

# Short term Weather/ Runoff Considerations



Presentation to:

Combined Task Force Meeting

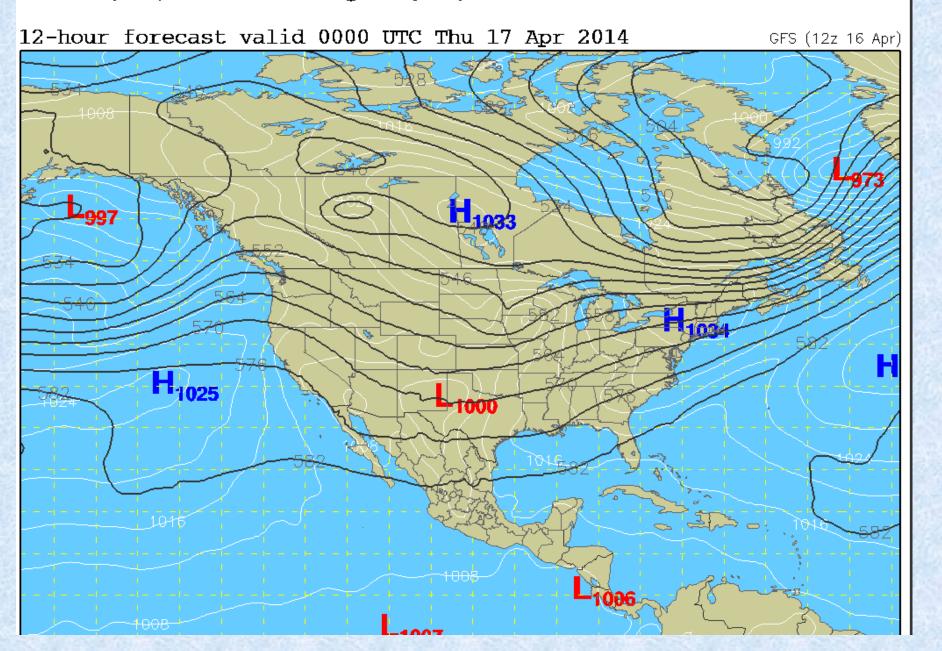
April 16, 2014

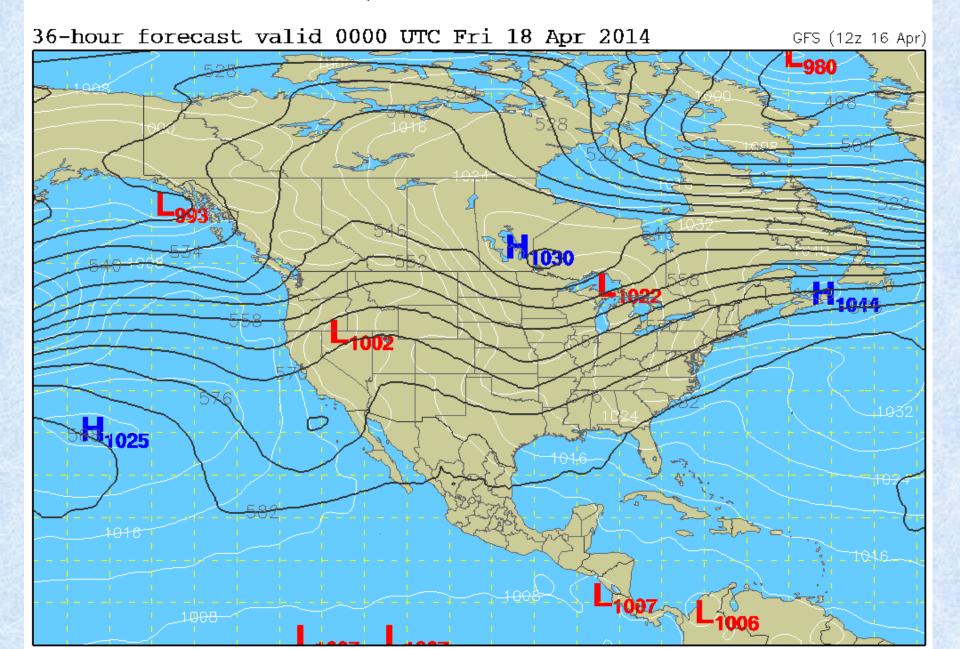
Bob Glancy

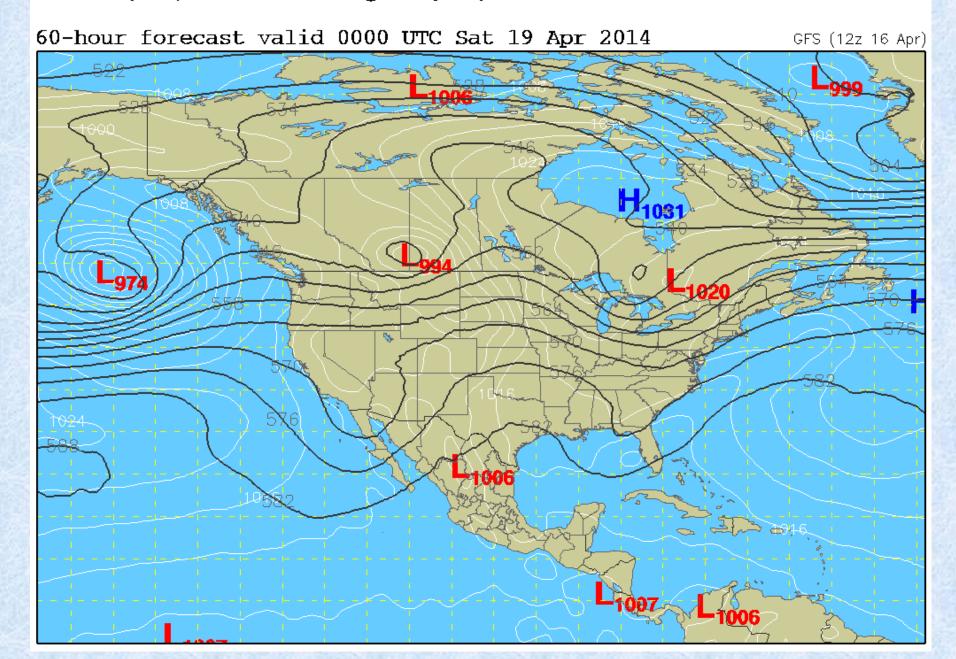
National Weather Service

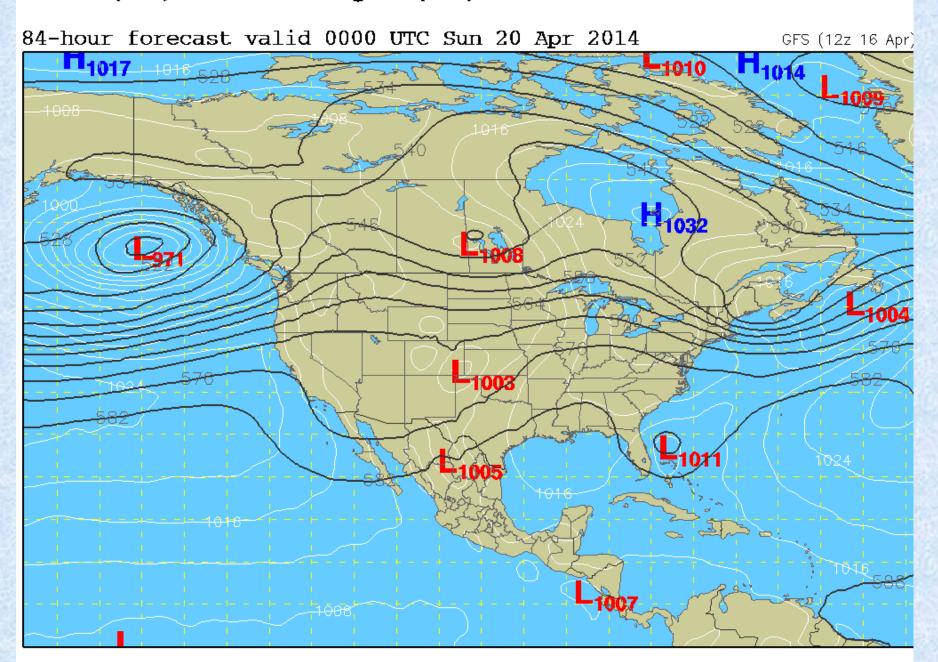


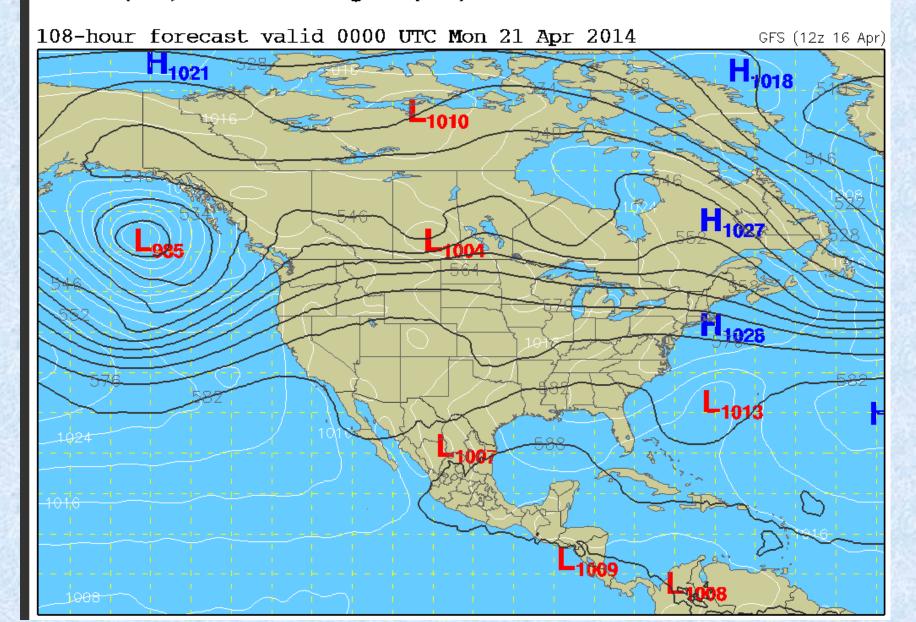


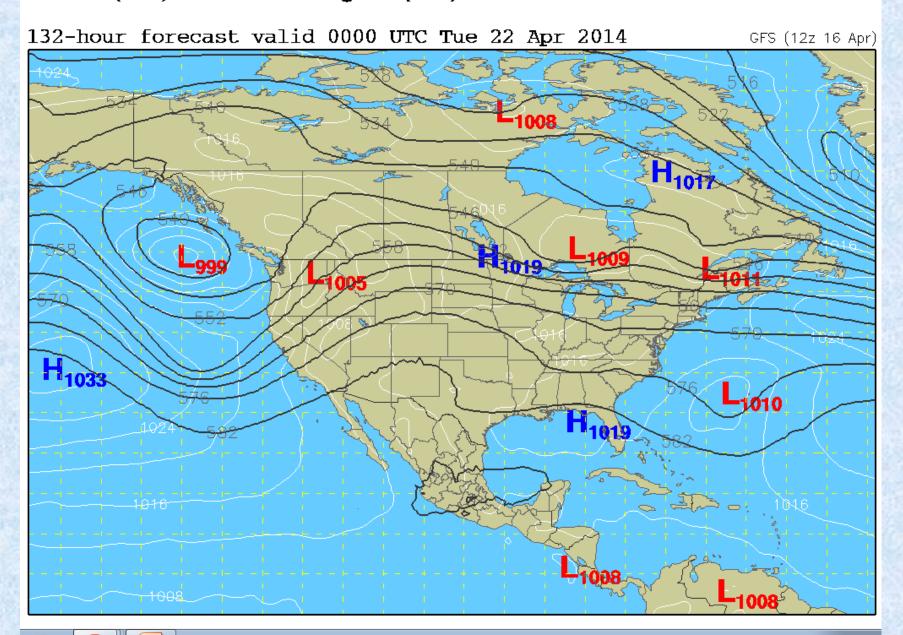


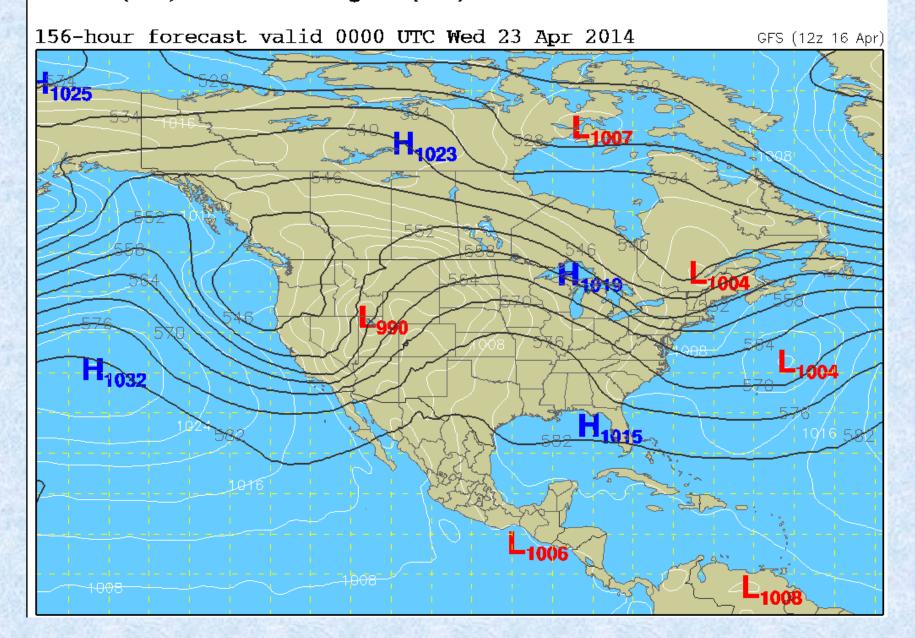


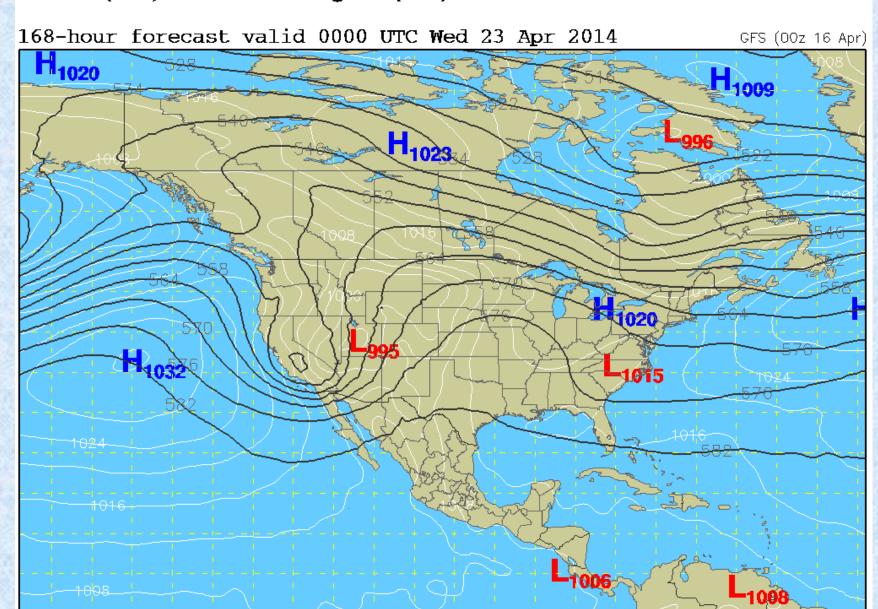


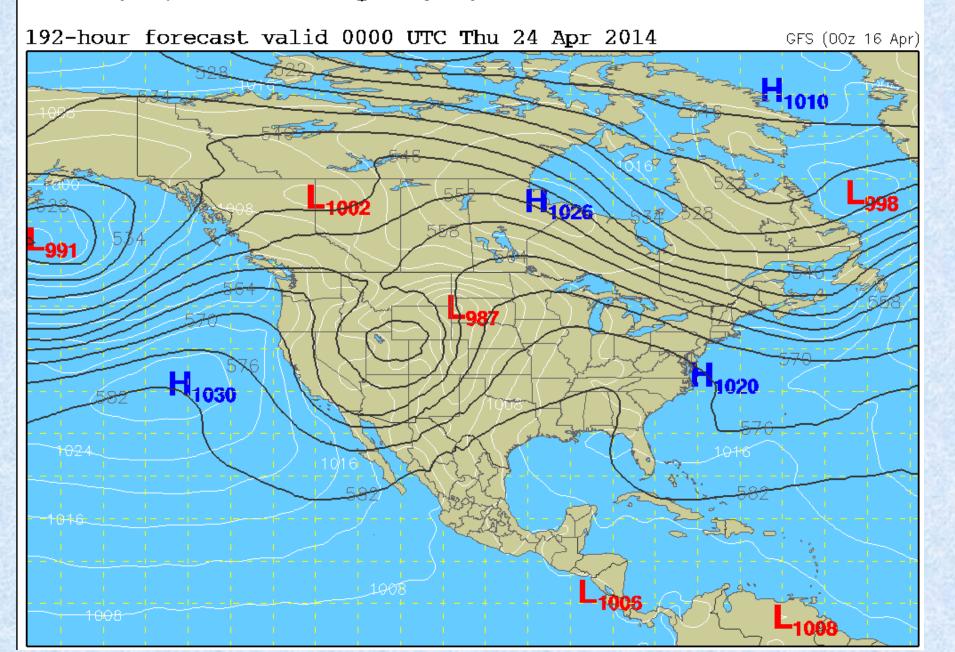


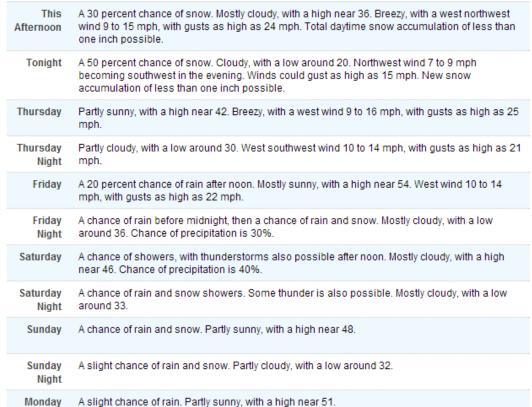












Topographic

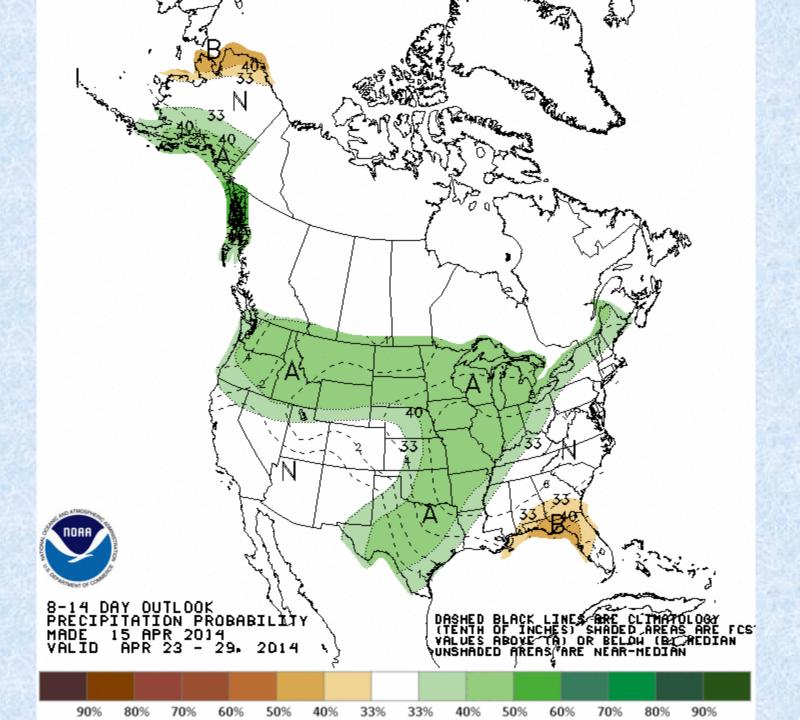
SUNDAY

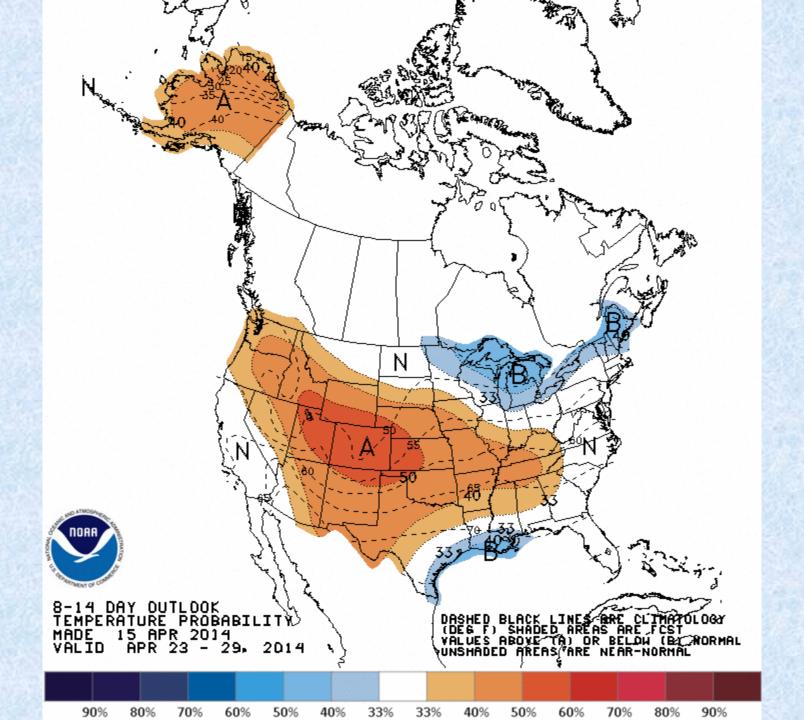
Chance

Plume 4064 m 3596 m 4349 m 4012 i 3668 m , 3919 mil Disclaimer' - Esri, DeL - ne, HER -!- Requested Location 🥅 Forecast Area Lat/Lon: 39.73°N 105.71°W Elevation: 10531 ft

#### ABOUT THIS FORECAST

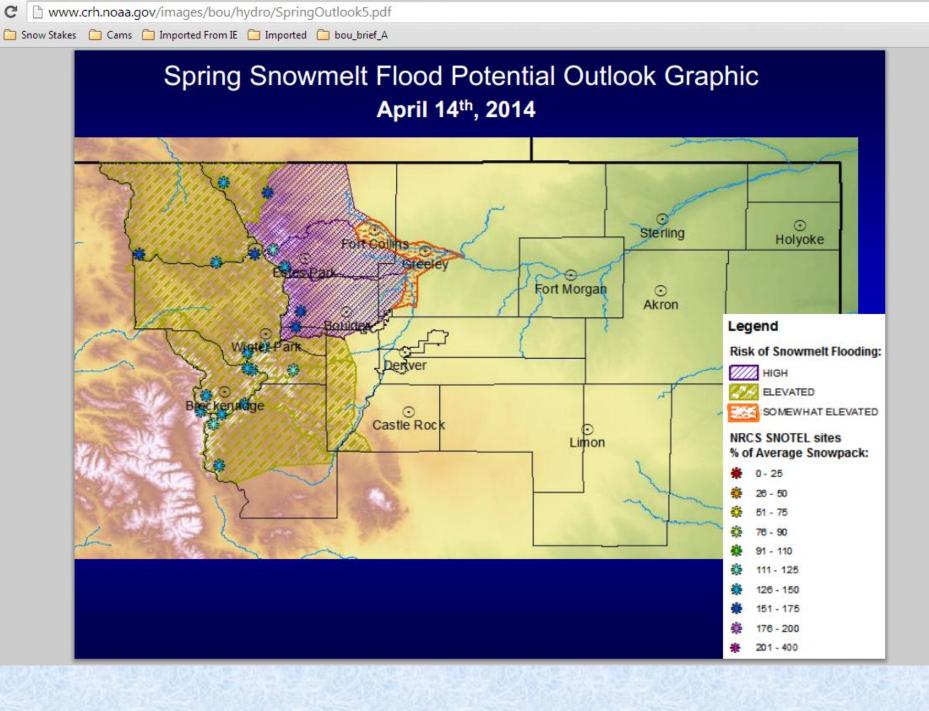
Point Forecast: Georgetown CO 39.73°N 105.71°W (Elev. 10531

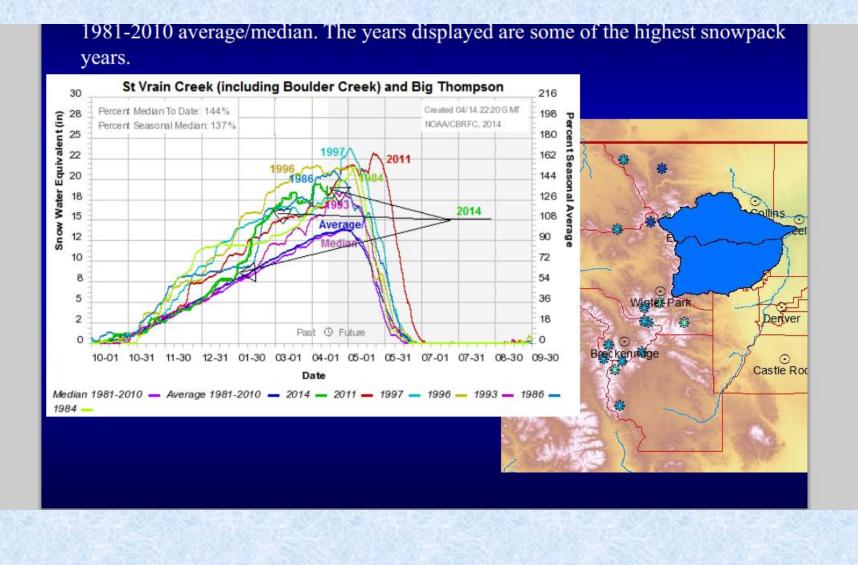




## Average temperatures May 1

- Maximum Denver 66 degrees
- Minimum Denver 38 degrees
- Maximum Evergreen 64 degrees
- Minimum Evergreen 36 degrees
- Maximum Georgetown 58 degrees
- Minimum Georgetown 34 degrees





The September 2013 flood was a hydrologic event (stream flooding), a geologic event (sedimentation & landslides), and a hydrogeologic event (high water table).

Many of the antecedent conditions for another flood remain:

Due to last September's rain and flooding; the risk of flooding and flash flooding is higher this year primarily in the Front Range Foothills extending into the urban corridor in Boulder, Larimer, SW Weld and extreme Nrn Jefferson Counties.

- A small amount of water could start moving large quantities of sediment in affected streams.
- There are reduced creek and river capacities due to the increased sedimentation, rocky debris and stream bank erosion.
- Debris flows and landslides may cause access issues and obstruct creek flows.
- Woody debris along streams could potentially cause debris dams and subsequent flooding.
- Altered locations and conditions of streams may impact structures and infrastructures at risk.
- Some reservoirs in these areas are at or near capacity and will spill earlier than usual causing additional flow during the runoff and thunderstorm season.

<u>These 6 risks are from the Boulder Office of Emergency Management: Post-Flood</u>

<u>Community Preparedness Guide - Flash Flood, Landslide and Debris Flow 2014 Edition at: http://www.bouldercounty.org/doc/flood/preparednessguide2014.pdf</u>

#### Some factors that can impact mountain snowmelt runoff:

- Future snowfall
- Stream levels during the melt
- When and how fast the snow melts (freezing and thawing in the mountains)
- Future rainfall amounts and timing
- Whether rain (especially a warm rain) falls on the snowpack
- Groundwater/soil moisture
- Dry winds