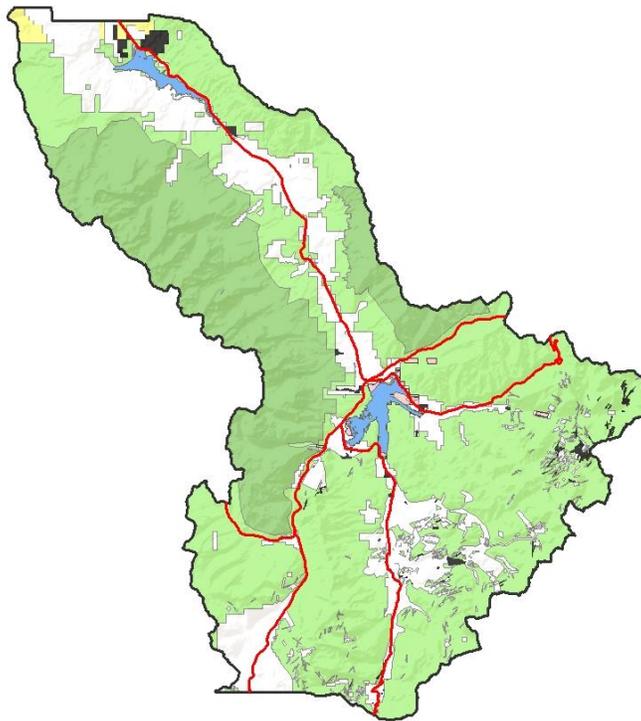


2020 SUMMIT COUNTY WILDFIRE ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN



Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

STX AOP Summary

STX AOP Summary		
Mutual Aid Zone	Countywide	Eligible Federal resources are mutual aid except Type 1 Helicopters, Air Tankers, Smoke Jumpers, and Inmate Crews
Mutual Aid Period	Until Midnight or not to exceed 24 hours	
EFF County?	Yes	
Minimum County Commitment for State Responsibility Fire.	1 SO Command Bus, 1 Road Grader, 3 Water Tenders (1 STX & 2 FPDs), 1 Transportation Bus, 3 Type 6 Engines (from FPDs), 1 ALS Ambulance	
Sheriff	Jaime FitzSimons	(970) 423-8934 (W)
Emergency Manager	Brian Bovaird	(970) 485-5339 (C)
County Dispatch	Summit 911 Center	(970) 668-8600
Grand Junction Dispatch	GJC	(970) 257-4800
Craig Dispatch	CRC	(970)826-5037

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PREAMBLE

This Annual Operating Plan is prepared pursuant to the Colorado Statewide Wildland Fire Management Annual Operating Plan. The Colorado Statewide Wildland Fire Management Annual Operating Plan was prepared pursuant to the Statewide Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement (Statewide Agreement) for the State of Colorado.

PURPOSE

The primary purpose of this Summit County Wildland Fire Annual Operating Plan (AOP or Plan) is to ensure prompt response to wildland fires in Summit County, Colorado. The Plan is intended to set forth standard operating procedures, agreed upon procedures, and responsibilities to implement and pay for cooperative wildland fire management in wildland areas within Summit County. The AOP recognizes the statutory authority and emergency plans of the Summit County Board of Commissioners, Summit County Sheriff and Fire Protection Districts. It is understood by the signatories to this agreement that any resources ordered for a purpose other than wildland area fire management through the AOP are the financial responsibility of the ordering agency.

AUTHORITIES

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

RECITALS

Definitions

Agencies Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) - are those parties hereto having legal, response, and payment obligations for wildland fire occurring within their respective Jurisdictional Boundaries. The Jurisdictional Agencies who are parties hereto are:

- Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC)
- Summit County Sheriff (Sheriff)
- Summit County Board of Commissioners (County or SCO)
- USFS White River National Forest (USFS) – White River National Forest
- USDI Bureau of Land Management (BLM) – Kremmling Field Office
- Upper Colorado River Interagency Fire Management Unit (UCR)
- Northwest Colorado Fire Management Unit (NWCFMU)
- Red, White, Blue, Fire Protection District
- Summit Fire and EMS
- Lower Blue Fire Protection District; response under IGA with Summit Fire and EMS

Local Response Agencies - Local Response Agencies are entities located within Summit County having wildland fire response and suppression capabilities. Local Response Agency rights and responsibilities defined herein are only applicable to those Local Response Agencies who are parties to the Plan.

Wildland Area: Means an area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, power lines, and similar infrastructure, and in which structures, if present, are widely scattered.

Wildland Fire: Means an unplanned or unwanted fire in a wildland area, including unauthorized human-caused fires, out-of-control prescribed fires, and all other fires in wildland areas where the objective is to extinguish the fire. 29-20-105.5 subsection 2c, d

INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Interagency Dispatch Center

Grand Junction and Craig Interagency Dispatch Centers utilize the Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) to dispatch resources.

Reinforcements and Support

All requests for additional resources will be made by the Incident Commander in consultation with AHJ representative.

In the event that applicable ordering procedures are not substantially complied with the costs of

subject additionally ordered resources shall be the responsibility of the party that ordered such resources.

Interagency Procurement

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

Interagency Resources

All wildland fire agencies are limited by current staffing and funding levels. Wildfire is normally a seasonal event in Colorado and as such, firefighting capability will vary by time of year.

Resources available for wildland fire suppression and support are listed on Cooperative Resource Rate Forms.

Cooperator equipment availability status for out of county assignments is maintained in ROSS. Grand Junction Interagency Dispatch Center (GJC) will set the status of all cooperator resources to “unavailable” on the last Thursday of the month. Cooperators will “self-status” in ROSS. A password may be requested from Grand Junction Interagency Dispatch Center 970-257-4800.

Grand Junction Interagency Dispatch Center (GJC) will continue to dispatch wildland fire resources for out of county assignments utilizing ROSS. Cooperators are responsible to maintain and update the status of their resources in ROSS.

Standards

The National Incident Management System (NIMS), including the Incident Command System (ICS), will be utilized on all wildland fires. All extended attack multi-jurisdictional incidents will utilize **Unified Command**. Under **Unified Command** affected AHJ will provide on scene representation. These designated representatives will communicate direction and objectives to **ONE Incident Commander** who is best suited to serve in this capacity and has no collateral duties.

Unified Command should be used, as appropriate whenever multiple jurisdictions are involved. If there is a question about jurisdiction fire managers should mutually decide and agree on the command structure as soon as they arrive on the fire; Agency Administrators should confirm this decision as soon as possible. Once this decision has been made, the incident organization in use should be relayed to all units on the incident as well as dispatch centers. In all cases, the identity of the IC must be made known to all fireline and support personnel.

The incident will have an operations section chief to implement strategy and tactics. Operations should be the person available on-scene with the most fireline operations experience. All requests for fire information will be approved by the incident commander utilizing a single fire information officer.

An Incident Management Team (IMT) is a pre-established team of incident managers from various agencies. The IMT may be used as a support group by the Jurisdictional Agency to assist with logistical, financial and planning functions of the incident and when properly qualified, operational and command functions. The IMT may assume responsibility for the fire upon the mutual written agreement between the Jurisdictional Agency and the IMT incident commander. The IMT may request a UCR/NWCFMU liaison with Type 3 incident commander qualifications for County jurisdiction fires. Likewise UCR/NWCFMU may request a command level liaison from the appropriate fire protection district for federal jurisdiction fires.

Traffic control will be coordinated by the appropriate law enforcement agency, upon request, to expedite the routing of vehicles to and from major fires and to exclude unauthorized personnel from the fire area.

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

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

Each party is responsible for inspecting its own equipment annually for use and road worthiness prior to listing it as available for interagency use with Grand Junction or Craig Interagency Dispatch Centers.

BLM

Local fire department personnel responding to incidents on BLM lands must:

- Be 18 years of age or older;
- Have and use the required personal protective equipment (PPE) found in Chapter 7; and
- Have a basic level of wildland fire training. The National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) course S-190 and S-130 are recommended, both courses can be modified to fit local needs (local fire department requirement).
- Pre-identified incident communication protocols will be established and followed (e.g., frequencies plans, points of contact, and inter-operable radio hardware).
- The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used to manage all incidents

PREPAREDNESS

Protection Planning

Summit County, in coordination with Fire Districts, other Jurisdictional Agencies, and Stakeholders, has developed the Summit County Community Wildfire Protection Plan to prioritize and guide wildland fire mitigation efforts, the terms and conditions of which are hereby incorporated by this reference.

Protection Areas and Boundaries

Jurisdictional Agency boundary lines between Summit County (private and state lands), USFS and BLM lands (Jurisdictional Boundaries) are defined on the White River National Forest map. Fire District boundaries (District Boundaries) are defined on the District Boundaries map, **Attachment B.**

Methods of Fire Protection and Suppression

Initial Incident Command Responsibility

The first fire response agency to arrive at the scene of a wildland fire, regardless of whether the incident occurs within its jurisdiction, shall act as incident commander and be responsible for the initial emergency action necessary to control the wildland fire or to protect life or property until the emergency response agency that has jurisdiction over the incident site arrives.

Chief of Fire District/Department Responsibility

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

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

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

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

Summit Count Sheriff Responsibility

The Sheriff is the Fire Warden of the county and is responsible for the planning and coordination of efforts to suppress wildland fires occurring in the unincorporated area of the county outside the boundaries of a Fire Protection District, excluding federal lands, or that exceed the capabilities of the Fire Protection District to control or extinguish in accordance with the provisions of section 30-10-512, C.R.S.

In the case of a wildland fire that exceeds the capabilities of the Fire Protection District to control or extinguish and that requires mutual aid and outside resources, the Sheriff shall direct a unified command be established to provide the command and management required to manage the fire. Upon the transfer of fire management responsibility from the Fire District to the Sheriff,

the Sheriff shall upon said transfer assume financial responsibility for firefighting efforts on behalf of the county and the authority for the ordering and monitoring of resources.

In the case of a wildland fire that exceeds the capability of the county to control or extinguish, the Sheriff shall be responsible for requesting assistance from the DFPC. The Sheriff and the Director of DFPC shall enter into an agreement concerning the transfer of authority and responsibility for fire suppression and the retention of responsibilities. For the duration of a state responsibility fire, the Sheriff, at the Sheriff's discretion, may serve, or appoint someone to serve as an agency administrator. During a state responsibility fire the agency administrators shall cooperatively appoint an incident commander.

Department of Public Safety:

Division of Fire prevention and Control (DFPC)

The DFPC shall be the lead state agency for wildland fire suppression as identified in the Colorado State Emergency Operations Plan and in accordance with the provisions of section 24-33.5-1201, C.R.S

In case of a wildland fire that exceeds the capability of the county to control or extinguish, the DFPC may assist the Sheriff in controlling or extinguishing such fires, and may assume responsibility of such incidents with the concurrence of the Sheriff, working as agency administrators to provide objectives and concerns to the incident command.

Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM)

The Colorado Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) shall be the lead state agency for consequence management and for resource mobilization as identified in the Colorado Resource Mobilization Plan in accordance with the provisions of section 24-33.5-702 and 24-33.5-705.3. CRS.

Resource Mobilization will be coordinated between GJC/CRC, Incident Logistics, the Colorado Division of Emergency Management and the Summit County Office of Emergency Management (SC-OEM). The process for this is generally described on P.15 in the AOP.

Upper Colorado River and Northwest Colorado Interagency Fire Management Unit Responsibilities

The UCR and NWCFMU are responsible for managing fires occurring on National Forest lands and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. BLM lands in Summit County are administered by the BLM-Kremmling Field Office.

Repair of Wildland Fire Suppression.

Repair of wildland fire suppression damage is the responsibility of the jurisdictional agency/agencies or landowner unless otherwise agreed to by the Agency Administrators. Rehabilitation is not covered under state funds. It may be authorized by the DFPC Agency Administrator only when part of the Incident Action Plan during the State Responsibility period.

Repair of wildland fire suppression damage on Denver Water (DW) and Colorado Springs Utilities lands (CSU) is the responsibility of DW and or CSU, unless otherwise agreed to by the Agency Administrators at the time of fire close out. All efforts will be made by agencies involved in suppressive action to minimize damage through the use of Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST), or through rehabilitation activities conducted at the time of the incident. Examples of these rehabilitation activities would include; water barring firelines; placement of logs or rocks across firelines; spreading slash across heavily disturbed areas, etc.

Reciprocal (Mutual Aid) Fire Assistance

Mutual Aid is a written agreement between or among federal, state, and local agencies in which the agencies agree to assist one another upon request by furnishing such resources as personnel and equipment.

The parties hereto respectively pledge their good faith in attempting to assist each other based on their needs, requests for mutual aid, and the circumstances of a wildland fire. Each party will take appropriate actions to include the suppression and/or management of all wildland fires during the Mutual Aid Time Period and thereafter, and agrees the primary concern is the appropriate management of wildland fires, and none will delay appropriate management efforts while deciding ultimate responsibility and/or cost share for such fires.

Mutual Aid Time Period

- Mutual Aid between the County and Fire Districts lasts for the duration of the subject fire event.
- Mutual Aid between all other parties hereto shall (1) Not exceed 24 hours, and (2) Will end at midnight of the first burn period when the Incident Commander determines that the fire cannot be controlled within 24 hours of the initial ignition

County-wide Mutual Aid

Mutual Aid has been established county-wide without regard to Jurisdictional Boundaries or District Boundaries. Agencies are responsible for their own costs during the Mutual Aid Time Period. It is understood that no party to this Plan shall be required to make resources or assistance available to the requesting party if by so doing would impair the party's ability to provide effective emergency services within its own Jurisdictional or District Boundaries. The level of activity or involvement by assisting AHJ and/or Fire Districts making a response may vary. At a minimum, parties responding outside of their respective Jurisdictional or District Boundaries will send such personnel and equipment necessary to size-up the fire and report the situation to the Jurisdictional Agency(ies) within whose Jurisdictional Boundaries the subject wildland fire is located. Upon arrival, the Initial Attack Incident Commander will determine legal description and the need for appropriate jurisdictional fire investigator. Each AHJ is responsible for providing worker's compensation insurance for its own personnel.

Mutual Aid Resources:

- Any eligible federal resources positioned within the UCR/NWCFMU including severity resources.
- The BLM Type 3 helicopter stationed in Rifle is considered a mutual aid resource, and if not assigned to another fire, is available without charge to county fire agencies for the mutual aid period.

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.

Joint Projects and Project Plans

The Parties to this Agreement may jointly conduct cooperative projects, within their authority and as authorized by law, to maintain or improve their fire management services and activities.

Fire Prevention

Distribution of fire prevention materials will be handled by each individual agency. Coordinated program delivery is suggested during fire prevention week, open houses, and other local events. Each agency will prepare press releases according to their own prevention plans. Joint press releases and coordination with cooperating agencies is suggested to prevent a conflict in released material. Coordination will take place before any AHJ issues a burning restriction or ban. Summit County Wildfire Council in conjunction with local fire districts provide information and education related to wildland fire.

Jurisdictional Fire Restrictions

The purpose of fire restrictions is to reduce the risk of human caused fires during high fire danger and/or burning conditions, and for the protection of human life and property. Fire restrictions and closures are invoked on federal, state, county, and private lands under federal, state, and local laws, ordinances and regulations. Cooperating agencies should coordinate prevention efforts to provide uniform and consistent information to the public. News releases should be coordinated to prevent duplication, maintain a consistent message to the public, and reduce costs.

Restrictions governing use of open fires during hazardous periods may be made to include all lands in Summit County. The Sheriff, Fire Districts, UCR and NWCFMU will confer prior to implementing fire restrictions to determine the scope of restrictions and a plan for public notification and enforcement. A process flow chart is attached as **Attachment E** to guide interagency implementation of fire restrictions and rescinding fire restrictions. Adherence to this

process is strongly encouraged, but it is understood that circumstances could arise making it necessary for a AHJ to this agreement to deviate from the process. Agencies are encouraged to specify the lands that are encompassed by restrictions and to implement and rescind restrictions at the same time.

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 land and may assist on federal lands at the request of the appropriate agency.

Nothing in this AOP shall be interpreted as a waiver of any party's statutory authority with respect to declaring, regulating, implementing, enforcing or rescinding fire restrictions.

Burning Permits

Local fire chiefs have the responsibility of issuing burning permits in their respective Fire Districts. The burning permit shall require the holder to notify SCCC of controlled burning on private land prior to ignition. All pertinent State regulations will be followed.

Prescribed Fire (Planned Ignitions) and Fuels Management

The parties to this Plan will cooperate in the development and implementation of prescribed burning programs and projects including planned ignitions, and modified control strategies and tactics applied to fires within remote areas. Summit County has developed the Summit County Community Wildfire Protection Plan to prioritize and guide wildland fire mitigation efforts on federal and private lands.

Wildland fires resulting from escaped prescribed fires ignited by a party to this Plan shall be the responsibility of that party. The party responsible for the prescribed fire will reimburse other parties to this Agreement 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

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

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

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

OPERATIONS

Fire Notifications

Fire Districts conducting initial attack on fires outside their District Boundaries will ensure that the jurisdictional agency is promptly notified through SCCC. The initial attack Incident Commander is responsible for ensuring that SCCC notifies GJC or CRC of all fires reported on federal lands. The actual size up report for fires on federal lands should be made by the initial attack Incident Commander directly to GJC or CRC.

Denver Water Board and Colorado Springs Utilities: It shall be the responsibility of responding Fire Districts to ensure the SCCC notifies the DFPC if Denver Water Board or Colorado Spring Utilities lands are suspected to be involved or threatened.

Denver Water Board Notifications: When a wildfire occurs on lands owned by DW, the DFPC Battalion Chief or designee should be notified either directly or via the State of Colorado Emergency Operations Line [303-279-8855](tel:303-279-8855) as soon as practical of all fires occurring on lands belonging to the Denver Water Board (DW). DFPC will notify DW Dispatch at [303-628-6801](tel:303-628-6801) who will make the appropriate contacts.

SCCC or GJC/CRC must notify DFPC when 1) non-federal wildland fire escapes initial attack, or 2) threatens structures, or 3) air resources are ordered for non-federal suppression efforts.

Colorado Springs Utilities Notifications: Primary notification regarding wildfire threatening Utilities properties and/or raw water collection system infrastructure: Colorado Springs Utilities Dispatch (24 hours): 719-668-8800

Contingency notification regarding wildfire threatening Utilities properties and/or raw water collection system infrastructure: Colorado Springs Utilities, Catamount Wildland Fire Team Chief, Mike Myers Mobile (work): 719-491-0753; (personal) 719-332-3088 Office: 719-668-8766

Summit County Communications Center (SCCC) will receive fire reports from the public and will notify the applicable agencies. These are: the closest Fire Districts, Grand Junction and Craig Interagency Dispatch centers (GJC/CRC), and SCSO. Local UCR personnel may be monitoring SCCC but will be officially notified through GJC or CRC. All sightings of actual or suspected wildland fires by each agency's personnel will be reported to SCCC. All reports of fires received by any agency's personnel will be forwarded to SCCC. The public will be encouraged to use 911 for reporting.

Boundary Line Fires

If a fire crosses, or threatens to cross, jurisdictional boundaries and becomes a boundary fire (see definition below) a Unified Command will be formed. The purpose of the Unified Command will be to meet as a group and identify one common set of objectives for implementation by the suppression forces. The Unified Command may recommend to agency administrators the reimbursement responsibilities and resource sharing between the agencies. No party should delay suppression efforts while deciding jurisdictional responsibilities for fires in which suppression is the appropriate response.

The Unified Command will include representatives from those entities that have financial responsibilities for the fire. In the event of a fire burning on lands of two or more jurisdictional agencies that are normally not dispatched by the same dispatch center, the Unified Command will coordinate and determine which dispatch center to coordinate with. The county EOC should be involved in this coordination.

Boundary Fires include:

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

Response to Wildland Fire

County-wide initial attack

The closest forces of the parties hereto should be dispatched without regard to Jurisdictional or District Boundaries. Parties hereto will initiate appropriate management activities on wildland fires regardless of Jurisdictional or District Boundaries when it is within their capability to do so. Local Response Agencies will not initial attack fires if such initial attack puts its personnel at unreasonable risk (such as a remote fire discovered at night) or if asked to stand down by the Jurisdictional Agency. Local Response Agencies taking action should notify the applicable Jurisdictional Agency as soon as possible. The Jurisdictional Agency should assume responsibility for management of the fire at the earliest possible time, or as otherwise agreed or provided for herein.

The Sheriff authorizes local response agencies to respond to private property wildfire outside district boundaries (CRS 30-10-512).

DISPATCHING AND RESOURCE ORDERING PROCESS: Requests for firefighting resources will be made as follows:

All requests for local non-federal fire resources will be made through the Summit County Communications Center (SCCC).

Requests for assistance beyond the capabilities of local non-federal fire resources can also be made through SCCC.

The SCCC may be supported in terms of resource ordering by SCOEM. The SCCC may transfer their resource ordering responsibility to SCOEM. In the event of this occurring, the Incident Commander and GJC or CRC will be notified verbally and in writing.

In the event the transfer or resource ordering is made to SCOEM:

The SCOEM will manage the resource ordering responsibility until such time that a capable Incident Logistics Section has been established. Once established the Logistics Section will be responsible for:

1. Directly ordering resources that are available from GJC or CRC

2. Directly ordering resources that are not available from GJC or CRC from SCOEM
3. Reporting to the SCOEM any resource order placed with GJC or CRC that cannot or has not been filled in a timely, efficient, or cost-effective manner to accomplish the operational objectives
4. Reporting to SCOEM for each operational period the resource ordered from GJC or CRC
5. The County EM may establish an EOC as necessary to support and coordinate with the Incident

Special Management Considerations

Aerial Retardant Use - The use of aerial retardants on all lands is restricted within approximately 300 feet of lakes, rivers and live streams and all pre-identified retardant avoidance areas.

Denver Water Board and Colorado Springs Utilities Lands

Summit County Fire Districts will respond to wildland fires and follow through on all necessary suppression actions on DW and CSU properties that fall within their respective District Boundaries.

The DFPC will not serve as landowner representative for the utilities. Summit County and Sheriff will act with a reasonable standard of care in management response to a wildfire on utility owned lands until a representative from the utility can arrive at the wildfire. Summit County and Fire District(s) accept no fiscal responsibility on behalf of the utilities. When a utility's property is involved, Summit County and Fire District(s) will sign a cost share agreement when the agreement acknowledges the utility's cost responsibility.

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

Repair of wildland fire suppression damage on DW or CSU lands is the responsibility of DW or CSU unless otherwise agreed to by the Agency Administrators at the time of fire close out. All efforts will be made by agencies involved in suppressive action to minimize damage through the use of "light on the land" techniques, or through rehabilitation activities conducted at the time of the incident. Examples of these rehabilitation activities would include activities such water barring fire lines and placement of logs, scattering slash and or rocks across fire lines.

Federal Lands

Use of roads on federal lands presently closed to vehicular travel (outside of wilderness areas) is hereby authorized to all participants of this operating plan as follows:

Access for detection and suppression is allowed on established roads behind locked gates. Access for suppression only is allowed on roads that have been designated as "closed". Detection and reporting within areas marked as "D-polygon" on the map provided to local wildland fire response agencies.

Suppression efforts should not be taken unless authorized by the U.S. Forest Service or the BLM Kremmling Field Office.

Detection or suppression within designated wilderness, wilderness study areas and/or "Roadless" areas, as designated on the map provided to local wildland fire response agencies, is authorized as follows:

1. The use of mechanized equipment (vehicles, chainsaws, pumps, etc.) within wilderness areas is prohibited, unless specifically authorized by USFS.
2. Non-mechanized detection and suppression efforts are authorized in those portions of wilderness areas that are not part of a "D polygon" area.
3. Detection and reporting only is authorized within Wilderness Areas that are also within a "D polygon" area. Natural ignitions in these areas will be evaluated for and may be managed for multiple management objectives.

Decision Process

Federal agencies are required to complete a Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) decision document on all fires on federal lands that escape initial attack.

A Decision Support System (DSS) may be completed for fires that have the potential to be designated as an State Responsibility Fire or that affects multiple jurisdictions and has the potential to go into extended attack. DFPC may assist with a non-State Responsibility DSS, but has no authority to sign unless it is a State Responsibility Fire.

All agencies involved in extended attack on private and state lands will provide input to the DSS. The DFPC Agency Administrator will facilitate completion and review of the DSS for these fires.

When a fire is burning on or threatens to burn on multiple jurisdictions, one DSS should be prepared that considers all jurisdictions and their interests.

Cooperation

Summit County Building Code adoption of the International Residential Building Code, chapter 45 (local amendment), requires wildland fire hazard mitigation for new construction. Colorado State Forest Service assigns each new subdivision with a rating of low, moderate, or high. Each agency or department will provide land use reviews (plat reviews) to Summit County Community Development as requested. Reviewing agencies and departments will keep each other informed of findings as they pertain to wildland fire hazards and may when pertinent, coordinate reviews of land use plans. Agencies and departments will coordinate and cooperate on any fuel reduction plans or other wildland fire hazard mitigation activities affecting numerous homeowners or entire subdivisions.

Communication

The Communications Plan will be reviewed.

Cost efficiency

If a fire affects or is likely to affect more than one agency, representatives from the affected jurisdictions should coordinate to determine the suppression strategies for managing the incident.

Delegation of Authority

In the event initial attack occurs on or near a jurisdictional boundary, the on-scene ranking officers of each AHJ shall convene as soon as practical following initial dispatch and response to the incident, and mutually agree upon a course of action/strategic direction and tactics as well as appoint an Incident Commander.

In the event of an extended attack incident (normally of Type 3 Complexity or greater), a verbal Delegation of Authority will be provided the Incident Commander prior to the transfer of command and a written Delegation of Authority will be issued to the Incident Commander no later than 12 hours after the transfer of command.

Preservation of Evidence

It will be the responsibility of the AHJ to take appropriate law enforcement action. Law enforcement personnel from non-jurisdictional agencies may assist upon request from the AHJ. The AHJ Agencies will have responsibility for investigating fires and any civil or criminal actions taken. The Summit County Sheriff will coordinate fire investigation for State Responsibility Fires. Fire Districts will cooperate with investigations upon request. Responding units will make every effort to identify and protect the area of origin and report all evidence to the Jurisdictional Agency.

STATE EMERGENCY FIRE FUND (EFF)

Emergency Fire Fund (EFF) Procedures:

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

DFPC: For the duration of a State Responsibility Fire, the DFPC shall administer EFF and/or State funds for fire management costs and appoint a DFPC Agency Administrator who shall represent the State, the County, and the Sheriff in accordance with the delegation of authority contained in the Assumption of Fire Control Duty Agreement. A DFPC representative must be on site for an EFF evaluation. DFPC will assist the county sheriff in the analysis of the wildfire's actual or potential condition to exceed the county's suppression capability. This information will be provided to the DFPC Director (or designee), who will make the final decision on EFF applicability. It is the duty of the DFPC Battalion Chief or their representative to evaluate and report the situation to the Director of DFPC and to formally request implementation of EFF. The DFPC Agency Administrator shall work collaboratively with the Sheriff and designees to identify concerns or objectives to the Incident Commander.

Summit County Sheriff: as Fire Warden for the County (CRS 30-10-513), the Sheriff will represent the County in the request for State Responsibility to the DFPC Agency Administrator, and any subsequent delegations and assumptions of duty (DFPC #3, #6). The Sheriff will coordinate other County entities in his representation. The County Sheriff or designee is responsible for initiating a written analysis of the fire to help determine if a request for EFF implementation is warranted.

Summit County Commissioners: are signatories to the DFPC #3 “Assumption of Fire Control Duty” for fires the Director of DFPC approves for State Responsibility. The Sheriff will facilitate obtaining a signature from the County Commissioners. Delay in signing the DFPC #3 may result in increased costs for the county.

For the duration of a state responsibility fire, the Sheriff, at the Sheriff’s discretion may serve, or appoint someone to serve as an agency administrator. If land administered by another agency is threatened or involved, that agency may provide an agency administrator.

During a state responsibility fire the agency administrators shall cooperatively appoint an incident commander

Implementation of the EFF can be done only by the Director of the DFPC or designee, upon the recommendation of the local DFPC Representative, following a request from the County Sheriff. For this reason, it is important that the DFPC Battalion Chief 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, State Responsibility can occur only with a DFPC representative on scene.

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

The DFPC Agency Administrator will transfer responsibility of a State Responsibility Fire back to the county when fire spread has been contained, the Agency Administrator’s objectives have been met, and a written plan has been prepared for the next operational period.

Repair of wildland fire suppression damage is the responsibility of the jurisdictional agency/agencies or landowner unless otherwise agreed to by the Agency Administrator. **Only suppression is covered under State Responsibility funds.** It may be authorized by the DFPC Agency Administrator only when part of the Incident Action Plan during the State Responsibility period.

All EFF forms and minimum county resource commitment are shown in **Attachment D.**

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

USE AND REIMBURSEMENT OF INTERAGENCY FIRE RESOURCES

Cost Share Agreement (Cost Share Methodologies)

Written cost-share agreements should be negotiated and prepared as soon as practical when a wildfire burns across or threatens jurisdictional boundaries, and/or exceeds the mutual aid period.

Costs incurred by an AHJ for services that exceed Mutual Aid fire protection shall be reimbursed by the applicable Jurisdictional Agency. To be reimbursable, services provided by such assisting agencies beyond Mutual Aid fire protection must be requested by the applicable Federal Jurisdictional Agency.

Any costs incurred by Jurisdictional Agencies for the initial attack period and beyond, and for additional time or efforts on DW or CSU lands shall be considered reimbursable. DFPC is available to assist with the billing process.

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

When a fire is accepted as a State Responsibility Fire, a cost-share agreement may be negotiated between DFPC and affected jurisdictional agencies. The Cost Share methodologies may include but are not limited to:

- a) Each jurisdiction pays for its own resources-fire suppression efforts are primarily on jurisdictional responsibility lands,
- b) Each jurisdiction pays for its own resources-services rendered approximate the percentage of jurisdictional responsibility, but not necessarily performed on those lands.
- c) Cost-share by percentage of ownership,
- d) Cost is apportioned by geographic division. Examples of geographic divisions are: Divisions A and B (using a map as an attachment); privately owned property with structures; or specific locations such as campgrounds,
- e) Reconciliation of daily estimates (for larger, multi-day incidents). This method relies upon daily agreed to cost-estimates, using Incident Action Plans or other means to determine multi-agency contributions. Reimbursements can be made upon estimates instead of actual bill receipts.

Summit County will be involved in all cost share agreements that are expected to be paid by Summit County.

Indirect Costs charged to Summit County by or on behalf of the Colorado Department of Public

Safety for or relating to services provided hereunder, including but not limited to handling fees for administering invoices submitted by entities that provided fire suppression and related services and equipment are identified in the current Cooperative Wildfire Protection Agreement .

Training

Fire training courses are offered periodically by the Summit Fire Authority, UCR and NWC, the DFPC and other agencies. As these courses or events are scheduled, the host agency will notify other Fire Districts and will invite them to participate. Wildland fire training needs should be coordinated through local training committee and the appropriate Zone training committee. Trainees/applicants will submit their nominations according to their agency policy.

The UCR, CRC and DFPC will, to the extent possible, utilize Fire District personnel on prescribed and unplanned fires to improve qualifications and readiness. AHJ personnel will be assigned to positions consistent with their qualifications or as trainees for target positions. AHJ personnel are invited to shadow their position counterparts when a local Type 3 or higher incident management team is activated.

Communication Systems

Federal, state, and county radio systems are largely incompatible and are not interoperable at this time; however, all fire agencies in Summit County are equipped with Fire Emergency Radio Network (V-FIRE 21) capabilities. V-FIRE 21 (154.2800) may be used for inter-agency communication on a wildland fire if SCCC operations channels are not compatible with any agency's radios.

All agencies to this plan are authorized to transmit on the assigned Interagency Air-to-Ground frequencies during wildfire incidents. If additional Air-to-Ground frequencies are required, they must be requested from GJC or CRC.

For the purpose of conducting business authorized by this operating plan, all parties to this operating plan agree that assisting agencies may use the jurisdictional agency's radio frequencies as needed to conduct emergency communications on fires. No party to this operating plan will use, or authorize others to use, another agency's radio frequencies for purposes beyond the scope of this operating plan. **See Attachment A for current Frequency list.**

Fire Weather Systems

The Grand Junction Interagency Dispatch Center (GJC) will monitor local fire danger levels utilizing data from the Soda Creek RAWs and the UCR Timber Special Interest Group (SIG) in Weather Information Management System (WIMS). GJC will make fire weather, Red Flag warnings, and other fire information available to cooperators via fax and the internet at: https://qacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/dispatch_centers/r2gjc/weather/index.html

A "Red Flag Warning" is defined by the National Weather Service as the imminent or actual occurrence of:

- Significant increase in surface wind speeds.
- Dry thunderstorm outbreaks.
- High Lightning activity level (LAL).
- Significant decrease in relative humidity.
- First episode of thunderstorm after a hot, dry period.
- Any combination of weather and fuel moisture conditions that would cause extensive wildland fire occurrences.

A “Fire Weather Watch” is issued to advise the agencies of the possible development of Red Flag conditions.

Aviation Operations

Aviation Requests and Operations

All requests for air support resources will be made to the GJC or CRC. Risk management should be employed when making the request for aviation support and the decision to conduct a mission requires weighing the risk against the benefit of the mission and deciding whether the risks are acceptable.

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

Name and agency of person ordering

Name and location, geographical or township/range

Type of Air Support needed i.e. Type 3 helicopter, SEAT, Large or Very Large Airtanker(s)

Name of Ground Contact

Additional information that is helpful:

Lat/Long in preferred datum WGS 84 degrees/minutes/decimal minutes

Elevation of fire

Other aircraft in the area, including radio frequencies in use

Aircraft hazards in the area, wires, low flying aircraft and other obstacles

Current threats and values at risk

Personnel whom are ordering aircraft shall use the Air Support Request form in **Attachment G**.

The Sheriff or designee or local fire protection district/department will notify the DFPC Battalion Chief immediately when aircraft is ordered for county jurisdiction fires.

GJC or CRC will make a courtesy call to SCCC and DFPC for all orders of air support resources. SCCC will then notify Summit County Sheriff and local Fire Protection District.

With the exception of the Rifle type 3 helicopter and DFPC helicopters, aircraft use does not fall under mutual aid described in that section of this AOP.

Lead Plane/Air Attack/Aerial Supervision Activation

Heavy air tankers are dispatched with a lead plane when one is available. Single engine air tankers with an initial attack qualified pilot may be dispatched without a lead plane. Lead plane and air attack is not covered under WERF. Anytime heavy air tankers or multiple aircraft are ordered an aerial supervision platform will be ordered as well. Aerial Supervision is required to be ordered as outlined in the PMS-505 Interagency Aerial Supervision Guide.

Colorado Wildland Fire Resource Funding Guidelines:

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 guidelines found in **Attachment C**. Funding and reimbursement will occur to the extent that program funds are available.

DFPC Single Engine Air Tankers and Helicopters:

DFPC Single Engine Air Tankers (SEATs) and DFPC helicopters may potentially be pre-positioned at airports closer to Summit County when a combination of factors or events warrant having an aircraft in the area. Requests for pre-positioning will be made by the County Sheriff to the DFPC Battalion Chief. Conditions that may warrant pre-positioning of SEATs or helicopters include:

- Fuel dryness
- Multiple starts within a 72-hour period
- High occurrence of dry lightning
- Persistent Red Flag weather conditions
- Local resources are occupied with other assignments
- Other factors as determined by the Sheriff and the DFPC Battalion Chief

Multi-Mission Aircraft:

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

For wildland fires the MMA should be ordered through GJC utilizing the MMA Order Form. GJC will coordinate with CSP Dispatch to place the order. The details of the mission and specific needs will then be coordinated between the DFPC Duty Officer and the requesting resource. A latitude and longitude should be provided if possible.

Billing Procedures

If reimbursement for any incident is agreed to at the local level, the Fire District may invoice the AHJ directly. If deemed necessary, 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 DFPC who will then reimburse the County and Fire Districts and subsequently bill the jurisdictional federal agency or agencies.

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 Local response Agency as appropriate.

DENVER WATER - COLORADO SPRINGS UTILITIES LANDS

- Payment for reimbursable costs on DW and CSU lands require that they be notified of fires by the responding agency
- Reimbursement for costs incurred on DW and CSU land will follow the procedure outlined below:
- Payment for reimbursable costs on DW and CSU lands must be coordinated through the DW Board or CSU. Contact DFPC Battalion Chief for assistance in preparing reimbursement requests for DW or CSU wildland fire suppression response.

COOPERATIVE RESOURCE RATE FORMS

Cooperative Resource Rate Forms (CRRF) should be utilized by cooperating agencies to document rates. In the absence of a CRRF, rates set forth in Chapter 20 of the Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook will be utilized. Cooperator reimbursement procedures, forms, and examples can be found at:

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

Cooperating agencies must have an approved CRRF to be available in ROSS for out of local area dispatch. Resources assigned to a State Responsibility Fire from the cooperating agency without a current CRRF will be reimbursed using established standard state cooperator equipment rates. Cooperator equipment should not be signed up using an Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement (EERA).

Cost Recovery

Reimbursable Costs

Costs incurred by a Jurisdictional or Local Response Agency for services that exceed Mutual Aid fire protection shall be reimbursed by the applicable Jurisdictional Agency. To be reimbursable, services provided by such assisting agencies beyond Mutual Aid fire protection must be requested by the applicable Federal Jurisdictional Agency.

Any costs incurred by Jurisdictional Agencies for the initial attack period and beyond, and for additional time or efforts which may be requested by the DFPC or DW or CSU shall be considered reimbursable, as funds are available. An agency that provides a reasonable initial

attack response on DW or CSU lands *when the jurisdictional agency is unable to respond*, may also request reimbursement as funds are available, from the DW Board or CSU.

Payments for reimbursable costs on DW and CSU lands require that DFPC be notified of fires by the responding agency.

NONREIMBURSABLE COSTS

The County and Fire Districts hereby agree that each of their respective directly incurred costs relating to the provision of fire response and suppression activities on private property in Summit County are not reimbursable from or to each other.

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

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Personnel Policy

N/A

Modification

N/A

Annual Review

This annual operating plan (AOP) must be reviewed annually. If no changes are made, a statement letter with signatures of all parties to this AOP will be distributed.

Duration of Agreement

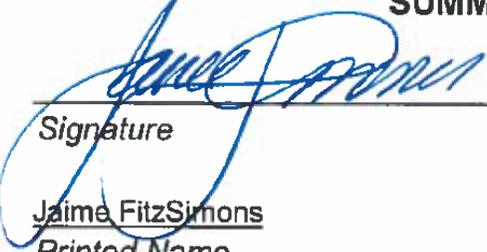
This plan will remain in effect until April 1, 2021 or until superseded. Participating agencies will meet prior to fire season each year to review and update this plan for official approval.

Previous Agreements Superseded

Once signed, this AOP supersedes the previous AOP.

SIGNATURES

SUMMIT COUNTY SIGNATURES



Signature
Jaime FitzSimons
Printed Name

03/05/2022
Date
County Sheriff
Title



Signature

2.27.2020
Date

Karn Stiegelmeier
Printed Name

Chair, Board of County Commissioners
Title



Signature

2/28/2020
Date

Kathleen Neel
Printed Name

Summit County Clerk
Title

COLORADO DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION & CONTROL SIGNATURE



Signature

3/20/2020
Date

Tyler Campbell
Printed Name

Headwaters Region Battalion Chief
Title

FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY SIGNATURES



Signature

3/10/2020
Date

Scott Fitzwilliams
Printed Name

Forest Supervisor
Title

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

STEPHANIE CONNOLLY

Digitally signed by STEPHANIE
CONNOLLY
Date: 2020.03.16 19:33:23 -06'00'

Signature

Date

-Detailed- Stephanie Connolly
Printed Name

Northwest District Manager
Title

Bureau of Land Management-Northwest District
Federal Agency, Unit

FIRE DISTRICT SIGNATURES

Jeff Berino
Printed Name

Fire Chief
Title

Summit Fire and EMS Authority
Fire District

Jeff Berino
Signature

2-10-2020
Date

Jim Keating
Printed Name

Fire Chief
Title

Red White and Blue Fire Protection District
Fire District

J. Keating
Signature

2/12/20
Date

C.J. Winkler
Printed Name

Cedric J Winkler
[Signature]

Board President
Title

Lower Blue Fire Protection District
Fire District

3/6/20

Attachment A – GJC_CRC Radio Frequencies

Attachment B – Maps

Attachment C – Colorado Wildland Fire Funding Guidelines

Attachment D - EFF

Attachment E – Fire Restrictions Process

Attachment F – Sample Cost Share

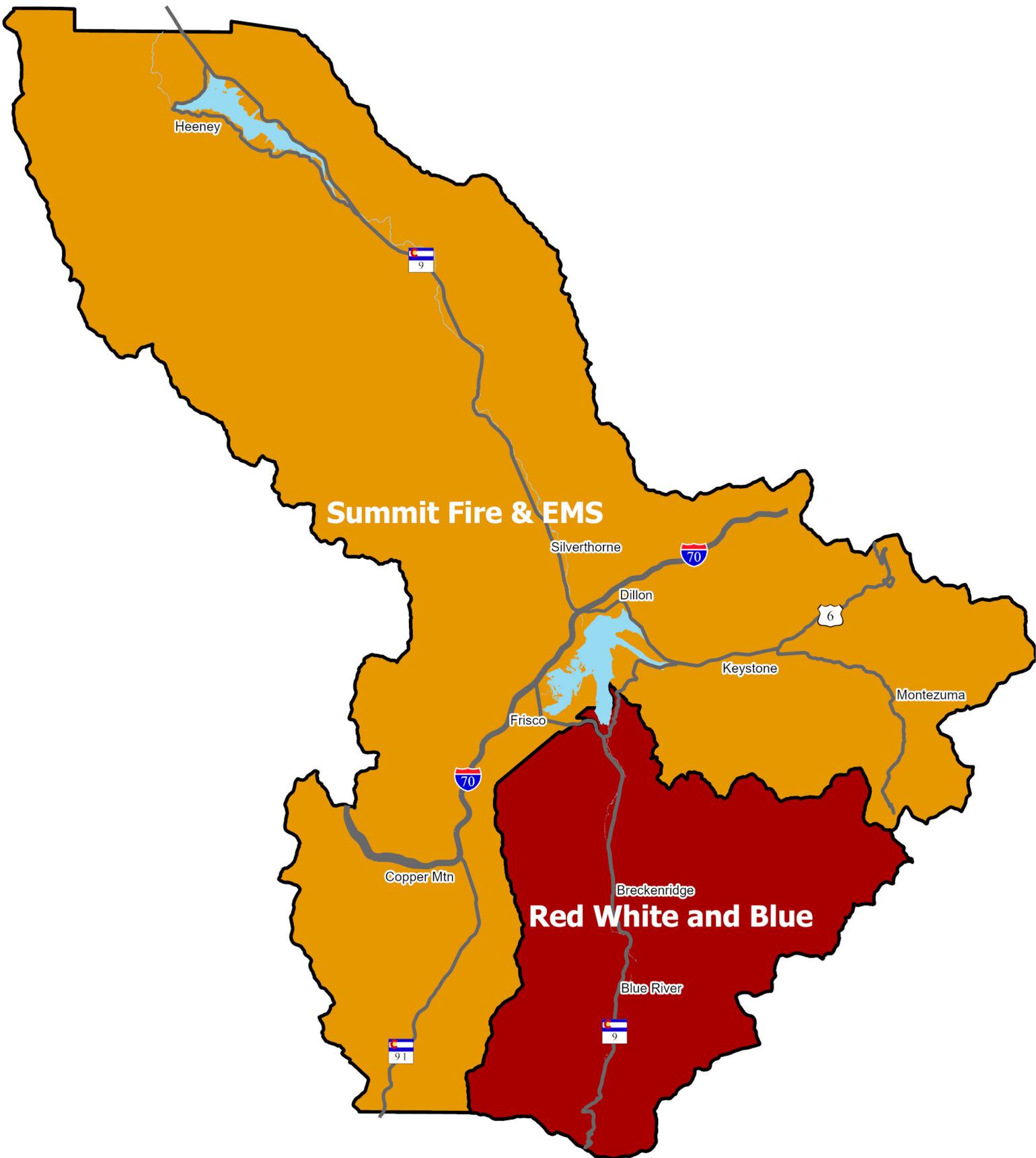
Attachment G – Aviation Request Forms

Attachment H – Incident Organizer

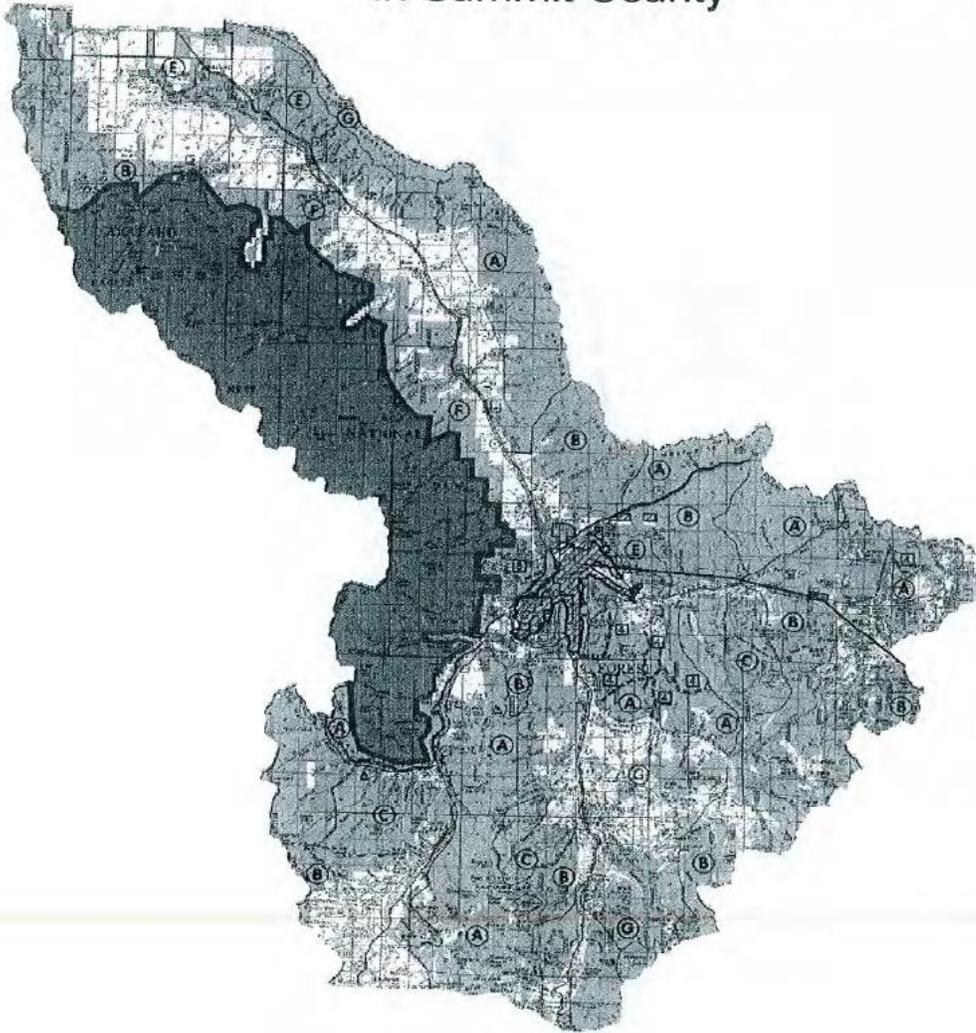
Attachment I – Fire Operations Guidance in Bark Beetle Stands

Attachment J - Contacts

Summit County Fire Districts Response Areas



Denver Water Board Property in Summit County

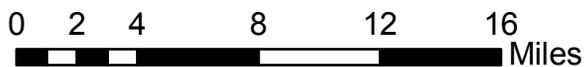
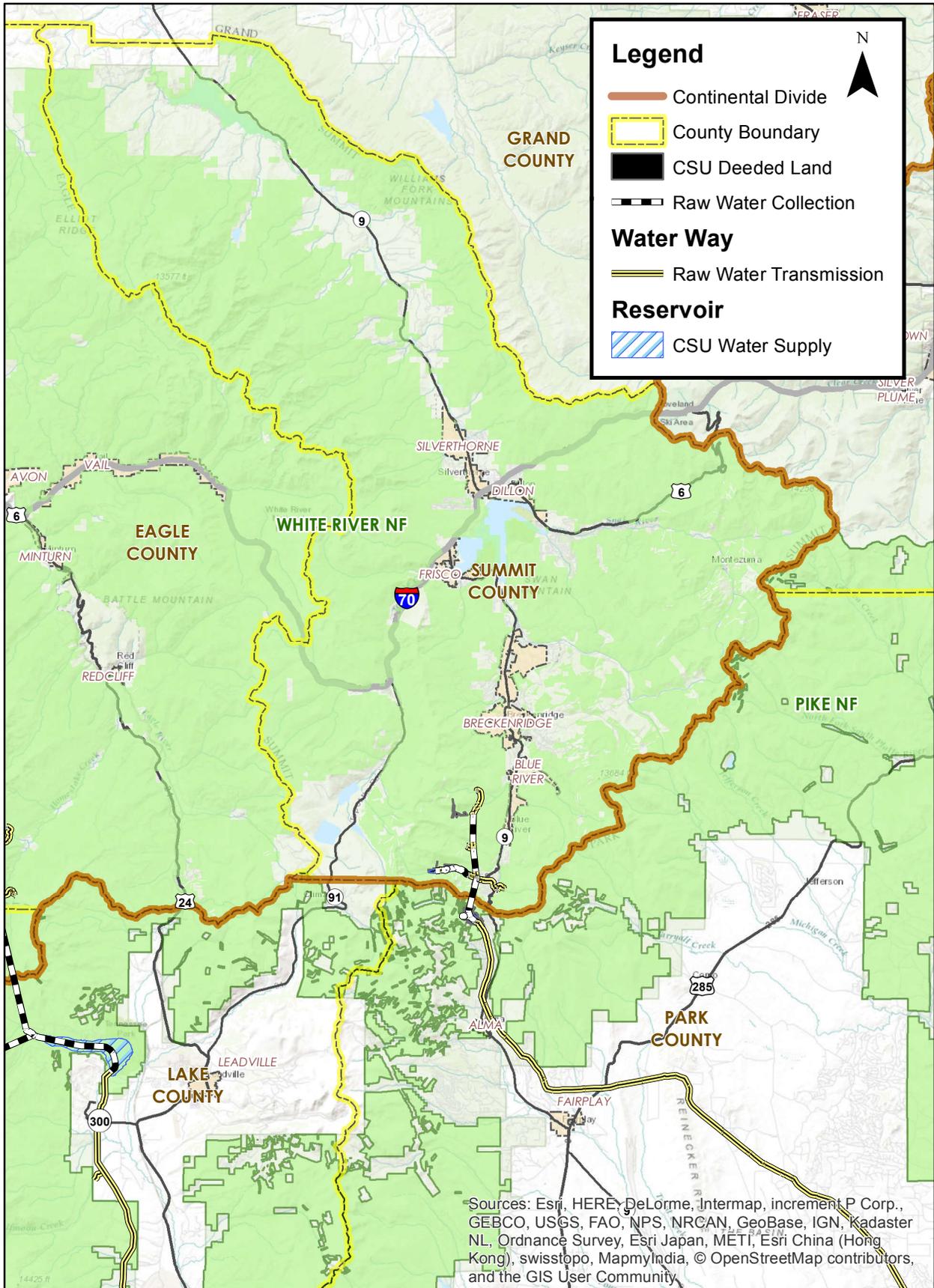


Legend

 Denver Water Board Parcel



Colorado Springs Utilities Deeded Lands - Summit County



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



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/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.	

DFPC ANALYSIS FORM

(Complete this form daily, as appropriate, based on the fire situation)

Date: _____ Time: _____ County: _____ Fire Name: _____

Location: Lat/Long _____ Legal: T ___ R ___ Section(s) _____

	Current		Predicted	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
I. Resources				
a. Has the normal mutual aid network been fully implemented?				
b. Has the County committed all of its wildland resources defined in the County operating plan?				
c. Have aviation resources been ordered?				
d. Is the fire beyond the capability of local management team?				
e. Is water supply limiting suppression efforts?				
f. Is there a need for Interagency Regional or National resources?				
g. Is the availability of additional resources hampering suppression efforts?				
II. Values at Risk				
a. Is the general public threatened?				
b. Are structures threatened?				
c. Are there unusually hazardous firefighting conditions?				
d. Are historical values at risk?				
e. Does the fire involve mixed land ownership?				
f. Is critical infrastructure threatened?				
III. Fire Behavior				
a. Is fire behavior dictating an indirect control strategy?				
b. Is extreme fire behavior present?				
c. Is the 1000 hour fuel moisture below 12%?				
d. Is the fuel type and condition conducive to rapid				

	Current		Predicted	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
spread?				
e. Is accessibility limiting suppression efforts?				
f. Is the rate of spread beyond the suppression capability of local resources?				
g. Is fire burning on slope greater than 30%?				
IV. Fire Weather				
a. Are wind speeds greater than 20 mph?				
b. Is the temperature above seasonal average for fire location?				
c. Is the RH below 15%?				
d. Are there any critical fire weather events?				
V. Other Considerations				
a. Are there political or economic concerns?				
b. Are non-fire incidents occurring which have an impact on fire operations?				
c. Is additional aviation management or oversight needed?				
d.				
e.				
VI. Totals	A	B	C	D

Current (A) ___ + Predicted (C) ___ = _____
 Current (B) ___ + Predicted (D) ___ = _____

To qualify for EFF or State financial assistance, answers must reflect a total local level commitment to the fire.

To qualify for EFF, total of Columns A + C must be equal to or greater than 35. If the incident does not qualify for EFF, DFPC may assist the County in seeking State financial assistance if available.

 Sheriff or Designee's Signature

 DFPC Director or Designee's Signature

DFPC DIRECTOR RESPONSE:

EFF or STATE FUNDING REQUEST

1. Date _____ Time _____
 2. Incident Name _____
 3. County _____ EFF member: yes no
 4. Current fire _____ acres.
 Immediate threats to:
 5. Incident Location _____

6. Who is making request: County Sheriff Co. Commissioner Other _____
 7. Current role of Sheriff: _____
 8. Current Incident Commander name _____ Agency _____

9. Jurisdictions now burning:
 FPD City County USFS BLM NPS Other _____
 Fire Districts (list)
 10. Urban interface involved ? Yes No
 Evacuations: # Needed _____ # Underway _____ Not-needed
 Primary Residence: Threatened _____ Lost _____
 Secondary Residence: Threatened _____ Lost _____

11. Suppression resources: Available Ordered Committed
 line workers
 engines
 dozers
 airtankers
 helicopters
 Other:
 12. Fire weather (from NWS): Current Forecast
 wind speed & dir.
 temps, max & min
 RH, max & min
 Other:
 13. Condition of forces now on fire line: _____

14. Expectations 8 hours from now:
 fire size: _____ acres
 terrain:
 fuels:
 threats:
 fire behavior:
 15. Totals from DFPC Analysis Form (DFPC #01): #yes _____ #no _____

16. DFPC FMO recommendation:
DFPC accept Assumption of Fire Control Duty.

DFPC **NOT** accept Assumption of Fire Control Duty.

Why for either of above:

Anticipated resources needed for control:

17. Yes No Have both the County Sheriff and Commissioners been advised of need for the **Assumption of Control?**

18. DFPC Representative _____ Time _____
Location _____ Phone # _____

DFPC ADMINISTRATIVE USE

19. Recommendation of DFPC Director (or Designee if Director is not available):

20. DFPC Director (or Designee) decision and any constraints:

21. Decision relayed to Assigned Agency Administrator: Date _____ Time _____

by _____

ASSUMPTION OF FIRE CONTROL DUTY

I. ASSUMPTION OF CONTROL

Defined: The County Sheriff may delegate the assumption of fire control and fiscal management for a specific fire. The County Sheriff retains statutory authority as defined in CRS 30-10-513.

A. Authority for controlling the _____ Fire burning in _____ County, Section(s) _____,

Township _____, Range _____, is to be assumed by:

- (Check One) _____ County
- Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC)

B. Specific limitations to the fire control duty assumed by DFPC (if applicable):

C. Assumption of control is acceptable to signatory parties below and will become effective at:

0600 hrs on _____, 20__
Date

1800 hrs on _____, 20__
Date

End of operational period, identified

as _____ hrs on _____, 20__
Date

II. PAYMENT OF COSTS INCURRED

A. The agency accepting this duty, _____, is responsible for
(COUNTY or DFPC)

costs incurred for the following:

B. The cooperating agency, _____, is
(COUNTY or DFPC)
responsible for costs incurred for the following:

The Sheriff agrees to conduct, or cause to be conducted, an investigation as to the cause of all State Responsibility Fires suspected to be human-caused. The Sheriff agrees to provide DFPC with a copy of the preliminary investigation report and the final report in accordance with the deadlines established in the Agreement for Cooperative Wildfire Protection.

COUNTY SHERIFF:

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

Name

Name

Title

Title

Date

Date

Time

Time

FOR DFPC:

Name

Title

Date

Time

COMPLEXITY ANALYSIS GUIDELINE

How complex must a situation be in order to qualify for an Incident Management Team?

The following chart should be used as a guideline for deciding the level of incident management team needed for an incident.

It is designed to help analyze the complexity or predicted complexity of a given fire situation. Assumptions are:

1. When a fire escapes initial attack, it is automatically considered for an incident management team. A Type 4, Type 3, Type 2, or a Type 1 team should manage it, depending on complexity level.
2. As a fire situation becomes more complex, so does the need for a Type 1 team to handle a predicted Type 1 situation.

Instructions for using this guideline:

1. Carefully analyze each secondary element under the listed primary factors, and check response column either yes or no.
2. Decisions should be based on the number of yes answers under the primary factors. As a rule of thumb, if the majority of the seven primary factors have secondary elements answered with a "yes," the complexity is great enough to warrant a Type I effort. If the majority of the seven primary factors do not have two or more secondary elements answered with a "yes," the complexity should remain at the IMG or Type II level.

It should be emphasized that this analysis is based on predictions for the next burning period. Obviously, if the analysis is on the present situations and one of the primary factors is checked, a Type 1 situation already exists.

A.	SAFETY	Yes	No
1.	Fixed wing and helicopters both involved.		
2.	More than one fuel type involved.		
3.	Extended exposure to risk or unusually hazardous line conditions.		
4.	Serious accident or fatality.		

Subtotal:

B. MULTIPLE OWNERSHIPS Yes No

1. Fire burning on more than one land ownership.
2. Disputed fire responsibility/authority.
3. Potential for claims.

Subtotal:

C. PERSONNEL AND OTHER RESOURCES COMMITTED Yes No

1. 200 or more people per shift.
2. Two or more divisions.
3. Multi-support agencies involved.
4. Local resources (personnel and equipment) not available or in condition suitable for initial attack.

Subtotal:

D. CONTAINMENT COST Yes No

1. \$50,000 or more per day.

Subtotal:

E. FIRE BEHAVIOR

1. Flame length of 6 feet or greater.
2. Duration uncontrolled - 2 or more burning periods.
3. Severe or extremely variable topography.
4. 1 Hr. fuel moisture 5% or less.

F. Eye-level wind forecast greater than 20 mph.

G. Active crowning/spotting expected.

Subtotal:

H. CULTURAL RESOURCES Yes No

- 1. Urban interface.
- 2. Summer homes.
- 3. Other developments.

Subtotal:

I. POLITICAL PROBLEMS

- 1. Controversial fire policy.
- 2. Poor relationship between ownerships.
- 3. Pre-existing controversies.
- 4. Local organization unable to establish positive media relationships.

Subtotal:

GRAND TOTAL:

Recommended Management Level:

Total # of "Yes" answers:	0 - 2	Reinforced Attack
	3 - 7	Type 3 Incident Management Team or Type 4
	8 - 13	Type 2 Incident Management Team
	14+	Type 1 Incident Management Team

Note: Other considerations may influence decision on which Management Level team to request. If Management Level used is different than above indicates, use space below or back of this sheet for documentation.

(Continue on back as needed)

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

As of _____, I have delegated authority and responsibility of managing the
Time Date
_____ Fire, burning in _____ County, to Incident Commander
Fire Name
_____ and his Incident Management Team.
IC Name

This delegation includes the authority to obligate agency 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 to me for the overall management of this incident including its control and return to local forces. I expect you to adhere to relevant and applicable laws, policies, and professional standards.

My considerations for management of this fire are:

- 1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Delegated by:

Printed Name & Title Agency Administrator Signature Date Time

Acceptance by:

Printed Name & Title Incident Commander Signature Date Time

RETURN OF DELEGATED AUTHORITY
TO COLORADO DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Authority and responsibility for managing and controlling the _____ Fire burning within _____ County, Colorado, is hereby returned to Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control.

This transfer terminates the authority of the Incident Commander to obligate agency funds necessary to pay for controlling this fire, and terminates the Incident Commander's responsibility to manage the fire and resources assigned to the fire.

Other needs/constraints:

1. Promptly transition with in-coming and hold-over forces.
2. Briefing with new Incident Commander will be completed by effective date and time of this return as shown below.
3. Provide an IAP for next operational period upon request
- 4.

This transfer is effective on _____, 20____, at _____.
(Date) (Time)

Delegated Authority Returned by:

Printed Name & Title	Incident Commander Signature	Date	Time

Delegated Authority Acceptance by:

Printed Name & Title	Agency Administrator Signature	Date	Time

PROCESS FOR IMPLEMENTING FIRE RESTRICTIONS

- **ERC 90-96% LAST 5 DAYS WITH REPRESENTATIVE SIG GROUPS**
 - **HIGH HUMAN CAUSED RISK**
- **LIVE FUEL MOISTURES ARE AT OR APPROACHING HISTORIC THRESHOLDS**
- **NO SIGNIFICANT RELIEF IN FIRE WEATHER FORECAST DURING THE NEXT 7 DAYS**



ALL CRITERIA ARE MET, IMPLEMENT STAGE I RESTRICTIONS



THREE ELEMENTS ARE PRESENT, STRONGLY CONSIDER STAGE I RESTRICTIONS.



LESS THAN THREE ELEMENTS ARE PRESENT, NO FIRE RESTRICTIONS

- **ERC GREATER THAN 97% LAST 5 DAYS WITH REPRESENTATIVE SIG GROUPS**
 - **HIGH HUMAN CAUSED RISK**
- **LIVE FUEL MOISTURES WELL BELOW HISTORIC THRESHOLDS**
- **NO SIGNIFICANT RELIEF IN FIRE WEATHER FORECAST DURING THE NEXT 7 DAYS**



ALL CRITERIA ARE MET, IMPLEMENT STAGE II RESTRICTIONS



THREE ELEMENTS ARE PRESENT, STRONGLY CONSIDER STAGE II RESTRICTIONS.



LESS THAN THREE ELEMENTS ARE PRESENT, REMAIN AT STAGE I RESTRICTIONS

- High human Caused Risk may include Holidays, Special Events or High Visitation levels to certain areas
- Stage III-Area Closures are extremely rare events, and will only be implemented in extraordinary situations after significant interagency coordination.

Attachment F – Sample Cost Share

Cost Share Agreements

Agency Administrator Guidance:

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

Critical elements in the agreement:

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

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 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.

Definitions:

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.

Facilities and Administrative Costs (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.

SAMPLE COST SHARE AGREEMENT

Following is the Cost Share Agreement between the Agencies identified below as negotiated for the following incident.

INCIDENT NAME: _____

INCIDENT NUMBERS BY AGENCY: _____

START TIME AND DATE: _____

JURISDICTIONS: _____

CAUSE: _____

INCIDENT COMMANDER(S): _____

This Cost Share Agreement between _____

and with the cooperation of _____, 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.
- 3. _____

Agency Representatives participating in development of the Cost Share Agreement.

Agency: _____ Agency: _____

Name: _____ Name: _____

Title: _____ Title: _____

Agency: _____ Agency: _____

Name: _____ Name: _____



Title: _____ Title: _____

COST SHARE AGREEMENT FOR THE _____ INCIDENT:
It is hereby agreed that the cost basis on this incident will be shared as follows

Rationale used in developing this cost agreement:

The following section is optional, but will be used only if costs are calculated on a percentage basis and a computer-based incident cost accounting system is not available:

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DIRECT COSTS</u>		<u>AIR/RETARDANT COSTS</u>	
_____	_____	%	_____	%
_____	_____	%	_____	%
_____	_____	%	_____	%
_____	_____	%	_____	%
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>%</u>

This Agreement and the apportionment contained are our best judgments of Agency cost responsibilities on the date/time shown. Additional Cost Share Agreements for this incident may be approved for future time periods, as conditions and fire spread change.

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____ TIME: _____

AGENCY: _____ PHONE: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____ TIME: _____
AGENCY: _____ PHONE: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____ TIME: _____
AGENCY: _____ PHONE: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

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

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

IC Name and Agency:

Fire Name/Jurisdiction:

Fire Location: _____ Elev: _____

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

Ground Contact (Name):

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

Wind Speed/Direction:

Values at Risk:

Known or Possible Flight Hazards:

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

Time and Date Requested:

Resource(s) Requested:

HELICOPTER

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

AIRTANKER

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

Loaded w/ Retardant ____ Water ____ Foam ____

AERIAL SUPERVISION/SMOKEJUMPERS

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

DFPC MULTI-MISSION AIRCRAFT REQUEST ORDER FORM

TO ORDER MMA AIRCRAFT

CALL WATCH CENTER @ 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			

Rev. 8/13/2019

By requesting the MMA for a wildland fire mission, the ordering agency gives the State permission to publicly use/post data collected including images, video footage, and fire perimeters.

Please email the completed form to dfpcdutyofficer@gmail.com

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 observed¹ (Consider that wind speeds at eye level in sheltered areas may not indicate the much greater winds aloft)

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

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

Potential Fire Behavior Hazards

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

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

Accelerated transition to crown fire (when needles are present)

Increased rate of spread (Surface fire)

Resistance to control (Heavy dead and down)

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

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



2019 INCIDENT ORGANIZER

Shaded portions of pages 1, 2, 4, & 8 indicate REQUIRED information for reporting purposes.

RADIO FREQUENCIES		
Net	Frequency	Tone
Command	RX	
	TX	
Support Dispatch	RX	
	TX	
Air-to-Ground	RX	
	TX	
Tactical	RX	
	TX	
Tactical	RX	
	TX	

Incident Name																				
Incident #																				
Start Date																				
Fire Code																				
Jurisdiction																				
IC#1 Took Command	Name:		Date:																	Time:
IC#2 Took Command	Name:		Date:																	Time:
CONTAIN	Date:		Time:																	
CONTROL	Date:		Time:																	
OUT	Date:		Time:																	
Declared Out By																				
Final acres by ownership	BLM	USFS	NPS	State	Other	TOTAL														

For fire reporting purposes – CONTAIN, CONTROL, OUT cannot be the same time.

IC Signature:		Date:	
IC Name:			
Zone Duty Officer Signature:		Date:	
Zone DO Name:			

Fuel Type	Fuel Model	NFDRS DESCRIPTION
GRASS	*A	Represents grasslands vegetated by annual grasses and forbs. Some brush or trees may be present but occupy a small portion of the area. [Cheatgrass, oak savannah]
	*L	Represents grasslands vegetated by perennial grasses and forbs. Species are coarser and amounts heavier than those in fuel model A. Some shrubs and trees may be present but occupy a small portion of the area. [Fescue, Wheatgrass]
BRUSH	C	Represents open pine stands. Perennial grasses, needle litter and branch wood significantly contribute to the fuel loading. [Longleaf, Ponderosa, and Sugar Pine]
	*T	Represents shrubs that burn easily and are not dense enough to shade out grasses and other herbaceous plants. The shrubs must occupy at least one-third of the site. [Sagebrush]
	B	Represents mature, dense brush 6 feet or more in height. Much of the aerial fuel is dead. Foliage burns readily. Fires are typically intense and fast spreading. [Chaparral]
	*F	Represents mature oakbrush stands. [Pinon-Juniper]
TIMBER	*H	Represents healthy stands of short-needed conifers with sparse undergrowth and a thin layer of ground fuels. [White Pine, Spruces, Firs, Larches]
	R	Represents hardwood areas after canopies leaf out in the spring. An "off-season" substitute for fuel model E. Best during the summer in all hardwood and mixed conifer-hardwood stands where more than half of the overstory is deciduous.
	*G	Represents dense conifer stands where there is a heavy accumulation of litter and downed woody material. Typically overmature and suffering insect and disease damage. Undergrowth is variable and restricted to openings. [Spruce-Fir, Lodgepole Pine; use for campfires]
SLASH	K	Represents light slash from thinning and partial cuts in conifer stands. Slash is typically scattered under an open canopy. Applies to hardwood slash and southern pine clearcuts where the fuel loading is relatively light. [Ponderosa Pine]
	J	Represents medium slash from clearcuts and heavily thinned conifer stands. Needles are still attached to branches. Material is typically less than 6" diameter.
	I	Represents heavy slash loading from conifer clearcuts. Needles are still attached to the branches.

RESOURCE SUMMARY										
Request Number										
Release Time										
Assignment										
Briefed? Y or N										
No. of People										
Arrival Time										
ERT/ETA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Resource Type										
Resource ID										

FUELS TREATMENT	
Was the area previously treated?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If so, what was the treatment method used? (Explain: roller chop, slash, top and scatter, etc.)	
How did the treatment affect the fire behavior? (Explain: rate of spread, flame length, etc.)	
Did it help in the suppression efforts?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
(Explain: burn-out, water, hand-line, etc.)	

RETARDANT DROPS	
If retardant was dropped, did it encroach into any drainages?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If so, notify Dispatch as soon as possible, so a Resource Advisor can be notified to respond.	
Lat/Long:	

FOR BLM FIRES							
Field Office:	<input type="checkbox"/> GJFO <input type="checkbox"/> CRVFO						
FBPS Fuel Model (see below):							
FIRE PROTECTION TYPE (See FLOW CHART)							
<input type="checkbox"/> 1-1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-5	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-6	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-D	<input type="checkbox"/> 2-A	<input type="checkbox"/> 2-D	<input type="checkbox"/> 3-7	<input type="checkbox"/> 5-E

FBPS Fuel Models

Grass Fuel Models

1. **Grass and savannas (correlates to NFDRS models A and L)***
2. **Open shrub land, pine and scrub oak stands covering less than 2/3 area (correlates to NFDRS model T)***
3. Tall prairie and marshland grasses where influence of wind is high

Shrub Fuel Models

4. Stands of mature shrubs, closed jack pine stands
5. Young green stands with no dead wood, such as laurel or vine maple
6. **Intermediate shrub stands, cured hardwood slash (correlates to NFDRS model F)***
7. Stands of shrub 2-6 feet, such as palmetto-galberry with pine overstory

Timber Fuel Models

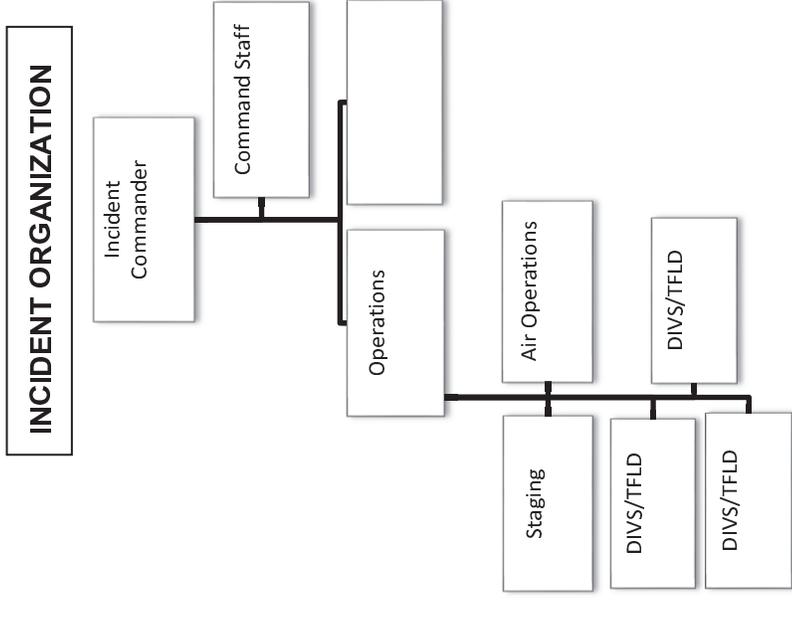
8. **Closed canopy stands of short-needle conifers or hardwoods that have leafed out and support fire in the compact litter layer (correlates to NFDRS model H)***
9. Long-needle conifer and hardwood stands
10. **Any stand with large quantities of dead-down fuel (correlates to NFDRS model G; use for campfires)***
11. Conifer or hardwood stands with light partial cuts or thinning
12. Heavily thinned conifer stands, clearcuts, medium – heavy partial cuts
13. Clearcuts and heavy partial cuts in mature stands where slash is dominated by material with diameter exceeding 3 inches

Slash Fuel Models

FOR ALL FIRES		Yes	No
Managed For Multiple Objectives?		Yes /	No
In a Large Complex ?		Yes /	No
Acres Burned In WUI?		Yes /	No
Managed Fire Converted to Suppression?		Yes /	No
Reimbursable?		Yes /	No
<i>Is another Agency responsible for costs?</i>		Yes /	No
Trespass?		Yes /	No
<i>Human caused fire on Federal Lands.</i>		Yes /	No
Initial Strategy?	Suppression /	Managed	
COUNTY			
<input type="checkbox"/> SUMMIT	<input type="checkbox"/> GARFIELD	<input type="checkbox"/> MESA	
<input type="checkbox"/> EAGLE	<input type="checkbox"/> PITKIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RIO BLANCO	

FOR USFS FIRES	
RANGER DISTRICT	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 ASPEN	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 EAGLE <input type="checkbox"/> 7 DILLON
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 BLANCO	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 HOLY CROSS
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 SOPRIS	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 RIFLE
Representative RAWs Station	
<input type="checkbox"/> 051404 DEADHORSE	<input type="checkbox"/> 051504 RIFLE <input type="checkbox"/> 051506 CROWN <input type="checkbox"/> 051508 STORM KING <input type="checkbox"/> 051510 DEEP CREEK
<input type="checkbox"/> 051606 DOWD	<input type="checkbox"/> 051607 GYPSUM <input type="checkbox"/> 051608 HANGMAN <input type="checkbox"/> 051703 SODA CREEK
NFDRS FUEL MODEL (see pg. 10)	
<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> L <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> H <input type="checkbox"/> G
COVER CLASS (Check one item on each line)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ponderosa Pine	<input type="checkbox"/> Lodgepole Pine <input type="checkbox"/> Doug Fir <input type="checkbox"/> Spruce /Fir <input type="checkbox"/> Aspen <input type="checkbox"/> Grass/Sage Oak <input type="checkbox"/> Pinion Juniper <input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Seed/Sapling	<input type="checkbox"/> Pole Timber <input type="checkbox"/> Mature Uncut <input type="checkbox"/> Cutover /No Slash
<input type="checkbox"/> Cutover/Slash	<input type="checkbox"/> Thinning Slash <input type="checkbox"/> Insect Kill

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES
1. Provide for firefighter and public SAFETY.
2.
3.
4.
5.



Incident Complexity Analysis (Type 3, 4, 5) CIRCLE COMPLEXITY LEVEL ABOVE	YES	NO
Fire Behavior		
Fuels extremely dry and susceptible to long-range spotting, or you are currently experiencing extreme fire behavior.		
Weather forecast indicating no significant relief or worsening conditions.		
Current or predicted fire behavior dictates indirect control strategy with large amounts of fuel within the planned control perimeter.		
Firefighter Safety		
Performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue.		
Overhead overextended mentally and/or physically.		
Communication ineffective with tactical resources or dispatch.		
Organization		
Operations are at the limit of span of control.		
Incident action plans, briefings, etc., missing or poorly prepared.		
Variety of specialized operations, support personnel, or equipment.		
Unable to properly staff air operations.		
Limited local resources available for initial attack.		
Heavy commitment of local resources to logistical support.		
Existing resources worked 24 hours without success.		
Resources unfamiliar with local conditions and tactics.		
Values to be protected		
Urban interface, structures, developments, recreational facilities, or potential for evacuation.		
Fire burning in or threatening more than one jurisdiction and potential for unified command with different management objectives.		
Unique natural resources, special-designated areas, critical municipal watershed, T&E species habitat, or cultural values sites.		
Sensitive political concerns, media involvement, or controversial fire policy.		

Spot Weather Forecast Request									
1. Name of Incident / Project:		2. Requesting Agency:			3. Requesting Official:				
					Date:		Time:		
4. Location (Lat/Long):				5. Drainage Name:		6. Aspect:			
7. Size of Incident / Project (acres):		8. Elevation:		9. Fuel Type:		10. Sheltering:			
		Top		Bottom		Full		Partial	
						Unsheltered			
11. Weather Conditions at Incident / Project or from RAWVS (please specify):									
Place	Elev.	Observation Date/Time	Wind Direction/ Velocity	Temperature			Sky/Weather		
				20 ft Eye-level	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb		RH	DP
12. Request Forecast for:		Today		Tonight		Tomorrow			
	Clouds & Wx	Temp	RH	20FT wind	Smoke disp.	Haines index	LAL	Mixing height	Transport winds
13. Remarks:									
The Weather Forecaster will provide Block 14 information.								Date/Time:	
14. Discussion and Outlook:									