2020 LARIMER COUNTY ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN

Agreement for Cooperative Wildland Fire Protection in Larimer County

Prepared by
Larimer County Sheriff's Office

Reviewed and approved by:

Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control, Northeast Region;
United States Forest Service, Arapaho & Roosevelt National Forests;
Bureau of Land Management, Rocky Mountain & Northwest Districts;
National Park Service, Rocky Mountain National Park

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1 PREAMBLE

This annual operating plan is prepared by the Larimer County Sheriff's Office (LCSO) and reviewed and approved by the Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC), Arapaho & Roosevelt National Forests (ARF), Bureau of Land Management Rocky Mountain and Northwest Districts (BLM), National Park Service, Rocky Mountain National Park (RMNP).

2 PURPOSE

The purpose of the Annual Wildland Fire Operating Plan (AOP) is to set forth the standard operating procedures, agreed upon practices, and responsibilities to implement cooperative wildland fire management on all lands within Larimer County.

3 AUTHORITIES

- Colorado Statewide Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement Between:
  - BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT – COLORADO
  - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
  - 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
  - STATE OF COLORADO – DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL
- Larimer County, Intergovernmental Agreement for Participation in the Colorado Emergency Fire Fund.
- Agreement for Cooperative Wildfire Protection in Larimer County.

4 RECITALS

National Response Framework activities will be accomplished utilizing engaged partnerships, tiered response, scalable, flexible and adaptable operational capabilities, unity of effort through unified command and readiness to act. Situation and damage assessment information will be transmitted through established fire suppression intelligence channels.

Jurisdictional agencies are responsible for all planning documents (i.e., land use, fire management plans, mitigation plans) for a unit's wildland fire and fuels management program per their agency's policy.

Jurisdictional agencies will provide the supervision and support including operational oversight, direction and logistical support to incident management teams as outlined in the delegation of authority.

5 INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

5.1 Interagency Dispatch Centers

All parties to this operational plan agree that Fort Collins Interagency Dispatch Center (FTC) will operate as a multi-agency dispatch center to coordinate wildland fire suppression efforts within the ARF, RMNP and Larimer County. FTC will have the ability

for staffing seven days a week. FTC will be fully staffed from May 15 to October 15 and available for staffing, for other times, should the need arise.

During the period between October 16 and May 14 annually, FTC will coordinate fire suppression efforts as available.

FTC and/or LCSO Communications Center will notify the DFPC of all fire activities that may exceed local capabilities or impact state and national resources.
The United States Forest Service (USFS) will provide annual maintenance for the remote automated weather station (RAWS) at Estes Park, Redstone, Red Feather and Harbison Meadow.
FTC will provide support resources such as lowboy transport, commercial and charter aircraft, heavy equipment, food, logistical support and miscellaneous equipment needs, as resources are available.
FTC will coordinate aircraft requests and tactical aviation resources: air patrol, helicopters, large and single engine air tankers, temporary flight restrictions and air space closures.
FTC will provide interagency frequency and communications coordination.
FTC will provide daily fire information reports: National, regional, local situation reports, resource availability.
FTC will provide prescribed fire support as needed.
FTC will provide support for fires on private, State and on-federal lands.

5.2 Interagency Resources

Larimer County Sheriff's Office

The Sheriff is the fire warden of the county and is responsible for the planning, and coordination of efforts to suppress wildfires occurring in the unincorporated area of the county outside the boundaries of a fire protection district, or that exceed the capabilities of the fire protection district to control or extinguish in accordance with the provisions of CRS sections 30-10-513.

Arapaho & Roosevelt National Forest (ARF) and Pawnee National Grassland

The ARF is responsible for all management activities on National Forest System Lands. For this plan, the primary role of the ARF is wildland fire management, where the protection of human life is the overriding priority. Setting subsequent priorities will be based on the values to be protected, human health and safety, and the cost of protection. The ARF will serve in a support role during structural fire protection operations and may assist in exterior structure protection measures where wildfires threaten improvements or where structure fires threaten natural resources.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

The Bureau of Land Management, Kremmling and Royal Gorge Field Offices are responsible for wildland fire management activities on BLM Lands in Larimer County. Through cooperative agreement with the BLM and ARF, the ARF has initial attack

responsibilities for these lands. The ARF will advise the BLM Northwest Colorado Fire Management Unit or the Front Range Fire Management Unit of all fires on or threatening BLM lands, regardless of size. A BLM District/Field Office representative will respond when deemed appropriate by the BLM or when requested by the affected cooperators. For large wildland fires requiring extended attack, the BLM will coordinate with ARF fire personnel as soon as possible upon being notified.

National Park Service (NPS)

The National Park Service is responsible for all wildland fire management activities on Rocky Mountain National Park (RMNP) lands. For this plan, the primary role of RMNP is wildland fire management, where the protection of human life is the overriding priority. Setting subsequent priorities will be based on the values to be protected, human health and safety, and the cost of protection. RMNP will serve in a support role during structural fire protection operations and may assist in the exterior structure protection measures where wildfires threaten improvements or where the structure fires threaten natural resources.

Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control

The DFPC is the lead state agency for wildfire. The DFPC will, upon request, aid, support, and assist LCSO and/or federal agencies on wildland fires within Larimer County. Upon mutual agreement between the Larimer County Sheriff or his representative and the DFPC Director or his representative, the DFPC will assume management responsibilities as specified under the provisions of the Emergency Fire Fund Agreement (EFF) when wildland fire(s) exceeds the capability of the county's resources. When a fire is accepted by the DFPC as an EFF incident (State responsibility), an incident cost share agreement will be developed and entered in to by the DFPC and the respective jurisdictional agencies.

5.3 Standards

Qualifications: All personnel involved with wildland fire suppression on federal, state, or county incidents shall possess documentation of qualifications (incident qualification card, red card, or records) issued by their host or employing agency, department, or fire protection district and shall meet the minimum standards set forth in the most current version of NWCG PMS 310-1 Wildland and Prescribed Fire Qualification System Guide. Each agency or department is responsible for providing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for their personnel in accordance with the NWCG PMS 210-Wildland Incident Management Field Guide. Those not meeting this standard must clear the incident or be placed in a non-hazardous position and may not be eligible for reimbursement under the terms of this AOP agreement. The same criteria will apply for incidents that transition to extended attack. However, cooperating agencies may assist by supplying equipment on an incident.

6 PREPAREDNESS

6.1 Protection Planning

This AOP is part of the over-all protection planning for wildland fire within Larimer County.

All agencies listed within this plan, agree to meet at least annually to discuss changes to this, and any other plan relating to the reduction of wildland fire losses within the County.

This AOP is not a stand-alone document and as such, all current agreements, MOU's, plans, and standards should be considered when conducting wildfire preparedness and response planning activities.

Each agency retains their legal authority and right to suppress fires as they determine necessary on their lands.

6.2 Protection Areas and Boundaries

The area described by this plan includes all lands within the boundaries of Larimer County, including incorporated cities, towns, and lands administered by the United States Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service.

For the purpose of this plan regarding initial attack fire response, the respective signatories agree to permit and encourage the closest suppression resource to take suppression action regardless of administrative boundaries.

A current map of fire protection districts, county lands, USFS, BLM, and NPS boundaries will be kept in Larimer County Dispatch and Fort Collins Interagency Dispatch.

6.3 Methods of Fire Protection and Suppression

Larimer County has several Fire Protection Districts and Departments that provide response within their identified district boundaries and other areas of the county.

The County maintains a regular firefighting force that is available for suppression on all lands within the County.

The USFS maintains a regular firefighting force for protection of USFS lands. These forces are also available throughout the County as needed for suppression duties.

The NPS maintains a regular firefighting force in RMNP primarily for the protection of NPS grounds. These resources are available as needed within the County.

DFPC also maintains a small firefighting force within the County that is available for initial and extended attack as requested.

All of the fire agencies operating within the County have standard agreements in place to provide mutual assistance to each other during wildland fire incidents.

Surrounding Counties have a similar capacity and often provide mutual aid resources to fires within Larimer County.

6.4 Reciprocal (Mutual Aid) Fire Assistance

Mutual aid is defined as assistance provided by a supporting agency or fire protection district to the jurisdictional agency. Supporting agencies will voluntarily, or upon request, take initial attack action in support of the jurisdictional agency. It shall be the responsibility

of the agency performing initial attack to notify jurisdictional agencies if those lands are involved or threatened. The jurisdictional agency will not be required to reimburse the supporting agency for costs incurred for the duration of the mutual aid period, unless other arrangements are agreed upon per CRS 29-5-105 through 29-5-110.

Each agency will assume responsibility for its own expenses related to the provision of mutual aid for the first 24 hours (Non-Reimbursable Mutual Aid Period), unless negotiated otherwise by the jurisdictional agencies. The first operational period is measured from the time of the initial dispatch, tone or report of a fire to a response agency.

Shared Response Area: The Shared Response Area is defined as any land within 2 miles of federal lands. Federal agencies will respond upon request (or may voluntarily if adjoining land is threatened) to any agency or fire protection district for the duration of the mutual aid period within the Shared Response Area.

6.5 Acquisition of Services

The parties to this operating plan agree to coordinate all resource requests from cooperating agencies as follows:

FEDERAL RESOURCES (ARF, BLM, NPS): Requests for federal resources, including all personnel and equipment, Caterers, Showers, Radio Systems, Interagency cache items and Mobile Cache Vans shall be ordered through FTC Interagency Dispatch Center.

COLORADO STATE RESOURCES: Requests for state resources shall be coordinated through the FTC Interagency Dispatch Center. If the request cannot be processed through the normal dispatching channels, DFPC or COEM personnel may assist in procuring these resources. Resources requested outside of the FTC ordering process will be documented and FTC will be made aware of the order.

COUNTY RESOURCES: Requests for county resources during initial attack shall be made through the Larimer County Dispatch or FTC as appropriate. Requests for county resources during extended attack shall be made through the FTC Interagency Dispatch Center. Procurement of supplies and services will be coordinated between FTC and Larimer County Office of Emergency Management (OEM). If FTC is unable to support procurement needs, involved agencies will coordinate the establishment of a buying team to support the incident.

AVIATION RESOURCES: All federal and state aviation resources shall be ordered through the FTC Interagency Dispatch Center. Certain state aviation resources may need to be approved and ordered through DFPC or COEM. In these instances, DFPC or COEM personnel will work with the IC and FTC to acquire the needed resources. The State Multi-Mission aircraft (MMA) should be ordered through the State of Colorado Emergency Operations Line at 303-279-8855 or notify the DFPC Duty Officer through: https://drive.google.com/file/d/17qCUn-HL9jdAIoyWjZOPkJ0qBSYjdsLM/view

6.6 Joint Projects and Project Plans

The signatories to this plan realize that in many cases, joint planning and implementation of projects to reduce the risk of wildland fire is the best use of funds. To such end, the signatories will endeavor to enter into joint projects and plans whenever it makes sense to do so. Each agency will adhere to their standard planning and agreements process when entering into joint agreements.

Nothing in this AOP precludes nor commits any agency to enter into any joint project or agreements with any other party or agency.

6.7 Fire Prevention

All parties to this operational plan agree that educational efforts should be coordinated with other agencies. The distribution of fire prevention material will be the responsibility of the USFS, NPS, DFPC, Colorado State Forest Service and the Larimer County Sheriff's Office, when there are periods of HIGH or EXTREME fire danger or when red flag warnings are issued.

The ARF performs Fire Prevention activities, including visitor and homeowner contacts, patrols and fire danger sign maintenance on National Forest System lands. ARF personnel may also conduct educational programs in adjacent communities, distribution of fire danger information and restrictions to the media and community organizations.

6.8 Public Use Restrictions

Personnel from each of the cooperating agencies will determine the need for restrictions on open burning and/or area closures. Criteria for such restrictions or ban should follow the Fire Restrictions and Fire Ban Criteria found in Appendix A. Whenever possible, restrictions and closures should be coordinated among all cooperators. Unified restrictions are desirable.

The Fort Collins Interagency Dispatch Center shall be advised of any restrictions or bans placed upon any lands covered by this agreement.

The intent of this section is not to restrict the authority of individual land management agencies from independently placing timely restrictions or bans deemed necessary.

6.9 Burning Permits

Most outdoor burning in Larimer County requires a permit signed by both the local fire protection district and the Larimer County Department of Health and Environment. Current rules and process may be found on the County's website
https://apps.larimer.org/burnpermits/public

6.10 Prescribed Fire (Planned Ignitions) and Fuels Management

All parties to this operational plan recognize the importance of fire as a tool to manage forest resources and all local governments and non-government organizations will follow CRS 24-33.5-1217. It is also recognized that prescribed fire may transition to a suppression action if unforeseen situations occur. If a prescribed fire results in an uncontrolled wildland fire and interagency resources must be dedicated to the control and suppression of that fire, it is agreed that the agency initiating the prescribed fire will be responsible for all suppression costs associated with confine/contain/control and

rehabilitation efforts and there is no Non-Reimbursable Mutual Aid Period.

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. The burn plan will meet, at a minimum, NWCG standards and comply with all local, state and federal regulations. Agency specific guidance may be more stringent.

Agencies party to this plan agree to cover all costs (personnel and equipment) when assisting in the implementation of other agency prescribed fires, unless otherwise negotiated beforehand in an agreement.

6.11 Smoke Management

For Open Burning of 50 piles or less in a project area that will be extinguished by sunset, 10 acres or less of grass, or 5 acres or less of other vegetation, persons shall obtain an air quality permit from the Larimer County Department of Health and Environment: https://apps.larimer.org/burnpermits/public

For Open Burning of more than 50 piles in a project area, piles that will not be extinguished by sunset, more than 10 acres of grass or more than 5 acres of other vegetation, or where Air Curtain Destructors are used, persons must obtain and complete an air quality permit from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment: http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/CDPHE-AP/CBON/1251582562056

If an air quality permit is obtained from the Larimer County Department of Health and Environment, a request for an Open Burn Permit will automatically be sent to the Fire Protection District in which the property is located or to the Larimer County Sheriff's Office. A notice stating whether the Open Burn Permit has been approved or denied will be sent to the applicant by first class mail or electronically.

If an air quality permit is obtained from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, the applicant must contact and obtain a signed Open Burn Permit from the Fire Protection District in which the property is located or from the Larimer County Sheriff's Office.

Agricultural burning and Federal Agencies are exempt from these rules under CRS.

7 OPERATIONS

7.1 Fire Notifications

LCSO Communications Center will notify FTC and FTC will notify LCSO Communication Center and Emergency Services for all fires reported within the National Forest or areas of said intermixed ownership. FTC will notify Craig or Pueblo Dispatch of all fires on or threatening BLM lands. These notifications should be made as soon after the initial report is taken as possible.

7.2 Boundary Line Fires

All parties to this operational plan agree to operate primarily under the principle of

reimbursement for wildland fire suppression costs. When a fire burns on both sides of a protection boundary or threatens another jurisdiction, and is beyond the Non-Reimbursable Mutual Aid Period, a cost share agreement shall be prepared and approved by the agency representative or designee.

7.3 Response to Wildland Fire

Initial Response is defined as the initial decisions and actions taken in reaction to a reported incident.

Initial attack is defined as the action taken by the resources on a wildland fire that are first to arrive at the incident.

Extended attack is defined as the actions taken by resources on a wildland fire that has not been contained within the first operational period.

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 is 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 the USFS Land Management Plan or other documents)
- Resource Availability
- Fire modelling Tools
- Seasonality – duration of fire/change in conditions

Agency Administrators and Fire Managers 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 (and usually is).

7.4 Special Management Considerations

Fire Operations Guidance in Bark Beetle Stands, See Appendix B, may be employed in the extensive bug killed timber stands where fire behavior and stand conditions could compromise human life and safety using direct control efforts.

Aerial application of fire retardant will be restricted within 300 feet distance of all lakes or waterways (containing water) on Federal jurisdiction lands. Retardant is further restricted within 600 feet of designated waterways that have critical habitat for Greenback Cutthroat

Trout. When fire location is confirmed, FTC will advise if it is in a Greenback Cutthroat Trout exclusion area.

7.5 Repair and Rehabilitation

Repair of impacts caused by suppression actions is normally conducted during suppression operations and is covered by a cost-share agreement, if one is in place.

Rehabilitation of natural resources impacted by fire effects is the responsibility of the jurisdictional agency as applicable. Rehabilitation of the fire area is not covered under EFF; it may be authorized by the DFPC Line Officer only when part of the Incident Action Plan during the EFF period.

7.6 Decision Process

Federal agencies are required to complete an appropriate Decision Support System for all wildland fires 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. DFPC requires that a Decision Support System be completed for all fires that receive a FEMA Fire Management Assistance Grant and recommends a Decision Support System are completed for all EFF fires. All agencies involved in extended attack on federal, private and state lands should provide input on the Decision Support System. When a fire is burning, or threatens to burn, on multiple jurisdictions, one Decision Support System should be prepared for the incident that considers all jurisdictions and their interests. When a multijurisdictional fire involves federal ownership, one WFDSS will be prepared for the incident, with federal, state and county input included. The State Agency Administrator will facilitate completion and review of the Decision Support System for EFF fires.

7.7 Cooperation

The parties to this operating plan will use the Incident Command System (ICS) during all wildland fire operations that is consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

Unified Command is a unified team effort which allows all agencies with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies.

Wildland fires burning on, or adjacent to, a known or questionable protection boundary will be the initial attack responsibility of the jurisdictional agencies on both sides of the boundary.

Multi-jurisdictional wildland fires will coordinate suppression management through the use of Unified Command, or a delegation of authority from each jurisdictional agency involved to establish Incident Commander, objectives, strategies, and management requirements.

7.8 Communication

When incidents require mutual aid or exceed initial attack participating agencies and departments are authorized to used VHF and 800 mHz frequencies approved by the NFRWFC Board and Larimer County.

7.9 Cost Efficiency

All parties agree to use the most cost-efficient resources as applicable.

It is a goal of agencies on this plan to provide cost efficient services. Agency administrators will make every effort to ensure cost effectiveness during firefighting operations. However, cost efficiencies will not take priority over firefighter or public safety. Additionally, the potential long-term financial impacts of the fire should be considered and balanced against the short-term costs savings of not ordering needed resources.

7.10 Delegation of Authority

Parties to this operational plan agree that in the event of a multijurisdictional wildland fire, a delegation of authority should be utilized by agencies involved to establish Incident Command, objectives, strategies, and cost containment. Appendix C

A written delegation of authority may be used whenever an agency, Incident Management Team (IMT) or individual from other than the jurisdictional authority assumes command of an incident. The delegated individual or IMT has the authority and power to act on behalf of the jurisdictional agency but does not absolve the jurisdictional authority from any legally owed responsibility.

7.11 Public Information

The agency with command of the incident is solely responsible for all official public information sharing during incidents unless relinquished by agreement. This includes information relayed on social media. For incidents that span two or more jurisdictions, the agency with command or delegation of the incident will collaborate with the other agencies to ensure there is only one official information source for the incident.

7.12 Preservation of Evidence

The jurisdictional agency will determine as soon as possible the origin and cause of all wildland fires on their respective lands. Fire investigation will be conducted on all suspected human caused fires. Civil and criminal follow-up action will be the responsibility of the benefiting agency in cooperation with the Larimer County Sheriff's Office if necessary. Fire cause determination is required for all fires including FEMA Fire management Assistant Grant (FMAG) fires.

8 STATE EMERGENCY FIRE FUND (EFF)

The EFF may be used to assist counties with whom the DFPC has signed an Intergovernmental Agreement for Participation in the Colorado Emergency Fire Fund (EFF) and who have paid their latest annual assessment. The fund will be used only for approved wildfire suppression and control activities. The DFPC Director, or his representative, is the only person authorized to approve and implement the fund.

Larimer County is a participant in the EFF agreement with DFPC. As a participant to this agreement, the state agrees to come to the aid of Larimer County should suppression resource needs exceed the county's capabilities. Larimer County will notify the DFPC Fire Duty Officer immediately by calling (303) 279-8855 should a wildfire incident occur which has the potential to exceed county capabilities. EFF fire incidents will be coordinated through the FTC Interagency Dispatch Center.

When DFPC forms No. 2 and 3 are completed, the DFPC Battalion Chief (BC) or their representative will contact the DFPC State Fire Duty Officer (FDO) and relay the information collected. The BC will also make their recommendation on whether or not the situation warrants implementation of the fund.

The DFPC Director may give their decision directly to the requesting BC, or it may be relayed through other DFPC personnel or the Colorado Office of Emergency Management personnel. This decision will be documented in writing on the DFPC No. 3 or attachments, as necessary. Upon approval of EFF implementation, an Agency Administrator from the state will be assigned to the incident.

When EFF is implemented, DFPC assumes responsibility and authority for all suppression activity until the fire is returned to Larimer County. DFPC will collaborate with the Sheriff's Office in setting objectives and priorities. The DFPC may use State funds other than EFF when appropriate.

All EFF fires will have a designated Incident Command, and the Larimer County Sheriff (or designated representative) and a State Agency Administrator assigned to the incident. If land administered by another agency is threatened or involved, that agency will provide a representative to the Command structure.

When a fire is approved for EFF implementation within Larimer County, the following minimum fire suppression forces will be maintained, as much as possible, throughout the duration of the incident:

Local resources available to the county through mutual aid or contract basis, while still providing a minimal level of response for other, new incidents within that district and without jeopardizing the ability of the assisting agencies to mount a reasonable response within their own jurisdiction.

Law enforcement and traffic control through the sheriff's office.

Other county owned equipment may be available and as mutually agreed upon between the county and the State Agency Administrator, given the specific conditions and needs of the incident.

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

The EFF fund can pay for water barring and reseeding control lines if authorized by the State Agency Administrator and only when part of the Incident Action Plan during the

EFF period. All other reclamation work must be funded by the landowner or other sources. See Appendix D.

9 USE AND REIMBURSEMENT OF INTERAGENCY FIRE RESOURCES

9.1 Cost Share Agreement (Cost Share Methodologies)

Cost share agreements shall be prepared when an incident burns across or threatens jurisdictional boundaries. The intent is to distribute the financial burden based on a method agreed upon by a representative from each affected jurisdiction. A cost share agreement should be negotiated as soon as practical. For wildland urban interface (W/UI) fires involving structures, the distribution of costs should be commensurate with the values protected.

9.2 Training

Qualifications: All personnel involved with wildland fire suppression on federal, state, or county incidents shall possess documentation of qualifications (incident qualification card, red card, or records) issued by their host or employing agency, department, or fire protection district and shall meet the minimum standards set forth in the most current version of NWCG PMS 310-1.Wildland and Prescribed Fire Qualification System Guide.

9.3 Communication Systems

All agencies signing this plan authorize use of their radio frequencies by other agency personnel for emergency purposes only. All agencies, departments, and fire protection districts which use ARF FM frequencies for tactical or command purposes through FTC, must have radios programmed in “narrow band” mode to facilitate clear transmission and reception.

Fire Protection Districts and Volunteer Fire Departments working an incident, under the auspices of the County, are granted permission to use federal radio frequencies, if needed, to assure safety of the operation. Only the USFS, NPS, DFPC, and LCSO or fire resources coordinating with LCSO Emergency Services during incidents are authorized to transmit on Air-to-Ground frequencies.

A resource order should be placed with the FTC Interagency Dispatch Center as soon as possible for the portable command repeater.

9.4 Fire Weather Systems

Fire Danger Ratings, Fire weather forecasts, Fire resource status, Local and National Situation Reports, Fire Restriction information and, RAWS observation and planning information are maintained by Fort Collins Interagency Dispatch (FTC) at: http://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/dispatch_centers/r2ftc/

9.5 Aviation Operations

Parties to this operating plan undertaking initial attack may utilize aviation resources before land jurisdiction is determined when fire conditions and potential losses warrant it. Where possible, concurrence among potentially affected agencies will be obtained prior to ordering aircraft. However, fire control actions shall not be hampered if concurrence is delayed as a result of communication difficulties. Aircraft may be considered mutual aid, and costs associated with Aircraft should be negotiated between benefiting agencies.

The State of Colorado provides several funding and reimbursement options for firefighting aircraft. Agencies seeking reimbursement or State provided resources should follow the 2019 Wildland Fire Resource Funding Guidelines (Appendix E). When aviation resources are ordered for State and private lands and the ordering agency will be seeking State funds to cover the expenses of those resources, DFPC will be notified as soon as practical.

The ARF may provide tactical air support or aerial supervision as reciprocal fire protection services within the protection boundary, if the incident is determined to be a threat to National Forest Lands. All Air-to-Ground (A-G) communications will be on the NIICD assigned A-G frequency for NE Colorado. The primary is A-G 9, the secondary is A-G 58. VMED28 (EMSNORTH) will be used for medical aircraft missions on Type 1, 2 and 3 incidents. If both frequencies are assigned to active incidents, or have excessive traffic, additional A-G frequencies must be ordered through FTC Dispatch.

Criteria for placing aviation resources on standby may include the following: no measurable precipitation for 14+ days, very high fire danger predicted, a holiday or other event expected to increase human caused fires, or experiencing multiple fire starts. Once a resource has been placed on contract and staged along the Northern Front Range, the DFPC will keep the FTC advised of any changes in status. The FTC will disseminate this information to county, state, and federal agencies.

Air reconnaissance and detection flights will be coordinated among cooperating agencies through the FTC.

The incident commander on each fire incident will be responsible for initiating any requests for airspace restrictions (TFRs) from the FAA, through FTC.

9.6 Billing Procedures

Federal and County agencies that sign this agreement will not charge or add on any administration or processing costs to an invoice involving local suppression costs. Costs for resources and equipment not used directly for suppression of the assigned incident are subject to negotiation and may be the responsibility of the ordering agency.

Fire Agencies should not expect to be reimbursed for equipment and/or personnel time for wildland fire incidents that occur within their own response boundaries, unless stipulated in a cost share agreement.

Agency owned equipment will be reimbursed by the benefiting agency (or agencies) according to the current Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control Equipment Agreements, Rates and Procedures, unless superseded by an annual equipment agreement.

Reimbursement of eligible cooperator expenses is authorized by the Cooperative Wildfire Protection Agreement between the State of Colorado and Larimer County. The Cooperator Resource Rate Form (CRRF) is the process used by DFPC to make reimbursements.

All agency(s) personnel, equipment and supply information must be recorded in a format suitable to the benefiting agency(s) prior to release from the incident. Records used for submission to the benefiting agency(s) must be approved and signed by an agency representative authorized to obligate the benefiting agency(s) to payment for manpower and equipment on that incident.

For reimbursable incidents, Larimer County's overtime compensation rates are paid based on a 7-day work week beginning on day one of mobilization. Compensation rates are paid at time and a half of the base hourly rate for all hours worked in excess of 8 hours per day for the first 5 days and full time and one half for all hours worked during the remainder of the work week. Compensation includes travel time.

9.7 Cost Recovery

Any individual, subject to the Federal Tort Claims Act or other applicable State or Federal law, who allows any fire burning upon Agency property to escape to the property of another, whether privately or publicly owned, is liable to the owner of such property for the suppression costs and damages to the property caused by the fire. Authority to recover suppression costs and damages from individuals causing a fire varies depending on contracts, agreements, permits and applicable laws. The Authorized representatives of affected Parties will attempt to reach mutual agreement, as soon as possible after a fire start, on the strategy that will be used to recover suppression costs and damages from the individuals liable for such costs and damages. Such strategy may alter interagency billing procedures, timing and content as otherwise provided in this AOP. Any Party may independently pursue civil actions against individuals to recover suppression costs and damages. In those cases where costs have been recovered from an individual, reimbursement from initial attack, as well as suppression to the extent included in the recovery, will be made to the Party taking reciprocal action.

DFPC serves as the coordinator for all inter-jurisdictional wildland fire billing in Colorado. Following a County Responsibility Fire, DFPC shall assist the County by requesting cost reports from assisting agencies and producing invoices payable by the County. To start the process, within thirty (30) days after declared containment of a County Responsibility Fire, the County and/or Sheriff shall submit to DFPC a written request for cost reports from assisting agencies. Following receipt of the County's written request, DFPC shall request cost reports from assisting agencies for review and validation by the County and/or Sheriff. Following the County's review and validation, DFPC shall make reasonable efforts to submit written invoices, along with adequate supporting documentation, to the County and/or Sheriff within one hundred and twenty (120) days after the date the Wildland Fire is declared contained. If the DFPC cannot submit written invoices within one hundred and twenty (120) days, the DFPC shall at a minimum submit a written estimate for the anticipated expenses by November 15th of the year in which the wildland fire occurred.

Agencies, cooperators and contractors seeking reimbursement directly from the County under this plan shall submit invoices with supporting documentation to the County within 60 days of the date the resource was released.

Any agency party to this plan unable to meet the above billing and/or reimbursement timetables must contact affected agencies to advise them of any delays and attempt to provide estimates before the end of the calendar year. Billing and/or reimbursement that

does not follow the timetables in this document will negate payment; when late billing will negatively impact any agency's future fire budget, unless mutually agreed upon by the agencies involved.

Financial obligations of the county payable after the current fiscal year are contingent upon funds for that purpose being appropriated, budgeted and otherwise made available.

10 GENERAL PROVISIONS

The enforcement of the terms and conditions of this plan and all rights of action relating to such enforcement shall be strictly reserved by the county and the signatories to this plan. Nothing contained in this plan shall give or allow any claim or right of action whatsoever by any other or third person. It is the express intent of the parties to this plan that any person receiving services or benefits under this plan shall be deemed an incidental beneficiary only.

10.1 Personnel Policy

All government employees shall be employed at their salary rate. All non- government employees will be paid at agency department rates. If no agency department rates have been set, then DFPC established rates will be used. These can be found at the DFPC website http://dfs.state.co.us/

10.2 Modification

If changes or corrections are necessary after the current years' plan is signed, each agency affected by the proposed change must approve and initial the change in order for it to be effective. All cooperators shall be notified of the proposed change before it is adopted.

10.3 Annual Review

This document will be reviewed by all signatory agencies on an annual basis prior to April.

10.4 Duration of Plan

This plan will remain in effect until such time as the signed 2021Larimer County Annual Operating Plan replaces it. If no changes are made, a statement letter with signatures of all parties to this AOP will be distributed.

10.5 Previous Plans Superseded

The current signed AOP will supersede any previously signed versions.

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11 SIGNATURES

THIS ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN IS AGREED UPON THIS DATE BY:

Justin E Smith

Mar 12, 2020

Sheriff
Larimer County, Colorado

Date

Linda Hoffmann
Linda Hoffmann (Mar 26, 2020)

Mar 26, 2020

County Manager
Larimer County, Colorado

Date

Monte Williams
Monte Williams (Mar 26, 2020)

Mar 26, 2020

Forest Supervisor
Arapaho & Roosevelt National Forests

Date

Daniel O Escobedo
Daniel O Escobedo (Mar 11, 2020)

Mar 11, 2020

Regional Battalion Chief
Colorado Division of Fire Prevention & Control

Date

Darla Sidles
Darla Sidles (Mar 12, 2020)

Mar 12, 2020

Superintendent
Rocky Mountain National Park

Date

Catherine L Cook (Mar 11, 2020)

Mar 11, 2020

District Manager, Rocky Mountain District
Bureau of Land Management

Date

Stephanie Connolly (acting)
Stephanie Connolly (acting) (Mar 11, 2020)

Mar 11, 2020

District Manager, Northwest District
Bureau of Land Management

Date

Appendix A: Criteria for Restrictions and Bans

These criteria are based on calculated, quantifiable variables designed to be used within the typical wildland fire season; April through October. Local political influences may also need to be considered.

Instructions: (Reference the Fire Restriction – Fire Ban Matrix below): Select Weather

Stations (or representative locations of concern).

Obtain the following criteria information from the following sources:

Energy Release Component: National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) or Fort Collins (FTC) Interagency Dispatch.
1000 hour fuel moisture: NFDRS, or FTC Dispatch.
Live fuel moisture: NFDRS and field sampled results from the ARNF.
FTC-Area Preparedness Level: Daily afternoon radio broadcast or FTC webpage; http://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/dispatch_centers/r2ftc/
Rocky Mountain Region Preparedness Level: RMACC web page http://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/
Weather Trend to determine if short and long-range trends are improving, stable, or deteriorating. http://www.crh.noaa.gov/bou/firewx/fire_mainmap.php
From the Matrix, determine the critical thresholds for each criterion.
From the charts below, determine the number of criteria that have reached or exceeded the threshold for either fire restriction or fire ban.

# of Criteria beyond threshold	**Fire Restrictions**
0 to 1	None
2 to 3	Consider
4 or More	Implement

# of Criteria beyond threshold	**Fire Ban**
0 to 2	None
3 to 4	Consider
5 or More	Implement

Coordinate with all applicable Agencies to initiate actions. Continue to monitor conditions to evaluate status of fire restriction or fire ban, and elevate or suspend as necessary. Public information and press releases as well as the implementation or lifting of restrictions or bans shall be coordinated with the agencies party to this agreement to ensure a cooperative interagency approach and unified presentation to the public.

Fort Collins Dispatch Zone Fire Restriction Matrix

Weather Station (Representative Location)	Elevaton		Energy Release Component	1000 hr Fuel Moisture	Live Fuel Moisture	FTC-Preparedness Level	RM Preparedness Level	Weather Trends
Red Feather (North Larimer County)	8214′	**Restriction**	68	<12%	<120%	3	4	5 - 7 days
		Ban	74	<9%	<100%	4	5	7 - 14 days
Estes Park (Rocky Mountain NP)	7820′	**Restriction**	66	<12%	<120%	3	4	5 - 7 days
		Ban	73	<10%	<100%	4	5	7 - 14 days
Redstone Canyon (Larimer County foothills)	6160′	**Restriction**	71	<10%	<120%	3	4	5 - 7 days
		Ban	77	<8%	<100%	4	5	7 - 14 days
Sugarloaf (Boulder County)	6775′	**Restriction**	73	<10%	<120%	3	4	5 - 7 days
		Ban	80	<8%	<100%	4	5	7 - 14 days
Pickle Gulch (Clear Creek & Gilpin Counties)	9380′	**Restriction**	62	<13%	<120%	3	4	5 - 7 days
		Ban	68	<11%	<100%	4	5	7 - 14 days
Harbison (Grand County)	8640′	**Restriction**	52	<14%	<120%	3	4	5 - 7 days
		Ban	61	<12%	<100%	4	5	7 - 14 days
Corral Creek (Clear Creek & Gilpin	8080′	**Restriction**	62	<11%	<120%	3	4	5 - 7 days
		Ban	68	<9%	<100%	4	5	7 - 14 days

The need for fire restrictions or bans outside the typical fire season will be determined through consensus of cooperating Agencies. This requires judgment based on qualitative input, along with weather trends and historical patterns. Portions of the matrix are based on NFDRS data, and the fuels criteria are unavailable during the winter due to the nature of wildland fuels models in the western U.S.

Definitions:

Weather: The weather forecast is used to determine the short and long range predictions as they apply to potential fire occurrence and fire behavior. The forecast should be used as quantifying variable in the decision to implement fire restrictions, fire closures, or to lift restrictions once in place. This element should not be counted when using the restriction category or closure category charts.

Energy Release Component (ERC): A number related to the available energy (BTU) per unit area (Square Foot) within the flaming front at the head of a fire. This is the best indicator of fire season severity and drought conditions in the NFDRS system. It has a low response to daily variability in weather.

1000-Hour Fuel Moisture: The water content of a fuel particle expressed as a percent of the oven dry weight of the fuel particle. 1000 hour fuels are 6 inches in diameter or greater. The 1000-hour fuels are used instead of 10's or 100's due to the longer response time and greater season severity indicator.

Live Fuel Moisture: Naturally-occurring fuels whose moisture content is controlled by physiological processes within the living plant. The NFDRS considers only herbaceous plants and woody plant material small enough (leaves, needles, and twigs) to be consumed in the flaming front of a fire.

Preparedness Levels: Are used to identify the level of wildland fire activity, severity, and resource commitment. These are used at all levels (local, regional, and national). The relationship to fire restrictions is to include the element of resource availability and activity. The local preparedness level may be low but regional and national levels may have a significant impact on availability of local resources or the number of resources committed out- of-area.

Fire Behavior: Generically identifies the local activity in terms of number of starts, availability of Initial Attack resources and the difficulty experienced in controlling any ignitions.

Appendix B: Fire Operations Guidance in Bark Beetle Stands

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 in the immediate vicinity.
  - Wind speeds are strong enough that canopy movement is observed[1] (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 77

Appendix C: Delegation of Authority

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO INCIDENT COMMANDER

Agency authority and responsibility for managing and controlling the_____Fire presently burning within the County of_____, Colorado is hereby delegated to _____ _____as Incident Commander.

This delegation includes the authority to obligate funds necessary to pay for controlling this fire. It also includes the responsibility to contain the fire as rapidly as possible in a safe and cost-effective manner.

As Incident Commander, you are accountable for the overall management of this incident including its control and return to local forces. We expect you to adhere to relevant and applicable laws, policies, and professional standards. Suppression of the fire is your primary task, however, you are expected to do so in a manner that provides for safety and well-being of involved personnel. Consideration for the safety and needs of local residents and communities is essential for successful management of the incident. Cost-effective and cost containment practices will be used at all times. The IC will provide for firefighter and public safety, incident stabilization and property and environmental preservation. Other needs/constraints:

1. Increase in number or types of aviation resources.
2. Supply orders not needed for the immediate suppression activities (resupply and restocking).
3. Ordering of certain indirect suppression personnel and their associated costs(PIO, drivers).
4. Transition plan that includes current equipment/supply location and ownership for return.
5. Distribution of non-perishable supplies after fire is returned to local units.
6. Monitoring and patrolling of fire and associated costs, based on jurisdictional responsibility when fire is returned to local agency.

Transfer time becomes effective at _____hours on _____ (date), and will be updated as conditions change.

_____ _____

Incident Line Officer/Agency Administrator Date

_____ _____

Incident Commander Date

Appendix D: Guidelines for EFF

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Intergovernmental Agreement for Participation in the Colorado Emergency Fire Fund (EFF) is to: establish the County's basis for participation in the Emergency Fire Fund to provide for payments from the County to the Fund; and describe the conditions under which the Emergency Fire Fund will be managed.

WILDFIRE PROTECTION

As required in the Cooperative Agreement, the County and DFPC shall jointly develop, review, and sign an Annual Operating Plan (AOP) before April 1 of each year with all cooperating agencies having wildfire suppression responsibilities within the County. Failure to complete the AOP by April 1 of any year during the term of this Agreement shall result in the automatic suspension of the County from EFF participation unless the County has requested, in writing, and received approval by the DFPC Director, a 60 day extension of the April 1 date to complete the AOP, stating the specific reason(s) for the extension. The DFPC Director shall, in his or her sole discretion, approve or deny the request in writing.

EMERGENCY FIRE FUND

A. The Emergency Fire Fund (EFF or "the Fund") has been established through the payments provided by participating Colorado counties and other entities entering into EFF agreements with the DFPC. The EFF is maintained as an account of Colorado Department of Public Safety, under the fiscal management of the DFPC Director. Payments from the EFF account shall be made only in compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations pertaining to Colorado Department of Public Safety funds, including, but not limited to, the State Fiscal Rules. The DFPC Director is designated as the fiscal manager of all such monies received and all interest accrued in the EFF. No upper limit shall be placed on the amount of funds in the EFF, and funds may accumulate from year to year.

B. Final decision-making authority over fiscal management matters shall reside with the DFPC Director on behalf of the Counties collectively.

C. The DFPC shall make distribution of these funds only upon direction of the DFPC Director or his designee and will be subject to the "Emergencies" provisions of the State Fiscal Rules (Rule 2-2). Disbursements shall be limited to such expenditures incurred in controlling a designated wildfire as are within the then-current, unencumbered balance of the Fund.

D. If at any time during the term of this Agreement the EFF becomes depleted or has insufficient funds to meet the expected needs of the Fund, the DFPC Director will make every reasonable effort to obtain additional funds by requesting the Governor to make additional funds available. Should the DFPC Director be unsuccessful in efforts to obtain additional funding, fire control costs will remain the County's responsibility.

EFF IMPLEMENTATION

A. The County will make every effort to control fire(s) upon non-federal lands within the County with resources available within the County. In the event that the County and the DFPC mutually agree that the fire(s) threatens to spread, or has spread, beyond control capability of the firefighting resources within the County (as outlined in the County's Annual Operating Plan), the DFPC Director (or his authorized designee) and the authorized County representative shall sign a Delegation of Duty giving the State command responsibility for the fire(s). Once command responsibility has been assumed by the State, the County shall nevertheless continue to make its maximum effort to provide firefighting resources from

within the County.

B. When a fire can again reasonably be managed by the County with resources available to it, command responsibility for incident management and for payment of all fire control costs will be returned by the State to the County. No expenditures made by the County prior to assumption by the State or after return to the County, will be eligible for payment by the EFF, without express prior approval of the DFPC Director.

FIRE CAUSE DETERMINATION

A. As a condition precedent to entering into this Agreement, and to eligibility for continuing participation in the EFF throughout the term hereof, the County agrees that, in the event of a human-caused fire, the Sheriff of said County shall conduct an investigation as to cause of such fire and will provide the DFPC Director a copy of the preliminary investigation report within 30 days of control of the fire, and a final report upon the conclusion of that investigation consistent with State Law. The County Sheriff shall have administrative and financial responsibility with respect to the conduct of the investigation.

Appendix E: Wildland Fire Funding Guidelines

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)	2nd 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/HWEYDjTXxE5iG4F33

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.	

Appendix F: Cost Share

INCIDENT NAME: _____

INCIDENT NUMBER: _____

START TIME AND DATE:_____@_____(estimated)

JURISDICTIONS: _____

CAUSE: _____

INCIDENT COMMANDER(s): _____

This Cost Share Agreement between the_____and _____ was prepared under the following authorities provided by:

1. The Interagency Cooperative Fire Management Agreement between the State of Colorado; USDA Forest Service; USDI 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_____County and the State of Colorado, and, under the guidelines of the current Larimer County Annual Operating Plan.

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

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

It is hereby agreed that the cost basis on the_____incident will be shared as follows:

Select applicable clauses or language below:

1. For all suppression costs, including Aircraft, outside of mutual aid: USFS - Arapaho Roosevelt NF -%,
   - %
2. For all suppression costs, excluding Aircraft, outside of mutual aid: USFS - Arapaho Roosevelt NF -%,
   - %
3. For all aircraft costs:
   USFS - Arapaho Roosevelt NF – %,
   - %
4. Direct salary costs for employees of the Arapaho Roosevelt NF and_____will be borne by the respective Agencies.

Rationale used in developing this cost agreement:

To use the simplest and most equitable method of cost sharing for the duration of the incident until declared out. The Mutual Aid period expired at_____hours on ____ _____(date).

Select applicable clauses or language below:

Mutual Aid *included* **or** *did not include* **costs for aircraft ordered on "date". This incident was in the urban interface and posed a direct threat to structures and primary residences, which influenced suppression strategy.**

 # This incident was in a remote area and posed little threat to human life/safety or structures, which influenced suppression strategy.

 # Aircraft costs were shared % - %

 # A division of costs for other resources was based on the percentage of acres burned according to land ownership.

 # Personnel (firefighters, dispatchers, overhead, law enforcement, etc.) assigned to the incident from the Agencies were approximately equal in number, so all costs were borne by the employing Agencies.

 # Jurisdiction was a mix of % land and_____% public (NFS) land, so the division of all costs is equal to the percentage of acres burned according to theland jurisdiction.

 # Post-fire replacement expenditures will require approval from the primary Jurisdictional Fire Duty Officer or Agency representative.

 # Rehabilitation costs other than on the fireline (to repair suppression impacts) will be borne by the jurisdictional Agency.

This Agreement and the apportionment contained are our best judgments of Agency cost responsibilities on the date/time shown. This Cost Share Agreement will remain in force until:

Select applicable clause below:

 # Month/day/Year.

 # Complexity is elevated to the next level (T3, T2, T1).

 # The fire is declared out / controlled / contained / placed in monitor status.

 # Amended.

Additional Cost Share Agreements for this incident may be approved for future time periods, as conditions and fire spread change.

NAME: TITLE:

SIGNATURE:_____ DATE:_____ TIME:_____ AGENCY:__

PHONE: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

_____

_____

NAME: TITLE:

SIGNATURE:_____ DATE:_____ TIME:_____ AGENCY:__

PHONE: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

_____

_____

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), Area Forester or State Forester Designate (State), Regional Director or Refuge Manager (USFWS),Park Superintendent (NPS), and Agency Superintendent (BIA), 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 fire line 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 fire-line 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.

Definitions:

Direct Costs: All costs associated with direct fire-line/fire-ground and operations including aircraft, except air tankers and their retardant, and incident support ordered by or for the incident prior to completion of the cost share agreement. Air tanker costs and associated retardant costs are direct costs but normally are calculated at a separate cost share rate.

Facilities and Administrative Costs (IndirectCosts):

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.

Appendix G: Agency Contacts

Bureau of Land Management

Kremmling Field Office
PO Box 68
Kremmling, CO 80459

Front Range Fire Management Unit Field Office
3028 East Main Street
Canon City, CO 81212
Office-719-269-8500
Fax-719-269-8596

NAME/TITLE	E-mail	OFFICE PHONE	MOBILE/CELL PHONE	SATELITE PHONE	PAGER #
Andrew Archuletta BLM Northwest District Manager	aarchule@blm.gov	970-876-9095	719-588-5567		
Catherine Cook BLM Rocky Mountain District	ccook@blm.gov	719-269-8554			
William (Bill) Mills Kremmling Field Office	wmills@blm.gov	970-724-3001	719-470-8765	970-826-5055 (FAX)	
Ty Webb Front Range FMO	twebb@blm.gov	719-429-3172	719-269-8560		
Vacant Front Range DFOM					
W. Colt Mortenson Northwest FMO	wmortenson@blm.gov	970-826-5036	970-367-6233		
Jim Michels Northwest DFMO	jmichels@blm.gov	970-826-5012	970-749-7399		

The BLM will not normally take an active role in fire suppression in this area but will provide a liaison for all fire(s) burning on Bureau administered lands.

Arapaho & Roosevelt National Forests

Supervisor's Office
2150 Centre Avenue Bldg E
Fort Collins, CO 80526

Dispatch
2150 Centre Avenue Bldg E
Fort Collins, CO. 80524

NAME/TITLE	E-mail	OFFICE PHONE	MOBILE/CELL PHONE	SATELITE PHONE	PAGER
FTC Dispatch		970-295-6800			
Vacant ARF Fire Staff Officer					
Paul Cerda ARF Deputy Fire Staff Officer	Paul.cerda@usda.gov	970-295-6647	970-829-7261		
James White Canyon Lakes FMO	James.a.white@usda.gov	970-295-6780	970-420-2726		
Chet Dieringer Canyon lakes AFMO	Chet.dieringer@usda.gov	970-419-4421	970-712-8503		
Tracey Kern Dispatch Center Manager	Tracey.kern@usda.gov	970-295-6830	970-219-9490		
Scott Molinari Assistant Dispatch Center Manager	Scott.molinari@usda.gov	970-296-6831			
Tracey Stull Forest Aviation Officer	Tracey.stull@usda.gov		208-709-7051		
Katie Donahue Canyon Lakes District Ranger	Katie.donahue@usda.gov	970-295-6711	970-219-9473		
Nicole Edison CL Law Enforcement Officer	ashley.edison@usda.gov	970-295-6719	720-342-9905		

Larimer County Sheriff Office, Emergency Services Unit

SHERIFF'S OFFICE
2501 Midpoint Drive
Fort Collins, CO 80526

EMERGENCY SERVICES CENTER
1303 North Shields St.
Fort Collins, CO. 80524

FAX NUMBER:
970-493-2795

NAME/TITLE	E-mail ADDRESS	OFFICE PHONE	MOBILE/CELL PHONE	SATELITE PHONE	PAGER #
SHERIFFS OFFICE Dispatch Center		416-1985			
KEVIN JOHNSTON -- SAM 17 Emergency Services Sergeant	johnstka@co.larimer.co.us	498-5300	222-5163	881622425113	419-5453
DEREK ROSENQUIST -- OCEAN 1 Emergency Services Specialist	rosenqdc@co.larimer.co.us	498-5301	567-4833	881622425111	419-5301
MICHAEL LEHMAN -- OCEAN 2 Emergency Services Specialist	lehmanmd@co.larimer.co.us	498-5302	222-3038	881622425114	419-5452
JOSEPH OWEN – OCEAN 3 Emergency Services Specialist	owenja@co.larimer.co.us	498-5303	218-2149	881622425118	419-5303
DAVID FREY – OCEAN 10 Emergency Services Technician	freydj@co.larimer.co.us	498-5309	617-0175		
JUSTIN WHITESELL – LINCOLN 7 Emergency Operations Director	whiteselljl@co.larimer.co.us	498-5310	829-7970		
MIKE LOBERG-- VICTOR 6 Captain: Patrol Division	lobergmj@co.larimer.co.us	498-5189	227-6658		419-5476
DAVID MOORE Press Information Officer	mooredw@co.larimer.co.us	498-5184	889-1927		

All phone numbers pertain to the 970 area code.
To call a satellite phone first dial 1-480-768-2500 then when prompted enter the individual's phone number

PAGING INSTRUCTIONS:

Dial LCSO dispatch at 416-1985 for priority paging;otherwise dial the pager number and enter your callback number.

Rocky Mountain National Park

RMNP FMO
1000 Highway 36
Estes Park, Colorado

NAME/TITLE	E-mail ADDRESS	OFFICE PHONE	MOBILE/CELL PHONE	SATELITE PHONE	PAGER #
Darla Sidles Park Superintendent	Romo_superintendent@nps.gov	970-586-1201			
Mike Lewelling RMNP Fire Management Officer	Mike_lewelling@nps.gov	970-586-1287	970-232-5326		
Charlie Reynar Fire Operations Specialist	charlie_reynar@nps.gov	970-586-1436	970-227-0397		
Vacant Fire Business Manager		970-586-1237			
Doug Watry Fuels Specialist	Doug_watry@nps.gov	970-586-1211	970-227-4632		
James Champ Alpine Hotshot Supt.	James_champ@nps.gov	970-586-1335	970-215-9465		

Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control

Big Thompson Region
7382 Greendale Rd #102
Windsor, CO 80528

NAME/TITLE	E-mail ADDRESS	OFFICE PHONE	MOBILE/CELL PHONE	SATELITE PHONE	PAGER #
State of Colorado Emergency Operations Line Duty Officer		303-279-8855			
Matt Branch District Chief, NE District	Wilson.branch@state.co.us		970-222-8996		
Dan Escobedo Battalion Chief, Big Thompson Region	dan.escobedo@state.us	720-544-2285	720-413-2917		
James Jaworowski Overland Module Captain	James.jaworowski@state.co.us	720-544-2289	970-658-6388		
Drew Gettel Berthoud Engine Captain	Drew.gettel@state.co.us		720-749-7686		

Larimer County 2020 AOP Final

Final Audit Report 2020-03-26

Created:	2020-03-11
By:	Justin Whitesell (whitesjl@co.larimer.co.us)
Status:	Signed
Transaction ID:	CBJCHBCAABAAwiUyqcM3-eaYKJf3HvjTQ9koCL0Fsu86

"Larimer County 2020 AOP Final" History

Document created by Justin Whitesell (whitesjl@co.larimer.co.us)
2020-03-11 - 7:19:03 PM GMT- IP address: 129.19.1.10

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Document emailed to wilson.branch@co.state.us for signature
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2020-03-12 - 0:49:38 AM GMT- IP address: 64.233.172.119

Email viewed by Justin E Smith (smithje@co.larimer.co.us)

2020-03-12 - 8:46:17 PM GMT- IP address: 66.249.84.181

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Signature Date: 2020-03-12 - 11:27:46 PM GMT - Time Source: server- IP address: 174.209.22.90

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