

2020 JACKSON COUNTY ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN

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PREAMBLE

This Annual Operating Plan (AOP) is prepared pursuant to the Statewide Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement and the Colorado Statewide Wildland Fire Management Annual Operating Plan and the Agreement for Cooperative Wildfire Protection.

PURPOSE

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

Participants in this AOP consist of the following:

- Jackson County Sheriff, on behalf of the County and North Park Fire Rescue (NPFR)
- Jackson County Board of County Commissioners
- Medicine Bow - Routt National Forest and Thunder Basin National Grassland (USFS)
- Bureau of Land Management - Kremmling Field Office (BLM)
- Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC)
- Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge (NWR, USFWS)

All participants of this plan agree to coordinate their wildfire protection activities as outlined herein

AUTHORITIES

- Colorado Statewide Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement Between:
 - United States Department of the Interior
 - 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
 - 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
- Jackson County Memorandum of Understanding for Participation in the Colorado Emergency Fire Fund
- Agreement for Cooperative Wildfire Protection in Jackson County

RECITALS

National Response Framework activities will be accomplished utilizing established dispatch coordination concepts. Situation and damage assessments information will be transmitted through established fire suppression intelligence channels.

Jurisdictional Agencies are responsible for all planning documents i.e. land use, resource and fire management plans and decision support documents, for a unit's wildland fire and fuels management program.

Protecting Agencies implements the actions documented and directed by the appropriate planning documents and decision support documents for initial and extended attack on wildfire incidents. They provide the supervision and support including operational oversight, direction and logistical support to Incident Management Teams.

INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Interagency Dispatch Centers

Jackson County Sheriff's Office will act as dispatch for county and fire department initial attack response. The jurisdictional agency will assume command of the suppression action at the earliest possible time. Craig Interagency Dispatch (CRC) shall be notified by the responding agency in order to coordinate any needed interagency response.

Craig Interagency Dispatch is responsible for dispatching and coordination, through Jackson County Dispatch, of all other resources within Jackson County, beyond the County sheriff's initial attack response. CRC will contact individuals directly. It is the individual's responsibility to notify their respective supervisor of assignment to an incident.

REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPORT

All requests for additional resources beyond initial attack will be made by the applicable agency representative through CRC.

MOVE UP AND COVER PROCEDURES

Move up and cover procedures are determined in the initial assessment of the fire, and coordinated with local dispatch and the affected duty officers.

Interagency Resources

Resources available for wildland fire response can vary from year to year. A list of currently available resources is located in Exhibit A.

Standards

Incident Command System Use

The Incident Command System (ICS) will be utilized on all wildland fire. ICS is a standardized method of managing emergency incidents. It is based on:

- Common organizational structure
- Common terminology
- Common operating procedures
- Known qualifications of emergency personnel

ICS does not infringe on the responsibilities or authority given to each agency by statute. If a

transfer of authority is necessary as conditions change, ICS eases the transition since organizational structure and lines of authority are clearly identified.

OUT-OF-JURISDICTION ASSIGNMENTS

NWCG qualifications are not required for initial attack, but firefighters without NWCG qualifications will be the first ones released by the jurisdictional agency. During the mutual period, if responders are not NWCG qualified for the position assigned, the agency's home unit assumes responsibility for these individuals. Beyond the mutual aid period only NWCG qualified personnel can be used on federal jurisdiction fires. County resources need to show available in IROC via IQS to be available for out-of-jurisdiction assignments.

Personnel responding to incidents on all Federal Lands must meet the following requirements;

- Be 18 years of age or older;
- Have and use required personal protective equipment (PPE) found in chapter 7 of the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book); and
- Hold the qualification of NWCG Firefighter Type 2.

INSPECTION SCHEDULES

Equipment will be inspected based on need as determined by the agency responsible for such equipment. All DFPC and cooperators engines subject to interagency fire use will be inspected, both engine and equipment, to ensure use and roadworthiness.

PREPAREDNESS

Protection Planning

This AOP is the coordinating document for all fire management in Jackson County.

Protection Areas and Boundaries

The Routt National Forest map, (1/2"= 1 mile), is used to show jurisdictional boundaries for the purpose of this plan. The Jackson County Sheriff is responsible for fire management on all state and private lands within Jackson County. On federal lands, the agency charged with managing those lands is responsible for fire management.

Jurisdictional boundary lines for USFS, BLM, USFWS, NPS, and Jackson County (private and state) lands are as shown on the USFS map.

Methods of Fire Protection and Suppression

Each jurisdictional agency has ultimate responsibility for wildland fire protection on its own lands. The Sheriff is responsible for fire protection on all non-federal lands in Jackson County.

Reciprocal (Mutual Aid) Fire Assistance

All dispatches will be made based on the closest forces capable of responding to the incident.

The jurisdictional agency will not be required to reimburse the assisting agency for costs incurred during the mutual aid period.

Each agency will make its personnel and equipment available upon request to the other agencies. It is understood that no agency will be required or expected to commit its forces to assisting another agency to the extent of jeopardizing its own responsibilities, or the security of lands it is

charged with protecting.

Mutual Aid Period:

- Mutual aid will not exceed 24 hours from the time of initial response (arrival) on scene.
- Mutual aid period will end at midnight of the first burn period if the incident commander determines that the fire cannot be controlled within 24 hours of its original ignition.
- The mutual aid period may end earlier by mutual agreement.
- It is agreed there should be no delay in initial attack pending determination of the precise location of the fire, land ownership, or responsibility

Mutual Aid Resources:

- All Jackson County and North Park Fire Authority resources are considered mutual aid.
- Any federal resources positioned within the Craig Dispatch area are considered mutual aid.
- The BLM Type 3 helicopter stationed in Rifle is also considered a mutual aid resource, and if not assigned to another fire, is available without charge to county fire agencies for the mutual aid period.
- USFS, BLM and State severity resources positioned in the Craig Dispatch Zone are also considered mutual aid.

Non-Mutual Aid Resources:

- Type 1 Helicopters
- Air Tankers
- Lead Planes
- Smoke Jumpers
- *Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) prepositioned resources*

*Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) prepositioned resources within the dispatch area are not considered initial attack resources hence are not mutual aid resources. These resources may be positioned within the dispatch area but are controlled by the GACC. To use these resources, the local dispatch office orders the resource through the GACC. This may delay the initial response of the resource.

RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES

The primary purpose of this operating plan is to ensure appropriate management response (AMR) on wildland fires. Any interagency dispute arising from these procedures will be resolved on site by the Local Multi Agency Coordination (LMAC) Group. When necessary, following the conclusion of the fire incident, a panel of agency representatives other than the participants in the incident will review and resolve the dispute.

Acquisition of Services

N/A

Joint Projects and Project Plans

LAND USE PLANNING (WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE)

Jackson County requires that a wildfire hazard review be conducted by the Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) on all proposed subdivisions when appropriate.

Community Wildfire Protection Plans have been completed for communities in Jackson County. The completed plans include: Meadow Creek, Gould Area, Grizzly Creek, Rand Area, North End, Rainbow Lakes and Wade Tamlin. Reference the Colorado State Forest Service's website (<https://csfs.colostate.edu/pages/community-wf-protection-planning.html>) for copies of the plans.

UTILITIES

No formal inspections or requirements.

Fire Prevention

GENERAL COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

Cooperating agencies may determine that fire danger warrants fire prevention/suppression patrols be initiated. If prevention patrol personnel are signed up as administratively determined resources (ADs), they could be required to respond anywhere on the administrative unit. Volunteer patrol personnel will not be required to respond.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

1. FIRE DANGER

a. FIRE WEATHER STATION LOCATIONS

USFS maintains remote automatic weather stations (RAWS) at Willow Creek (Willow Creek RAWS # 50304). BLM maintains Independence Mountain (Independence RAWS # 50305). Fire weather and fuels information from this station should be similar to most of the lodgepole pine type in Jackson County. An automated weather observation system can be accessed by calling the Jackson County Airport 970-723-4513, radio KXGH 118.625.

b. DAILY BRIEFINGS

During fire season, CRC prepares a daily briefing that includes weather forecasts, resource status, and incident status. Participation in the daily briefing via conference call can be made by calling 1-877-428-9134 and the passcode is 170902. This is available by 10 A.M. on the internet at:

https://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/dispatch_centers/r2crc/

c. FIRE PREVENTION/RESTRICTION SIGNS

Each agency will determine when and where to place fire prevention/restriction signs.

d. JOINT OR SINGLE AGENCY PRESS RELEASES

Each agency will prepare and release fire prevention material and media presentations according to its own prevention plans. Coordination with other agencies should be maintained in order to prevent a conflict in released material. When pertinent, all news releases for fire prevention will carry USFS, DFPC, BLM, fire department or county sheriff by-line.

2. "FIREWISE" PROGRAM

This program is currently being used in Jackson County. When possible, an interagency approach will be used to schedule and present programs.

3. RED FLAG ANNOUNCEMENTS

The National Weather Service in Denver periodically issues "RED FLAG" warning bulletins. When these bulletins are announced, CRC will notify the Jackson County Sheriff's Office and the DFPC. Red flag warnings are broadcast on USFS and BLM radio frequencies as well.

Public Use Restrictions

Fire restrictions and closures should be coordinated to include private, state, and federal lands when possible. The current mechanism for coordinating restrictions and closures consists of a weekly conference call during the fire season coordinated and initiated by the Northwest Colorado Fire Management Unit. The Jurisdictional Agency(ies) should jointly prepare and promptly distribute media releases concerning the closure. In the case of any restrictions on burning or public movements because of extreme fire danger, either by Governor's proclamation or by local issue, the county sheriff will be responsible for enforcement on all non-federal lands, and may assist on other lands at the request of the appropriate agency. Burning Restrictions/Fire Bans website: <https://www.cofireban.info/>.

Burning Permits

OPEN BURNING PERMITS

No burn permit is required by Jackson County for open burning within the county. For prescribed burns the jurisdictional agency will follow agency prescribed fire policy and procedures, and notify Jackson County Sheriff's Department and CRC. Such notification should include the location, timing, and nature of prescribed burns.

Prescribed Fire (Planned Ignitions) and Fuels Management

Wildfires resulting from escaped prescribed fires, ignited by, or at the direction of, or under the supervision of any party to this agreement, on lands it manages 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.

Smoke Management

N/A

OPERATIONS

Fire Notifications

The county sheriff (911) and CRC (970-826-5037) will be notified of all wildland fires. If the fire is on or threatening state or private land, and is expected to exceed the control capabilities of the

county, the DFPC should be notified. Jackson County has a reverse 911 system which can be utilized for evacuations.

Boundary Line Fires

Local Multi Agency Coordination Group (LMAC)

If a fire crosses jurisdictional boundaries and becomes a multi-agency fire, a LMAC group will be formed if necessary. The purpose of LMAC group will be to meet as a group and identify policies, objectives, and strategy, resulting in one common set of objectives given to a single incident commander for tactical implementation. It will also be the responsibility of LMAC group to determine cost sharing for multi-jurisdictional fires.

LMAC group may consist of:

- Jackson County Commissioner or designee
- Jackson County - Sheriff or designee.
- Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control – Battalion Chief (BC) or designee.
- Federal land agency involved - Forest Supervisor (USFS) or designee, or Field Office Manager (BLM) or designee, Complex Project Leader (USFWS) or designee.

Response to Wildland Fire

Special Management Considerations

FEDERAL LANDS

All unplanned fires on federal land require a response and a decision. This is best communicated with clear objectives and an “incident strategy”. The incident strategy should be based on the following criteria:

- Should lead to meeting the objectives
- Risk to firefighters (Life First Concepts/Risk Management – probability and the consequences of fire impacting values at risk vs. the risk to firefighters put in place to mitigate the risk of fire impacting values.)
- Fuels, Weather and Topography influencing the fire and the anticipated spread of the fire
- Values truly at Risk: Communities, Infrastructure, Watersheds, Social, Ecological, Cultural, etc.
- Partner agencies and their objectives (if the fire is or is expected to be multi-jurisdictional)
- Cost of meeting objectives
- Smoke Management: Coordination with the States and monitoring
- Desired conditions (outlined in a Land Management Plan or other documents)
- Resource Availability
- Fire modelling Tools
- Seasonality – duration of fire/change in conditions

Agency Administrators and Fire Managers should assess the criteria above and then develop a strategy to successfully manage the fire, and meet objectives. The strategy may use natural barriers, changes in weather, fuel changes or rely heavily on the efforts of firefighters and aircraft. It could be a combination of all these elements.

BLM and USFWS lands operate under the Northwest Colorado Fire Management Plan. USFS lands operate Medicine Bow/Routt National Forest Fire Plan. These plans outline various

management responses to wildland fire. The management response within designated Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas, "roadless" areas, and/or other areas may be less than direct full suppression and will be conducted under the direction of the jurisdictional federal official.

EVACUATIONS AND STRUCTURE PROTECTION

Emergency evacuation plans and preplanning for structure protection will be considered in current and future county fire planning efforts as resources allow. Evacuations will be the responsibility of the county sheriff.

REHABILITATION OF WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION ACTION

Rehabilitation actions are the responsibility of the jurisdictional agency, unless otherwise agreed to by the unified command at the time of fire close out. Rehabilitation is not covered under EFF. It may be authorized by the DFPC Agency Administrator only when part of the Incident Action Plan during the EFF period.

FIRE OPERATIONS IN BEETLE KILL 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. Included in **Exhibit F** is the *USFS-R2 Fire Operations Guidance in Bark Beetle Stands*.

Decision Process

Federal agencies are required to complete an appropriate decision support tool for all wildfires that escape initial attack on federally managed lands to determine the appropriate response. This is done via the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS). This procedure requires Federal Agency Administrator participation. Affected jurisdictional agencies should assist in the completion of the decision support tool. If there is a multiple ownership non-EFF fire with federal lands involved, the appropriate federal decision support tool will be prepared that incorporates federal, state, county and private land interests.

DFPC requires an Emergency Fire Fund (EFF) Analysis Form (DFPC Form 1) to be prepared on non-federal fires that have the potential to exceed county control capabilities. The Sheriff may use this form to help determine if a fire might be eligible for EFF. The DFPC BC is responsible for filling out this complexity analysis form with input from the Sheriff for all requests.

Cooperation

DETECTION

Jackson County Sheriff's Office in Walden will normally receive reports of wildland fires from the public and they or the Jackson County unit responding will notify the CRC. When CRC receives reports they will notify Jackson County.

INITIAL ATTACK DISPATCH LEVELS

Initial attack dispatch levels are not predetermined for non-federal resources Jackson County, but are based on the availability of personnel at the time of dispatch. BLM and USFS levels are predetermined in their respective Operating Plans. The BLM plan can be found on the Craig Interagency Dispatch website located at the following address:

https://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/dispatch_centers/r2crc/dispatch/CRC%20Plans%20and%20Guides.html

MOBILIZATION GUIDES

Federal land management agencies that are party to this AOP maintain mobilization guides. These guides may be useful to the county for obtaining private sector wildland fire resources.

POST-INCIDENT ACTION ANALYSIS

Analysis of incidents will be conducted at a level commensurate with the complexity of the incident.

Communication

On scene, VFIRE21 (154.2800) will be used for inter-agency communication on wildland fires. To contact CRC agencies should use federal frequencies listed in the Craig Interagency Field Operations Guide.

For the purposes of conducting business authorized by this cooperative agreement, 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 of the jurisdictional agency. No party to this operating plan will use, or authorize others to use, another agency's radio frequencies for routine day-to-day operations. Fire protection districts on incident management missions, under the auspices of the county, are granted permission to use federal radio frequencies, if needed, to assure safety of the operation. Following are radio frequencies specifically authorized for use:

ON SCENE USE VFIRE21 (154.2800) FOR INTER-AGENCY COMMUNICATION

Other Important Local Frequencies are listed In Exhibit B

Cost efficiency

N/A

Delegation of Authority

A written delegation of authority should be used whenever an agency or individual from other than the jurisdictional authority assumes command of an incident. The delegated individual or agency has the authority and power to act on behalf of the jurisdictional agency. A delegation of authority is normally issued to the IC of an incident management team (Type 3 and above) and should identify:

- The jurisdiction delegating the authority
- The Individual or agency accepting the authority.
- Specific authorities being delegated.
- Limits to the authority.
- End terms of the authority

Preservation of Evidence

The jurisdictional agency will have primary responsibility for fire investigation, and any civil or criminal follow up actions taken.

Fire cause determination is required for both EFF and FEMA incidents. Additionally, however, the jurisdictional agency will keep other responding agencies informed of the status of its

investigations and legal actions.

STATE EMERGENCY FIRE FUND (EFF)

INTENT

Jackson County is a member of the State EFF agreement. The purpose of the EFF agreement is to provide funds to cover costs associated with a large fire or multiple fires on non-federal lands that the resources of the county cannot handle.

When EFF is implemented, DFPC assumes responsibility and authority for all suppression activity until the fire is returned to county responsibility; however, the county must maintain a minimum level of participation after EFF is implemented as outlined in EFF Activation section.

FUNDING

Member counties contribute money annually, based on an assessment that considers the number of forested acres and valuation of private land.

ROLES

1. **DFPC REGIONAL BATTALION CHIEF**
Act for DFPC Director or designee; complete EFF Analysis Form (DFPC Form 1) for each shift, with input from the Sheriff; prepare DFPC Fire Funding Request (DFPC Form 3); ensure DFPC Director or designee is aware of local situations and procedures.
2. **JACKSON COUNTY SHERIFF**
Give input to Regional BC for EFF Analysis Form (DFPC Form 1) for potential EFF fires; sign Assumption of Control Form (DFPC Form 4) for fires that the DFPC Director or designee approves for EFF; serve as the Jackson County representative in Unified Command.
3. **JACKSON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**
Approve Assumption of Control Form (DFPC Form 4) for fires that the DFPC Director or designee approves for EFF.
4. **OTHER AGENCIES**
Provide Sheriff with personnel and equipment necessary to meet minimum county resource commitment.

LMAC GROUP

All EFF fires will utilize a LMAC Group consisting of, at a minimum, Jackson County Commissioner or designee, Jackson County Sheriff and DFPC. If land administered by another agency is threatened or involved, that agency will provide a member of the LMAC Group as outlined in Operations section.

EFF ACTIVATION

Implementation of the Emergency Fire Fund can be done only by the DFPC Director or designee upon the recommendation of the DFPC Regional BC, following a request from the county. For this reason, it is important that the DFPC Regional BC 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.

1. DFPC FORMS

- a. DFPC 1 prepared by DFPC Regional BC with input from Jackson County Sheriff
- b. DFPC 4 prepared by DFPC Regional BC with input from Jackson County Sheriff.
- c. WFDSS or appropriate decision support tool prepared by DFPC with input from the Sheriff.

2. COUNTY RESPONSIBILITY

The minimum Jackson County resource commitment for an on-going EFF fire is two wildland engines, one structural engine, one water tender, and two line production pieces of equipment all with operators. Additionally Jackson County will provide an incident command post and traffic control. It is understood that if the tactics of a given incident do not require some of this equipment, it will not be required on scene.

3. EFF/DFPC RESPONSIBILITY

DFPC will provide an Agency Administrator for each EFF fire. DFPC will act as the fund administrator for all EFF fires.

EFF DEACTIVATION

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

MOP-UP AND PATROL

The county will be responsible for mop-up and patrol, after control of an EFF fire has been transferred back to the county from DFPC, according to an extended incident action plan.

USE AND REIMBURSEMENT OF INTERAGENCY FIRE RESOURCES

Cost Share Agreement (Cost Share Methodologies)

Exhibit D contains information regarding cost shares.

Training

Standard approved fire training courses are provided periodically by DFPC, USFS, BLM, NPS, and other agencies. As these courses are scheduled, all cooperators will be informed and invited to participate. Training needs of all agencies within the county should be considered and priorities identified.

Communication Systems

Local radio frequency lists are located in **Exhibit B** and interagency frequencies are in the Craig Interagency Field Operations Guide.

Fire Weather Systems

See Fire Prevention section 1.a.

Aviation Operations

AVIATION MAP AND NARRATIVE

Aviation hazard maps are completed for Jackson County and are in CRC.

FLIGHT FOLLOWING/FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT

CRC will flight follow for aircraft ordered through them. If radio communication problems develop, CRC will coordinate with adjacent dispatch centers to provide flight following.

CWN AIRCRAFT (CALL WHEN NEEDED)

CWN is beyond the scope of this plan.

FIXED WING BASE MANAGEMENT

There are no permanent air tanker bases in Jackson County.

SINGLE ENGINE AIR TANKER (SEAT) BASES

When a combination of factors or events, as agreed to by the Sheriff and DFPC, creates a situation that warrants pre-positioning of a SEAT in Jackson County, the Sheriff should request pre-positioning through the DFPC BC. Factors may include, but are not limited to, multiple starts within a 24-hour period, high occurrence of dry lightning, or persistent Red Flag Warnings. DFPC will notify participants to this plan when a SEAT is pre-positioned in Jackson County. Each agency should follow their normal resource request procedure to request a SEAT for use on an incident, regardless of whether the SEAT is pre-positioned in Jackson County or not.

LEAD PLANE/AIR ATTACK ACTIVATION

The determination to use a lead plane or air attack will be made in accordance with policy.

AVIATION REQUESTS AND OPERATIONS

Requests for aircraft will be made only by the incident commander with approval of the jurisdictional agency. For fires on state or private lands, aircraft orders will be made through CRC by the Incident Commander as approved by one of the following: the county sheriff, undersheriff, county fire chief, assistant chief, county commissioner, or county administrator. Current and potential threats and values at risk will be prioritized when ordering aircraft.

The preferred way to order suppression aircraft for initial attack incidents is on the radio through the appropriate Interagency Dispatch. The order should be made on the federal incident command frequency/channel found in the Craig Field Operations Guide. This will help confirm that ground resources on the incident have communication with incoming aviation resources.

Aircraft identified in **Exhibit A** may be available as initial attack resources. These aircraft and others are on national contracts. It should be realized that if ordered, aircraft might come from out of state, which could incur costs well beyond those that could be expected when aircraft are located at Grand Junction or Lakewood. An Initial Attack Aircraft Zone Map for Colorado listing important air-ground frequencies is located in the Craig Interagency Field Operations Guide.

The Wildfire Emergency Response Fund (WERF) and Colorado Firefighting Air Corps Fund (CFAC) is in place for the upcoming fire season. Please see **Exhibit C** for complete operating procedures or both programs. Jackson County is required to provide state notification immediately upon ordering aircraft. The method for ordering aircraft is via the Craig Interagency Dispatch Center (CRC). An aircraft ordering form is included in **Exhibit E** as a reference to assist in ordering, if needed. All aircraft orders made from the County Communications Center to the CRC will be considered a valid request from the county and obligation of county funds for that aircraft.

It is preferred that such requests come from the County Communications Center, however, if more expedient, after consulting with the County Commissioners the request may come directly from the Sheriff, Undersheriff, Fire Chief, Assistant Fire Chief, County Commissioner or County Administrator. The CRC shall immediately notify the appropriate DFPC BC whenever a county requests aircraft assistance.

MULTI-MISSION AIRCRAFT (MMA)

DFPC manages two State of Colorado owned Pilatus PC-12 fixed wing aircraft equipped with thermal imaging cameras, mapping equipment, interagency radios, and data transfer equipment. The primary mission of these aircraft are to detect and identify fires early enough to prevent them from becoming catastrophic. These aircraft are available year-round to any agency. Any county sheriff, municipal fire department, or fire protection district within Colorado may utilize these aircraft for wildland fire missions at no cost for the first operational period. Federal Agencies should expect to be billed for the use of these aircraft if ordered. Orders for the MMA must utilize the MMA Ordering Form and Procedures in **Exhibit C**.

INSPECTION SCHEDULE

No aircraft inspections are scheduled.

AIRPORT WEATHER

An automated weather observation system at the Jackson County Airport can be accessed by calling 970-723-4513, radio KXGH 118.625

Billing Procedures

The county may aggregate expenses incurred by the county and fire districts to suppress fires on federal jurisdictions, and may present an invoice for such expenses to the Finance office of the DFPC, who will then reimburse the county and subsequently bill the jurisdictional federal agency or agencies.

REIMBURSEMENT PROCEDURES

Federal agencies may submit bills and statements for reimbursements from county and/or fire districts for federal suppression on non-federal lands to DFPC. DFPC will make such reimbursement and subsequently invoice the county or fire district as appropriate.

All DFPC reimbursement (non-Federal Agencies) will have invoices sent to the DFPC Finance office within 30 days after incident resources are released. The DFPC Finance office will attempt to make payment as soon as possible after receiving the invoice. Invoices are required to have proper documentation before the process for payment can be completed. This will include information on personnel time, equipment time, rates of pay and resource order.

In order for the Fire Department to get paid by the USFS, BLM or USFWS (for reimbursable federal fires) the following must be submitted to the DFPC within 30 days of the end of the incident 1) invoice, 2) shift tickets for equipment, 3) firefighter time reports, 4) resource order copy, 5) salary expense documentation, and 6) travel expense documentation.

RESOURCE USE RATES

DFPC equipment use rates are computed annually. These rates apply to DFPC equipment, including that currently assigned to individual fire districts and that contracted with fire districts. A state wide Fire Equipment Rental Agreement is in place for all DFPC equipment.

Cooperators wishing to make equipment available for use on federal incidents must have completed a Cooperative Resource Rate Form (CRRF). CRRFs are managed by the DFPC and valid for 3 years. Costs for equipment not listed on a CRRF may not be reimbursed by the jurisdictional agency.

Cost Recovery

Costs incurred by an assisting agency for services that exceed initial attack, as described in the Reciprocal (Mutual Aid) Fire Assistance section shall be considered reimbursable. These services must be requested by the jurisdictional agency through their dispatch center or documented by the incident commander in the fire report. Resources not documented by a resource order number or by the incident commander may not be reimbursable. A written cost-share agreement on multi-jurisdictional incidents will be completed as soon as possible. A cost share agreement reference is located in **Exhibit D**.

When a fire is accepted by the state as an EFF incident, all affected jurisdictional agencies shall mutually agree upon Cost Share Principles unless otherwise agreed to by the parties. When a wildfire occurs on lands of more than one agency, and costs are incurred in addition to the initial attack, reimbursement will usually be based on acres burned within jurisdictions, unless otherwise agreed to by the Unified Command or LMAC before demobilization.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Personnel Policy

N/A

Modification

Mid-year changes are to be avoided; however, if an agency becomes unable to uphold commitments, it should notify all parties to this agreement.

Annual Review

The annual fire operating plan will be reviewed annually. If no changes are needed, a new cover page with the updated year and signature page will be distributed to all parties along with a statement letter indicating no changes have occurred.

A meeting of cooperating agencies will be held each year. The updated plan will be circulated for signatures prior to April.

Duration of Agreement

This AOP remains in effect until superseded.

Previous Agreements Superseded

2019 Jackson County Annual Operating Plan

SIGNATURES

Authorized Representatives

JACKSON COUNTY SIGNATURES



Jackson County Commissioners

03-12-2020
Date



Jackson County Sheriff, Jarród Poley

3-12-2020
Date

COLORADO DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION & CONTROL SIGNATURE



Headwaters Region Battalion Chief

3/20/2020
Date

FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY SIGNATURES

RUSSELL BACON Digitally signed by RUSSELL
BACON
Date: 2020.03.23 16:19:37 -06'00'

Medicine Bow-Routt NF Forest Supervisor

Date

STEPHANIE CONNOLLY Digitally signed by STEPHANIE
CONNOLLY
Date: 2020.03.16 19:35:02 -06'00'

Bureau of Land Management District Manager

Date

TARA WERTZ Digitally signed by TARA WERTZ
Date: 2020.03.11 14:13:19 -06'00'

Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge - Refuge Manager

Date

DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

Jackson County Sheriff's Office
Jarrod Poley

970-723-4242(W) Fax: 970-723-4740

Craig Interagency Dispatch Center (CRC)
Craig 24 hour number

970-826-5037

Jackson County Commissioners

Jeff Benson
Daniel Manville
Coby Corkle
Kent Crowder – County Administrator

Jackson County Road Dept.
Road Supervisor, Andy Norris

970-723-4481(W)

Northwest Colorado Fire Management Unit
Colt Mortensen, Unit FMO

970-826-5036 (W)

Jim Michels, AFMO Operations
Vacant, North Zone FMO

970-826-5012 (W)

970-826-5030 (W)

Kremmling BLM Field Office

CW Portell, Fuels Specialist
Bill Mills, Field Manager
Chris Ziegler, Assistant Field Manager
BLM LEO, Rebecca Merritt
-acting- Stephanie Connolly,
Northwest District Manager

970-724-3033 (W)

970-724-3001 (W)

970-724-3002 (W)

970-724-3029 (W)

970-876-9095 (W)

Medicine Bow – Routt National Forests & Thunder Basin National Grassland

Forest Supervisor – Russ Bacon
Asst. Forest Supervisor - Leslie Crossland
Forest FMO – Jay Miller
Forest AFMO – Nicole Bresnahan,
Forest PAO – Aaron Voos
Forest LEO Patrol Captain – Shawn Graef
Forest LEO – Hanah Nadeau
Yampa District Ranger – Jamie Statezny
HPBE District Ranger – Tara Umphries,
Parks District Ranger – Jeremiah Zamora
MBRTB South Zone FMO – Kevin Thompson
MBRTB South Zone AFMO – vacant
MBRTB South Zone LEO – Ty Bricker
MBRTB South Zone LEO – Steve McCone
MBRTB Fuels AFMO, Lance Broyles

Office (307) 745-2400

Office (307) 745-2440

Office (307) 745-2365

Office (307) 745-2365

Office (307) 745-2323

Office (307) 745-2451

Office (970) 638-4176

Office (970) 870-2149

Office (970) 723-2701

Office (970) 638-4170

Office (970) 870-2263

Office (970) 870-2277

Office (970) 870-2182

North Park Fire Rescue

Walden Fire Station

Jeff Benson, County & City Chief
Mark Westfahl, Asst. Chief

970-723-4747

970-723-8204 (W)

Rand Fire Station

Don Teem, Battalion Chief

Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control

24 Hr State of Colorado Emergency Operations
Tyler Campbell, Headwaters Region Battalion Chief
Sam Parsons, NW District Chief
Steve Ellis, SW District Chief

303-279-8855
970-286-5289
720-556-4247
970-596-0685

Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge

Tara Wertz, Project Leader
Tracy Swenson, Rocky Basin ZFMO -SLC-
Erik Haberstick, Rocky Basin AFMO

970-723-8202
970-723-8202 (W)
435-734-6449 (W)
435-734-6421 (W)

EXHIBITS

- A. RESOURCE LIST
- B. RADIO FREQUENCIES
- C. WERF/CFAC GUIDELINES & MMA ORDER FORM
- D. COST SHARE AGREEMENT REFERENCE
- E. AIR SUPPORT REQUEST FORM
- F. USFS-R2 FIRE OPERATIONS GUIDANCE IN BARK BEETLE STANDS

EXHIBIT A – RESOURCE LIST

County Equipment

1999	Freightliner Tractor Truck Jackson County Unit #25A	50,000 lb Truck Tractor
1986	Freightliner Tractor Truck Jackson County Unit #20	50,000 lb Truck Tractor
2004	Trail King Lowboy Jackson County Unit# 56	60 Ton Equipment trailer
1990	Water Tanker/tender Jackson County Unit# 80	7000 gallon tanker trailer
19??	Water Tanker/tender Jackson County Unit	7000 gallon tanker trailer
1988	International Dresser T D 2 0 Jackson County Unit # 32	Type 1 Dozer
2009	Caterpillar Dozer D6T Jackson County Unit #31 A	Type 1 Dozer
2001	Caterpillar Motor Grader 143H Jackson County Unit #1	14 foot moldboard Motor Grader
2003	John Deere 772CH II Motor Grader Jackson County Unit#18	14 foot moldboard Motor Grader
2010	John Deere 772G Motor Grader Jackson County Unit#15	14 foot moldboard Motor Grader
2015	John Deere 772G Motor Grader Jackson County Unit#14	14 foot moldboard Motor Grader
2017	John Deere 772G Motor Grader Jackson County Unit #12	14 foot moldboard Motor Grader

North Park Fire Rescue

Walden Fire Station (Apparatus call sign in parenthesis)

1000 - gal engine type 4X (308) w/foam
4x4 rescue truck-will be upgraded June 1 (305), 2500 gal. Type1 engine (304), 4x4
engine type 6 (303) foam
Type 6X with compressed air foam (301)
Type 6X with foam (343)
2 - 1000 gal. Portable tanks
1 Type 7 engine (911)

Gould Fire Station

300 - Gal. Engine type 6 (311)
1000 - Gal. Engine type 4X (309) w/foam

Cowdrey Fire Station

4x4 scat truck, type 7 (300)
Misc. hand tools and hose

Rand Fire Station

1-1000 gal. Engine type 4X (306) w/foam
1-1000 gal. 4x2 engine type 1 (307)
Misc. hand tools and hose

Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge

None

Northwest Colorado Fire Management Area

4 – Type 6 Engines w/foam	2-Mark III pumps
1 – Type 4 Engine w/foam	1000 gal. Fold-a-tank
1 – 5 person IA Squad	
1 – 22 person IHC	

Med/Bow Routt National Forest-Routt Zone Fire Management Area

1- Type 6 Engine w/foam (Walden/Parks RD)
1- Type 6 Engine w/foam (Yampa/Yampa RD)
1- 7 person Wildland Fire Module (Steamboat/Hahn's Peak Bears Ears RD).

Aircraft

Requests for air support must include (i) name of individual acting as ground contact (to be identified by Craig Interagency Dispatch Center (CRC)) (ii) radio frequency for ground contact (to be identified by CRC) (iii) nearest base of operations.

Rifle Air Center

1-Type 3 Helicopter

Rawlins Station

1-Type 3 Helicopter

EXHIBIT B – RADIO FREQUENCIES

Important Local Frequencies			
Name	RX	TX	Tone
Jackson Sheriff	155.4300	155.4300	156.7
NPFR	154.1900	154.1900	103.5
EMS (North Park Hospital)	155.3400	155.3400	118.8
Public Safety	150.7900	155.4000	91.5
Town of Walden Police	154.0400	154.0400	127.3
Jackson County Road & Bridge	156.2400	156.2400	136.5
NLET	155.4750	155.4750	CSQ
Buffalo Pass Repeater	154.7550	159.0900	151.4
DOW	151.4000	151.4000	CSQ
VFIRE21	154.2800	154.2800	CSQ
DPOR	151.4450	151.4450	141.3
SAR MRA 1	155.1600	155.1600	CSQ
CSP Channel 3	154.9050	154.9050	CSQ

EXHIBIT C – WERF/CFAC GUIDELINES & MMA ORDER FORM

Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control 2020 Wildland Fire Resource Funding Guidelines



COLORADO
Division of Fire
Prevention & Control
Department of Public Safety

The Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC) is required by State Law to administer and manage programs to assist local jurisdictions with safe and effective wildland fire response. Funding for wildland firefighting resources under these various programs are eligible for reimbursement to any Colorado County Sheriff, fire protection district, or municipal fire department in accordance with the following guidelines. Funding and reimbursement will occur to the extent that program funds are available.

Summary of Eligible Resources			
Resource – ¹	Initial Attack Period (Not to Exceed 24 hours)	2 nd Operational Period	3+ Operational Periods
Hand Crew	Yes – ²	Yes – ²	No
DFPC Engines & Modules	Yes – ³	Yes	Yes
DFPC Overhead	Yes	Yes	Yes
Type 3 Helicopter	Yes	Yes	Yes
Type 2 Helicopter	Yes	Yes	Yes
Type 1 Helicopter	Yes	No	No
Single Engine Air Tanker	Yes	Yes	Yes
Large Air Tanker	Yes	No	No
Very Large Air Tanker - ⁴	Yes	No	No
Multi-Mission Aircraft	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aerial Supervision	Yes	Yes	Yes

Green = Allowed to the extent program funds are available

Yellow = Allowed with DFPC Operations Chief, or designee, approval

Red = Not allowed

Notes:

- ¹ DFPC must be notified as soon as possible via State Emergency Line (303-279-8855) for usage that exceeds either 1 hour of rotor time for any helicopter and/or 1 drop from any air tanker.
- ² 2 hand crew days allowed if ordered within the first 2 days of the incident.
- ³ Use of DFPC Engines and Modules are allowed during the first 24 hours of an incident with no charge to local government.
- ⁴ VLAT must be approved prior to ordering.

Funding Requests and Notifications

- As stated in Note 1 above, notification to DFPC must occur as soon as possible via the State Emergency Line (303-279-8855) if there are multiple hours of helicopter time or multiple air tanker drops on an incident. If the requesting agency is expecting the State of Colorado to pay for any amount of resource use, that agency must formally notify DFPC after the incident as indicated below.
- All funding and reimbursement requests *must* be made to DFPC within 7 days of resource use. All requests should be documented on the *DFPC Wildfire Funding Notification and Request* form, and must include the following information: Who requested the resource (Sheriff, fire chief, etc.); Fire Name; Incident Number (whenever available); Resource

Name(s); Dates of Use; and Copies of Resource Orders (whenever available). Formal funding and reimbursement requests can be made either via email to: wildlandfire@state.co.us with a carbon copy to your DFPC Battalion Chief, or by using the online form that can be accessed at: <https://goo.gl/forms/HWEYDiTXxE5iG4F33>

Additional Details – Hand Crews	
Eligible	Hand crew logistics costs of lodging, camping, transportation/fuel and per diem.
	Crews must be qualified in accordance with applicable NWCG standard.
	Different crews may be used, but only for a total of 2 hand crew days per incident.
Not Eligible	Travel time to bring hand crews from outside Colorado.
	Crews utilized within their jurisdiction or utilized in accordance with pre-established Mutual Aid agreements.
Additional Details – Aviation Resources	
Eligible	Resource(s) utilized on state and private land fires, and for fires that occur within the federal mutual aid areas as defined in the County AOP.
	A combination of fixed and rotor wing resources may be funded on the same incident, subject to pre-approvals outlined above.
	Resource(s) beyond the first operational period may be approved by DFPC, based on factors such as fire potential, values at risk, defined mutual aid periods, boundary line fires, availability of funds, etc.
	Additional government helicopter personnel, support equipment and apparatus (helitack crew), as outlined in the Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management and appropriate supplements.
	Fuel and support trucks assigned to aviation resources. Contracted vendor support crew, relief crew and other expenses to maintain aircraft availability.
	Additional aircraft support positions that may be ordered (aircraft dispatcher, tanker base support, aircraft timekeeper, etc.).
	Daily availability costs of aircraft.
	Only OAS or USFS interagency FIRE carded pilots and aircraft, ordered through the procedures outlined in the County AOP.
Not Eligible	Non-operational flight time costs (ferry time, point to point etc.) to bring aerial resources to Colorado.
Process	1. Requesting agency orders appropriate Kind and Type of resource(s). Consult the County AOP for the local, state, and interagency dispatch procedures to order aviation resources.
	2. The Closest Forces concept will be utilized meaning that the closest available resource of the Kind and Type requested will be dispatched to the incident.
	3. DFPC must be notified via the State Emergency Operations Line (303-279-8855) if multiple aviation resources are ordered on an incident.
	4. Costs for resources utilized outside of these guidelines, will be charged to the requesting agency(ies). Actual costs vary by resource used.
Questions concerning this guidance should be directed to your DFPC Battalion Chief.	

DFPC MULTI-MISSION AIRCRAFT REQUEST ORDER FORM

TO ORDER MMA AIRCRAFT

CALL CSP DISPATCH @ 303-279-8855 and ask for DFPC DUTY OFFICER

Request Date: _____

Request Time: _____

MISSION REQUESTED					
Date Needed				Time Needed	
Incident Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire <input type="checkbox"/> Other-Specify: _____			Incident Name	
Mission Profile Requested	<input type="checkbox"/> Color & Infrared Sensor Specific Needs: <input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter <input type="checkbox"/> Spot Fires <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Location/Detection				
	<input type="checkbox"/> All Hazard				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Point to Point Transportation				
MISSION REQUESTOR INFORMATION (Sheriff, Fire Chief, FMO etc.)					
Requestor Name, Title and Agency			Requestor Phone, Email and/or Radio Frequency		
INCIDENT CONTACT INFORMATION					
Name				Phone Number	
Incident Position					
Ground Contact Name				Radio Frequency	
Air Contact Name				Radio Frequency	
INTELLIGENCE REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS					
** (Specify what intel, to who/where, and how you want it sent from the plane to ground) **					
INCIDENT LOCATION INFORMATION					
County					
General Location					
Latitude (specify format)					
Longitude (specify format)					
Bearing		Distance		From	
OTHER INCIDENT AIRSPACE INFORMATION					
Other Known Aerial Hazards					
Special Use Airspace					
Military Training Route					
Military Operations Area					

EXHIBIT D – COST SHARE AGREEMENT REFERENCE

ITEMS TO CONSIDER WHEN NEGOTIATING A COST SHARE AGREEMENT

Negotiating cost share agreements within the State of Colorado has been delegated to the respective unit administrators in the Interagency Cooperative Fire Management Agreement. County officials must also be included. Cost share agreements are to be documented, including the basis or rationale used. The following guidelines should be considered when negotiating a cost share agreement. These are intended to help field personnel in negotiating an equitable agreement and are not intended to be mandatory.

Unit Administrator (Line Officer): the individual assigned administrative responsibilities for an established organizational unit, such as Forest Supervisors or District Rangers (USFS), District or Area Manager (BLM), DFPC Director or Designate (State), Regional Director or Refuge Manager (USFWS), Park Superintendent (NPS), and Agency Superintendent (BIA), County Sheriff or his designee, and may include a county commissioner at the local level.

General Guidelines:

1. Agency budgeted costs normally are not shared.
2. Responsibility for claims is considered to be outside the scope of the cost share agreement.
3. Rehabilitation costs other than on the fireline are the responsibility of the jurisdictional Agency.
4. All cost share negotiations should include consideration to each Agency's values at risk and resources assigned.
5. Cost share agreements should normally be reviewed at the end of each burning period and documented with review date and time.

Method 1: Cost can be shared proportionately based upon the acreage burned.

Method 2: Costs between the Agencies can be based on a summary of daily estimated incident costs and each Agency's proportionate share thereof. If this method is used, daily cost sharing should be properly documented by the Incident Commander. Aircraft and retardant should be on an actual use basis.

Method 3: Costs can be shared based upon direct fireline resources assigned basis. Aviation resources, retardant, etc. should be on an actual use basis. Indirect costs are then shared proportional to direct costs. This is the most equitable method and should be utilized on incidents when a Type I team is assigned.

The cost centers that should be considered in this agreement:

Fireline Resources: Maintainers, dozers, engines, tenders, hand crews, line or overhead

Air support: Air tankers, helicopters, lead planes, air operations.

Direct Costs: All costs associated with direct fireline/fireground and operations including aircraft, except airtankers and their retardant, and incident support ordered by or for the incident prior to completion of the cost share agreement. Airtanker costs and associated retardant costs are direct costs but normally are calculated at a separate cost share rate.

Indirect Costs: Costs that are incurred for common or joint objectives and therefore cannot be identified readily and specifically with a particular sponsored project, and instructional activity, or any other institutional activity. These costs may include office support personnel, mobilization/demobilization centers, dispatching, airbase operations, transportation from home base to camp, and minor or major equipment repairs to incident-assigned and damaged equipment (except those costs included in equipment

rental rates). Facilities and administrative costs can be shared proportionately with direct costs except where identified to be shared differently in the cost share agreement.

Cost Share Agreement Documentation (Example)

Incident Name: _____ **IA Number:** _____
Start date & time: _____ **Incident cause:** _____
Incident jurisdiction: _____

Cost share documentation between _____ and Jackson County, and with the cooperation of the Colorado State Forest Service, was prepared with the following authorities provided by:

- 1. The Interagency Cooperative Fire Management Agreement between the State of Colorado; USDA Forest Service; UDSI Bureau of Land Management; USDI National Park Service; USDI Bureau of Indian Affairs; USDI Fish and Wildlife Service.
- 2. Agreement for Cooperative Wildfire Management between Jackson County and the State of Colorado.
- 3. Annual Fire Operating Plan for Jackson County.

Agency Representatives participating in the development of the Cost Share Agreement:

Agency: _____ Name: _____ Title: _____
Agency: _____ Name: _____ Title: _____
Agency: _____ Name: _____ Title: _____

Date/time agreement starts: _____ **Date/time agreement ends:** _____

It is hereby agreed that the cost basis on this incident will be shared as follows:
(List any special conditions or resource objectives, i.e. aircraft ordering, mechanized restrictions or specific conditions. Operational responsibility will be defined in this section.)

No cost to either agency per AOP Mutual Aid period. Period is Start Date/Time until Ending Date/Time. Mutual Aid extended by agreement of both agencies until further notice.

Agency Authorized Signature

Agency Authorized Signature

EXHIBIT E

**Aviation Support Request Form
Craig Interagency Dispatch Center (CRC)
970-826-5037
craiginteragency@gmail.com**

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

IC Name and Agency:

Fire Name/Jurisdiction:

Fire Location: _____

Elevation: _____

Lat/Long or Geographic Location (**No Addresses**): _____

Ground Contact:

For Pilot Safety: Must be able to TX/RX on air to ground frequency as assigned by dispatch

Wind Speed/Direction:

Values at Risk and estimated time for fire to reach these values (this is used when competition for aerial resources exists):

Known or Possible Flight Hazards:

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

Time and Date Requested:

Resource(s) Requested:

HELICOPTER

Type/Qty: **Type I:** Bucket____Tank____**Type II:** Bucket____Tank____**Type III** ____

Location of closest adequate dip site: _____

AIRTANKER

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

Loaded with: Retardant ____ Water ____ Foam ____

SUPERVISION/SMOKEJUMPERS

Type/Qty: ATGS ___ ASM ___ HLCO ___ ATCO ___ SMKJ ___ PARACARGO ___

Considerations When Ordering Aviation Resources

HELICOPTERS

Please specify helicopter type and intended use when ordering

- **Limited**
 - No government personnel/passenger or internal cargo transport, lift only
- **Exclusive Use**
 - Government personnel/passenger and cargo hauling
 - Comes with a manager assigned
- **Type 1 (Heavy)**
 - Standard staffing = Manager + 4 Crewmember minimum
 - May be tanked or carry external buckets
 - Maximum wind speed for safe operations
 - >500' AGL: <50 knots (57.6 mph)
 - <500' AGL: Steady winds < 40 knots (46.1 mph) or a maximum gust spread of 15 knots (17.3 mph)
- **Type 2 (Medium)**
 - Standard staffing = Manager + 3 Crewmember minimum
 - Maximum wind speed for safe operations
 - >500' AGL: <50 knots (57.6 mph)
 - <500' AGL: Steady winds < 40 knots (46.1 mph) or a maximum gust spread of 15 knots (17.3 mph)
- **Type 3 (Light)**
 - Standard staffing = Manager + 2 Crewmember minimum
 - Maximum wind speed for safe operations
 - >500' AGL: <50 knots (57.6 mph)
 - <500' AGL: Steady winds < 30 knots (34.6 mph) or a maximum gust spread of 15 knots (17.3 mph)
- **General Helicopter Considerations**
 - Operating altitude and temperature affects type of aircraft required
 - If you are requesting a helicopter for bucket drops, be prepared with an adequate dip site location identified with a lat/long or easily identifiable geographic location

- Advise dispatch if you think the dip site may be on private land; they will need to get authorization from the land owner
- If you are requesting a helicopter with crew, it's helpful to have an adequate landing zone location identified with a lat/long close to the incident
- Helicopters may not fly with buckets over major highways or congested areas

SINGLE ENGINE AIR TANKERS (SEATS)

- Consider turn-around time from the nearest reload base to your location
- May be appropriate for remote areas or areas that require overflight of busy road or congested areas
- After each drop provide feedback to the pilot concerning its accuracy and effectiveness
- Air tankers cannot drop retardant near open water; it is highly toxic to aquatic life so if your mission is near a river, creek, lake or ponds consider asking the aircraft to be loaded with water

HEAVY AIR TANKERS

- May be appropriate for remote areas or areas that require overflight of busy road or congested areas
- After each drop provide feedback to the pilot concerning its accuracy and effectiveness
- Air tankers cannot drop retardant near open water; it is highly toxic to aquatic life so if your mission is near a river, creek, lake or ponds consider asking the aircraft to be loaded with water

AIR ATTACK

- Order an Air Attack to enhance efficiency and safety of ground and aerial operations
- Consists of an aircraft with a specialized radio platform, a pilot and an Air Tactical Group Supervisor (ATGS)

AERIAL SUPERVISION MODULE (ASM)

- A two-person crew function as the Lead and Air Tactical Group Supervisor from the same aircraft
 - The Air Tactical Pilot (ATP) is a qualified Lead Plane Pilot and is also qualified to evaluate and share the incident workload
 - The Air Tactical Supervisor (ATS) is a qualified ATGS who has also received specialized training and shares the incident workload.
- Calls signs initiate with B "Bravo"

TEMPORARY FLIGHT RESTRICTION (TFR)

- If you anticipate using air tankers over your incident for an extended period of time, you will want to order a TFR to assure clear airspace over your incident

- When you discontinue air tanker use for your incident, cancel the TFR

FREQUENCIES AND COMMUNICATIONS

- It is important to get ground and air resources operational on a designated Air to Ground frequency
- If you are unable to contact an aircraft on Air to Ground, let dispatch know immediately

GENERAL

- Telephone lines and other wires create aviation hazards which are difficult to see from the air; advise all aircraft of these or other hazards in the fire area
- Fire aircraft do not operate after dark. Most operational aircraft need to be on the ground one half hour after sunset (“pumpkin time”). Be aware of sunset time at your location, or check with dispatch to make sure there is enough daylight to fly the mission

EXHIBIT F

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 firefighters 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 could 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 in the immediate vicinity.
 - Wind speeds are strong enough that canopy movement is observed (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)