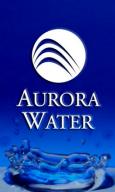


Forest Health Improvement Projects

2011 Sustaining Colorado Watersheds
Conference
The First Drop Lands Here

October 5, 2011

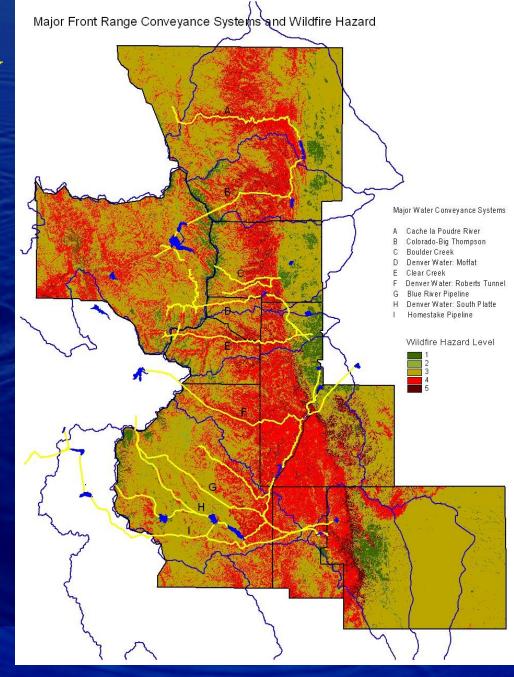
Michael McHugh, P.G.
Permitting Coordinator, Aurora Water

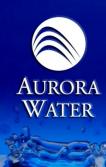




Water Supply Susceptibility

Pinchot Report Highlights Vulnerabilities







2002 Smoke from Space

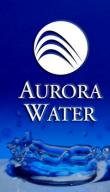






Hayman Fire Approaching Woodland Park

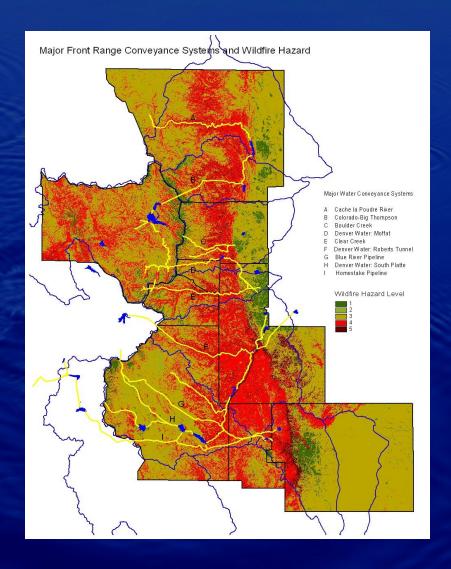


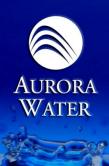




Bottom Line

- Major Front Range
 Water Supply
 Systems Cross High
 Hazard Areas
- 7 Front Range
 Providers serve ¾
 Colorado's
 Population
- Nowhere Near
 Enough Has Been
 Done







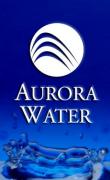
Analysis

Wildfire Risk

Flooding or Debris Flow Risk

Soil Conditions

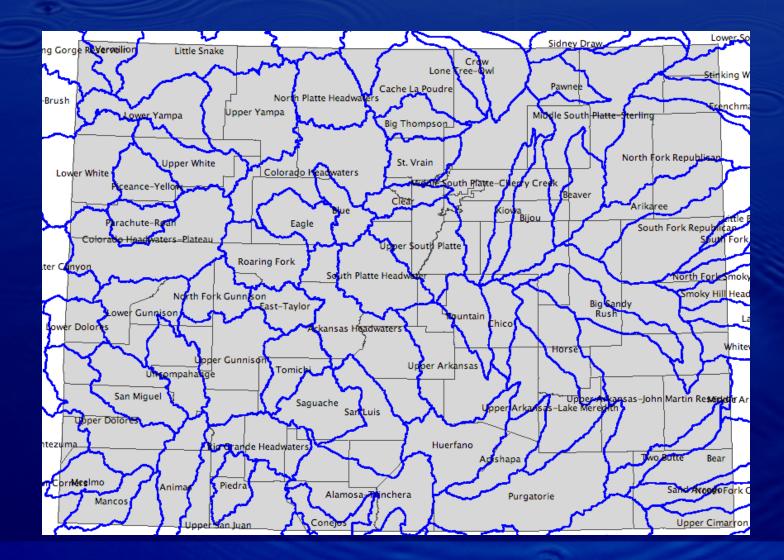






AURORA WATER

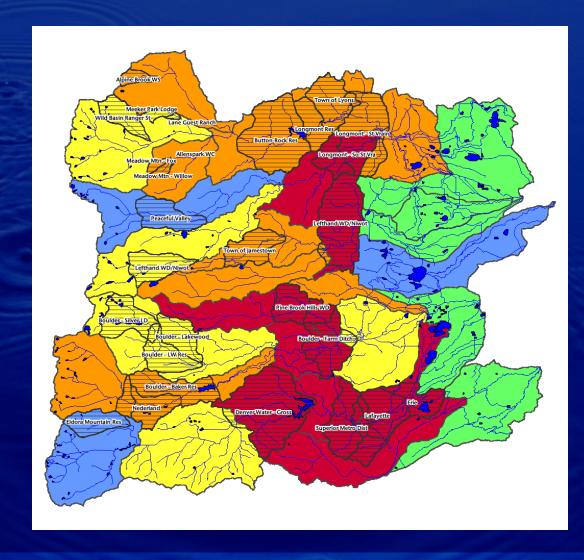
Fourth Level Watersheds





Add Zones of Concern

Saint
Vrain
Watersh
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with 5mile
upstrea
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distance



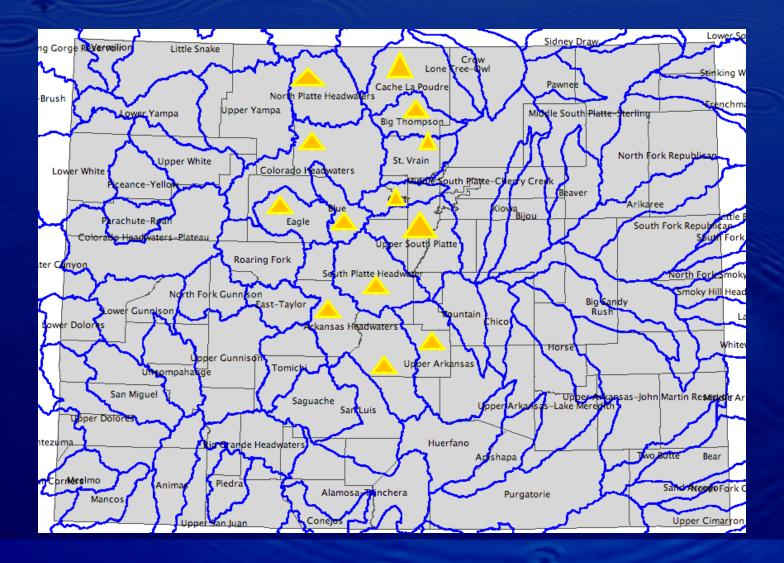






AURORA WATER

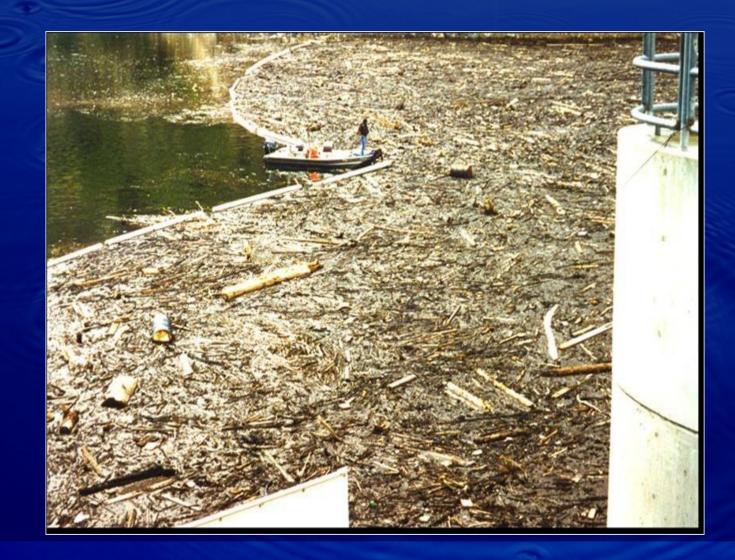
Completed Assessments





Debris in Strontia Springs













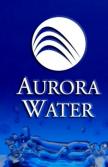






Sparse Grasses

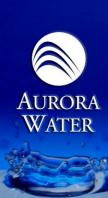






2008

Heavy Sediment Load







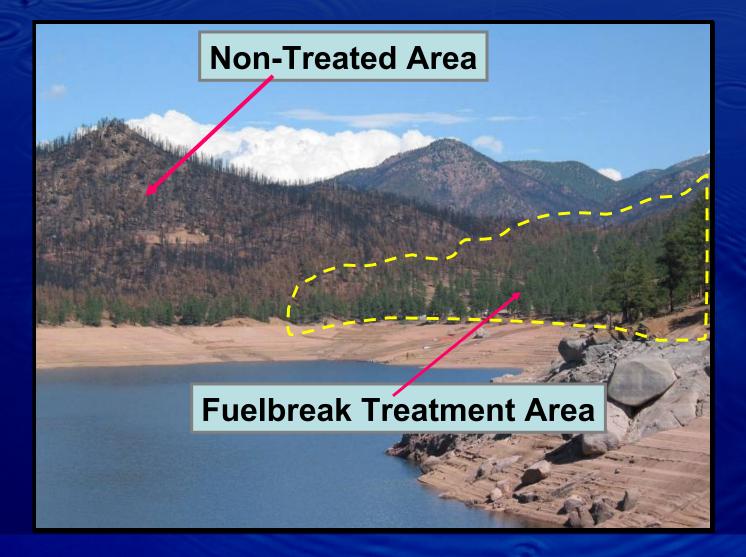
Devastated Riparian Zone







Importance of Treatment







2008

Next Steps

The Power of GIS

- Roadless
- Wilderness
- Steep Slopes
- Previously Burned
- Previously Treated
- Ownership
- Social License
- •etc





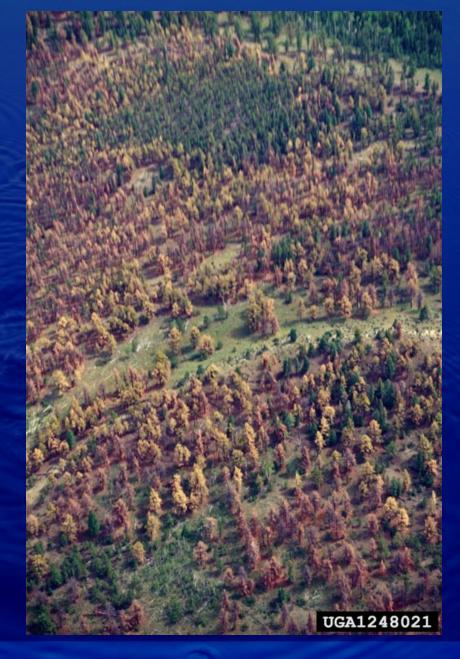


New Challenges:

Mountain Pine Bark Beetle

Or I've seen the beetle and the damage done



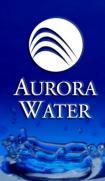
















A red tree is a dead tree

















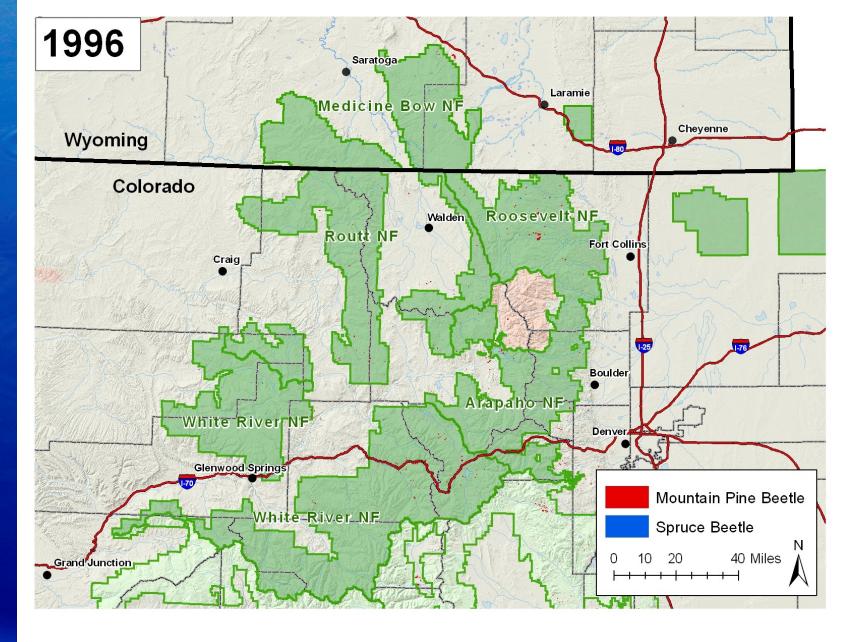










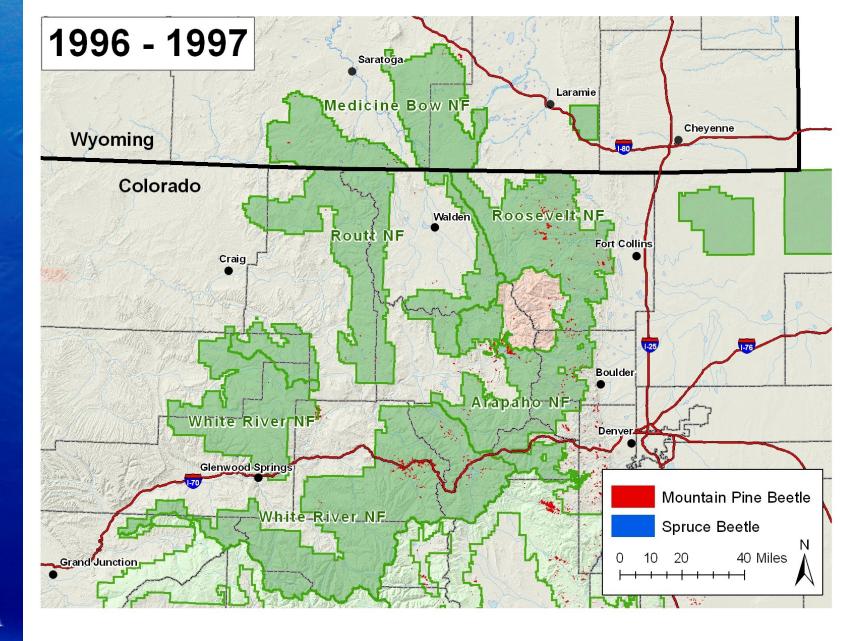








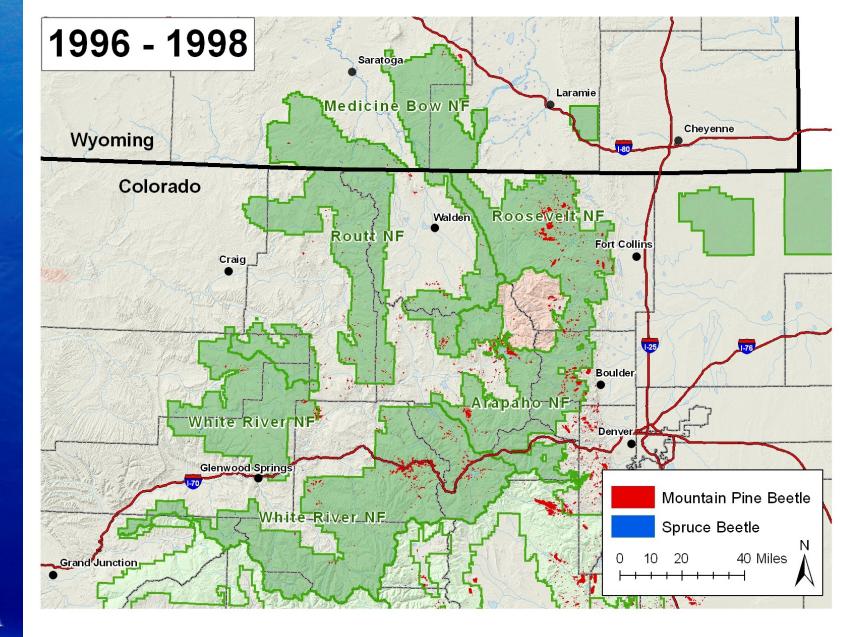










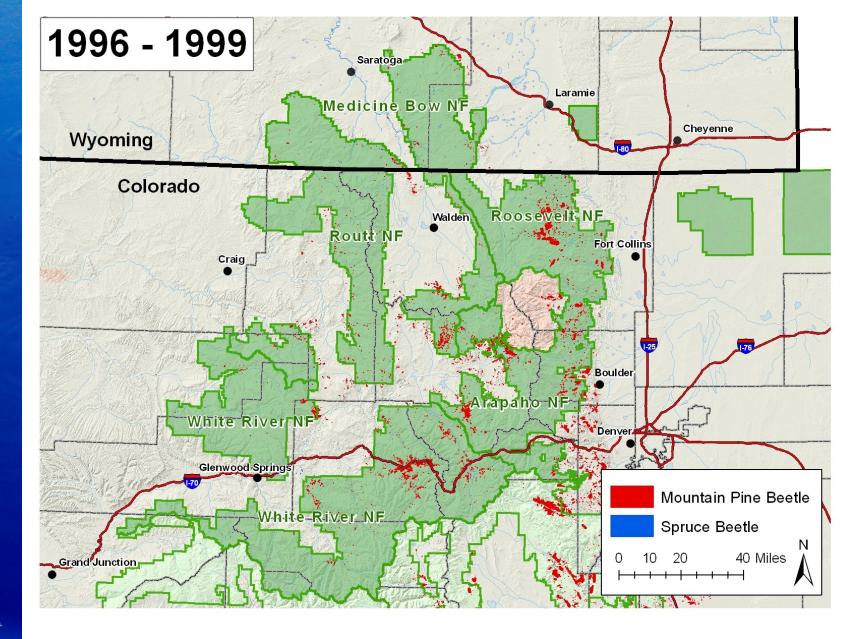








2008

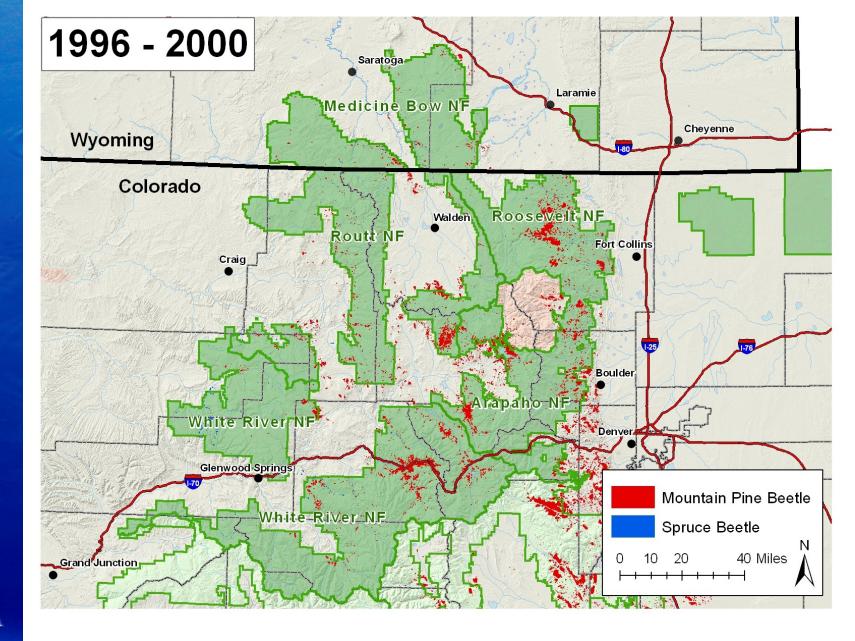










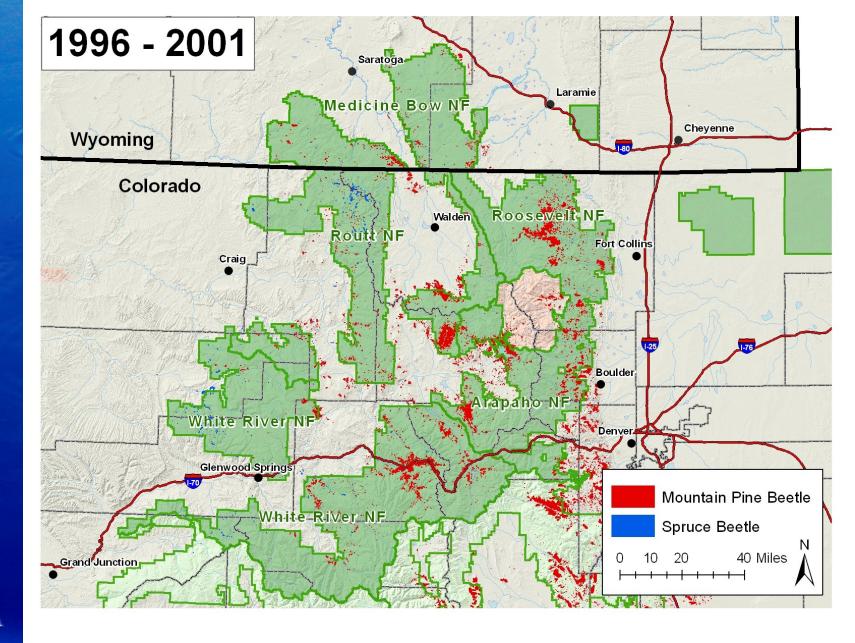










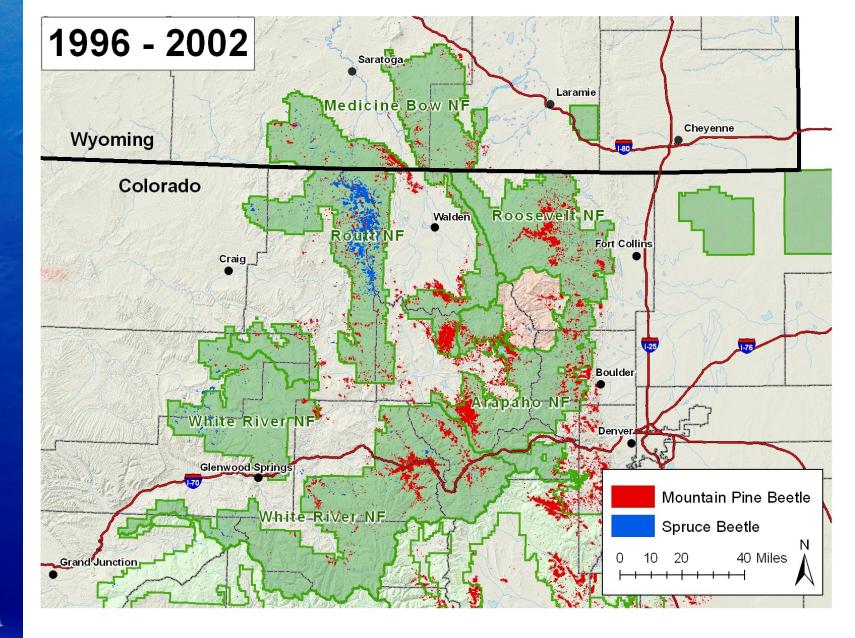










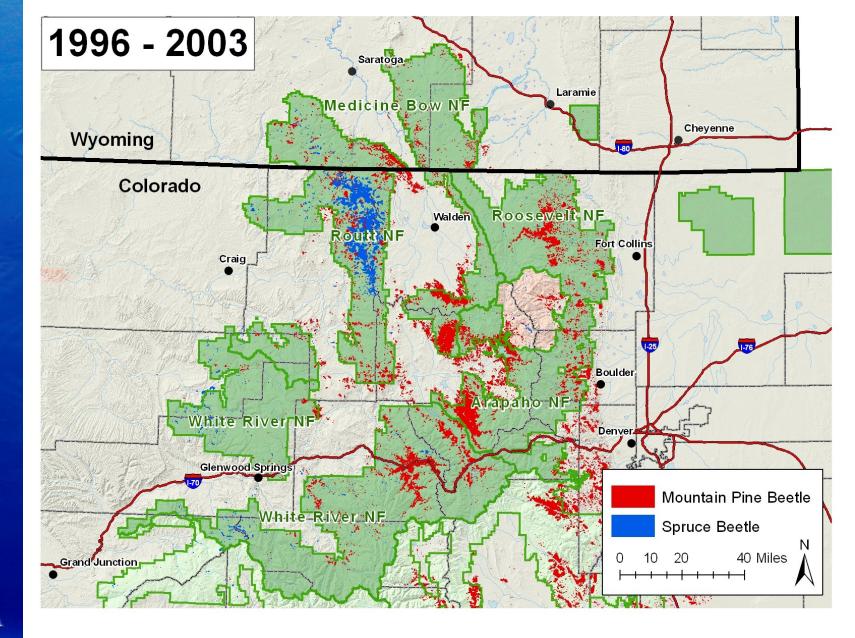










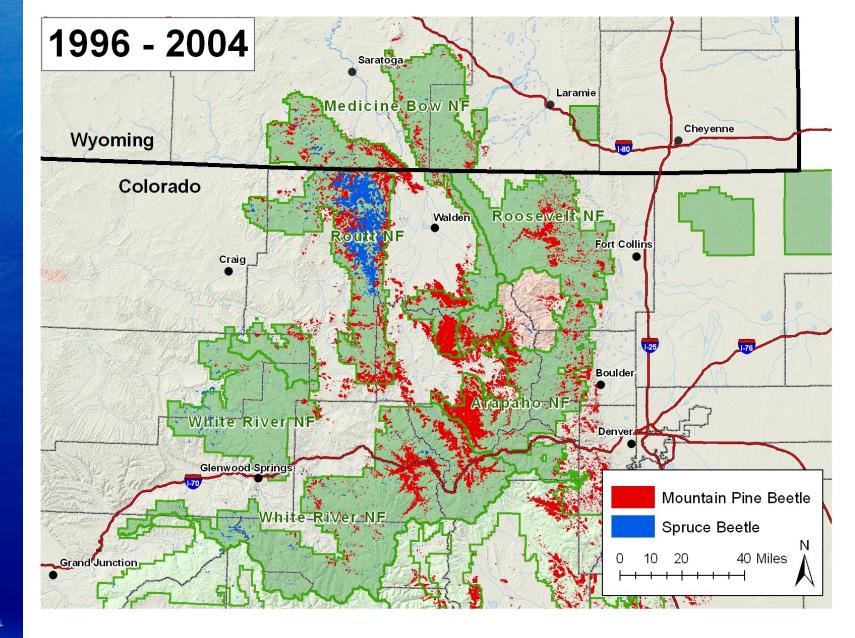










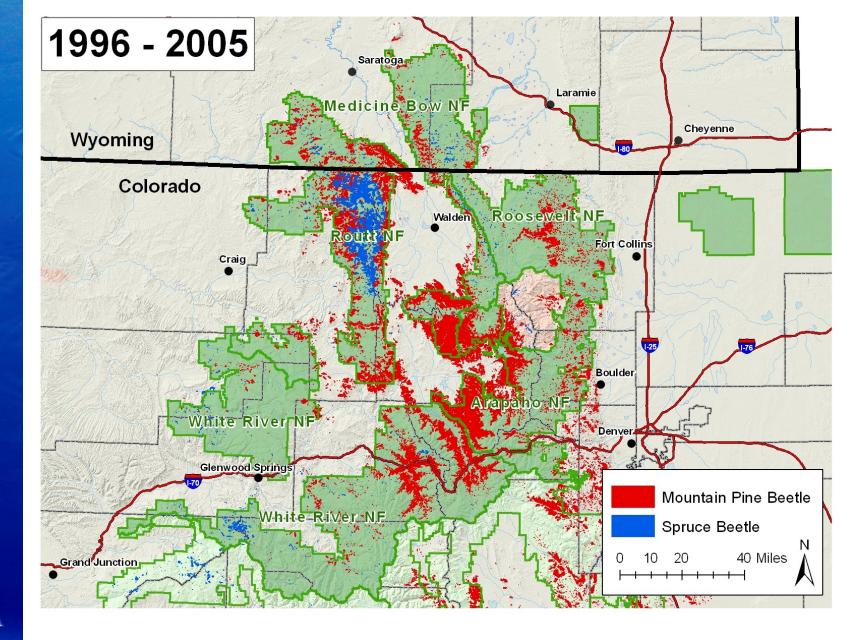










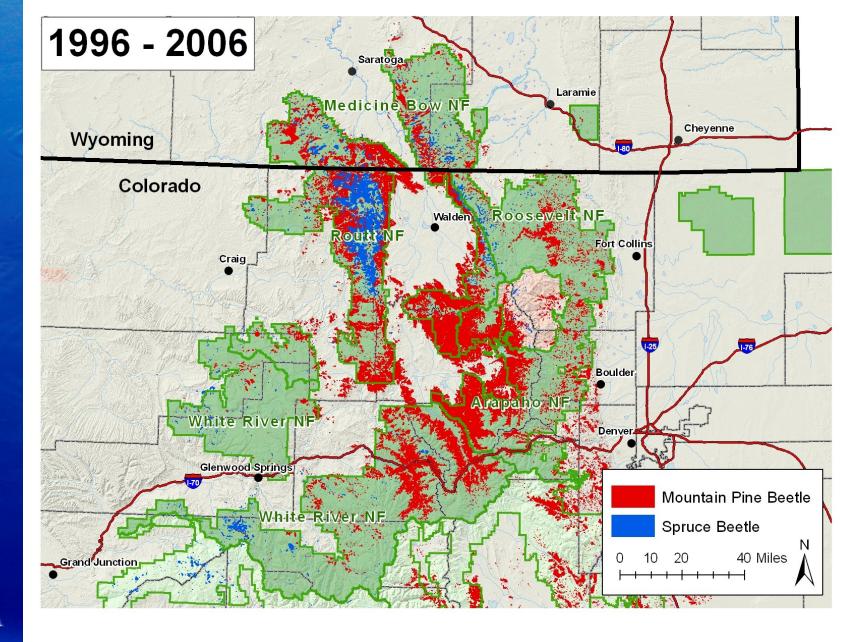










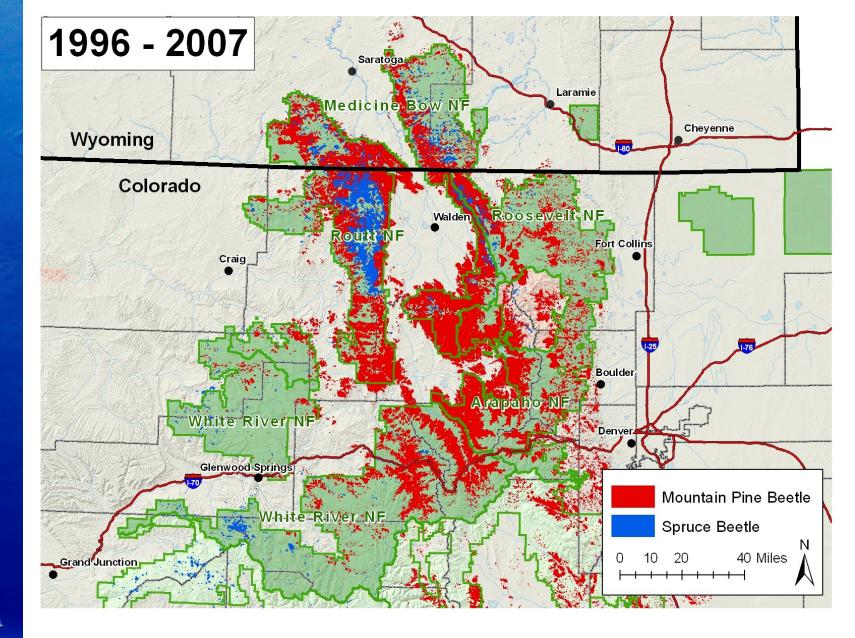


















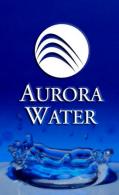
Initial Beetle Kill Effects

Good ground cover of plants and litter

Little surface runoff or soil erosion

Spring snowmelt flows increase for years

Minor effects on channel form & habitats





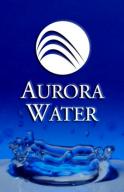
Potential Later Effects

Falling dead trees build up heavy fuels

Severe burn → extreme soil heating

Water-repellent soils → runoff & erosion

Blown-out streams and choked reservoirs

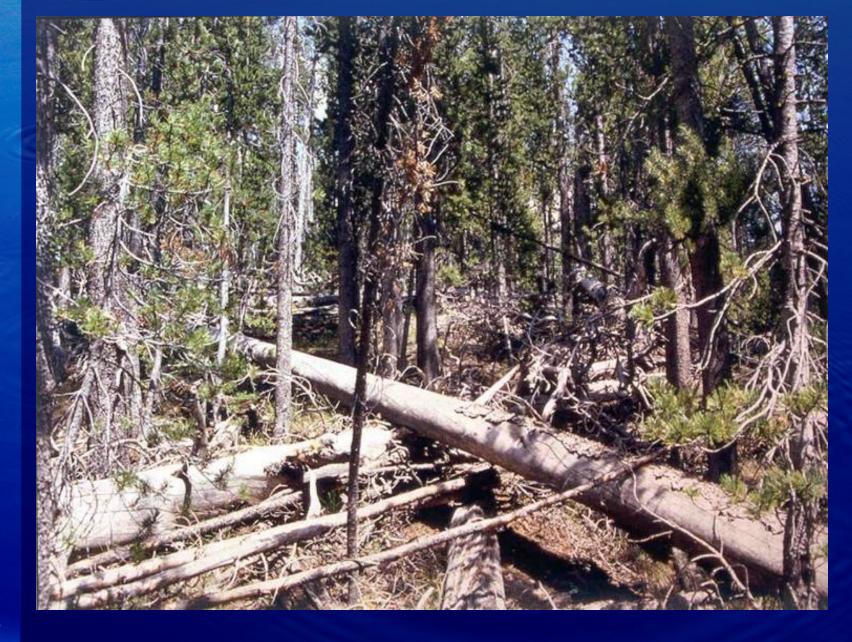




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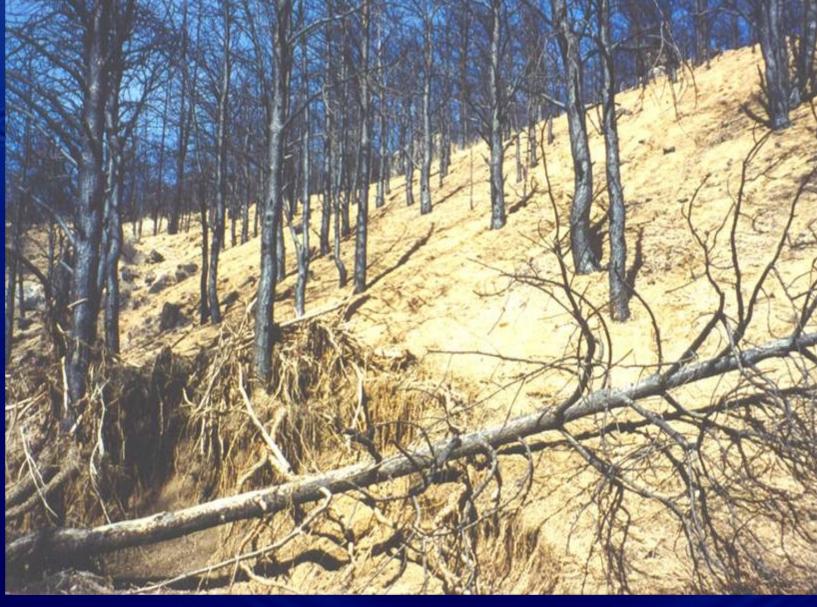
Mike Ryan (RMRS



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Fred Patter

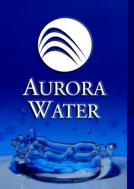


Watershed Stewardship Actions

 Short Run: reduce fuels in staggered and anchored patches

 Long Run: patch cuts to renew mosaic of varied species and age classes

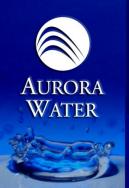
 Concerns: careful cure = roads (density, location, drainage); leave roughness





Treatments to Reduce the Threat of High-Severity Wildfire

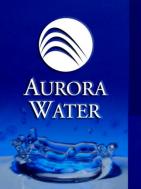
- The threat of high-severity wildfires can be reduced by treating the abnormal accumulation of hazardous fuels.
- Mechanical treatments and prescribed fire are two basic types of treatments
- Mechanical treatments are those involving machines to reduce stand density and to remove lower tree limbs thereby reducing ladder fuels





Treatments to Reduce the Threat of High-Severity Wildfire (cont'd.)

- Prescribed fire is intentionally ignited fire under predetermined conditions to meet specific hazardous fuel reduction objectives.
- Mechanical and prescribed fire treatments are often used together, prescribed fire usually following mechanical treatments.





Landscape-Level Treatments

- Sometimes the scope of a hazardous fuel problem is so large that landscape-level treatments are necessary. E.g., mountain pine beetle infestations in northern Colorado.
- Landscape-level treatments require innovative solutions, collaboration among ownerships, and an adaptive management approach. They also present several legal, administrative, and funding challenges.





Landscape-Level Treatments (cont'd.)

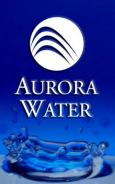
 In the case of beetle-infested lodgepole pine forests in northern Colorado, the forests should be broken up into a mosaic of age classes and an enhanced mixture of native tree species through artful use of fuel breaks and application of a variety of silvicultural tools, including thinning, restoration forestry, timber harvesting, and seeding and planting to mitigate wildfire risk.





Three Agreements

- National Forest Foundation
 - \$250,000 for two year
 - matched by USFS
 - \$100,000 from Gates Family Foundation
- General Cooperation Agreement with USFS
- Funding Agreement with Pike San Isabel NF
- NEPA Field work for 2 years
- \$78,000 year 1
- \$68,000 year 2
- Twin Lakes/Mt Elbert Thinning
- \$40,000



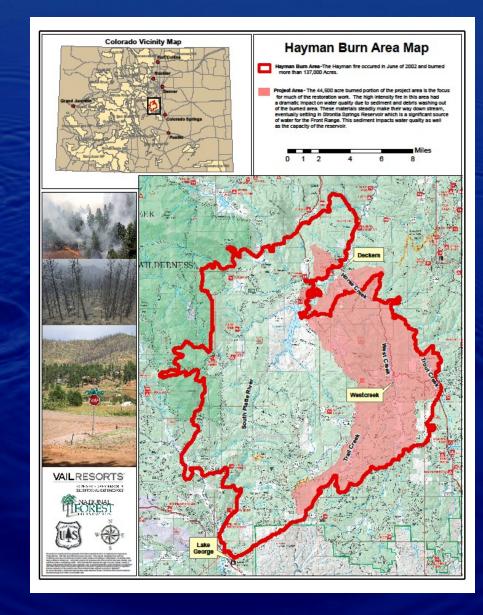


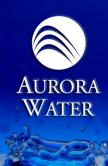
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NFF Project Area





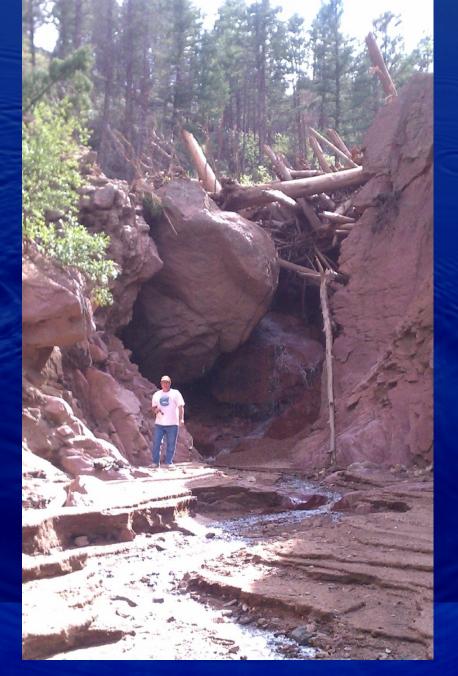


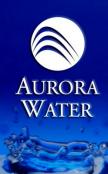
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Camp Creek





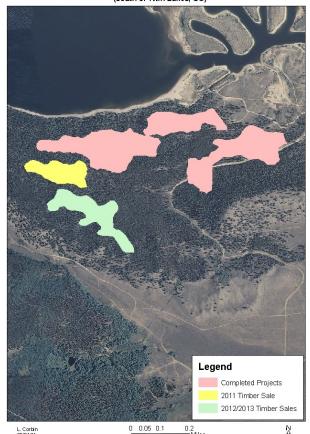


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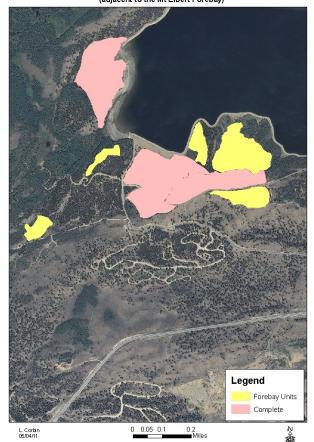
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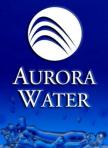
USFS Treatment on Pike San Isabel

PSICC, Leadville Ranger District Flume Creek Timber Sales - Map 3 (south of Twin Lakes, CO)



PSICC, Leadville Ranger District Forebay Thinning Units - Map 2 (adjacent to the Mt Elbert Forebay)





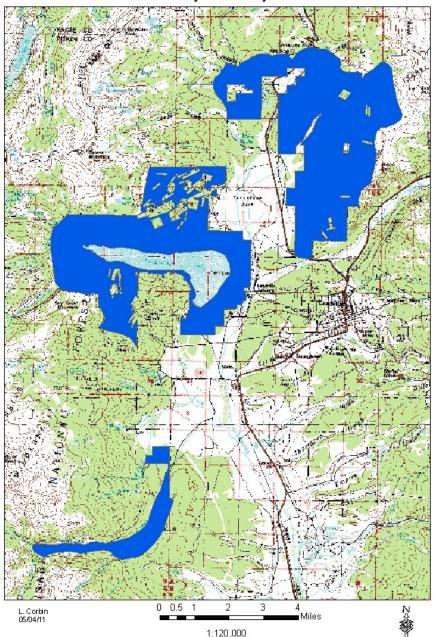


NEPA Clearance Areas

Leadville Ranger District



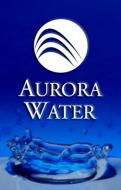
PSICC, Leadville Ranger District Tennessee Creek NEPA - Map 1 Project Boundary





Front Range Partners

- Denver Water
 - 16.5 million over 5 years
- Colorado Springs Utilities
 - 200k for NEPA
 - 50k per year 10 years

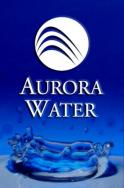






The Future

- Continue Planning efforts with USFS, CSFS NFF and other water providers,
- Continue to work with groups like Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership and Pine Bark Beetle Cooperative
- Look for ways to expand participation and funding







- We must engage a larger group of stakeholders to reach all Colorado residents.
- We need common messages to cultivate political support to address the issue of watershed management and protection.
- Watershed protection is a complex problem requires comprehensive planning to identify and prioritize projects.
- •Is there a need for a paradigm shift with regards to Wilderness and Roadless designations?

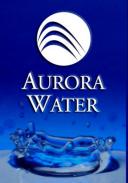




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Questions?





Hayman Smoke seen from SE of Aurora