AGENDA ITEM or FINAL CONTRACT REVIEW SUBMITTAL FORM

AgendaTitle:
2014 Gunnison County Annual Operating Plan; Wildfire Protection

Action Requested: Board of County Commissioners' Signature

Parties to the Agreement:

Term Begins: **Term Ends:** **Grant Contract #:**

Summary:
2014 Gunnison County Annual Operating Plan for Wildfires. This is similar to previous years.

Fiscal Impact: n/a

Submitted by: B. Lucero for R. Besecker **Submitter's Email Address:** Rbesecker@gunnisoncounty.org

Finance Review: ○ Required ◉ Not Required

Comments:

Reviewed by: Discharge Date:

County Attorney Review: ◉ Required ○ Not Required

Comments:

Reviewed by: GUNCOUNTY1\atrezise Discharge Date: 4/18/2014 Certificate of Insurance Required Yes ○ No ◉

County Manager Review:

Comments:

Reviewed by: GUNCOUNTY1\khaase Discharge Date: 4/18/2014

◉ Consent Agenda ○ Regular Agenda ○ Worksession Time Allotted: 1 Minute

Agenda Date: 4/22/2014 Follow Up Agenda Date:

Revised April 2013

2014 GUNNISON COUNTY ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN

Contents

PREAMBLE 4
PURPOSE 4
AUTHORITIES 4
RECITALS 5
INTERAGENCY COOPERATION 5
Interagency Dispatch Centers 5
Interagency Resources 5
Standards 5
PREPAREDNESS 5
Protection Planning 5
Protection Areas and Boundaries 5
Methods of Fire Protection and Suppression 5
Reciprocal (Mutual Aid) Fire Assistance 6
Acquisition of Services 6
Joint Projects and Project Plans 6
Fire Prevention 6
Public Use Restrictions 6
Burning Permits 8
Prescribed Fire (Planned Ignitions) and Fuels Management 8
Smoke Management 8
OPERATIONS 8
Fire Notifications 8
Boundary Line Fires 8
Response to Wildland Fire 10
Special Management Considerations 11
Decision Process 11
Cooperation 11
Communication 11
Cost Efficiency 12
Delegation of Authority 12

Preservation of Evidence 12
STATE EMERGENCY FIRE FUND (EFF) 12
USE AND REIMBURSEMENT OF INTERAGENCY FIRE RESOURCES 14
Cost Share Agreement (Cost Share Methodologies) 14
Training 15
Communication Systems 15
Fire Weather Systems 15
Aviation Operations 15
Billing Procedures 16
Cost Recovery 17
GENERAL PROVISIONS 17
Personnel Policy 17
Modification 17
Annual Review 18
Duration of Agreement 18
Previous Agreements Superseded 18
EXHIBIT 1 19
EXHIBIT 2 25
EXHIBIT 3 30
EXHIBIT 4 38
EXHIBIT 5 41
EXHIBIT 6 48
GUNNISON COUNTY SIGNATURES 50
COLORADO DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION & CONTROL SIGNATURE 50
FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY SIGNATURES 51

PREAMBLE

This annual operating plan 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).

PURPOSE

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

This purpose comes from the notion that a fire, whether single jurisdiction or multiple jurisdictions, has the potential to affect all other jurisdictions in a given geographic area. In otherworld, a local fire affects 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.

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
- Gunnison County, Intergovernmental Agreement for Participation in the Colorado Emergency Fire Fund, CSFS #108
- Agreement for Cooperative Wildfire Protection in Gunnison County, CSFS #109

RECITALS

Participants of this AOP include, Gunnison County Sheriff, Gunnison Board of County Commissioners, Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and DOI Agencies. All participants of this AOP agree to coordinate their wildfire protection activities as outlined herein.

INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Interagency Dispatch Centers

Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center (MTC)

Gunnison Regional Dispatch Center

Interagency Resources

See the "Directory of Personnel" section for resource and contact information in EXHIBIT 1.

Standards

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

PREPAREDNESS

Protection Planning

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.

Protection Areas and Boundaries

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

Methods of Fire Protection and Suppression

Mutual Aid Fire Protection, The use of the Incident Command System, Common Organizational Structure, Common Terminology, Common Operating Procedures, Known Qualifications of Emergency Personnel.

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 Incident Management Group (IMG) formed to provide overhead fire assistance.

Acquisition of Services

N/A

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.

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

Public Use Restrictions

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.

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.

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.

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.

Burning Permits

Each Agency can 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 and location the permit is issued.

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.

Smoke Management

Local considerations; use of Air Resource Advisors.

OPERATIONS

Fire Notifications

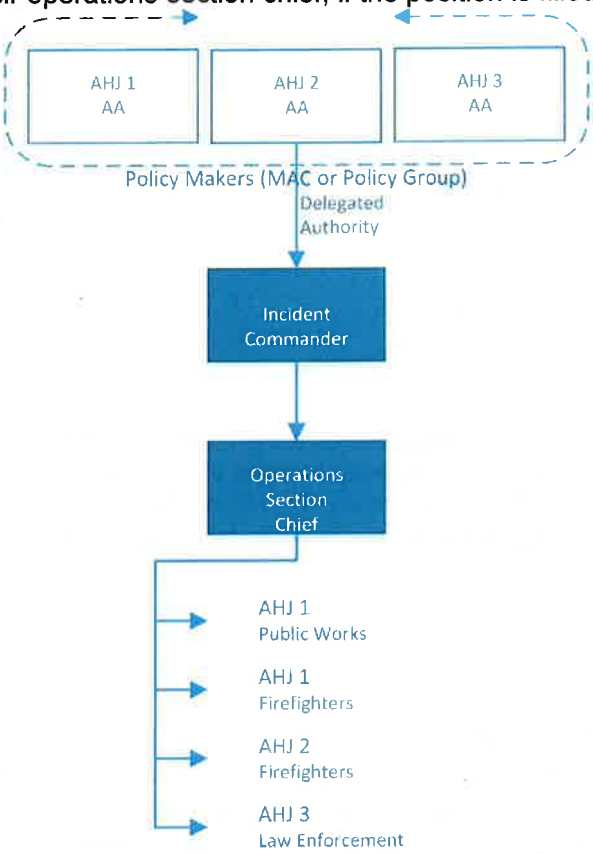
Gunnison Regional Dispatch Center and Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center (MTC) should meet annually to discuss dispatch coordination procedures. County Communications with MTC will receive reports of wildfires and coordinate the notification and/or dispatch of the appropriate jurisdictional agency for ALL wildfires, regardless of location.

Boundary Line Fires

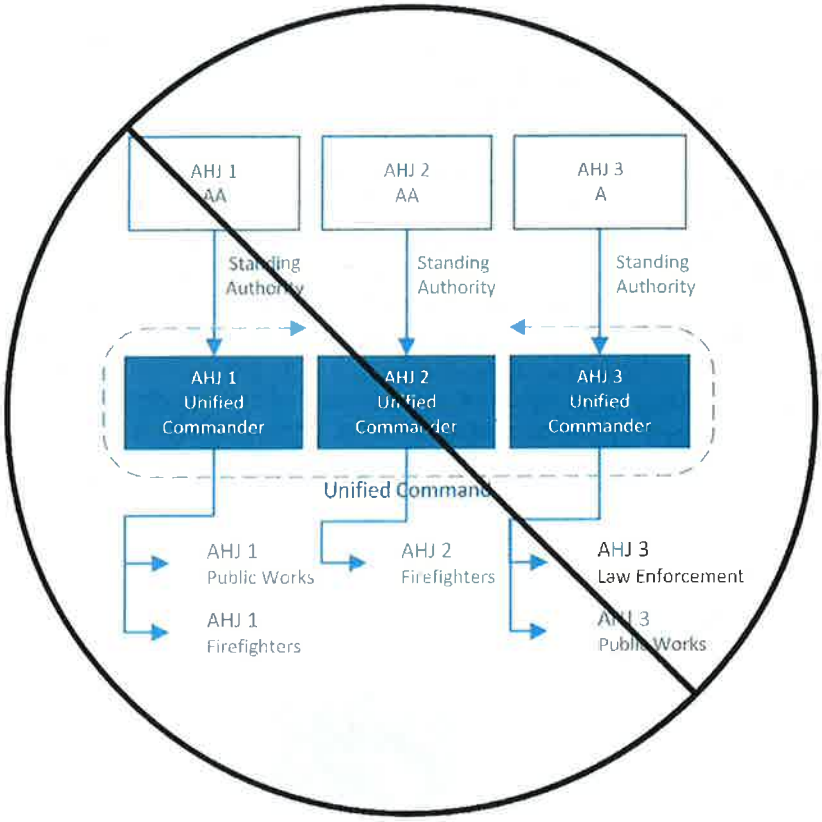
If a wildland fire crosses or threatens a jurisdictional boundary the protecting agencies on both side of the boundary have management responsibility. Anytime more than one jurisdiction with responsibility is involved in the management of a fire, a coordinated management approach should be utilized.

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):

- Single incident commander (IC) with delegated responsibility from a group of agency administrators (AA): 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.



If unified command is used it is important that the UC be represented by an individual agent (IC) of the group. The result of a different arrangement, could be the undesirable structure of multiple ICs with their own resources working on the same incident.



Both the *2014 Colorado Statewide Wildland Fire Management AOP* and local federal policy states that incidents involving federal agency firefighters should have a signal incident commander identified. The *2013 Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation* advocates using Unified Command in situations where there is more than one jurisdiction with responsibility involved.

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 Gunnison County. Consideration should be made for federal agencies in regard to NWCG qualifications.

All requests by Gunnison County agencies for additional resources and assistance beyond initial attack shall be through the Gunnison Regional Dispatch Center. Requests for assistance beyond the capabilities of Gunnison County shall be made through MTC.

Requests by federal agencies for assistance from Gunnison County agencies shall also be made through MTC to County Communications. If the fire is on or threatening state or private land, and is expected to exceed the control capabilities of the county, the DFPC Regional FMO will be notified.

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.

Special Management Considerations

Use of mechanized equipment in special designation areas and heavy equipment on federal lands, requires approval of a representative of the jurisdictional agency.

Decision Process

A decision support system (DSS) may be utilized for fires that have the potential to be designated as an 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 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 or threatens to burn on 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.

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.

Communication

The Fire Emergency Radio Network (VFIRE 21) (154.2800 MHz) will be used for 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.

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.

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.

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.

Colorado Revised Statute 32.1.1002 states that all fire district Chiefs shall case an investigation on all fires within the district boundary.

STATE EMERGENCY FIRE FUND (EFF)

A DFPC representative should 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 FMO who will make the final decision on EFF applicability. In summary, EFF can only be implemented upon request of the County, and mutual agreement of both County and DFPC.

Gunnison 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 FMO, and

subsequent delegations and assumptions of authority (DFPC 4). The Sheriff will coordinate other County entities in his representation.

Gunnison County Commissioners: are 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. Gunnison County may implement state or local emergency provisions that they determine appropriate to minimize such delays (See CRS 24-32-2109, CRS 30-11-107 and others).

All EFF fires will utilize a Unified Command. If land administered by another agency is threatened or involved, that agency will provide a member to 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 FMO be notified immediately of major fires on private/state lands within the county. Should the fire surpass, or threaten to surpass, the ability of county resources to contain it, EFF implementation can occur only with a DFPC representative on scene. 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 FMO.

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 Gunnison County this minimum commitment is: 1 Deputy, 1 Dozer, and 1 Water Tender.

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.

DFPC will transfer command of an EFF fire back to the county when 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.

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 Gunnison 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.

USE AND REIMBURSEMENT OF INTERAGENCY FIRE RESOURCES

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 and the likely consequences to firefighter and public safety and welfare, natural and cultural resources, and values to be protected.

DFPC- When a wildfire is accepted by the State, a cost share agreement may be negotiated between DFPC and affected jurisdictional agencies.

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

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 Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center, 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.

Communication Systems

Federal and county agencies operate on VHF frequencies.

See Frequency lists in EXHIBIT 5.

Fire Weather Systems

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

Aviation Operations

All aircraft should be ordered through or coordinated with Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center.

When a combination of factors or events, as agreed to by the Sheriff and DFPC, creates a situation that warrants pre-positioning of a single engine air tanker (SE/AT) in or near Gunnison County, the Sheriff should request through the DFPC Regional FMO. 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 tankers. The SE/AT may be pre-positioned at the Gunnison/Crested Butte Regional Airport or Montrose Regional Airport he DFPC will notify participants to this plan when a SE/AT is pre-positioned in Gunnison or Montrose. The request procedure for the SE/AT is the same for all other aircraft through Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center.

Colorado Army Air National Guard helicopters with 200 gallon buckets are sometimes available for wildland fire management on state and private lands from Eagle. Request procedure is through the Sheriff to the Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center. These aircraft are federally carded and have programmable radio capability. There can be substantial costs for use of these ships. Costs are handled on a case-by-case basis.

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.

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 WERF Operating Procedures.

The County Sheriff or County Fire Protection District Fire Chief 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.

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 accepted 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:

a. Each agency assumes its own costs as expended by it in the fire control effort.

b. Division of fire costs based upon ownership and acreage percentages.

c. 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/

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.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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.

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.

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.

Duration of Agreement

Unless terminated sooner as provided herein, this AOP shall remain in full force and effect from May 1, 2014 to April 30, 2015. This AOP may be terminated at any time by mutual and written agreement of the Participants.

Previous Agreements Superseded

Once signed this plan will supersede the 2013 Gunnison County AOP sign on or before May 1, 2013

EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1

DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL AND/OR AUTHORIZED AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES

Gunnison County			970-641-8201		
NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM.	CELL PHONE/ PAGER	HOME
MATTHEW BIRNIE COUNTY MANAGER	GUNNISON, CO	970	641-0248	901-1928)	349-6225
PHIL CHAMBERLAIN COUNTY COMMISSIONER	GUNNISON, CO	970	641-0248	209-2910	349-6862
PAULA SWENSON COUNTY COMMISSIONER	GUNNISON, CO	970	641-0248	209-6920	641-8997
JONATHAN HOUCK COUNTY COMMISSIONER	GUNNISON, CO	970	641-0248	275-9625	641-0248

GUNNISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT					
NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM.	CELL PHONE/ PAGER	HOME
RICK BESECKER COUNTY SHERIFF	GUNNISON, CO	970	641-1113	497-9154	641-2758
RANDY BARNES UNDERSHERIFF	GUNNISON, CO	970	641-1113	209-7851	
SCOTT MORRILL EMERGENCY SERVICES DIRECTOR	GUNNISON, CO	970	641-2481	275-1370	275-1370
GUNNISON COUNTY EOC	GUNNISON, CO	970	641-7607		

GUNNISON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT **PO BOX 1515**				DISPATCH 970-641-8201	
NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM.	CELL PHONE/ PAGER	HOME
DENNIS SPRITZER CHIEF	GUNNISON, CO	970		641-8153	641-0832
Captain -	GUNNISON, CO	970			
Captain -	GUNNISON, CO	970			
Assistant Chief-EMS	GUNNISON, CO	970			

2/23/12

CRESTED BUTTE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT **PO BOX 1009** **RUGGED MOUNTAIN FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT** **PO BOX 570** **PITKIN VFD** **PO BOX 235** **ARROWHEAD FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT** **2069 SPRUCE RD**			DISPATCH 970-641-8201 DISPATCH 970-874-2015 DISPATCH 970-641-8201 DISPATCH 970-641-8201		
NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM.	CELL PHONE/ PAGER	HOME
RIC EMS CRESTED BUTTE CHIEF	CRESTED BUTTE	970	349-5333		349-6865
MIKE BYERS DISTRICT CHIEF ROBERT SIMINEO ASSISTANT CHIEF	SOMERSET	970	527-4197 527-4256	208-7995 314-6065	527-4988 527-4256
RAND MAKOWSKI PITKIN CHIEF STEVE PINKSTON ASSISTANT CHIEF DARWIN GEEFEY EMF DIRECTOR JOHN WISE	PITKIN	970			641-4057 641-5021 642-0104 641-6394
KEVIN STILLEY ARROWHEAD CHIEF		970	862-8277		862-8487

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: **montrosedispatch@yahoo.com**

IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE PHONE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW

NAME/TITLE	CITY STATE	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM	CELL PAGER	HOME EMAIL
BECKY JOSSART Dispatch Center Manager Unit Aviation Manager	Montrose CO	970	240-5359	596-7414 (C)	**bjossart@blm.gov**
AMY COOK Assistant Dispatch Center Manager	Montrose CO	970	240-5354	275-3212 (C)	275-3212 (C) amymcook@fs.fed.us
KAREEN HOLLENBECK Lead Dispatcher	Montrose CO	970	240-5352	209-7391 (C)	249-1595 **khollenbeck@blm.gov**
VACANT IA Dispatcher	Montrose CO	970	240-5404		

BLM - SOUTHWEST DISTRICT FIRE MANAGEMENT	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@yahoo.com

NAME/TITLE	CITY	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM	CELL	HOME
MIKE DAVIS BLM FMO	Montrose	970	240-5351	596-5359	
RANDY CHAPPELL BLM FMO	Montrose	970	240-5373	596-6343	596-6343
LORI VEO Training / Fire Business Management	Montrose	970	240-5356	596-1510	596-1510
CHRIS BARTH Fire Mitigation & Education Specialist	Montrose	970	240-5317	596-0430	303-807-5096

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

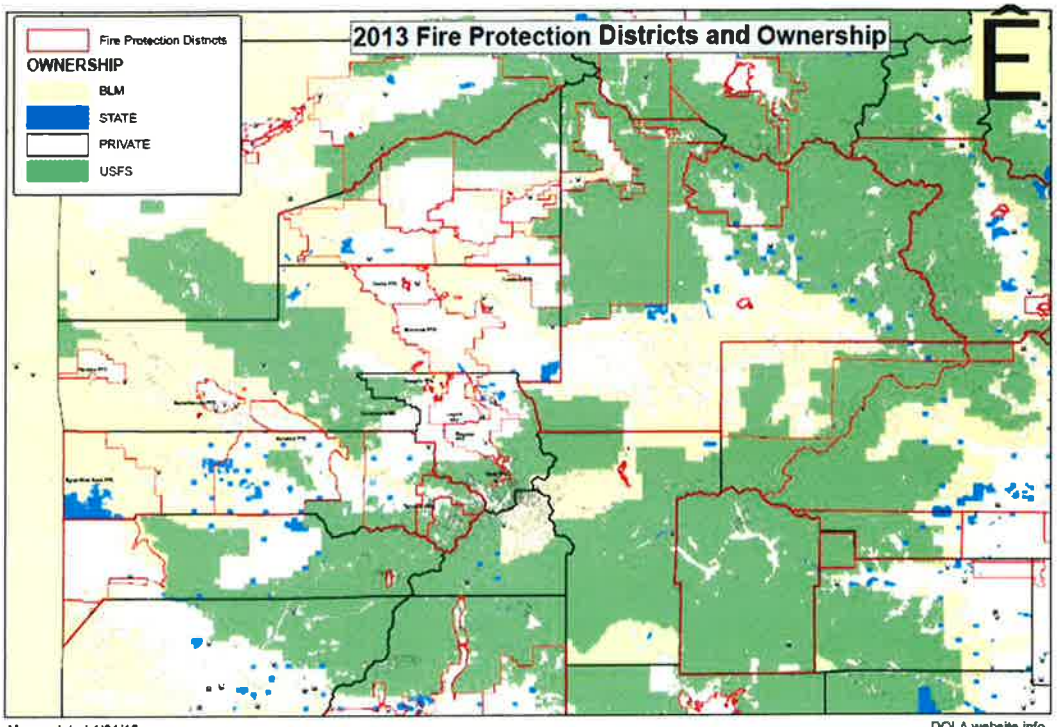
NAME/TITLE	CITY	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM	CELL	Email
Joseph Flores Fire Management Officer	Dinosaur	970	374-3014	629-0191	Joseph_Flores@nps.gov
Ross Oxford Fuels Specialist	Grand Junction	970	244-3080	629-1908	K_Ross_Oxford@nps.gov
Ryan Thrush LE Ranger	Montrose	970	249-1914 x 427	596-5143	
Danguole Bockus Ecologist	Montrose	970	249-1914 x 432	417-7756	

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@yahoo.com

NAME/TITLE	CITY	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM	CELL	HOME
MICKEY SMITH Detailed Forest Fire Management Officer	Montrose	970	874-6619	435-260-2086	
COREY ROBINSON West Zone FMO (Norwood/Gunnison)	Montrose	970	327-4261		
PAT MEDINA East Zone FMO (Gunnison	Gunnison	970	642-4407	596-1086	641-4586
THAD CHAVEZ West Zone AFMO (Norwood/Gunnison)	Montrose	970	240-5386	901-9717	
ERIC BRANTINGHAM West Zone AFMO (Norwood/Gunnison)	Norwood	970	327-4261, ext. 4355	729-0562	327-4964

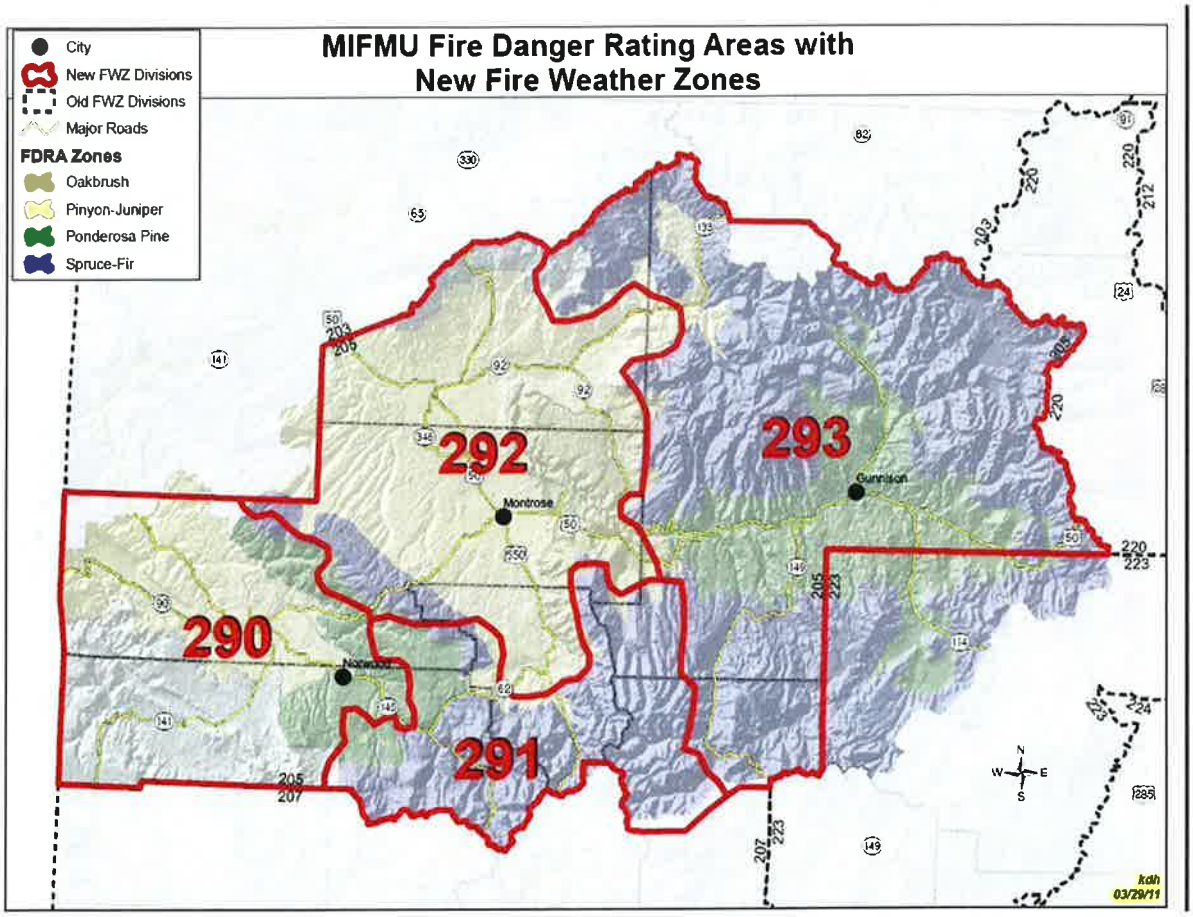
EXHIBIT 2

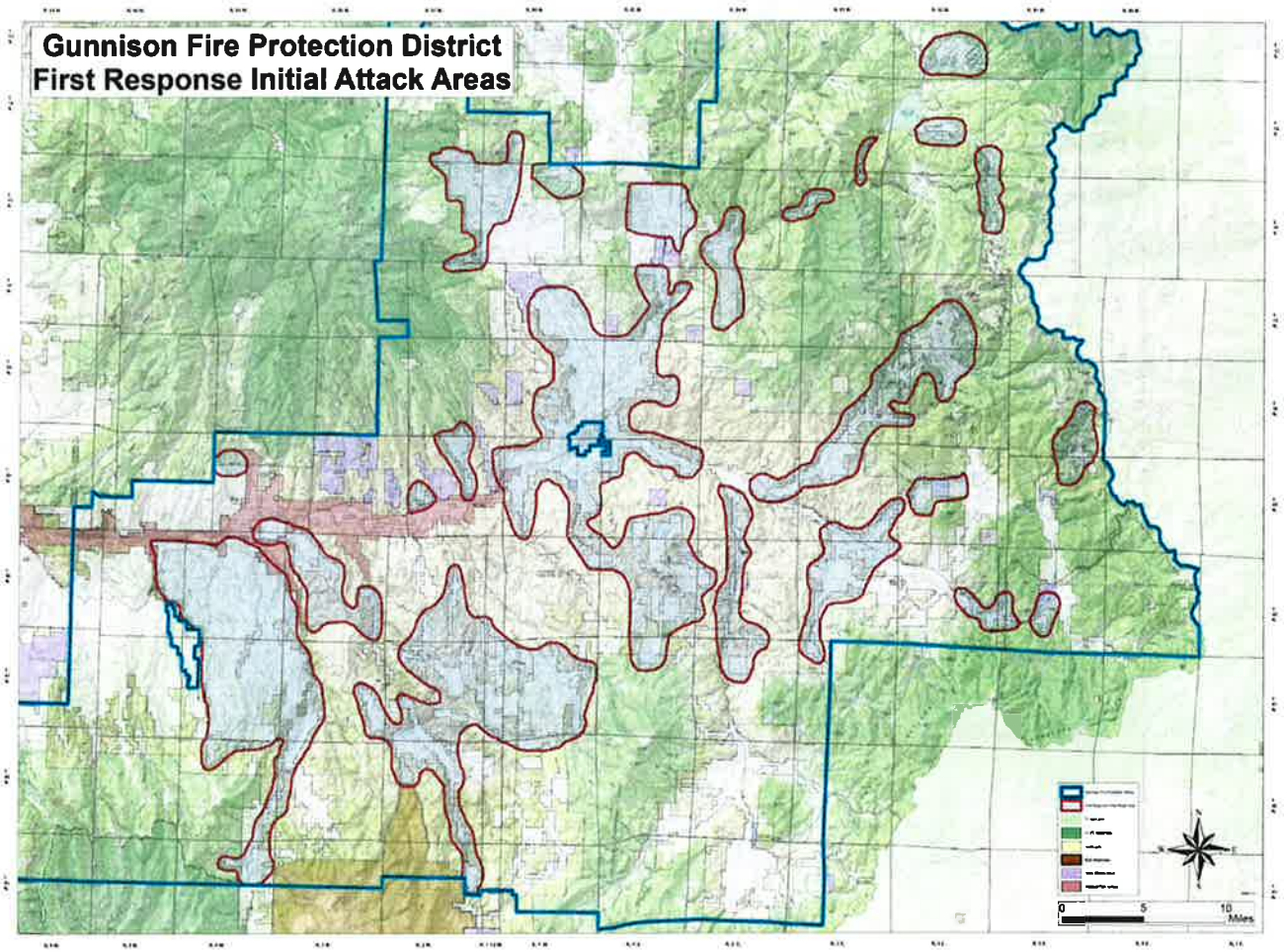
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT/OWNERSHIP MAPS



Map updated 1/31/13
CDFPC
Luke Odom
West Region FMO

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


MIFMU Fire Danger Rating Areas with
New Fire Weather Zones
City
New FWZ Divisions
Old FWZ Divisions
Major Roads
FDRA Zones
Oakbrush
Pinyon-Juniper
Ponderosa Pine
Spruce-Fir
292
293
290
291
Montrose
Gunnison
Nucla
kdh
03/29/11


Gunnison Fire Protection District
First Response Initial Attack Areas
0
5
10
Miles

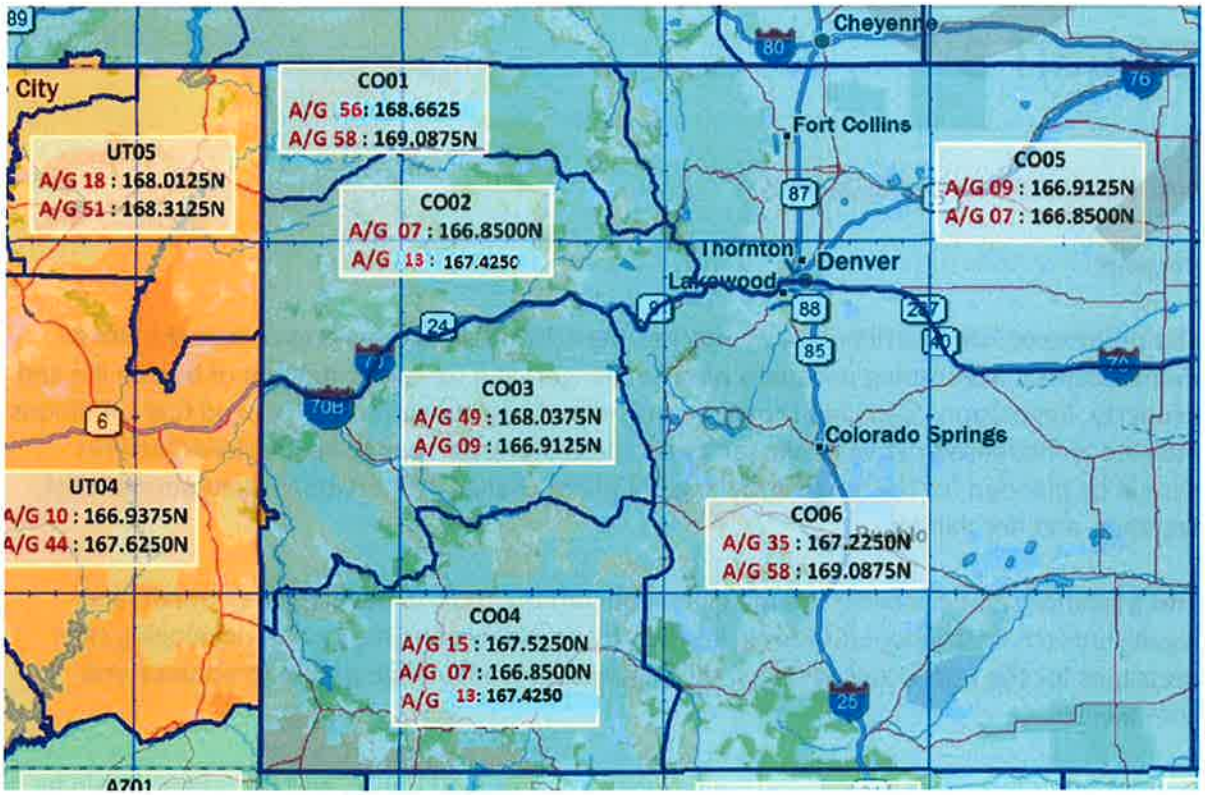

Cheyenne
City
CO01
A/G 56: 168.6625
A/G 58 : 169.0875N
Fort Collins
UT05
A/G 18 : 168.0125N
A/G 51 : 168.3125N
CO05
A/G 09 : 166.9125N
A/G 07 : 166.8500N
CO02
A/G 07 : 166.8500N
A/G 13 : 167.4250
Thornton
Denver
Lakewood
CO03
A/G 49 : 168.0375N
A/G 09 : 166.9125N
Colorado Springs
UT04
A/G 10 : 166.9375N
A/G 44 : 167.6250N
CO06
A/G 35 : 167.2250N
A/G 58 : 169.0875N
CO04
A/G 15 : 167.5250N
A/G 07 : 166.8500N
A/G 13: 167.4250

EXHIBIT 3

FIRE RESTRICTIONS and CLOSURES

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.

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/

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), permitees, 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.

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.

2. Before the respective agency(s) applies a restriction, they will coordinate with the other agencies in developing a schedule and plan for public notification.

3. The Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center and the Gunnison Regional Dispatch Center will be notified of Restrictions/Closures.

4. 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.

5. Each respective agency will be responsible for assuring their Restriction/Closure Orders are properly completed and signed by the Officer with authority.

6. The Public Information Officer with responsibility for that fire restriction area will organize and initiate the media notification process.

7. 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.

8. 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.

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.

Fire Restriction/Closure Evaluation Guidelines

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

Montrose Interagency Dispatch Response Area at Preparedness Level 4 or Above, and:

Local fire activity is impacting local agencies' suppression resources; making adequate initial attack difficult.

Local area is receiving a high occurrence of human-caused fires, or the human caused risk is predicted to increase.

Adverse fire weather conditions and risks are predicted to continue.

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 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.

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 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, 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

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.

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.

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.

Definitions

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

WILDFIRE PROTECTION

A. As required in the Cooperative Agreement, the County and DFPC shall jointly develop, review, and sign an Annual Operating Plan (AOP) before May 1 of each year with all cooperating agencies having wildfire suppression 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 FMO, a 60 day extension of the May 1 date to complete the AOP, stating the specific reason(s) for the extension. The DFPC FMO 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.

EMERGENCY FIRE FUND

A. The Emergency Fire Fund (EFF or "the Fund") has been established through the payments provided by participating Colorado counties and other entities entering into EFF agreements with the DFPC. The EFF is maintained as an account of Colorado State University, under the fiscal management of the DFPC FMO. 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 FMO is designated as the fiscal manager of all such monies received and all interest accrued in the

EFF. No upper limit shall be placed on the amount of funds in the EFF, and funds may accumulate from year to year.

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

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

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

EFF IMPLEMENTATION

A. The County will make every effort to control fire(s) upon non-federal lands within the County with

resources available within the County. In the event that the County and the DFPC mutually agree that the fire(s) threatens to spread, or has spread, beyond control capability of the firefighting resources within the County (as outlined in the County's Annual Operating Plan), the DFPC FMO (or his authorized designee) and the authorized County representative shall sign a Delegation of Duty giving the DFPC FMO 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.

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

FIRE CAUSE DETERMINATION

A. As a condition precedent to entering into this Agreement, and to eligibility for continuing participation in the EFF throughout the term hereof, the County agrees that, in the

event of a human-caused fire, the Sheriff of said County shall conduct an investigation as to cause of such fire and will provide the DFPC FMO 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.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

A. Compliance with Laws, Regulations and Requirements. Each party agrees to comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws, codes, regulations, rules, and orders.

B. 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 PLAN	1. INCIDENT NAME MONTROSE INTERAGENCY DISPATCH INITIAL ATTACK	2. DATE/TIME PREPARED	3. OPERATIONAL PERIOD DATE/TIME

4. BASIC RADIO CHANNEL UTILIZATION

SYSTEM/CACHE	CHANNEL	FUNCTION	FREQUENCY	ASSIGNMENT	REMARKS
Fire TAC 7 (BLM Colorado)		Federal Tactical	TX/RX 169.2875	MIFMU Interagency	Initial Attack
V FIRE 21		State/County Tactical	TX/RX 154.2800 TX CG 156.7	V FIRE	Initial Attack
USFS (GOV) Work Channel		Work (Back-up Tactical)	TX/RX 164.9875	USFS	Open Jurisdiction (Federal)
BLM Work Channel		Work (Back-up Tactical)	TX/RX 168.3500	BLM	Open Jurisdiction (Federal)
LD Work Channel		Work(Back-up Tactical)	TX/RX 168.6125	BLM	Open Jurisdiction (Federal)
National Interagency or V FIRE		Air Tactical ZONE 3 ZONE 4	A/G 49 TX/RX 168.0375N / A/G 9 TX/RX 166.9125N A/G 15 TX/RX 167.5250N / A/G 31 TX/RX 171.525N / A/G 7 166.850N **(see attached map)**	Air to Ground	**Use V FIRE only if VFD can't program air frequencies**
Montrose Interagency Fire NORWOOD		NORWOOD Logistics Net	CH DISPLAY RX (Mhz) RX CG TX (Mhz) TX CG 1 RASPBRY 170.0250 173.8 165.4500 107.2 2 MANTI 170.0250 173.8 165.4500 167.9 3 NORTH MT 170.0250 173.8 165.4500 179.9	Incident to Montrose Dispatch	

			4	GRAYHEAD	170.0250	173.8		165.4500	123.0				
			5	MONTPORT	170.0250	173.8		165.4500	127.3				
			6	CARP RDG	171.4250			164.3750	136.5				
Montrose Interagency Fire East Side		MONTROE Logistics Net	CH	DISPLAY	RX (Mhz)	RX CG		TX (Mhz)	TX CG		Incident to Montrose Dispatch	***DO NOT USE BLM OR USFS PRIMARY FREQUENCIES FOR ON INCIDENT COMMUNCIATION.***	
			1	RASPBRY	170.0250	173.8		165.4500	107.2				
			2	JUMBO	170.0250	173.8		165.4500	71.9				
			3	STRMKNG	170.0250	173.8		170.0250	173.8				
			4	PILOTKNB	170.4625	123.0		164.8250	131.8				
			5	BALD	170.4625	123.0		164.8250	136.5				
			6	GFR MONT	170.4625	110.9		164.8250	114.8				
			7	MONTPORT	170.0250	173.8		165.4500	127.3				
GUNNISON INTERAGENCY FIRE		GUNNISON LOG NET	CH	DISPLAY	RX (Mhz)	RX CG		TX (Mhz)	TX CG		Incident to Montrose Dispatch		
			1	W MOUNT	170.4625	123.0		170.4625	123.0				
			2	9 MILE	170.4625	123.0		164.8250	167.9				
			3	HILL 71	170.4625	123.0		164.8250	146.2				
			4	RENO DIV	170.4625	123.0		164.8250	151.4				
			5	MONARCH	170.4625	123.0		164.8250	156.7				
			6	BALD	170.4625	123.0		164.8250	136.5				
			7	PILOTKNB	170.4625	123.0		164.8250	131.8				
			8	RAZOR	170.4625	123.0		164.825	192.8				
			9	GUN PORT	170.4625	123.0		164.8250	127.3				
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park		NPS Logistics Net	CH	DISPLAY	RX (Mhz)	NAC	RX CG	TX (Mhz)	NAC	TX CG			
			1	NPSLOCAL	166.3000	3966	110.9	166.3000	0642	110.9			
			2	SAPINERO	166.3000	3966	110.9	166.9000	2064	91.5			
			3	GRNMTRPT	166.3500	3966	97.4	166.9500	1425	97.4			

			4	SHPSKNB	166.3000	3966	110.9	166.9000	0598	110.9			
			5	A NPS	166.3000	2404	110.9	166.3000	2404	110.9			
			6	A SAP	166.3000	2404	110.9	166.9000	2404	91.5			
			7	A GREEN	166.3500	0659	97.4	166.9500	0659	97.4			
			8	A SHEEP	166.3000	0659	110.9	166.9000	0659	110.9			
National Interagency		Air - Air ZONE 3 ZONE 4	TX/RX 126.475 TX/RX 126.275 **(see attached map)**									Air to Air	***Aircraft Use Only***
National Interagency		Air Guard	TX\RX 168.625 Tone on TX 110.9									Aircraft Emergency	***Emergency Use Only***

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN	1. INCIDENT NAME GUNNISON COUNTY SHERIFF/FIRE DEPT. RADIO FREQUENCIES	2. DATE/TIME PREPARED 4/16/13	. OPERATIONAL PERIOD DATE/TIME 2013

4. BASIC RADIO CHANNEL UTILIZATION

SYSTEM/CACHE	CHANNEL	FUNCTION	FREQUENCY	ASSIGNMENT	REMARKS
Gunnison County Sheriff's Department		Sheriff's Logistics & County Tactical	TX/RX 161.640 TX CG 151.4		Also V FIRE, NLEEC
Gunnison County Road & Bridge			RX 155.925 TX 153.980 TX CG 203.5		To Communications Center on 155.475 (NLEEC), also FERN
Gunnison Fire Rpt.			TX/RX 154.430 TX 153.770 TX/CG 151.4		Also FERN & County Repeaters
Gunnison Fire Tactical			RX/TX 154.145		Also FERN and County frequencies
Crested Butte FPD			RX/TX 154.190		Also FERN and County frequencies
9 MILE RENO MONARCH		Repeater	RX 168.425 TX 169.625 TXCG 179.9 RX 164125 TX 168.825 TXCG 151.4 RX 164.125 TX 164.825 TXCG 156.7		Also Sheriff's Dept. Net and FERN Tactical channels 1 & 2 can be used as Simplex TX/RX (with same TX tones)

2014 proposed GMUG FS Fire Program Group 1

Channel	Name	Display	RX (MHz)	RX CG	TX (MHz)	TX CG	Notes	FS repeaters	BLM Repeaters
1	Forest Service Tones	FS TONE	170.4625		164.8250	110.9	The tones are	Mud Hill	
2	Stormking	Stormkng	170.0250		170.0250	123.0	NOT the	W Mountain	Grayhead
3	Jumbo		170.0250		165.4500	71.9	standard 16		Jumbo
4	Abajo		170.0250		165.4500	186.2	tones.		Abajo
5	Lone Cone		170.0250		165.4500	179.9			Lone Cone
6	BLM Tones	L TONES	170.0250		165.4500	156.7		Monarch	
7	SOA 1	SOA 1	165.2250		169.9500	167.9		9 mile	Manti La Sal
8	SOA 2	SOA 2	169.9500		165.2250	103.5		Landsend Repeater	
9	FS Work	FDWORK	164.9875		164.9875	100.0		Landsend Base	
10	CO03 A/G 1	A/G 49	168.0375		168.0375	107.2		Island lake ??	Raspberry
11	CO03 A/G2	A/G 9	166.9125		166.9125	114.8		Montpelier	
12	CO04 A/G1	A/G 15	167.5250		167.5250	127.3		Gunnison Portable	Montrose Portable
13	CO04 A/G2	A/G 7	166.8500		166.8500	141.3		Holy Terror ??	
14	CO04 A/G3	A/G 13	167.4250		167.4250	151.4		Reno	
15	V Fire 21	VFIRE21	154.2800		154.2800	162.2		Paonia Base	
16	Air Guard	FIRETAC7	169.2875		169.2875	192.8		Razor Creek Dome	

2014 proposed GMUG FS Fire Program Group 1

Channel	Name	Display	RX (MHz)	RX CG	TX (MHz)	TX CG	Notes	FS repeaters	BLM Repeaters
1	Forest Service Tones	FS TONE	170.4625		164.8250	110.9	The tones are the standard 16 tones.	Mud Hill	
2	Forest Service Direct	FS DIR	170.4625		170.4625	123.0		W Mountain	Grayhead
3	BLM Tones	L TONES	170.0250		165.4500	131.8		Pilot Knob	
4	Stormking	Stormkng	170.0250		170.0250	136.5		Bald Mountain	
5	SOA 1	SOA 1	165.2250		169.9500	146.2		Hill 71	Bobcat
6	SOA 2	SOA 2	169.9500		165.2250	156.7		Monarch	
7	Fire TAC 7	FIRETAC7	169.2875		169.2875	167.9		9 mile	Manti La Sal
8	FS Work	FDWORK	164.9875		164.9875	103.5		Landsend Repeater	
9	BLM Work	LDWORK	168.3500		168.3500	100.0		Landsend Base	
10	CO03 A/G 1	A/G 49	168.0375		168.0375	107.2		Island lake ??	Raspberry
11	CO03 A/G2	A/G 9	166.9125		166.9125	114.8		Montpelier	
12	CO04 A/G1	A/G 15	167.5250		167.5250	127.3		Gunnison Portable	Montrose Portable
13	CO04 A/G2	A/G 7	166.8500		166.8500	141.3		Holy Terror ??	
14	CO04 A/G3	A/G 13	167.4250		167.4250	151.4		Reno	
15	V Fire 21	VFIRE21	154.2800		154.2800	162.2		Paonia Base	
16	Air Guard	FIRETAC7	169.2875		169.2875	192.8		Razor Creek Dome	

EXHIBIT 6

WERF GUIDELINES

Wildfire Emergency Response Fund (WERF)

2014 Guidelines

The Wildfire Emergency Response Fund (Ref: CRS §24-33.5-1209) was created to assist local jurisdictions with initial attack wildland fire response on state and private lands within the state of Colorado. Any County Sheriff, municipal fire department, or fire protection district within Colorado may request WERF reimbursement as the official Requesting Agency. WERF will reimburse, if funds are available, the Requesting Agency the cost of eligible wildland firefighting resources.

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

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

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

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

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

SIGNATURES

Authorized Representatives

GUNNISON COUNTY SIGNATURES

Signature	4-16-14 *Date*
RICHARD BESECKER *Printed Name*	County Sheriff *Title*
Signature	*Date*
Printed Name	County Commissioner *Title*

COLORADO DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION & CONTROL SIGNATURE

Signature	4/16/14 *Date*
LUKE ODOM *Printed Name*	Regional Fire Management Officer *Title*

FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY SIGNATURES

_____ _____

Signature *Date*

JOHN R.MURPHY DISTRICT RANGER

Printed Name *Title*

GRAND MESA,GUNNISION NATIONAL FOREST

Federal Agency, Unit

_____ _____

Signature *Date*

VALORI ARMSTRONG SOUTHWEST DISTRICT MANAGER

Printed Name *Title*

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Federal Agency, Unit

_____ _____

Signature *Date*

CONSTANCE RUDD PARK SUPERINTENDENT

Printed Name *Title*

BLACK CANYON NATIONAL PARK and CURECANTI NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Federal Agency, Unit

_____ _____

Signature *Date*

Printed Name *Title*