

2019 MONTROSE COUNTY ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN



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I. PREAMBLE

This annual operating plan (AOP) is prepared pursuant to the Colorado Statewide Wildland Fire Management Annual Operating Plan (Statewide Agreement) and the Agreement for Cooperative Wildfire Protection (State to County Agreement).

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this AOP is to set forth standard operating procedures and responsibilities to implement cooperative wildfire protection on all lands within Montrose County.

A fire, whether single jurisdiction or multiple jurisdictions, has the potential to affect all jurisdictions in a given geographic area. Accordingly, a local fire can affect the federal agencies and a federal fire affects the local agencies. As such, the policies, procedure, and concerns of all levels of government should be taken into account when making fire management decisions.

III. AUTHORITIES

- A. Colorado Statewide Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement Between:
1. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT – COLORADO Agreement Number BLM-MOU-CO-538
 2. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERMOUNTAIN REGION Agreement Number F1249110016
 3. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS – SOUTHWEST REGION (no agreement number)
 4. UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE – MOUNTAIN PRAIRIE REGION
 5. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE – ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION Agreement Number 11-FI-11020000-017
- B. Part 7 of Colorado Revised Statute Title 24, Section 33.5
- C. Montrose County, Intergovernmental Agreement for Participation in the Colorado Emergency Fire Fund, CSFS #108
- D. Agreement for Cooperative Wildfire Protection in Montrose County, CSFS #109

IV. RECITALS

Participants of this AOP (“the agencies”) include: Montrose County Sheriff, Montrose Board of County Commissioners, Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), National Park Service (NPS), and Bureau of Land Management (BLM). All participants of this AOP agree to coordinate their wildfire protection activities as outlined herein.

V. INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

A. Interagency Dispatch Centers:

Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center (MTC), Durango Interagency Dispatch Center (DRC), and Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center (WestCO).

B. Interagency Resources:

All agencies shall utilize the “Directory of Personnel” section for resource and contact information, which is attached hereto as EXHIBIT 1. All agencies shall keep the contact information pertaining to their agency up to date.

C. Standards:

Prior to dispatch out of local jurisdiction, all resources should meet NWCG standards.

VI. PREPAREDNESS

A. Protection Planning:

Every emergency starts and ends at the local level, and each jurisdictional agency has ultimate responsibility for wildfire protection on its own lands. The County Sheriff is responsible for fire management efforts occurring in the unincorporated area of the county outside the boundaries of a fire protection district, or that exceed the capabilities of the fire protection district to control or extinguish.

B. Protection Areas and Boundaries:

The Fire Protection Districts, Dispatch Boundaries, and Ownership Maps in EXHIBIT 2, reflects ownership and fire management responsibility for the purpose of this plan.

C. Methods of Fire Protection and Suppression:

The agencies shall use:

- Mutual Aid Fire Protection
- The Incident Command System, Emergency Operation Centers, Multi-Agency Coordination Groups, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS)

- Common Organizational Structure, Common Terminology, Common Operating Procedures, Known Qualifications of Emergency Personnel.

1. Reciprocal (Mutual Aid) Fire Assistance

Mutual aid wildfire protection has been established one mile on either side of common boundaries between all signatories to this plan. It is agreed that there should be no delay in initial response pending determination of the precise location of the fire, land ownership, or responsibility.

All parties agree to reciprocal mutual aid assistance throughout the initial attack period that can be up to 24 hours which may end earlier by mutual agreement, and preferably by 11:59 pm for ease in financial accounting of costs incurred.

“Initial attack period” is defined as fire management from the time of initial report of the fire to the agreed upon termination of mutual aid. The jurisdictional agency should assume responsibility (financial as well as command) for management at the earliest possible time.

The non-reimbursable initial attack period will also apply to any local on-scene incident management staff providing overhead fire assistance.

2. Acquisition of Services

N/A

D. Joint Projects and Project Plans

If parties to this plan conduct a cooperative prescribed fire, a Cooperative Agreement with a Financial Plan will be established prior to the beginning of implementation of the project.

E. Fire Prevention

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

West Region Wildfire Council: The West Region Wildfire Council (WRWC) has become a regionally recognized resource for wildfire prevention matters. WRWC promotes wildfire preparedness and mitigation education. The WRWC's mission is to mitigate loss due to wildfire in wildland urban interface communities while fostering interagency partnerships to help prepare counties, fire protection districts, communities and agencies to plan for and mitigate potential threats from wildfire. www.COwildfire.org

F. Public Use Restrictions and Closures

The purpose of Fire Restrictions and Closures (Restrictions/Closures) is to reduce the risk of human-caused fires during unusually high fire danger; and for the protection of human life and property. Restrictions/Closures should be considered when weather

factors and fuel conditions indicate an increased risk to public safety and firefighting personnel. Restrictions/Closures should be planned for the long-term danger and not change at short-term fluctuations in risk, weather, and fire danger.

Restrictions/Closures impose many limitations on the general public, and therefore should be implemented only after all other prevention measures have been taken. Restrictions/Closures should not be considered the equivalent of a fire prevention program.

Where practical, Restrictions/Closures procedures should be uniform across administrative and geographic boundaries. Agency Administrators and fire management staff are responsible for coordinating with other agencies including, but not limited to, other federal land management agencies, Division of Fire Prevention and Control, Colorado State Parks, county sheriffs, county emergency managers, and local fire departments. The scope of the Restrictions/Closures will dictate how much coordination is necessary.

Annually, the parties to the Annual Operating Plan shall review and validate the Restrictions/Closures procedures and monitor the previous year's use of the procedures to ensure Restrictions/Closures are implemented consistently. The conditions identified in the Fire Restriction/Closure Evaluation Guidelines should be agreed upon by all fire management agencies in the county before the onset of fire season and will become part of the Annual Operating Plan.

The planning process for Restrictions/Closures will include a public awareness campaign, keeping the media and public informed of the possibility of Restrictions/Closures. All press releases, description of Restrictions/Closures, and other necessary agency documents will be available in template format before the start of the fire season. Development and issuance of news releases will be coordinated with all agencies for any implementation or rescission of Restrictions/Closures. Public information about Restrictions/Closures must be broad-based, clear, and coordinated.

Fire management staff will be responsible for monitoring the conditions identified in the Fire Restriction/Closure Evaluation Guidelines. When they approach critical levels for an area, fire management staff will make Restriction/Closure recommendations to Agency Administrators.

Each agency must write their own Fire Prevention Order which authorizes the Restrictions/Closures within their jurisdiction. Each is responsible for using their agency's format and having their law enforcement personnel review the Order to assure it is legally correct and enforceable. To reduce confusion and standardize the Restrictions/Closures, standard language should be used in all Fire Prevention Orders (Prohibited Acts).

Exemption from prohibited acts may be granted to specific entities during a Restriction/Closure as allowed by local, state, and federal laws. Exemptions to a Fire Prevention Order will be included in the Order and identify those persons or actions that

are exempted from the prohibited acts. An exemption does not absolve an individual or organization from liability or responsibility for any fire started by the exempted activity.

County Sheriffs that have emergency needs to bypass the Fire Restrictions and Closures procedures will immediately notify Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center of the status of Restrictions/Closures occurring in their jurisdictions.

When a level of restriction is no longer needed, the Restriction/Closure may go to a lower stage by implementing a new, supplemental or modified Order; or the Restriction/Closure may be rescinded. Removal of Restrictions/Closures will follow the same procedures outlined above. See EXHIBIT 3.

G. Burning Permits

Each Agency may issue permits on lands within its jurisdiction. When such permits are issued for lands within the protection boundary of a cooperator, the cooperator shall be informed of the time of issuance and location for which the permit has been issued.

H. Prescribed Fire (Planned Ignitions) and Fuels Management

The agencies agree to cooperate in the development and implementation of prescribed burning, appropriate management, and fuels reduction projects. The West Region Wildfire Council and the Colorado State Forest Service are available as a resource in acquiring grant funding for hazardous fuels mitigation, Firewise education, and community wildfire protection planning efforts for private landowners.

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

I. Smoke Management

Local considerations; use of Air Resource Advisors.

VII. OPERATIONS

A. Fire Notification Coordination

Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center (WestCO), Durango Interagency Dispatch Center (DRC), and Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center (MTC), shall meet annually to discuss dispatch coordination procedures. WestCO, MTC and DRC will receive reports of wildfires and coordinate the notification and/or dispatch of the appropriate jurisdictional agency resources for ALL wildfires, regardless of location.

B. Boundary Line Fires

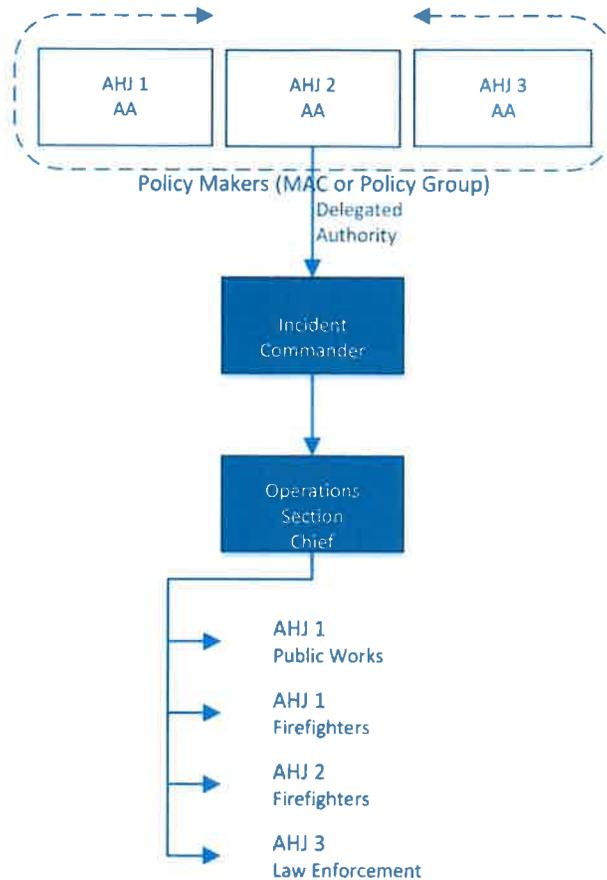
If a wildland fire crosses, threatens to cross, or otherwise impacts any jurisdictional boundary, the protecting agencies on both side of the boundary have management responsibility. Anytime more than one jurisdiction with responsibility is involved in the management of a fire, a coordinated management approach should be utilized.

Multiple coordination methods exist to manage a multi-jurisdictional incident. The Incident Management System outlines the following methods (best practices, pitfalls, and policy restrictions will be discussed for each).

The agency administrators (AA) should determine as early as practicable which model will be followed and who will be the incident commander or spokesperson, and what authority and responsibilities each group will have.

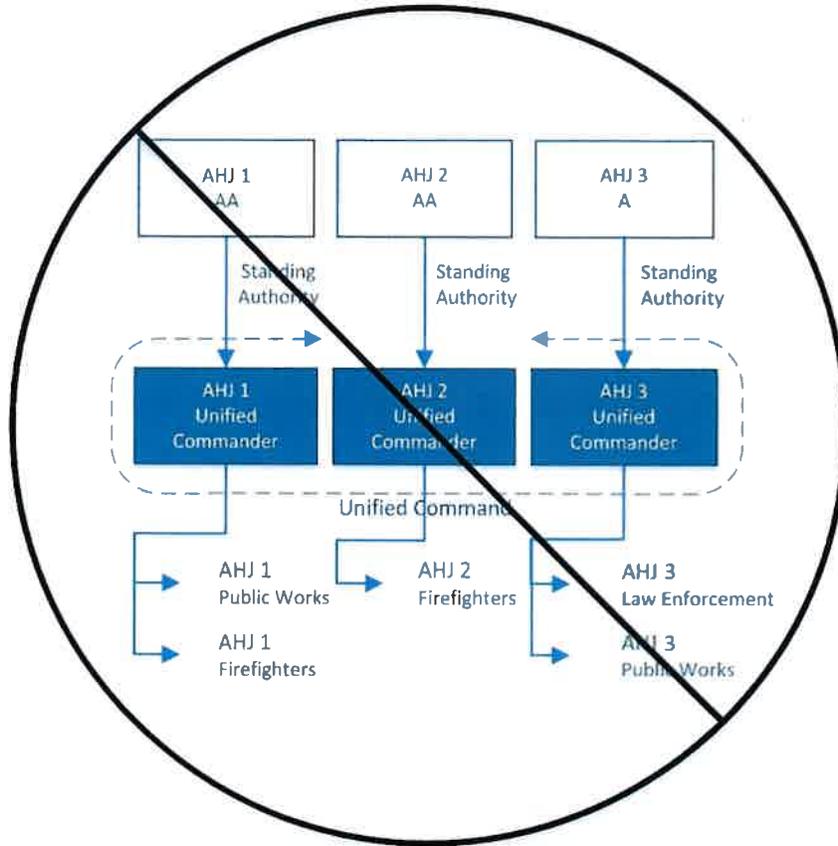
1. Under a single incident command model, (IC) the incident commander has delegated responsibility from a group of agency administrators. This method is the best practice for wildland fire management in western Colorado and should be utilized for all extended attack fires. With this method, an AA group is formed. It should consist of the policy makers or line officers (or their representative) from all jurisdictions and/or protecting agencies (AHJ) involved. This group will identify incident policies, priorities, constraints, and limitations, and will delegate the management of the incident to a single incident commander or incident management team. The incident commander will develop objectives and implement them through their operations section chief, if the position is filled.

An example of IC is depicted below.



2. Under unified command (UC), agencies work together through their designated unified commanders at a single incident command post to establish common objectives and issue a single Incident Action Plan. The UC model can be effective, but it is important that the UC be represented by an individual agent of the group. If the UC does not use a single spokesperson, there could be the undesirable structure of multiple ICs with their own resources working on the same incident.

An example of an undesirable command system is depicted below



C. Response to Wildland Fire

The closest forces should be dispatched without regard to jurisdiction, per the interagency mutual aid provision of this plan. The jurisdictional agency should assume responsibility for management at the earliest possible time, or as otherwise agreed. Agencies taking independent action within another agency's jurisdiction should notify that agency as soon as possible.

The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used on all wildfires in Montrose County. On incidents involving federal jurisdictions, NWCG qualified individuals should fill all command and operational positions.

All requests by Montrose County agencies for additional resources and assistance beyond initial attack shall be through WestCO or the Montrose County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), if activated. Requests for assistance beyond the capabilities of Montrose County shall be made through MTC or DRC depending on location in the County.

Requests by federal agencies for assistance from Montrose County agencies shall also be made through MTC or DRC depending on location in the County to Montrose

Regional Communications Center. If the fire is on or threatening state or private land, and is expected to exceed the control capabilities of the county, the DFPC Regional Battalion Chief (BC) will be notified.

An analysis of an incident needs to be conducted at a level commensurate with the complexity of the incident. The jurisdictional agency(s) will be responsible for conducting this post-incident analysis. Local agencies/entities that were not directly involved in the incident but could potentially benefit from participating will be invited to attend.

1. Special Management Considerations:

- a. Use of mechanized equipment in special designation areas and heavy equipment on federal lands, requires approval of a representative of the jurisdictional agency. Use of all mechanized equipment on NPS land requires approval of the Superintendent.
- b. Personnel responding to incidents on BLM Lands must meet the following requirements:
 - i. Be 18 years of age or older;
 - ii. Have and use required personal protective equipment (PPE) found in chapter 7 of the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book); and
 - iii. Have attended basic wildland fire annual refresher training, that covers each of the following topic areas:
 - Entrapment avoidance;
 - Current issues;
 - Fire Shelter deployment;
 - Other hazards and safety issues; and
 - NWCG Course I-100, Introduction to Incident Command System
 - iv. BLM District/Unit FMOs shall coordinate with local fire departments to provide qualified instructors if needed.

2. Decision Process

A decision support system (DSS) may be utilized for fires that have the potential to be designated as an Emergency Fire Fund (EFF) fire or affect multiple jurisdictions and have the potential to go into extended attack. This important evaluation tool is used to select strategic alternatives and is especially useful to an incoming Incident Management Team. DFPC may assist with a non-EFF DSS, but has no authority to sign on non-EFF fires.

DFPC requires that a DSS be completed for all fires that receive a Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA) declaration and recommends a DSS for all

EFF fires. 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, threatens to burn on, or otherwise affects multiple jurisdictions, one DSS should be prepared that considers all jurisdictions and their interests.

Federal agencies are required to utilize the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) for fires on their lands. If multi-jurisdictional fires occur that involve federal lands, then one WFDSS should be completed for the incident that includes input from all affected jurisdictional agencies.

3. Cooperation

All agencies will continue to develop the objectives to be used in preventing unwanted wildland fire from crossing the jurisdictional boundaries, and how all parties will be involved in developing mitigations which would be used if a wildland fire does cross jurisdictional boundaries.

4. Communication

The Fire Emergency Radio Network (VFIRE 21) (154.2800 MHz) will be used for initial interagency communication on wildland fires, unless or until alternate frequencies are agreed on.

For the purposes of conducting business authorized by the Statewide Agreement and this cooperative plan, all parties to this operating plan agree that supporting agencies may use the jurisdictional agency's radio frequencies as needed to conduct emergency communications on fires of the jurisdictional agency. No party to this operating plan will use, or authorize others to use, another agency's radio frequencies for routine daily operations.

All parties also acknowledge the West Region Tactical Interoperability Plan and, as appropriate, will follow the guidelines set forth therein.

D. Cost efficiency

Jurisdictions will identify cost containment objectives which may influence management strategies. Points to consider include safety, loss and benefit to land, values at risk, resources, social and political values, and existing legal statutes.

E. Delegation of Authority

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

F. Preservation of Evidence

The Jurisdictional Agency will be responsible for fire origin and cause investigation. Regardless of whether the Initial Attack Incident Commander is a representative of the Jurisdictional Agency, he or she should protect and preserve the general origin area of the fire, as well as information and evidence pertaining to the origin and cause of the wildland fire. The general origin area of the fire should be immediately identified and protected by the first Participant to arrive on the scene in order to protect evidence for the fire origin and cause investigation. Fire cause investigations are required for Federal Fires, State Fires, and any wildland fire that receives a Federal Emergency Management Agency declaration. The Participants acknowledge that an accurate origin and cause investigation and determination is essential to an effective and fair administrative, civil or criminal action. Federal policy requires Federal agencies to use a NWCG qualified Fire Investigator (INVF) and to pursue cost recovery for all human caused fires on public land.

Each fire district chief shall investigate the cause of a fire within his or her district boundary. C.R.S. § 32-1-1002(3)(b)(V)

VIII. STATE EMERGENCY FIRE FUND (EFF)

A DFPC representative must be on site for an EFF evaluation. DFPC will assist the county sheriff in the analysis of the fire's actual or potential condition to exceed the county's management capability. This information will be provided to the DFPC Regional BC who will make the final decision on EFF applicability.

EFF can only be implemented upon request of the County and by mutual agreement of both County and DFPC. The County is not obligated to request an EFF evaluation in the case of all fires, and should also consider any and all other resources available to the County.

Montrose County Sheriff: As Fire Warden for the County (CRS 30-10-513), the Sheriff will represent the County in the request for EFF declaration to the DFPC Regional BC, and subsequent delegations and assumptions of authority (DFPC 4). The Sheriff will coordinate other County entities in his representation.

Montrose County Commissioners: Signatories to the (DFPC 4) "Assumption of Fire Control Duty" for fires the DFPC DIRECTOR approves for EFF. Delay in signing the (DFPC 4) will result in increased costs for the county. Montrose County may implement state or local emergency provisions that it determines to be appropriate to minimize such delays. (See CRS § 24-33.5-709, CRS § 30-11-107 and others.)

All EFF fires will utilize a Unified Command. If land administered by another agency is threatened, involved, or affected in any way, that agency will provide a member of the Unified Command.

Implementation of the EFF can be done only by the DFPC upon the recommendation of the local DFPC Representative, following a request from the County Sheriff. For this reason, it is important that the DFPC Regional BC be notified immediately of major fires on private/state lands within the county. Should the fire surpass, or threaten to surpass, the ability of county resources to contain it, EFF implementation can occur only with a DFPC representative on scene. Before requesting EFF implementation, the County must first complete form (DFPC 1). This information will assist DFPC in completion of form (DFPC 3), which is required before request for implementation is given to the DFPC BC.

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

For Montrose County this minimum commitment is: 2 Dozers, 2 Water Tenders, and 4 Engines

It is understood that the minimum county commitment may include resources owned by the county and other resources including fire department and/or contractors that are the financial obligation of the county.

Once the fire spread has been contained or controlled, the Agency Administrator's objectives have been met, and a written plan has been prepared for the next operational period, the shared responsibility between the DFPC and the agencies shall terminate.

Following all wildfires, the jurisdictional agency will conduct a timely incident analysis at a level commensurate with the complexity of the incident. Supporting agencies shall be included in these reviews.

Qualifications for local resources utilized for local wildfires will meet local agency standards. Local wildfires, as defined herein, shall mean those wildfires within Montrose

County. National Wildfire Coordination Group "Qualification Cards" are required for all line assignments on federal jurisdiction fires beyond the initial attack period.

Fire cause determination is required for EFF and FEMA incidents. Fire cause should be determined early in the incident. The suspected point of origin should be immediately flagged off and otherwise protected from contamination by initial and extended attack forces until such time as the fire cause investigation is completed. Fire cause determinations and other investigations are the responsibility of the jurisdictional agency. The County Sheriff's representative may request a NWCG qualified wildland fire investigator (INVF) assistance by placing a resource order through the interagency dispatch centers.

The responsibility for incidents, other than wildland fire emergencies, rests with the jurisdictional agency(s). Cooperation and assistance may be rendered under this plan by utilizing the Cost Reimbursements process. A mutual aid period does not apply to these incidents, unless superseded by other existing agreement(s).

Rehabilitation is not covered under EFF (County/State Emergency Fire Fund). Repair of damage caused by wildfire management may be authorized by the DFPC Agency Administrator only as part of the Incident Action Plan during the EFF period.

Various cost-share programs for wildfire land rehabilitation are available for private land including the Emergency Watershed Stabilization Program from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Resources Conservation Service. Reference EXHIBIT 4.

IX. USE AND REIMBURSEMENT OF INTERAGENCY FIRE RESOURCES

A. Cost Share Agreement (Cost Share Methodologies)

Cost sharing agreements should not dictate the management of a fire.

Written cost share agreements should be prepared when a wildfire burns across or threatens jurisdictional boundaries, and/or exceeds the mutual aid period. The intent is to appropriately distribute the financial burden based on a method agreed upon by a representative from each affected jurisdiction. A cost share agreement should be negotiated as soon as practical.

Just as the individual circumstances for each wildfire should drive the decisions about response, the same circumstances should be the basis for the development of the cost share agreement. Cost Share Agreements should be based on the land management and incident objectives as well as:

- ecological, social, and legal consequences,
- the circumstances under which a fire occurs,

- the cause of the fire,
- the likely consequences to firefighters
- the likely impact on public safety and welfare
- natural and cultural resources, and
- the values to be protected.

When the State and a local agency agree to cooperate regarding fire suppression, a cost share agreement may be negotiated between DFPC and affected jurisdictional agencies.

Agencies should reference the Cost Share Example, Exhibit 7, for assistance in drafting a Cost Share Agreement.

Federal Agencies- Federal agencies agree not to bill one another.

B. Training

Standard approved fire training courses are provided periodically by DFPC, USFS, BLM, NPS, DHSEM, and other agencies. As these courses are scheduled, all cooperators will be informed and invited to participate. The Training Committee is designed to help get training to all participants in the six counties of the West Region, by doing a yearly analysis and then holding the needed classes in a location that benefits the majority of all the participants. Individual training needs as well as agency prioritization will be considered and coordinated with the local zone training committee. DFPC will attempt to provide specific training opportunities for fire district personnel and other private organizations as requested, and as time allows.

C. Communication Systems

Federal Agencies operate on VHF frequencies.

Cooperators generally operate day to day on 800 MHz, but agree under this plan to utilize VFIRE 21 VHF for initial and extended attack of wildfires. See the frequency lists in EXHIBIT 5 attached hereto, the Incident Radio Communications Plan.

All parties also acknowledge the West Region Tactical Interoperability Plan and, as appropriate, will follow the guidelines set forth therein.

D. Fire Weather Systems

To get updated fire weather visit: <http://www.crh.noaa.gov/gjt/?n=firewx>

E. Aviation Operations

All aircraft should be ordered through or coordinated with Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center or Durango Interagency Dispatch Center depending on location of the fire.

When a combination of factors or events, as agreed to by the Sheriff and DFPC, creates a situation that warrants pre-positioning of DFPC aviation resources in or near Montrose County, the Sheriff should request through the DFPC Regional BC. Factors may include, but are not limited to, multiple starts within a 24-hour period, high occurrence of dry lightning, persistent Red Flag Warnings, or the unavailability of other air resources. DFPC resources may be pre-positioned at Grand Junction, Montrose, or Gunnison Regional Airports. DFPC will notify participants to this plan when state resources are pre-positioned at any of these airports. The request procedure for these resources is the same for all other aircraft through MTC or DRC

The Wildfire Emergency Response Fund (WERF) is intended to reimburse the local/county non-federal agency for the first air resource per the WERF guidelines (see attached EXHIBIT 6). WERF was created to provide funding or reimbursement for the first aerial tanker flight or first hour rotor time for a helicopter when ordered at the request of any county sheriff, municipal fire department, or fire protection district. The WERF only applies to initial attack of state/private land fires only.

After the first air tanker load, subsequent loads will be at jurisdictional agency cost, and only upon authorization by the sheriff, fire chiefs, or their representative. The fund does not cover lead planes or aerial observer aircraft. This fund does not pay costs of additional personnel associated with the helicopter. Any aircraft use or orders beyond the scope of WERF is entirely the responsibility of the requesting agency / individual. Additional details are found in the Wildfire Emergency Response Fund (WERF) Operating Procedures.

The County Sheriff, County Fire Protection District Fire Chief, or County EOC orders aircraft through Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center. The requesting unit must provide to Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center the Incident Name, General Location, Coordinates (Latitude / Longitude preferred), Ground Contact and Radio Frequency, and a brief report of any aircraft in the area and any known hazards to aircraft. The ordering agency is ultimately responsible for notifying DFPC of a WERF request to ensure funds are currently available. Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center is willing to pass this notification on for the ordering agency, if so desired.

F. Billing Procedures

Local agencies do not have authority to obligate federal agencies to pay for expenses incurred in fire management. Similarly, federal agencies do not have authority to obligate state or counties to pay for any federal expense incurred in fire management (even when on private and state lands) without an agreement in place. The rule “if you order it, you pay for it” generally applies.

When a fire is shared by the State as an EFF incident, the Cost Share Principles agreed to by State and federal agencies will apply.

For non-state or non-EFF fires, it is up to the county to negotiate cost sharing on federal, state, and private land fires. It is acceptable (and frequent) for each party to agree to pay for their own resources. DFPC is available to assist with this process, if requested.

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

1. Each agency assumes its own costs as expended by it in the fire control effort.
2. Division of fire costs based upon ownership and acreage percentages.
3. Each agency agrees to a portion of the management costs.

Billing between federal and county agencies will be submitted through DFPC. Cooperative (CM-2) fire engines are considered state resources. Reimbursement for these engines shall be made directly to the State.

All DFPC cooperators subject to DFPC reimbursement will have invoices sent to DFPC State Fire Division Office within 30 days after incident resources are released. The DFPC Fire Division will process payment as soon as possible after receiving the invoice. Invoices are required to have proper documentation before the process for payment can be completed.

Equipment use rates are documented in Cooperator Resource Rate Forms (CRRF) for local resources.

For the most up to date reimbursement guidelines, visit <http://dfs.state.co.us/>

G. Cost Recovery

In the event that cost recovery is pursued on a trespass fire (regardless of ownership), all costs from the time of initial report of the fire (including mutual aid) may be pursued. Federal policy requires Federal agencies to pursue cost recovery for all human caused fires on public land.

X. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Program review will be held at the annual fire operating plan meeting in the spring or as needed.

A. Personnel Policy

The primary purpose of this operating plan is to ensure prompt response to wildland fires. Any interagency dispute arising from these procedures will be resolved on site by the Unified Command or by the jurisdictional agency administrators. When necessary, following the conclusion of the fire incident, a panel of agency representatives other than the participants in the incident will review and resolve the dispute.

B. Modification

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

C. Annual Review

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

D. Duration of Agreement

Unless terminated sooner as provided herein, this AOP shall remain in full force and effect from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020. This AOP may be terminated at any time by mutual and written agreement of the Participants.

E. Previous Agreements Superseded

Once signed this plan will supersede the 2018 Montrose County AOP signed on or before May 1, 2018.

EXHIBIT 1

DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL AND AUTHORIZED AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES

Montrose County Sheriff's Office 1200 North Grand Avenue Montrose, CO 81401			Telephone (970) 252-4023 FAX (970) 252-4061 Dispatcher (970) 252-4020 FAX (970) 252-4060 24 Hour Telephone (970) 252-4020 E-mail: sheriff@montrosecounty.net		
NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM.	CELL PHONE/PAGER	HOME
Gene Lillard County Sheriff	Montrose, CO	970	252-4037	596-9929 (C)	323-8945
George Jackson Undersheriff	Montrose, CO	970	252-4036	209-3221 (C)	323-2201
Ty Cox Patrol Lieutenant	Montrose, CO	970	252-4035	596-4127 (C)	
Greg Fisher Emergency Manager	Montrose, Co	970	252-4043	407-782-0939	
West End Lt Bill McIlelan	Nucla, CO	970	864-7333	596-3946 (C)	865-2518

Montrose County Road and Bridge 63160 LaSalle Rd Montrose, CO81401 Jennifer Fletcher, Admin. Assistant 252-7000 (jfletcher@montrosecounty.net)			Telephone (970) 249-5424 FAX (970) 240-8534 Telephone (970) 249-7755 [Commissioners] FAX (970) 249-7761 24-Hour Telephone (970) 252-4020 [Sheriff] Joe Budagher Email: jbudagher@montrosecounty.net		
NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM.	CELL PHONE/PAGER	HOME
Keith Laube Engineer/Public Works Director	MONTROSE		252-7001	970-964-8033	
Joe Budagher Road & Bridge	Montrose, CO	970	252-7000	901-2309 (C)	
BOBBY REEDER Road & Bridge Superintendent	Nucla, CO	970	864-7608	428-4549 (C)	
BO ANDREWS FOREMAN	NUCLA		864-7608	970-417-1477	

Norwood Fire Protection District P.O. Box 411 Norwood, Colorado 81423				Telephone (970) 327-4800 [firehouse] FAX (970) 327-4904 24-Hour Telephone (970) 728-1911 [dispatch] Email:	
NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM.	CELL PHONE/PAGER	HOME
JOE CONWAY Chief	Norwood, CO	970	327-4800	708-280-3218	
RICH GRIMES Assistant Chief-Fire	Norwood, CO	970	728-7534	769-6718 cell	327-4269
Tom Meehan Captain - Norwood	Norwood, CO	970	327-4747	209-6097 cell	
Josh Walton Captain - Redvale	Norwood, CO	970	729-0806	708-8777 cell	
SHEILA GROTHER Assistant Chief-EMS	Norwood, CO	970	327-0399	428-4850 cell	327-4850

Olathe Fire Protection District P.O. Box 267 (Horton Avenue) Olathe, Colorado 81425			Telephone (970) 323-6234 [firehouse] 24-Hour Telephone (970) 252-4020 FAX (970) 323-8714 E-mail: kyletstjean@yahoo.com		
NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM.	CELL PHONE/PAGER	HOME
Matt Patrone Chief	Olathe, CO	970		209-3575	

Paradox Fire Protection District 21389 6.00 Road P.O. Box 371 Paradox, Colorado 81429			Telephone (970) 859-7330 [firehouse] FAX (970) 859-7330 [manual] 24-Hour Telephone (970) 864-7333 Email:		
NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM.	CELL PHONE/PAGER	HOME
Jack Lee Chief	Paradox, CO	970			
DAVE WILLIAMS Captain	Paradox, CO	970	859-7389	FD pagers	859-7389
Rick Wolney Board President	Paradox, CO	970	ricwolney@gmail.com	201-5631	859-7218

Montrose Fire Protection District 441 South Uncompahgre Avenue Montrose, CO 81401			Telephone (970) 249-9181 (Lindsay Wiley) FAX (970) 249-4212 24-Hour Telephone (970) 249-9110 E-mail: tad.rowan@montrosefire.org john.rogers@montrosefire.org		
NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM.	CELL PHONE/ PAGER	HOME
TAD ROWAN Chief	Montrose, CO	970	249-9181	275-5260 (C)	----
JOHN ROGERS BATTALION	Montrose, CO	970	249-9181	209-5870	
JON CRYER BATTALION	Montrose, CO	970	249-9181	209-0055	
CRAIG WILSIE BATTALION	Montrose, CO	970	249-9181	275-6398	

Horsefly Fire Association 9325 Government Springs Road Montrose Colorado 81403			Telephone use cell FAX (970) 240-2804 24-Hour Telephone (970) 209-5221 Email: haynesexcavation@bresnan.net		
NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM.	CELL PHONE/ PAGER	HOME
TODD HAYNES Assistant Chief	Government Springs, CO	970	use cell	209-5221 (C)	use cell
LARRY BEHREND Captain	Government Springs, CO	970	use cell	596-2896	use cell
FRED WETLAUFER Captain	Government Springs, CO	970	use cell	209-0869 (H) 209-7748 (C)	use cell

Nucla - Naturita Fire Protection District PO Box 911 or PO Box 740 (FPD) Nucla, Colorado 81424			Telephone (970) 864-7331 [Nucla firehouse] Telephone (970)864-7331 [Naturita firehouse] 24-Hour Telephone (970) 864-7333 [dispatch] Email: chiefriley21@yahoo.com		
NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM.	CELL PHONE/ PAGER	HOME
Chester Riley Chief	Naturita, CO	970	864-7331	428-5175	

Division of Fire Prevention and Control				
2065 East Main Montrose, CO 81401				
Name/Title	City, State	Office Number	Cell Number	Email
Steve Ellis	Montrose		970-596-0685	Stevend.ellis@state.co.us
Luke Odom	Montrose		970-773-4259	Luke.odom@state.co.us

COLORADO STATE PATROL		
DENVER		303-279-8855
MONTROSE CSP Address: 2420 North Townsend Avenue, Montrose, CO 81401		Phone:(970) 249-4392
ALAMOSA CSP Address: 3110 1st Street, Alamosa, CO 81101		Phone:(719) 589-5807

Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management			24 Hour: 303-279-8855	
Drew Petersen	Crested Butte, CO	633-0201	633-0201	Drew.peterson@state.co.us

MONTROSE INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER	FIRE TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: 970-249-1010
ADDRESS 2465 South Townsend Avenue Montrose, CO 81401	NIGHT OR 24 HOUR TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: 970-249-1010 After Hours: Phone rings to answering service
FACSIMILE NUMBER 970-240-5369	ELECTRONIC ADDRESS Email: comtc@firenet.gov

BLM - SOUTHWEST COLORADO FIRE and AVAITION MANAGEMENT UNIT			FIRE TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: 970-249-1010	
ADDRESS 2465 South Townsend Avenue Montrose, CO 81401			NIGHT OR 24 HOUR TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: 970-249-1010	
FACSIMILE NUMBER 970-240-5369			EMAIL: montrosedispatch@gmail.com	
Name/Title	City, State	Office Number	Cell Number	Email
BRANDON LEWIS BLM FMO	Montrose	240-5351	596-5359	
RANDY CHAPPELL BLM DEPUTY FMO	Montrose	240-5373	596-6343	
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison N.F.			FIRE TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: 970-249-1010	
ADDRESS 2465 South Townsend Avenue Montrose, CO 81401			NIGHT OR 24 HOUR TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: 970-249-1010	
FACSIMILE NUMBER 970-240-5369			EMAIL montrosedispatch@gmail.com	
Name/Title	City, State	Office Number	Cell Number	Email
CORDELL TAYLOR Forest Fire Management Officer	Montrose	874-6643	970-615-0922	
COREY ROBINSON West Zone FMO (Norwood/Delta)	Montrose	327-4261	901-6691	
KURT THOMPSON North Zone FMO	GJ	263-5820	644-1306	
PAT MEDINA East Zone FMO (Gunnison	Gunnison	642-4407	596-1086	

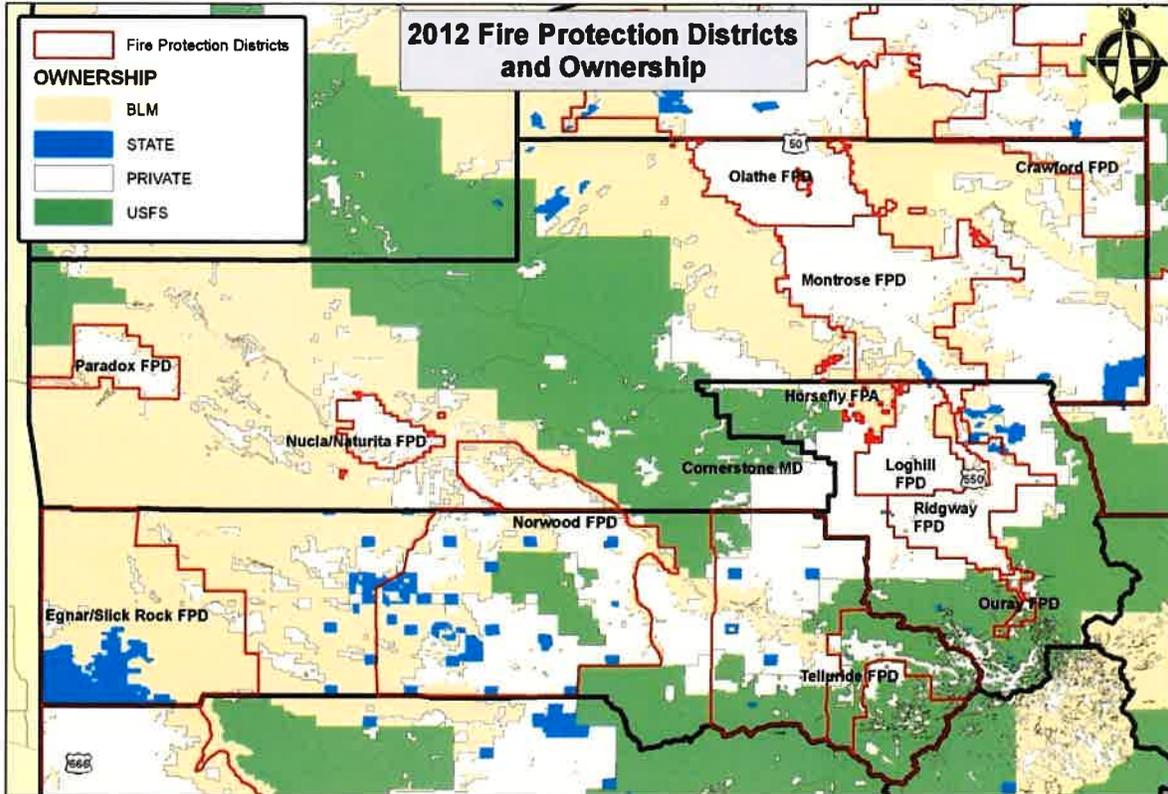
MOAB INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER	OFFICE TELEPHONE NUMBERS #39 Commercial: 435-259-1850
ADDRESS; 82 E. Dogwood (mailing address) 885 S Sand Flat Road Moab, UT 84532	NIGHT OR 24 HOUR TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: 435-259-1850 After Hours: Phone rings to answering service
FACSIMILE NUMBER Type: Automatic Commercial: 435-259-1860 Home Page: http://www.blm.gov/utah/moab/fire/i	ELECTRONIC ADDRESS moifc@ut.blm.gov Primary Frequencies: Moab BLM 163.025

Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP Curecanti National Recreation Area	FIRE TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: 970-249-1010
ADDRESS 102 Elk Creek Gunnison, CO 81230 Chris Mengel Chief Ranger Main Office- 970-641-2337 Fax- 970-641-3127	NIGHT OR 24 HOUR TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: 970-249-1010 EXT 221

WESTERN COLORADO REGIONAL DISPATCH CENTER (WESTCO) PRIMARY DISPATCH CENTER FOR MONTROSE COUNTY		CALL OR TEXT: EMERGENCY: 911 NON-EMERGENCY: 970-249-9110	
ADDRESS: PO BOX 790 MONTROSE, CO 81402 1140 N. GRAND AVENUE MONTROSE, CO. 81401			
NAME/TITLE	CITY	OFFICE	CELL
Mandy Stollsteimer, Communication Executive Director	MONTROSE	970-252-4010	
Robert Svacha Supervisor	MONTROSE	970-252-4010	

EXHIBIT 2

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT/OWNERSHIP MAPS



2012 Fire Protection Districts and Ownership

Fire Protection Districts

OWNERSHIP

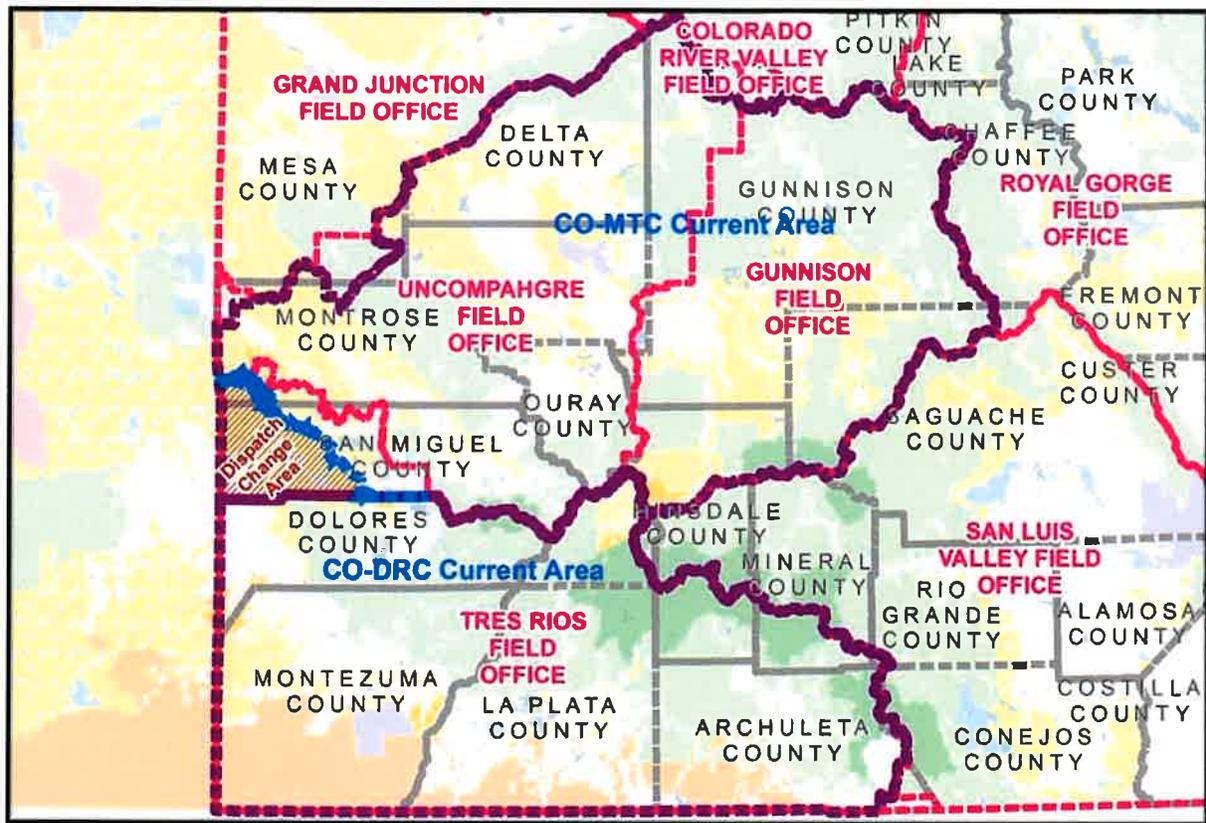
- BLM
- STATE
- PRIVATE
- USFS

Map updated 2/14/12
 CSFS Montrose District
 Jodi Rist, District Forester



DOLA website info
<http://www.dola.state.co.us>

DISPATCH BOUNDARY MAPS



Scale: 1:1,400,000

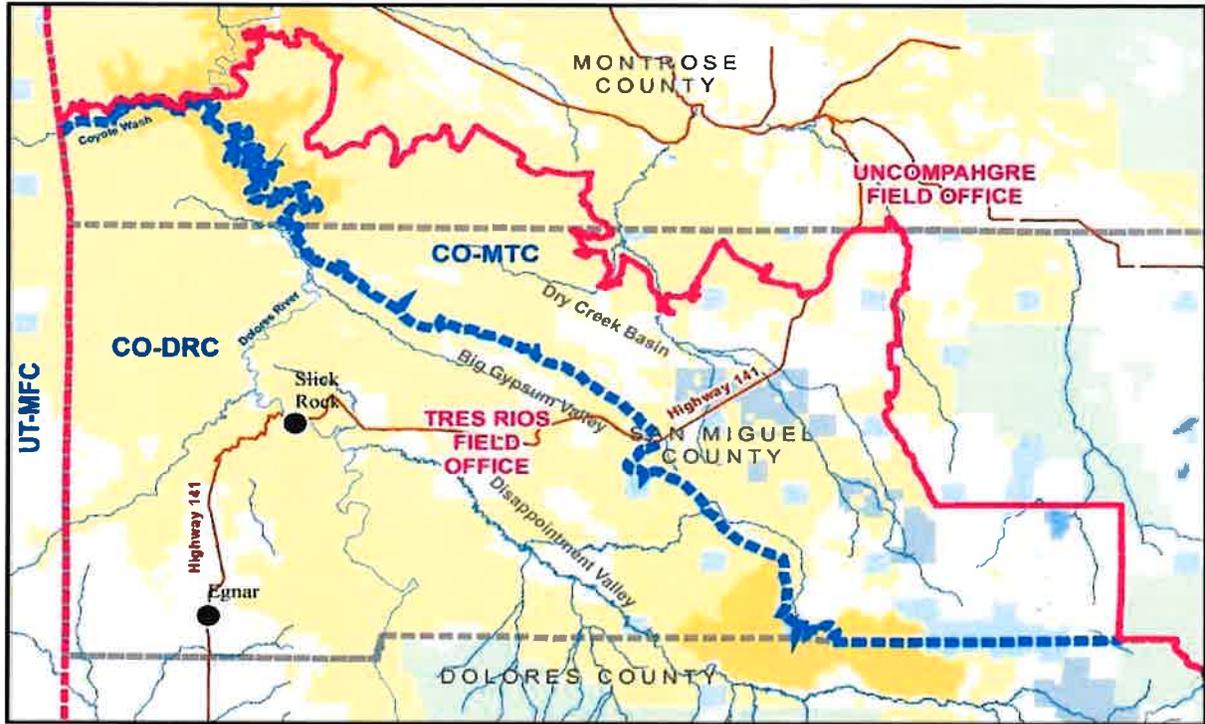


CO-MTC/CO-DRC Final Boundary

- CO-MTC/CO-DRC Boundary
- Dispatch Boundaries
- Change Area
- Field Office Boundaries
- CO Counties
- BLM VSA
- FS Wilderness
- BLM
- USFS
- MA
- NPS
- BLR
- STATE
- DOD
- LOCAL
- BLU
- OTHER



Dispatch areas depicted as current, not with changes incorporated



1:275,000

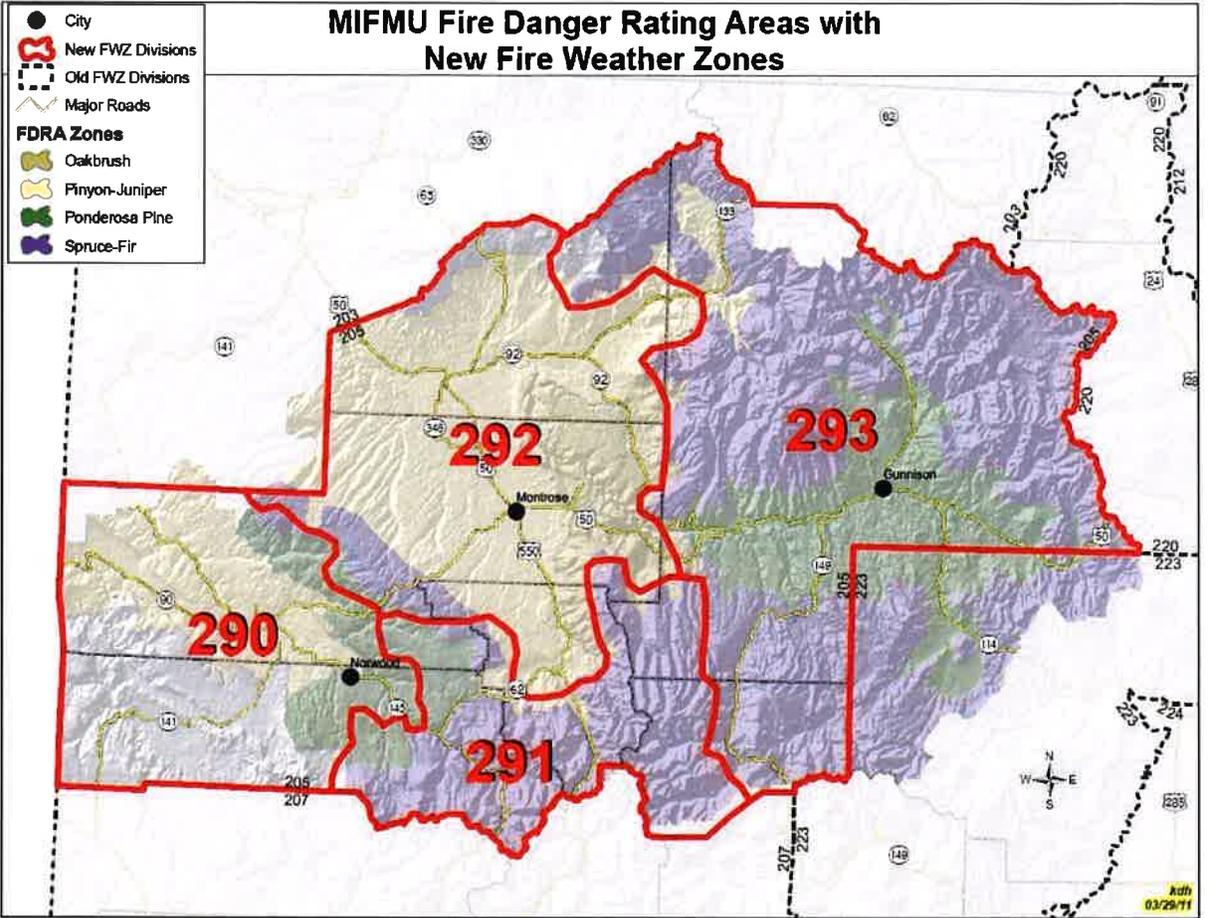


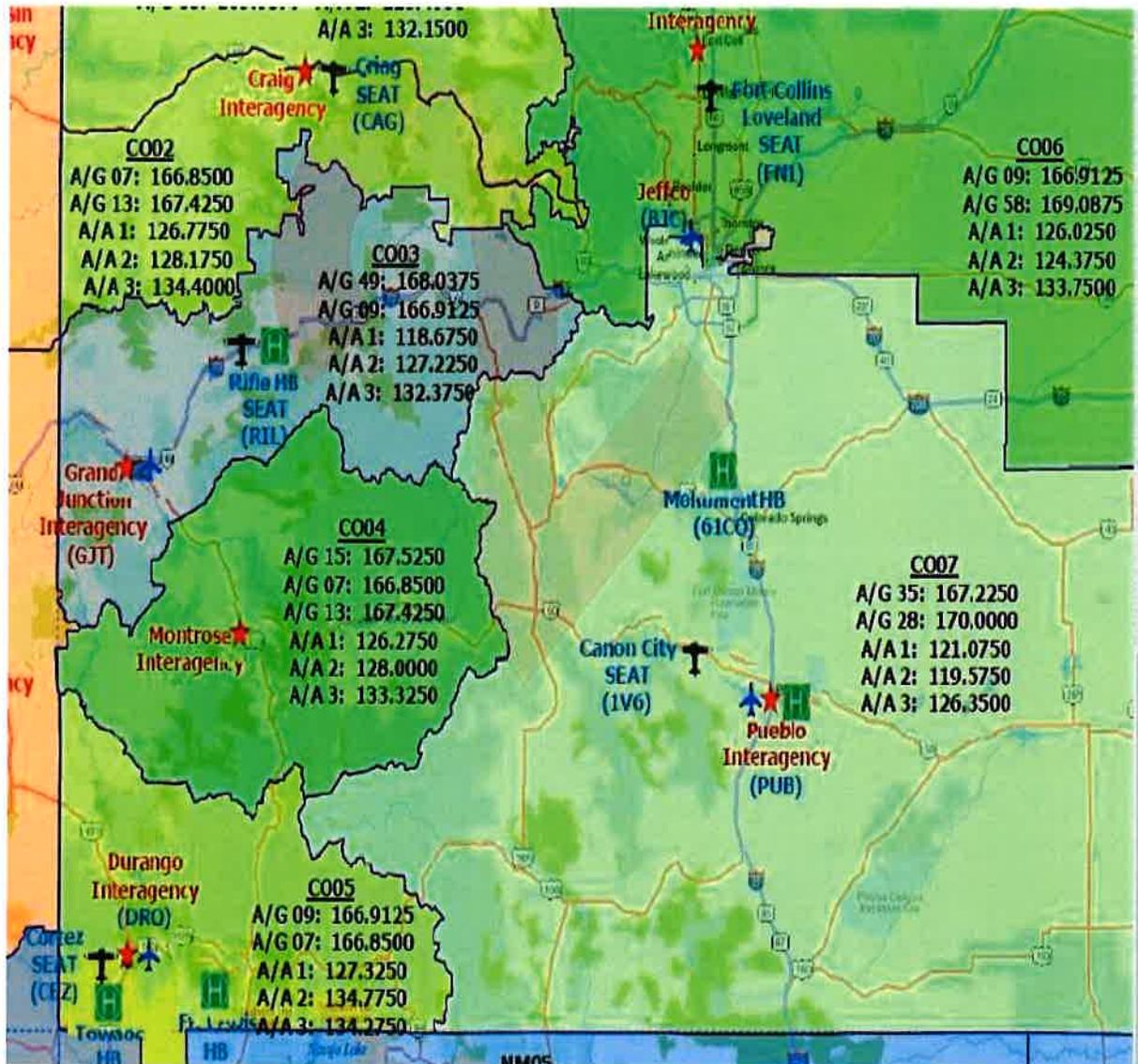
CO-MTC/CO-DRC Final Boundary

Town	Other DRC	BLM Property	BLM	STATE
DRC/UTIC Boundary	Dolores River	BLM Riparian	USFS	DOD
Road	DRC/UTIC Boundary	FE Properties	BIA	LOCAL
Road			NPS	FWS
Road			BIA	OTHER



MIFMU Fire Danger Rating Areas with New Fire Weather Zones





**GMUG National Forest
Radio Infrastructure
April 2014**

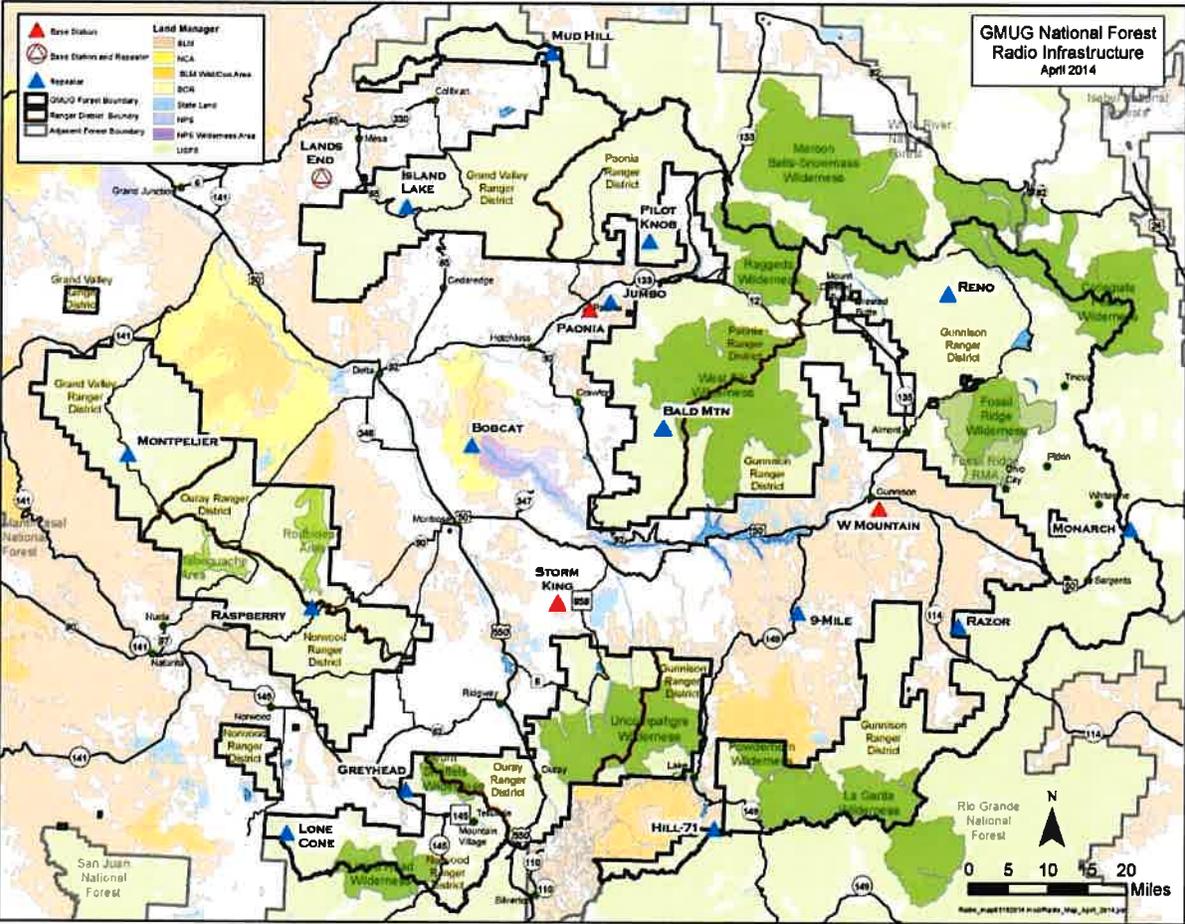


EXHIBIT 3

FIRE RESTRICTIONS AND CLOSURES

A. Purpose

The purpose of Fire Restrictions and Closures (Restrictions/Closures) is to reduce the risk of human-caused fires during unusually high fire danger; and for the protection of human life and property. Restrictions/Closures should be considered when weather factors and fuel conditions indicate an increased risk to public safety and firefighting personnel. Restrictions/Closures should be planned for the long-term danger and not change at short-term fluctuations in risk, weather, and fire danger.

This guidance should provide fire management staff the tools to develop, implement, and legally enforce Restrictions/Closures. Further, by providing consistency and developing clear messages for the public and partners, this guidance will encourage public acceptance and compliance.

Restrictions/Closures impose many limitations on the general public, and therefore should be implemented only after all other prevention measures have been taken. These measures may include, but are not limited to: increasing the number of prevention signs, public contacts, media campaigns, and other proactive public education efforts. Restrictions/Closures should not be considered the equivalent of a fire prevention program.

B. Authority

Restrictions/Closures are enacted on federal, state, county, and private lands under federal, state, and local laws. Agency Administrators issue appropriate documents and are responsible for enforcing Restrictions/Closures for those lands on which they have jurisdiction. The authorities related to Restrictions/Closures on federally-managed lands are referenced below:

Bureau of Land Management

- 43 U.S.C. §1701, et seq. (Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976)
- 43 CFR, Part 9210 (Fire Management)
- 43 CFR, Part 9212 (Wildfire Prevention)

US Forest Service

- 16 U.S.C. §551; 18 U.S.C. §3559; and 18 U.S.C. §3571 (Violations and Penalties)
- 36 CFR Part 220.6 (Categorical Exclusions)

- 36 CFR Part 261.50 (Orders)
- 36 CFR Part 261.51 (Posting)
- 36 CFR Part 261.52 (Fire)

The complete references shown above may be found at:

United States Code (U.S.C.): <http://uscode.house.gov/>
 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/>

C. Coordination

Restrictions/Closures procedures should be uniform across administrative and geographic boundaries. Agency Administrators and fire management staff are responsible for coordinating with other agencies including, but not limited to, other federal land management agencies, Tribal agencies, Congressional members, Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control, Colorado State Parks, county officials (commissioners, sheriffs, emergency managers), permittees, and local fire departments. The scope of the Restrictions/Closures will dictate how much coordination is necessary.

Annually, the parties to the Annual Operating Plan shall review and validate the Restrictions/Closures procedures and monitor the previous year's use of the procedures to ensure Restrictions/Closures are implemented consistently. The conditions identified in the Fire Restriction/Closure Evaluation Guidelines should be agreed upon by all fire management agencies in the county before the onset of fire season and will become part of the Annual Operating Plan.

Restrictions/Closures will be implemented and rescinded by fire restriction area and all agencies within the area will coordinate uniform levels and timing of restrictions, verifying that the trigger points have been reached.

D. Initiating a Restriction/Closure

When the conditions identified in the Fire Restriction/Closure Evaluation Guidelines approach critical levels for an area, fire management staff will make Restriction/Closure recommendations to Agency Administrators. Agency Administrators and fire management staff will be responsible for monitoring these conditions.

1. When conditions are identified as critical, fire management staff within the proposed fire restriction area will confer, review conditions, recommend that a fire restriction is necessary for their area of responsibility, and include a start date. Before the respective agency(s) applies a restriction, they will coordinate with the other agencies in developing a schedule and plan for public notification.
2. The Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center will be notified of Restrictions/Closures.

3. Law enforcement personnel for each agency should have an opportunity to review the Restriction/Closure Orders to assure they are enforceable prior to public release. Law enforcement and fire personnel should jointly develop a plan to enforce the restrictions.
4. Each respective agency will be responsible for assuring their Restriction/Closure Orders are properly completed and signed by the Officer with authority.
5. The Public Information Officer with responsibility for that fire restriction area will organize and initiate the media notification process.
6. Each agency will disseminate Restriction/Closure notification through web pages, signage, and media outreach according to agency guidelines. Additional patrols may be initiated in high risk-high value areas.
7. Each agency will inform agency personnel of the restrictions being enacted and discuss changes in their daily routines to compensate for the increased fire danger. Those responsible for public contact will be provided with a copy of the Restriction/Closure Order and appropriate map. Each agency will also ensure that all employees understand what each Restriction/Closure means.

County Sheriffs' that have emergency needs to bypass the Fire Restrictions and Closures procedures will immediately notify Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center of the status of Restrictions/Closures occurring in their jurisdictions.

E. Rescinding a Restriction/Closure

When a level of restriction is no longer needed, the Restriction/Closure may go to a lower stage by implementing a new, supplemental or modified Order; or the Restriction/Closure may be rescinded.

Removal of Restrictions/Closures will follow the same procedures outlined above. Agency Administrators and fire management staff must agree that the Restrictions/Closures should be removed in the fire restriction area.

F. Fire Restriction/Closure Evaluation Guidelines

When weather factors or fire management impacts become a concern, the following guidelines will be used to determine if Restrictions/Closures should be considered:

1. Montrose Interagency Dispatch Response Area at Preparedness Level 4 or Above, **and**:
2. Local fire activity is impacting local agencies' management resources, making adequate initial attack difficult, **or**
3. Local area is receiving a high occurrence of human-caused fires, or the human caused risk is predicted to increase, **or**
4. Adverse fire weather conditions and risks are predicted to continue, **or**

5. Implementation of existing fire restrictions is not adequately reducing human-caused fires.

Consider initiating STAGE I Fire Restriction if:

- Preparedness Level is 4; and
- **One** of the above conditions (2-4) is met.

Consider initiating STAGE II Fire Restriction if:

- STAGE I Fire Restriction has been in effect;
- Preparedness Level is 4 or above; and
- **All** of the above conditions are met.

Consider initiating STAGE III Closure if:

- STAGE II Fire Restriction has been in effect, and
- Preparedness Level is 5, and
- **All** of the above conditions are met.

Closures are extremely rare events, and will only be implemented in extraordinary situations, after significant interagency coordination, and when there is a very high risk to human life or property and the ability to manage those risks using Stage I or Stage II Fire Restrictions is no longer viable. Closures should be implemented only in situations where the public's safety cannot be guaranteed.

G. Prohibited Acts Under Stage I and II Fire Restrictions, and Stage III Closure

There will be three stages to fire restrictions: Stage I and II Fire Restrictions and Stage III Closures. Each agency must write its own Fire Prevention Order which authorizes the Restrictions/Closures within their jurisdiction. Each is responsible for using their agency's format and having their law enforcement personnel review the Order to assure it is legally correct and enforceable.

To reduce confusion and standardize the Restrictions/Closures, the following language will be used in all Fire Prevention Orders:

STAGE I Fire Restrictions

The following acts are prohibited:

- Building, maintaining, attending, or using a fire, campfire or stove fire except within a permanent constructed fire grate in a developed campground, developed recreation site, or improved site.
- Smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle or building, a developed recreation site or while stopped in an area at least three feet in diameter that is barren or cleared of all flammable materials.

STAGE II Fire Restrictions

In addition to the prohibited acts of Stage I Fire Restrictions, the following acts are prohibited:

- Building, maintaining, attending, or using a fire, campfire or stove fire.
- Smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle or building.

- Operating a chainsaw or other equipment powered by an internal combustion engine.
- Welding, operating a torch with open flame, or any activities which generate flame or flammable material.
- Use of explosives.

STAGE III Closure

Stage III is a closure prohibiting entry to the affected area.

The area is closed to all entry other than the following:

- Persons with a written fire entry and activity permit.
- Any federal, state, or local officer or member of an organized rescue or firefighting force in the performance of an official duty.
- Resident owners and lessees of land within the closed area.

Closures are extremely rare events, and will only be implemented in extraordinary situations, after significant interagency coordination, and when there is a very high risk to human life or property and the ability to manage those risks using Stage I or Stage II Fire Restrictions is no longer viable. Closures should be implemented only in situations where the public's safety cannot be guaranteed.

The following acts are always prohibited on federally managed lands:

- The use of fireworks and other incendiary devices on public lands in Colorado.
- Leaving fires unattended or unextinguished.

H. Exemptions

Exemption from prohibited acts may be granted to specific entities during a Restriction/Closure under the authority of 43 CFR 9212.2 and 36 CFR 236.50 (Orders), and 43 CFR 9212.3 (Permits).

Exemptions to a Fire Prevention Order will be included in the Order and identify those persons who, without a written permit, are exempt from the closure or restrictions (43 CFR 9212.2 / 36

CFR 236.50). Further, 43 CFR 9212.3 states that Permits may be issued to enter and use public lands designated in Fire Prevention Orders when the authorized officer determines that the permitted activities will not conflict with the purpose of the Order.

Each permit shall specify:

- The public lands, roads, trails or waterways where entry or use is permitted;
- The person(s) to whom the permit applies;
- Activities that are permitted in the closed area;
- Fire prevention requirements with which the permittee shall comply; and
- An expiration date.

An authorized officer may cancel a Permit at any time.

Exemptions from prohibited acts may also be included in the Fire Prevention Orders under the discretion of the Agency Administrator. Typically, exemptions included in an Order specify an allowable use of a prohibited act.

Examples include:

The following acts are prohibited until further notice:

- Building, maintaining, attending, or using a fire, campfire or stove fire.
EXEMPTION: Use of a heating or cooking device fueled solely by liquid fuels that can be turned on and off is allowed.
- Operating a chainsaw or other equipment powered by an internal combustion engine.
EXEMPTION: Operating a chainsaw or other equipment powered by an internal combustion engine between the hours of 5:00 am and 11:00 am is allowed.

An exemption does not absolve an individual or organization from liability or responsibility for any fire started by the exempted activity.

I. Restriction/Closure Boundaries

Restrictions/Closures should be implemented on the smallest geographic scale to affect the fewest number of people.

For ease of implementation and interagency coordination, an Order should be designed to cover an easily identifiable, logical geographic area. This may be a county, district or field office boundary, a watershed, or an area bounded by specified roads or topographic features.

All Orders should be accompanied by a high-quality map clearly delineating the boundaries of the Restrictions/Closures in such a manner that the public can readily locate those boundaries on the ground. As enforcement is a key component of every Order, the boundaries must be designed to facilitate compliance.

Various stages might be in effect in more than one geographic area across the landscape. However, before making the decision to implement more than one Restriction/Closure at a time on the landscape, there needs to be careful consideration of the potential for confusion and for potential effects on the public.

J. Communication

The planning process for Restrictions/Closures will include a public awareness campaign, keeping the media and public informed of the possibility of Restrictions/Closures. All press releases, description of Restrictions/Closures, and other necessary agency documents will be available in template format before the start of the fire season. Public Information Officers will then prepare a media notification plan to inform the public.

Development and issuance of news releases will be coordinated with all agencies for any implementation or rescission of Restrictions/Closures. Public information about Restrictions/Closures must be broad-based, clear, and coordinated.

Each agency will inform it's personnel of the Restrictions/Closures being enacted and discuss changes in their daily routine to compensate for the increased fire danger. Those responsible for public contact will be provided with a copy of the Order and appropriate map.

Public Information Officers for each agency will be responsible for notifying the public ways in which they can find the status of Restrictions/Closures for any area in Colorado. The intent is to better inform the public of Restrictions/Closures throughout Colorado when they may be planning activities at areas away from their homes.

K. Definitions

The following definitions should be used as part of, or referenced to in, the Special Orders or laws that initiate and authorize a Stage I or Stage II Fire Restriction and/or a Stage III Closure:

Campfire: A fire, not within any building, mobile home or living accommodation mounted on a vehicle which is used for cooking, branding, personal warmth, lighting, ceremonial or aesthetic purposes. Campfires are open fires, usually built on the ground from native fuels or charcoal, including charcoal grills. Campfire includes "fire".

Chainsaw: A saw powered by an internal combustion engine with cutting teeth linked in an endless chain.

Closure: The closing of an area to entry or use.

Developed Campground: An area that provide designated campsites, toilets, picnic tables, and fire rings.

Developed Recreation Site: An area which has been improved or developed for recreation. A developed recreation site is signed as an agency-owned campground or picnic area and identified on a map as a site developed for that purpose.

Explosives: Any substance or article, including a device, which is designed to function by explosion (i.e., an extremely rapid release of gas and heat) or which, by chemical reaction within itself, is able to function in a similar manner even if not designed to function by explosion. For the purposes of these restrictions, firearms are not considered an explosive.

Fire Grate or Fire Ring: A permanent structure, installed by the agency managing the lands, that is used for building a campfire.

Fire Prevention Order (Order): A legal document restricting certain prohibited acts that is issued in times of increased fire danger and human-caused fire activity. Orders specify actions that are prohibited in specific areas under the jurisdiction of the agency with authority over the lands identified in the Order. Fire Prevention Orders also specify

the duration of the restrictions and identify the legal references granting authority to restrict the mentioned acts.

Fire Restriction Area: The area that is covered by a Fire Restriction/Closure Order. Restrictions/Closures enacted cover the area defined by the Order as defined in the Order.

Fire: The burning of timber, trees, slash, brush, tundra, grass or other flammable material such as, but not limited to, petroleum products, trash, rubbish, lumber, paper, cloth or agricultural refuse occurring out of doors and includes campfires.

Improved Site: An area that has been cleared and has an established fire barrier that restricts fire spread, and includes improvements such as picnic tables and/or toilets.

Permit: A written document issued by an authorized agency representative to specifically authorize an otherwise prohibited act.

Restriction: A limitation on an activity or use.

Stove Fire: A campfire built inside an enclosed stove, grill or portable stove; including a space heating device.

Torch: Any of various lamp-like devices that produce a hot flame and are used for soldering, burning off paint, etc.

Welding: To unite or fuse (as pieces of metal) by hammering, compressing, or the like, especially after rendering soft by heat, and sometimes with the addition of fusible material like or unlike the pieces to be united.

EXHIBIT 4

GUIDELINES FOR EFF

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

A. WILDFIRE PROTECTION

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

B. EMERGENCY FIRE FUND

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

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

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

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

C. EFF IMPLEMENTATION

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

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

D. FIRE CAUSE DETERMINATION

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

E. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. Compliance with Laws, Regulations and Requirements. Each party agrees to comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws, codes, regulations, rules, and orders.
2. Assignment. Neither party shall assign or transfer any interest in this Agreement, nor delegate any of its obligations, nor assign any claims for money due or to become due to a party, without the prior written approval of the other party.

EXHIBIT 5

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS		MONTROSE COUNTY SHERIFF/ FIRE OFFICE RADIO FREQUENCIES				REMARKS	
SYSTEM/CACHE	channel	FUNCTION		FREQUENCY			ASSIGNMENT
		Vicinity Repeater	Receive	Transmit	Tone		
Montrose County Sheriffs Department		Sheriff's Logistics & County Tactical	155.610	153.815	146.2	Incident to either Communications Center Also FERN	
		Divide Raspberry	155.610	153.815	131.8		
		West County Knob	155.415	159.060	77.0		Gobblers
Montrose County Sheriff's Posse		Posse Logistics	155.220	155.220	---	Use Posse Tactical sparingly Also Sheriff's Dept. Net, and FERN; Green Mountain Repeater is solar power - use sparingly	
		Posse Tactical *	155.355	151.355	131.8		
		Nuclea Dispatch	155.415	159.060	77.0		Gobblers

		Fire Dept. Tactical	Nucla Hopkins	154.430	153.770	131.8		
			Nucla Car	154.430	154.430	--	Car to	
Olathe FPD		FPD Command Tactical / Posse	<u>Vicinity Repeater</u> Olathe 1 RPT Top	<u>Receive</u> 155.805	<u>Transmit</u> 153.920	<u>Tone</u> 100.0	Flat	Also Sheriff's Dept. Net and FERN and NLEEC
			Olathe 2 Car	155.220	155.220	--	Car to	
Paradox FPD		FPD Tactical FPD Comm to Nucla	<u>Vicinity Repeater</u> Paradox Knob	<u>Receive</u> 155.790	<u>Transmit</u> 159.435	<u>Tone</u> 107.2	Gobblers	Paradox Gobblers Knob Sheriff's Gobblers Knob PL code on both Tx and Rx Sheriff's Gobblers Knob
			West County Knob	155.415	159.060	77.0	Gobblers	

2016 RADIO FREQUENCIES

Repeater Name	Radio display Name	RX	tone GRD	TX	Tone GRD
RASPBERRY	RASPBRY	170.0250	173.8	165.4500	107.2
9 MILE	9 MILE	170.4625		164.8250	167.9
BALD MT	BALD	170.4625		164.8250	136.5
BLM WORK	LD WORK	168.3500		168.3500	
BOBCAT	BOBCAT	170.0250	173.8	165.4500	146.2
FS WORK	FD WORK	164.9875		164.9875	
GRAYHEAD	GRAYHEAD	170.0250	173.8	165.4500	123.0
GUNNISON PORTABLE	GUN PORT	170.4625		164.8250	127.3
HILL 71	HILL 71	170.4625		164.8250	146.2
ISLAND LAKE	ISLAND LAKE	170.4625		164.8250	107.2
JACKSON	JACKSON	170.4625		164.8250	114.8
JUMBO	JUMBO	170.0250	173.8	165.4500	71.9
LANDSEND BASE		170.4625		164.8250	100.0
LANDSEND REPEAT		170.4625		164.8250	103.5
LONE CONE	LONECONE	170.0250	173.8	165.4500	179.9
MANTI LA SAL	MANTI	170.0250		165.4500	167.9
MONARCH	MONARCH	170.4625		164.8250	156.7
MONTPELIER	GFR MONT	170.4625		164.8250	114.8
MONTROSE PORT	MONTPORT	170.0250	173.8	165.4500	127.3
MUD HILL		170.4625		164.8250	110.9
PAONIA BASE		170.4625		164.8250	162.2
PILOT KNOB	PILOTKNB	170.4625		164.8250	131.8
RAZOR DOME	RAZOR	170.4625		164.825	192.8
RENO DIV	RENO DIV	170.4625		164.8250	151.4
STORMKING	STRMKNG	170.0250	173.8	170.0250	173.8
VFIRE21	VFIRE21	154.2800		154.2800	156.7
W MOUNTIAN	W MOUNT	170.4625		170.4625	123.0
GMUG FIRE TAC	GFIRETAC	167.5500		167.5500	
FIRE TAC 7	FIRETAC7	169.2875		169.2875	

CO04 A/G1	A/G15	167.5250		167.5250
CO04 A/G1	A/G 13	167.4250		167.4250
CO04 A/G1	A/G07	166.8500		166.8500

NATIONAL FLIGHT FOLLOW

RX/TX 168.650

TX/RX TONE: 110.900

COMMUNICATIONS RESOURCE AVAILABILITY WORKSHEET

Frequency Band
VHF

Description
From WR TIC 2017

Channel	Configuration	Channel Name/Trunked Radio System Talkgroup	Eligible Users	RX Freq	N or W	RX Tone/NAC	TX Freq	N or W	Tx Tone/NAC	Mode	Remarks
West Region Priority Interoperability Channels - Wildland Fire (It is recommended that these channels are in all radios that could be used on a wildland fire)											
Simplex		VFIRE21		154.2800 N	N	CS	154.2800 N	N	156.7	A	Calling
Simplex		VFIRE22		154.2650 N	N	CS	154.2650 N	N	156.7	A	Tactical
Simplex		GMUG FIRETAC (GFIRETAC)		167.5500 N	N	CS	167.5500 N	N	CS	A	Tactical
Simplex		Fire TAC 7		169.2875 N	N	CS	169.2875 N	N	CS	A	Tactical
West Region Priority Interoperability Channels - Other Incidents (It is recommended that these channels are in all radios that could be used on all other types of incidents)											
Simplex		VCALL10		155.7525 N	N	CS	155.7525 N	N	156.7	A	Calling
Simplex		VTAC11		151.1375 N	N	CS	151.1375 N	N	156.7	A	Tactical
Simplex		VTAC12		154.4525 N	N	CS	154.4525 N	N	156.7	A	Tactical
Simplex		VLAWS1		155.4750 N	N	CS	155.4750 N	N	156.7	A	Law Tactical
Simplex		VLAWS2		155.4825 N	N	CS	155.4825 N	N	156.7	A	Law Tactical
Simplex		VSAR16		155.1600 N	N	CS	155.1600 N	N	127.3	A	SAR Tactical or Command (a.k.a Nat'l SAR / MRA1)

EXHIBIT 6

WERF GUIDELINES

Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control 2019 Wildland Fire Resource Funding Guidelines



COLORADO
 Division of Fire Prevention & Control
 Department of Public Safety

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

Summary of Eligible Operational Period 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	Yes - ³	Yes - ³	Yes - ⁴
DFPC Overhead	Yes - ⁴	Yes - ⁴	Yes - ⁴
Type 3 Helicopter	Yes	Yes - ⁴	Yes - ⁴
Type 2 Helicopter	Yes	Yes - ⁴	Yes - ⁴
Type 1 Helicopter	Yes	No	No
Single Engine Air Tanker	Yes	Yes - ⁴	Yes - ⁴
Large Air Tanker	Yes	No	No
Very Large Air Tanker	Yes - ⁴	No	No
Multi-Mission Aircraft	Yes	Yes	Yes - ⁴
Aerial Supervision	Yes	Yes	Yes - ⁴

Notes:

- 1 DFPC must be notified as soon as possible via the State Emergency Operations 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 is allowed during the first 48 hours of an incident with no charge to local government.
- 4 Resource use must be pre-approved by DFPC Operations Chief or designee.

Funding Requests and Notifications

- As stated in Note 1 above, **notification to DFPC must occur as soon as possible via the State Emergency Operations 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
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 Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook and appropriate supplements.
	Fuel and support trucks assigned to aviation resources. Contracted vendor support crew, relief crew and other expenses to maintain aircraft availability.
	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
	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 (303-279-9955) 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.	

EXHIBIT 7

EXAMPLE COST SHARE AGREEMENT

SAMPLE COST SHARE AGREEMENT

This document is a 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:

Agency	Direct Costs	Air/Retardant Costs
_____	_____	_____ %
_____	_____ %	_____ %
_____	_____ %	_____ %
_____	_____ %	_____ %
Totals:	_____ 100%	_____ 100%

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: _____

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.

General Guidelines:

- Agency budgeted costs normally are not shared.
- Responsibility for claims is considered to be outside the scope of the cost share agreement.
- Rehabilitation costs other than on the fireline are the responsibility of the jurisdictional Agency.
- All cost share negotiations should include consideration to each Agency's values at risk and resources assigned.
- 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.

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.

SIGNATURES OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES

MONTROSE COUNTY SIGNATURES

Gene R. Lillard
Signature

3-27-19
Date

Gene Lillard
Printed Name

Montrose County Sheriff
Title

Sue Hansen
Signature

3-27-19
Date

Sue Hansen
Printed Name

Montrose BOCC Chair
Title

COLORADO DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL SIGNATURE

[Signature]
Signature

3-27-19
Date

Luke Odum
Printed Name

DFPC BC
Title

FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY SIGNATURES

Uncompahgre, Gunnison National Forest:

Signature

Date

FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY SIGNATURES

GMUG NF (MONTROSE 2019)



Signature

2/6/19

Date

Chad Stewart

Printed Name

Acting Forest Supervisor

UNCOMPAHGRE, GUNNISON NATIONAL FOREST

Federal Agency, Unit

FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY SIGNATURES

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (MONTROSE 2019)

Stephanie Connolly
Signature

Stephanie Connolly
Printed Name

2/22/19

Date

District Manager

Title

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Federal Agency, Unit

FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY SIGNATURES
BC NPS AND CNRA (MONTROSE 2019)

Bruce Noble

Signature

2/8/19
Date

BRUCE NOBLE

Printed Name

PARK SUPERINTENDENT

Title

BLACK CANYON NATIONAL PARK and CURECANTI NATIONAL RECREATION AREA