

Water Availability Task Force

Colorado Division of Fire Prevention & Control



April 17, 2013

Rocco Snart

Acting Section Chief-

Division of Fire Prevention and Control

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



House Bill 12-1283

HB12-1283 creates the Division of Fire Prevention and Control in the Department of Public Safety from the former Division of Fire Safety and transfers the fire responsibilities from CSU/Colorado State Forest Service.

Signed by Gov. Hickenlooper on June 4, 2012

An Act

HOUSE BILL 12-1283

BY REPRESENTATIVE(S) Barker, Fields, Todd, Vigil, Gardner B., Gerou, Kerr J., Pace, Summers, Waller;
also SENATOR(S) Giron, Lambert, Newell.

CONCERNING THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, RENAMING AND REORGANIZING CERTAIN EXISTING ENTITIES, AND MAKING AND REDUCING APPROPRIATIONS.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that:

(a) Homeland security, which includes identifying, preventing, mitigating, and handling threats to the public safety and providing effective response management, is one of government's most important responsibilities;

(b) The state's primary role in homeland security is to coordinate and facilitate efforts among various local, regional, state, and federal entities;

(c) Currently, redundancies exist in emergency management and homeland security-related training and exercise, public risk communication

Capital letters indicate new material added to existing statutes; dashes through words indicate deletions from existing statutes and such material not part of act.

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



Division of Fire Prevention & Control

Mission

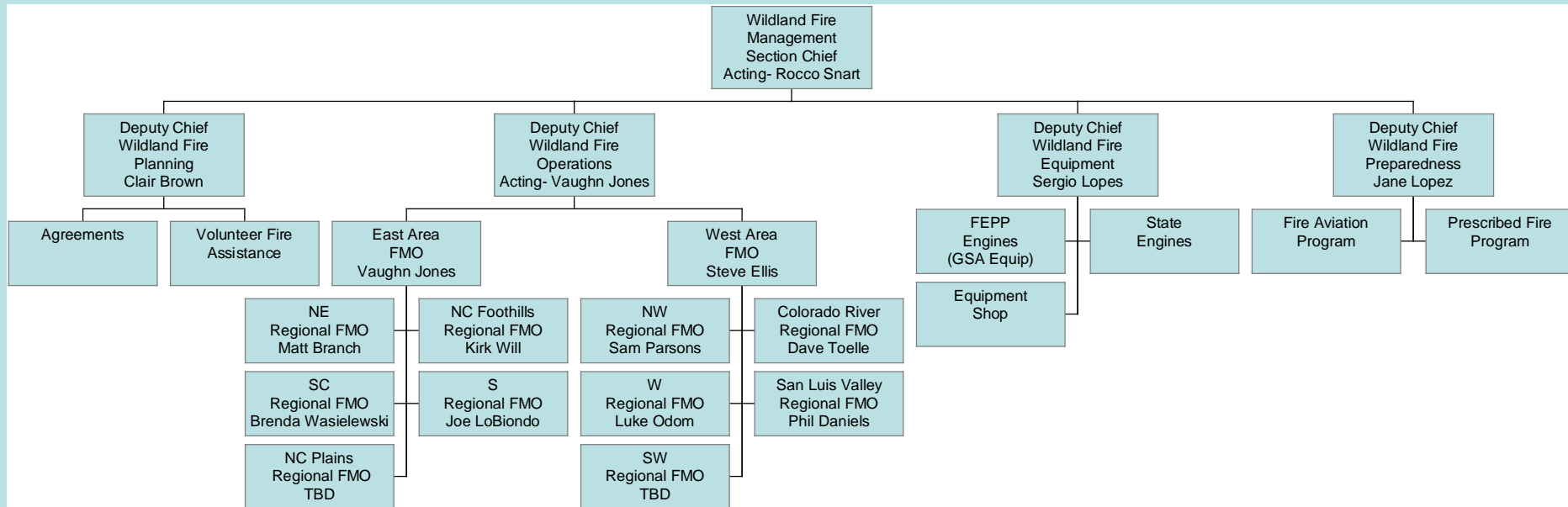
The mission of the Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control is to safeguard those that live, work, learn and play in Colorado, by reducing threats to lives, property and the environment. The Division safeguards the public through: fire prevention and code enforcement; wildfire preparedness, response, suppression, coordination, and management; training and certification; public information and education; and technical assistance to local governments.



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Division of Fire Prevention & Control

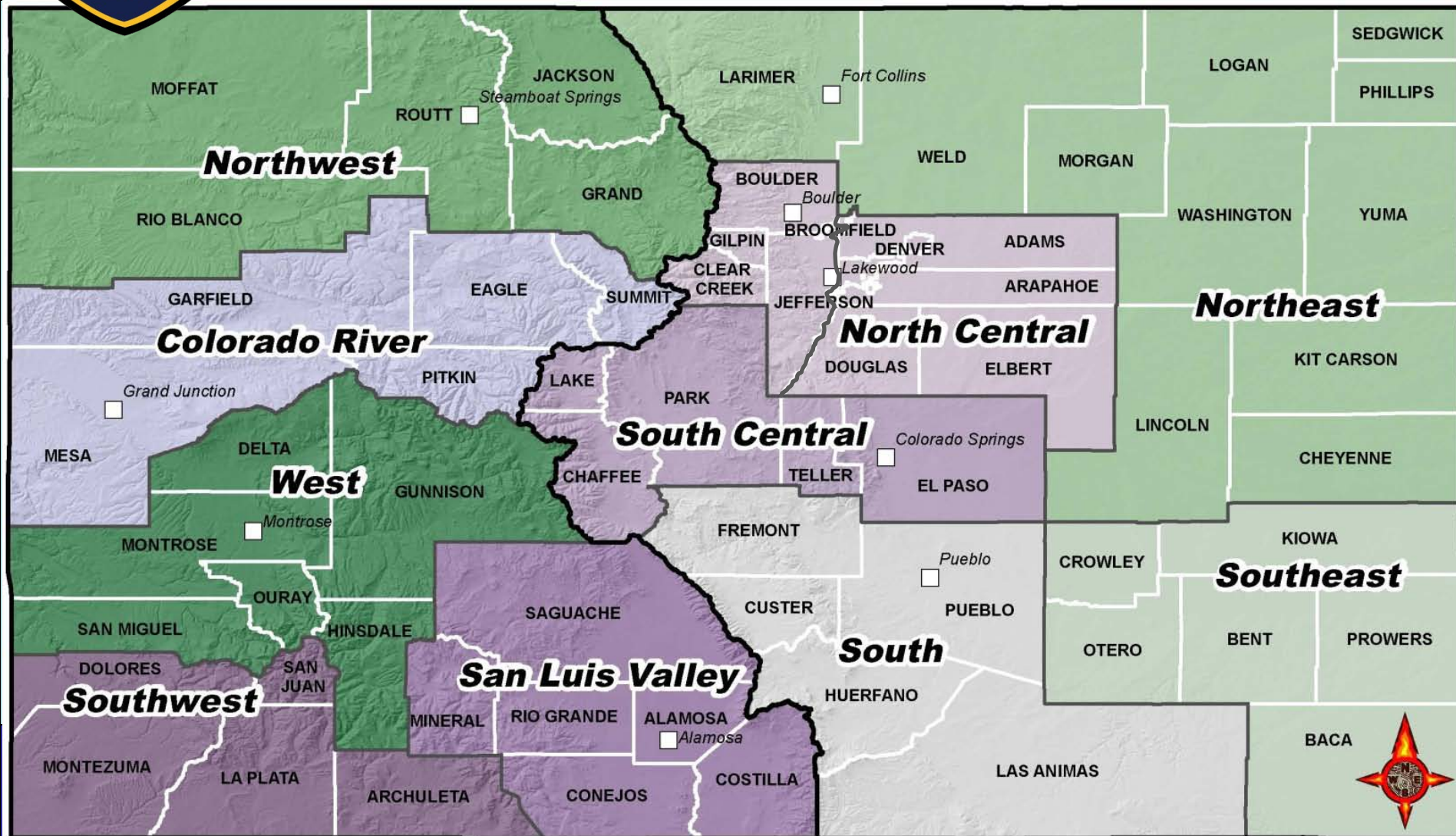
Wildland Fire Management Section





Division of Fire Prevention & Control

Fire Management Regions

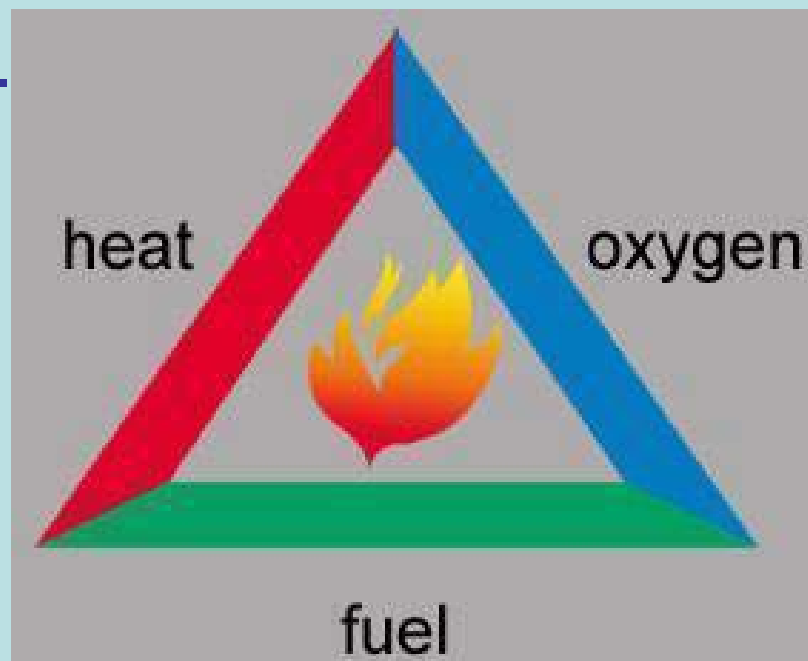




What Makes a Wildfire?

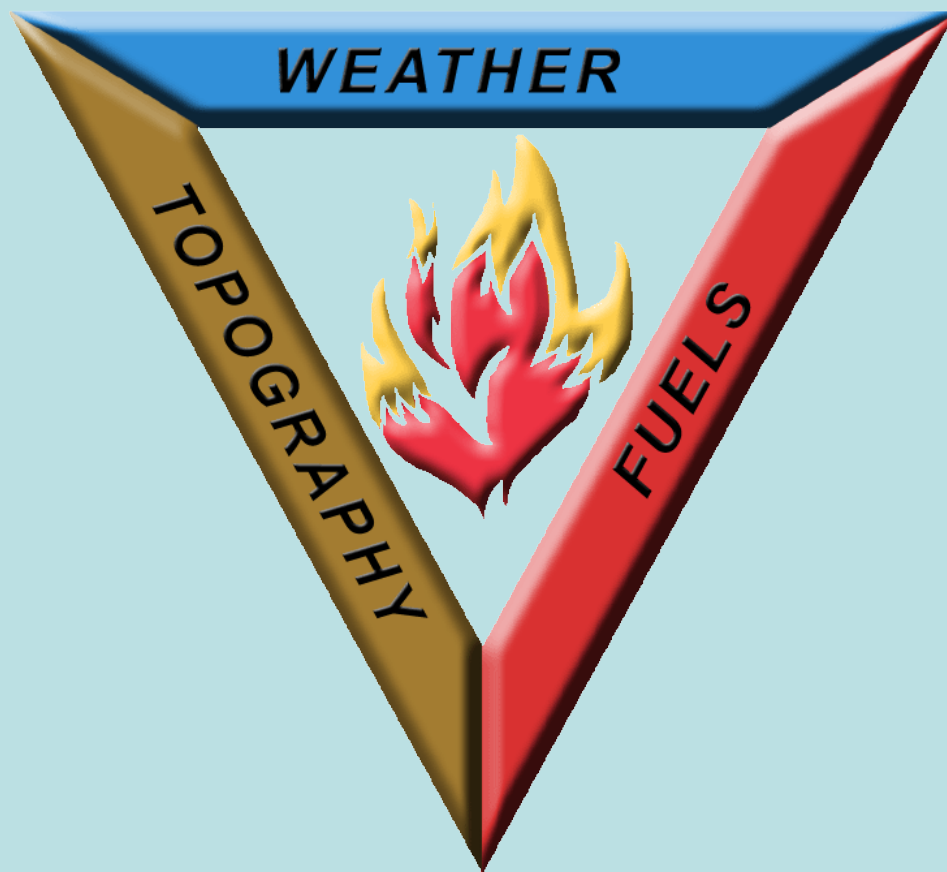
In order for a fire to occur, three things must be present:

- Enough oxygen to sustain combustion.
- Enough heat to raise the material to its ignition temperature.
- Some sort of fuel or combustible material.
- All three elements must be present at the same time to have a fire. Fire will burn until one or more of the elements is removed.





What Makes a Wildfire?





Fuels



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Drought Effects on Fire Behavior

- **Crowning-**
Lower Fuel Moisture
- **Spotting**
Increased Ignition Potential
- **Extended Burning Periods**
- **Higher Intensities-**
Soil Damage

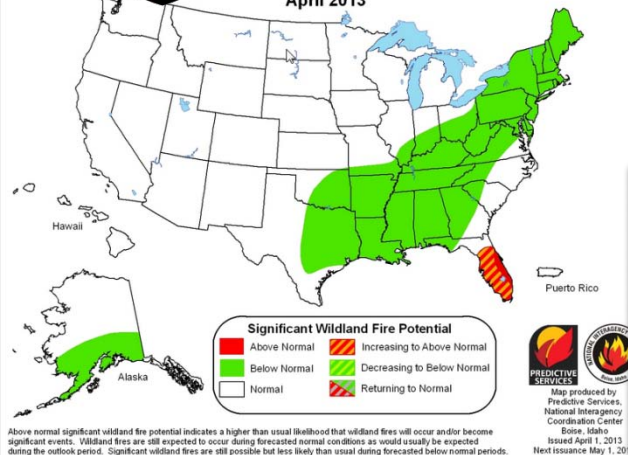


Noon 4/16/2013
Fort Collins, CO

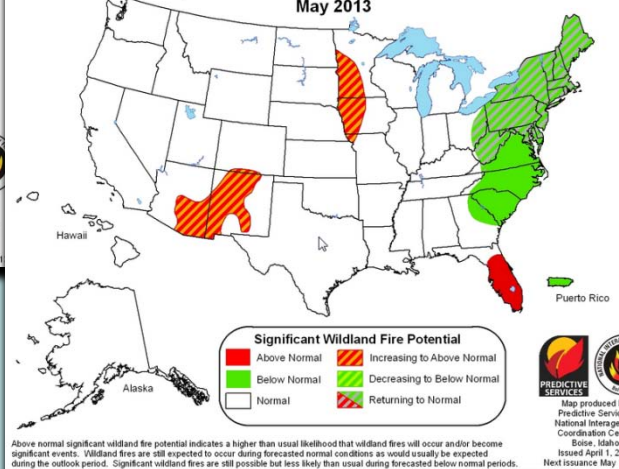


Outlooks

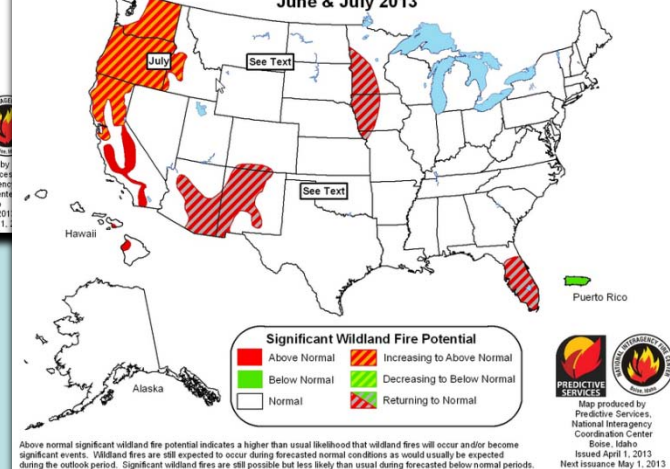
Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook
April 2013



Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook
May 2013



Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook
June & July 2013

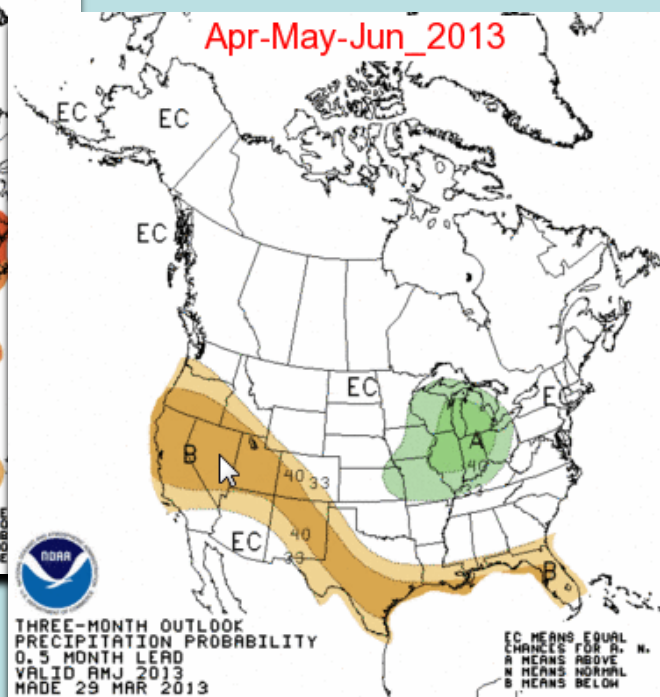
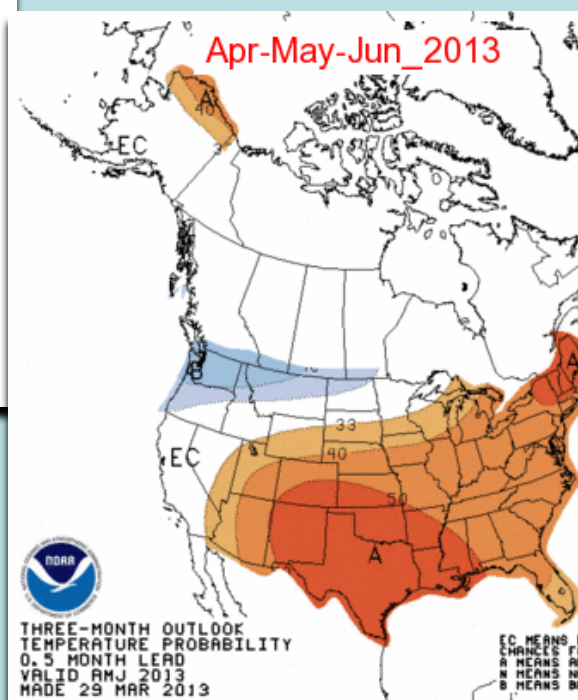
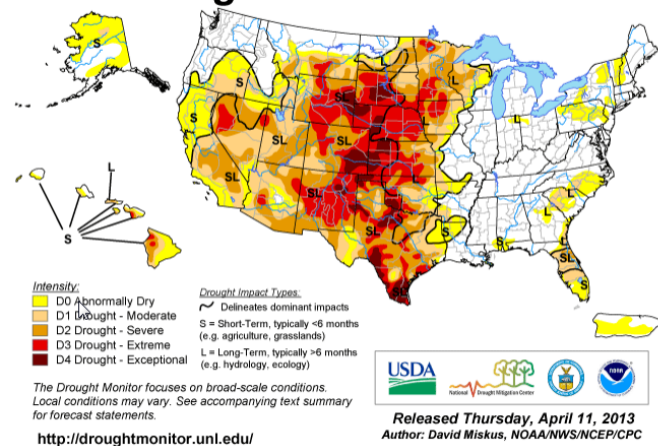




Outlooks

U.S. Drought Monitor

April 9, 2013
Valid 7 a.m. EDT





Outlooks

Rocky Mountain: Normal significant wildland fire potential is expected across the Rocky Mountain Area except for areas of normal to above normal conditions across southern Colorado from May into July. Long-term drought was still evident across much of the Area.

However, precipitation over the last month reduced drought severity slightly. Snowpack was below normal across Colorado, Wyoming and southwestern South Dakota. Forecasts for early April point toward an active weather pattern for the Rocky Mountain Area.

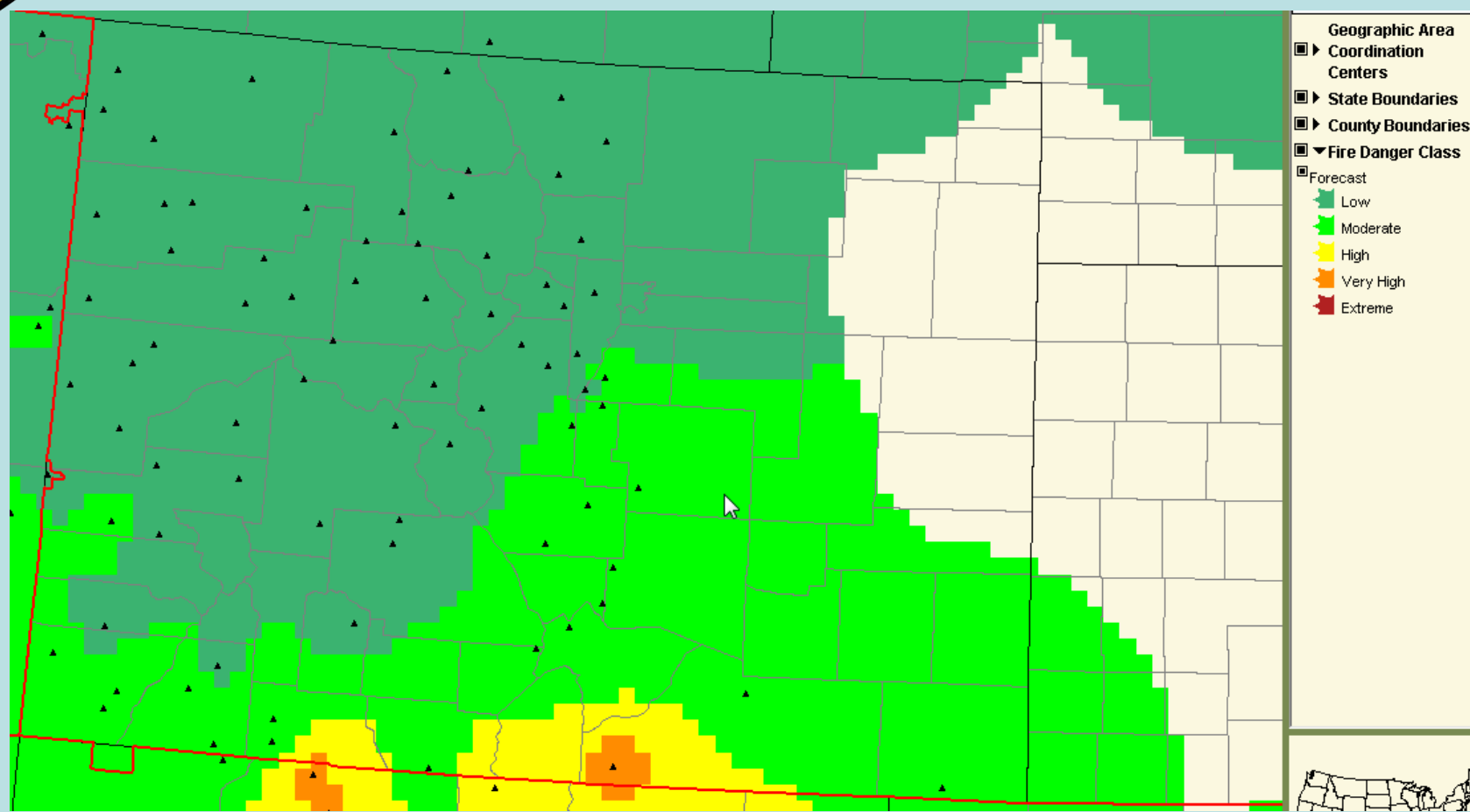
Long-range predictors for late April through May suggest conditions near to slightly below normal for precipitation and near normal for temperatures.

June and July forecasts indicate drier and warmer than normal conditions, especially during June. Although recent precipitation along with areas of snow cover reduced fire activity in late March, it is not unusual for occasional warm, dry and breezy conditions to result some short-term fire activity in April.

Generally warmer and drier conditions are expected mainly during June for the Area, with fire potential to be at least normal by the core fire season of late May and continuing through June into early July.



Today's Fire Danger Class



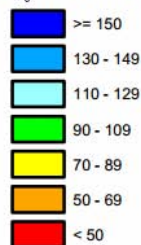
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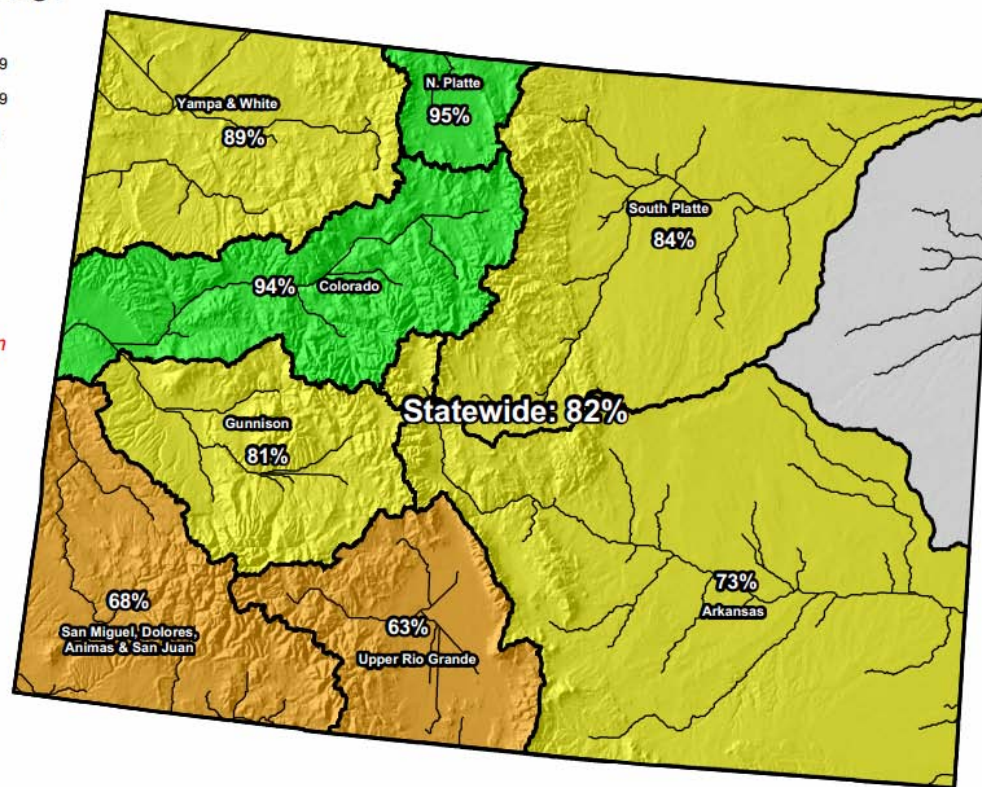
Got Drought?

Colorado SNOTEL Snowpack Update Map

Percent of Average



*Provisional Data
Subject to Revision*



Current as of Apr 17, 2013

*Data may not provide a valid measure of conditions



Questions?



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