

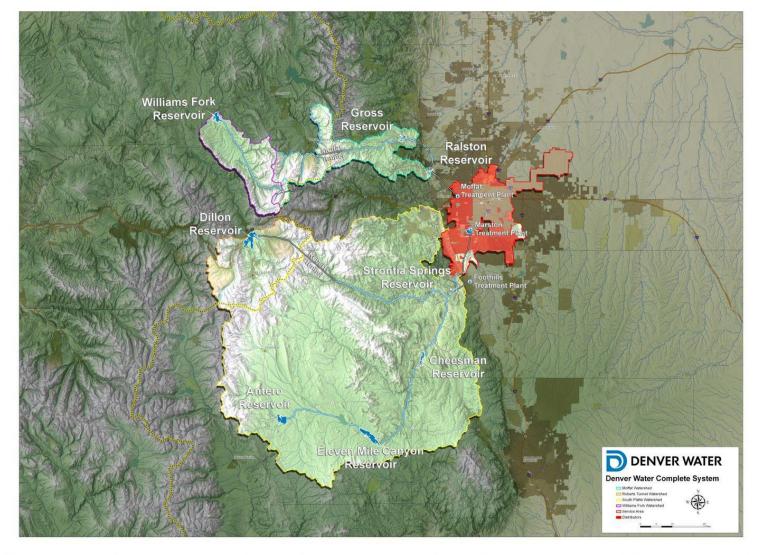


#### Denver Water lessons learned: presentation outline

- 1. Costs and recovery from past fires
  - Buffalo Creek fire in 1996 and Hayman fire in 2002
- 2. Proactive forest and watershed investments
  - From Forests to Faucets Partnership
- 3. 2020 wildfire season
  - Williams Fork fire
- 4. Recommendations and opportunities

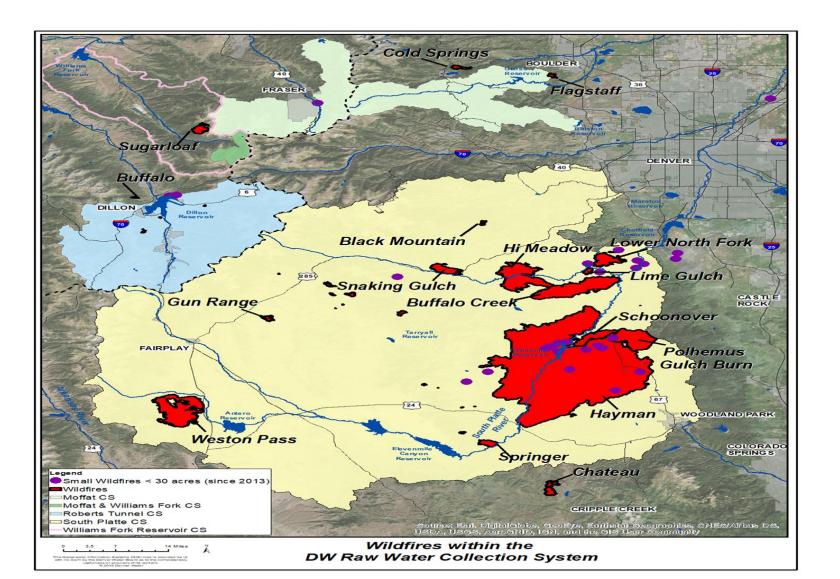


Forested watersheds: where Denver's water supply originates healthy forests = healthy watersheds





### Past fires – prior to 2020





Post-fire lessons learned: let's go out in the field!







Buffalo Creek Fire – May 18, 1996



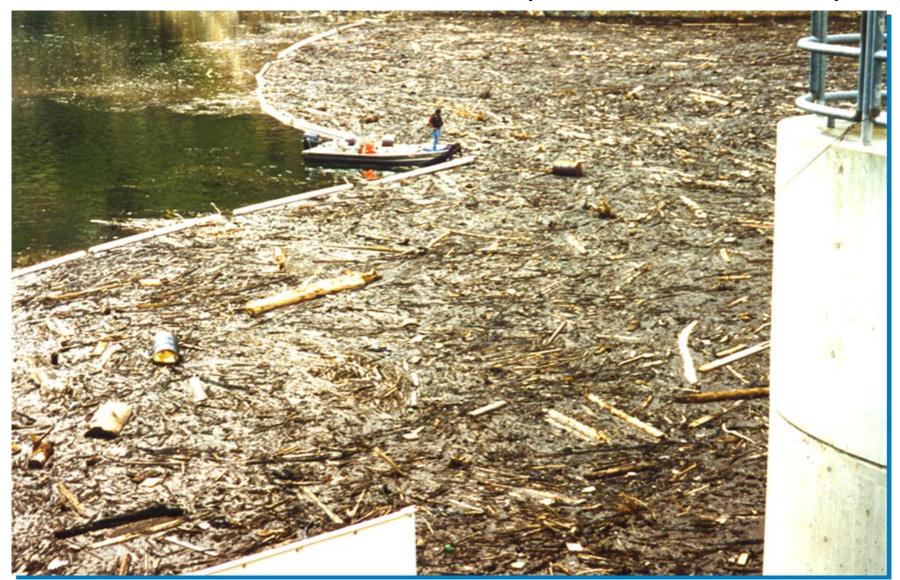


## Buffalo Creek post-fire sediment





## Post-fire debris and sediment impacts to Strontia Springs





Water quality impacts: turbidity, metals, carbon, nutrients





## Hayman Fire 2002 Cost of reacting: \$28M and still recovering today





#### Post-fire recovery: project implementation

- 1. Upstream watershed sediment management projects
  - Sediment traps, straw bales, seeding, mulching
- 2. Maintenance of sediment traps
  - Cost of dredging sediment traps
- 3. Cost of dredging Strontia Springs Reservoir \$18.5M
  - Still in recovery today
  - Return on investment if we prevent as little as 5% of sediment out of Strontia
- 4. Long-term strategy for proactive forest and watershed investments



## Upstream sediment management: sediment traps





Upstream sediment management: sediment trap maintenance





### Long-term strategy: watershed health investments







#### Drinking Water Treatability

Provide high quality water at an affordable rate

## Infrastructure Protection

Protect collection system, watershed assets, and access to assets

# Community & Environmental Stewardship

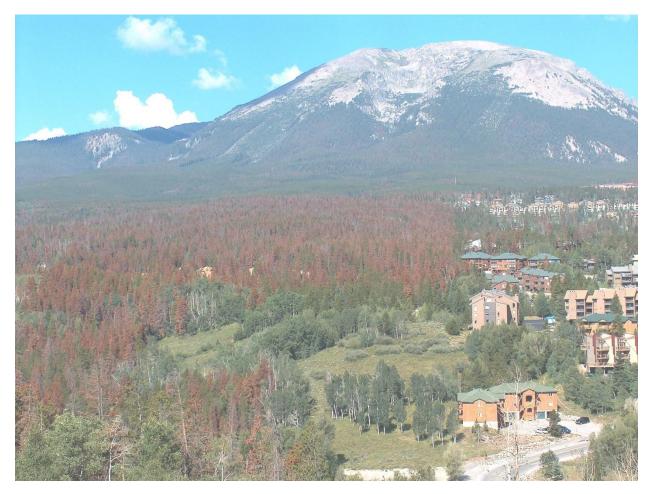
Foster partnerships to sustain healthy and resilient watersheds



#### From Forests to Faucets Partnership

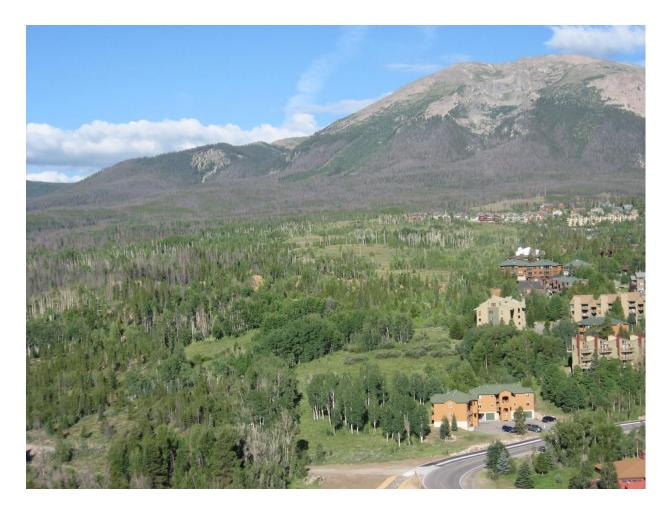
- 1. Partners include Denver Water, US Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and Colorado State Forest Service
- 2. \$66M investment since 2010, of which Denver Water committed \$33M
- 3. Goal to improve the health and resiliency of forests in watersheds that are critical for water supply for the Denver Metro area
- 4. Denver Water Lands Agreement with Colorado State Forest Service





Before: 2007 White River National Forest in Summit County





After: 283 acres treatment in 2013





Before: 2009 White River National Forest in Summit County





After: 98 acres treatment in 2013



## Buffalo Mountain Fire: \$1 Billion saved



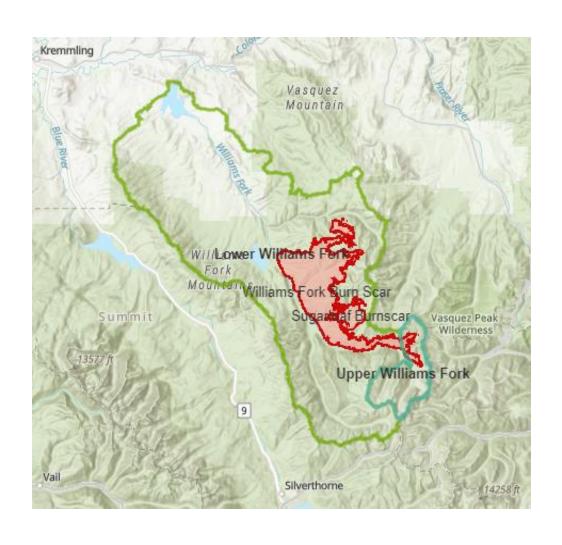


Success story: North Fork Complex fire in 2020 and 64A fire in 2018





#### Williams Fork Fire



- Started Aug14, 2020 and contained on Nov 30, 2020
- Burned 14,609 acres.
- Burned through a one-foot snowstorm.
- 8 Incident Management Teams assigned to the fire.
- The Williams Fork Reservoir is located approximately 11 miles downstream of the burn scar.



#### **Implementation**

#### **Denver Water Staff**

- 1. Road treatments
- 2. Storm inspection

#### Rocky Mountain Youth Corps

- 1. Log erosion barriers
- 2. Hazard tree removal
- 3. Rock lining culverts
- 4. Slash removal around structures





#### Post-fire recommendations and opportunities

- 1. Recovery is long-term and likely on-going, therefore sustainable investments needed
  - Phases of Emergency Management Cycle: Pre-fire Mitigation, Response, Recovery
- 2. Defining clear roles and responsibilities for post-fire recovery engagement at the State level
  - Build upon Shared Stewardship to include post-fire
  - Statewide spatial tool for data viewing and sharing
- 3. Capacity constraints opportunities for Youth Corps
- 4. Funding flexibility and consistent sources
  - State funds on federal land.



Contact info: please reach out!

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Check out TAP for info on Denver Water's forest and watershed investments: denverwater.org/TAP