# Reviving the Colorado Fire Prediction System (CO-FPS)

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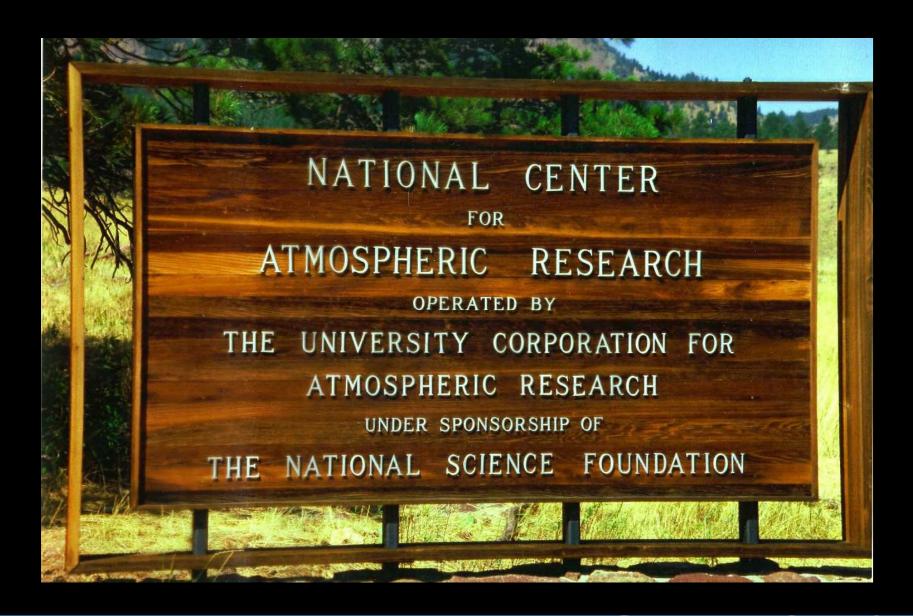




#### This presentation will answer four questions

- What are NCAR and UCAR?
- What is the Colorado Fire Prediction System (CO-FPS) and what is its history of state support?
- Why is CO-FPS a valuable tool for helping the state to meet the challenge of reducing harm from wildfires?
- What does NCAR recommend for the future of CO-FPS?

#### 1. What are NCAR and UCAR?



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NCAR, founded in 1960, is a federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) sponsored by the National Science Foundation

UCAR is a non-profit consortium of 100+ member colleges and universities (in Colorado: CU, CSU, UNC, MSU Den, DU) that manages NCAR and several other related organizations





#### 1. What are NCAR and UCAR?

#### NCAR's mission

To understand the behavior of the atmosphere and related Earth and geospace systems

To support, enhance, and extend the capabilities of the university community and the broader scientific community, nationally and internationally

To foster the transfer of knowledge and technology for the betterment of life on Earth (this includes providing expert guidance on policy and other forms of decisionmaking)

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#### Suite of CO-FPS products

#### Fire

- Extent of fire
- Rate of spread of fire
- Flame length
- Heat released by fire
- Smoke concentration
- Significant fire phenomena
- Likelihood of spot fires

#### Weather

- Wind speed, direction, gustiness
- Air temperature
- Relative humidity

#### Aviation

- Turbulence intensity
- Regions of downdrafts and updrafts
- Regions of wind shear

Representative Kraft-Tharp

Jim Hurrell NCAR Director Bill Mahoney NCAR/RAL

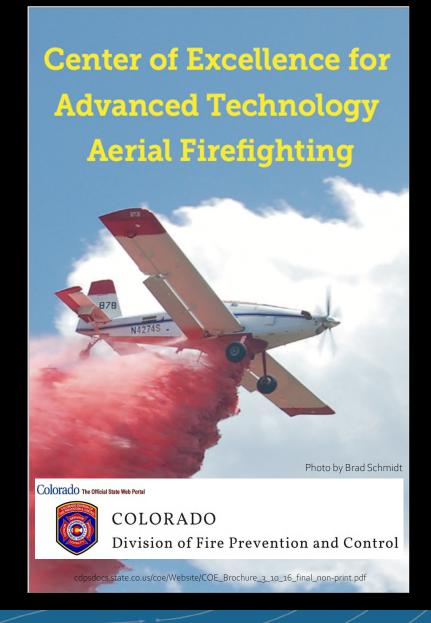
Governor Hickenlooper

Janice Coen NCAR/MMM



Bill (HB 15-1129) signed May 2015

(a) Wildland fires are exceedingly complex phenomena. Desp training, abundant resources, and weather forecasts, even seaso ders may be tragically unprepared for complex, unpredictable, a atic fire behavior. Human intelligence cannot integrate all



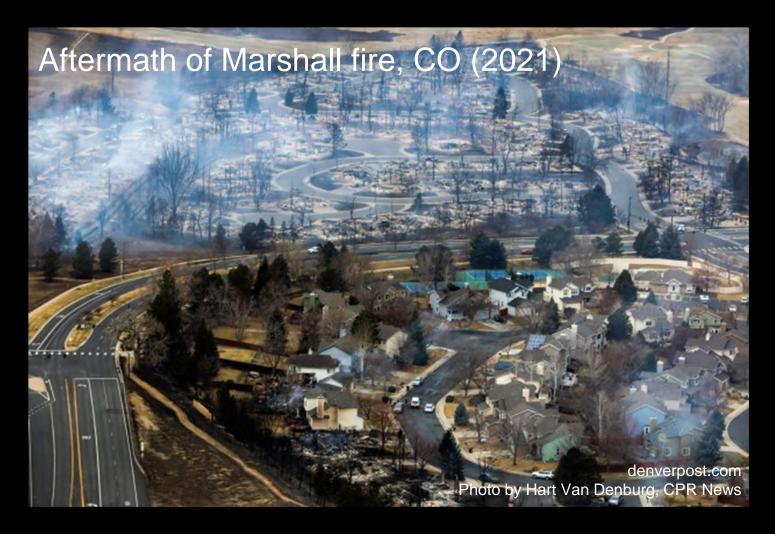
#### CO-FPS project timeline and current status

2015	Start of p	roject (annua	al funding)
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2015-20	Stakeholder meetings, design, development, testing, validation, real-
	time demonstrations (available for state to use)

- Transfer to state; runs in the cloud (Amazon Web Services) 2020
- State unable to find third party to assume operational responsibility; 2021 COVID budget constraints eliminated funding
- Inactive, but can be quickly reactivated; upgrades available based on Now advancements since project's conclusion

Wildfires are inevitable, natural, and some are good. However, the bad ones...



#### Are deadly and expensive

• The worst fires are as costly as hurricanes

#### Threaten many people

- More than half of CO's population live in the wildland-urban interface (WUI)
- When smoke is considered, the threat extends to the whole state and beyond

#### Getting worse in some places

• Warmer and drier fire seasons in the western US led to 800% increase in area burned by severe fires over the period 1985—2017

#### Extremely complex

- Complex physical factors that affect fires span seconds to centuries, centimeters to continents
- Tools like CO-FPS are needed for the state to manage this complexity



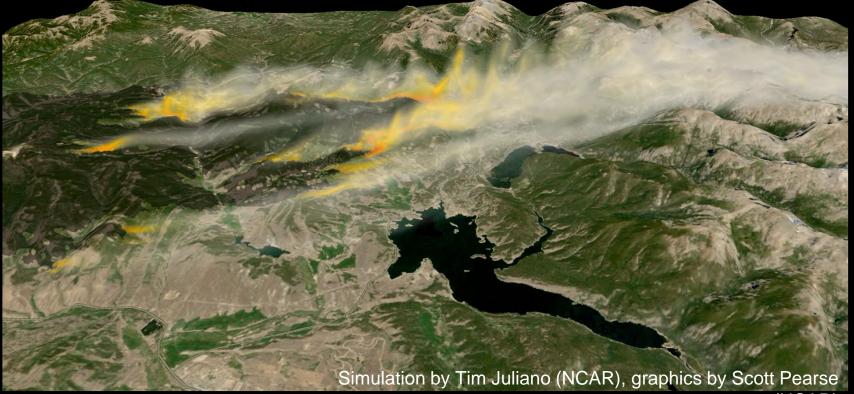
- Manage active wildfires (deployment of resources, suppression, evacuation, etc.)
- Plan for future wildfires (risk assessment, resource management, what-if scenarios)
- Support prescribed fires (reduce risk, increase successful burns)
- Evaluate mitigation strategies
- Investigate sources of fire ignition
- Evaluate effects of smoke on human health (including prescribed fires)
- Manage rangeland and forests
- Train personnel



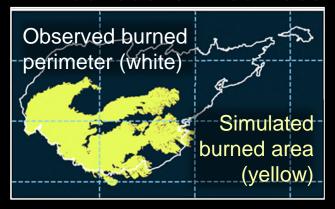
NCAR is blending data from the US Geological Survey, US Forest Service, and satellites for better information about tree health

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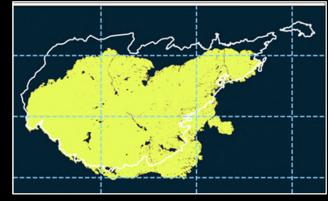
East Troublesome fire, CO (2020) Model simulation



#### Without beetle-killed trees

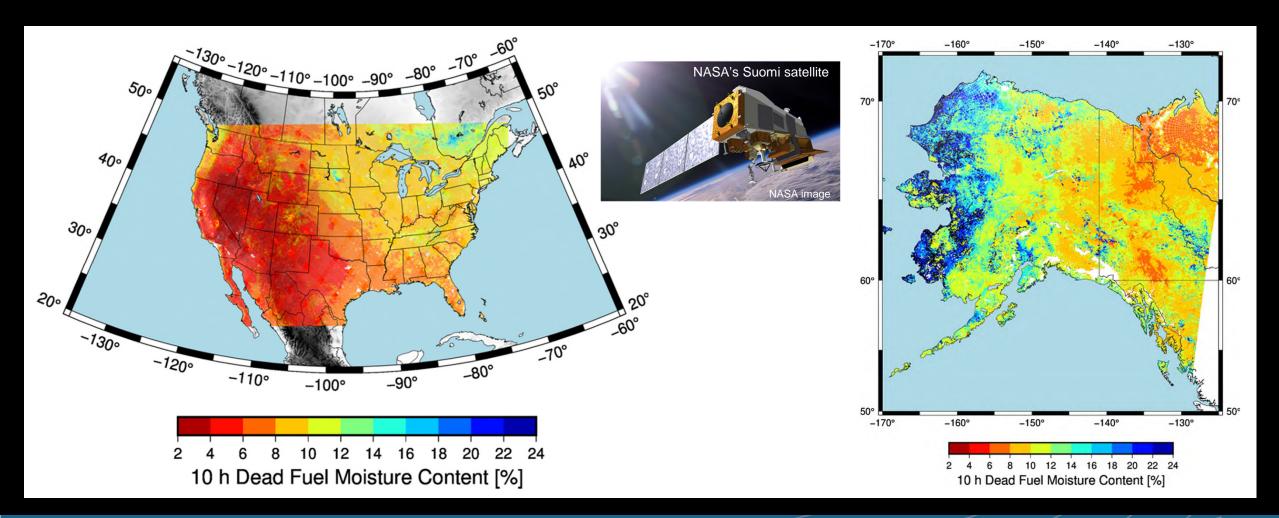


#### With beetle-killed trees



(NCAR)

NCAR is applying artificial intelligence to estimate fuel moisture nationwide at unprecedented resolution



#### 4. What does NCAR recommend for the future of CO-FPS?

- Secure an organization or state personnel that will be responsible for operations
- Fund operational use (cost of running in the cloud)
- Fund ongoing maintenance, plus upgrades that take advantage of improvements in wildfire modeling
- Adopt CO-FPS for prescribed burns
- Bring together a large, diverse set of stakeholders, scientists, and engineers to scope out how CO-FPS and additional breakthrough technologies can further help Colorado lead the nation in minimizing the harm from bad fires and maximizing the benefits of good fires

# Thanks for your time.