Location</p> <p>Contact Name / Contact Telephone Number</p>	<p>Example: Local Park with enough room for ICP, firefighter tents, and camp infrastructure.</p> <p>Location: Comfort Fire Station</p> <p>Contact Name: Adam Eichholz</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number: 210-378-4758</p>
<p>Emergency Shelter Locations</p> <p>Contact Name(s)</p> <p>Contact Information</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>Site Location: Comfort High School,</p> <p>Site Location #1:</p> <p>Contact Name:</p> <p>Telephone Number:</p> <p>Site Location #2:</p> <p>Contact Name:</p> <p>Telephone Number:</p>
<p>Air Operations Staging Area</p>	<p>Example: Local field with enough capacity for multiple helicopters preferably with a water source or close to a water source.</p> <p>Site Location: Kendall County Maintenance Facility, Comfort, TX</p> <p>Contact Name:</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number:</p>

<p>Supply Staging Area</p>	<p>Example: An area close to or a part of your identified Incident Command Post</p> <p>Site Location: Comfort Volunteer Fire Department</p> <p>Contact Name: Adam Eichholz</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number: 210-378-4758</p>
<p>Nearest Medical Facility</p>	<p>Example: Name of Facility and address</p> <p>Name of Hospital: Boerne Methodist, Hill Country Memorial, Peterson Regional Medical Hospital</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>Telephone Number:</p>
<p>Nearest Burn Center</p>	<p>Example: Name of Facility and address</p> <p>Name of Burn Center: San Antonio Military Medical Hospital</p> <p>Address: 3551 Roger Brooke Dr, San Antonio, TX 78219</p> <p>Telephone Number:</p>
<p>Nearest Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Agency</p>	<p>Example: EMS name and address</p> <p>Agency: Kendall County EMS</p> <p>Address: 1175 North Main Boerne, TX</p> <p>Telephone Number: 830-249-3721</p>
<p>Closest Available Water Sources</p>	<p>Location: Comfort Water District</p> <p>Directions:</p> <p>SEASONAL SOURCE: ___ YES X___ NO</p> <p>Location: Guadalupe River</p> <p>Directions: River crossings</p> <p>SEASONAL SOURCE: __X__ YES ___ NO</p> <p>See Appendix G, Map 5 for additional water sources.</p>
<p>High Value Natural, Cultural and Infrastructure at Risk</p>	<p>Native American artifacts, Threatened & Endangered Species, Power Lines, City Water Supplies, etc. WITH LOCATIONS</p> <p>See Section wildlife listing for US Fish and Wildlife Service list of T&E</p>
<p>Media Outlets with Contacts and Contact Information</p>	<p>Local and surrounding Newspapers, Radio and TV Outlets</p> <p>Media Outlet Name: See Appendix J</p>

Available Qualified Firefighter Resources:	# of Engine Bosses and # of Crews, TIFMAS, etc. Texas Forest Service
Available Firefighting Equipment:	Examples: # of Engines, # of Wildland Trucks; # of Water Tenders; # of Dozers, TIFMAS, etc. 2-Type 1 Engines 3-Type 5 Engines 2-Water Tenders Mutual Aid County Road and Bridge Private Companies
High Risk Areas within Fire District	Community Risk Assessment attached.
Agency Trainees with Task Books Assigned	Names and Contact information for any agency trainees that have task books assigned and need experience. Name of Trainee: ICS Position: Contact Information:
Weather	Examples: Spot Weather Forecast https://www.weather.gov/spot/request/?lat=29.120403398337842&lon=-98.86853935546887&z=7 Fire Weather Forecaster POC: NOAA Forecaster POC Telephone: 830-629-0130 Forecaster POC Email: sr-ewx.webmaster@noaa.gov
Communications	Radio Freq: - Mutual Aid - Air to ground - Reverse 911, if used - Other
Evacuation Plan	Escape routes and Directions See Evacuation Planning

Kendalia Volunteer Fire Department

<p>Lead Agency</p>	<p>Agency name, Point of Contact (POC) Name, Telephone Number and Email</p> <p>Agency Name: Kendalia VFD POC Name: David G. Moore. Chief POC Telephone Number: 210-842-2304 POC Email: kendaliafd@gmail.com</p>
<p>Protection Agency</p>	<p>Agency name, Point of Contact (POC) Name, Telephone Number and Email</p> <p>Agency Name: Kendalia VFD POC Name: David G. Moore. Chief POC Telephone Number: 210-842-2304 POC Email: kendaliafd@gmail.com</p>
<p>Area Fuel Types</p>	<p>Fuels (vegetation) map attached (List types of vegetation, i.e., cedar, oak, scrub oak)</p> <p>Uncleared/unmaintained lots, cedar, oak, scrub oak, underbrush, thick tall grass</p>
<p>Agency Administrator's Point of Contact (POC) Name and Contact Information</p>	<p>Agency name, Point of Contact (POC) Name, Telephone Number and Email</p> <p>Agency Name: Kendalia VFD POC Name: David G. Moore. Chief POC Telephone Number: 210-842-2304 POC Email: kendaliafd@gmail.com</p>
<p>Law Enforcement Official POC Name and Contact Information</p>	<p>County Sheriff and/or Local Police Chief</p> <p>KCSO POC Name: Sheriff Al Auxier POC Telephone Number: 830-249-9721 POC Email: info@co.Kendall.Tx.us</p>
<p>Dispatch POC Name and Contact Information</p>	<p>Examples: County Dispatch Supervisor or TX Forest Service Dispatch Center Manager</p> <p>POC Name: POC Telephone: 830-249-8645 Email: dispatchstaff@ci.Boerne.Tx.us</p>

Agency Public Information Officer's Name and Contact Information	<p>Agency name, Point of Contact (POC) Name, Telephone Number and Email</p> <p>Agency Name: Kendalia VFD</p> <p>POC Name: David G. Moore. Chief</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: 210-842-2304</p> <p>POC Email: kendaliafd@gmail.com</p>
Local Procurement Official's Name and Contact Information	<p>Example: County or City Financial Director or Procurement Official</p> <p>Contact Name: County Auditor Corrina Speers</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number: 830-249-9343</p>
Closest Available Water Sources	<p>Location: Kendalia Firehouse</p> <p>Directions: FM 473 at Edge Falls Rd</p> <p>SEASONAL SOURCE: ___ YES __X__ NO</p> <p>Location: Kennedy Ranch stock tank</p> <p>Directions: Ranch is adjacent to subdivision to the southwest</p> <p>SEASONAL SOURCE: ___ YES, X__ NO</p> <p>See Appendix G, Map 5 for additional water sources.</p>
High Value Natural, Cultural and Infrastructure at Risk	<p>Native American artifacts, Threatened & Endangered Species, Power Lines, City Water Supplies, etc. WITH LOCATIONS</p> <p>See Wildlife Section</p>
Media Outlets with Contacts and Contact Information	<p>Local and surrounding Newspapers, Radio and TV Outlets</p> <p>See Appendix J</p>
Available Qualified Firefighter Resources:	<p># of Engine Bosses and # of Crews, TIFMAS, etc.</p> <p>13 volunteer firefighters</p>
Available Firefighting Equipment:	<p>Examples: # of Engines, # of Wildland Trucks; # of Water Tenders; # of Dozers, TIFMAS, etc. 1 Engine</p> <p>4 Wildland Trucks</p> <p>1 Water Tender</p>

High Risk Areas within Fire District	Community Risk Assessment attached.
Agency Trainees with Task Books Assigned	Names and Contact information for any agency trainees that have task books assigned and need experience. <u>Name of Trainee: ICS Position: Contact Information:</u>
Weather	Examples: Spot Weather Forecast https://www.weather.gov/spot/request/?lat=29.120403398337842&lon=-98.86853935546887&z=7 Fire Weather Forecaster POC: NOAA Forecaster POC Telephone: 830-629-0130 Forecaster POC Email: sr-ewx.webmaster@noaa.gov
Communications	Radio Freq: - Mutual Aid - Air to ground - Reverse 911 if used. Other
Evacuation Plan	Escape routes and Directions North or South on Old Blanco Rd



Prescribed burn is conducted to improve wildlife habitat and reduce the risk of wildfire at Guadalupe State Park.

Sisterdale Volunteer Fire Department

Lead Agency	Agency name, Point of Contact (POC) Name, Telephone Number and Email Agency Name: Sisterdale VFD POC Name: Brian Reilly POC Telephone Number: (830) 388-2898 POC Email:
Protection Agency	Agency name, Point of Contact (POC) Name, Telephone Number and Email Agency Name: Sisterdale VFD POC Name: Brian Reilly POC Telephone Number: (830) 388-2898 POC Email:
Area Fuel Types	Fuels (vegetation) map attached (List types of vegetation, i.e., cedar, oak, scrub oak) Cedar, Oak, fine fuels, scrub oak
Agency Administrator's Point of Contact (POC) Name and Contact Information	Agency name, Point of Contact (POC) Name, Telephone Number and Email Agency Name: Sisterdale VFD POC Name: Brian Reilly POC Telephone Number: (830) 388-2898 POC Email:
Law Enforcement Official POC Name and Contact Information	KCSO POC Name: LT Kevin Klaerner POC Telephone Number: 830-370-1376 POC Email: kevin.klaerner@co.kendall.tx.us
Dispatch POC Name and Contact Information	POC Name: Sgt Beatty POC Telephone: 830-249-8645 Email:
Agency Public Information Officer's Name and Contact Information	Agency name, Point of Contact (POC) Name, Telephone Number and Email Agency Name: Sisterdale VFD POC Name: Brian Reilly POC Telephone Number: (830) 388-2898 POC Email:

Local Procurement Official's Name and Contact Information	<p>Example: County or City Financial Director or Procurement Official</p> <p>Contact Name: Corrina Speer, Kendall County Auditor</p> <p>Contact Telephone Number: 830-249-9343, ext. 240.</p> <p>Email: cspeer@co.kendall.tx.us</p>
Incident Command Post Location Contact Name / Contact Telephone Number	<p>Agency name, Point of Contact (POC) Name, Telephone Number and Email</p> <p>Agency Name: Sisterdale VFD</p> <p>POC Name: Brian Reilly</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: (830) 388-2898</p> <p>POC Email:</p>
Emergency Shelter Locations Contact Name(s) Contact Information	<p>Site Location:</p> <p>Comfort ISD designated campus</p> <p>Site Location #1:</p> <p>Camp Capers 864-650-4462</p>
Air Operations Staging Area	<p>Agency name, Point of Contact (POC) Name, Telephone Number and Email</p> <p>Agency Name: Sisterdale VFD</p> <p>POC Name: Brian Reilly</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: (830) 388-2898</p> <p>POC Email:</p>
Supply Staging Area	<p>Agency name, Point of Contact (POC) Name, Telephone Number and Email</p> <p>Agency Name: Sisterdale VFD</p> <p>POC Name: Brian Reilly</p> <p>POC Telephone Number: (830) 388-2898</p> <p>POC Email:</p>
Nearest Medical Facility	<p>Name of Hospital: Boerne Methodist ER</p> <p>Address: Menger Springs</p> <p>Telephone Number: 830-331-3000</p>

Nearest Burn Center	<p><u>Name of Burn Center:</u> SAMMC <u>Address:</u> 3651 Roger Brooke Dr, San Antonio <u>Telephone Number:</u> 210-916-4141</p>
Nearest Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Agency	<p><u>Agency:</u> Kendall County EMS <u>Address:</u> North Main <u>Telephone Number:</u> 830-249-3721</p>
Closest Available Water Sources	<p><u>Location:</u> Guadalupe River <u>Directions:</u> runs east west through service area SEASONAL SOURCE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p><u>Location:</u> Boerne City Lake <u>Directions:</u> Boerne, TX SEASONAL SOURCE: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p>See Appendix G, Map 5 for additional water sources.</p>
High Value Natural, Cultural and Infrastructure at Risk	<p>High tension line runs northwest to southeast through service area. Youth camp at Camp Capers during summer months and select weekends.</p> <p>See Wildlife Section.</p>
Media Outlets with Contacts and Contact Information	<p>See Appendix J</p>
Available Qualified Firefighter Resources:	
Available Firefighting Equipment:	<p>First Responder Vehicle/Command 350 GPM Brush Truck, 500 gallons of water 350 GPM Brush Truck, 710 gallons of water 350 GPM Brush Truck, 1200 gallons of water 1250 GPM Engine, 1000 gallons of water and Class A foam system 1500 GPM Engine, 1250 gallons of water and Class A foam system</p>

	500 GPM Water Tender, 2300 gallons of water with quick dump Mobile Air Support Vehicle
High Risk Areas within Fire District	Community Risk Assessment attached.
Agency Trainees with Task Books Assigned	Names and Contact information for any agency trainees that have task books assigned and need experience. <u>Name of Trainee:</u> <u>ICS Position:</u> <u>Contact Information:</u>
Weather	<i>Examples:</i> Spot Weather Forecast https://www.weather.gov/spot/request/?lat=29.120403398337842&lon=-98.86853935546887&z=7 Fire Weather Forecaster POC: NOAA Forecaster POC Telephone: 830-629-0130 Forecaster POC Email: sr-ewx.webmaster@noaa.gov
Communications	Radio Freq: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mutual Aid 700 LCRA trunk, VHF available - Air to ground VHF - Reverse 911 if used N/A
Evacuation Plan	Incident Dependent, See Evacuation Map in Appendix F

Waring Volunteer Fire Department

<p>Lead Agency</p>	<p>Agency name, Point of Contact (POC) Name, Telephone Number and Email</p> <p>Agency Name: Waring VFD POC Name: Joe Paolilli POC Telephone Number: 830-377-9530 POC Email: joep@gvtc.com</p>
<p>Protection Agency</p>	<p>Agency name, POC Name, Telephone Number and Email</p> <p>Agency Name: Waring VFD POC Name: Joe Paolilli POC Telephone Number: 830-377-9530 POC Email: joep@gvtc.com</p>
<p>Area Fuel Types</p>	<p>Light to heavy grasses, extensive cedar and oak,</p>
<p>Agency Administrator's Point of Contact (POC) Name and Contact Information</p>	<p>POC Name: Chief Joe Paolilli POC Agency: Waring VFD POC Telephone Number: 830-377-9530 POC Email: joep@gvtc.com</p>
<p>Law Enforcement Official POC Name and Contact Information</p>	<p>KCSO POC Name: LT Kevin Klaerner POC Telephone Number: 830-370-1376 POC Email: kevin.klaerner@co.kendall.tx.us</p> <p>Boerne PD POC Name: POC Telephone Number: POC Email:</p>
<p>Dispatch POC Name and Contact</p>	<p>POC Name: Sgt Beatty POC Telephone: 830-249-8645 Email:</p>

Information	
Agency Public Information Officer's Name and Contact Information	<u>Contact Name:</u> Joe Paolilli <u>Contact Telephone Number:</u> 830-377-9530
Local Procurement Official's Name and Contact Information	<u>Contact Name:</u> Joe Paolilli <u>Contact Telephone Number:</u> 830-377-9530
Incident Command Post Location Contact Name / Contact Telephone Number	Incident Dependent – Waring has numerous suitable ICP locations. The most appropriate location will be identified prior to IMT arrival. <u>Location:</u> Waring VFD <u>Contact Name:</u> Joe Paolilli <u>Contact Telephone Number:</u> 830-377-9530
Emergency Shelter Locations Contact Name(s) Contact Information	<u>Site Location:</u> Comfort ISD designated campus <u>Site Location #1:</u> Camp Capers 864-650-4462
Air Operations Staging Area	<i>Incident Dependent.</i> <u>Site Location:</u> <u>Contact Name:</u> <u>Contact Telephone Number:</u>
Supply Staging Area	<i>Incident Dependent</i> <u>Location:</u> Waring VFD <u>Contact Name:</u> Joe Paolilli <u>Contact Telephone Number:</u> 830-377-9530

Nearest Medical Facility	<u>Name of Hospital:</u> Boerne Methodist ER <u>Address:</u> Menger Springs <u>Telephone Number:</u> 830-331-3000
Nearest Burn Center	<u>Name of Burn Center:</u> SAMMC <u>Address:</u> 3651 Roger Brooke Dr, San Antonio <u>Telephone Number:</u> 210-916-4141
Nearest Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Agency	<u>Agency:</u> Kendall County EMS <u>Address:</u> North Main <u>Telephone Number:</u> 830-249-3721
Closest Available Water Sources	<u>Location:</u> Guadalupe River <u>Directions:</u> runs east west through service area SEASONAL SOURCE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <u>Location:</u> Joshua Springs Park <u>Directions:</u> 716 FM 286 SEASONAL SOURCE: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO See Appendix G, Map 5 for additional water sources.
High Value Natural, Cultural and Infrastructure at Risk	High tension line runs northwest to southeast through service area. Youth camp at Camp Capers during summer months and select weekends. See Wildlife Section.

Media Outlets with Contacts and Contact Information	<p> Media Outlet Name: Boerne STAR Media POC Name: Zachary Wright POC Telephone Number: 830-249-2441 POC Email: zachary.wright@boernestar.com </p> <p> Media Outlet Name: San Antonio Express-News Media POC Name: Zeke McCormack POC Telephone Number: 210-5543-9388 POC Email: For a complete list of media sources see Appendix J </p>
Available Qualified Firefighter Resources:	<p> 22 firefighters 5 EMT basics 5 paramedics </p>
Available Firefighting Equipment:	<p> 1 Engine with 1500 gallons, 1000 gpm 2 brush trucks, 500 gpm, 500 gallons each 1 brush truck 500 gpm, 300 gallons 1 tender, 2000 gallons with port tank, 500 gpm pump 1 rescue truck with medical and extrication set. 1 utility tow vehicle 1 medical Gator 1 Kubota UTV with water and pump </p>
High Risk Areas within Fire District	<p>Community Risk Assessment attached.</p>
Agency Trainees with Task Books Assigned	<p>Names and Contact information for any agency trainees that have task books assigned and need experience.</p> <p> <u>Name of Trainee:</u> J Paolilli <u>ICS Position:</u> Ops, Safety, Logistics <u>Contact Information:</u> 830-377-9530 </p>

Weather	<p>Examples: Spot Weather Forecast https://www.weather.gov/spot/request/?lat=29.120403398337842&lon=-98.86853935546887&z=7</p> <p>Fire Weather Forecaster POC: NOAA Forecaster POC Telephone: 830-629-0130 Forecaster POC Email: sr-ewx.webmaster@noaa.gov</p>
Communications	<p>Radio Freq:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mutual Aid 700 LCRA trunk, VHF available - Air to ground VHF - Reverse 911 if used N/A -
Evacuation Plan	Incident Dependent



Pre-Incident Plans provide the incoming incident management team with valuable information that they need to assume command of a wildfire and assist them in making well-informed decisions about the fire. (Kendalia Volunteer Fire Department responds to county fire).

Appendix D - NWCG and Incident Command System Forms

Incident Command System fillable forms are available at: [ICS Forms | NWCG](#).

The forms needed for a wildfire incident include, but are not limited to, the following:

- [ICS 201 - Incident Briefing](#)
- [ICS 202 - Incident Objectives](#)
- [ICS 203 - Organization Assignment List](#)
- [ICS 204 WF - Division / Group Assignment List](#)
- [ICS 205 - Communication Plan](#)
- [ICS 206 - Medical Plan](#)
- [ICS 207 - Incident Organization Chart](#)
- [ICS 208 - Safety Message / Plan](#)
- [ICS 209 - Incident Status Report Fillable](#)
- [ICS 210 - Resource Status Change](#)
- [ICS 211 WF - NWCG Incident Check-in](#)
- [ICS 212 WF - Demobilization](#)

Additional forms including those for air operations, incident performance rating sheets, etc., are also available at the [NWCG form site](#).



Helicopter water drop assists the firefighters on the ground to make progress toward control of the fire.

Appendix E - Acronym Glossary

Table of CWPP Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
BAMC	US Army Institute of Surgical Research Burn Center
BI	Burning Index
Btu	British thermal unit
BVFD	Boerne Volunteer Fire Department
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
DOR	Dozer Operability Rating
DPS	Department of Public Safety
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ER	Emergency Room
ERC	Energy Release Component
F	Fahrenheit
GIS	Geographic Information Specialist
GPM	Gallons per minute
ICS	Incident Command System
ISD	Independent School District
KCSO	Kendall County Sheriff's Office
KCTX-CWPP	Kendall County, Texas - Community Wildfire Protection Plan
LCRA	Lower Colorado River Authority
LP/NG	Liquid Propane / Natural Gas
LTC	Long-Term Care
NFDRS	National Fire Danger Rating System
NICC	National Interagency Coordination Center
NIDIS	National Integrated Drought Information System
NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunity
NWCG	National Wildfire Coordinating Group
PACE	Primary, Alternate, Contingency and Emergency
PMS	Policy Manual Standards
POC	Point of Contact
RH	Relative Humidity
RXB2	Prescribed Fire Boss, Type 2
SIM	Simulation
SME	Subject Matter Expert
T&E	Threatened & Endangered
TAMFS	Texas A&M Forest Service
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environment Quality

Acronym	Definition
TICC	Texas Interagency Coordination Center
TPWD	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
TWRA	Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment
TxWRAP	Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VRI	Value Response Index
WFSART	Wildland Fire Safety Annual Refresher Training
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface
WVFD	Waring Volunteer Fire Department

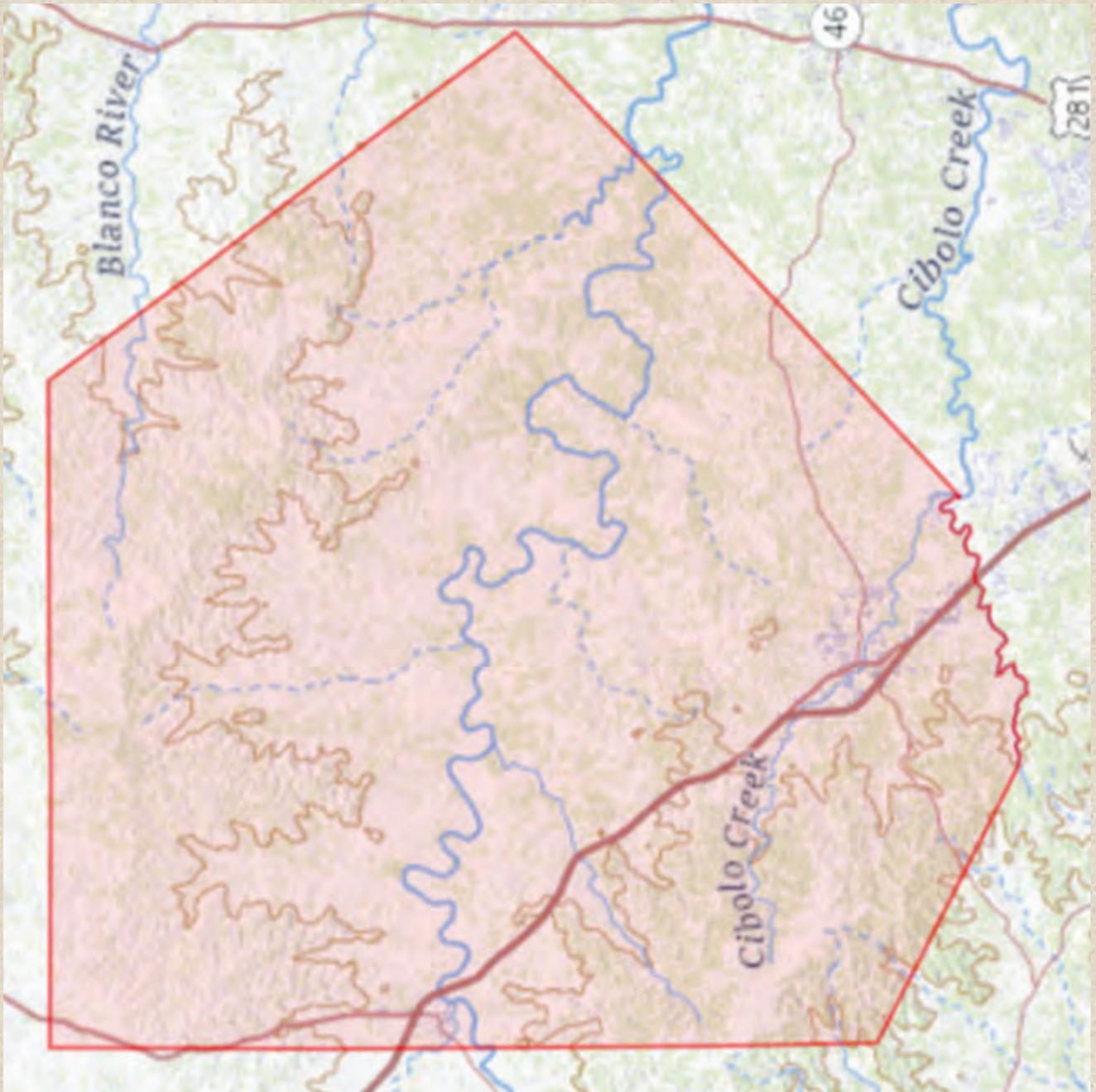
Appendix F - Maps

Map 1 - Kendall County Location in Texas



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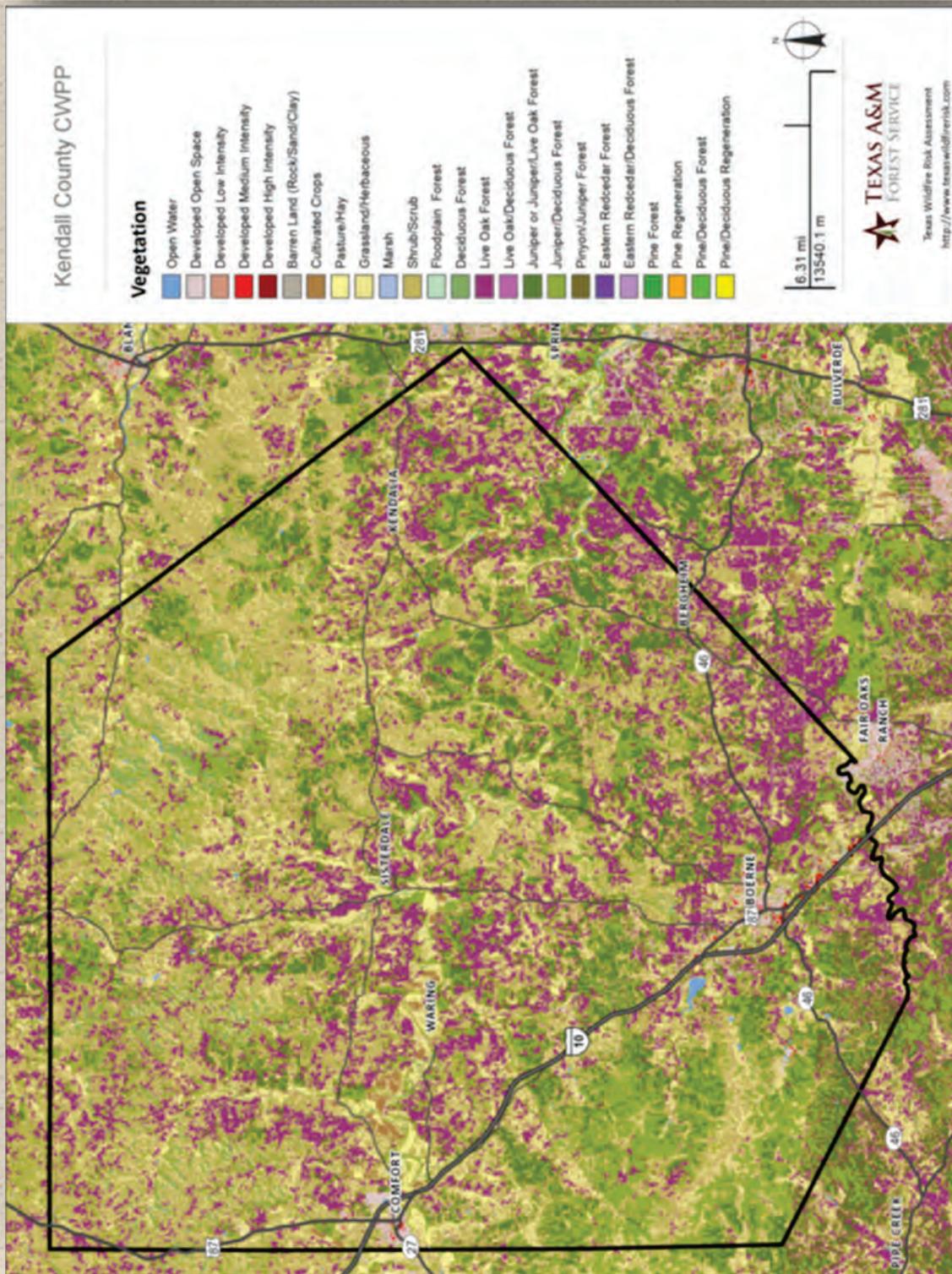
Map 2 - Topography Map



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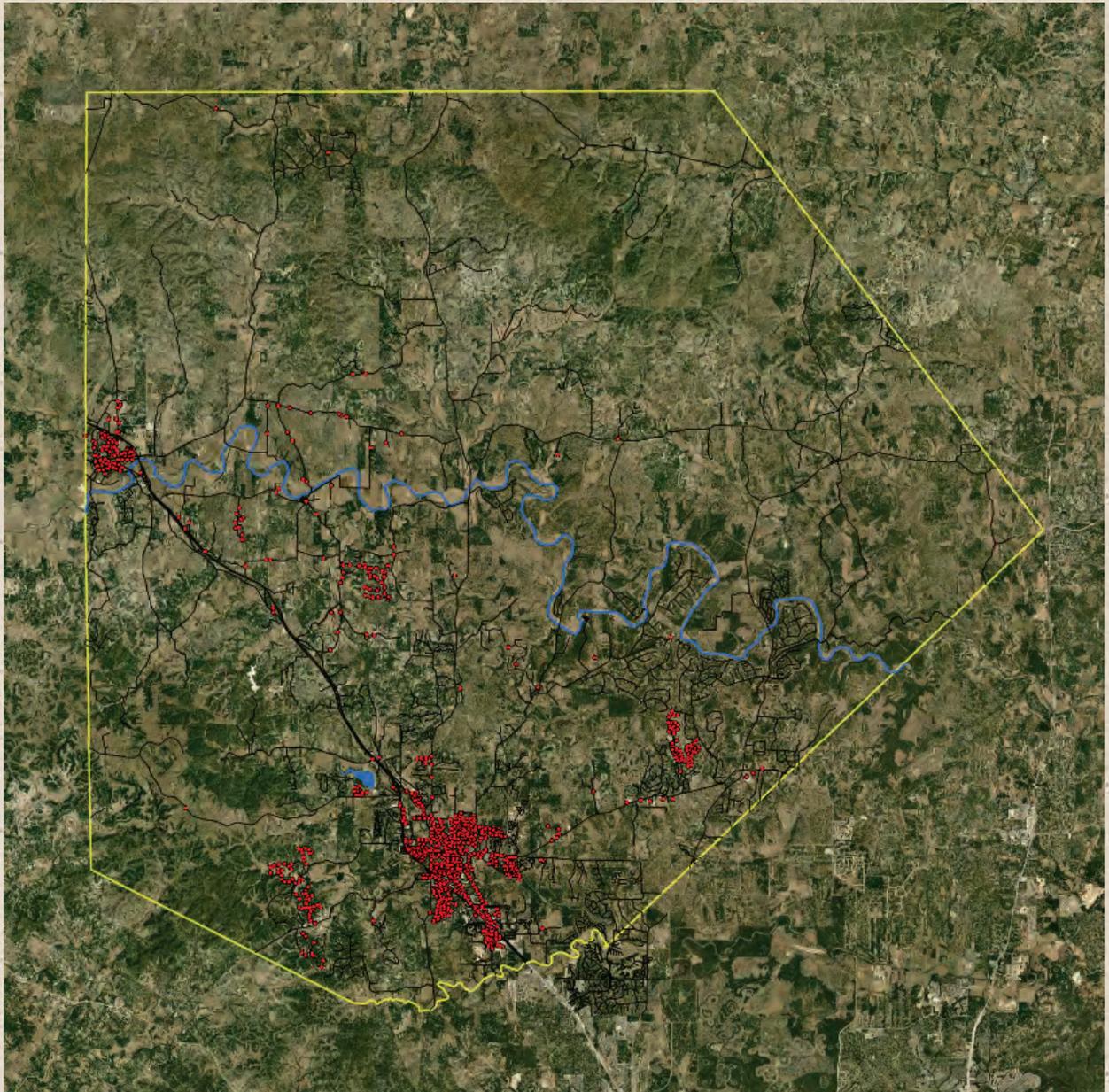
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Map 4 - Vegetation Map



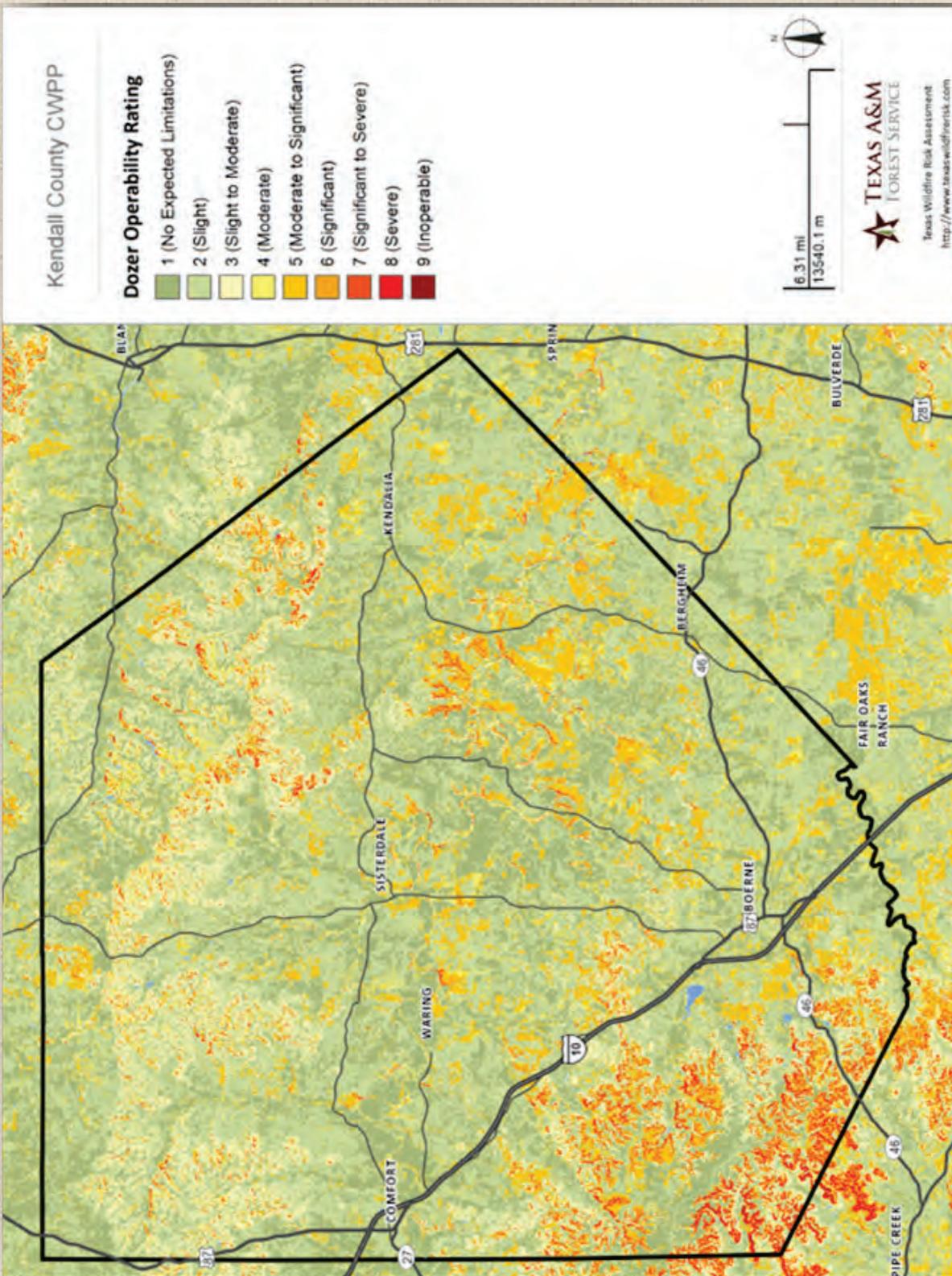
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Map 5 - Water Sources



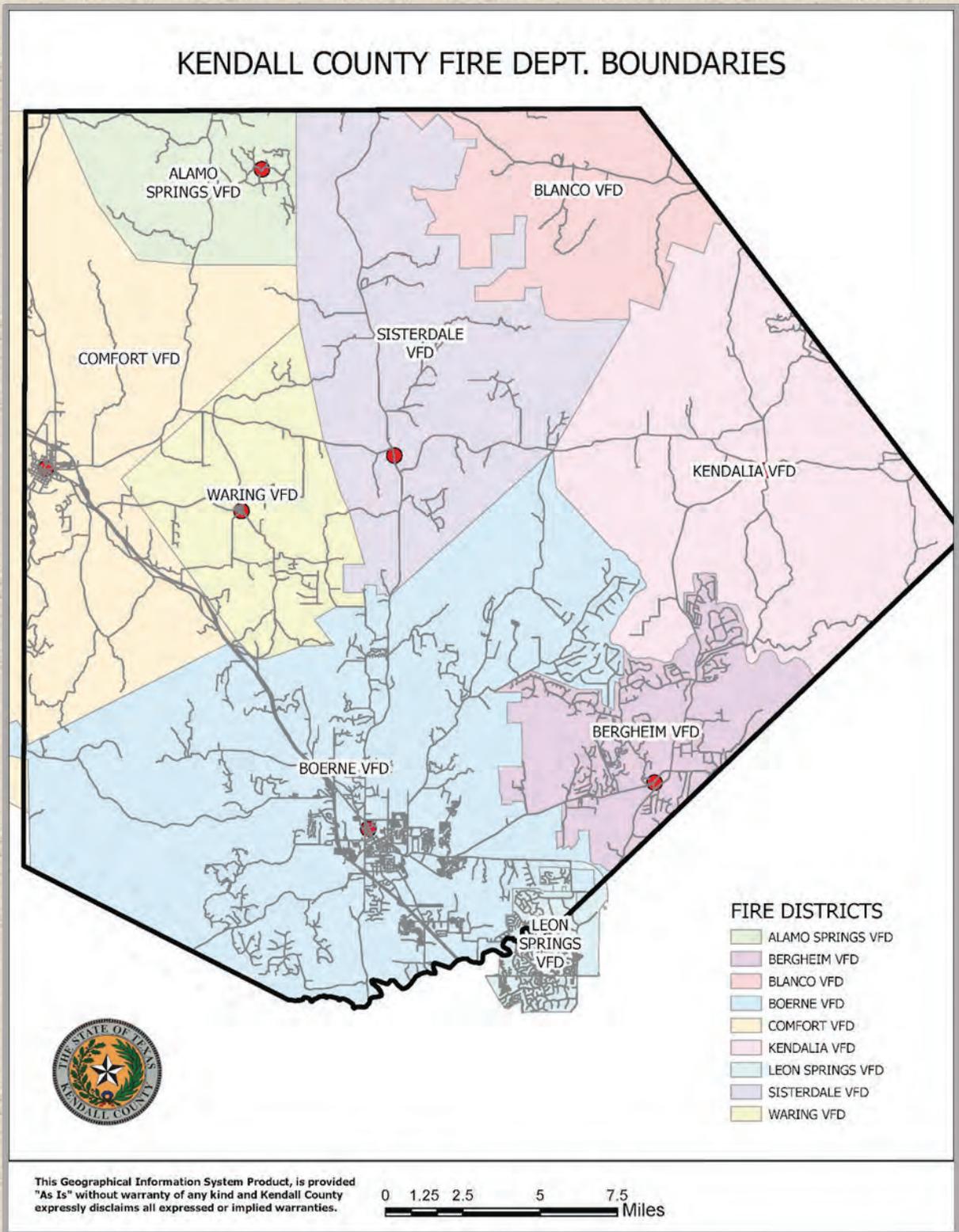
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Map 6 - Dozer Operability Map



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Map 7 - Fire Department Response Boundaries



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Map 8 - Aerial Map of Boerne Methodist Emergency Room



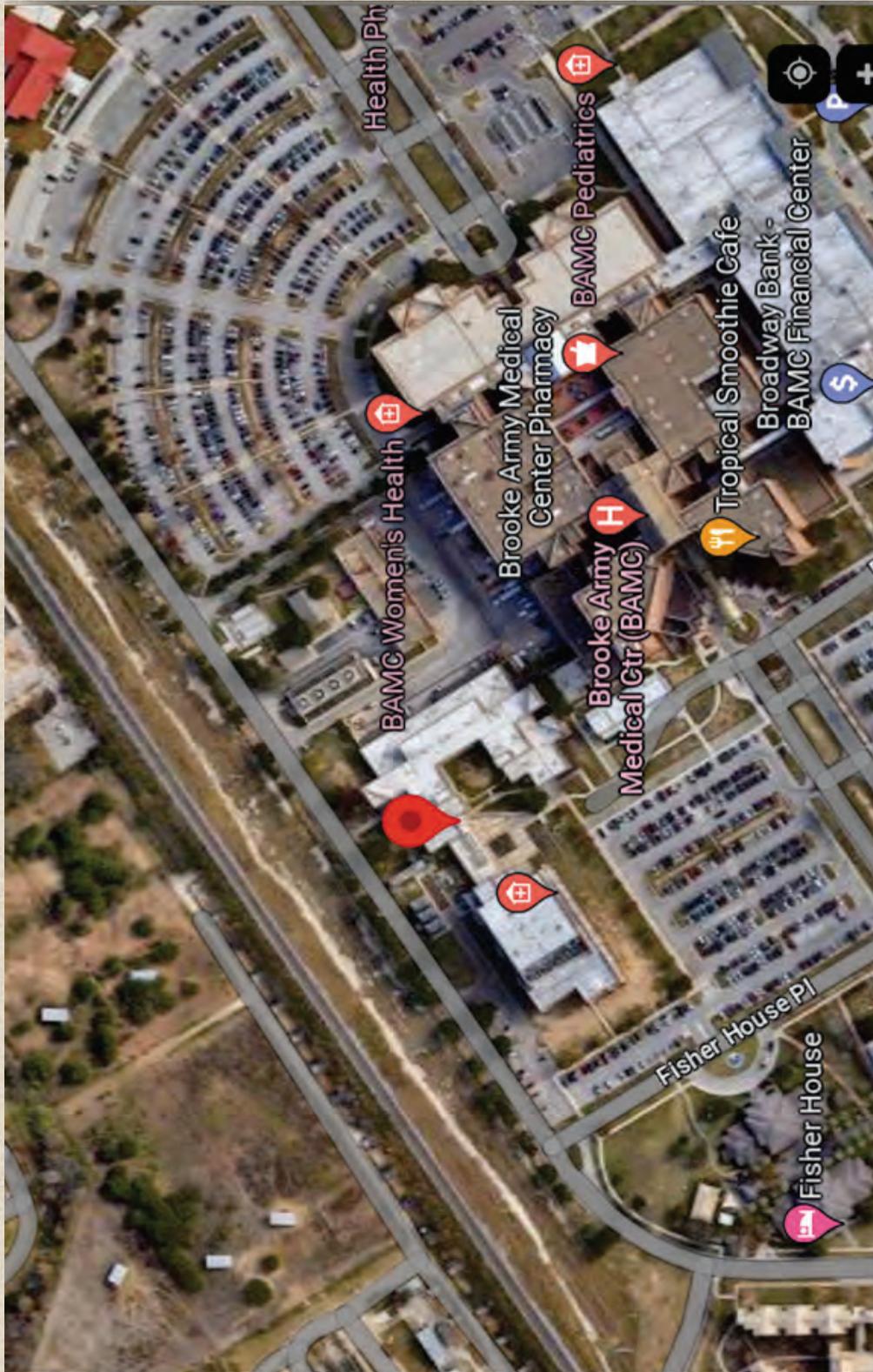
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Map 9 - Methodist Hospital / Hill Country



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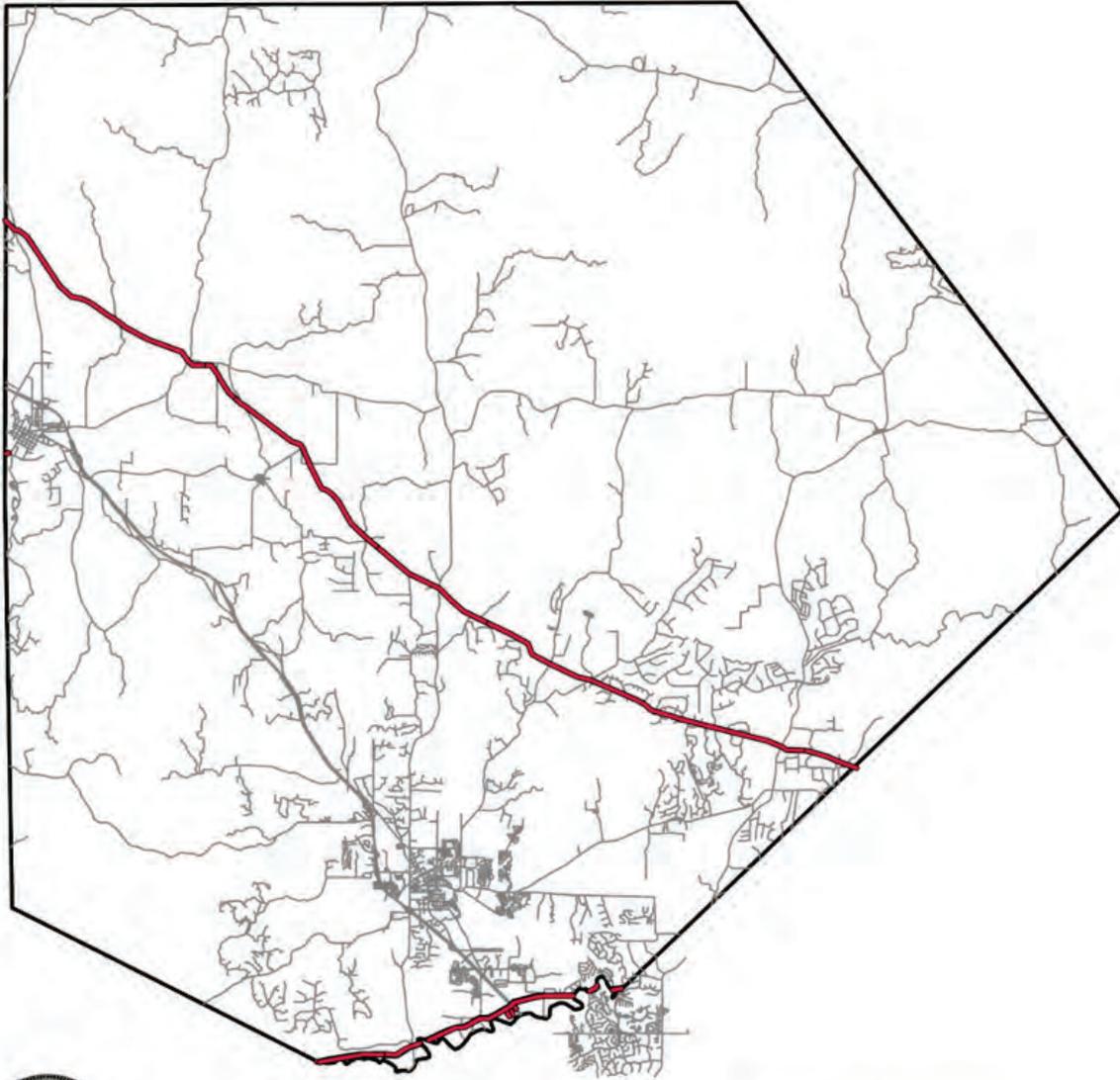
Map 10 - Map of BAMC Burn Center



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Map 11 - Gas Pipelines

Gas Pipelines



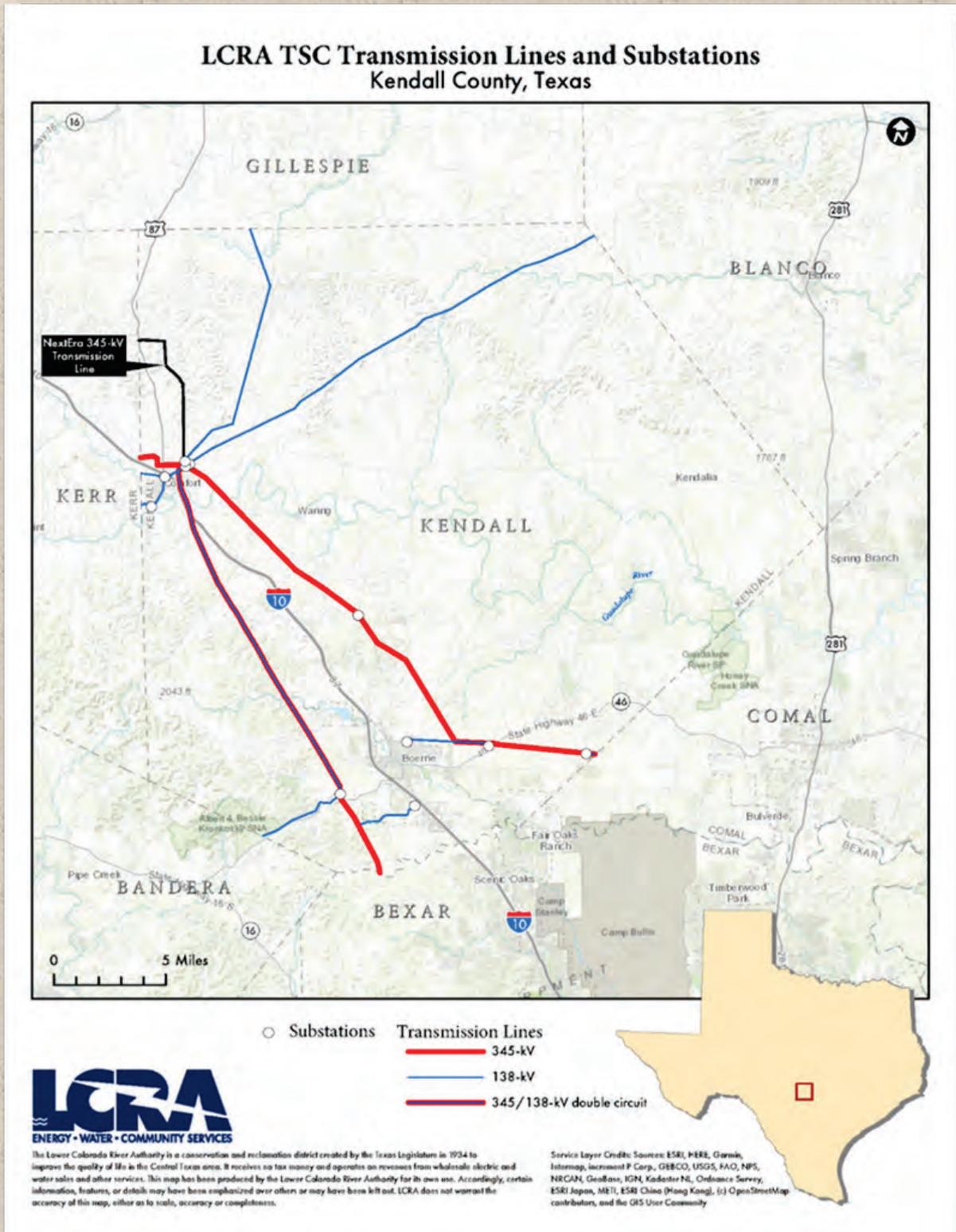
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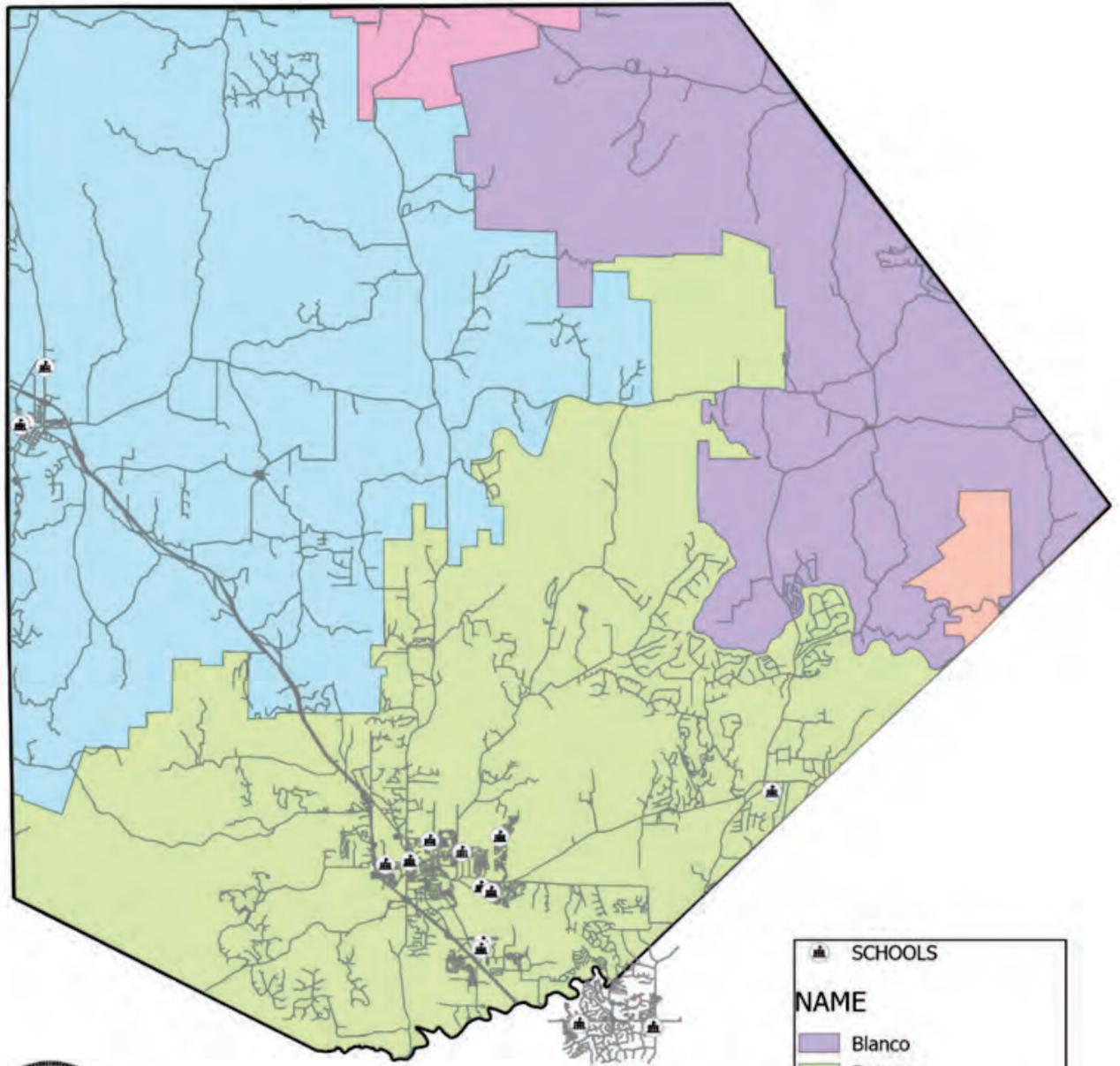
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Map 12 - LCRA Transmission Lines and Substations



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Map 13 - Kendall County Schools

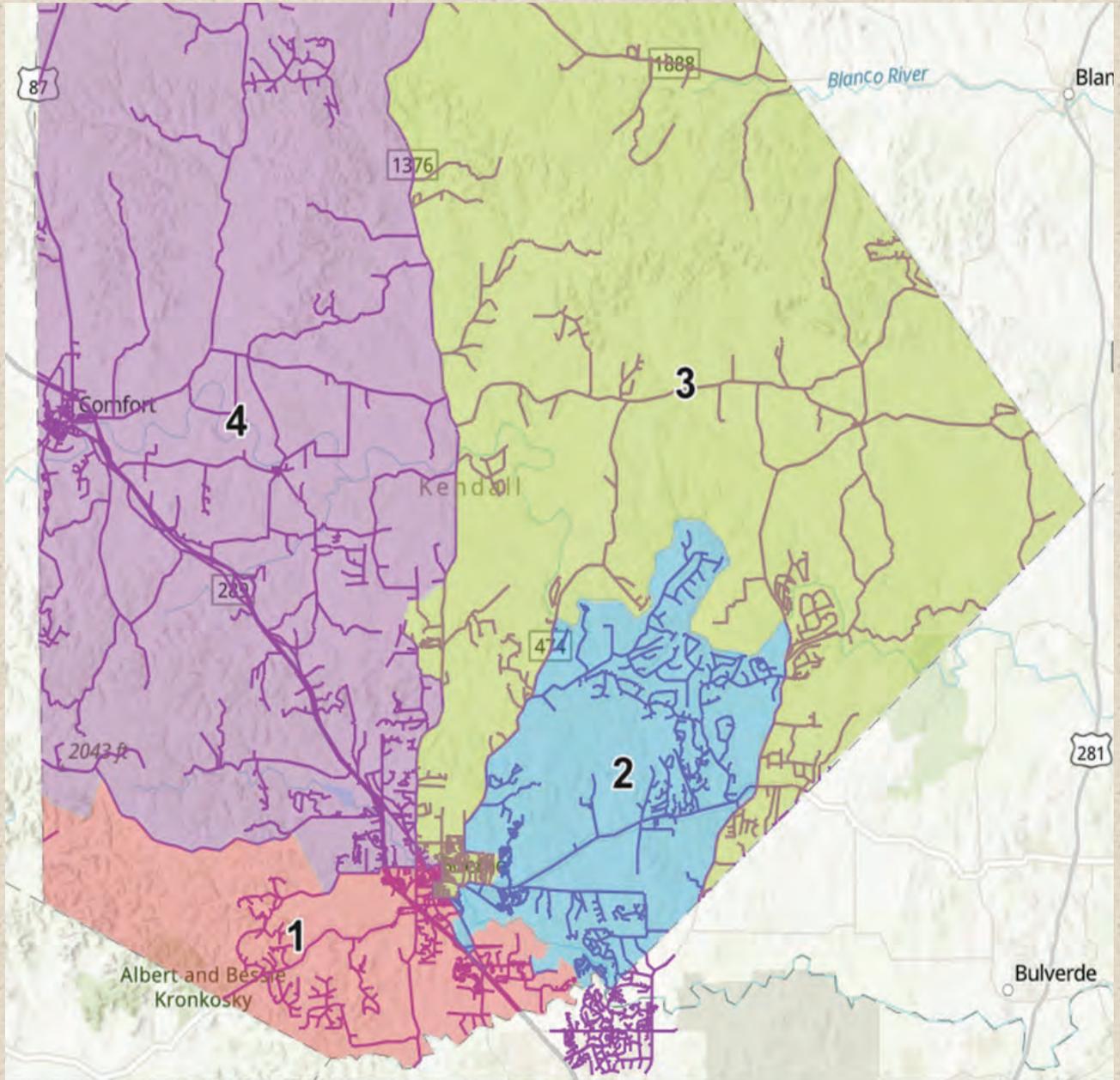


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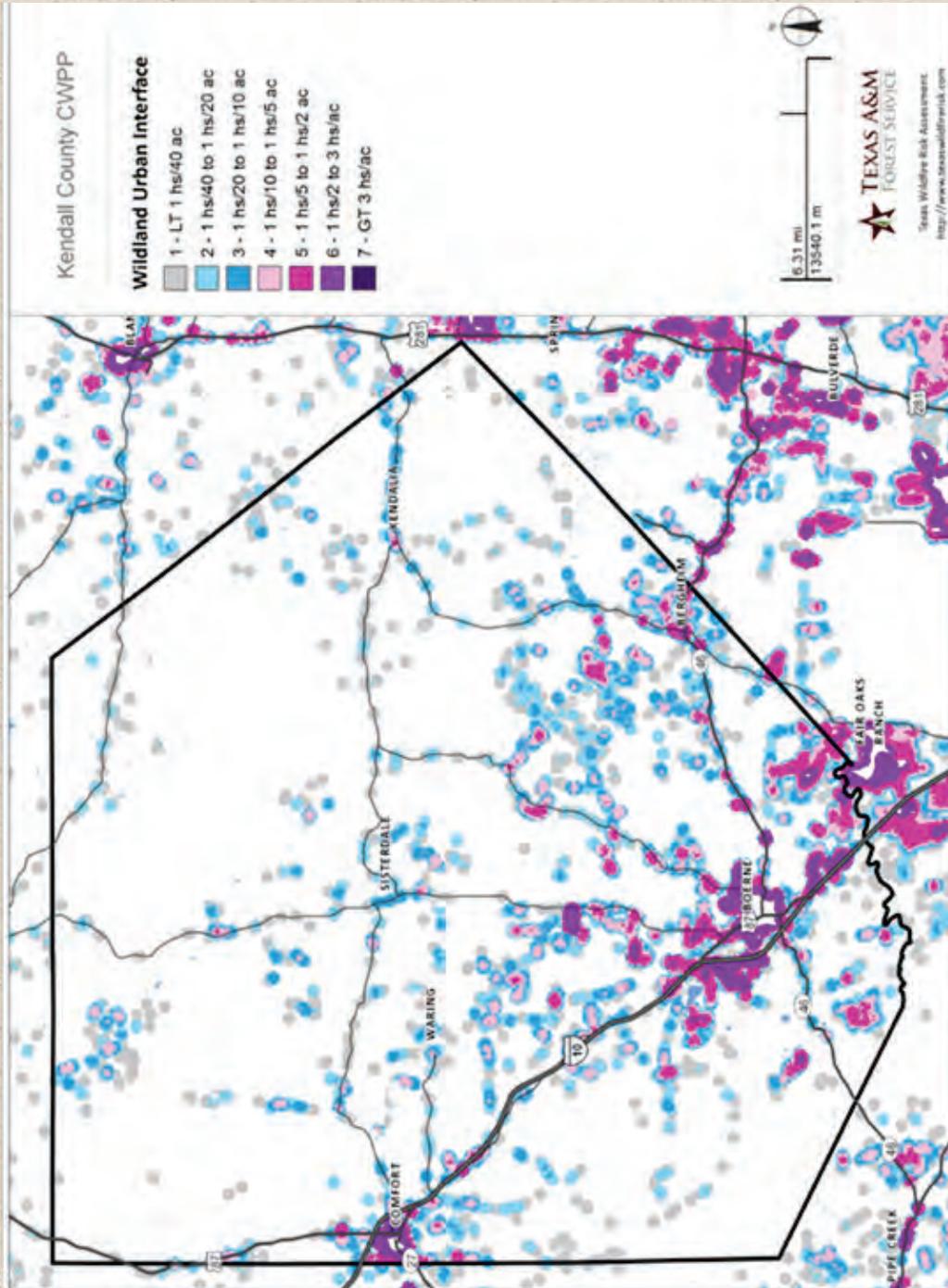
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Map 14 - Kendall County Precinct Map



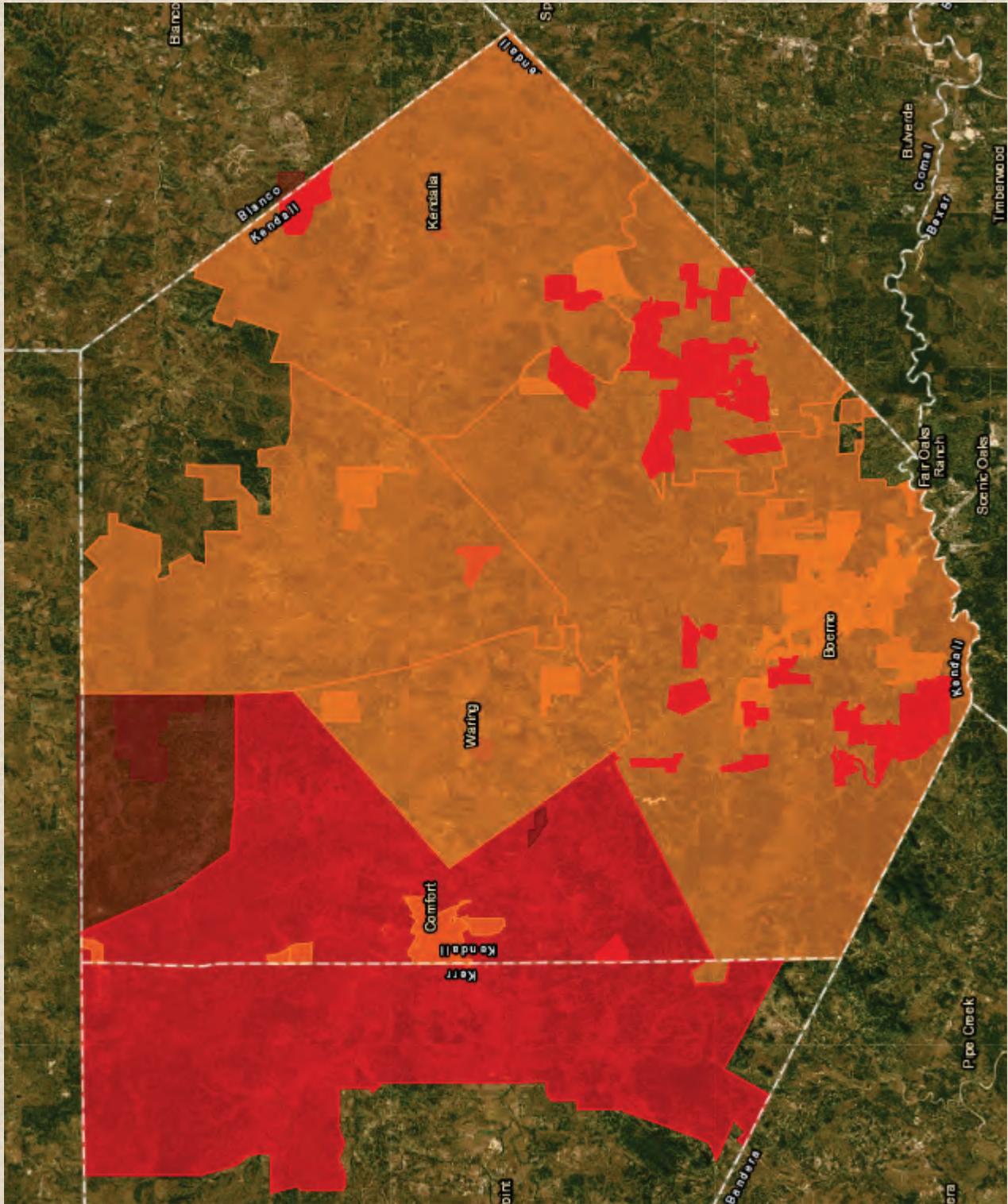
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Map 15 - WUI Map



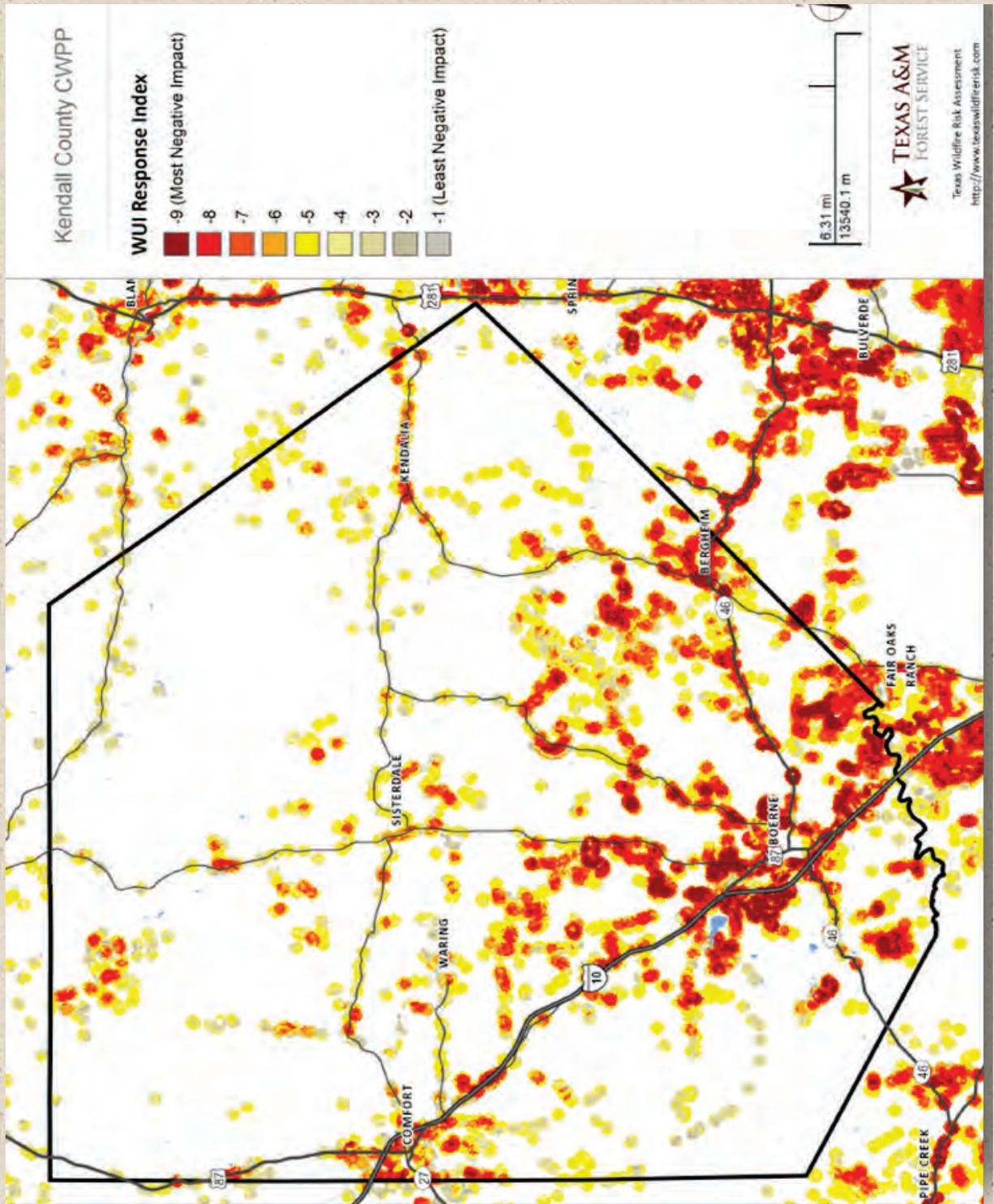
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Map 16 - Risk Assessment Map



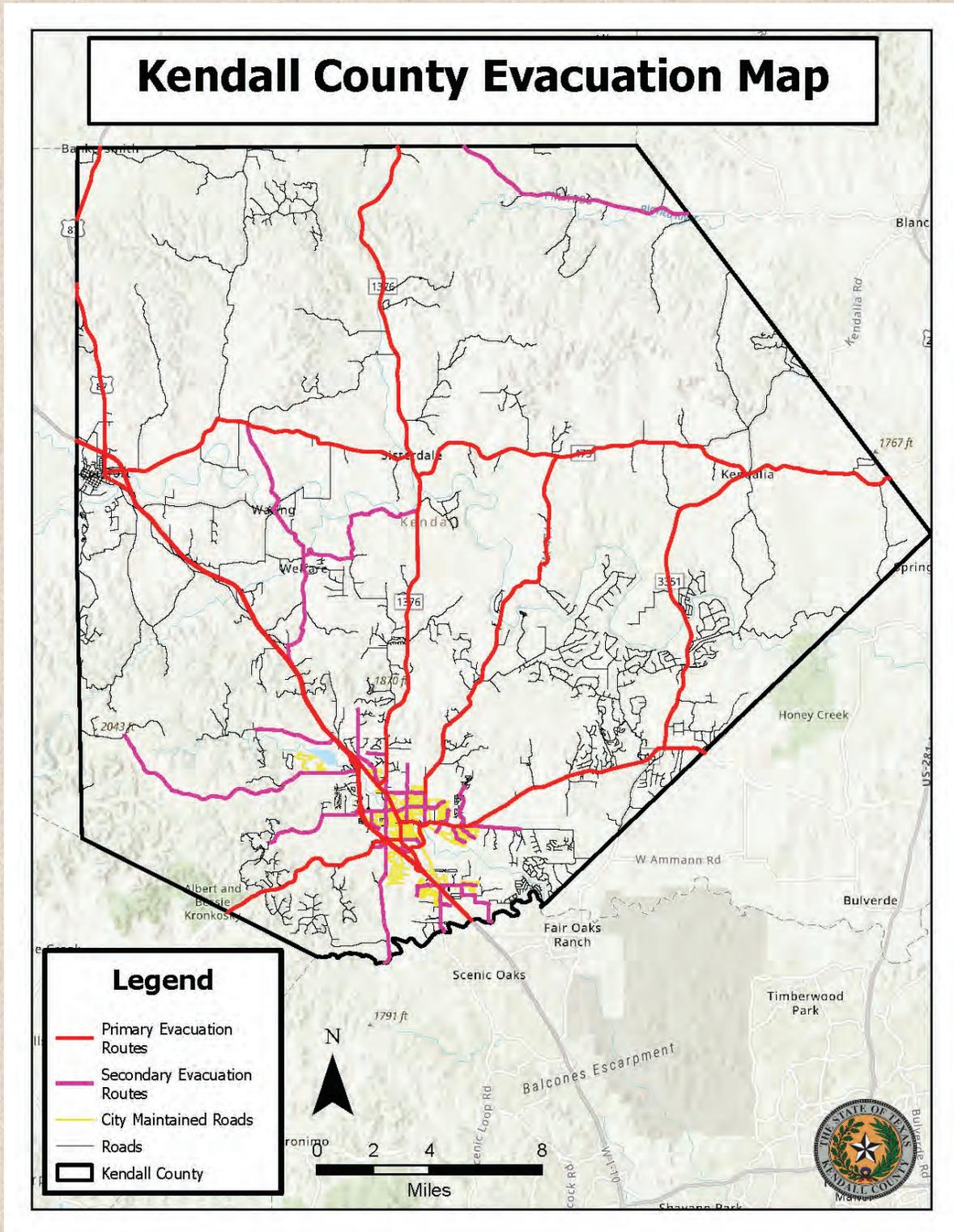
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Map 17 - WUI Response Index Map



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Map 18 - Evacuation Map



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Appendix G - Sample Public Service Announcements

WILDFIRE SMOKE AND YOUR HEALTH :30 SECONDS

Have you wondered why the smoke from (Insert name of the Fire) makes you feel bad? Smoke contains millions of tiny particles that can make your eyes water, make your nose run and make you cough. For most healthy folks, these symptoms will go away after the smoke is gone; but for some people, wildfire smoke can be dangerous. If you are around smoke and you have any type of heart or lung disease, such as congestive heart failure, emphysema or asthma, call you doctor or your county health department to learn more about precautions you should take. For more information about smoke from wildfire, call your local fire department (insert telephone number).

REDUCE SMOKE POLLUTION INDOORS :30 SECONDS

Have you been told to stay inside because of smoke from the (insert name of fire) fire? Over time, the tiny particles in smoke can build up indoors. Take these steps to help keep levels low in your home:

- Keep windows and doors closed.
- Run your air conditioner if you have one. Be sure to keep the filter clean and close the fresh air intake.
- Avoid using anything that burns, including wood stoves and even candles.
- Don't vacuum.
- Don't smoke. Smoking puts ore pollution in your lungs and in the lungs of your family.

For more information about smoke in your area, call (insert number of local air agency or health department).

PROTECT YOURSELF FROM WILDFIRE SMOKE :15 SECONDS

Wildfire smoke isn't good for any of us, but it is especially bad for people with heart and/or lung disease. With the (insert name of the fire) burning near our area, heavy smoke levels are a possibility. For information on steps you can take to protect yourself, call (insert local number for the county health department).

STAY TUNED TO LOCAL AIR FORECASTS :15 SECONDS

With the (insert name of the Fire) burning near our area, heavy smoke levels are a possibility. Protect our health by reducing the amount of smoke you breathe. When smoke is forecasted to be heavy, plan activities indoors. To get your local smoke forecast, call (insert number).

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Appendix H - List of Assisted Living and Skilled Nursing Facilities in Kendall County

Trinity Mission

615 Faltin Street
Beds- 70; Backup Generator- Yes (1)

New Hope Assisted Living

112 Buckskin Drive
Beds- 12; Backup Generator- Yes (1)

Heartland Childrens Home

13 Nottingham Lane
Beds- 6; Backup Generator- Yes (2)

Heritage Place Long-Term Care (LTC)

120 Crosspoint Rd
Beds - 39; Backup Generator - Yes

Cibolo Creek Nursing and Rehab (LTC)

1440 River Rd #1958
Beds - 98; Backup Generator - Yes

Care Choice of Boerne (LTC)

200 Ryan St.
Beds - 55; Backup Generator - Yes

Riverview LTC

1102 River Rd.
Beds - 60; Backup Generator - Yes

Menger Springs Kendall House

1050 Grand
Beds - 29; Backup Generator - Yes

Franklin Park LTC

18 Old San Antonio Rd
Beds - 22; Backup Generator - Yes

Town & Country

625 N Main St
Beds - 95; Backup Generator - Yes

Franklin Park Assisted Living

18 Old San Antonio Rd
Beds - 41; Backup Generator - Yes

Menger Springs Cibolo House

1050 Grand
Beds - 83; Backup Generator - Yes

Texan House

137 Old San Antonio
Beds - 20; Backup Generator - Yes

Menger House (Individual Living)

1100 Grand
Beds - 99; Backup Generator - Yes

Menger Overlook (Individual Living)

1150 Grand
Beds - 85; Backup Generator - Yes

Menger Springs Cottages

17 Upper Balcones
Beds - 51; Backup Generator - Yes

Terraces of Cibolo

518 Fabra
Beds - 178; Backup Generator - Yes

Boerne Park Meadows

140 Calk Ln
Beds - 110; Backup Generator - Yes

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Appendix I - General Evacuation Checklist

Planning		
Completed	Action	Signature
	Determine areas at risk (e.g., populations at risk and any special needs facilities).	
	Determine evacuation routes for risk areas and check the status of these routes.	
	Determine traffic control requirements for evacuation routes.	
	Estimate public transportation requirements and determine pickup points.	
	Determine temporary shelter requirements and select preferred shelter locations.	
	Create associated maps identifying the above information for use by public, law enforcement, fire departments and incident command team.	
Advance Warning		
Completed	Action	Signature
	Provide advance warning to special needs facilities and advise them to activate evacuation, transportation and reception arrangements. Determine if requirements exist for additional support from local government.	
	Provide advance warning of possible need for evacuation to the public, clearly identifying areas at risk.	
	Develop traffic control plans and stage traffic control devices at required locations.	
	Coordinate with special needs facilities regarding precautionary evacuation. Identify and alert special needs populations.	
	Ready temporary shelters selected for use.	
	Coordinate with transportation providers to ensure vehicles and drivers will be available when and where needed.	
	Coordinate with school districts regarding closures of schools.	
	Activate KCSO Crisis Communication Plan to issue public service announcements and other tools identified in this plan and the KCSO Crisis Communication Plan. (Sample PSAs are contained in Appendix G).	

Evacuation		
Completed	Action	Signature
	Advise neighboring jurisdictions that evacuation recommendation or order will be issued.	
	Disseminate evacuation recommendations or order to special needs facilities and populations. Help in evacuating, if necessary.	
	Disseminate evacuation recommendation or order to public through available warning systems, clearly identifying areas to be evacuated.	
	Provide amplifying information to the public through the media. Emergency public information should address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What should be done to secure the buildings being evacuated. • What evacuees should take with them. • Where evacuees should go and how should they get there • Provisions for special needs population and those without transportation. 	
	Identify staff and open shelters.	
	Provide traffic control along evacuation routes and establish procedures for dealing with vehicle breakdowns on such routes.	
	Provide media and other social media outlets with the evacuation map.	
	Provide transportation assistance to those who require it.	
	Provide security in or control access to evacuated areas.	
	Provide Situation Reports on evacuation to County and Local Emergency Management Coordinators.	
Pets		
Completed	Action	Signature
	Set up temporary public shelters at nearby kennels, animal shelters and veterinary clinics, fairgrounds, rodeo, or stock show barns hat have agreed to temporarily shelter pets.	
	Direct pet and livestock owners those shelters.	
	Include the animal shelters on the evacuation map.	

Repopulation (Return of Evacuees)		
Completed	Action	Signature
	If evacuation areas have been damaged, reopen roads, eliminate significant health and safety hazards and conduct damage assessments.	
	Determine requirements for traffic control for those returning.	
	Determine requirements for and coordinate provisions of transportation for return of evacuees.	
	Advise neighboring jurisdictions and local EMC that return of evacuees will begin.	
	Advise evacuees through the media that they can return to their homes and businesses; indicated preferred travel routes and time of day.	
	Provide map to local news media and social media outlets depicting routes for return to the evacuation area.	
	Provide traffic control for return of evacuees.	
	Coordinate temporary housing for evacuees who are unable to return to their residences. Indicate those locations on the travel map.	
	Coordinate with special needs facilities regarding return of evacuees to those facilities.	
	If evacuated areas have sustained damage, provide the public information that addresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documenting damage and making expedient repairs. • Caution in reactivating utilities and damaged appliances. • Cleanup and removal/disposal of debris • Recovery programs and who to contact. 	
	Terminate temporary shelter and mass care operations.	
	Maintain access controls for areas that cannot safely return.	

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Appendix J - Media Contacts

Media Outlet	Editor	Email	Phone
Television			
<u>KSAT TV 12</u> (ABC)	Bernice Kearney	<u>bkearney@ksat.com</u>	210.351.1200
<u>KABB TV 29</u> (Fox)	Keith McMahan	<u>news@kabb.com</u>	210.366.1129
<u>KENS TV 5</u> (CBS)	Triston Sanders	<u>newstips@kens5.com</u>	210.366.5000
<u>KLRN TV 9</u> (PBS)	Andrea Sosa	<u>programming@klrn.org</u>	210.270.9000
<u>KVDA TV 60</u> (Telemundo)	Adolpho Segura	<u>info@holaciudad.com</u>	210.340.8860
<u>KWEX TV 41</u> (Univision)	Moana Ramirez	<u>mramirez@univision.net</u>	210.227.4141
<u>WOAI TV 4</u> (NBC)	Blaise Labbe	<u>iblabbe@sbgvtv.com</u>	210.226.4444
Radio			
<u>92.3 THE RANCH</u>	Coreena Hazelett	<u>COREENA@RANCHRMG.COM</u>	866.923.7262
<u>KLUP AM 930</u>	Barry Besse	<u>barry@salemsanantonio.com</u>	210.344.8481
<u>KPAC FM 88.3</u> (NPR)	Steve Short	<u>news@tpr.org</u>	210.614.8977
<u>KSTX FM 89.1</u> (NPR)	Shelley Kofler	<u>shelley@tpr.org</u>	210.614.8977
<u>KTKR AM 760</u>	Brian Gann	<u>BrianGann@iheartmedia.com</u>	210.736.9700
<u>KTKX FM 106.7</u>	Keith Hastings	<u>keith.hastings@coxinc.com</u>	210.615.5400
<u>KTSA AM 550</u>	Bill O'Neil	<u>bill@ktsa.com</u>	210.654.5255

Media Outlet	Editor	Email	Phone
Newspapers			
<u>Boerne Star</u>	Jeff Flynn	<u>jeff.flynn@boernestar.com</u>	830.249.2441
<u>San Antonio Business Journal</u>	Susan Saporito	<u>ssaporito@bizjournals.com</u>	210.341.3202
<u>San Antonio Express-News</u>	Mike Leary	<u>mleary@express-news.net</u>	210.250.3000
<u>San Antonio Jewish Journal</u>	Leslie Komet Ausburn	<u>jewishj@jfsatx.org</u>	210.302.6960
<u>San Antonio North Central News, San Antonio Northeast Herald, San Antonio Northwest Weekly, San Antonio Southside Reporter</u>	Diana Fuentes	<u>dfuentes@express-news.net</u>	210.250.3000
<u>San Antonio Observer</u>	Fabrianna Ali	<u>taylor2039@aol.com</u>	210.212.6397

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Contacts for Kendall County, Texas, CWPP:

Kendall County Emergency Management

jfincke@co.kendall.tx.us

(210) 415-7046

City of Boerne Emergency Management

SPerez@ci.boerne.tx.us

(830) 249-8645

Texas A&M Forest Service Representative

Alex.Bregenzer@tfs.tamu.edu

(512) 354-5790

