WILDFIRE READY WATERSHEDS

STATEWIDE POST-FIRE SUCEPTIBILITY

Program Update July, 2022



COLORADO

Colorado Water Conservation Board

Department of Natural Resources



MISSION

Wildfire Ready Watersheds

The CWCB will assess the susceptibility of Colorado's water resources, communities and critical infrastructure to post-wildfire impacts and advance a framework for communities to plan and implement mitigation strategies to minimize these impacts – before wildfires occur.

Legislative directive from SB21-240



COMPONENTS

STATEWIDE SUSCEPTIBILITY

FRAMEWORK FOR COMMUNITIES



POST-FIRE IMPACTS



Threats to Life and Infrastructure



IMMEDIATE IMPACTS

POST-FIRE IMPACTS

Threats to Water Resources



Threats to Water Quality



CONCEPTUAL APPROACH

Values at Risk

- Water Infrastructure
- Public Infrastructure
- o **Property**
- Life Safety

Post-Fire Hazards

- Floods After Fire
- Fluvial Hazards: Channel migration, erosion, and deposition
- Mud & Debris flows
- Water Quality Impairments
- Hillslope erosion

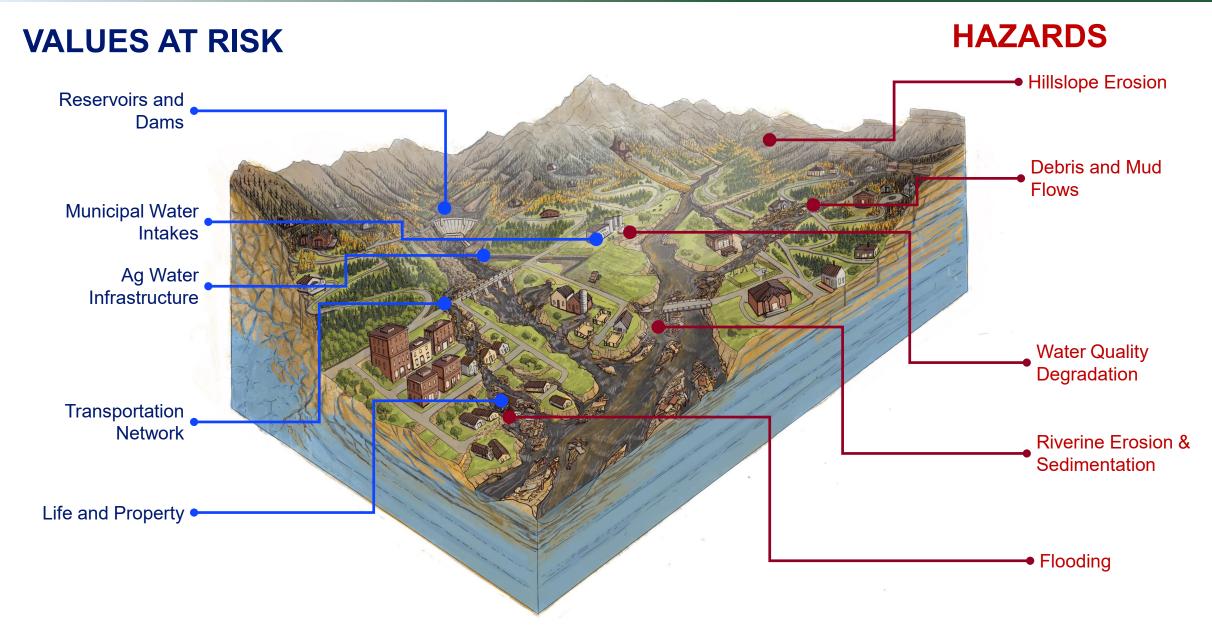
Susceptibility

Statewide Level o Relative Risk by Watershed



FrameworkOirect Intersects







SUSCEPTIBILITY

PART 1: IDENTIFICATION OF VALUES AND ASSETS

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

BUILT WATER INFRASTRUCTURE SOURCEWATER

HABITAT AND CONSERVATION AREAS CRITICAL FACILITIES

BUILDINGS

LIFE & PROPERTY

TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE



VALUES AT RISK

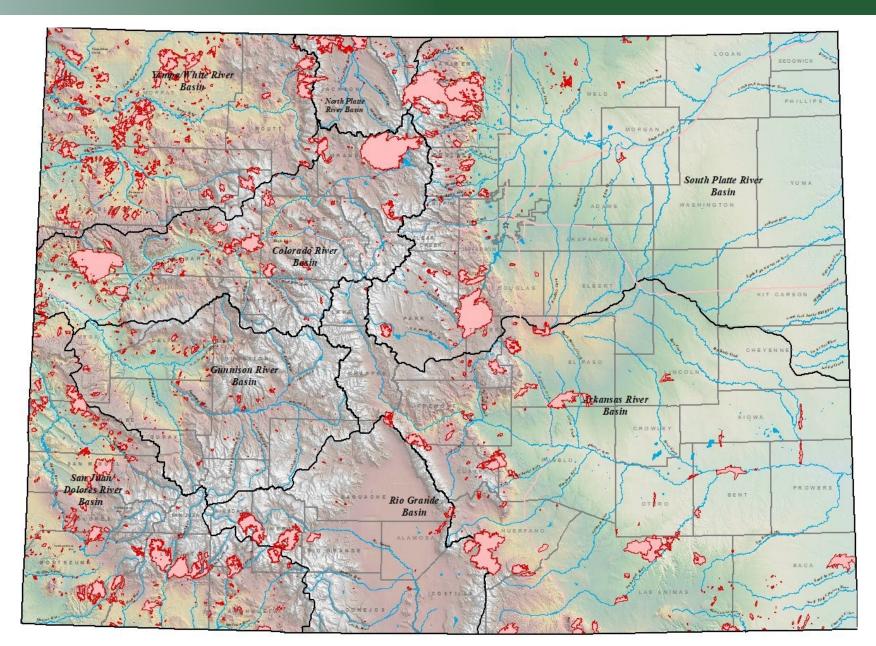
Values at Risk Data Sets

- These data sets represent the presence and number of assets within any given watershed (HUC12).
- Many of the watersheds (HUC12) shown are not at risk for wildfires that would generate high burn severity resulting in significant post-fire hazards.
- The asset layers form the foundation for the intersection with post-fire hazards.



Colorado Fires 1890-2020

National Interagency Fire Center. Data downloaded from https://datanifc.opendata.arcgis.com/





Colorado Fires 2002-2020

SEDGWICH mpa/White River Basin North Platte PHILLIPS River Basin South Platte River YUMA Basin WASHINGTON Colorada River Basin Gunnison River Basin Kansas River Basin KIO WA 5.0 San Juan Dolores River PROWERS BENT Rio Grande Basin Basin ANDE DHEJO

National Interagency Fire Center. Data downloaded from https://datanifc.opendata.arcgis.com/



Colorado Fires -Ten Largest

LOGAN SEDOWICK				
Yampa White River Basin	Rank	Fire	Acres	Year
North Platie River Basin	1	Cameron Peak	208,913	2020
	2	East Troublesome	193,812	2020
Colorada River Basin	3	Pine Gulch	139,007	2020
min had be	4	Hayman	137,760	2002
Sa Gunnison River	5	Spring Creek	108,045	2018
A Contraction of the second se	6	High Park	87,284	2012
San Fland	7	Missionary Ridge	70,285	2002
Basin	8	West Fork	58,570	2013
ROTTERUS	9	416	54,129	2018
	10	Papoose	49,628	2013
	Talka i	1. A		

National Interagency Fire Center. Data downloaded from https://datanifc.opendata.arcgis.com/



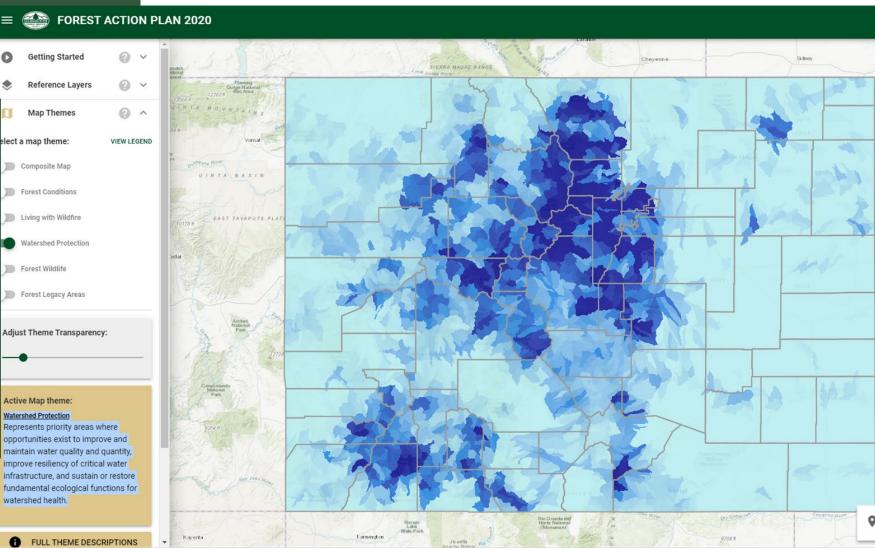
SUSCEPTIBILITY

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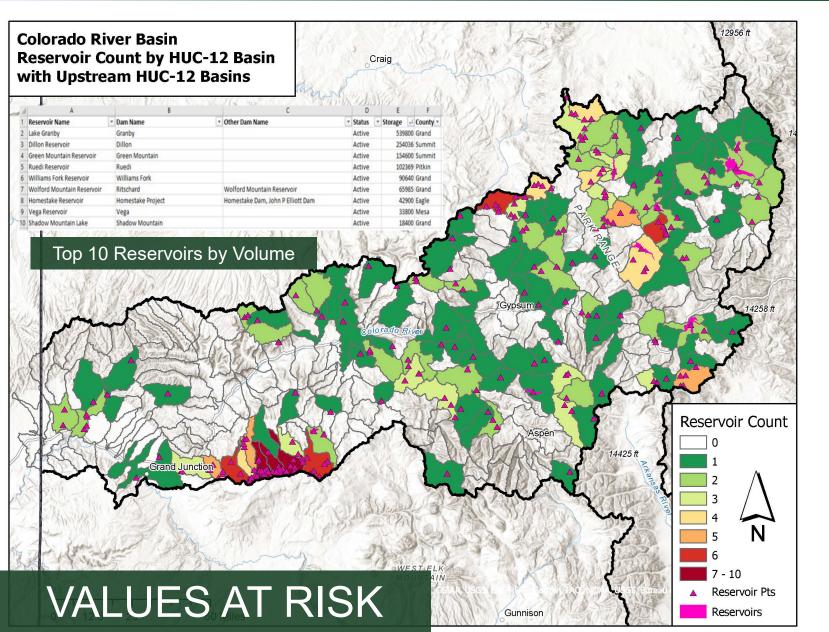
Building on Past Efforts

Colorado Forest Action Plan (Colorado State Forest Service)

This CWCB effort seeks to learn from and build off previous efforts from the CSFS, enhancing asset layers as well as incorporating post-fire hazards into the susceptibility evaluation.







Storage Reservoirs

Identifying reservoirs and watersheds that directly discharge into reservoirs.

Impacts due to:

- Sedimentation
- Debris flows
- Water quality degradation
- Increased runoff







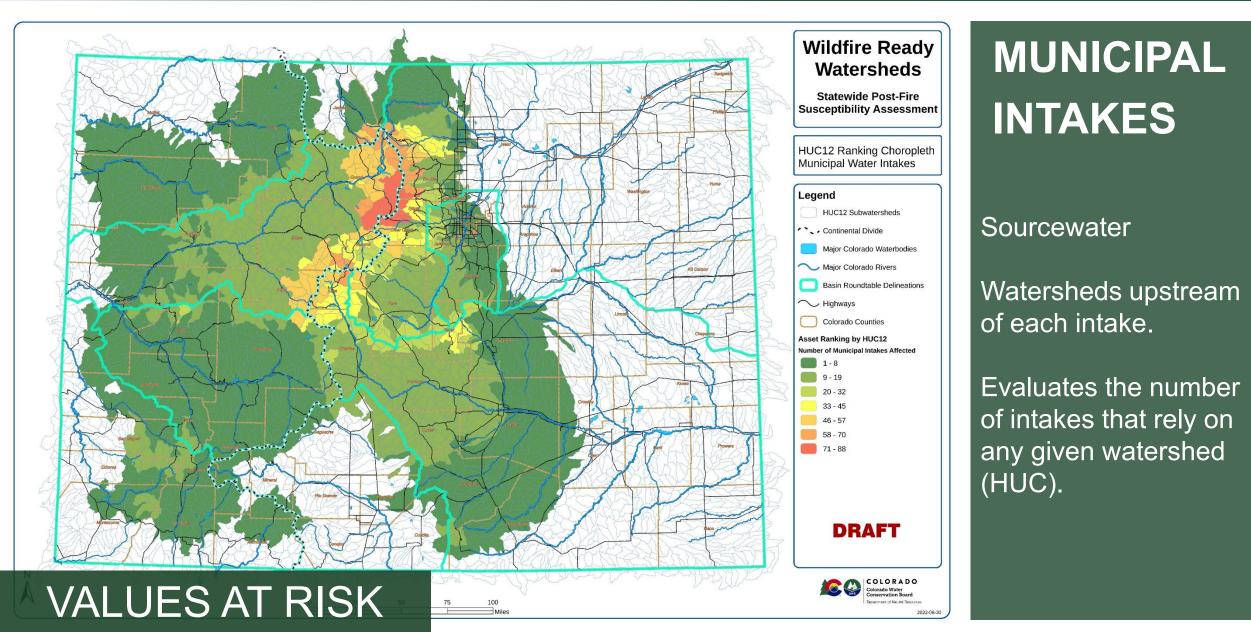
 Looking at upstream watersheds as values-atrisk (adjacent HUC-12 and one HUC upstream)

 Number of reservoirs (points) within a given HUC. Presence of assets.

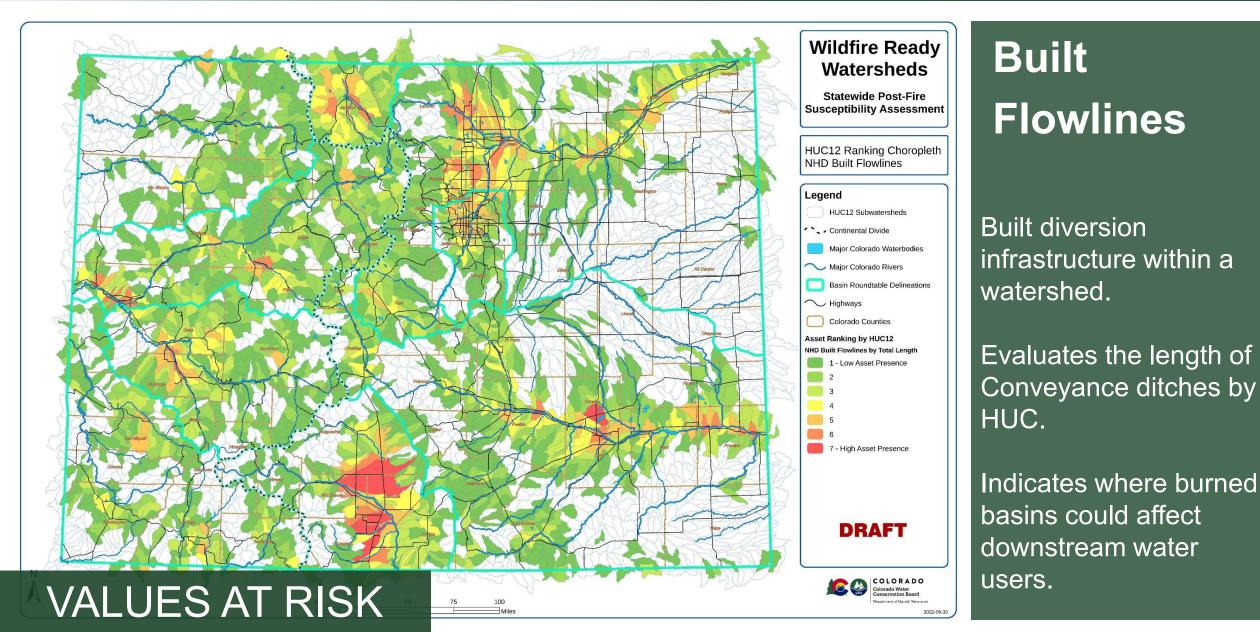
 Looking at full upstream watershed (some watersheds are massive – less likely to have impacts on reservoirs)

VALUES AT RISK

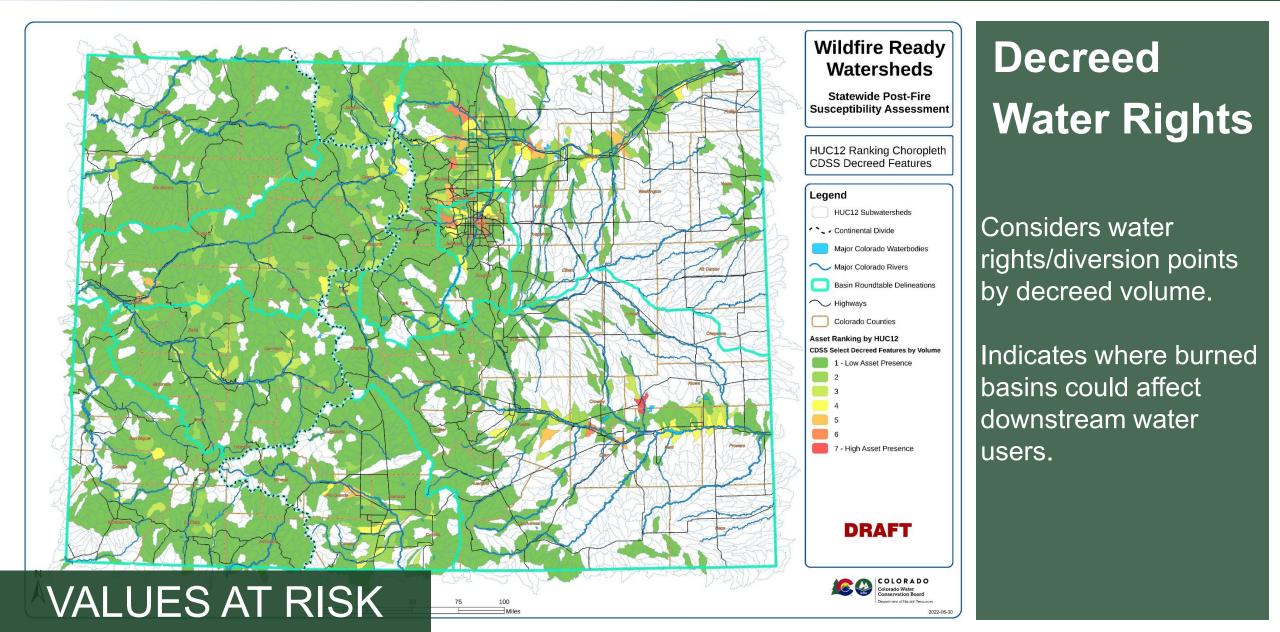




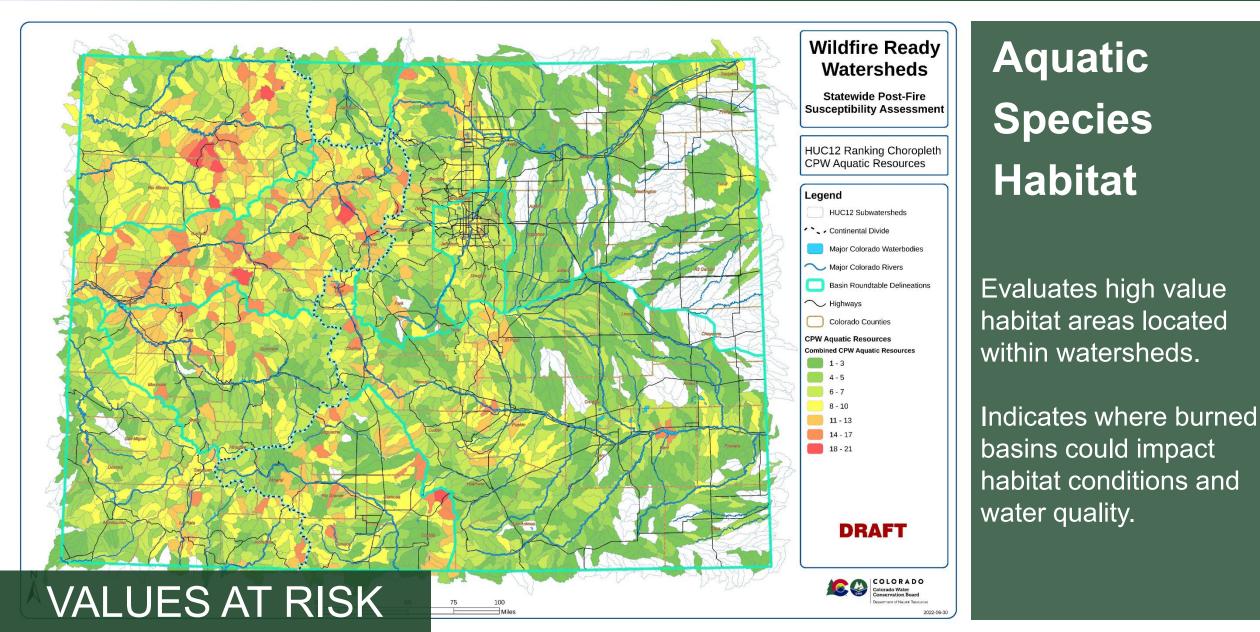






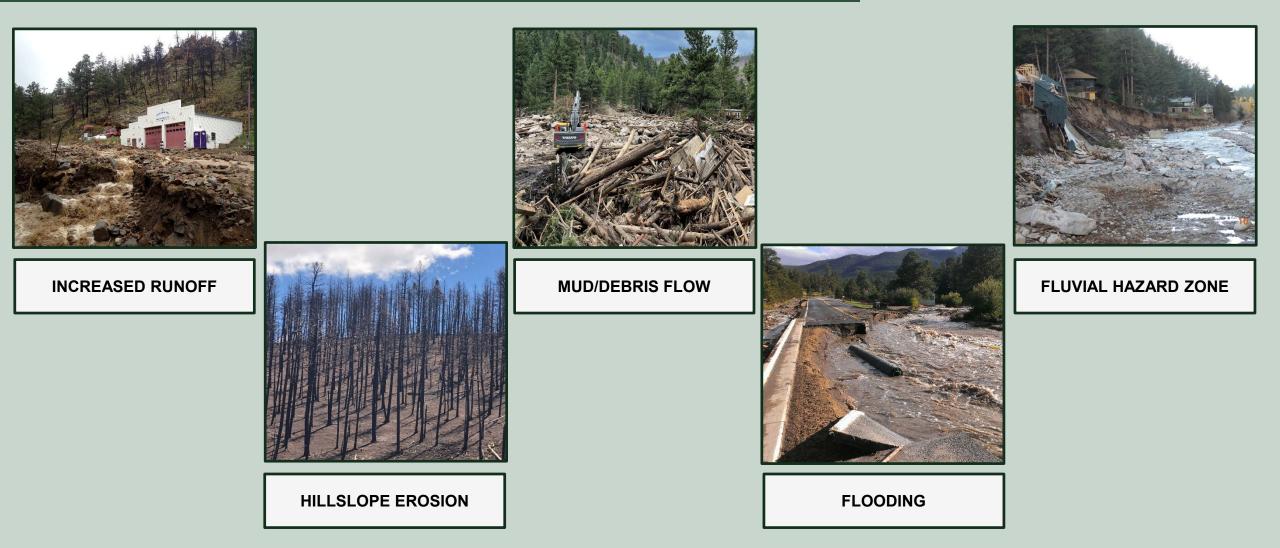








HAZARDS





RISK

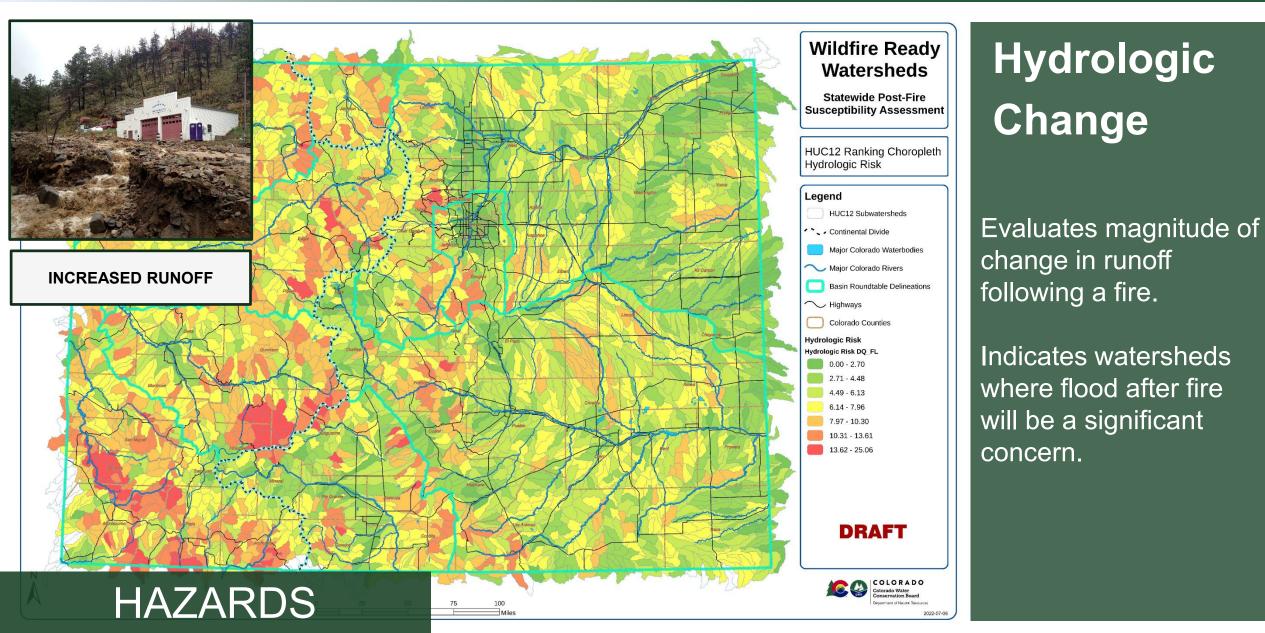
RISK Probability Hazard

Consequence Values-at-Risk

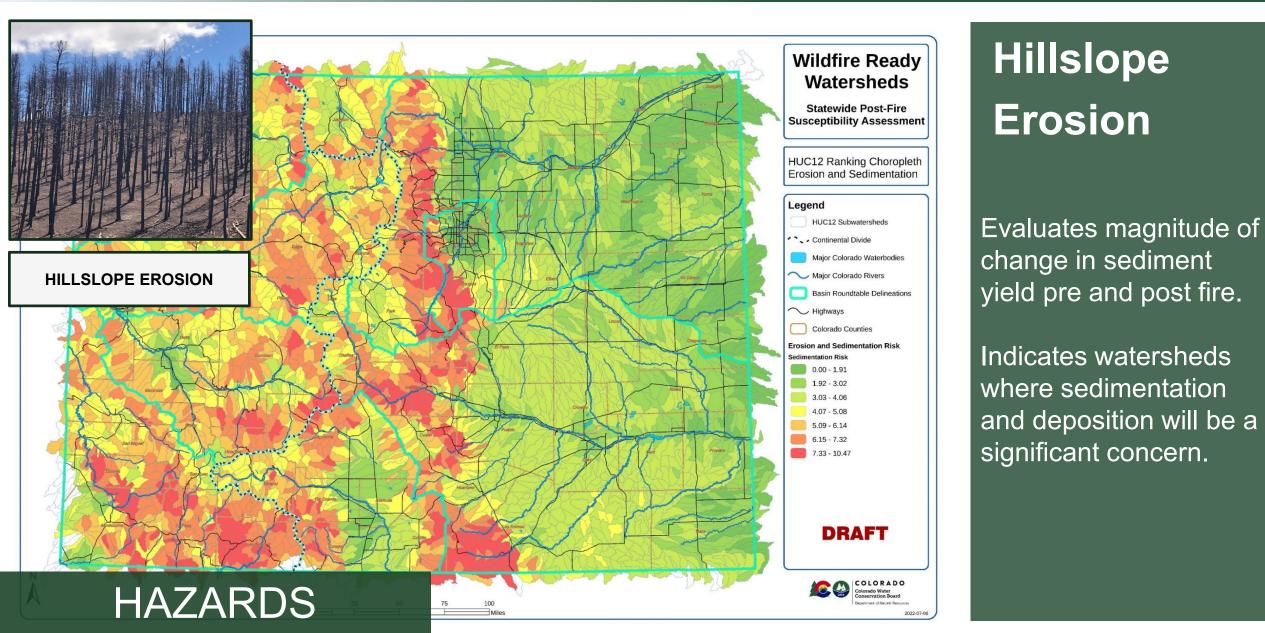
Risk & Susceptibility

- Where values-at-risk are located
- Where hazards exist
- Understanding where hazards pose threats to values provides an overall understanding of susceptibility.

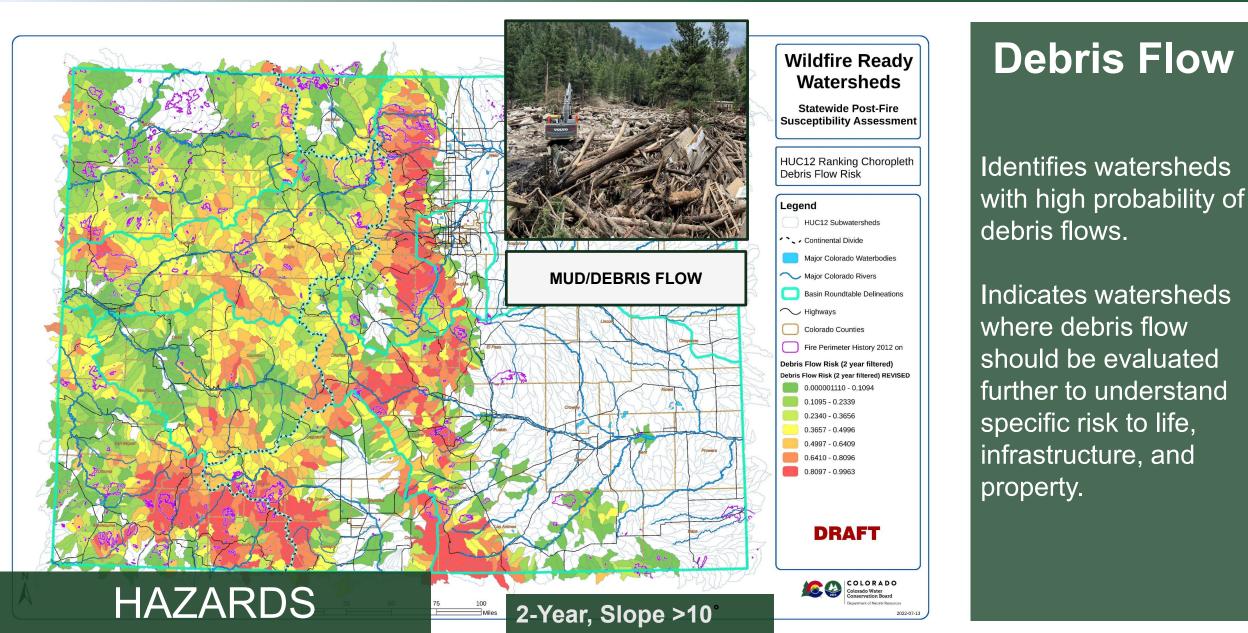




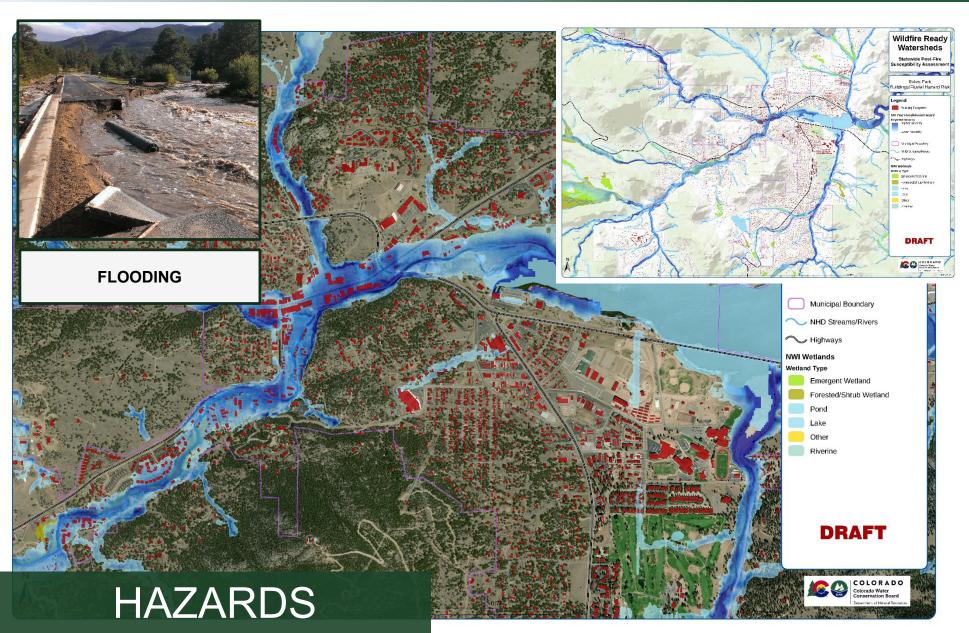












Flooding

Evaluation of where post-fire floods are a threat to property and critical facilities.

Provides an understanding of high consequence watersheds based on the number of structures at risk.



FRAMEWORK

What is a framework?

A comprehensive guide for local watershed advocacy groups and agencies that can be followed to produce local-level post-fire susceptibility evaluations on a watershed scale to direct pre-fire and post-fire mitigation actions. **#wildfireactionplan101**





WILDFIRE READY WI

PROJECT INFORMATION

Wildfire Ready Watersteas

Wildfire Ready Watersheds

FRAMEWORK

ERSHEDS

WILDFIRE READY WATERSHEDS

Glossary of Terms

WRW Framework Study WRW Sponso WRW Team



stakeholder goals and objectives for the WRW study-

2000 WILL

Develop a framework for local communities and stakeholders that they can implement to further refine their susceptibility evaluations and determine both pre and post wildfire mitigation strategies to reduce risk to life, property and infrastructure.

SCOPE OF WORK



FRAMEWORK

Task 1: Capacity Building, Vision, and Establishment of Goals and Objectives

- Identify partners and stakeholders
- Develop overall vision for the WRW Framework Study
- Establish study goals and objectives
- Develop and execute agreements with partners





FRAMEWORK

Task 2: Stakeholder Collaboration, Community Outreach, and Public Meetings

- Regular communication with stakeholders
- Community outreach activities
- Workshops including project prioritization and mitigation funding
- Website creation and maintenance

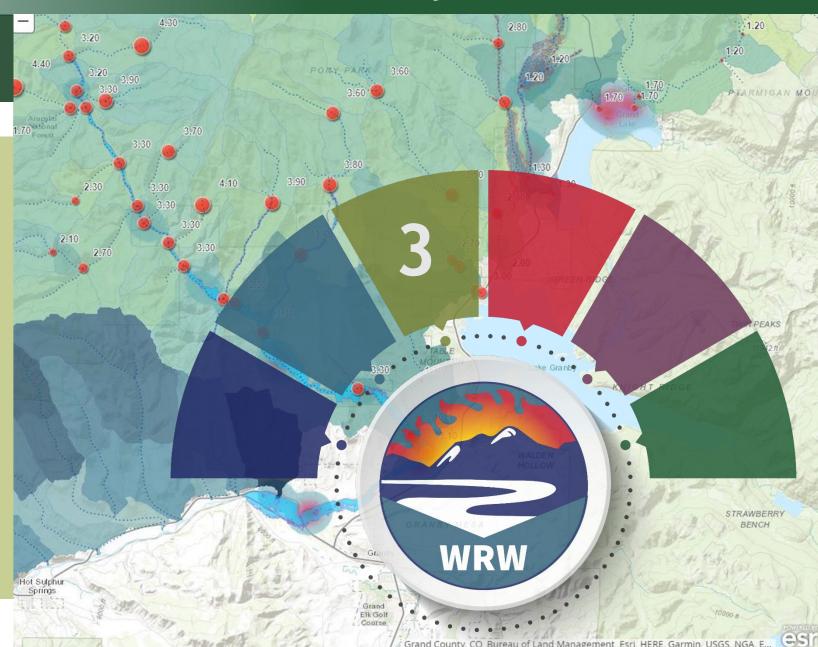




FRAMEWORK

Task 3: Data Collection, Research, Review, and Gap Analysis

- GIS data collection for values at risk, hazards, and supporting information
- Previous study and research review
- Infrastructure operations
- Data gap analysis (what's missing for the best possible outcome?





FRAMEWORK

Task 4: Post Fire Hazard Analysis

- Analyses and evaluations to identify hazards for:
 - Hydrologic response
 - Floods after fire
 - Fluvial hazard zones
 - Debris flows
 - Hillslope and gully erosion Water quality





FRAMEWORK

Task 5: Susceptibility Analysis

- Identification of Values-at-Risk using hazard overlay
- Determining consequences of post-fire hazards
- Developing a prioritization based on severity of consequences of post-fire impacts and





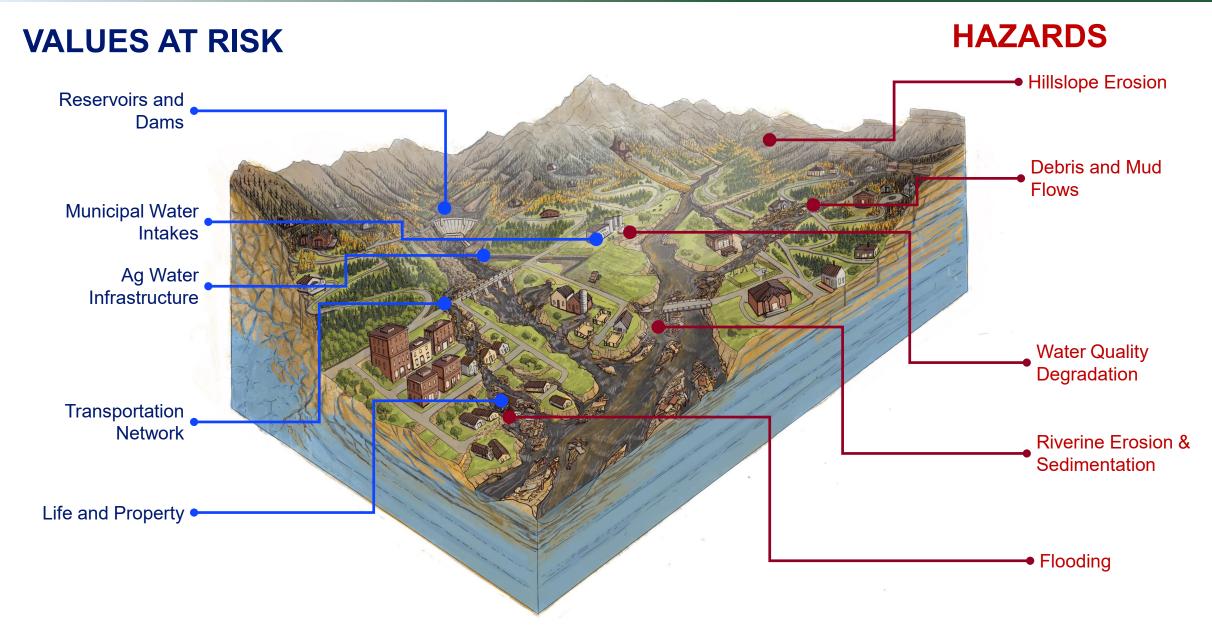
FRAMEWORK

Task 6: Pre-Disaster Mitigation Activities

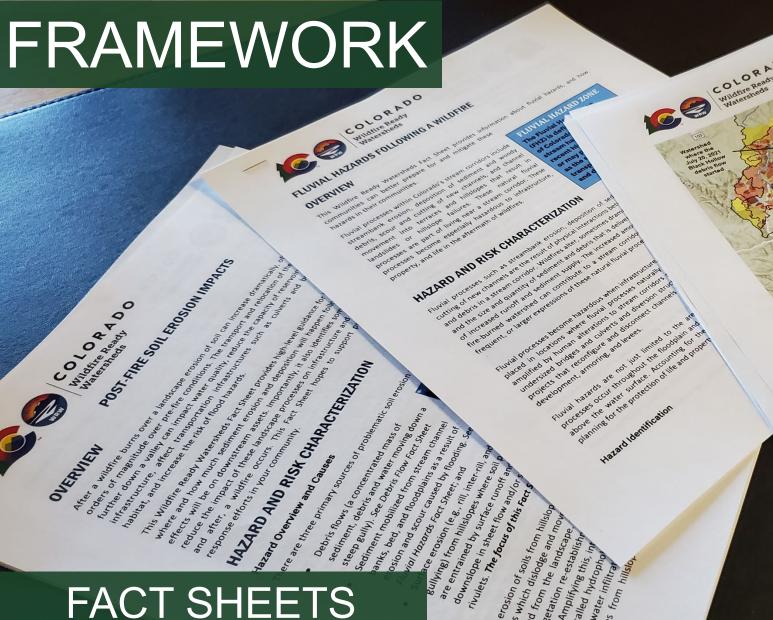
- Development of both a:
 - Pre-Disaster Preparedness Plan (Mitigation projects before a fire)
 - Post-Disaster Preparedness Plan(action plan following a fire)
- Prioritize actions
- Establish roles and responsibilities for mitigation activities
- Determine financial needs
- Permitting requirements











Fact Sheets:

- Hydrology/Hydraulics/Flood After Fire
- Debris/Mud Flow
- Fluvial Hazard Zone
- GIS Preparedness
- Stakeholder Outreach and Communication
- Hillslope Erosion
- Water Quality
- Municipal Water Supply



Website

Wildfire Ready Watersheds

About Statewide Study Local Framework Education/Resources FAQs Contact Us

WILDFIRE READY WATERSHEDS

Working to understand the susceptibility of Colorado's watersheds to post-wildfire impacts and to plan and prepare for them-before fires occur.

www.wildfirereadywatersheds.com



Wildfire impacts don't stop when the flames do.

Impacts to water supplies, infrastructure, and human life can linger for many years after the firefighting crews head home. After a wildfire burns over a landscape, erosion of soil and runoff of rainfall can increase dramatically, oftentimes by several orders of magnitude over pre-fire conditions resulting in hazards within and downtream of burned areas as a result of transport and relover many miles from where a wildfire burnscar exists) can cause extreme impacts to the firefighting crews head home. After a wildfire burns over a many miles from where a wildfire burnscar exists) can cause extreme impacts to the firefighting crews head home. After a wildfire burnscar exists and bridges, and the firefighting crews head home. After a wildfire burnscar exists are extreme impacts to the firefighting crews head home. After a wildfire burnscar exists are extreme impacts to the firefighting crews head home. After a wildfire burnscar exists are extreme impacts to the firefighting crews head home. After a wildfire burnscar exists are extreme impacts to the firefighting crews head home. After a wildfire burnscar exists are existent and relover the firefighting crews head home. After a wildfire burns crews head home. After a wildfire burns over a many miles from where a wildfire burnscar exists are existent and relover the firefighting crews head home. After a wildfire burnscar exists are existent and relover the firefighting crews head home. After a wildfire burnscar exists are existent and relover the firefighting crews head home. After a wildfire burnscar exists are existent and relover the firefighting crews head home. After a wildfire burns are existent and relover the firefighting crews head home. After a wildfire burnscar exists are existent and relover the firefighting crews head home. After a wildfire burnscar exists are existent and relover the firefighting crews head home. After a wildfire burnscar exists are existent are

I Department of Natural Resources The Wildfire Ready Watersheds seeks to provide high-level guidance for helping communities predict what and where post-fire impacts will effect

THANK YOU

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