



Feedback Themes from CO-FPS initial meeting



COLORADO
Department of Public Safety

Feedback Themes

- Accessibility
- Ease of use
- Adjustability and adaptability
- Smoke and air quality modeling
- Model v. observation comparison

Stakeholder feedback

“How can this information get to resources on the ground with a lack of connectivity? For a large extended incident, it won’t be much of an issue, but during the IA phase it will likely be very difficult.”

“Fire simulation on my phone or tablet in my truck during IA”

“Until we get statewide internet access, this tool and others will be ineffective for the field folks.”

Accessibility and connectivity

- *The major concern expressed by stakeholders*
- Desire to have the ability to access CO-FPS tools:
 - In remote areas
 - Over a variety of data connections
 - On a variety of platforms, including tablets and phones

Stakeholder feedback

“Ability to adjust and revise based on on-the-ground firefighter observations”

“Is it only a large fire tool or can it be used for IA?”

“Quick turnaround at lower resolution, but also run a deeper analysis that may take longer”

Adjustability and adaptability

- CO-FPS models should be dynamic and allow for user input based on:
 - Firefighter observations on the ground regarding fuels and weather, microclimates
 - Control lines, burnouts

Adjustability and adaptability

- In order to enable quality input CO-FPS should incorporate ability to hold discussion between field personnel and CO-FPS modelers in real time
- Model quality should be selectable to allow for quick and rough models where needed or more in-depth models where time allows
- Should be usable for planning and CWPP
- CO-FPS should allow for a side-by-side comparison of the model to observed fire behavior

Stakeholder feedback

“Exciting technology, but I worry that it will become cumbersome and not user-friendly.”

“User friendly for those of us in ops”

Ease of Use

- Stakeholders expressed the need for CO-FPS to be easy to use
- The tool should be usable by operators of various experience levels
 - Should be intuitive enough that it can be effectively used before experts are involved

Stakeholder feedback

“Smoke transport? Smoke pooling in valleys?”

“Access to any air quality monitor readings?”

“Ability to show accurate smoke modeling for prescribed fire use”

Wind, smoke and air quality modeling

- Ability to model air quality and smoke concentration and movement
- Wind modeling from ground level to 500ft AGL
- Ability to predict factors affecting aerial firefighting
 - Winds
 - Visibility
 - Turbulence

