

---

**Williamson County Interjurisdictional CWPP**

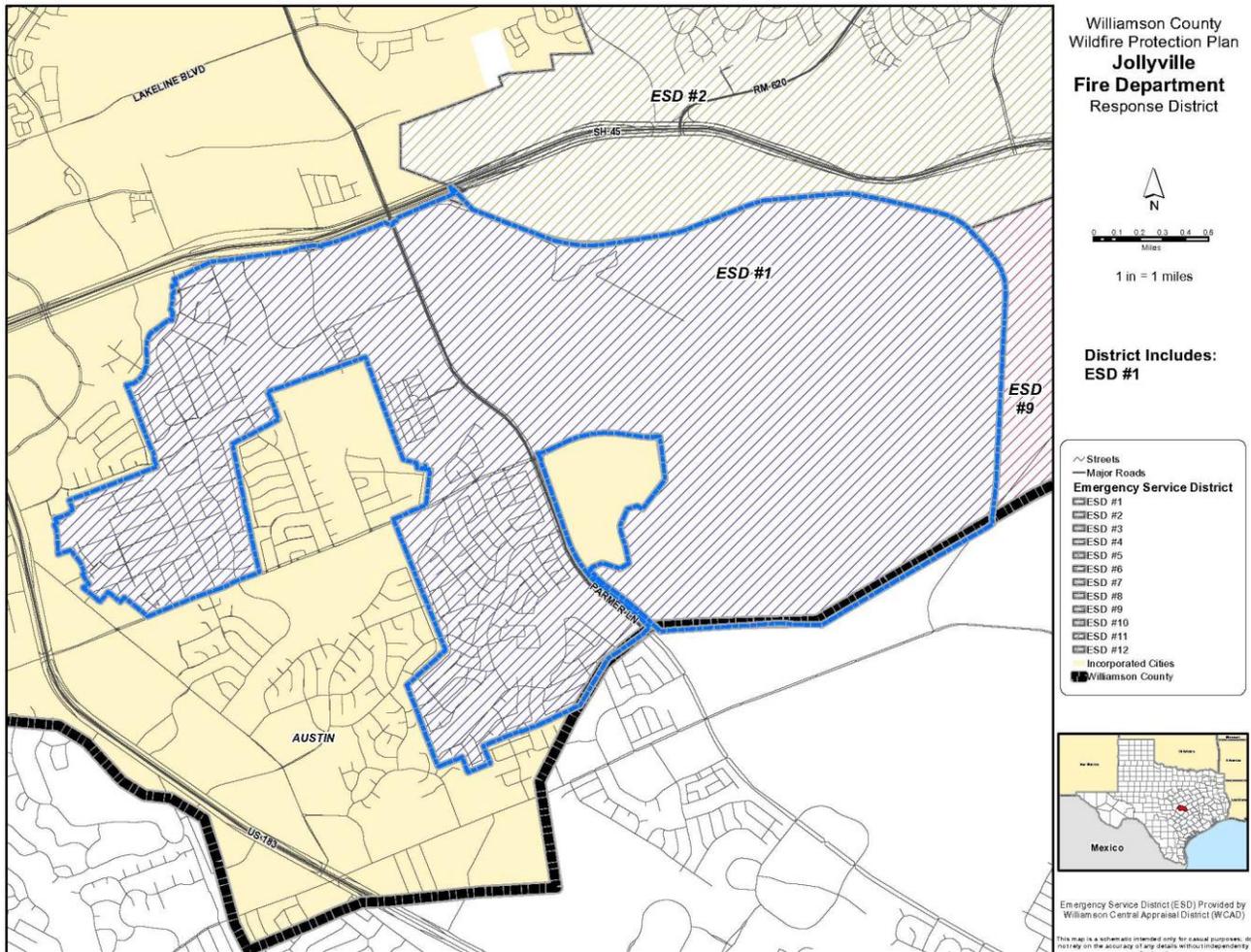
# **Annex 10: Jollyville Fire Department**

---

# ANNEX 10: JOLLYVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT

## INTRODUCTION

### Organization and Jurisdiction



The Jollyville Fire Department provides fire protection and rescue services for approximately 24,000 people living in an area of 10 square miles. The department operates out of one station that functions in a primarily residential area. Jollyville Fire Department has both volunteer and paid firefighters that provide the following services:

- Fire suppression
- Rescue
- Emergency Medical Situations
- Fire Prevention Education
- Fire Inspections
- Hazardous Material Response

Aid to Surrounding Agencies

Name:	Jollyville Fire Department
Address:	9218 Anderson Mill Road, Austin, TX 78729
Department Type (volunteer or paid):	Both volunteer and paid
Number of Stations (please provide address of each station):	1
Municipalities covered:	None
Types of Services Provided (Firefighting, EMS, emergency response, HAZMAT, dispatch, training, etc.):	Firefighting, EMS, first response, emergency response, limited HAZMAT and training
Firefighting Personnel:	
Full-Time Paid Firefighters	18
Part-Time Paid Firefighters	0
Volunteer Firefighters	5
Non-Firefighting Support Personnel:	0
Non-Firefighting Paid Staff	
Non-Firefighting Volunteers	
Firefighting Equipment List quantity, type, etc.):	1 engine 1 quint 1 heavy rescue 1 brush truck Support vehicles
Other Firefighting Resources (Mutual aid, state resources, etc.):	Mutual aid to surrounding districts; and do have a county resource coordinator and will add their resource if needed

## CURRENT /HISTORICAL MITIGATION ACTIONS AND PROGRAMS

The Jollyville Fire District is an unincorporated area of the county and is covered under the Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan. No historical or current wildfire mitigation projects or programs noted.

## PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS

The Jollyville Fire Department provides station tours as well as on-site visits upon request. These small meetings give the department a chance to meet members of the community and help promote fire safety.

The Jollyville Fire Department maintains a Facebook page to use as an effective tool to communicate with residents. The Department uses their Facebook page to post updates on fires, accidents, and rescue incidents; share public service announcements; and inform people of upcoming events. Additionally, the Fire Department maintains a website (<http://www.jvfd.org/>) that provides information about the department, photographs, fire safety information, and latest news.

Program	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	2	June 1, 2006
Storm Ready certification	Yes	Williamson County	
Firewise Communities classification	No		
Natural Disaster/Safety Programs in/for Schools			
Public Education Program/Outreach (through website, social media)	Yes	See above	

## CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

### Emergency Response Capabilities

The Fire Department provides mutual aid and automatic aid:

Mutual Aid – the department responds to any location requested by another emergency service agency

Automatic Aid – involves pre-determined response districts and signed agreements between communities and departments. Jollyville Fire Department has automatic aid agreements with Cedar Park Fire Department, Sam Bass Fire Department and Austin Fire Department. These agreements mean that the departments automatically respond to emergencies when they happen.

Jollyville Fire Department is a member of the Williamson County Resource Coordination (CRC) effort. The CRC is activated when large-scale emergencies occur and is ready with response plans for building fires, mass-casualty events, hazmat incidents, and any large-scale incident that requires more resources.

Jollyville Fire Department has the following emergency response capabilities:

- Search and Rescue
- Wildfire-specific equipment – small brush truck
- Mutual Aid
- Provide training to the department's firefighters

### Policies

Jollyville Fire Department does not have any wildfire-specific policies.

### Regulations

Jollyville Fire Department does not have any wildfire-specific regulations.

### Ordinances and Codes

The Fire Department follows the 2012 International Fire Code.

### Plans, Reports and Studies

The Fire Department follows the Williamson County Emergency Operations Plan. The Department also maintains Standard Operating Procedures and Standard Operating Guides.

## IDENTIFY CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY VALUES AT RISK

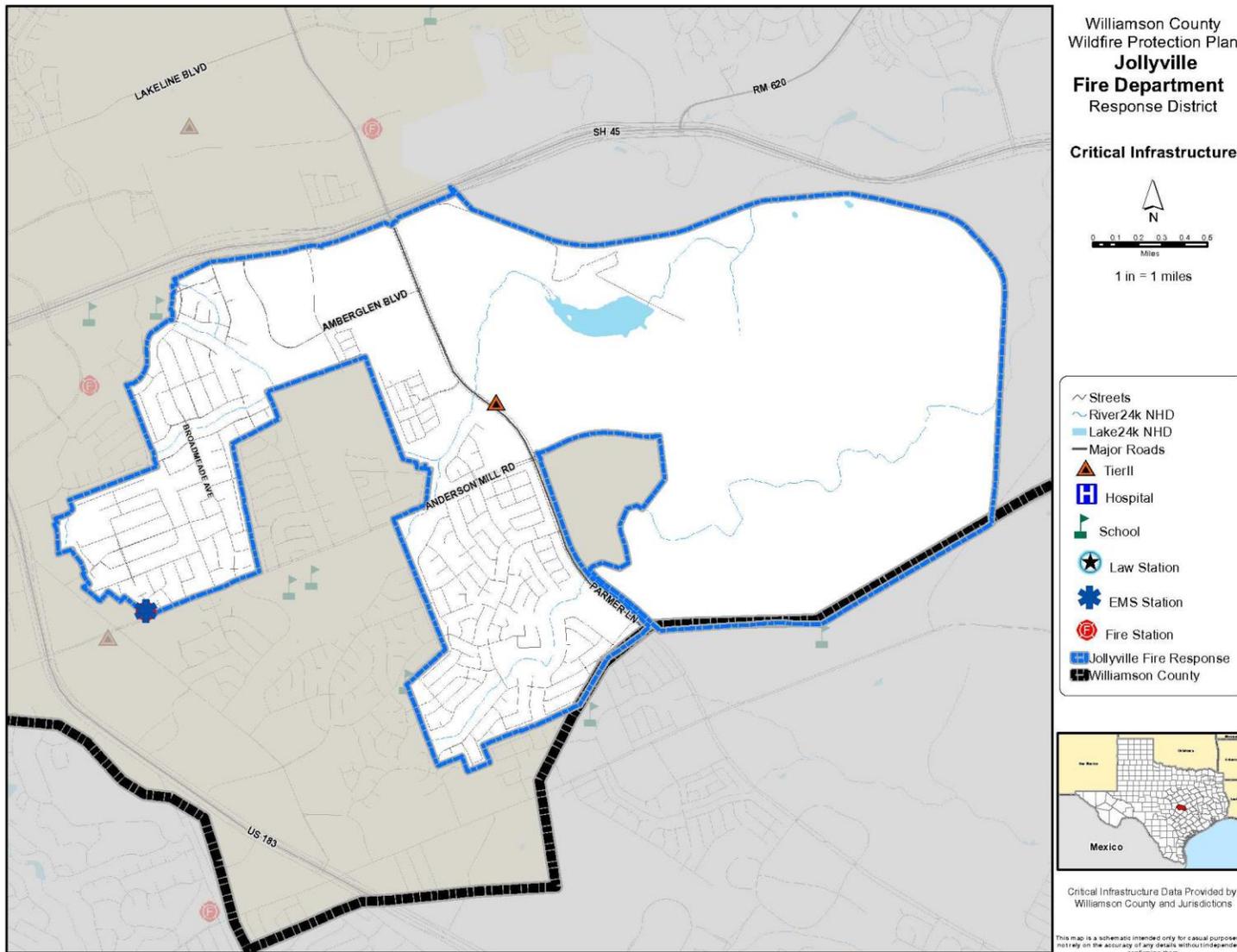
### Critical Infrastructure within the Jollyville Fire Department

One of the critical elements of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan is to analyze where the critical infrastructure within the district is located in comparison to the highest risk areas for wildfire. Critical facilities typically fall within the following categories: Hospitals, Schools, Law Enforcement, Fire, EMS and Tier II facilities. Within the Jollyville Fire Department service area there are 3 facilities designated as critical infrastructure. The following summarizes the general types of critical facilities located within the District.

Jollyville Fire Department Critical Infrastructure Summary	
Hospitals	0
Schools	0
Law Enforcement	0
Fire	1
Emergency Medical Services (EMS)	1
Tier II Facilities	1

As mentioned above, once the critical facilities are identified, the next step is to assess where and which facilities may be located in high risk areas and to then determine whether these facilities are candidates for special actions / measures like hardening, increased fire proofing, wildfire mitigation or relocation, etc. This plan analyzed impacts based in five wildfire factors: Wildland Urban Interface, Flame Length, Surface Fuels, Vegetation and Wildfire Threat as mapped and defined by the Texas State Forest Service and Texas A&M. More detail is provided later in this annex as to the level and possible impacts of these five characteristics.

Figure 1. Jollyville Critical Infrastructure



## Wildland Urban Interface Fire Hazard and Environment

As mentioned previously in the Williamson County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) on the national level, following the establishment of the National Fire Plan via Executive Order due to the 2000 national wildfire season, work throughout the country was undertaken to identify areas at high risk from wildfire; this work would be used to identify the location of hazardous fuel reduction projects designed to reduce this risk. Communities across the nation that are considered to have a WUI have been identified; this list was subsequently published in the Federal Register.

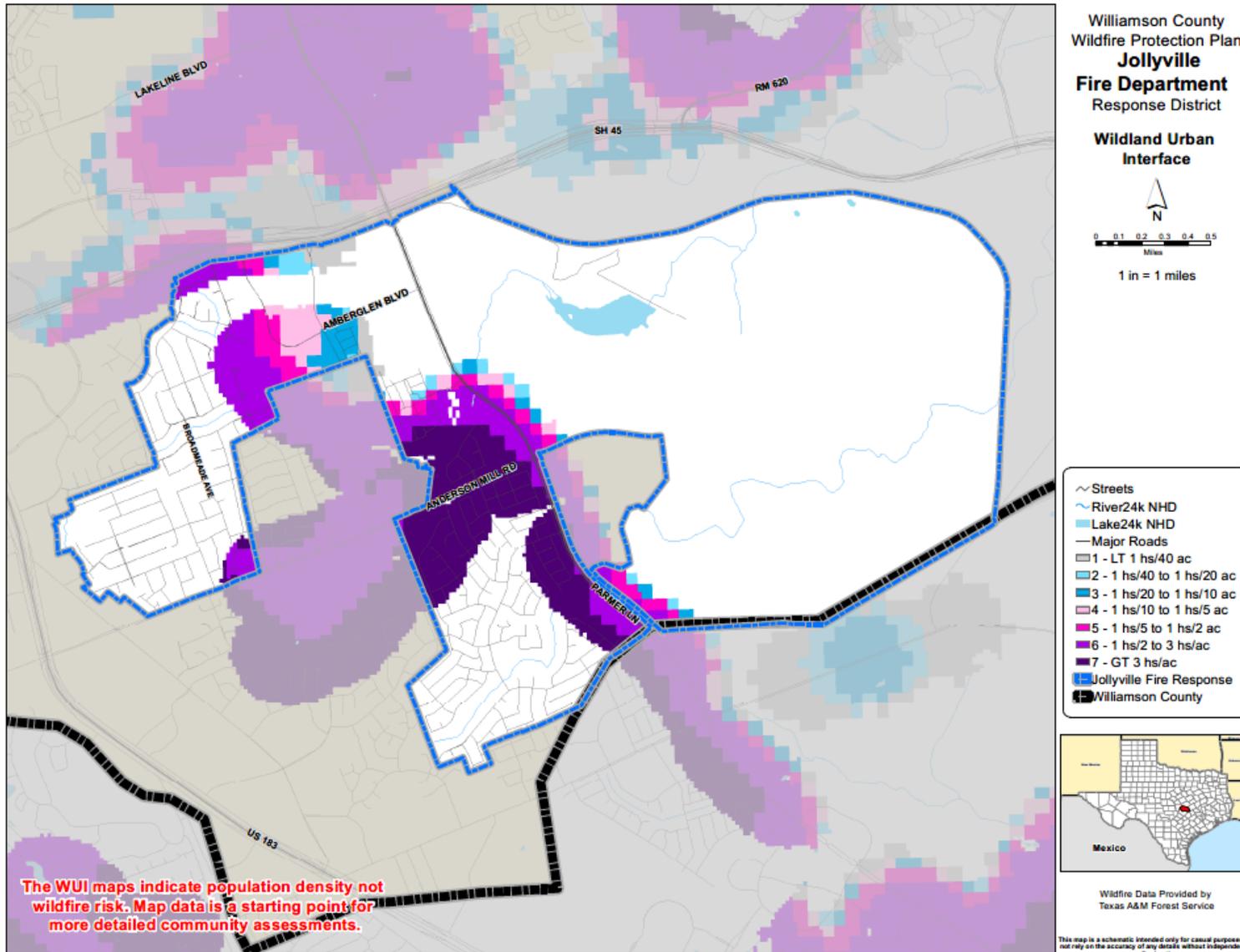
Loss of structures due to wildland fires has been attributed to many factors, one of which is the proximity of hazardous fuels to homes and communities. During periods of hot, dry weather, the buildup of vegetation that has occurred on some Federal, State, and private lands in the vicinity of communities poses a potentially high risk of damage to homes and other structures, disruption to the local economy, or loss of life.

Other factors—including weather conditions and patterns, and the hazardous fuels conditions in the immediate vicinity of homes, businesses, and other structures—play important roles in the spread of wildland fire. Reducing hazardous fuel near communities may reduce, but not eliminate, wildfire risks to these communities. Some risk is inherent to communities that exist in fire-dependent ecosystems. Private landowners may help reduce this risk by creating defensible space around their homes and businesses, and by using fire-resistant materials in building those structures. Without such precautionary measures, fuel reduction on Federal land in the vicinity may be ineffective in significantly reducing community risk.

Per the Texas A&M Forest Service “The WUI is described as the area where structures and other human improvements meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Population growth within the WUI substantially increases the risk from wildfire. In Texas nearly 85% of wildfires occur within two miles of a community.” Texas is one of the fastest growing states in the Nation, with much of this growth occurring adjacent to metropolitan areas. This increase in population across the state will impact counties and communities that are located within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI).

For the Jollyville FD project area, it is estimated that 4,418 people or 29% of the total project area population (15,389) live within the WUI. The Texas A&M Forest Service WUI dataset is derived using advanced modeling techniques based on the Where People Live dataset and LandScan USA population count data available from the Department of Homeland Security, HSIP Freedom Data Set. WUI is simply a subset of the Where People Live dataset. The primary difference is populated areas surrounded by sufficient non-burnable areas (i.e. interior urban areas) are removed from the Where People Live data set, as these areas are not expected to be directly impacted by a wildfire.

Figure 2. Jollyville Wildland Urban Interface



	Housing Density	WUI Population	Percent of WUI Population	WUI Acres	Percent of WUI Acres
	LT 1hs/40ac	0	0.0 %	26	4.0 %
	1hs/40ac to 1hs/20ac	0	0.0 %	29	4.6 %
	1hs/20ac to 1hs/10ac	6	0.1 %	41	6.4 %
	1hs/10ac to 1hs/5ac	9	0.2 %	47	7.4 %
	1hs/5ac to 1hs/2ac	13	0.3 %	60	9.4 %
	1hs/2ac to 3hs/1ac	513	11.6 %	183	28.7 %
	GT 3hs/1ac	3,877	87.8 %	251	39.4 %
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>4,418</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

**Surface Fuels**

Surface fuels are important to categorize for they account for the surface fire potential. Canopy fire potential is computed through a separate but linked process. The Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment (TWRA) Summary Report for Williamson County accounts for both surface and canopy fire potential in the fire behavior outputs.

Surface fuels are typically categorized into one of four primary fuel types based on the primary carrier of the surface fire:

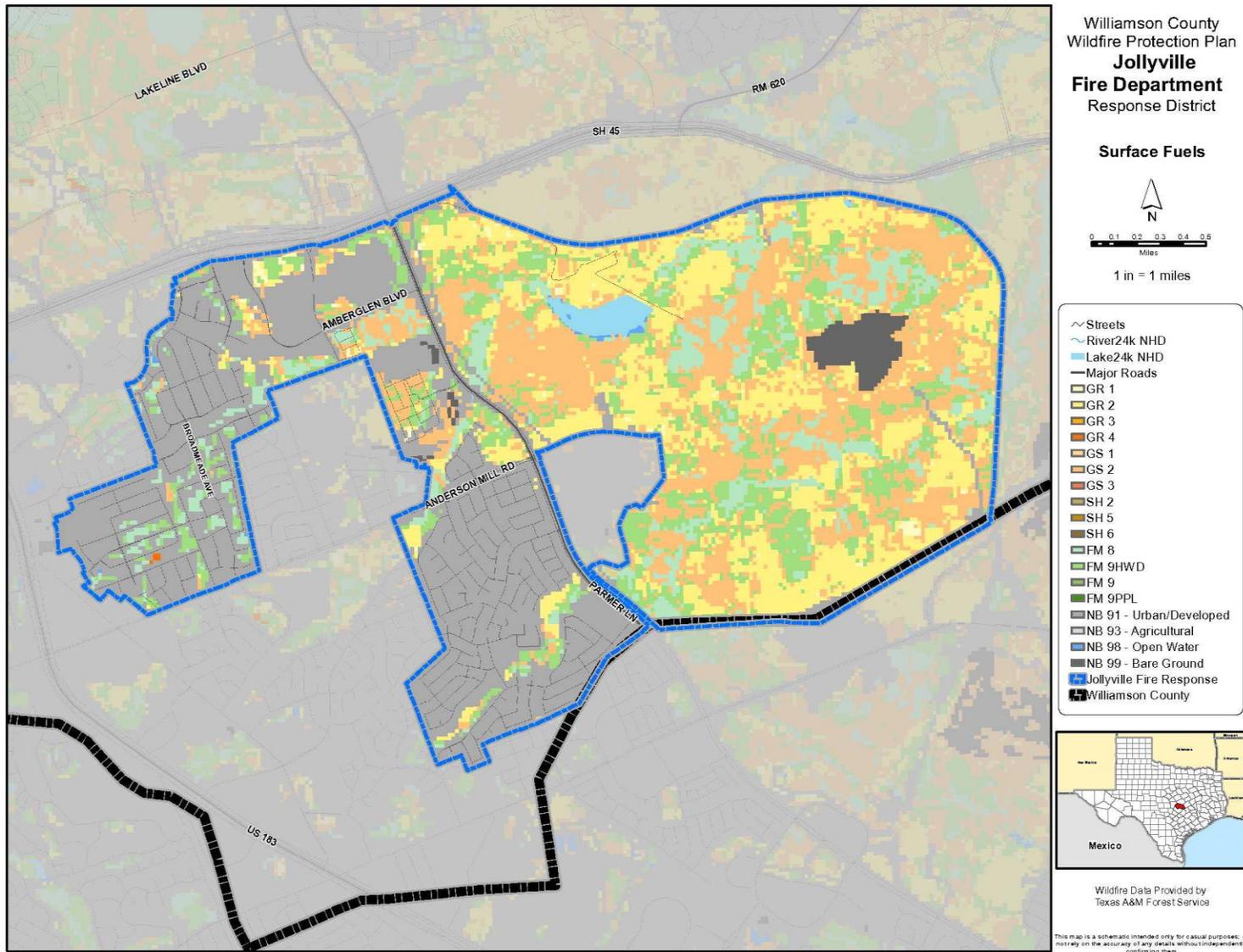
- Grass
- Shrub/brush
- Timber litter
- Slash

**DEFINITIONS**  
**Surface fuels**—Surface fuels, or fire behavior fuel models as they are technically referred to, contain the parameters needed by the Rothermel (1972) surface fire spread model to compute surface fire behavior characteristics, such as rate of spread, flame length, fireline intensity, and other fire behavior metrics.

There are two standard fire behavior fuel model sets published for use. The Fire Behavior Prediction System 1982 Fuel Model Set (Anderson 1982) contains 13 fuel models and the Fire Behavior Prediction System 2005 Fuel Model Set (Scott and Burgan 2005) contains 40 fuel models. The TWRA uses fuel models from both sets, as well as two additional custom fuel models devised by Texas A&M Forest Service.

Figure 3 and its associated table shows that the county primarily consists of Urban/Developed at 33.2%, Moderate Load Dry Climate Grass-Shrub (23.6%), followed by Low Load, Dry Climate Grass at 19.0%, and Hardwood and Closed Timber Litter at 21% combined. Figure 54 is a Jollyville map showing all the surface fuel types.

Figure 3. Jollyville - Surface Fuels by type

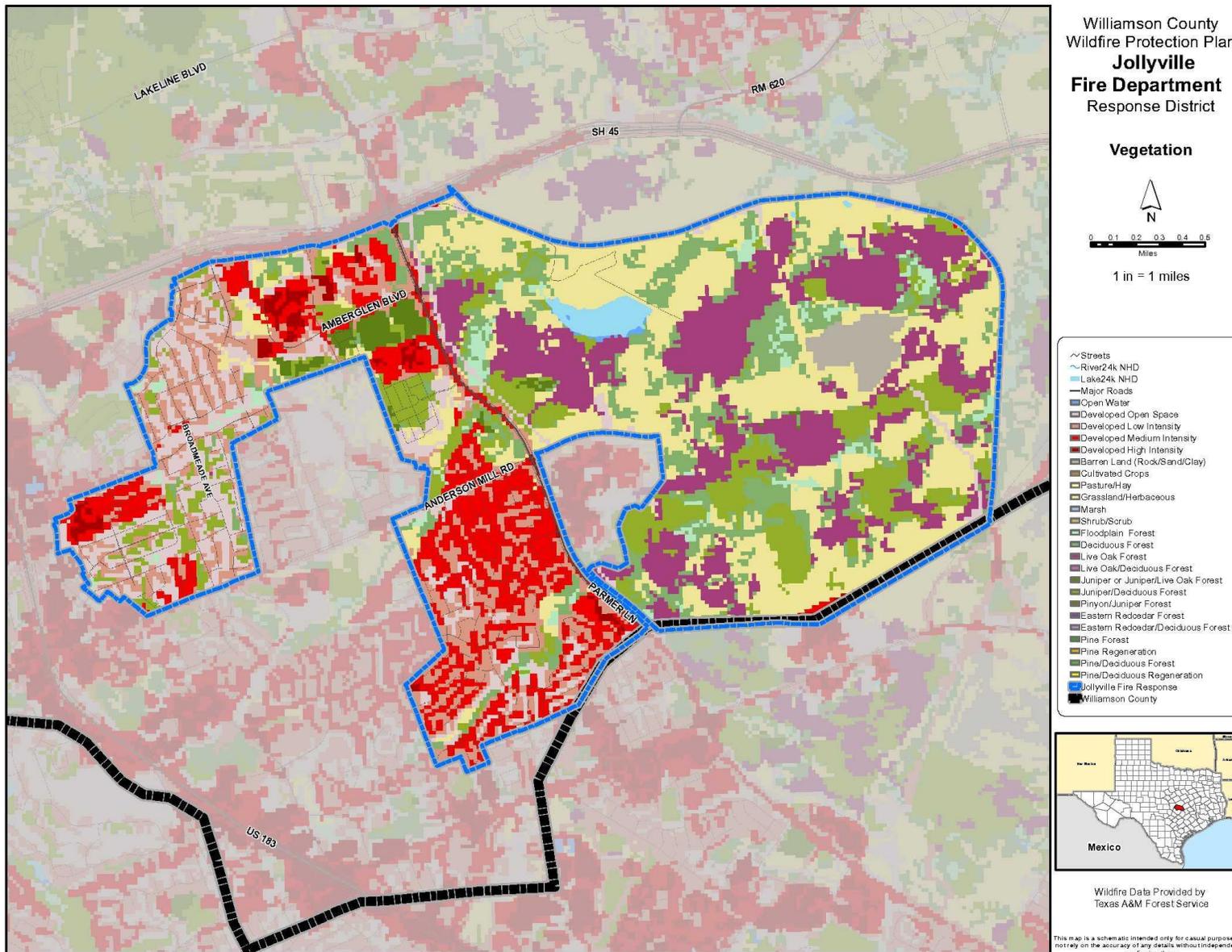


	Surface Fuels	Description	FBPS Fuel Model Set	Acres	Percent
	GR 1	Short, Sparse Dry Climate Grass (Dynamic)	2005	20	0.5 %
	GR 2	Low Load, Dry Climate Grass (Dynamic)	2005	703	19.0 %
	GR 4	Moderate Load, Dry Climate Grass (Dynamic)	2005	1	0.0 %
	GS 2	Moderate Load, Dry Climate Grass-Shrub (Dynamic)	2005	872	23.6 %
	FM 8	Closed timber litter (compact)	1982	291	7.9 %
	FM 9 HWD	Hardwood litter (fluffy) - Low Load for Texas	Custom	484	13.1 %
	NB 91	Urban/Developed	2005	1,227	33.2 %
	NB 98	Open Water	2005	33	0.9 %
	NB 99	Bare Ground	2005	63	1.7 %
<b>Total:</b>				<b>3,695</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Vegetation

The Vegetation map describes the land cover and vegetation types across the Jollyville area. In the Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment (TWRA), the Vegetation dataset is used to support the development of the Surface Fuels, Canopy Cover, Canopy Stand Height, Canopy Base Height, and Canopy Bulk Density datasets. The vegetation classes with descriptions are shown in the following table. It should be noted that the area is dominated (33.3%) by developed land followed by Grassland/Herbaceous vegetation that can be grazed (23.5%), Live Oak Forest (15.4%) Deciduous Forest (11.4%), and Juniper/ Deciduous Forest (10.7%).

Figure 4. Jollyville Vegetation



**Vegetation**

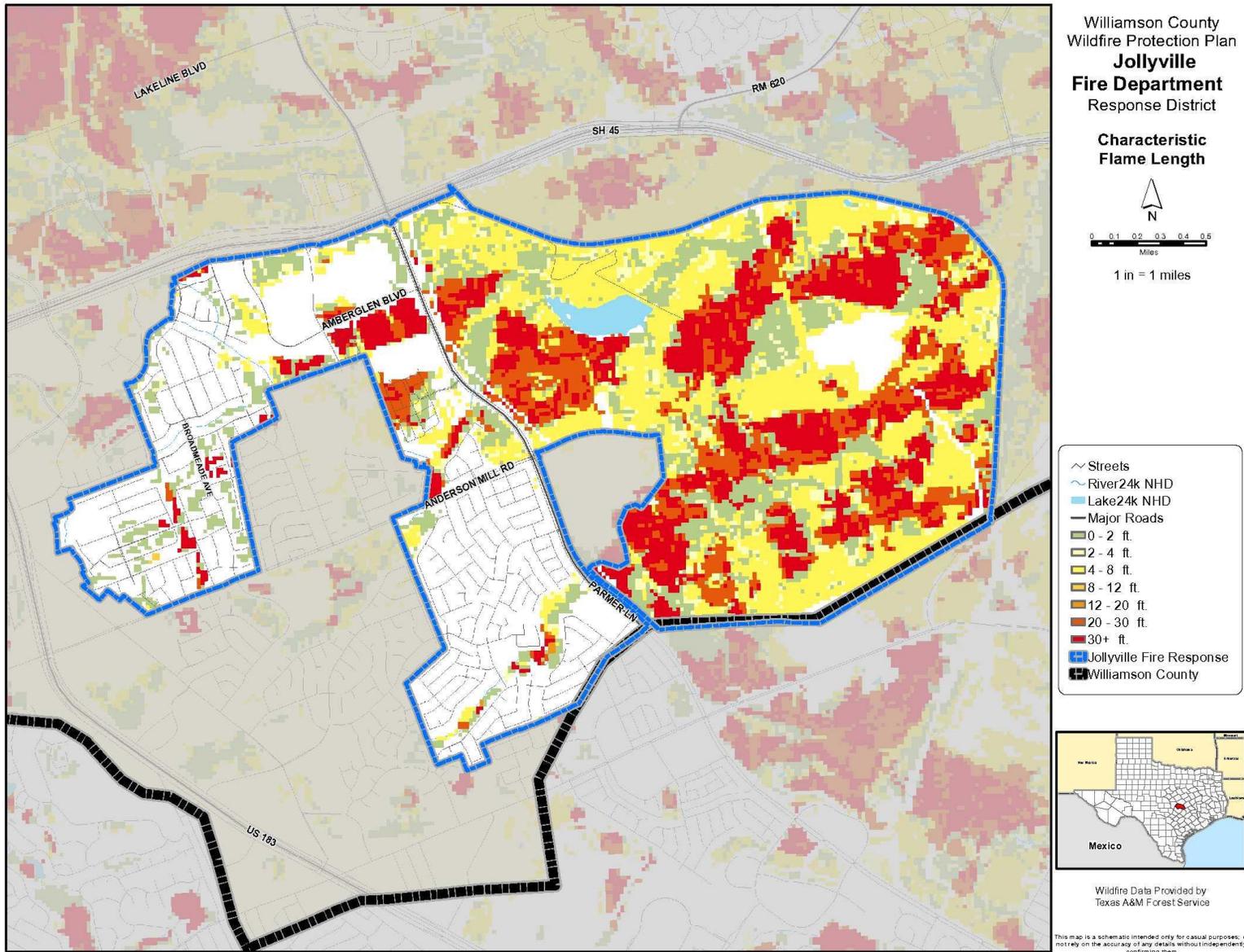
	Class	Description	Acres	Percent
	Open Water	All areas of open water, generally with < 25% cover of vegetation or soil	32	0.9 %
	Developed Open Space	Impervious surfaces account for < 20% of total cover (i.e. golf courses, parks, etc....)	359	9.7 %
	Developed Low Intensity	Impervious surfaces account for 20-49% of total cover	410	11.1 %
	Developed Medium Intensity	Impervious surfaces account for 50-79% of total cover	411	11.1 %
	Developed High Intensity	Impervious surfaces account for 80-100% of total cover	52	1.4 %
	Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	Vegetation generally accounts for <15% of total cover	58	1.6 %
	Grassland/Herbaceous	Areas dominated (> 80%) by grammanoid or herbaceous vegetation, can be grazed	867	23.5 %
	Floodplain Forest	> 20% tree cover, the soil is periodically covered or saturated with water	73	2.0 %
	Deciduous Forest	> 20% tree cover, >75% of tree species shed leaves in response to seasonal change	421	11.4 %
	Live Oak Forest	> 20% tree cover, live oak species represent >75% of the total tree cover	570	15.4 %
	Juniper or Juniper/Live Oak Forest	> 20% tree cover, juniper or juniper/live oak species represent > 75% of the total tree cover	46	1.2 %
	Juniper/Deciduous Forest	> 20% tree cover, neither juniper or deciduous species represent > 75% of the total tree cover	397	10.7 %
<b>Total:</b>			<b>3,695</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

**Flame Length**

Characteristic Flame Length is the typical or representative flame length of a potential fire based on a weighted average of four percentile weather categories. Flame Length is defined as the distance between the flame tip and the midpoint of the flame depth at the base of the flame, which is generally the ground surface. It is an indicator of fire intensity and is often used to estimate how much heat the fire is generating. Flame length is typically measured in feet. Flame length is the measure of fire intensity used to generate the response index outputs for the TWRA. Flame length characteristics are varied in the Jollyville area but is dominated by 21.5% of the area having a projected flame length of 4-8 feet, followed by 0-2 feet at 14.4%, and 2-4 feet flame lengths are estimated at only 4.3% of the total area. Of note is the fact that approximately 24% of the community area is projected to have potential flame length characteristics of 20 feet and great. This indicates that roughly one quarter of the Jollyville area has the potential for hot and intense wildfires. 35% of the area is projected as non-burnable area which is average for Williamson County.

Flame length is a fire behavior output, which is influenced by three environmental factors - fuels, weather, and topography. Weather is by far the most dynamic variable as it changes frequently. To account for this variability, four percentile weather categories were created from historical weather observations to represent low, moderate, high, and extreme weather days for each weather influence zone in Texas. A weather influence zone is an area where, for analysis purposes, the weather on any given day is considered uniform. There are 22 weather influence zones in the State of Texas.

Figure 5. Flame Length



	Flame Length	Acres	Percent
	Non-Burnable	1,323	35.8 %
	0 - 2 ft.	531	14.4 %
	2 - 4 ft.	159	4.3 %
	4 - 8 ft.	796	21.5 %
	8 - 12 ft.	1	0.0 %
	12 - 20 ft.	2	0.1 %
	20 - 30 ft.	371	10.0 %
	30 + ft.	512	13.8 %
<b>Total:</b>		<b>3,695</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

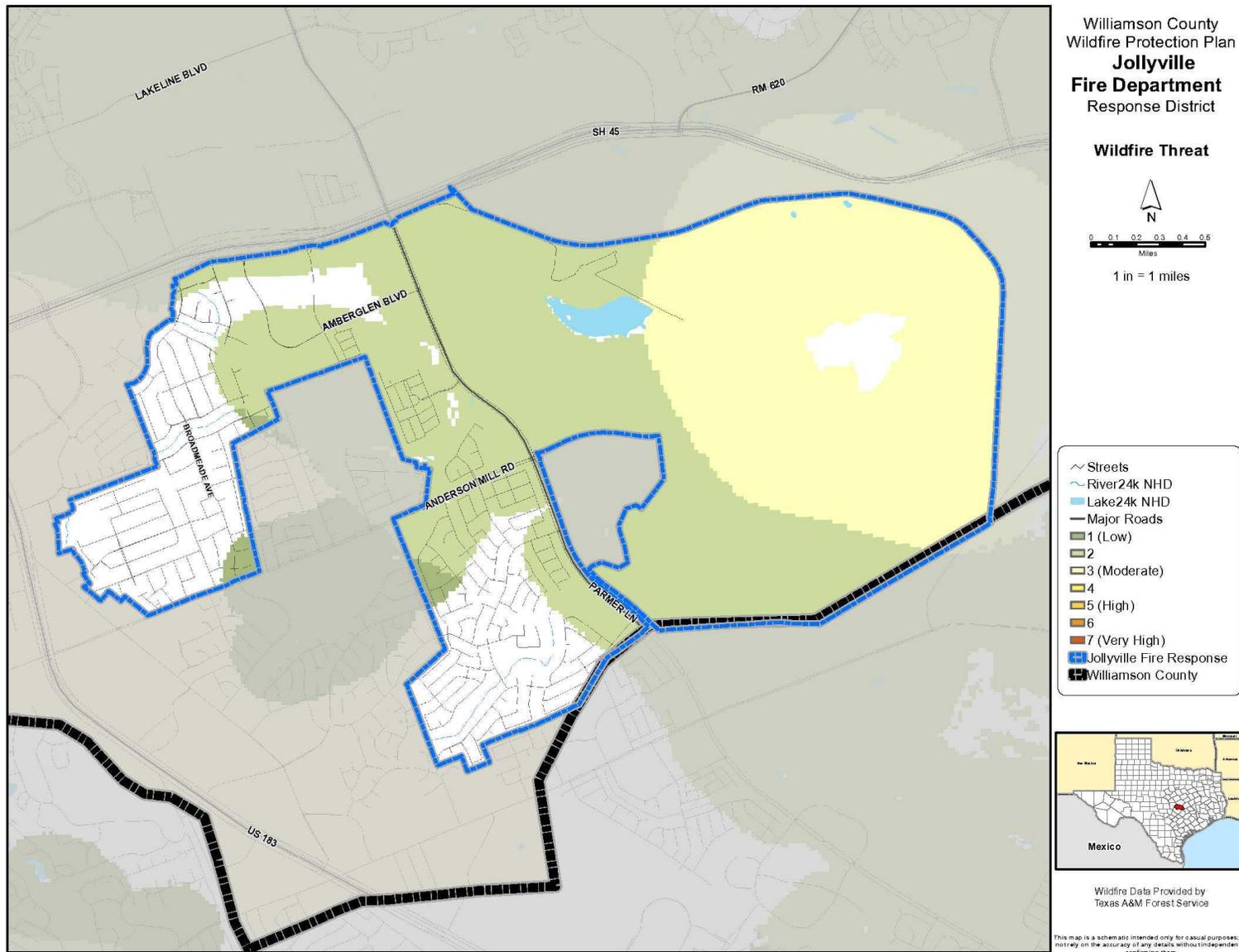
**Wildfire Threat**

Per the Texas A&M Forest Service Wildfire Threat is the likelihood of a wildfire occurring or burning into an area. Threat is derived by combining a number of landscape characteristics including surface fuels and canopy fuels, resultant fire behavior, historical fire occurrence, percentile weather derived from historical weather observations, and terrain conditions. These inputs are combined using analysis techniques based on established fire science.

The measure of wildfire threat used in the Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment (TWRA) is called Wildland Fire Susceptibility Index, or WFSI. WFSI combines the probability of an acre igniting (Wildfire Ignition Density) and the expected final fire size based on rate of spread in four weather percentile categories. WFSI is defined as the likelihood of an acre burning. Since all areas in Texas have WFSI calculated consistently, it allows for comparison and ordination of areas across the entire state. For example, a high threat area in East Texas is equivalent to a high threat area in West Texas.

To aid in the use of Wildfire Threat for planning activities, the output values are categorized into seven (7) classes. These are given general descriptions from Low to Very High threat. 24.5% of the area within the Jollyville Fire Department area is designated as non-burnable. The balance of the area or 43.1 % is designated as low (categories 1), and 32.4% as moderate (categories 3 and 4).

Figure 6. Wildfire Threat



	Class	Acres	Percent
	Non-Burnable	904	24.5 %
	1 (Low)	38	1.0 %
	2	1,556	42.1 %
	3 (Moderate)	1,197	32.4 %
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>3,695</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

## WILDFIRE ASSESSMENTS

Community Wildfire Risk Hazard Analysis (CWRHA) were conducted on select communities or subdivisions within this fire district. The CWRHA's are essential in identifying areas that are at risk for catastrophic wildfires leading to the destruction of private and commercial property along with environmentally sensitive areas. Assessments were performed overall of the community and not on individual home sites, which may not indicate increased totals for small or site-specific hazards.

Assessments were performed locally developed assessment criteria that addresses specific criteria and assigned a numerical value indicating the potential risk to the identified assessment area. Assessment areas include:

- Community Access / Egress
  - Access / Egress Points
  - Primary Road Width
  - Secondary Road Terminus
  - Accessibility (surface grade)
  - Subdivision Bridges
  - Roadway Fuels
  - Street Signs
- Home Site Hazards
  - Driveway Characteristics
  - Dominant Trees
  - Ladder Fuels
  - Vegetation
  - Slope of Property
  - Defensible Space
  - Lot Size
- Building Construction Hazards
  - Roofing Materials
  - Siding
  - Soffits
  - Foundation Type
  - Fencing
- Additional Factor Hazards
  - Fire Control Water Supply
  - Utilities
  - Surrounding Environment
  - Undeveloped Lots / Areas

*Note: Assessments did not include local firefighting capabilities as Williamson County maintains strong auto-aid and mutual-aid agreements amongst the local fire departments which greatly enhances the capabilities of each fire district.*

The CWRHA's were conducted utilizing the Crisistrack software and mobile application, which provides a comprehensive report for each selected assessment area.

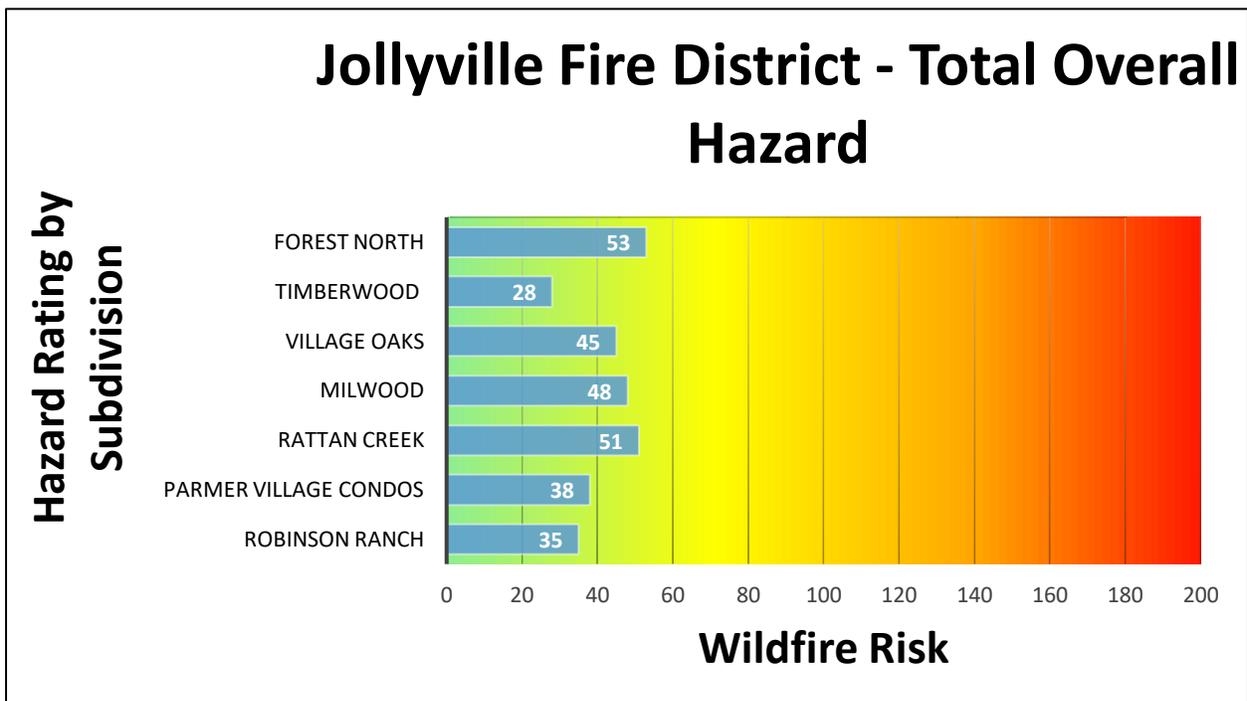
**Assessment Scoring**

Section	Min	Mid	Max
Community Access/Egress Rating	0	19	38
Site Hazard Rating	5	62	119
Building Construction Hazard Rating	10	35	60
Additional Hazard Factors	0	25	50
<b>Total Hazard Factors</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>267</b>

**Community Hazards by Category**

NAME	ACCESS / EGRESS	TOTAL SITE HAZARD	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION HAZARD	TOTAL ADDITIONAL HAZARD	TOTAL OVERALL HAZARD
Robinson Ranch	0	30	0	5	35
Parmer Village Condos	2	16	10	10	38
Rattan Creek	0	21	20	10	51
Milwood	2	16	20	10	48
Village Oaks	4	21	20	0	45
Timberwood	2	16	10	0	28
Forest North	2	31	20	0	53

**Community Hazard Ratings**



## MITIGATION AND FUELS REDUCTION

### A. MITIGATION

Jollyville Fire District is comprised primarily of developed communities, subdivisions, and neighborhoods on lots less than one acre in size. Limited green space or undeveloped areas are noted which reduces the opportunity for large fuels reductions programs.

Mitigation efforts for communities and subdivisions within the Jollyville Fire District should focus on wildfire public education and the benefits of Firewise Programs. Education consisting of Ready-Set-Go and private property fuels reduction should be the primary focus of education.

### B. FUELS REDUCTION PROJECTS

Listed Below

