

# 2021 DOUGLAS COUNTY FIRE OPERATING PLAN

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**Contents**

PREAMBLE..... 4

PURPOSE ..... 4

AUTHORITIES ..... 4

RECITALS ..... 4

INTERAGENCY COOPERATION ..... 5

    Interagency Dispatch Centers..... 5

    Interagency Resources ..... 6

    Standards ..... 6

PREPAREDNESS..... 6

    Protection Planning ..... 6

    Protection Areas and Boundaries..... 6

    Methods of Fire Protection and Suppression..... 6

        Reciprocal (Mutual Aid) Fire Assistance ..... 6

        Acquisition of Services..... 7

    Joint Projects and Project Plans..... 8

    Fire Prevention ..... 8

    Public Use Restrictions ..... 8

    Burning Permits ..... 8

    Prescribed Fire (Planned Ignitions) and Fuels Management..... 8

    Smoke Management ..... 8

OPERATIONS..... 9

    Fire Notifications ..... 9

    Boundary Line Fires..... 9

    Response to Wildland Fire ..... 9

        Special Management Considerations ..... 10

        Decision Process ..... 10

        Cooperation ..... 10

        Communication ..... 11

    Cost efficiency ..... 11

    Delegation of Authority..... 11

    Preservation of Evidence..... 11

STATE EMERGENCY FIRE FUND (EFF) ..... 11

USE AND REIMBURSEMENT OF INTERAGENCY FIRE RESOURCES ..... 12

    Cost Share Agreement (Cost Share Methodologies) ..... 12

    Training..... 12

    Communication Systems..... 12

    Fire Weather Systems..... 12

    Aviation Operations ..... 12

    Billing Procedures ..... 13

    Cost Recovery ..... 13

GENERAL PROVISIONS ..... 14

    Personnel Policy ..... 13

    Modification..... 14

    Annual Review..... 14

    Duration of Agreement..... 14

    Previous Agreements Superseded ..... 14

SIGNATURES ..... 15

    DOUGLAS COUNTY SIGNATURES..... 15

    COLORADO DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION & CONTROL SIGNATURE..... 15

    FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY SIGNATURES ..... 16

## PREAMBLE

This local operating plan is prepared pursuant to the state operating plan, *2016 Colorado Statewide Wildland Fire Management Operating Plan* (State OP). The *State OP* was prepared pursuant to the *Colorado Statewide Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement* signed and dated 6/1/2011, and as amended in 2013.

## PURPOSE

This Fire Operating Plan (OP) is to set forth standard operating procedures, agreed procedures, and responsibilities to implement cooperative wildfire protection on all lands within Douglas County.

## 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
- Memorandum of Understanding For Participation in the Colorado Emergency Fire Fund Between:
  - The Sheriff of Douglas County
  - The Douglas County Board of County Commissioners
  - The Colorado Department of Public Safety Division of Fire Prevention and Control
- Agreement for Cooperative Wildfire Protection in Douglas County

## RECITALS

C.R.S. § 24-33.5-707.	Local and Interjurisdictional Disaster Agencies and Services
C.R.S. § 24-33.5-709.	Local Disaster Emergencies
C.R.S. § 24-33.5-1201.	Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC)
C.R.S. § 24-33.5-1202.	Definitions
C.R.S. § 24-33.5-1203.	Duties of Division
C.R.S. § 24-33.5-1217.3.	Authority to Permit Controlled Burns During Drought Conditions
C.R.S. § 24-33.5-1217.5.	Minimum Prescribed Burning Standards
C.R.S. § 24-33.5-1218.	Cooperation with Governmental Units
C.R.S. § 24-33.5-1219.	Wildland Fires - Duty of Sheriff to Report
C.R.S. § 24-33.5-1220.	Funds Available – Emergency Fire Fund
C.R.S. § 24-33.5-1221.	State Responsibility Determined
C.R.S. § 24-33.5-1222.	Cooperation by Counties
C.R.S. § 24-33.5-1223.	Sheriffs to Enforce
C.R.S. § 24-33.5-1224.	Limitation of State Responsibility
C.R.S. § 24-33.5-1225.	Emergencies
C.R.S. § 24-33.5-1226.	Wildfire Emergency Response Fund
C.R.S. § 24-33.5-1228.	Colorado Firefighting Air Corps
C.R.S. § 29-1-101, <i>et seq.</i>	Local Government Budget Law
C.R.S. § 29-22.5-101, <i>et seq.</i>	Wildland Fire Planning

C.R.S. § 29-22.5-103.	Chief of Fire Department Wildland Fire Management Responsibilities Sheriff as the Fire Warden is responsible for planning, coordination efforts to suppress County Responsibilities Fires, Appointing Local Incident Management Teams; DFPC and Sheriff Responsibilities of in the case of State Responsibility Fires; DFPC Lead Colorado State Agency for Wildland Fire Suppression
C.R.S. § 29-22.5-104.	Sheriff may Develop and Update Wildfire Preparedness Plans
C.R.S. § 30-10-512.	Sheriff to Act as Fire Warden
C.R.S. § 30-10-513.	Duties of Sheriff – Coordination of Fire Suppression Efforts
C.R.S. § 30-10-516.	Sheriffs to Preserve Peace – Command Aid
C.R.S. § 30-11-107(1)(o).	Powers of the Board of County Commissioners

The chief of the fire department in each fire protection district is responsible for the management of wildland fires that occur within the boundaries of his or her district and that are within the capability of the fire district to control or extinguish in accordance with the provisions of Section 32-1-1002(3)(a) C.R.S. The Fire Chief may utilize mutual aid agreements and unified command with neighboring fire protection districts to suppress and control fires that cross or threaten to cross the boundaries of the district. The Fire Chief may transfer any duty or responsibility under this section to the County Sheriff with the concurrence of the Sheriff C.R.S. 29-22.5-103(1)(a-c).

## **INTERAGENCY COOPERATION**

### **Interagency Dispatch Centers**

Pueblo Interagency Dispatch Center (PIDC 719-553-1600) is the dispatch center for USFS managed lands in Douglas County. Douglas Regional Dispatch Center (303-660-7500) is the primary multi-jurisdictional dispatch center for the Sheriff's Office and following Fire Departments within Douglas County: Castle Rock, Franktown, Jackson 105 and Larkspur.

Additional Dispatch Centers operating within Douglas County include: JeffCom Dispatch (North Fork FPD, West Metro FPD), METCOM (South Metro FRA, West Douglas FPD), Teller County Dispatch (Mountain Communities FPD).

### **Interagency Resources**

Interagency resources, as defined here, are aviation, crews, equipment (engines, dozers, etc.), overhead (personnel), and supplies listed in Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC). Interagency resources meet interagency minimum standards as identified in the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations* also known as the Red Book. Interagency resources will be mobilized through IROC.

### **Standards**

Each jurisdictional agency is responsible for establishing standards for wildland fire response. During initial response, all agencies will accept each other's standards. Once jurisdiction is established, then the jurisdiction agency(s) standards will prevail.

Federal agencies meet or exceed the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations*.

DPFC resources meet or exceed the NWCG 310-1 minimum standard for qualifications and utilize the *Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operation* as a guiding document.

County resources assigned to State and Federal incidents beyond the mutual aid period will meet NWCG 310-1 standards per established agreements or as recognized in other pertinent Interagency documents, guides or agreements.

## PREPAREDNESS

### Protection Planning

Pueblo IDC maintains a resource list in WildCAD of DFPC and federal agency resources. Preparedness Levels are based on indices to determine placement and number of resources available for fire response. Staffing will be commensurate with fire conditions.

### Protection Areas and Boundaries

Fire Protection Districts have primary responsibility for controlling wildfires in their jurisdictions. The Douglas County Sheriff has primary responsibility for coordination of all fire suppression efforts for wildfires occurring in the unincorporated areas of the county outside the boundaries of a Fire Protection District, or wildfires that exceed the capabilities of the Fire Protection District on all state, county and private lands within Douglas County. DFPC has no primary fire control jurisdiction in Douglas County. USFS has primary responsibility for controlling wildfires on USFS lands.

### Methods of Fire Protection and Suppression

See Wildland Fire Response Section.

### Reciprocal (Mutual Aid) Fire Assistance

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT: Pursuant to 29-22.5-102(5), a written agreement between or among federal, state, and local agencies in which the agencies agree to assist one another upon request by furnishing such resources as personnel and equipment.

The Jurisdictional Agency will not be required to reimburse the Supporting Agency(s) for costs incurred following the initial dispatch of any ground and aviation resources to the fire for the duration of the mutual aid period. Assistance beyond the Mutual Aid period will be reimbursable assistance, and the Supporting Agency may bill the Jurisdictional Agency for resources assigned to the fire outside the Mutual Aid period. It is understood that no supporting Agency will be required to assist or expected to commit resources to a Jurisdictional Agency.

The mutual aid period is defined as the time of initial dispatch and ends at either midnight of the first operational period or midnight of the second operational period. All mutual aid periods will preferably end at midnight for ease of financial accounting and the development of cost share agreements.

Agencies that are not signatory to a specific Local Operating Plan are not obligated to provide Mutual Aid assistance for fires in that County.

**Initial attack activities are subject to all existing mutual aid, reciprocal aid, and automatic aid agreements between the involved Agencies, and unless otherwise covered under DFPC Wildland Fire Resource Funding Guidelines.**

OBLIGATION UNDER MUTUAL AID: It is understood that no supporting Agency or Fire Protection District will be required to assist, or expected to commit resources to a jurisdictional Agency, if such assistance or resources may jeopardize the security of lands under protection of the supporting Agency or Fire Protection District.

Local DFPC and Federal agencies will respond as needed and available to wildfires on state and private lands when requested by the Agency Having Jurisdiction. Such response costs should follow

*DFPC Wildland Fire Resource Funding Guidelines.* Local Federal resources, during the mutual aid period, when a fire is determined to threaten Federal lands, will be at no cost to the jurisdictional agency. However, when fire is not threatening federal lands and / or beyond mutual aid, federal resource cost recovery may be requested to the ordering entity.

### **Acquisition of Services**

For Federal and State Interagency resources such as aircraft/crews/equipment, all orders will be placed directly through PIDC, and then supported by documentation from the appropriate local cooperators' dispatch center. Interagency orders must be approved by one of the designated County officials (see appendices) prior to the order being placed through PIDC. Douglas County Office of Emergency Management (DCOEM) will be the primary contact for approval of resource orders. If DCOEM is not available one of the officials listed in the appendices can provide approval. All local cooperator orders for interagency wildland fire resources may be at the requesting agency's expense, unless the designated County officials approve the resource orders for County payment.

For County jurisdictional fires (no federal lands involved): If the Douglas County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is not activated the ICP will place resource orders through the appropriate local dispatch center. If the EOC is activated resources orders from the Incident Command Post will be placed through Logistics in the EOC.

Requests for Douglas County wildland fire resources including County aviation assets will be made by local cooperators through the appropriate local cooperators' dispatch center. All available mutual aid resources (specific equipment or personnel, wildland task forces, aviation etc.) will be utilized, prior to ordering resources from outside Douglas County.

Once the fire has met State Responsibility and the DFPC has Assumed Control Duty, all resource ordering will be handled per the Delegation of Authority.

Douglas County is required to notify the DFPC of interagency resource ordering per language defined in the *DFPC Wildland Fire Resource Funding Guidelines*.

### **Joint Projects and Project Plans**

N/A

### **Fire Prevention**

Public information regarding fire danger and fire restrictions should be coordinated to the extent possible and issued jointly to the media. Joint press releases reduce public confusion and help substantiate the message being issued.

### **Public Use Restrictions**

Each jurisdiction will communicate all fire bans, restrictions, or closures to all agencies. Fire restrictions will be coordinated and communicated between agencies. Agencies agree to use scientific methods and risk analysis to support decisions regarding issuance and removal of fire restrictions. The *Pueblo Interagency Dispatch Zone, Procedures for Initiation or Rescinding Fire Restrictions* serves as a guide for interagency fire restrictions.

DFPC will assist coordination of restrictions or closures within the DFPC Region, if necessary.

### **Burning Permits**

Each agency or department will be responsible for obtaining any burn and smoke permits necessary at the County, State, or Federal levels for their individual burns.

## **Prescribed Fire (Planned Ignitions) and Fuels Management**

Agencies may enter into project and/or financial plans that define roles and conditions for participating and/or assisting in the planning and implementation of prescribed burns. Such participation and/or assistance will adhere to individual agency authority, policy, and business practices. The host agency (the agency that is jurisdictionally responsible for land management or the agency that has an agreement with the land owning entity to provide for land management) will be responsible for initiating and developing the project and/or financial plans.

Escaped Prescribed Fires - All protocols and procedures pertaining to wildfire response, suppression, and business practices will be followed from the point in time that prescribed fire escapes control and is declared a wildfire.

### **Smoke Management**

The Colorado Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act (CRS 25-7-102) requires every prescribed fire project to have a smoke permit. Due to changes in policy, procedures, technology and State air quality standards, the smoke permitting process is subject to change. For the most up-to-date process and policy refer to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Air Pollution Control Division website at:

<http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/CDPHE-AP/CBON/1251594943171>

## **OPERATIONS**

### **Fire Notifications**

The AHJ shall be notified of wildfires on or threatening their lands as soon as possible after the arrival of initial attack forces.

The County shall be notified of all fires on or threatening non-federal jurisdiction within the County via Douglas Regional Dispatch Center.

DFPC shall be notified via the State Emergency Operations Line of all fires beyond the capability of the County.

Federal agencies shall be notified of all fires on or threatening federal jurisdiction via Pueblo Interagency Dispatch Center.

Notification of all other agencies that are affected is the responsibility of the responding agency. All notifications shall be made as soon as possible to the jurisdictional agency.

### **Boundary Line Fires**

Cooperating agencies may, at times, take initial attack action on lands under another agency's jurisdiction. The primary criterion for such initial attack will be which agency is in the best position at the time the fire is reported to take the most rapid and effective action.

A fire adjacent to a protection boundary or located in an area of undetermined jurisdiction will be the initial attack responsibility of all agencies on both sides of the boundary until jurisdiction is determined.

If the fire is confined to a single jurisdiction, that agency will designate an IC during initial response. It shall be the responsibility of the jurisdictional agency to provide or mobilize replacement forces.

If multiple agencies are engaged in a fire on or near common boundaries, the agency representatives



shall convene as soon as possible to mutually agree upon the fire strategy, establish a unified command, and delegate an Incident Commander (IC) as soon as possible.

IC designation will be mutually decided by the jurisdictional agencies. Federal jurisdictions will assign a NWCG qualified Incident Commander. When a fire burns on both sides of a protection boundary or threatens another jurisdiction, and is beyond the mutual aid period, a cost share agreement shall be prepared and approved by the Agency Administrator or their designee for all actions as outlined in a Cost Share Agreement.

In the event of a multi-jurisdictional fire and/or pre-attack planning each affected party will provide; maps, pertinent documents, GIS data, instructions, fire investigation reports e.g., in a timely manner and to the extent that their policies and law permits. The data recipient will not share or release data to a third party without prior approval from the data provider. The data recipient will not sell the data for profit.

### **Response to Wildland Fire**

Fires originating on non-Federal land will be suppressed. Fires will be suppressed using commonly accepted suppression tactics including but not limited to direct attack, indirect attack, point protection and combinations of all with consideration to the values at risk and the health and safety of the public and firefighters.

Cooperating agencies may, at times, take initial attack action on lands under another agency's jurisdiction. The primary criterion for such initial attack will be which agency is in the best position at the time the fire is reported to take the most rapid and effective action.

Personnel and equipment of an assisting agency shall report to the Incident Commander and shall not leave the incident until released by the IC. The IC will release resources when their services are no longer required or when the assisting agency's resources are needed within the area for which it normally provides fire protection.

Structural fire suppression is the responsibility of local governments. DFPC and Federal agencies may assist with exterior structural fire protection only.

Resources from each agency, during the mutual aid period, when a fire is determined to threaten their lands, shall be at no cost to the jurisdictional agency.

### **Special Management Considerations**

Incident Commanders using fire retardant or heavy equipment to suppress a wildfire will follow the policies and procedures regarding the use of such tactics established by the agency having jurisdiction over that wildfire.

The DC OEM must be notified as soon as practical of all fires occurring on lands belonging to Denver Mountain Parks (DMP) or to the Denver Water Board (DW) Colorado State Land Board (SLB) and State Parks and Wildlife Lands (CPW). For DMP fires, DC OEM will notify the Denver OEM Duty Officer at [REDACTED] who will make the appropriate contacts. For DW fires, DC OEM will notify DW Dispatch at 303-628-6801.

State Land Board-owned properties exist in the vicinity of Cheesman Reservoir and Roxborough State Park and in the southeast part of the County. CPW-owned lands include Roxborough, Chatfield, and Castlewood Canyon State Parks.

## **Decision Process**

As a fire situation evolves and changes, the objectives, strategies and tactics may also change. The process of monitoring, evaluating and determining appropriate objectives will be facilitated through the use of a decision support system (DSS). Wildland fires can be managed for more than one objective and objectives can change as fire spreads across the landscape. All agencies involved in initial attack should assist in the completion of the DSS. In extended attack fires, all jurisdictions shall be invited and involved in the DSS. 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. If multi-jurisdictional fires occur that involve federal jurisdiction, then one DSS should be completed for the fire that includes input from all affected jurisdictions.

DFPC requires a DSS to be completed for all State Responsibility fires (fires funded by Emergency Fire Fund, State Emergency Declaration, or other State funds) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration fires. DFPC is responsible for the completion and review of the DSS for these fires. **While there are different DSS** available, Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) is the preferred DSS for federal and non-federal jurisdiction fires that have become a State Responsibility fire.

Federal agencies are required to utilize WFDSS for all fires that escape initial attack on federal jurisdiction, to determine the appropriate response. Depending on the location and situation, these objectives will include consideration for firefighter and public safety, protecting values and natural resources or appropriately managing suppression costs relative to the values at risk. WFDSS is the DSS to document these decisions. If there is a federal jurisdiction and non-federal jurisdiction fire, WFDSS shall incorporate federal, state, county and private land interests.

## **Cooperation**

It is to the mutual advantage of all agencies to coordinate efforts for the prevention, detection, and suppression of wildfires in and adjacent to their areas of jurisdiction and responsibility to limit duplication as well as improve the effectiveness of wildland fire response. All agencies agree to cooperate, whenever possible, in all areas of wildland fire management.

## **Communication**

When incidents involve multiple jurisdictions, public information will be coordinated with all agencies involved. Local, County and Federal jurisdiction fires will be handled by the jurisdictional Public Information Officer (PIO). If agencies involved determine a Joint Information Center (JIC) is needed, then all agencies involved will coordinate staffing and information disseminated.

## **Cost efficiency**

Cost effectiveness is the most economical use of the suppression resources necessary to accomplish objectives. Accomplishing fire operations objectives safely and efficiently will not be sacrificed for the sole purpose of "cost savings". Care will be taken to ensure that suppression expenditures are commensurate with values to be protected, while understanding that other factors may influence spending decisions, including the social, political, economic, and biophysical environments.

## **Delegation of Authority**

For extended attack fires, a written Delegation of Authority will be issued to the Incident Commander from all affected agencies. All agencies are encouraged to form and participate in a Unified Command in the Delegation of Authority to the respective Incident Commander.

The delegation does not absolve the authority having jurisdiction from any legally owed responsibility. The delegation provides another agency or individual, the authority and power to act

on behalf of the agency delegating the authority. It also lists the parameters of the delegated authority.

### **Preservation of Evidence**

The agency having jurisdiction is responsible for the fire origin and cause investigation. The initial attack incident commander should protect and preserve the fire origin area and any evidence associated with the fire cause and origin. The fire origin area should be immediately identified by first responders and protected to preserve any evidence that may help the investigation. Fire cause investigations are required for DFPC and federal agencies, and any FEMA-declaration fire. When a fire involves both federal and non-federal lands, a joint fire investigation is the recommended method.

## **STATE EMERGENCY FIRE FUND (EFF)**

The Emergency Fire Fund (EFF) may be used to assist counties with whom the DFPC has signed an "MOU for Participation in the Colorado EFF", and who have paid their latest annual assessment. The fund will be used only for approved wildfire suppression and control activities. The DFPC Director, or designee, is the only person authorized to approve and implement the fund. EFF is intended to be utilized when a fire exceeds the capacity of County resources to manage (management includes both oversight and equipment).

In the event a fire becomes State Responsibility, the County agrees to supply the appropriate type and amount of County resources for the duration of the fire as available and approved.

## **USE AND REIMBURSEMENT OF INTERAGENCY FIRE RESOURCES**

### **Cost Share Agreement (Cost Share Methodologies)**

All multi-jurisdictional fires shall have a cost share agreement. Negotiations should consider each agency's values at risk and resources assigned. Cost share agreements will be documented, including the basis or rationale used (State OP, Cost Share Agreement Template/Example).

### **Training**

Signatories agree to communicate training opportunities, and where possible include one another in their trainings.

### **Communication Systems**

All agencies may use the other's radio frequencies as needed to conduct emergency operations. However, no agency will use, or authorize others to use, another agency's radio frequencies for routine day-to-day operations. Fire protection districts and fire departments on incidents, under the auspices of the County, are granted permission to use federal radio frequencies, if needed, to assure safety of the operation. All agencies must coordinate interagency frequencies during initial response wildfire incidents. For extended attack incidents all agencies must request interagency frequency utilization via Pueblo Interagency Dispatch.

### **Fire Weather Systems**

Rocky Mountain Area Predictive Services (RMAPS) and the National Weather Service (NWS) provide a variety of products that are designed to support strategic and tactical decisions. NWS products are designed for tactical decision support. These products include (but are not limited to), Fire Weather Forecasts, Spot Forecasts and Smoke Management Forecasts. Red Flag Warnings are determined by the National Weather Service-Denver Boulder Office. These forecasters

determine Red Flag Warnings from weather data and fuel status data. Fuel Status data is found on the BLM Fuel Status Webpage. The National Weather Service periodically issues "RED FLAG" warning bulletins and fire weather watches.

### **Aviation Operations**

Aviation assets greatly enhance wildfire suppression capabilities and support ground resources. Through effective communication and sound risk management these assets can be utilized across jurisdictional boundaries.

#### **1. STATE RESOURCES**

DFPC hosts fixed wing and rotor wing assets, for use on wildland fires within the State of Colorado. These assets have home bases, but frequently move locations to preposition in areas of risk. Requests to have DFPC assets moved to cover a specific area (such as Douglas County) should be made by through the DFPC Battalion Chief. Requests for all state aviation resources will be made through PIDC, the State Emergency Operations Line or as directed in the Wildland Fire Resource Funding Guidelines.

#### **2. FEDERAL RESOURCES**

Requests for Federal and Interagency aviation resources such as Air Tankers or Helicopters will be made through PIDC.

#### **3. LOCAL RESOURCES**

Douglas County utilizes contract aviation companies to suppress wildland fires within Douglas County. Douglas County utilizes Interagency FIRE carded Pilots and Aircraft equipped with AFF and VHF/UHF radios to provide effective communication with PIDC, other aviation assets and interagency ground resources.

### **Billing Procedures**

National Wildfire Coordinating Group publication, Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook, NWCG Handbook 2: PMS 902 (NWCG IIBMH) will guide cooperative, exchange, contract/fee basis fire protection services. Federal agencies and DFPC follow NWCG IIBMH, Chapter 50 specifically for cooperative and reimbursable fire protection services.

In addition to NWCG IIBMH, local fire agencies follow the *Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire Prevention & Control and Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (DHSEM) Cooperator Incident Reimbursement Guidelines* for the reimbursement process.

The Colorado Resource Rate Form (CRRF) is the basis for the reimbursement process. CRRFs within Douglas County are part of this OP.

### **Cost Recovery**

In the event that cost recovery is pursued on an unplanned ignition (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 federal jurisdiction.

Wildland Fire resources utilized in Douglas County should follow the process and procedures outlined in the *Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control Wildland Fire Resource Funding Guidelines* for reimbursement.

## **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

This OP is the framework for cooperation between the USFS, State of Colorado and Douglas County. It does not supersede any other lawful policy, rule, or procedure. This OP may be utilized as part of the County's master Emergency Operations Plan. The County is encouraged to create OP's, MOU's and Agreements with their local response agencies.

### **Personnel Policy**

All agencies shall be subject to the personnel rules, laws and regulations of their respective agencies, unless employed temporarily by another agency to this OP and the authority under which such temporary employment is authorized provides that such employees shall be subject to the employing agency's personnel rules, laws and regulations.

There are situations when additional support personnel are necessary for national mobilization and the need can be filled by supplemental personnel available to local fire agencies. These supplemental personnel are identified as "Supplemental Resources" defined as: "Overhead tied to a local fire department generally by agreement who are mobilized primarily for response to incidents/wildland fires outside of their district or mutual aid zone. They are not a permanent part of the local fire organization and are not required to attend scheduled training, meetings, etc. of the department staff."

When this situation arises, Supplemental Resources are utilized as identified in the Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire Prevention & Control and Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (DHSEM) Cooperator Incident Reimbursement Guidelines and documented with the CRRF. While on assignment, Supplemental Resources are considered local fire agency employees and the local fire agency will be reimbursed for their actual costs.

### **Modification**

Revisions or updates are automatically incorporated into the current *Colorado Statewide Wildland Fire Management Operating Plan* and *Colorado Statewide Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement*, and as amended.

### **Annual Review**

This OP is reviewed annually, and revised as needed.

### **Duration of Operating Plan**

This Operating Plan is executed as of the date of last signature and remains in effect for five years unless modified or superseded.

If the current Colorado Statewide Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement is superseded by a new Agreement, this Operating Plan may remain in effect to the extent that it does not conflict with provisions of the new Agreement, but only until such time that all activities and conditions can be incorporated into a new Operating Plan.

### **Previous Agreements Superseded**

2020 Douglas County AOP

**DOUGLAS COUNTY SIGNATURES**

**DOUGLAS COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Tony G. Spurlock  
Sheriff

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS**

**APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Lora L. Thomas  
Chair

Douglas J. DeBord  
County Manager

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**ATTEST:**

**APPROVED AS TO FORM:**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Kristin Randlett  
Clerk to the Board

Christopher Pratt  
Sr. Assistant County Attorney

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**COLORADO DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL SIGNATURE**

*Daniel Battin*

*Signature*

3/5/2021

*Date*

Daniel Battin

*Printed Name*

Region 13 Battalion Chief

*Title*

## Federal Land Management Agencies

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Date*

Diana M. Trujillo

Forest Supervisor

*Printed Name*

*Title*

USDA Forest Service, Pike/San Isabel National Forests, Cimarron/Comanche National Grasslands, PSICC  
*Federal Agency, Unit*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Date*

Rick Maestas

Grants Management Specialist

*Printed Name*

*Title*

USDA Forest Service, Pike/San Isabel National Forests, Cimarron/Comanche National Grasslands, PSICC  
*Federal Agency, Unit*