

Marshall Fires - Colorado

NDPTC Situation Summary, 03JAN2022

0 fatalities **1** injury **3** missing

Overview: The fire began on 30DEC2021 and is burning on state and private land in and around the communities of Superior (pop. 12.4k), and Louisville (pop. 18.3k), CO and has burned in excess of 1,000 acres. The fire is 62% contained as of 01JAN2022. Fire is also threatening buildings, infrastructure, utilities (one major transmission line and Belmont Power Plant), equipment, and Avista Hospital. \$311.89 Million (USD) of Infrastructure is potentially affected.

Response and Impact to Lifelines

CO EOC at Full Activation (COVID-19). CO Governor declared State of Emergency. FMAG Marshall Fire approved. National Guard activated. FEMA Region VIII coordinating with CO DHSEM; Enhanced Watch (9:00 am ET). FEMA Region VIII & FEMA NWC continue to monitor.

Safety/Security

- Mandatory evacuations for portions of Boulder, CO (pop. 108k)
- Approx. 45k have evacuated
- 7 Evacuation Centers established
- Four (4) shelters established, unknown number of occupants

Health/Medical

- Avista Adventist Hospital evacuated

Food/Water

- Louisville under boil water advisory
- NGOs are establishing feeding centers

Energy/Communications

- Boulder County: 14.7k (20%) customers without power (DOE Eagle-I, as of 5:15 a.m. ET)

Transportation

- Denver International Airport under FAA Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) regulations for low visibility due to smoke
- Delays occurring
- Numerous road closures and directional evacuation routes in impacted areas

Damage and Needs Assessment Photos



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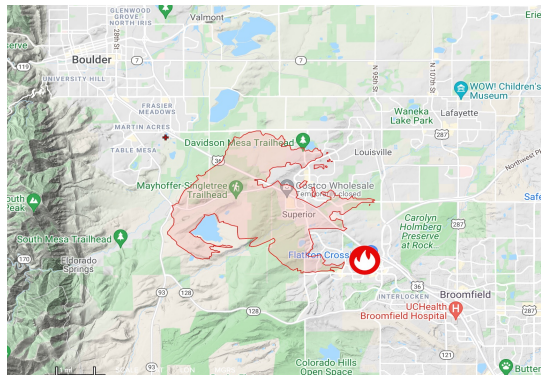
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Background

Wildfires do not historically happen during the winter, particularly in areas like Boulder County, where the ground is normally moist from snow. But in recent months, Colorado has experienced a severe drought. From July 1 through Dec. 29, 2021, Denver recorded its lowest amount of precipitation by over an inch, with snowfall at record low levels.

Past wildfire events in Boulder County

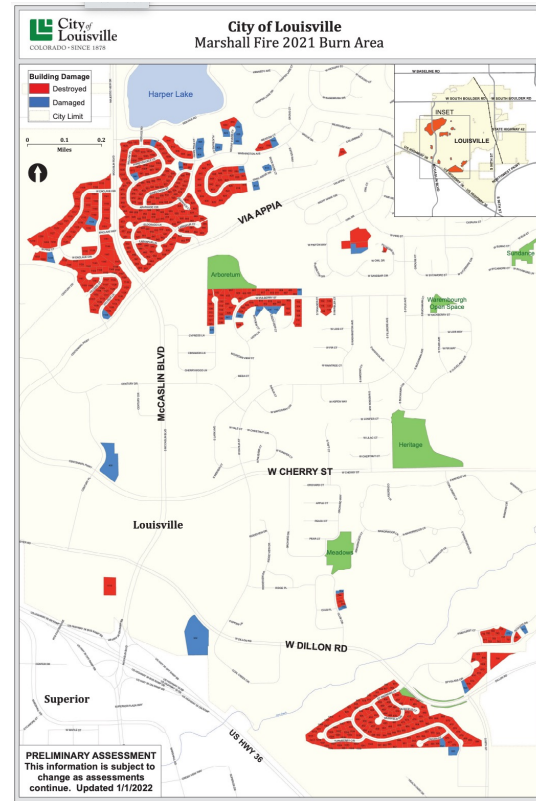
- Black Tiger Fire (1989)
- Olde Stage Fires (1990, 2009)
- Walker Ranch Fire (2000)
- Overland Fire (2003)
- Fourmile Canyon Fire (2010)
- Cold Springs Fire (2016)
- CalWood Fire (2020)



Marshall Wildfire Perimeter

Recovery

The City of Louisville and Town of Superior sustained the most damage and will likely be priority areas for recovery support. [Preliminary Damage Assessments](#) have been conducted on infrastructure. Assessments are ongoing and will continue to be updated.



City of Louisville PDA Map

Relevant NDPTC Courses Delivered

Date	Course	City	State	County	Trained
11/4/19	Community Planning for Disaster Recovery (AWR-356)	Pueblo	Colorado	Pueblo County	18
9/19/19	Community Planning for Disaster Recovery (AWR-356)	Denver	Colorado	Denver County	17
6/18/19	Community Planning for Disaster Recovery (AWR-356)	Denver	Colorado	Denver County	29
11/9/18	Community Planning for Disaster Recovery (AWR-356)	Denver	Colorado	Denver County	27
2/26/18	Leveraging Tools for Conducting Damage Assessments (AWR-319)	Colorado Springs	Colorado	El Paso County	31
3/8/17	Leveraging Tools for Conducting Damage Assessments (AWR-319)	Aurora	Colorado	Arapahoe County	28
3/11/14	Leveraging Tools for Conducting Damage Assessments (AWR-319)	Colorado Springs	Colorado	El Paso County	9
				Total	159

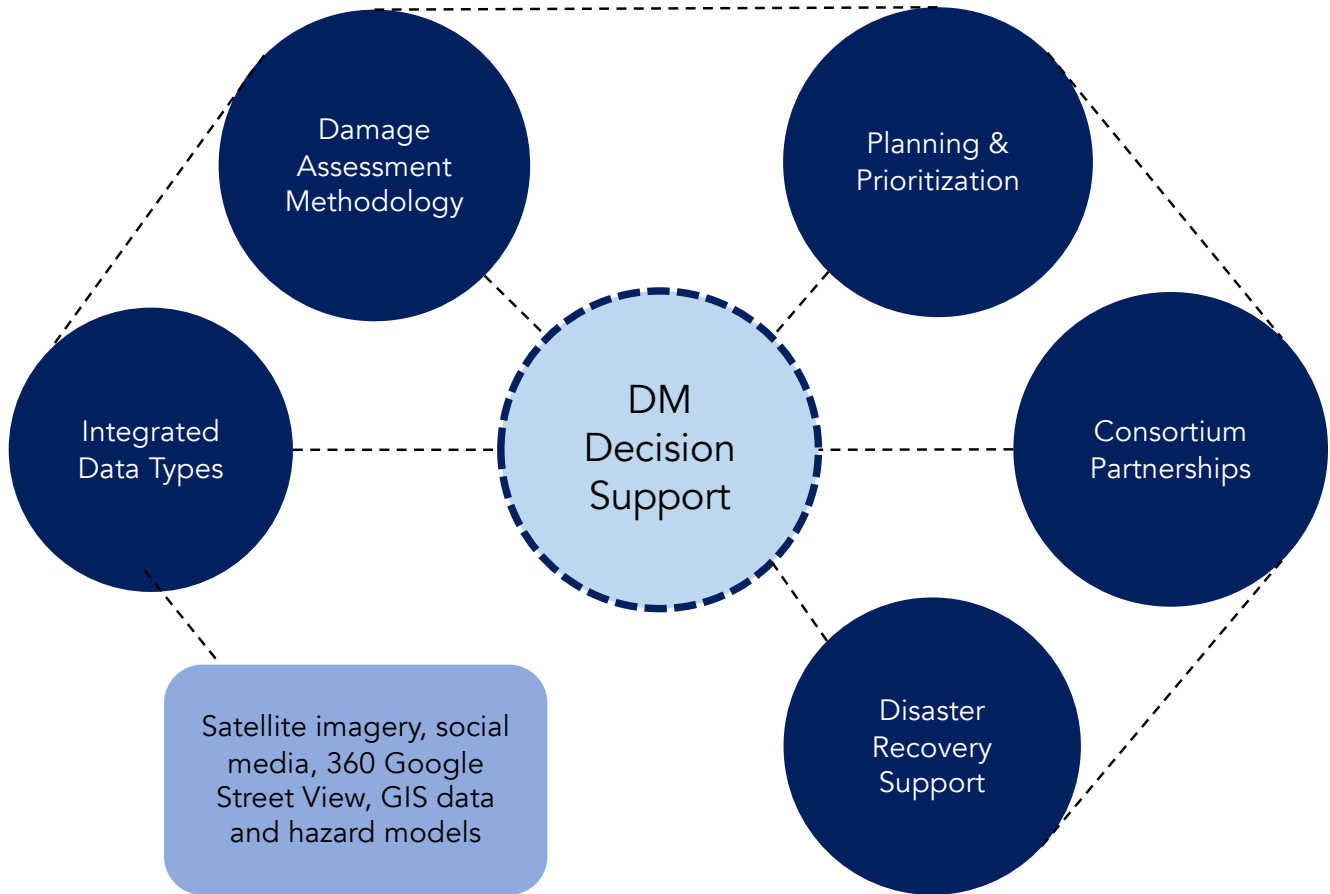
Sources: FEMA Daily Ops Brief (03JAN22), [CPR News](#), [KDVR News](#), Pacific Disaster Center, Data.Coloradoan.com, Boulder County, Boulder OEM, NDPTC



National Disaster Preparedness Training Center Rapid Integrated Damage Assessment (RIDA) System

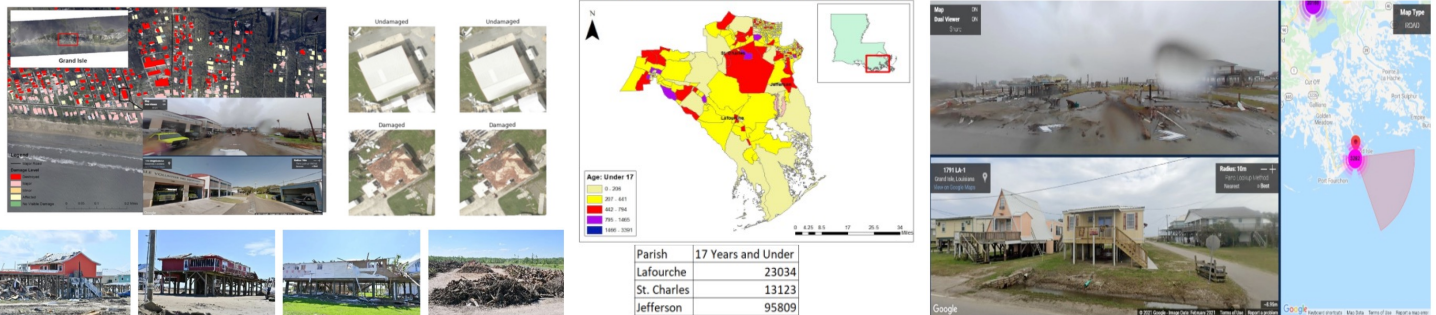
The Rapid Integrated Damage Assessment (RIDA) System leverages perishable data to conduct post-disaster damage and needs assessments. The methodology offers a non-invasive means of gathering and integrating multiple data types to provide a common operation picture to enhance disaster recovery planning and decision support efforts.

RIDA Framework



Hurricane Ida Use Case

Hurricane Ida made landfall in Louisiana in August 2021. The economic impact of the storm nears \$95bn. Evidence of the damage was destroyed as soon as response efforts began. Thus, the collection of perishable data was crucial to understanding the extent of the damage. Satellite imagery, 360 Google Street View imagery, field photographs, and GIS disaster data were compiled to identify priority areas sustaining damage after the storm, particularly St. Charles, LaFourche, and Jefferson Parishes.



Sources: NDPTC, FEMA, Maxar, CDC, Dennis Hwang, Mike Vorce

