

CRVA SUMMARY OF DATA, RESOURCES, POLICES, AND PLANS

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INTRODUCTION

The City of Littleton is evaluating the resiliency of community assets and systems through the development of a Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA). The need for a CRVA is clear: communities across Colorado and the Mountain West are already experiencing the effects of a changing climate, from increased wildfire risk and extreme heat events to flooding, drought, and degraded air quality. Without a comprehensive understanding of which climate risks pose the greatest threat to Littleton's people, infrastructure, and natural systems, the City cannot effectively prioritize resources, update policies, or protect its most vulnerable or disproportionately impacted residents.

The CRVA project is designed to address that gap. It will serve as a resource to:

- Identify and assess current and future climate-related hazards facing the Littleton community
- Evaluate the vulnerability of critical community assets, from City-owned facilities and emergency services to residential neighborhoods and natural areas
- Center environmental equity by ensuring that disproportionately impacted populations are identified and their needs are reflected in the assessment's findings
- Integrate climate risk considerations across City departments, planning documents, and capital improvement efforts

The consulting team started by reviewing national, state, and regional data sources to identify which climate risks were most likely to impact the city now and into the future. After identifying the most significant climate risks, the consulting team and PMT developed a list of city and county reports and plans to review. While reviewing each plan, the consulting team collected relevant information on:






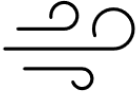
- The planning area
- Population exposure
- Relevant assets and system considerations
- References to climate risks

The information collected from the relevant documents was used to develop summaries of the current and future risk to Littleton, populations most at risk, and asset and system risks. This document is an early deliverable in the CRVA process which includes climate risk summaries based on the plans that were reviewed. It serves to document the resources reviewed, and will help establish a shared foundation of facts, trends, and existing information.

Climate Risks

The first step in the CRVA development process was a review of available climate resources, including federal and state-level climate projections, the Fifth National Climate Assessment, Colorado's Future Avoided Cost Explorer, and local hazard mitigation plans. These resources were used to identify hazards expected to affect the region. Using the resources listed in Appendix B, the consultant team identified the highest-risk climate impacts for the City of Littleton. The identified climate risks are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Identified Climate Risks

Primary Climate Risk	Relevant Climate Hazards	Climate Risk Levels	Secondary Climate Hazards
 Wildfire	Grass Fire	Low-Moderate	Water Quality Landslides Erosion
 Extreme Heat	Heat Waves Extreme Heat Events	Moderate-High	Drought Increased Water Demand
 Drought	Drought	Moderate	Flooding Erosion Air Quality
 Flooding	Flash Flooding Riverine Flooding Stormwater Runoff	Moderate	Water Quality Landslides Erosion
 Extreme Storm Conditions	Cold Waves Heavy Snow Hail Lightning	Moderate	Wildfire
 Extreme Wind and Tornadoes	Tornadoes High Winds Squalls	Moderate	Wildfire

Wildfire

Current Risk – Low-Moderate

- **Colorado's wildfire risk is rated "Extremely High".** Statewide, 58% of state emergency declarations since 1980 have been for wildfires, and Arapahoe County ranks high in both building count and property value exposed to WUI areas. *Source: Colorado Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023–2028)*
- **Wildfire risk is compounded by drought, smoke, and post-fire flooding.** Arapahoe County has spent 63% of weeks since 2000 in drought conditions; wildfire smoke poses heightened risk to Littleton's above-average older adult population; and post-fire flooding threatens roads, water infrastructure, and drinking water supply. *Source: Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026); Colorado Climate Preparedness Roadmap (2023)*

Future Risk

- **Wildfire risk within Littleton's City limits varies by location.** Nearly 15,000 Arapahoe County residents live within WUI zones and the highest wildfire intensity areas in Jefferson County sit directly south of the city. (*Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2026; Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2021*)
- **Climate change will continue to increase wildfire frequency and severity.** The Fifth National Climate Assessment documents wildfires in the western U.S. becoming larger, more frequent, and more destructive. (*Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2026*)

Populations at Risk

- **Older adults and those with respiratory conditions face the greatest wildfire-related health risk** from smoke exposure. With 19.3% of Littleton's population aged 65 or older (above the county average), the city has an elevated share of this vulnerable group. (*Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2026; Colorado Climate Preparedness Roadmap, 2023*)
- **Residents with disabilities and those in poverty have limited capacity to evacuate or recover** from wildfire events. In Littleton, 11.5% of the population has a disability and 6.3% live below the poverty level. Both groups face greater physical, social, and economic challenges during disasters. (*Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2026*)

Asset and System Risk

- **Fire emergency response is managed by organizations outside of the city and response capacity has limitations.** South Metro Fire Rescue ranks wildland firefighting 4th in community priorities and faces challenges from funding constraints and increasing traffic that could slow response times during an event. *Source: South Metro Fire Rescue Strategic Plan (2021–2025)*

Extreme Heat

Current Risk – Moderate-High

- **Extreme heat is rated as a “High Risk” in Arapahoe County** and is defined as temperatures exceeding 90°F for extended periods or hovering 10°F+ above average for multiple consecutive days. Events are most common June - August and cause a range of serious health impacts including heatstroke and heat exhaustion. *Source: Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026); Arapahoe County Emergency Operations Plan (2022)*
- **Heat risk is classified as “Extremely High” statewide and the risk is projected to increase.** The median number of heat waves is expected to grow from roughly one per year (1971–2000) to approximately ten per year by the 2060s. *Source: Colorado Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023–2028); Colorado Climate Preparedness Roadmap (2023)*
- **Littleton's urban heat island (UHI) effect varies significantly by neighborhood.** Urban Forestry analysis found neighborhood surface temperatures ranging from 78.3°F at McLellan Reservoir to 91.8°F in Aspen Grove, with an average of 87.7°F across the city, underscoring localized heat vulnerability. *Source: Urban Forestry Management Plan (2023)*

Future Risk

- **Extreme heat is a “High Risk” for Littleton**, with events most common June through August. Temperatures already reach an average of 87.7°F across Littleton neighborhoods, peaking at 91.8°F in some areas, and heat waves are projected to increase from roughly one per year to approximately **10 per year by the 2060s** statewide. (*Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2026; Urban Forestry Management Plan, 2023; Colorado Climate Preparedness Roadmap, 2023*)
- **The urban heat island (UHI) effect will intensify heat exposure in Littleton's built environment.** The Colorado Climate Preparedness Roadmap (2023) notes that Denver's UHI effect, amplified by Colorado's elevation and solar intensity, will require urban centers to increasingly adopt cooling strategies such as expanding tree canopy, designating cooling centers, and incorporating passive-solar building design.

Populations at Risk

- **Littleton's older adult population (19.3% aged 65+) is above county and national averages**, making the city disproportionately vulnerable to heat-related illness. Residents with disabilities (11.5%) and those below the poverty line also face heightened exposure risk. *Source: Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026); Colorado Climate Preparedness Roadmap (2023)*
- **Littleton has a Tree Equity score of 94.** Nationally, tree canopy trends tend to follow historic red-lining trends with communities of color typically living in areas with reduced tree canopy that can increase the effects of extreme heat. However, Littleton has a high Tree Equity score, indicating that enough trees are planted

that benefit all residents regardless of income or race. (*Urban Forestry Management Plan (2023; Tree Equity Score)*)

Asset and System Risk

- **Existing plans suggest mitigation strategies but lack a coordinated city-level heat response.** Recommendations include expanding tree canopy, promoting passive-solar building design, designating cooling centers, and irrigation optimization. However, though no dedicated extreme heat response plan exists for Littleton. *Source: Colorado Climate Preparedness Roadmap (2023); Urban Forestry Management Plan (2023); Envision Littleton Comprehensive Plan (2019)*
- **Extreme heat threatens infrastructure and utility systems.** Rising temperatures are expected to increase cooling costs, damage concrete and railways, and stress water supply and quality, all systems relevant to Littleton's aging infrastructure and Denver Water-controlled potable supply. (*Colorado Climate Preparedness Roadmap, 2023*)

Drought

Current Risk – Moderate

- **Drought risk is rated "Medium" in Arapahoe County and "Extremely High" statewide,** with Arapahoe County spending 63% of weeks since 2000 (820 weeks) in some level of drought. Impacts of drought range from soil compaction and erosion to temporary loss of potable water and increased treatment costs. *Source: Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026); Colorado Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023–2028)*
- **Littleton's water supply is significantly controlled by external organizations,** with Denver Water managing most potable water. The city has a limited water rights portfolio because most of the city's water rights have been transferred to Denver Water. *Source: Integrated Water Resources Plan (2023)*
- **Drought and wildfire are interconnected hazards for Littleton.** Prolonged drought dries vegetation, amplifying wildfire ignition and spread risk, while post-wildfire conditions in turn degrade water quality and damage delivery infrastructure. *Source: Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026); Colorado Climate Preparedness Roadmap (2023)*

Future Risk

- **Drought is a "Medium Risk" for Littleton,** though Arapahoe County has spent 820 weeks (63% of the time since 2000) in some level of drought. Littleton is semi-arid and faces a future with less available water, with Colorado's Water Plan projecting a statewide supply gap of up to 740,000 acre-feet per year by 2050. (*Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2026; Colorado Water Plan, 2023*)
- **Littleton's water supply is particularly vulnerable to drought.** Denver Water controls most of Littleton's potable water, and the High Line Canal, a historic supplemental source, is being phased out. The city's groundwater rights are reserved as a drought backup, but drought frequency is expected to increase as



temperatures rise and precipitation patterns shift. (*Environmental Stewardship Action Plan, 2024; Integrated Water Resources Plan, 2023; Colorado Climate Preparedness Roadmap, 2023*)

- **Drought conditions can damage critical infrastructure and water quality.** Severe drought can disrupt water storage and transport systems, temporarily cut off potable water and increase treatment costs. (*Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2026; Colorado Water Plan, 2023*)

Populations at Risk

- **Low-income residents and those experiencing housing instability**, including Littleton's 6.3% of individuals below the poverty line and its growing unhoused population, face heightened drought risk due to limited ability to adapt to water cost increases or service disruptions. (*Source: Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan, January 2026 & Horizon 2027 Strategic Plan*)

Asset and System Risk

- **Critical facilities and infrastructure face drought-related vulnerabilities.** Severe drought can cause critical facilities to lose function due to low water supplies, damage water system infrastructure, and stress stormwater and wastewater systems. *Source: Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026); Environmental Stewardship Action Plan (2024)*
- **Smaller more isolated water systems may have higher drought risk.** Outside of Denver Water, other water and sanitation districts serve water demands in Littleton. Smaller systems may have less resources to mitigate drought stress due to smaller water rights portfolios *Source: Littleton Integrated Water Resources Plan (2023)*

Flooding

Current Risk – Moderate

- **Littleton faces a medium overall flood risk**, with flooding occurring primarily as sheetflow along Little Dry Creek and Slaughterhouse Gulch. Much of the city's flood exposure stems from historic urbanization that predates federal floodplain mapping, allowing residential, commercial, and industrial development to encroach into flood-prone areas. (*Source: Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan, January 2026*)
- **Upstream dam failures represent a significant and compounding flood threat** to Littleton. Several high-hazard dams in Jefferson County, including Chatfield Dam and Polly A. Deane Dam (rated unsatisfactory or conditionally satisfactory by the State Engineer), are located upstream of Littleton, with potential inundation scenarios threatening the city's downtown. (*Source: Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2021 & Colorado Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2023*)
- **Climate change is projected to increase flood frequency and severity.** As rising temperatures and shifting precipitation patterns are expected to intensify storm events and post-wildfire runoff, placing additional stress on Littleton's aging



stormwater and drainage infrastructure. The city has one documented repetitive flood loss property and approximately 1% of buildings located within the 1% annual flood risk hazard area in the Jefferson County portion of Littleton alone. (Source: *Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2021 & Colorado Climate Preparedness Roadmap, 2023*)

Future Risk

- **Post-wildfire flooding is a growing concern.** Larger and more frequent wildfires are leaving soil more susceptible to flash flooding, and roads, bridges, and water infrastructure can be damaged by post-fire floods, reducing community access and threatening clean drinking water supply. (Source: *Colorado Climate Preparedness Roadmap, 2023*)

Populations at Risk

- **Residents in or near floodplains** including those in older homes and commercial properties face elevated risk, as much of Littleton was developed prior to federal floodplain mapping, allowing historic urbanization to encroach on flood-prone areas along Little Dry Creek and Slaughterhouse Gulch. Lower-income residents are particularly vulnerable as they are less likely to afford flood insurance, home upgrades, or relocation. (Source: *Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan, January 2026*)
- **Older residents, people with disabilities, mobile homes, and low-income households** face compounded flood risk, as these groups have the least capacity to evacuate, recover financially, or access emergency services. (Source: *Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2021 & Colorado Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2023*)

Asset and System Risk

- **Critical facilities and infrastructure are vulnerable to flooding.** Roads and bridges can be damaged by flooding, resulting in costly repairs. Flooding can also threaten clean water supplies. These issues are compounded by the city's need to improve its aging stormwater and sanitary infrastructure. Source: *Colorado Climate Preparedness Roadmap (2023), Littleton Horizon 2027 Strategic Plan (2024)*

Extreme Storm Conditions

Current Risk – Moderate

- **Severe winter weather is rated "High" overall significance in Jefferson County and affects all areas of Arapahoe County equally,** with the county experiencing 320 winter storm events over the past 29 years. Heavy snow can close primary and secondary roads, disrupt utility services, and deplete heating supplies. Winter storms accounted for 13% of statewide emergency declarations since 1980. Source: *Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026); Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2021); Colorado Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023–2028)*



- **Hail is responsible for the majority of catastrophic disaster losses in Colorado** as classified by the Rocky Mountain Insurance Information Association since 1984, with significant historical impacts to property and infrastructure across Arapahoe County including power outages and property damage. *Source: Colorado Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023–2028); Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026)*

Future Risk

- **Severe winter storms are expected to continue impacting Littleton** with heavy snow posing risks to road closures, utility disruptions, and emergency response capacity. Extreme cold temperature events can also damage buildings through freezing and bursting pipes and freeze/thaw cycles, increasing vulnerability over time as infrastructure ages. *(Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2021; Douglas County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2021)*

Populations at Risk

- **Extreme cold poses direct risks to housing stock and vulnerable populations.** Freezing and bursting pipes, freeze-thaw cycles, and increased vulnerability to home fires are key concerns, with older residents, renters, and those below the poverty line facing the greatest exposure. Littleton's older adult population (+) is above county and national averages. *Source: Douglas County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2021); Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026)*
- **Residents dependent on transit and pedestrian infrastructure**, including older adults and disabled residents who rely on Littleton's Shopping Cart and OmniBus services (serving approximately 14,000 rides per year for residents 55+ and those with disabilities), face significant disruption during extreme snow and ice events, which can shut down fixed-route services and make pedestrian facilities impassable. *(Source: Transportation Master Plan, 2019 & Douglas County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2021)*

Asset and System Risk

- **Traffic incidents are the leading cause of severe winter weather casualties and injuries in Arapahoe County.** Littleton's road network, including over 160 miles of city-maintained streets, faces compounding challenges from snow removal demands, and existing plans note that residents and businesses are required to clear sidewalks within a reasonable but loosely defined timeframe. *Source: Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026); Transportation Master Plan (2019); Horizon 2027 Strategic Plan (2024)*

Extreme Wind and Tornadoes

Current Risk – Moderate

- **Tornado risk is rated "Medium" in Arapahoe County and "Moderate" statewide, while severe wind is rated "Medium" in Arapahoe County.** Since 1964, Arapahoe County has recorded 98 tornado events and 284 severe wind events, with the highest tornado rated EF2. Straight-line winds from severe thunderstorms can exceed 100 mph in extreme cases. *Source: Arapahoe County*



Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026); Colorado Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023–2028)

- **Jefferson County portions of Littleton face heightened wind risk**, with windstorms rated "Medium" overall significance and "Highly Likely" probability of future occurrence. Tornadoes in Jefferson County are rated "Medium" significance with a "Likely" probability and limited geographic extent. *Source: Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2021)*
- **Arapahoe County has been included in five Presidential Disaster Declarations tied to severe summer storms since 1965**, with tornado and flooding damage among the primary causes. Severe summer weather affects the entire county with relatively similar frequency across all areas. *Source: Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026)*

Future Risk

- **Severe straight-line winds pose a significant future infrastructure risk.** Severe thunderstorms can produce straight-line winds exceeding 100 mph, and Douglas County sits in Wind Zone II where winds can reach up to 160 mph. Utility infrastructure is particularly vulnerable, with downed lines and power outages posing cascading risks to residents and critical facilities. *(Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2026; Douglas County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2021)*

Populations at Risk

- **Older residents, people with disabilities, and low-income households** are most at risk during extreme wind and tornado events, as these groups have the least capacity to evacuate quickly, shelter safely, or recover from property damage. Utility infrastructure is particularly vulnerable to tornadoes and high wind damage, and loss of power or heating and cooling services can have outsized health impacts on Littleton's older population and residents with disabilities. *(Source: Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan, January 2026 & Douglas County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2021)*
- **Residents in older or lower-quality housing stock**, including lower-income homeowners and renters (39% of Littleton's occupied housing units), face greater structural risk from high winds and tornadoes, as older homes are less likely to meet current wind resistance standards. Arapahoe County has recorded 98 tornado events and 284 severe wind events since 1964, with straight-line winds capable of exceeding 100 mph in extreme circumstances, posing a serious threat to housing and critical infrastructure serving vulnerable populations. *(Source: Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan, January 2026)*

Asset and System Risk

- **Severe wind and tornado events pose risks to utility infrastructure, housing, and transportation.** Falling trees and debris can cause power outages and disrupt utility services, while structural damage to roofs and building frames is a primary concern. Loss of heating or cooling utilities disproportionately impacts vulnerable populations including the elderly and young. *Source: Douglas*



Littleton

County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2021); Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026)

APPENDIX A: SUMMARY OF REVIEWED CITY AND COUNTY PLANS AND DOCUMENTS

Plan Name	Summary of Plan Purpose
Envision Littleton Comprehensive Plan	Long-range vision for growth and future development, redevelopment and community enhancement.
Horizon 2027 Strategic Plan	Roadmap for achieving long-term outcomes aimed at fostering a vibrant, sustainable, and resilient community. The plan identifies key performance indicators and key outcome areas: Vibrant Community with Rich Culture, Sustainable Community with Natural Beauty, Robust and Resilient Economy, Safe Community, and High Quality Governance.
American Planning Association (“APA”): Measuring Success in Recovery	briefing to help support practitioners establish metrics and standards for assessing the effectiveness of recovery efforts.
Unified Land Use Code	Zoning, subdivision and other land use and development standards for the City of Littleton
Transportation Master Plan	With influence from the City of Littleton’s Comprehensive Plan and other guiding documents, the TMP will establish the City’s ultimate transportation system vision, the policies to support that system, and capital projects that are prioritized with consideration of funding constraints. The TMP will provide a long-term transportation vision for the City of Littleton, and serve as a guiding document for improvements to roadways and multimodal transportation networks.
Urban Forestry Management Plan (2023)	Littleton has not kept detailed records on tree management, nor does it have any official plans in place for past, present, or future. This document is intended to be a working document that will evolve as conditions and resources change.

Plan Name	Summary of Plan Purpose
Environmental Stewardship Action Plan	The Littleton Environmental Stewardship Board Action Plan was created the plan with the goal of guiding the city in addressing climate change and ecological threats through a set of core values including equity, collaboration, and generational fairness. The Plan outlines prioritized recommendations ranging from completing a greenhouse gas inventory and hiring a sustainability coordinator to promoting water conservation, electrification, and waste reduction, all aimed at helping Littleton become a more environmentally responsible and resilient community.
Integrated Water Resources Plan	The City of Littleton prepared this Integrated Water Resource Plan (IWRP) because the Denver Water-owned High Line Canal, which had historically provided runoff and return flows to supply Ketring Lake and Ridgeview Park, is being phased out, threatening the city's already limited water supplies. The report evaluates Littleton's existing water demands and supplies, then recommends the best path forward to effectively meet the city's water needs given these constraints.
Pavement Management Plan	The purpose of the plan is to show plans and methods for pavement repair in Littleton from 2025-2027.
South Metro Waste Diversion Plan	Comprehensive waste diversion and reduction plan to mitigate future landfill dependency.

Plan Name	Summary of Plan Purpose
Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan	The Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan is designed to identify strategies to reduce or eliminate long-term risks to people and property from disasters and hazardous events, with the goal of lessening or preventing their impacts before they occur. The plan provides a list of mitigation goals and related actions to assist Arapahoe County and its municipalities, and is intended to be fully integrated into the daily decisions and routines of local government. The county's most significant vulnerabilities include natural hazards such as severe winter storms, flash flooding, lightning, hail, tornadoes, extreme temperatures, wildfires, and drought.
Jefferson Co Hazard Mitigation Plan	Plan serving as a blueprint for coordinating and implementing hazard mitigation policies, programs, and projects in Jefferson County.
South Metro Fire Rescue (“SMFR”) Strategic Plan	Documenting the South Metro Fire Rescue path into the future - community driven strategic plan.
Plan for the High Line Canal	A plan laying out clear guidance for repurposing the Highline Canal, improving the health of people and the environment, and increasing accessibility and enjoyment through recreation improvements.
Arapahoe County Emergency Operations Plan (“CEOP”)	The Arapahoe County Hazard Mitigation Plan is designed to identify strategies to reduce or eliminate long-term risks to people and property from disasters and hazardous events, with the goal of lessening or preventing their impacts before they occur. The plan provides a list of mitigation goals and related actions to assist Arapahoe County and its municipalities, and is intended to be fully integrated into the daily decisions and routines of local government. The county's most significant vulnerabilities include natural hazards such as severe winter storms, flash flooding, lightning, hail, tornadoes, extreme temperatures, wildfires, and drought.

Plan Name	Summary of Plan Purpose
<p>Colorado Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan</p>	<p>The purpose of the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) is to identify those natural hazards that impact Colorado and to evaluate the risk they pose to people, property, the economy, and the environment. Purpose of the Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan is to reduce loss of life and property from natural and human-caused hazards.</p>
<p>Colorado Water Plan</p>	<p>The 2023 Colorado Water Plan serves as a statewide framework for addressing future water challenges, including climate change, population growth, and drought resilience. Looking ahead to 2050, the plan identifies a projected water supply gap of up to 740,000 acre-feet per year and outlines conservation and efficiency strategies to help close that gap.</p>
<p>Colorado Climate Preparedness Roadmap</p>	<p>Colorado's Climate Preparedness Roadmap, produced by the Governor's Office of Climate Preparedness and Disaster Recovery, focuses on ways to better understand, prepare for, and adapt to the impacts of climate change, identifying near-term actions across state agencies related to extreme heat, wildfire, drought, post-fire flooding, and support for vulnerable communities. Updated every three years and grounded in data-driven analysis, the roadmap sets achievable near-term action items to strengthen climate resilience and adaptation across Colorado state government.</p>

Plan Name	Summary of Plan Purpose
<p>Douglas CO Hazard Mitigation Plan</p>	<p>The 2021 Douglas County Local Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared to identify, assess, and reduce the long-term risk to life and property from hazard events including wildfires, floods, drought, and severe weather affecting the county and its municipalities. It was also developed in compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 to keep Douglas County eligible for FEMA's Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) and Hazard Mitigation grant programs should funds be needed following a natural disaster.</p>
<p>Root & Renew Parks, Open Space & Trails Vision Plan</p>	<p>Built on the work of the 2016 plan and ensure that current needs and trends in parks and recreation are equitably addressed citywide. Organized by the four themes in Envision Littleton (Parks and Open Space, Activities and Trends, Resiliency and Nature, Community and Culture)</p>
<p>Ketring-Gallup Park Master Plan</p>	<p>The Master Plan for Ketring Park, Gallup Park, and Gallup Gardens is the result of an extensive public outreach process and continuous stakeholder engagement.</p>
<p>Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy</p>	<p>Focuses on economic development strategy and resiliency. Mentions economic resilience in general, including ability to withstand natural disasters or climate impacts, but no dedicated climate adaptation or hazard mitigation goal.</p>

APPENDIX B: SUMAMRY OF STATE, NATIONAL AND LOCAL CLIMATE RISK DATA SOUCRES

Climate Data Source	Source Description
FEMA National Risk Index	Dataset that provides information on what communities are most at risk for natural climate hazards. It measures baseline risks for Counties and census tracts in the United States.
Climate Mapping for Resilience & Adaptation	Climate maps and data for historical observation and future projections for local exposure to climate hazards.
NOAA Storm Events Database	Data base with records of storms and other weather that can cause injuries, damage propriety or disrupt commerce.
Climate Explorer	Tool with interactive maps and graphs that show projected climate conditions in counties across the United States. The tool can be used to project regional temperature and precipitation.
Colorado Forest Service Wildfire Risk Mapping	Tool that can be used to summarize the potential fire and fire intensity risks in regions of Colorado.
Headwaters Economics Neighborhoods at Risk	Tool with interactive maps and charts showing neighborhoods that are most at risk for wildfire, flooding, and extreme heat.
First Street Foundation	Interactive map showing climate exposure for cities and neighborhoods. The tool can be used to estimate financial impacts based in current and future climate risks.
U.S. Drought Monitor	Map released weekly showing how severe drought is across the U.S. The tool can also be used to download historical drought conditions.
Tree Index/Tree Equity	Interactive map showing tree equity scores for communities which considers current tree canopy and demographics.
Colorado State Climate Summary	Website showing current climate conditions including temperature, precipitation, and wildfires across the state of Colorado.
Local News Articles	New articles were reviewed to collect data on recent climate related news stories for Littleton, Arapahoe County, Douglas County, and Jefferson County.