

2015 EAGLE COUNTY WILDFIRE ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN

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PREAMBLE

This local annual operating plan is prepared pursuant to the 2015 Colorado Statewide Wildland Fire Management Annual Operating Plan signed and dated 01/05/15. The Colorado Statewide Wildland Fire Management Annual Operating Plan was prepared pursuant to the Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement signed and dated 6/1/2011.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annual Operating Plan (AOP) is to set forth standard operating procedures, agreed upon procedures, and responsibilities to implement cooperative wildfire protection on all lands within Eagle County.

This Annual Wildfire Operating Plan for Control and Extinguishment of Wildland Fires (“Operating Plan”) is made and entered into by and between the Eagle County Sheriff’s Office, the Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control, the U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

All Participants agree to coordinate their wildland fire protection activities as outlined herein. It is understood by the Participants to this agreement that any resources ordered for a purpose other than wildland area fire management through this Plan are the financial responsibility of the ordering agency.

AUTHORITIES

- Colorado Statewide Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement Between:
 - BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT – COLORADO Agreement Number BLM-MOU-CO-538
 - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERMOUNTAIN REGION Agreement Number F1249110016
 - BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS – SOUTHWEST REGION (no agreement number)
 - UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE – MOUNTAIN PRAIRIE REGION
 - UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE – ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION Agreement Number 11-FI-11020000-017
- Eagle County, Intergovernmental Agreement for Participation in the Colorado Emergency Fire Fund, CSFS #108
- Agreement for Cooperative Wildfire Protection in Eagle County, CSFS #109

RECITALS

1. The parties recognize that the public health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of their respective jurisdictions will be best served by providing the highest quality of wildland fire control and extinguishments services, including coordinated back-up services should the need arise.

2. Each party desires to be able to provide assistance to each other party in a coordinated fashion, and to receive assistance from each other party in a coordinated fashion, in the event the circumstances of a fire renders the jurisdictional agency unable to timely or effectively control and extinguish the fire.
3. The Sheriff is the Fire Warden of the county and is responsible for the planning for, and the coordination of, efforts to suppress wildland fires occurring in the unincorporated area of the county, outside the boundaries of a Fire Protection District, excluding federal lands, or that exceed the capabilities of the Fire Protection District to control or extinguish in accordance with the provisions of section 30-10-513, C.R.S.
4. In performance of those responsibilities, Eagle County has entered into certain agreements with the State of Colorado, which in turn enters into agreements with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service, providing resources for and procedures for coordinating those resources for control and extinguishments of wildland fires. Through these agreements, Eagle County secures for the benefit of the parties to this Agreement wildland firefighting and fire management resources of the Division of Fire Prevention and Control, USFS and BLM. Hereinafter, these, individually and collectively, are referred to as the "Umbrella Agreements."
5. The parties hereto have firefighting equipment and personnel, including equipment distributed to them by the State pursuant to its Agreement with Eagle County, and have primary firefighting responsibility within their respective political boundaries.
6. The parties hereto desire to set forth the terms and conditions by which they will provide and receive mutual aid to and from each other and to and from the parties to the Umbrella Agreements to control and extinguish wildland fires and certain non-wildland fires on private property outside the jurisdictional boundaries of the municipal and fire protection district parties.

Other Definitions

- "Assisting Party" or "Agency" means and refers to the agency party rendering firefighting assistance outside of its jurisdiction to another agency party to this Operating Plan pursuant to the terms herein.
- "Jurisdiction" means and refers to the physical boundaries of a party hereto together with the extra-boundary lands for which it contracts to provide fire protection services. Jurisdictional boundary lines for USFS, BLM, and Eagle County (state and private lands) are shown on the USFS White River National Forest Map. Fire protection district boundaries and Response Areas are shown on FPD maps.
- "Requesting Party" or "Agency" means and refers to the agency party to this Operating Plan in need of and requesting firefighting assistance within its jurisdiction.
- "Wildland Fire" means and refers to a forest or prairie fire as referred to in SS30-10-512, 513, CRS.
- "Umbrella Agreements" means and refers to authorities for this plan

INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Interagency Dispatch Centers

Grand Junction and Craig Interagency Dispatch Centers utilizes the Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) to dispatch resources. Resource status and availability may be updated at any time through ROSS web status accounts. Eagle County utilizes both the Vail Public Safety Communications Center (VPSCC) and the Pitkin County Regional Emergency Dispatch Center (PCREDC). The communication centers shall be used for fire incidents on lands under the County Sheriff's jurisdiction.

VPSCC, PCREDC, and Interagency Dispatch Centers (GJC and CRC) will meet annually to discuss dispatch coordination procedures. VPSCC, PCREDC, and GJC/CRC will receive reports of wildfires and coordinate the notification and/or dispatch of the appropriate jurisdictional agency and Eagle County Sheriff for ALL wildfires, regardless of location.

The closest forces should be dispatched without regard to jurisdiction, per the interagency mutual aid provision of this plan. The jurisdictional agency should assume responsibility for initial response at the earliest possible time, or as otherwise agreed.

Currently, all lands under the Eagle County Sheriff's jurisdiction are managed under a full fire suppression policy. However, it is recognized that federal agencies may apply "Management of Multiple Objectives" tactics on lands within their jurisdiction. Agencies taking independent action within another agency's jurisdiction should notify that agency as soon as possible, in order to avoid conflicting land management objectives. However, it is agreed that there should be no delay in initial attack pending determination of the precise location of the fire, land ownership, or responsibility.

It shall be the responsibility of the Upper Colorado River USFS-BLM when responding to a wildfire on Denver Water lands to order needed assistance, or acquire replacements to relieve their initial attack crews or the crews of assisting agencies.

All requests by Eagle County agencies for additional local resources and under local mutual aid agreements shall be through VPSCC or PCREDC. It is understood by Eagle County Sheriff's Office and fire departments in Eagle County, that all requests for initial attack aircraft assistance on wildfires will be made directly to GJC/CRC.

The County EM may establish an EOC as necessary to support and coordinate with the Incident,

Interagency Resources

Non-federal equipment and personnel will not be dispatched without an approved Colorado Resource Rate Form (CRRF).

The CRRF is the State of Colorado's only document for a Cooperator to list their equipment and reimbursement rates for resource mobilization. It also provides information for incident management teams, and facilitates the entry and maintenance of this information in WebEOC and ROSS. This document is standardized and stand-alone, and is the only document to be used for incident reimbursement through the State of Colorado.

Resources available for wildland fire suppression or support are listed by agency or department on Cooperative Resource Rates Forms. Cooperative Resource Rate Forms (CRRF) will show the rates of equipment that may be used on a wildland fire. Resources listed on a CRRF are considered Mutual Aid resources and, as such, will not be billed for during the mutual aid period.

Cooperating agencies must have an approved CRRF to be available in ROSS for out of local area dispatch. Resources assigned to a state EFF fire from the cooperating agency without a current CRRF will be reimbursed using established standard state cooperator equipment rates.

Cooperator equipment should not be signed up using an Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement (EERA).

There may be situations when additional fire personnel are necessary for mobilization and the need can be filled with supplemental personnel available to the fire departments. Supplemental fire resources can be hired by local fire entities or DFPC. Federal agencies may hire additional personnel under the AD pay plan or contracting.

Out of County Assignments

Colorado Resource Rate Forms (CRRF)

Colorado Resource Rate Forms are available on the DFPC Web page at:

<http://dfs.state.co.us/programs-2/emergency-management/wildland-fire-management/wildland-fire-billing>

The CRRF's set forth agreed upon equipment rates, conditions of use, and reimbursement procedures.

Engine Equipping and Staffing

Engines will be staffed and equipped according to current NWCG standards. Refer to Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Redbook).

Equipment Availability

Cooperator equipment availability status for out of county use is maintained in ROSS. Cooperators may "self-status" in ROSS by requesting a password from Grand Junction Interagency Dispatch Center 970-257-4800.

Grand Junction Interagency Dispatch Center (GJC) will continue to dispatch wildfire resources for out of county assignments utilizing ROSS. Cooperators must change status in ROSS and notify GJC of any unexpected status changes.

Standards

All personnel will meet standards set-forth in the most current version of NWCG PMS-310-1 (Wildland Fire Qualifications System Guide). NWCG allows for accepting local qualifications within local jurisdictions during initial attack. All cooperators dispatched outside of their local jurisdiction who are responding to a federal incident will meet NWCG standards. NWCG allows agencies to require more stringent standards than the minimum for their agency-specific personnel.

Each agency is responsible for the training and qualification of its personnel for fighting wildfires.

Each agency shall dispatch in a mutual aid response only personnel qualified for the incident. If it comes to the attention of the jurisdictional agency or multi-jurisdiction command, as the case may be, that a fire fighter is not properly qualified for an incident (or his/her assignment with respect to the incident), it may require that the fire fighter be withdrawn from the response or assigned to tasks for which he/she may be properly qualified.

Incident qualification cards (red cards) may not be required for initial attack of fires within Eagle County; however, firefighters without red cards may be released from an incident by the authorized representative of the jurisdictional agency. The authorized representative of the jurisdictional agency will coordinate the release of assisting agency personnel through the ranking officer/representative of the assisting agency.

An After-Action-Review of events and actions taken by suppression forces during wildland fires will be conducted by the jurisdictional agency commensurate with the complexity of the incident.

Non-federal participants to this Plan may purchase fire suppression supplies through Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). Any other loaning, sharing, exchanging or maintenance of facilities, equipment or support services will be considered on a case-by-case basis as mutually agreed to by the concerned parties.

PREPAREDNESS

FIRE CHIEF AND FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT RESPONSIBILITY

The Chief of the Fire Department in each Fire Protection District in the state is responsible for the management of wildland fires that occur within the boundaries of his or her district and that are within the capability of the Fire District to control or extinguish in accordance with the provisions of section 32-1-1002 (3) (a), C.R.S.

The Fire Chief/ Fire Protection District may utilize mutual aid agreements and unified command with neighboring Fire Protection Districts to suppress and control fires that cross or threaten to cross the boundaries of the district.

The Fire Chief/ Fire Protection District may transfer any duty or responsibility the Fire Chief may assume under this section to the County Sheriff with the concurrence of the Sheriff.

Refer to Eagle County EOP.

The Fire Chief/ Fire Protection District shall not seek reimbursement from the county for expenses incurred by the District for their own apparatus, equipment, and personnel used in containing or suppressing a wildland fire occurring on private property within the boundaries of the District.

SHERIFF RESPONSIBILITY

The Sheriff is the Fire Warden of the county and is responsible for the planning for, and the coordination of, efforts to suppress wildland fires occurring in the unincorporated area of the county, outside the boundaries of a Fire Protection District, excluding federal lands, or that exceed the

capabilities of the Fire Protection District to control or extinguish in accordance with the provisions of section 30-10-513, C.R.S.

In the case of a wildland fire that exceeds the capabilities of the Fire Protection District to control or extinguish and that requires mutual aid and outside resources, the Sheriff may direct a unified command be established to provide the command and management required to manage the fire. Upon the transfer of fire management from the Fire District to the Sheriff, the Sheriff shall upon said transfer assume financial responsibility for firefighting efforts on behalf of the county and the authority for the ordering and monitoring of resources. The Eagle County Manager or designee shall be involved in the discussion regarding all financial decisions. The Eagle County EOC should be activated.

In the case of a wildland fire that exceeds the capability of the county to control or extinguish, the Sheriff shall be responsible for seeking the assistance of the state, by requesting assistance from the Division of Fire Prevention and Control. The Sheriff and the Director of the Division of Fire Prevention and Control shall enter into an agreement concerning the transfer of authority and responsibility for fire suppression and the retention of responsibilities under a unified command structure. A delegation of authority must be prepared and the Eagle County Policy Group shall be involved in crafting that delegation document. The Policy Group shall include representatives from; Eagle County Administration, Eagle County Sheriff's Office, the Upper Colorado River Interagency Fire Management Unit, The Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control, affected and threatened fire protection district(s), affected and threatened municipalities and any other entities that may have a financial stake in the incident. **Refer to CDFPC #04 and CDFPC #05.**

UPPER COLORADO RIVER INTERAGENCY FIRE MANAGEMENT UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

Preparedness planning for federal agencies will follow guidelines outlined in land and resource management plans and their local fire management plans.

The UCR is responsible for managing fires occurring on National Forest lands and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

It is clearly and mutually understood that the Upper Colorado River USFS-BLM will respond to wildfires and follow through on all necessary suppression actions on Denver Water properties in Eagle County. Eagle River Fire Protection District will likely respond as the DW lands are located within their District boundaries.

Protection Areas and Boundaries

The Eagle County Wildland Fire Jurisdictional Boundary map shows jurisdictional boundaries for the purpose of this Plan and is attached in **EXHIBIT A**.

Methods of Fire Protection and Suppression

The Incident Command System will be utilized on all wildfires. All multi-jurisdictional incidents will utilize unified command. Under unified command affected Federal, State, and County jurisdictions will provide on scene representation. These designated representatives will communicate direction and objectives to ONE incident commander who has no collateral duties. The incident will have ONE fireline operations section chief to implement strategy and tactics. All requests for fire information will be approved by the IC utilizing a single fire information officer.

A local Multi-Agency Coordination group may be initiated when two or more agencies are experiencing incidents requiring a significant commitment of county resources. When more than two Eagle County agencies are experiencing wildfire incidents the County EOC should be activated.

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS

Colorado All-Hazard Incident Management Teams:

Colorado has several Type 3 incident management teams (IMT3) available. These teams which include the NWIMT can be acquired through the Colorado Office of Emergency Management.

Local Type 3 Incident Management Teams

Type 3 (local, extended attack) IMT's are organized and dispatched for the Upper Colorado River Interagency Fire Management Unit area through Grand Junction Interagency Dispatch Center. This cadre is staffed by NWCG qualified personnel at the Type 3 level from federal, state, and county agencies. This IMT is available to assist all jurisdictional agencies within the area, and is available to staff an incident for up to 7 days. The Type 3 IMT can be used to handle the coordination of medium-sized incidents, or to serve as an interim team on larger incidents before a Type 1 or Type 2 IMT can assume management duties.

Type 1 and Type 2 Incident Management Teams (IMT)

For incidents that exceed the capability of Type 4 or Type 3 IMTs. All Eagle County requests for Type 1 or Type 2 IMTs must be placed through GJC.

Repair of Wildfire Suppression Damage

Repair of wildfire suppression damage is the responsibility of the jurisdictional agency/agencies (land manager/owner) unless otherwise agreed to by a unified command group. The state Emergency Fire Fund (EFF) is strictly a fire suppression fund and cannot pay for rehabilitation. Repair of damage directly related to suppression, i.e., water bars on dozer lines, may be authorized by the DFPC Agency Administrator only when part of the Incident Action Plan during the EFF period.

Repair of wildfire suppression damage on Denver Water lands is the responsibility of Denver Water, unless otherwise agreed to by the unified command at the time of fire close out. All efforts will be made by agencies involved in suppressive action to minimize damage through the use of "light on the land" techniques, or through rehabilitation activities conducted at the time of the incident. Examples of these rehabilitation activities would include: water barring firelines; placement of logs or rocks across firelines; etc.

Reciprocal (Mutual Aid) Fire Assistance

The parties hereto respectively pledge their good faith in attempting to assist each other based on their needs, requests for mutual aid, and the circumstances of a wildland fire. Each party will take appropriate actions to manage all wildland fires during the mutual aid time period and thereafter, and agrees the primary concern is the extinguishing of wildland fires, and none will delay extinguishment efforts while deciding ultimate responsibility for such fires.

Mutual Aid Time Period

Mutual Aid time period between Eagle County and Eagle County Fire Protection Entities lasts for the first 24 hours from the time the first initial attack resource arrives on scene

Mutual Aid time period between all other parties hereto shall (1) Not exceed 24 hours, and (2) Will end at midnight of the first burn period when the Incident Commander determines that the fire cannot be controlled within 24 hours of the initial ignition

County-wide Mutual Aid

Mutual Aid has been established county-wide without regard to jurisdictional boundaries. Agencies are responsible for their own costs during the mutual aid time period. It is understood that no agency will be required or expected to commit its forces through mutual aid to assist another agency to the extent of jeopardizing the security or responsibilities of its own jurisdiction.

Mutual Aid Dispatch Areas

Mutual Aid will be exchanged between the participants regardless of jurisdictional boundary lines. Each agency or department is responsible for providing Worker's Compensation Insurance for its own personnel.

County-Federal Mutual Aid

Mutual aid is exchanged between the County, participating municipalities and fire protection district parties hereto, in the aggregate, and the United States parties. As to such mutual aid, the jurisdictional boundaries are those on the Fire Protection Area Map, delineating the boundaries of USFS, BLM and "Eagle County" (representing all state and private lands) without regard to the boundaries of individual municipalities and fire protection districts. **See Exhibit A.**

Intra-County Mutual Aid

Mutual aid is exchanged between the County, participating municipalities and fire protection district parties hereto. As to such mutual aid, the relevant jurisdictional boundaries are those of the municipalities, the fire protection districts and the County.

County-wide Response

When dispatched, participants will respond to wildfires in the County regardless of jurisdiction. The level of activity or involvement by assisting agencies making a response may vary. At a minimum, assisting agencies will send such personnel and equipment necessary to size-up the fire and report the situation to the jurisdictional agency. Upon arrival, the initial attack incident commander will determine legal description and the need for appropriate jurisdictional fire investigator.

County-wide Initial Attack

The closest forces should be dispatched without regard to jurisdiction. Participants will initiate suppression activities regardless of jurisdiction when it is within their capability to do so. Assisting

agencies will not initial attack fires on another jurisdiction if initial attack puts personnel at unreasonable risk, such as a remote fire discovered at night, or if asked to stand down by the jurisdictional agency. Agencies taking independent action within another agency's jurisdiction should notify that agency as soon as possible. The jurisdictional agency should assume responsibility for suppression at the earliest possible time, or as otherwise agreed. No party to this agreement shall be required to make resources or assistance available to the requesting party if by so doing would impair the party's ability to provide effective emergency services within its own service area.

Mutual Aid Resources

The BLM helicopter stationed in Rifle is considered a mutual aid resource, and if not assigned to another fire, is available without charge to county fire agencies during the mutual aid time period. Outside of mutual aid, costs for aircraft should be the responsibility of the agency/department on which jurisdiction the aviation resources are used, unless negotiated otherwise in a cost share agreement.

Severity Resources of the UCR will be available for mutual aid response. This does not include smoke jumpers, SEATS, large or very large air tankers, or heavy helicopters.

EXHIBIT B provides contact information from cooperating agencies.

Acquisition of Services

Service paid for by Eagle County must follow Eagle County purchasing and contracting guidelines.

Joint Projects and Project Plans

The participants to this Operating Plan will cooperate in the development and implementation of prescribed burning programs and fuels reduction projects including planned ignitions, wildland fire use and modified control strategies and tactics applied to fires within remote areas.

The Eagle County Community Wildfire Protection Plan includes prioritized wildfire mitigation project areas.

Wildfires resulting from escaped prescribed fires ignited by a party to this Operating Plan shall be the responsibility of that party. The party responsible for the prescribed fire will reimburse other parties to this Plan consistent with the terms and conditions contained herein for costs incurred in suppression of such fires.

If parties to this Plan conduct a cooperative prescribed fire, details covering cost sharing, reimbursement, and responsibility for suppression costs, should it escape, shall be agreed upon and documented in the burn plan.

Fire Prevention

The signatories and Fire Protection Districts agree to cooperate in the development and implementation of fire prevention programs.

Each agency will prepare and release fire prevention material and radio/TV presentations according to their own prevention plans. Coordination with cooperating agencies will be followed in order to prevent a conflict in released material. All releases for fire prevention will carry USFS, DFPC, fire district and County Sheriff acknowledgements. Eagle County Joint Information System will be utilized to disseminate information, as needed.

Fire prevention signs will be maintained as required by each agency for lands under their jurisdiction.

The Grand Junction Interagency Dispatch Center (GJC) will monitor local fire danger levels. GJC will make fire weather watches, Red Flag warning bulletins and other fire information available to cooperators via the Internet at:

http://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/dispatch_centers/r2gjc/weather/index.html for Fire weather information or http://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/dispatch_centers/r2gjc/fuels_firedanger/index.html for fuels and fire danger information.

Public Use Restrictions

The purpose of fire restrictions and closures is to reduce the risk of human caused fires during high fire danger and/or burning conditions, and for the protection of human life and property.

The parties to this plan agree to support coordinated local/zone level restrictions. Fire restrictions and closures are invoked on federal, state, county, and private lands under federal and state laws. Public information about restrictions must be broad-based, clear, and coordinated. Every attempt will be made to coordinate fire restriction cross political boundaries.

Restrictions governing use of open fires during hazardous periods will be a coordinated effort of cooperating agencies. A flow chart that outlines the procedures for implementing and rescinding fire restrictions in Eagle County is attached as **EXHIBIT F**.

Restriction Information is available on GJC web page at:

http://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/dispatch_centers/r2gjc/fireinfo_restrictions/fire_restrictions.htm

Burning Permits

Parties to this Agreement have the responsibility of issuing burning permits in their respective jurisdictions. The burning permit shall require the holder to notify Vail or Pitkin dispatch of controlled burning on all land(s) prior to ignition. In addition, all pertinent state regulations will be followed. Permits require both Eagle County and appropriate fire jurisdiction signatures.

Prescribed Fire (Planned Ignitions) and Fuels Management

The participants to this Operating Plan will cooperate in the development and implementation of prescribed burning programs and projects including planned ignitions, managed fires and modified control strategies and tactics applied to fires within remote areas.

The Eagle County Community Wildfire Protection Plan includes prioritized wildfire mitigation project areas.

Wildfires resulting from escaped prescribed fires ignited by a party to this Operating Plan, shall be the responsibility of that party and shall be addressed in the prescribed fire burn plan. The party responsible for the prescribed fire will reimburse other parties to this Plan consistent with the terms and conditions contained herein for costs incurred in suppression of such fires.

Smoke Management

All prescribed fire and fires managed for benefits will conform to the state standards to minimize emissions using all available methods that are feasible and economically reasonable in order to minimize the impact or reduce impacts of air quality standards and visibility goals.

Smoke permits are under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Public Health and Environment. DFPC follows state and federal regulations managed by the Colorado Air Pollution Control Division. Federal agencies as parties to this AOP will follow state and federal regulations managed by the Colorado Air Pollution Control Division.

Fire managers will inform the general public of the status on wildland and prescribed fires through local press, radio and television to increase public awareness.

OPERATIONS

Fire Notifications

Assisting agencies making initial response on fires outside their jurisdiction will ensure, through VPSCC and/or PCREDC, that the jurisdictional agency is promptly notified with initial size up information (if available).

It shall be the responsibility of the UCR and/or the appropriate Fire Protection Districts to notify the Division of Fire Prevention and Control if Denver Water or Colorado Springs Utilities lands are involved or threatened, as soon as practical.

Notification of all other agencies that are affected is the responsibility of the responding agency. All notifications shall be made as soon as possible to the jurisdictional agency.

If the fire is on or threatening state or private land, and is expected to exceed the control capabilities of the county, the DFPC Regional FMO will be notified by the County.

The DFPC must also be notified when 1) non-federal wildland fire escapes initial attack, or 2) threatens structures, or 3) air resources are ordered for non-federal suppression efforts.

Detection

All reports of actual or potential wildfires will be made to the appropriate dispatch center. All wildland fire reports will be forwarded by the appropriate dispatch to the appropriate jurisdiction and GJC/CRC with a preference to the use of Northwest NET, with a backup of landline communication.

In some cases of fires in remote locations the response may include request for aerial detection.

The DFPC's Multi-Mission Aircraft may be requested to detect and recon wildland fires and provide real time information to ground forces.

Boundary Line Fires

If a fire crosses, or threatens to cross, jurisdictional boundaries and becomes a boundary fire (see definition below) a Unified Command will be formed. The purpose of the Unified Command will be to meet as a group and identify one common set of objectives for implementation by the suppression forces and assign a single Incident Commander (with deputies as needed). IC designation will be

mutually decided by the jurisdictional agencies. The Unified Command will also recommend to the Agency Administrators reimbursement responsibilities and determine resource sharing between the agencies.

When a fire burns on both sides of a protection boundary or threatens another jurisdiction, and is beyond the mutual aid period, a cost share agreement shall be prepared and approved by the Unit Administrator or their designee for all actions as outlined in a Cost Share Agreement.

The Unified Command will include representatives from those entities that have financial responsibilities for the fire. In the event of a fire burning on lands of two or more jurisdictional agencies that are normally not dispatched by the same dispatch center, the Unified Command will coordinate and determine which center will do all dispatching.

Boundary Fires include:

- A fire burning in two or more agency jurisdictions, or will soon burn across the boundary, when the boundary line is known
- The fire location is known, but the jurisdictional boundary on the ground is unknown, or
- The location of a reported fire is uncertain in relation to the jurisdictional boundary.

Aviation use on boundary fires will be the responsibility of the ordering agency.

Response to Wildland Fire

It shall be agreed that all agencies shall send resources promptly to start suppression action. Personnel and equipment of an assisting agency shall report to the Incident Commander and are subject to the IC's orders/assignments within the established Incident Command System. This may include equipment and firefighter. The Initial Attack IC shall establish an Incident Command Post location and the involved dispatch centers shall all broadcast this information to all responding agencies.

The participating agencies that can take the quickest effective fire size-up or appropriate management action will be dispatched for initial response. The jurisdictional agency will respond and assume command at the earliest possible time.

The jurisdictional agency should assume responsibility for suppression at the earliest possible time, or as otherwise agreed. For fire reporting purposes, the Upper Colorado Interagency Fire Management Unit requires full size-up information for wildland fires originating on county lands when federal resources are requested for mutual aid. In addition, full size-up information is required when a county resource provides suppression on federal lands without federal resources on scene. It is required that the current UCR Incident Organizer be used to report fire size-up information. ***Size-up information should follow highlighted items in the UCR Incident Organizer.***

Incident Organizer is available on the UCR website in the Guides and Manuals section at:
http://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/dispatch_centers/r2gjc/.

Dispatching and Resource Ordering Procedures:

The Unified Command will include representatives from those entities that have financial responsibilities for the fire. In the event of a fire burning on lands of two or more jurisdictional agencies that are normally not dispatched by the same dispatch center, the Unified Command will coordinate and determine which center/EOC will receive all resource orders and coordination.

The VPSCC may be supported in terms of resource ordering by Eagle County Office of Emergency Management (EC-OEM). The VPSCC may transfer their resource ordering responsibility to EC-OEM, in the event the Incident Commander will be notified verbally along with GJC/CRC.

In the event the transfer of resource ordering is made to EC-OEM then:

The EC-OEM will manage and coordinate the resource ordering responsibility.

The Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreement between all Eagle County fire entities allows resources to be dispatched anywhere in the county, at the request of a fire protection entity representative acting as incident commander.

During Initial response the sequence for requesting wildland resources from outside Eagle County for an Eagle County incident will be:

Incident Commander → VPSCC or PCREDC → Appropriate Providing Dispatch Center
(notify EC-OEM/GJC or CRC)

The sequence for requesting all air resources will be:

Incident Commander → GJC

Reinforcements and Support

All requests for additional resources beyond initial attack will be made by the applicable agency representative, using the ordering procedures outlined above. VPSCC will ensure Eagle County OEM notification when resources are sent out of county.

It shall be the responsibility of the Upper Colorado River USFS-BLM when responding to a wildfire on Denver Water lands to order needed assistance, or acquire replacements to relieve their initial attack crews or the crews of assisting agencies.

Special Management Considerations

Aerial Retardant Use and Avoidance – The use of aerial retardants on all lands is restricted within 300 feet of lakes, rivers and live streams unless there is an eminent threat to lives and or property.

Due to altered fuel conditions, personnel operating within the bark beetle environment should be aware of the imminent danger presented by dead and dying trees, falling at an increasing rate across a broad forested landscape. The USFS-R2 Fire Operations Guidance in Bark Beetle Stands is in **Exhibit D**.

Denver Water Board Lands

Notification – When a wildfire occurs on lands owned by Denver Water, The DFPC Regional FMO or designee must be notified directly or via the State of Colorado Emergency Operations Line [303-279-3000](tel:303-279-3000)

[8855](#) as soon as practical of all fires occurring on lands belonging to the Denver Water Board (DW). DFPC will notify DW Dispatch at [303-628-6801](#) who will make the appropriate contacts.

The FMO or designee will respond, at his/her discretion, to serve as the landowner's representative on the incident and to facilitate possible reimbursement.

Use of Mechanized Equipment – Use of mechanized, earthmoving equipment such as bulldozers, graders, etc., will not be permitted on Denver Water lands without the expressed approval of DFPC or Denver Water.

Federal Lands

Use of roads on federal lands, presently closed to vehicular travel (outside of wilderness or wilderness study areas), is hereby authorized to all parties to this Wildfire Annual Operating Plan as follows:

Access for detection and suppression is allowed on established roads behind locked gates. Access for suppression only is allowed on roads which have been designated as “closed.” Detection and reporting within areas marked as “D polygons” on the White River National Forest and BLM CRVFO Wildland Fire Response Areas map is authorized. Suppression efforts should not be taken unless authorized by the Forest Supervisor and or BLM Field Managers.

Detection or suppression within designated wilderness, wilderness study areas and/or “roadless” areas, as designated on the White River National Forest and CRVFO Wildland Fire Response Areas map, is authorized as follows:

The use of mechanized equipment (vehicles, chainsaws, pumps, etc.) within wilderness areas is prohibited, unless specifically authorized by Forest Supervisor and or BLM Field Manager.

Non-mechanized detection and suppression efforts are authorized in those portions of wilderness areas that are not part of a “D polygon” area.

Detection and reporting only is authorized within wilderness areas that are also within a “D polygons” area. Natural ignitions in these areas will be evaluated for, and may be managed for multiple management objectives.

Decision Process

The DFPC recommends that the Jurisdictional Agency or unified command group complete a Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) assessment for Multi-Jurisdictional and State Fires. Also, the Federal agencies will use the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) on all fires on federal lands or Denver Water lands that escape initial attack to determine appropriate response.

A WFDSS may be completed for fires that have the potential to be designated as an EFF fire or that affects multiple jurisdictions and has the potential to go into extended attack. DFPC may assist with a non-EFF DSS, but has no authority to sign on non-EFF fires.

DFPC requires that management decisions be documented for all state responsibility fires including fires that receive a FEMA declaration.

When a fire is burning on or threatens to burn on multiple jurisdictions, one WFDSS should be prepared

that considers all jurisdictions and their interests. All agencies having jurisdiction included in the WFDSS planning area should be notified prior to publication of a decision.

Cooperation

The parties to this AOP have developed operating procedures to cover administrative and jurisdictional responsibilities that provide for:

The Use of closest-forces and total mobility concepts for wildland fire management, including personnel, equipment, and supplies;

Development and use of fire equipment and supply caches compatible with local needs;

Training to mutually agreeable common standards and courses established by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG);

Mutually acceptable performance qualifications and standards for all fire management positions as established by NWCG;

The parties work together and participate in proactive community projects to reduce wildfire risks and damages. Where public lands are adjacent to WUI areas, federal funding may be available to plan and implement treatments to mitigate risk, for education and prevention efforts and to complete plans, inventories and assessments.

Communication

Coordination occurs at many levels throughout the course of the year. Prior to beginning of fire season, the UCR partners including the DFPC as well as cooperators from Eagle County Sheriff's Office and local Fire Protection Districts meet and review the Annual Operating Plans (AOP's). During the fire season daily coordination is maintained between the Federal Wildland Fire agencies, the DFPC, the cooperators and the Dispatch organizations and when necessary meetings are held to discuss immediate concerns such as the implementation or removal of fire restrictions

Cost efficiency

A DSS/WFDSS assessment will always include cost efficiency as a concern in the course of action developed.

Delegation of Authority

Each agency has procedures for delegation of authority.

In the event initial response is engaged on or near a jurisdictional boundary, the on scene ranking officers of each jurisdictional agency shall convene as soon as practical following initial dispatch, and mutually agree upon strategy and tactics as well as appoint an Incident Commander.

In the event of an extended attack incident, a verbal Delegation of Authority will be provided to the Incident Commander prior to transfer of command. A written Delegation of Authority will be issued to the Incident Commander no later than 12 hours after the transfer of command.

Preservation of Evidence

The Participants acknowledge that an accurate origin and cause investigation and determination is essential to an effective and fair administrative, civil or criminal action. Federal policy requires Federal agencies to pursue cost recovery for all human caused fires on public land.

DFPC requires the County Sheriff to conduct a fire cause investigation on all state responsibility fires where DFPC has assumed or been delegated management and will be given a copy of the investigation report.

The general origin area of the fire should be immediately identified and protected by the first Participant to arrive on the scene in order to protect evidence for the fire origin and cause investigation.

It will be the responsibility of the jurisdictional agency to take appropriate law enforcement action. Law enforcement personnel from non-jurisdictional agencies may assist, upon request, from the jurisdictional agency.

The jurisdictional agency will have responsibility for investigating fires and any civil or criminal actions taken. The County will coordinate fire investigation for EFF fires. Assisting agencies will cooperate with fire investigations, upon request, of the jurisdictional agency (ies). Assisting agencies will make every effort to identify, protect and report all evidence to the jurisdictional agency. Fire cause determination is required for EFF incidents and FEMA incidents.

STATE EMERGENCY FIRE FUND (EFF) PROCEDURES

Eagle County and Denver Water are participants in the State Emergency Fire Fund (EFF) with DFPC. As a participant to this agreement, the State agrees to come to the aid of Eagle County should suppression resource needs exceed county capability. Following are the roles and responsibilities under EFF:

DFPC: A DFPC representative must be on site for an EFF evaluation. DFPC will assist the county sheriff in the analysis of the wildfire's actual or potential condition to exceed the county's suppression capability. This information will be provided to the DFPC Director (or designee), who will make the final decision on EFF applicability. It is the duty of the Regional FMO or their representative to evaluate and report the situation to the Director of DFPC and to formally request implementation of EFF. DFPC requires that an Emergency Fire Fund Analysis Form (DFPC-01, see EXHIBIT C) be prepared on all non-federal fires, including fires on Denver Water land, that have the potential to exceed County control capabilities. The County Sheriff, or his designee, should use this form to help determine if a fire might be eligible for EFF designation.

Eagle County Sheriff: as Fire Warden for the County (CRS 30-10-513), the Sheriff will represent the County in the request for EFF declaration to the DFPC district, and subsequent delegations and assumptions of duty (DFPC #4, #6). The Sheriff will coordinate other County entities in his representation. The County Sheriff or his designee is responsible for initiating a written analysis of the fire to help determine if a request for EFF implementation is warranted.

Eagle County Commissioners: are signatories to the DFPC #4 "Assumption of Fire Control Duty" for fires the DFPC Director approves for EFF. The Sheriff or Emergency Manager will facilitate obtaining a signature from the BOCC. Delay in signing the DFPC #4 may result in increased costs for the county.

Federal Agencies: are almost always involved even when the fire is entirely on private or state land. Their policies and concerns must be addressed on all fires.

All EFF fires will utilize a Unified Command consisting of, at a minimum, the County Sheriff or designee and DFPC. If land administered by another agency is threatened or involved, that agency will provide a member of the Unified Command.

Implementation of the EFF can be done only by the Director of DFPC upon the recommendation of the local DFPC Regional FMO, following a request from the County Sheriff. For this reason, it is important that the DFPC Regional FMO be notified immediately of major fires on private/state lands within the county. Should the fire surpass, or threaten to surpass, the ability of county resources to contain it, EFF implementation can occur only with a DFPC representative on scene.

All EFF participating Counties must have identified a minimum county commitment to any incident which has EFF potential. This is not a maximum county resource commitment, and is not the only resources the county is required to use on the incident in order to request EFF implementation. If tactics of a given incident make some of this equipment inappropriate, alternate resources or combination of resources can be negotiated.

Eagle County minimum commitment is:

- County Law Enforcement support to include providing Sheriff's Deputies for traffic control and evacuation operations.
- County Dozer/Road Grader(s) if necessary/available
- County Water Tender(s)
- County-owned facilities to aid in providing logistical Support appropriate to fire complexity and availability of county resources.

DFPC will transfer command of an EFF fire back to the county when fire spread has been contained, the DFPC Agency Administrator's objectives have been met, and a written plan has been prepared for the next operational period.

The forms listed above, DFPC #'s 01, 02, 03 and minimum county resource commitment is shown in **EXHIBIT C.**

USE AND REIMBURSEMENT OF INTERAGENCY FIRE RESOURCES

Cost Share Agreement (Cost Share Methodologies)

When fire occurs on lands of more than one Jurisdictional Agency and costs are incurred beyond the scope of Mutual Aid fire protection, costs will be borne by each agency proportional to the size of the burned area on each agency's jurisdictional area or as mutually agreed upon by the unified command.

A written cost sharing agreement shall be prepared for any mixed-jurisdiction fire that escapes initial response, particularly when air resources have been ordered. Cost sharing agreements should not influence the suppression of the fire, particularly during initial response. Cost sharing agreements should be negotiated by the Eagle County Policy Group before the fire is controlled. However, such agreements can be updated whenever necessary. Refer to the Cost Share Agreement Template

Refer to the Cost Share Agreement Template (**Exhibit G**) for an example of this agreement. The Eagle county manager or his or her designee needs to be involved.

If the state (EFF) is not involved, it is up to the county (with DFPC assistance) to negotiate cost sharing on federal/state & private land fires, if any. It is acceptable (and frequent) for each party to agree to pay for their own resources.

All costs, beyond the mutual aid period and documented through the resource order process shall be considered reimbursable. When a wildfire occurs on lands of more than one agency and costs are incurred in addition to the initial attack, one of the following options may be used to determine reimbursable costs to the agencies involved:

- a. Each agency assumes its own costs as expended by it in the fire control effort.
- b. Division of fire costs based upon ownership and/or acreage percentages.
- c. Each agency agrees to a portion of the suppression costs.

Training

Standardized, NWCG/FEMA approved fire training courses are provided periodically by the fire districts, UCR, DFPC, and other agencies. As these courses are scheduled, all parties to this plan should be informed and invited to participate. Local cooperators are encouraged to participate with UCR training committee.

Communication Systems

Federal, State, and County radio systems are largely incompatible at this time; however, all fire agencies in Eagle County are equipped with the Fire Emergency Radio Network (VFIRE-21) and 800 MHz capabilities. VFIRE-21 (154.2800) and 800 MHz system channels may be used for interagency communication (with exception of aviation resources) on a wildfire if one agency's operational channels are not compatible with another agency's radios.

For the purpose of conducting business authorized by this Operating Plan, all parties to this Operating Plan agree that assisting agencies may use the jurisdictional agency's radio frequencies as needed to conduct emergency communications on fires. No participant to this Operating Plan will use, or authorize others to use, another agency's radio frequencies for purposes beyond the scope of this Operating Plan.

Radio frequencies specifically authorized for use on wildfires are shown in **EXHIBIT B**.

Fire Weather Systems

The GJC will provide appropriate fire status/information (updated daily) by maintaining a website for disseminating the following information: Red Flag notices, fire weather, fire situation, fire resources, national fire danger (NFDRS) observations, and other wildfire information. The URL for links to all the above (and more) is: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r2/fire/rmacc.html>

VPSCC/PCREDC will be notified of Red Flag Warnings by GJC. VPSCC and Eagle County OEM will notify all fire entities and other appropriate individuals of Red Flag Warnings.

The Fire Danger Operating Plan maintained by the UCR addresses fire danger adjective ratings and identifies initial actions/responses to be considered with an emphasis on effective public information and resource availability between federal agencies, cooperating state and county agencies, private industry and the public.

Aviation Operations

All requests for air support resources should be made to the Grand Junction Interagency Dispatch Center. Aircraft must be DOI/USF approved for use on fires where federal resources are being used or where federal lands are involved.

When aircraft is requested by any agency for suppression efforts, the request must include the following:

- Name and agency of person ordering
- Name and location of fire, geographical or township/range
- Ground Contact with air to ground frequency (FM A/G frequencies)
- Resource requested (Heavy Air Tanker, SEAT, T-2 Helicopter w/ tank, etc)
- Current threats and values at risk

Additional information that is helpful:

- Lat/Long in preferred datum WGS 84 degrees/minutes/decimal minutes
- Elevation of fire
- Other aircraft in the area, including radio frequencies in use
- Aircraft hazards in the area including civilian or fire resource

Personnel whom are ordering aircraft shall utilize the Air Support Request form in **EXHIBIT F**

Initial order for aircraft may be authorized by the local on-scene incident commander. Requests for additional air support resources beyond this initial request must be authorized by the jurisdictional agency.

The County Sheriff or his designee will notify the DFPC IMMEDIATELY when aircraft is ordered for a non-federal fire. Grand Junction Interagency Dispatch Center will make a courtesy call to DFPC whenever the county orders air support resources.

DFPC Single Engine Air Tankers (SEAT) and Helicopters

Single engine air tankers and helicopters may be pre-positioned in the county, at Grand Junction Air Center or Rifle SEAT Base airport when a combination of factors or events warrants having an aircraft in the area. Requests for pre-positioning will be made by the County Sheriff through the DFPC.

Conditions that may warrant pre-positioning a SEAT include:

- Multiple fire starts within a 72-hour period
- High occurrence of dry lightning
- Persistent Red Flag Warnings
- Local resources are occupied with other assignments
- Other factors as determined by the Sheriff or DFPC Regional FMO

Heavy air tankers are dispatched with a leadplane when one is available. Single engine air tankers may be dispatched without a leadplane if the pilot is initial attack qualified.

Aerial supervision (Air Attack or Leadplane) will be ordered when multiple aircraft are over the fire at one time or if requested by pilots on scene or anytime aircraft are operating in congested air space.

Multi-Mission Aircraft:

The DFPC Multi-Mission Aircraft (MMA) were funded for detection and aerial intelligence purposes, to assist local jurisdictions with initial attack wildland fire response on state and private lands within the State of Colorado. The MMA is integrated with the Colorado Wildfire Information System (CO-WIMS), a geospatial database that displays incident images and details to local fire managers in near real time through a web-based application. MMA detection missions and access to CO-WIMS are free to local jurisdictions for the initial operations period.

To order the MMA, a requesting agency should call GJC who will call the State Emergency Operations Line at 303-279-8855. Provide CSP with incident information. A latitude and longitude for each incident will be needed. CSP will contact the DFPC Duty Officer and Flight Crew.

Requesting National Guard Helicopters:

Orders for National Guard helicopters out for any wildland fires or wildfire medical extraction will be placed to GJC or CRC who will notify the DFPC Colorado River Region FMO.

GJC or CRC will place the order following established ordering procedures through the Rocky Mountain Coordination Center who will contact the DFPC and State of Colorado Office of Emergency Management.

Aircraft assigned to an incident will have the appropriate radios installed and functional along with a letter of authorization for the current year signed by the USFS and DOI. Agencies ordering National Guard resources must assume all cost for that resource.

Wildland Emergency Response Fund

The Wildfire Emergency Response Fund (Ref: Colorado State Statue (CRS 24-33.5-1226) was created to assist local jurisdictions with initial attack and wildland fire response on state and private lands within the State of Colorado.

Any County Sheriff, municipal fire department, or fire protection district within Eagle County may request WERF reimbursement as the official Requesting Agency. WERF will reimburse, if funds are available, the Requesting Agency the cost of eligible wildland firefighting resources.

The DFPC will keep agencies advised on fund status. The fund will be utilized as outlined in the attached WERF Guidelines, EXHIBIT E.

Billing Procedures

Non-reimbursable costs:

Except as otherwise specifically provided for herein, each party hereto agrees to assume responsibility for its own expenses during the Mutual Aid Period.

Reimbursement Procedures: If reimbursement for any incident is agreed to at the local level, the Local Response Agency may invoice the Jurisdictional Agency directly

If deemed necessary, the County may aggregate expenses incurred by the County and Local response Agencies to suppress fires on federal jurisdictions and may present an invoice for such expenses to DFPC who will then reimburse the County and Local Response Agencies and subsequently bill the jurisdictional federal agency or agencies.

Federal agencies may submit bills and statements for reimbursements from County and/or Local Response Agencies for federal suppression on non-federal lands to DFPC. DFPC will make such reimbursement and subsequently invoice the County or Local response Agency as appropriate.

The current DFPC Cooperator reimbursement procedures, forms, and examples are available on the DFPC website for use.

Cost Recovery

Local agencies do not have authority to obligate federal agencies to pay for expenses incurred in fire suppression (even when on federal lands). Similarly, federal agencies do not have authority to obligate state or counties to pay for any federal expense incurred in fire suppression (even when on private and state lands) without an agreement in place.

A written cost sharing agreement is required for any mixed-jurisdiction fire that escapes initial attack, particularly when air resources have been ordered. Cost sharing agreements should not influence the suppression of the fire, particularly during initial attack. Cost sharing agreements should be negotiated by agency administrators before the fire is controlled. However, such agreements between the state and/or counties and federal land fire managers can be updated whenever necessary.

All Cooperator requests for fire reimbursement through DFPC will have invoices sent directly to the DFPC State Office within 30 days after incident resources are released. The DFPC State Office will attempt to make payment as soon as possible after receiving the invoice. Invoices are required to have proper documentation supporting expenses before the process for payment can be completed. Local DFPC Regional FMO is available to assist Cooperators with submission of reimbursement requests.

DENVER WATER LANDS

Payment for reimbursable costs on Denver Water lands must be coordinated through the local DFPC FMO. Contact the DFPC Regional FMO for assistance in preparing reimbursement requests for Denver Water wildland fire suppression response.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Program reviews will be conducted at the annual fire operating plan meeting.

Personnel Policy

Every person employed in or providing services pursuant to this Agreement is the sole responsibility of the party by whom that person is employed on a full-time, part-time or volunteer basis, and no person providing services hereunder shall have any right associated with employment by or provision of services to another party. No party shall be called upon to assume any liability for the personnel performing services hereunder as a result of the employment or provision of such personnel by another party, or any liability other than that provided for in this Agreement. No party shall be liable for compensation or indemnity to any employee or volunteer of another party for injury or sickness arising out of his or her employment or services rendered under this Agreement.

Compensation

Pursuant to SS 29-5-109, 110, CRS, all compensation and other benefits enjoyed by every person employed in their own jurisdiction shall extend to the services they perform under this Agreement, including, without limitation, worker's compensation coverage and pension fund benefits and payments.

Personnel Qualifications

Each agency is responsible for the training and qualification of its personnel for fighting wildfires. Each agency shall dispatch in a mutual aid response only personnel qualified for the incident. If it comes to the attention of the jurisdictional agency or multi-jurisdiction command, as the case may be, that a fire fighter is not properly qualified for an incident (or his/her assignment with respect to the incident), it may require that the fire fighter be withdrawn from the response or assigned to tasks for which he/she may be properly qualified.

Modification

N/A

Annual Review

The parties shall meet at least annually, before the beginning of the wildland fire season, to review and, if appropriate, to propose amendments to this Eagle County Annual Wildfire Operating Plan, with a goal of having any such amendments or replacement plan formally renewed not later than April 1 of each year and be coordinated with the Umbrella Agreements. Proposed amendments shall take effect upon execution by all of the parties hereto. If no changes are made, a statement letter with signatures of all parties to this operating plan will be distributed.

Duration of Agreement

The initial Term of this Operating Plan shall commence on the execution by all parties hereto and shall end on April 1, 2016, unless sooner terminated as provided below. Any party may terminate this Operating Plan, without cause, by giving sixty days written notice to each of the other parties.

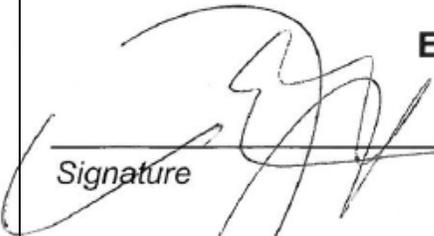
A party asserting it is aggrieved by a breach of this Operating Plan may serve on the party responsible for the alleged breach a written notice describing the breach. If the alleged breach is not cured within thirty days of giving notice, the aggrieved party may immediately terminate this Operating Plan by giving written notice to each of the other parties.

Previous Agreements Superseded

Once signed, this AOP supersedes the previous AOP.

Authorized Representatives

EAGLE COUNTY SIGNATURES



Signature

James Van Beek

Printed Name



Signature

Kathy Chandler-Henry

Printed Name



Board of County Commissioners

Title



Signature

Teak Simonton

Printed Name

3/16/15
Date

County Clerk

Title

COLORADO DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION & CONTROL SIGNATURE

David R Toelle

Signature

3/24/15

Date

David R. Toelle
Printed Name

Regional Fire Management Officer
Title

FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY SIGNATURES


Signature

3/25/2015
Date

80
Scott Fitzwilliams
Printed Name

Forest Supervisor
Title

U.S. Forest Service-White River National Forest
Federal Agency, Unit


Signature

3/24/2015
Date

Karl Mendonca
Printed Name

Field Manager
Title

Bureau of Land Management-Colorado River Valley Field Office
Federal Agency, Unit


Signature

3/24/15
Date

Stephanie Odell
Printed Name

Field Manager
Title

Bureau of land Management-Kremmling Field Office
Federal Agency, Unit

EXHIBIT A - MAPS
EAGLE COUNTY WILDLAND FIRE JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARY MAP

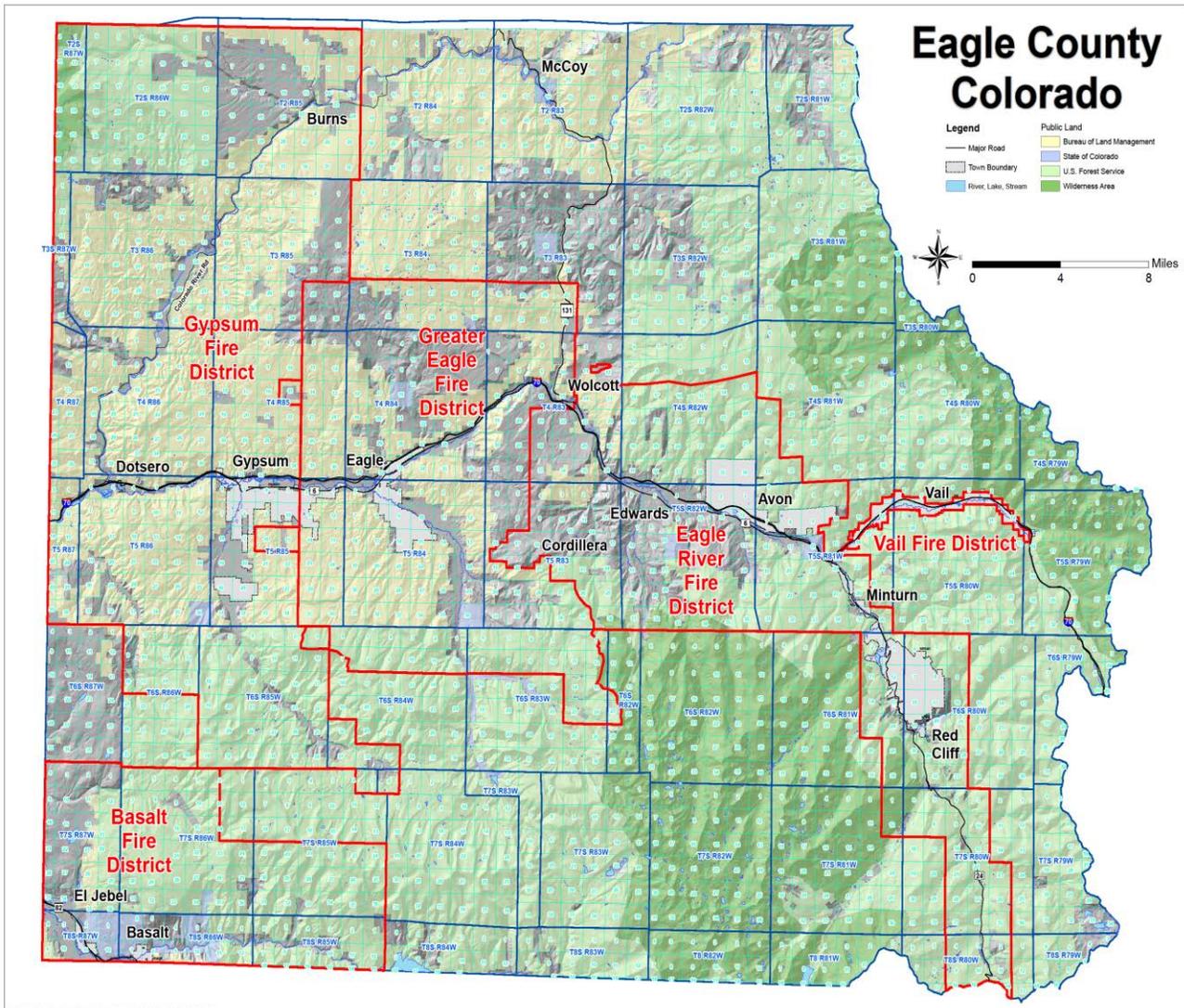


Exhibit B
MOBILIZATION PLAN

PERSONNEL DIRECTORY (all area codes are 970 unless otherwise written)

VAIL PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER.....479-2201/-2245
PITKIN COUNTY REGIONAL EMERGENCY DISPATCH CENTER.....920-5310

COLORADO DIVISION OF PARKS & OUTDOOR RECREATION

Grand Junction Office.....248-7319
Sylvan Lake State Park.....328-2021

COLORADO DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION & CONTROL

Dave Toelle, Regional FMO Colorado River Region.....970-989-3475(c)
Office.....970-625-0445
Fax.....625-1678
Steve Ellis, West Area FMO.....970-596-0685(c)
Office.....970-964-4746
Justin Whitesell, Section Chief -Wildland Fire.....970-889-1375(c)
Office.....303-239-4669

Emergency Operations Line.....303-229-8855

The New State of Colorado Emergency Operations Line is “the point of contact” for counties to report wildland fires and/or request assistance with wildland fires, the Wildfire Emergency Response Fund, or for assistance with Emergency Fire Fund (EFF) analysis or designation”

Upon request, the on-duty communications personnel of the Colorado Department of Public Safety will dispatch the closest available resource that is capable of providing rapid technical assistance and support to local agencies and facilitate the Emergency Fire Fund (EFF) assessment and application process.

EAGLE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE328-8500

James Van Beek, Sheriff.....328-8509 Office/ 376-7034(cell)
Mike McWilliam, Undersheriff.....328-8517 Office/ 376-7043(cell)

EAGLE COUNTY DEPT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Barry Smith, Emergency Manager.....328-3545 Office, 471-4048(cell)

USDA FOREST SERVICE - WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST / BLM

Grand Junction Interagency Dispatch Center.....257-4800
Craig Interagency Dispatch Center.....826-5037

Ross Wilmore, UCR East Zone FMO.....328-5867 (office)
.....401-0364 or 328-1450 (weekend)
.....948-5766 (cell)

Justin Conrad, UCR East Zone AFMO.....328-5940 (office)
.....596-2549 (weekend)
.....596-2549 (cell)

Casey Boespflug, UCR Central Zone FMO (Rifle).....625-2872 (office)

William (Colt) Mortenson, NW Colorado Fire Mgt. Unit FMO (Craig).....826-5036 (office)
Ron Simpson, NWCFMU North Zone FMO (Craig).....826-5030 (office)

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE FIRE WEATHER FORECAST OFFICE

243-7007

FIRE DEPARTMENTS

BASALT & RURAL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

Business Office..... 704-0675
Dispatch.....920-5310
Scott Thompson, Chief618-9401 (cell)
Pete Bradshaw, Deputy Chief.....319-7703 (cell)

EAGLE RIVER FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

Dispatch.....748-9665 (business hours)
.....479-2201 (after hours)
Karl Bauer, Chief748-4765 (office)
.....977-0034 (cell)
Todd Marty, Battalion Chief970 977-6621(duty phone)
Chris Sutton, Battalion Chief970 977-6621(duty phone)
Michael Warmuth, Battalion Chief970 977-6621(duty phone)

GREATER EAGLE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

John Wagenlander, Interim Fire Chief328-7244 (office)

GYPSUM FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

Dispatch.....479-2201
Justin Kirkland, Chief.....524-7101 Ext 15 (office)
.....977-5125(cell)
Capt. Daniel Valdez, ROSS/IQS.....524-7101 Ext 16 (office)
.....977-1073(cell)
Duty Officer524-7101 Ext 9

ROCK CREEK VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

Brita Horn, Chief.....653-4497
.....819-0815 (cell)

VAIL FIRE DEPARTMENT

Mark Novak, Chief..... 477-3474 (office)
.....470-9333 (cell)
Paul Cada, Wildland Coordinator.....531-5577 (cell)

DENVER WATER BOARD

Denver Water Board Dispatch.....303-628-6801
Rebecca Martinez-Emergency Management.....303-628-6801
Kevin Keefe-Operations.....303-628-6355 (office) or 303-903-9176 (cell)

COLORADO SPRINGS UTILITIES

Colorado Springs Utilities Primary notification regarding wildfire threatening Utilities properties and/or raw water collection system infrastructure:

Colorado Springs Utilities Dispatch (24 hours): 719-668-8800

Contingency notification regarding wildfire threatening Utilities properties and/or raw water collection system infrastructure:

Colorado Springs Utilities, Catamount Wildland Fire Team Chief, Mike Myers

Mobile (work): 719-491-0753;

(personal) 719-332-3088

Office: 719-668-8766

Emergency Fire Fund (EFF) Fires

The minimum commitment of county resources to EFF fires in Eagle County is shown as follows:

Eagle County minimum commitment is:

County Law Enforcement support to include providing Sheriff's Deputies for traffic control and evacuation operations.

County Dozer/road graders if necessary/available

County Water Tender(s)

Engines

In the event that any of the above items are not needed or requested by the Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control agency administrator during an EFF fire the minimum commitment will be considered as being met. It is understood that this is a minimum commitment and a considerably larger commitment may be necessary for certain fires.

The Following forms are attached for reference:

EFF Analysis Form (CDFPC 01)

Complexity Analysis Guide (CDFPC 02)

EFF Funding Request (CDFPC 03)

Assumption of Fire Control Duty (CDFPC 04)

Delegation of Authority (CDFPC 05)

Return Delegation of Authority (CDFPC 06)

EXHIBIT D

USFS-R2

Fire Operations Guidance in Bark Beetle Stands

Due to altered fuel conditions, personnel operating within the bark beetle environment should be aware of the imminent danger presented by dead and dying trees, falling at an increasing rate across a broad forested landscape.

Purpose and Intent:

Fire Operations Guidance is mindful of Foundational Fire Suppression Doctrine in the Forest Service.

The first principle is: No resource or facility is worth the loss of human life, however the wildland fire suppression environment is complex and possesses inherent hazards that can---even with reasonable mitigation---result in harm to fire fighters engaged in fire suppression operations. In recognition of this fact, we are committed to the aggressive management of risk.

This guidance provides a collection of potential hazards unique to bark beetle forests, including appropriate practices that have evolved over time within the wildland fire service. It does not provide absolute solutions to the unlimited number of situations that will occur.

This guidance within bark beetle stands was provided with the intention of being used in conjunction with existing fire risk management documents. No further protocols or rules are necessary to make informed risk management decisions for fire operations in bark beetle stands. The following hazard guidance is provided:

Tactical Hazards

- Withdrawal and/or reassessment should be considered if any of the following are present:

Thunderstorms are occurring in the immediate vicinity.

Wind speeds are strong enough that canopy movement is observed¹ (Consider that wind speeds at eye level in sheltered areas may not indicate the much greater winds aloft)

Reliable communication cannot be established with the appropriate Dispatch Center and remain in place 24/7 when resources are engaged.

Due to limited ingress or egress in remote areas or in terrain without vantage points, consider using an aerial platform for risk assessment and size up.

Potential Fire Behavior Hazards

Due to increased potential of extreme fire behavior, when ERCs approach the 90th percentile, air reconnaissance should be on scene within 1 hour of detection.

The following situations, though possible on any wildfire, may be accentuated in bark beetle stands:

Accelerated transition to crown fire (when needles are present)

Increased rate of spread (Surface fire)

Resistance to control (Heavy dead and down)

Frequent spotting, including long range (>.25 miles)

¹ Beaufort Scale for Estimating 20-FT Wind speed, 2010 IRPG page 7

EXHIBIT E

**Wildfire Emergency Response Fund (WERF)
2015 Guidelines**

The Wildfire Emergency Response Fund (Ref: CRS §24-33.5-1226) was created to assist local jurisdictions with initial attack wildland fire response on state and private lands within the state of Colorado. Any County Sheriff, municipal fire department, or fire protection district within Colorado may request WERF reimbursement as the official Requesting Agency. If funds are available, WERF will reimburse the Requesting Agency the cost of eligible wildland firefighting resources.

ELIGIBLE FOR WERF REIMBURSEMENT	
Both aerial resource use and hand crew use on the same incident.	
AERIAL RESOURCES	First hour of firefighting helicopter rotor time + pilot time OR First aerial tanker flight + drop + retardant*
	OAS-carded & USFS-carded pilots, if federal resources are involved.
HAND CREW	Up to 2 hand crew days within the first 2 calendar days of an incident beginning from time of departure to fire.
	Type 1, Type 2 Initial Attack, or Type 2 NWCG-qualified crews.
	Hand crews should be ordered based on incident needs, crew Type and capabilities, and proximity to incident. There is a preference for the use and reimbursement of State of Colorado inmate crews.
Different crews may be used, but only for a total of 2 hand crew days.	

There are often additional costs associated with the use of aircraft and hand crews that are not reimbursable.

NOT ELIGIBLE FOR WERF REIMBURSEMENT	
AERIAL RESOURCES	Fixed wing aircraft reimbursement does not include lead plane or aerial observer aircraft.
	Additional helicopter personnel (helicopter crew).
	Ferry time/flight time to bring aerial resource to Colorado.
	Fuel truck.
HAND CREW	Chase truck.
	Travel time to bring hand crews from outside Colorado.
	Hand crew logistics costs of lodging, camping, transportation/fuel, & per diem.

Consult the County Annual Operating Plan for the local, state, and federal dispatch procedures to order resources eligible for WERF reimbursement. The Requesting Agency must notify the Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC) of each WERF reimbursement request. Requests should be emailed to DFPC at wildlandfire@state.co.us within 7 days of resource use and include the following information: who requested the resource (name of Sheriff, fire chief, etc.), fire name, incident number (whenever available), resource name, date(s) of use, and copies of resource orders (whenever available). Since the DFPC has been tasked by the Colorado State Legislature to administer and manage this fund, it is critical that DFPC receives notification of any and all WERF requests to maintain an accurate balance for the fund.

**Any request for a Very Large Air Tanker (VLAT) must be approved by the DFPC Branch Chief of Operations or their designee prior to use.*

Rev. 3/2015

Exhibit F: Aviation Support Request Form
Grand Junction Interagency Dispatch Center 970-257-4800
Craig Interagency Dispatch Center-970-826-5037

The County Sheriff or designee, local Fire Dept. Chief or designee or the Incident Commander will contact Grand Junction Interagency Fire Dispatch **directly** with their request for aviation resources. Prior to making that request the following information must be collected. This information will help facilitate a faster, safer and more efficient response. In order to request aviation resources call 970-257-4800 and ask to talk with the Aircraft Dispatcher or Floor Coordinator.

IC Name and Agency:

Fire Name/Jurisdiction:

Fire Location: _____ Elev: _____

(Lat/Long and a geographic location, **no addresses**. May use IA Zones found on UCR IA Zone Map.

Ground Contact (Name):

(Must be able to TX/RX on air to ground frequency as assigned by GJC Dispatch. **This is for pilot safety.**

Wind Speed/Direction:

Values at Risk:

Known or Possible Flight Hazards:

(Including but not limited to: power lines, other aircraft, paragliders, etc.)

Time and Date Requested:

Resource(s) Requested:

HELICOPTER

Type/Qty: **Type I:** Bucket ____ Tank ____ **Type II:** Bucket ____ Tank ____ **Type III** ____

AIRTANKER

Type/Qty: **VLAT** ____ **Type I** ____ **Type II** ____ **Type II (Scooper)** ____ **Type III (SEAT)** ____

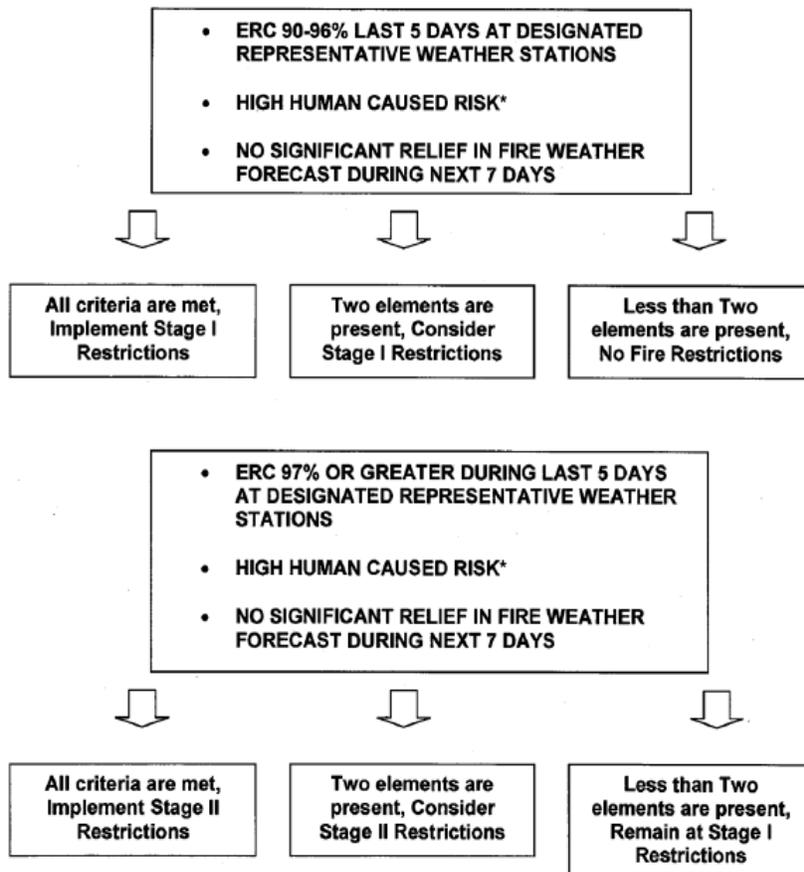
Loaded w/ Retardant ____ Water ____ Foam ____

AERIAL SUPERVISION/SMOKEJUMPERS

Type/Qty: **ATGS** ____ **ASM** ____ **HLCO** ____ **ATCO** ____ **SMKJ** ____ **PARACARGO** ____

Exhibit G

**EAGLE COUNTY FIRE RESTRICTION
IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS**



- **HIGH HUMAN CAUSE RISK** means that there is potential for larger than normal populations active in fire prone areas. Examples would be holiday periods such as the 4th of July or Labor Day, or during hunting season.

ERC or Energy Release Component is an indicator of the overall fire danger resulting from local fuel moisture conditions. This component is used in tracking seasonal trends or communicating expected fire danger.

STAGE I Restrictions

The following acts are prohibited until further notice:

1. Building, maintaining, attending, or using a fire, campfire, coal or wood burning stove, any type of charcoal fueled broiler or open fire of any type in undeveloped areas.
2. Smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle or building, in a developed recreation site or while stopped in an area at least 3 feet in diameter that is barren or cleared of all flammable vegetation.
3. Using explosive material: (ie: fireworks, blasting caps or any incendiary device which may result in the ignition of flammable material.)
4. Welding, or operating an acetylene or other similar torch with open flame.
5. Operating or using any internal combustion engine without a spark arresting device properly installed, maintained and in effective working order meeting either:
 - a. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Standard 5100-1a;
or
 - b. Appropriate Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) recommended practice J335 (b) and J350 (a).

Possible Exemptions

1. Persons with a written permit specifically authorizing the otherwise prohibited act or omission.
2. Fires in constructed, permanent fire pits or fire grates within developed recreation sites.
3. Any Federal, State, or local officer or member of an organized rescue or firefighting force in the performance of an official duty.
4. Mechanical stoves and appliances fueled by bottled or liquid gas which allow the operator to control or extinguish the flame with a valve are permitted provided that such devices are approved by Underwriters Laboratory Inc.

STAGE II Restrictions

The following acts are prohibited until further notice:

1. Building, maintaining, attending, or using a fire, campfire, coal or wood burning stove, any type of charcoal fueled broiler or open fire of any type.
2. Smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle or building.
3. Using explosive material: (ie: fireworks, blasting caps or any incendiary device which may result in the ignition of flammable material.)
4. Welding, or operating an acetylene or other similar torch with open flame.
5. Operating or using any internal combustion engine without a spark arresting device properly installed, maintained and in effective working order meeting either:
 - a. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Standard 5100-1a; or
 - b. Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) recommended practice J335 (b) and J350 (a).
6. Operating a chainsaw, cutoff saw, or any other mechanical equipment with potential to produce sparks without a chemical pressurized fire extinguisher of not less than 8 ounces capacity by weight, and one size 0 or larger round pointed shovel with an overall length of at least 36 inches. The extinguisher shall be with the equipment operator. The shovel may be kept with the fueling supplies but readily available.

Other possible restricted acts under Stage II

1. Operating a motorized vehicle off designated roads and trails.
2. Operating a chainsaw outside the hours of 5:00 am and 11:00 am.
3. Overnight camping limited to listed campgrounds and recreation sites. (An attachment of designated sites would be included)

Possible Exemptions

1. Persons with a written permit specifically authorizing the otherwise prohibited act or omission.
2. Any Federal, State or local officer or member of an organized rescue or firefighting force in the performance of an official duty.
3. Mechanical stoves and appliances fueled by bottled or liquid gas which allow the operator to control and extinguish the flame with a valve are permitted provided that such devices are approved by Underwriters Laboratory Inc.

STAGE III Restrictions

Stage III restrictions involve prohibited access to designated areas and must be implemented by the political authority having jurisdiction for the land areas involved. Stage III restrictions are extremely rare events, and will only be implemented in extraordinary situations and only after significant interagency coordination which will include the Eagle County Board of Commissioners.

EXHIBIT G

COST SHARING GUIDANCE

Cost Share Agreements

Agency Administrator Guidance:

DFPC does not have a specific format that is recommended **but** there are several critical elements that need to be in the agreement. A format can be found in the red book or the Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook (IIBMH). Additional guidance can be found in Chapter 80 of the IIBMH.

Critical elements in the agreement:

1. Incident Name and Number
2. Incident Start Date, time, and jurisdiction
3. Incident Cause
4. Date and time agreement starts
5. Date and time agreement ends
6. Mutual aid times
7. Parties involved
8. Costs to be shared and how

EXHIBIT H

COOPERATOR REIMBURSEMENT PROCEDURES

See DFPC website for most up to date guidance and copies of forms

www.dfpc.state.co.us

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