

## 2012 – 2023 Colville Reservation Disasters

4083 Keller Storm        2012

The storm on July 20, 2012 caused high winds and heavy rain to fall on the Colville Indian Reservation. The heavy rain caused surface runoff to wash out sections of several gravel roads and deposited sediment to fill storm water drainage ditches. All of the damaged roads are BIA roads and are part of the Indian Reservation Roads (IRR) program. The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation Department of Transportation (CCTDOT) is responsible for BIA road construction and repair of the roads as per the signed Memorandum of Understanding.

4188 Carlton Complex Fires    2014 PPD    Sub recipient

The Complex fire consisted of several fires from the period of July 9, 2014 to August 5, 2014 which burned over 298,394 acres. The damages included public roadways, electrical transmission and distribution lines which created widespread power outages, communications disruption. The fire burned over 300 homes and outbuildings.

4243 NorthStar Fires    2015    PPD    Sub recipient

Several wildfires, winds and mudslides which started on August 9, 2015 through September 1, 2015 swept through the reservation. 30 houses burned along with nearly 250,000 acres displacing residents and livestock. Telephone lines were destroyed, roads damaged, the reservation closed down due to damage and further fire threat.

4309 Severe Wind Storm    2017    PDD    Sub recipient

During events starting on April 7, 2017 resulted in 219% higher than normal precipitation resulting in 8 flooded areas, 6 mud slides areas, and 9 washout areas.

4384 Omak Flood    2018        PDD    Recipient

synopsis

#### 4584 Cold Springs Fire 2020 PDD Sub recipient

The Cold Springs Fires Started on September 6<sup>th</sup>, in Okanogan and quickly spread south through the Omak District of the Colville Reservation becoming part of the largest fire in state history. The fire burned through multiple fuel types and through numerous residential properties, destroying 78 homes and 60 secondary structures. High flow events, debris flows, and sediment erosion/deposition pose risks to infrastructure, residence, businesses, municipal buildings and transport networks as well as of the infrastructure, within and adjacent to the footprint of the Cold Springs Fire. 189,923 Acres burned.

#### 4481 COVID 19 2020 PDD

The Covid 19 Pandemic started March 2020 which resulted in sheltering in place, loss of jobs and business functions, increase in health related illnesses, supply shortages, premature deaths, and construction of testing sites in all cities.

#### 4631 Cheweah Fire 2021

A series of destructive fires started July 12, 2021 after a severe thunderstorm with more than 60 lightning strikes on the ground ignited multiple fires across the reservation. Fire suppression was able to contain a few fires however some of the fires burned uncontrollably. Another storm came through on August 3, 2021 and ignited several more fires and some quickly merged into the currently burning fires. With extreme fire behavior and gusty winds hundreds were evacuated, many shelters were set up and the tribal government declared a state of emergency. The reservation was shut down, fires destroyed the telecoms and power infrastructure and over 144,000 acres burned.