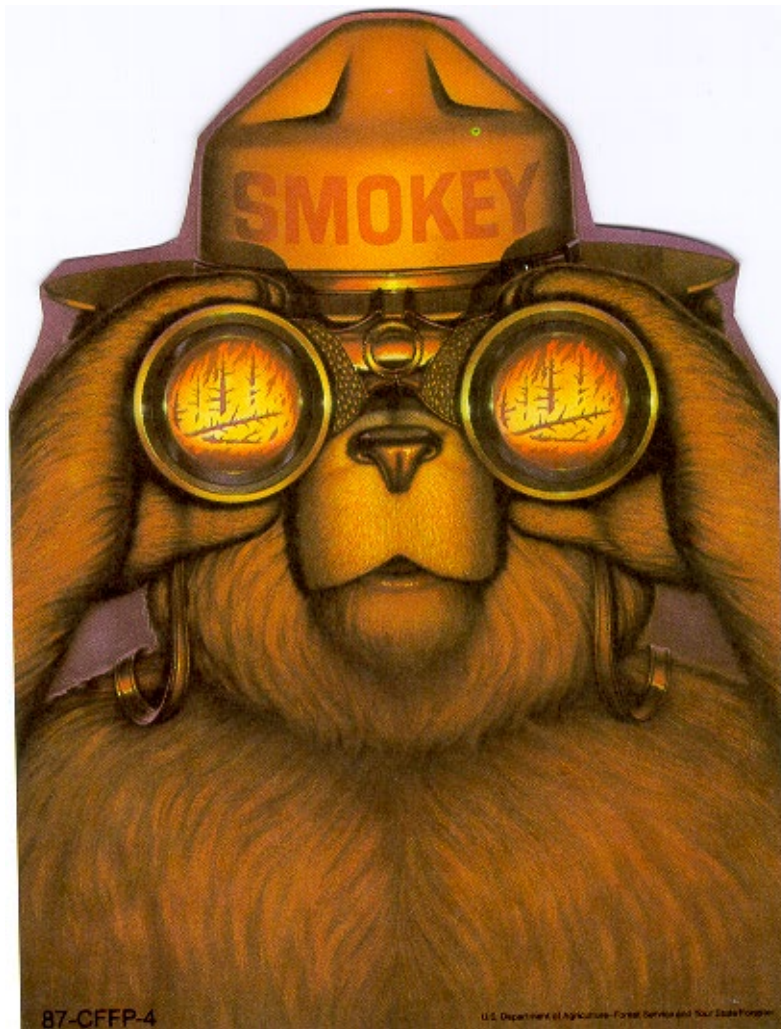


1999 ANNUAL REPORT

*FORT COLLINS INTERAGENCY
WILDFIRE DISPATCH CENTER*

*ARAPAHO-ROOSEVELT NATIONAL FORESTS
AND PAWNEE NATIONAL GRASSLAND*

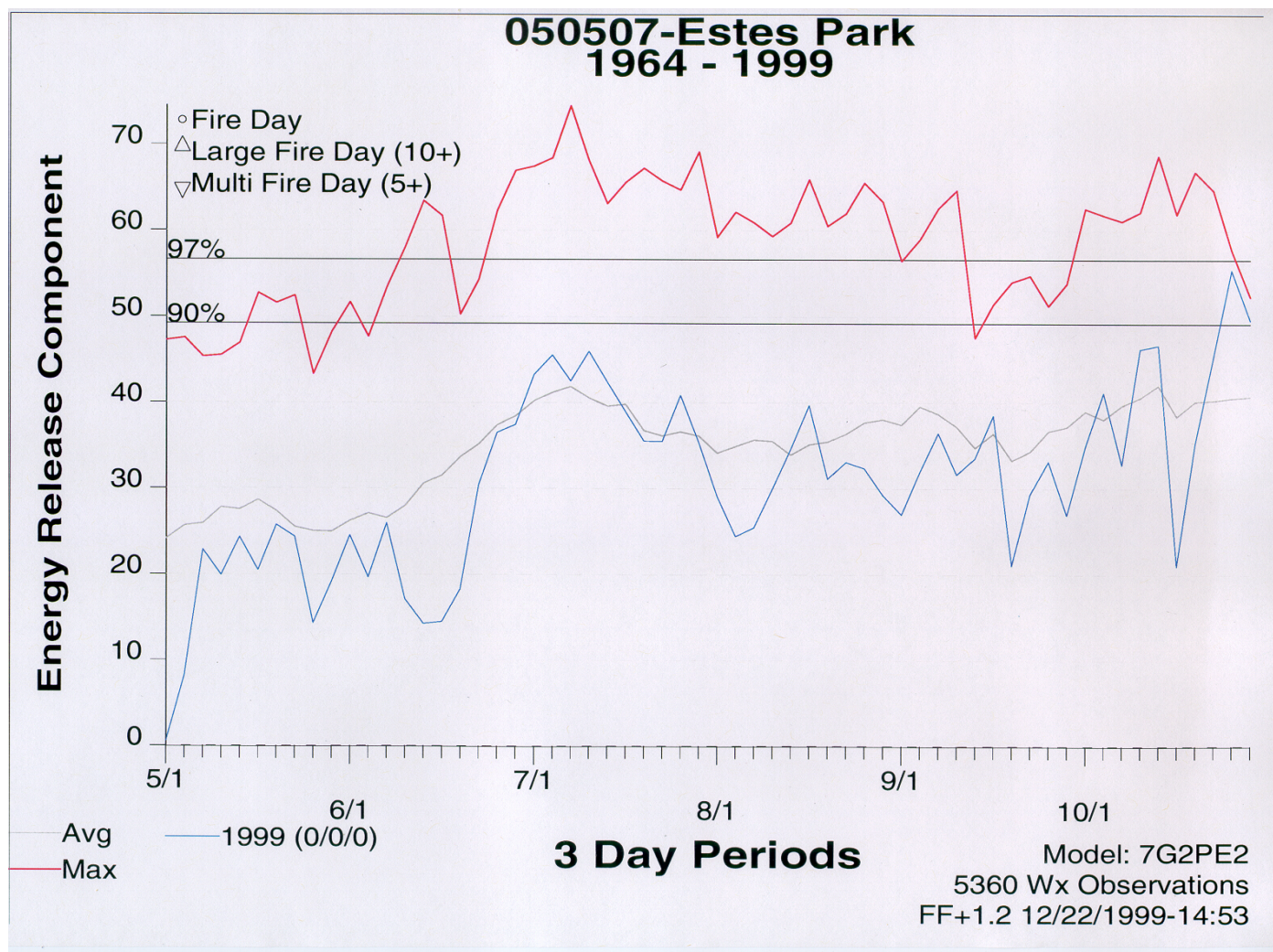
COMBINED REPORT: Agency specific information may need to be extrapolated.



WEBSITE: <http://www.fs.fed.us/arnf/fire/fire.html>

1999 FTC NARRATIVE/SUMMARY:

Weather/Seasonal Severity: The weather patterns were dominated by a unusually warm, dry, and windy winter (Jan-Mar), followed by near normal spring temperatures and snowfalls and then transistioning into an unusually wet and cool summer. The warm, dry weather returned in October to provide the highest fire dangers of the year through mid-November with temperatures well above normal and with very little precipitation. Very few fires were reported however. Energy Release Component and Burning Index indicies were consistently at or below the 35-year historical average annuals. See 1999 seasonal ERC chart for the Estes Park weather station below.



Initial Attack: Initial attack activity along the Northern Front Range was somewhat below average (See 1999 Fire Occurance/Acres compared to five and forty year USFS averages below).

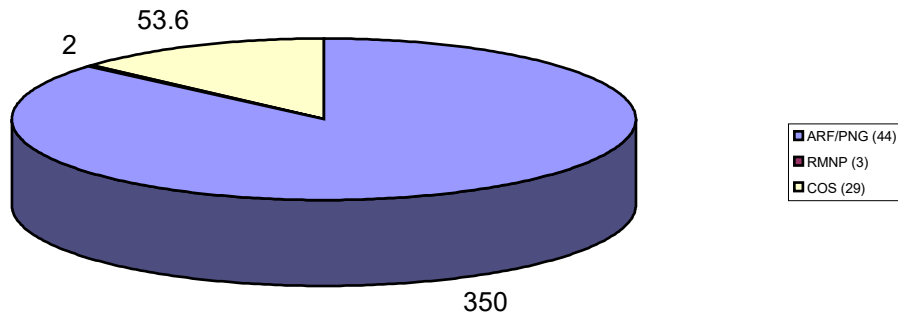
Regional Support: Regional support was below average as the same weather patterns that affected the Northern Front Range also influenced much of the Rocky Mountain Region. Miscellaneous overhead and engines were sent to Initial attack and extended attack fires within region on a few occasions.

National Support: National support was very slow through the summer but late summer and fall support provided an above average season as far as national resource mobilization. Resources were sent to the following states in 1999: California, Texas, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Wisconsin, Michigan, Wyoming, and Colorado. Assignments ranged from hurricane and fire support on the east coast, Pre-suppression Severity engines to Texas in support of Texas State and FEMA requests. Engine, crew, and overhead assignments to the Big Bar Complex in California were also filled. Please see FTC resource statistics below for 1999 resource movement.

1999 NORTHERN FRONT RANGE INTERAGENCY FIRE OCCURANCE/ACRES:

The Northern Front Range Interagency Cooperators experienced a total of 76 wildfires for a total of 404.6 acres. The Interagency breakdown of number of fires (in parentheses) and acres burned are shown in the following chart (does not include the state stats for agricultural/grass fires in Northeast Colorado).

1999 (FIRES)/ACRES BY AGENCY

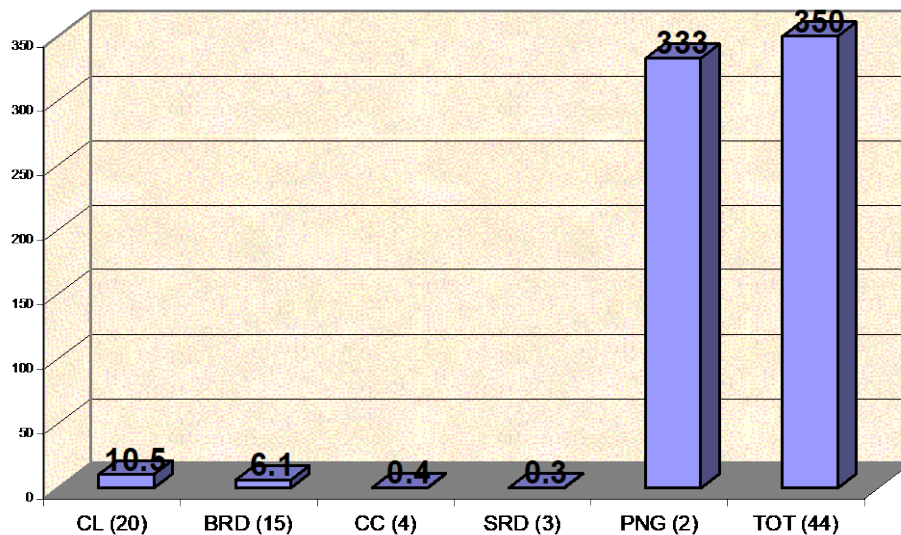


COS Includes: Larimer, Boulder, Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties

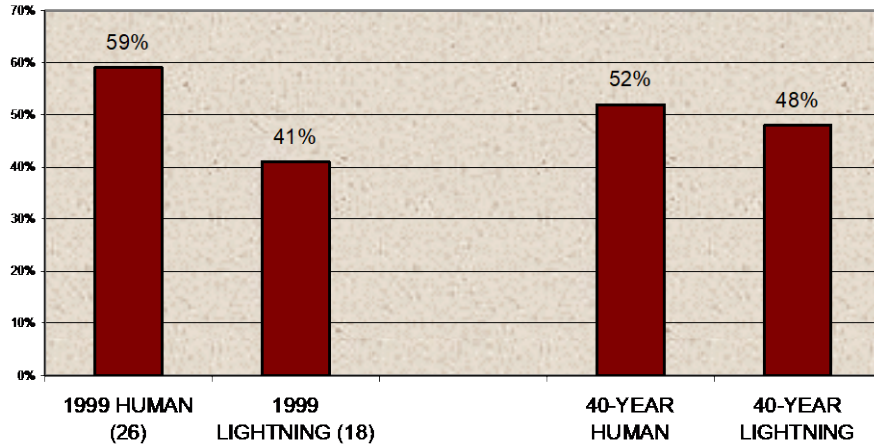
1999 ARAPAHO-ROOSEVELT N.F./PAWNEE N.G. FIRE OCCURANCE/ACRES:

The Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forests and Pawnee National Grassland experienced 44 fires for a total of 350 acres in 1999. Of the 44 fires 26 fires (59%) were human caused for 337 acres. 18 fires (41%) were lightning caused for 13 acres. 333 acres of the 350 total acres occurred in two separate fires on the Pawnee Grassland. The 190 acre Coal Creek fire occurred on March 19, 1999 before Green-up and the 143 acre Coal Range fire occurred on October 11, 1999 during a dry period and after the grasses had cured. Both fires were human caused. The following chart shows the 1999 distribution of (fires) and acres burned by district.

1999 ARF/PNG (FIRES)/ACRES BY ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

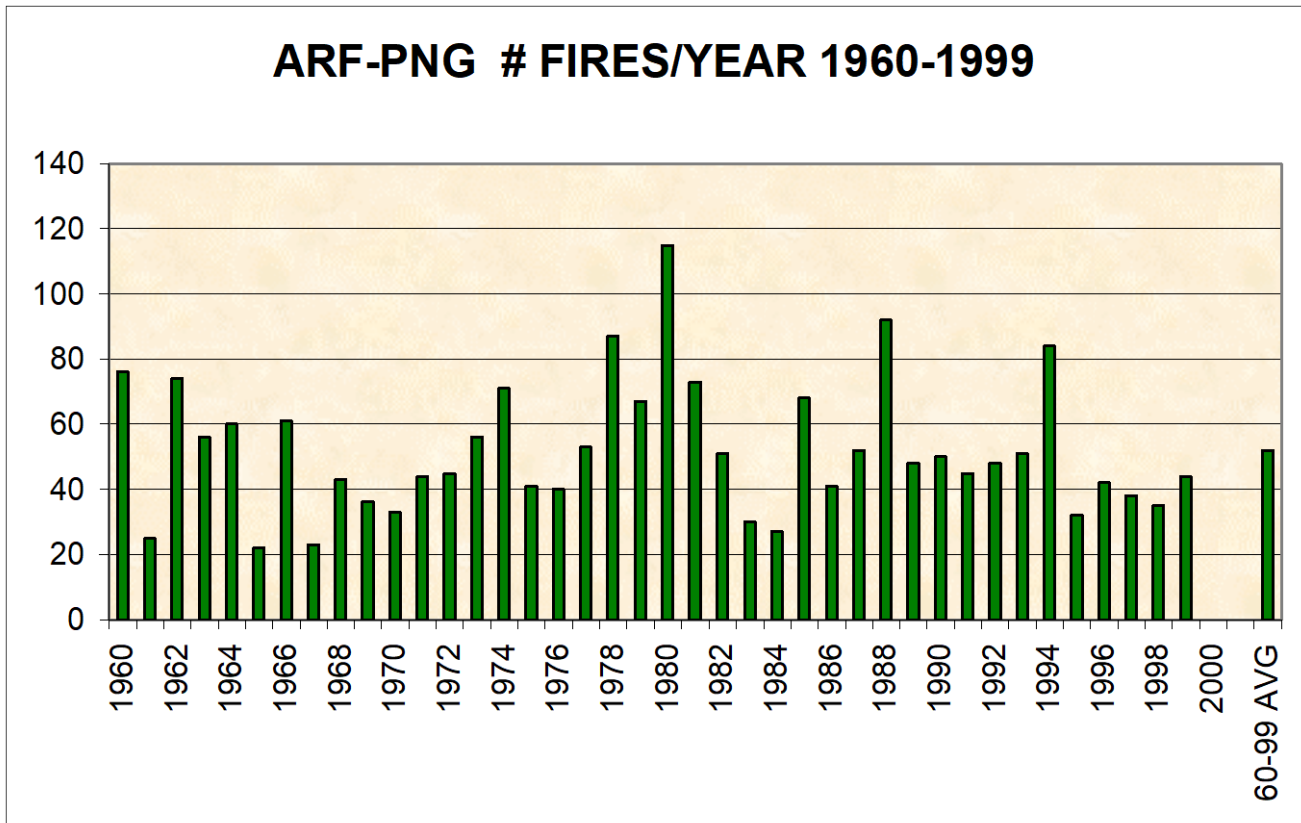


ARF/PNG HUMAN/LIGHTNING CAUSE BY %

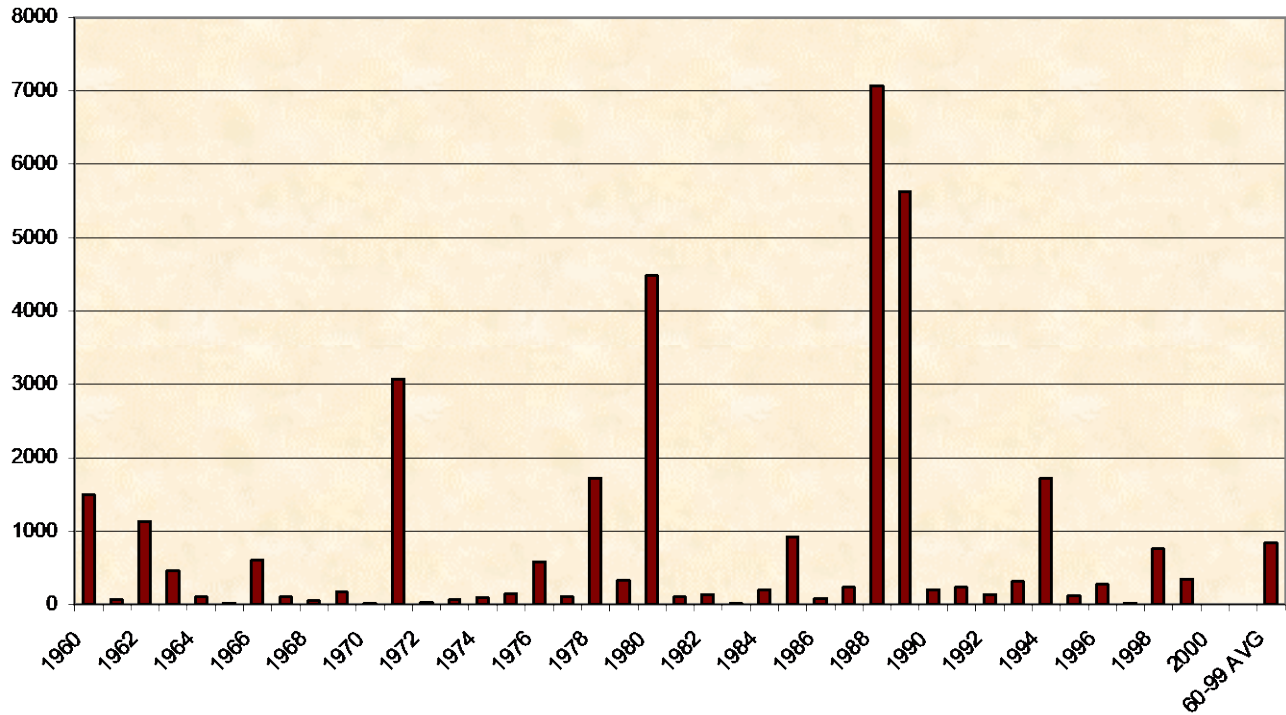


The following bar graphs show the fire occurrence and acres burned from 1960 thru 1999 for the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forests and Pawnee National Grassland. The 40-year historical average annual fire occurrence and acres burned is: 52 fires for 834 acres per year. The five-year average annual is: 38 fires for 304 acres per year. There have been a total of 2,079 fires for 33,371 acres burned from 1960 to 1999. Historical records for the interagency cooperators are not available.

ARF-PNG # FIRES/YEAR 1960-1999



ARF-PNG ACRES BURNED 1960-1999



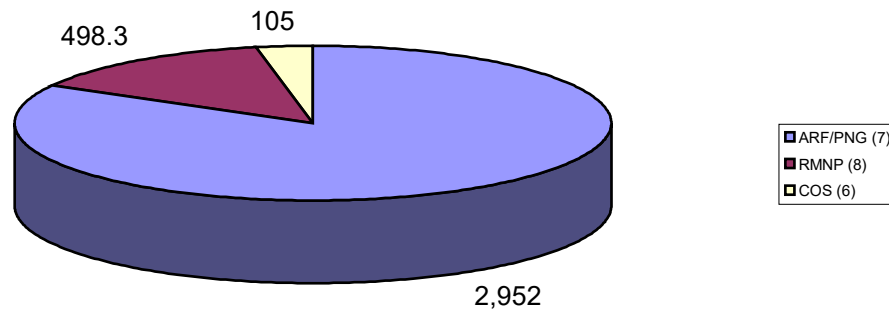
ARF/PNG LARGE FIRE HISTORY 1960-1999 (300+ ACRES GRASS/100+ ACRES TIMBER):

YEAR	UNIT	FIRE NAME	ACRES	H/L	YEAR	UNIT	FIRE NAME	ACRES	H/L
1960	PNG	RENO	606	H	1985	PNG	McGREW	310	L
1960	PNG	TOEDTLI	660	L	1988	RFRD	GRACE CK.	2,800	H
1962	CCRD	REST HOUSE	1,007	H	1988	BRD	BEAVER LK.	757	H
1962	RFRD	ROACH	748	H	1988	BRD	CANYON	2,471	H
1962	EPRD	PALISADE	140	H	1988	RFRD	SWAN	200	L
1966	EPRD	COMANCHE	470	H	1989	BRD	BLACKTIGER	1,804	H
1968	CCRD	LINCOLN	740	L	1989	RFRD	MOBERLY	364	L
1971	RFRD	BULL MTN.	2,635	H	1989	RFRD	LIVERMORE	1,967	L
1971	RFRD	LOOKOUT	124	L	1989	RFRD	EATON RES.	100	H
1971	RFRD	SKYLINE	210	H	1990	RFRD	GOODELL	141	L
1976	BRD	COMFORTER	256	H	1993	EPRD	SNOWTOP	275	L
1976	RFRD	ANSEL #2	250	H	1994	EPRD	HOURGLASS	1,221	L
1978	CCRD	RESERVOIR	400	H	1996	EPRD	CRYSTAL	370	L
1978	RFRD	KILLPECKER	1,200	H	1998	RFRD	GREYROCK	130	H
1979	EPRD	PIERSON PARK	312	H	1998	CCRD	BEAR TRACK	477	H
1980	SRD	M.SUPPLY CK.	477	H					
1980	RFRD	BEARTRAP	2,734	H					
1980	EPRD	YOUNG GULCH	180	H					
1980	PNG	KLINGENSMITH	1,000	L					
1985	RFRD	GREYROCK	235	L					

1999 PRESCRIBED FIRE ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Interagency Cooperators completed 21 separate prescribed fire projects for a total of 3,415 acres treated. Of this total, the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forests and Pawnee National Grassland completed 7 projects for a total acreage of 2,952. The USFS projects consisted of: Dadd Bennett (120 acres), Lower Flowers (300 acres), Sand Creek (952 acres), Big Guy (150 acres), Pawnee (1,310 acres), and Pedee Creek (120 acres). The Pawnee burn was for Mountain Plover habitat. The rest of the burns were for wildlife habitat and hazard fuel reduction.

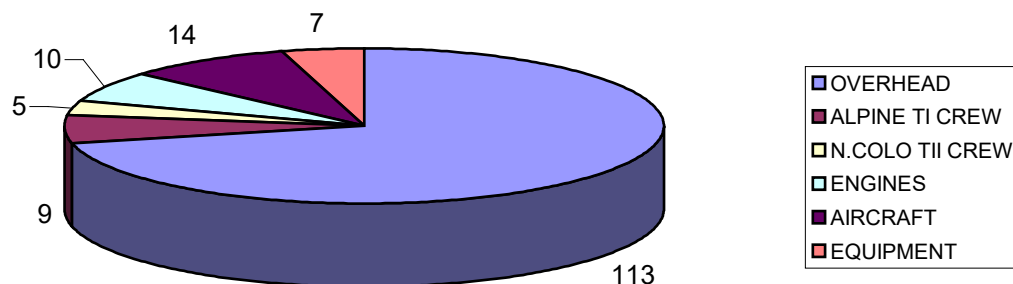
1999 PRESCRIBED FIRE ACRES



1999 FORT COLLINS INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER REPORT:

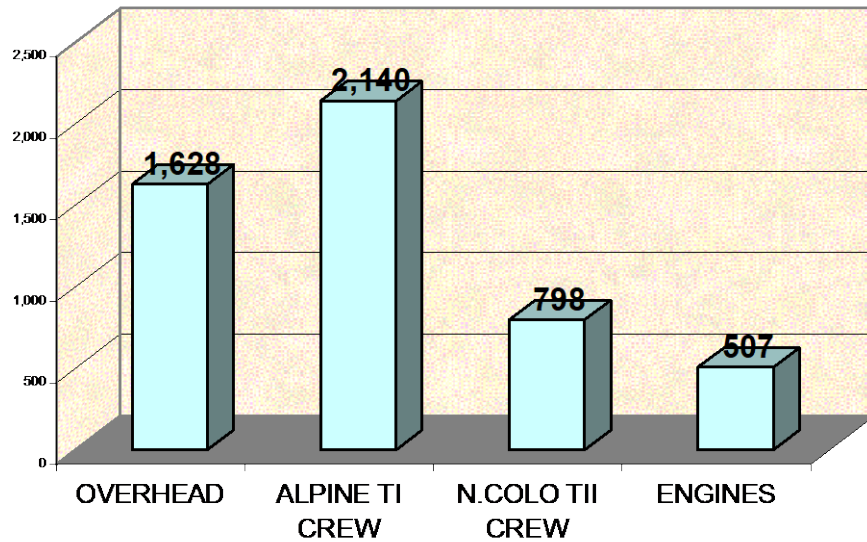
The Fort Collins Interagency Wildfire Dispatch Center filled a total of 158 resource orders for out-of-area assignments. The breakdown of resource assignments by type is shown in the following chart.

1999 RESOURCE ORDERS BY TYPE



The Northern Front Range Wildland Fire Cooperators provided a total of 5,073 person days on out-of-area assignments. The following bar graph shows a break down of days by resource type. Individuals that should be recognized for thier contributions are: Fred Winkler (CSFS) - 56 days, Deann Sugimoto (LCSD) - 42 days, Becky Kitchens (CSFS) - 34 days, Kelly Close (PFA) - 33 days, and Saul Engel (ARF) with 32 days.

1999 PERSON DAYS ASSIGNED BY RESOURCE

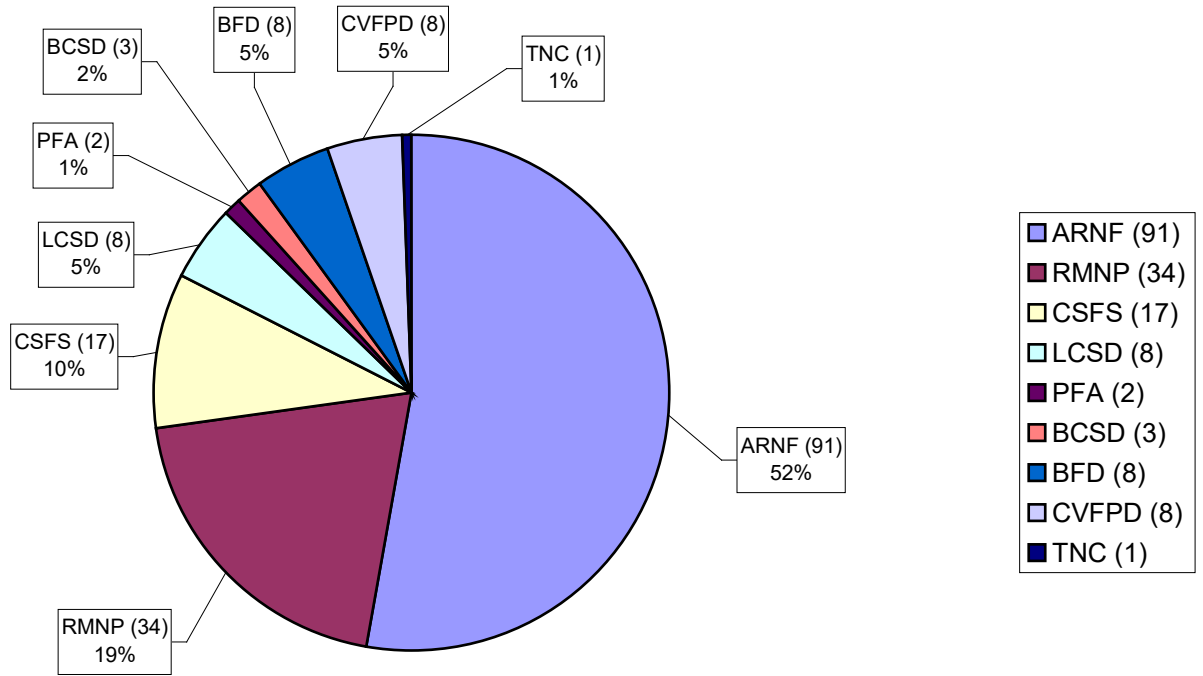


The following two pie charts show the distribution of incident qualified overhead by agency (Single Resource quals and above only). The number in () shows the number of personnel with an Incident Qualification card by agency. The other number is the percentage of the total Incident Qualified personnel by agency in the FTC Incident Qualified Overhead listing.

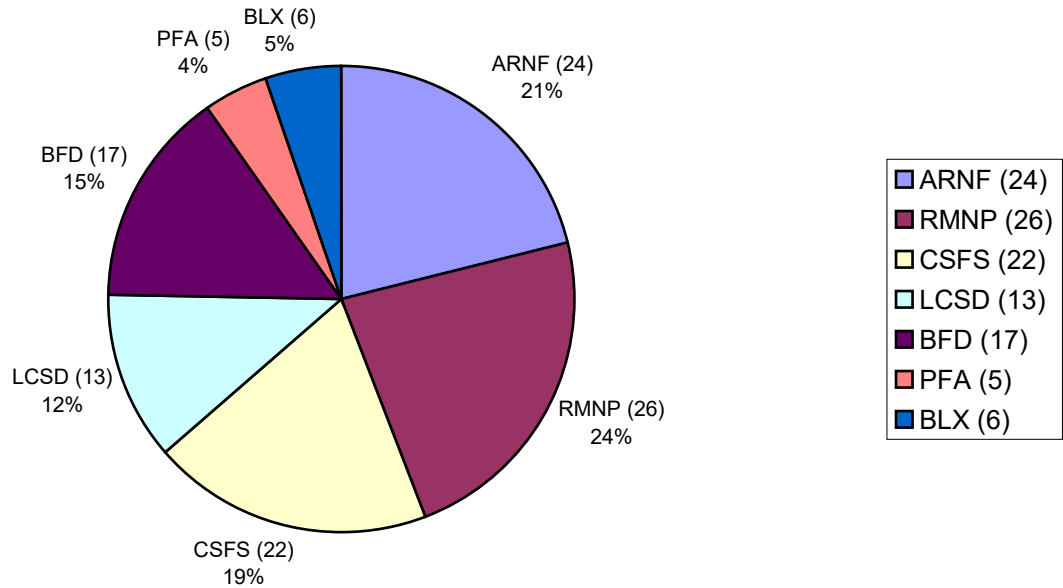
The second chart shows the number of personnel assigned to incidents from each agency for 1999. The number in () is the number of Overhead assignments the agency filled. The percentage of the total number of filled Overhead assignments is also denoted. Example: The Arapaho-Roosevelt N.F./Pawnee N.G. have 52% of the total number of Overhead personnel (chart #1) but only filled 21% of the Overhead resource orders (chart #2).

Key to Legend Mnumonics:	ARNF	Arapaho-Roosevelt/Pawnee
	RMNP	Rocky Mountain National Park
	CSFS	Colorado State Forest Service
	LCSD	Larimer County Sheriiff's Department
	PFA	Poudre Fire Authority
	BCSD	Boulder County Sheriiff's Department
	BFD	Boulder Fire Department
	CVFPD	Cherryvale Fire Protection District
	TNC	The Nature Conservancy

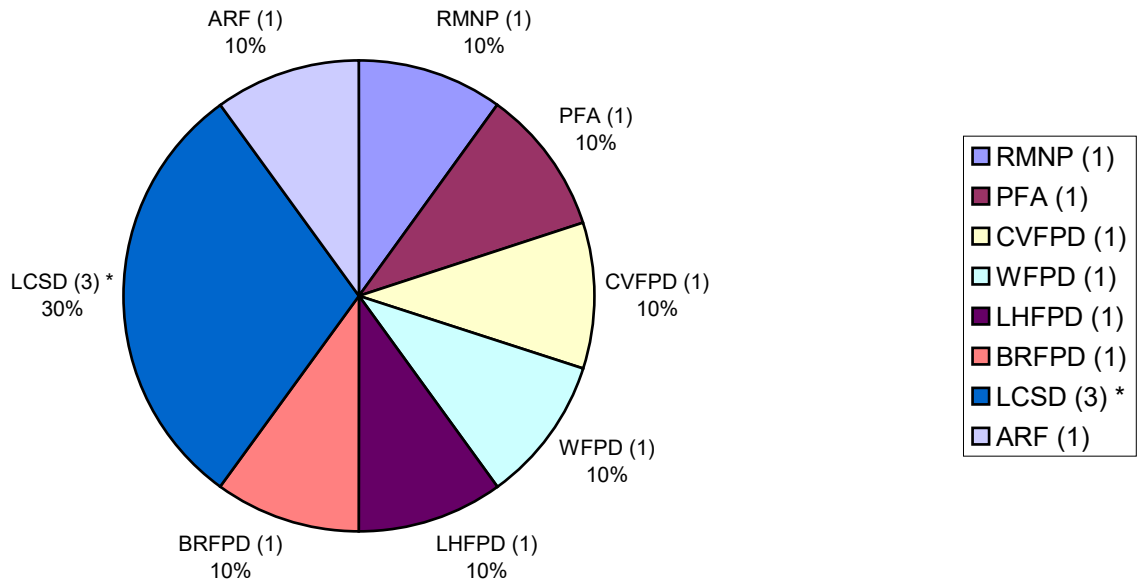
FTC OVERHEAD PERSONNEL BY AGENCY



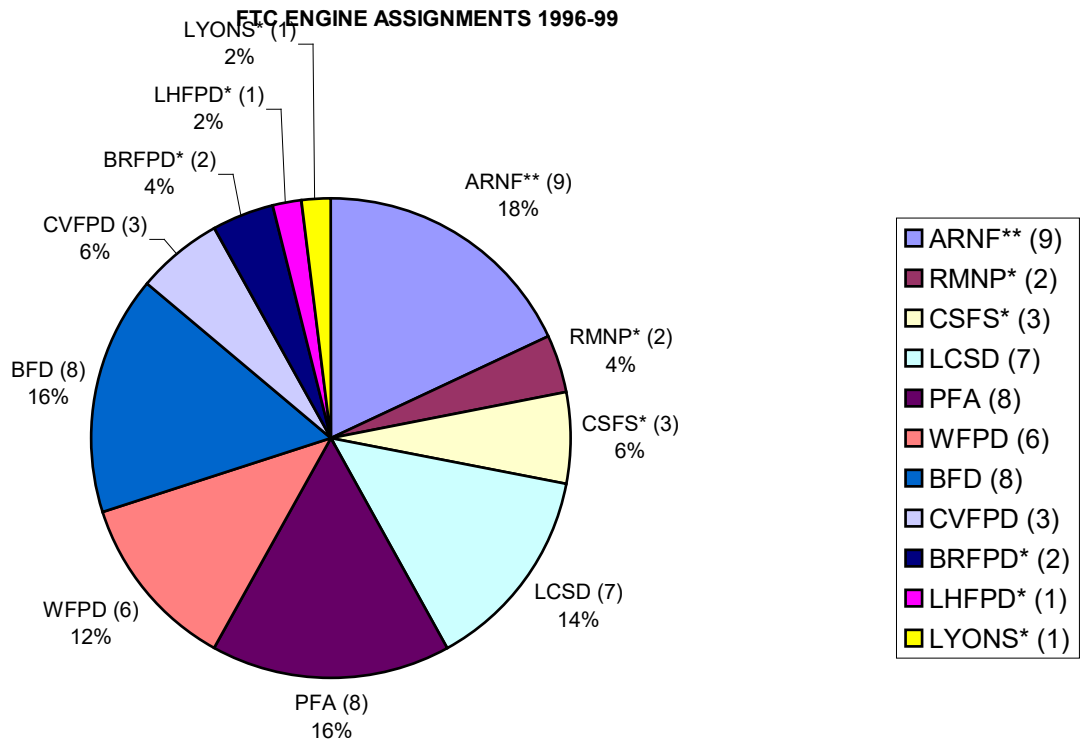
FTC OVERHEAD ASSIGNMENTS (%) 1999



1999 ENGINE ASSIGNMENTS (#)



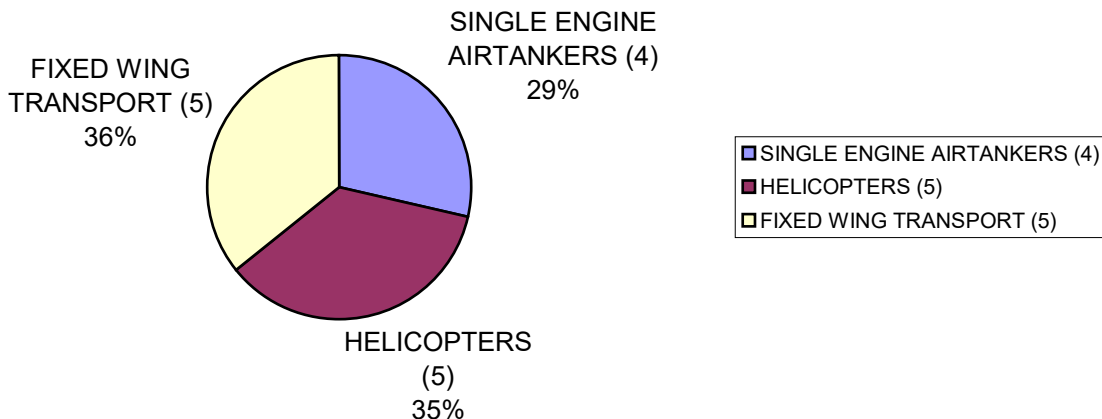
* LCSD rotated three crews to an extended pre-suppression/Severity order in Texas.



* Units that have not participated in the engine program for all five years.

** 5 of the 9 ARNF assignments have been agency specific requests for pre-suppression/Severity order

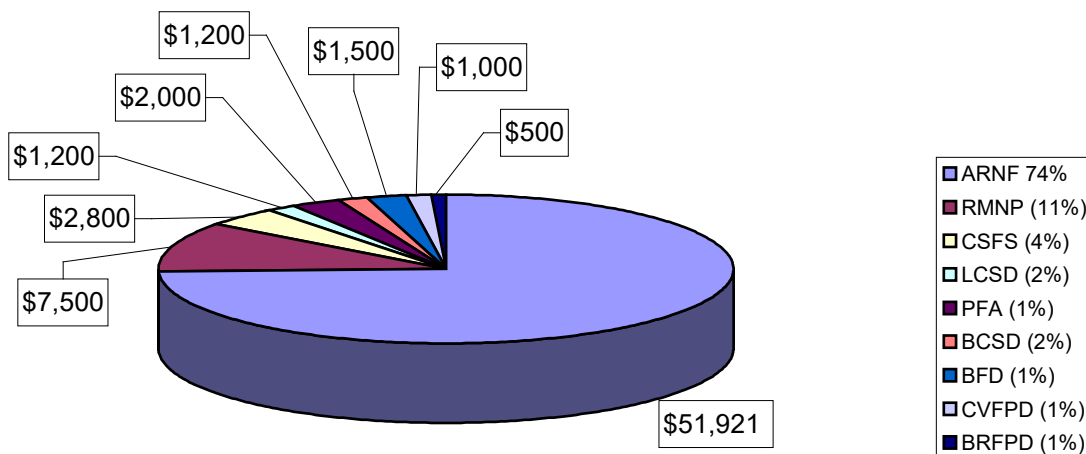
1999 AIRCRAFT ORDERS



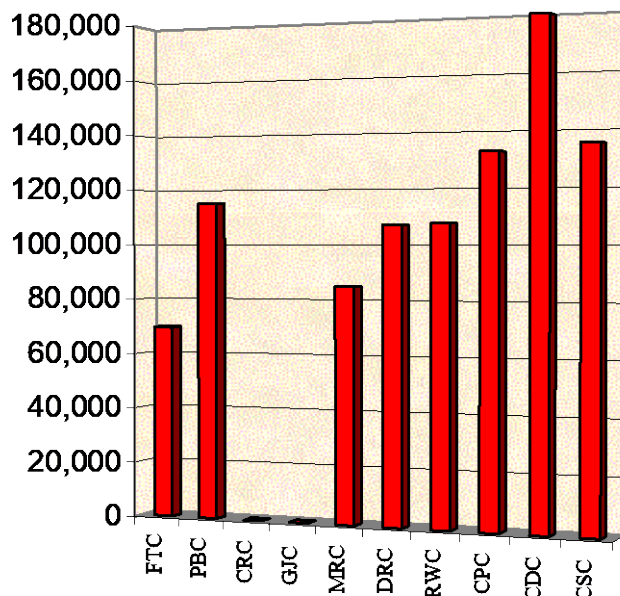
1999 FORT COLLINS INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER FUNDING:

FTC was the first Interagency Dispatch Center in the Rocky Mountain Region (1988). Since that time, the following dispatch centers have been established in the Rocky Mountain Region: COLORADO: Pueblo, Craig, Grand Junction (formerly Western Slope Coordination Center), Montrose and Durango. WYOMING: Cody, Rawlins and Casper. SOUTH DAKOTA: Custer. Since 1988 FTC has fallen behind significantly in the critical areas of Center funding, Staffing Levels, and Facilities (See 1997 Rocky Mountain Dispatch Center Workload Analysis Summary). The following chart shows FTC’s 1999 interagency funding contributions. The second chart shows a comparison to the funding levels of other Rocky Mountain Area Dispatch Centers. The Fort Collins center is one of the few centers that is not funded by multiple federal agencies with significant fire funding. These issues will need to be addressed if the Fort Collins Center is to maintain a regional role or if other options such as, consolidation with the Pueblo dispatch center need to be addressed.

1999 INTERAGENCY FUNDING OF FTC



DISPATCH CENTER FUNDING COMPARISON - 1999



Data collection not complete for comparison chart as of 01/16/00

2000 EMPHASIS AREAS FOR FTC:

- Continued adaptation to PC/Server and Web based fire applications: FTC Web site, Firefamily +, Firestat, Redcard, SIT, GIS Based Lightning Detection System, ARCview Fire Locator System, etc....
- One of two centers to be involved in Beta testing of the new "ROSS" (Resource Order Status System). ROSS is an automated resource ordering system that will "computerize" resource coordination.
- Potential transition with the Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center to assume flight following responsibilities for the Jeffco based aircraft (Airtanker, 2 Lead Planes, Cessna 206, and King Air).
- Planning for potential facilities move/change.
- Re-write and PC conversion of FTC documents: FTC Operations Guide, Northern Front Range Aviation Plan, Helibase Operating Guide, Aviation Incident/Accident Response Guide, Engine Dispatch Operations Guide, Weather Station Maintenance Operating Plan, Pre-Dispatch Response Plan (Conversion to GIS based System).
- Weather station preventative maintenance and sensor swaps.
- Seek additional FTC funding and staffing levels to meet regional standards.

TELECOM:

- Replace Microwave Link from Fort Collins to Buckhorn Mountain.
- Establish link to Airtel/Airguard radios on Squaw Mountain (part of RMACC Transition).
- Re-new mountain top radio preventative maintenance contract.
- Write, Bid, Award Mobile/Handheld radio Preventative Maintenance contract.
- Finalize/distribute Radio System User's Guide and Orientation.
- Move Clear Creek base radio to Bellvue Mountain.
- Radio Frequency Authorizations (RFA's) and interagency licensing.
- S-358 Comm Unit Leader Course Coordination.