[May 2024]

Emergency Operations Plan
Chaffee County, Colorado

PREPARED BY

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Chaffee County OEM

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Chaffee County is dedicated to a whole-community approach in all county programs and services. This whole-community approach includes individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs (AFN).

Reasonable accommodation is available upon request. For more information, please contact the Office of Emergency Management at 719-539-6856.

1. Promulgation

This Chaffee County Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) supersedes the previously issued Chaffee EOP (dated 08/14/2019) and provides a flexible framework for emergency operations in the County. This plan is effective upon receipt or effective as of the date signed once reviewed, approved, and signed by jurisdictions authority. It will be reviewed yearly and re-certified at least every three (3) years. It will be the responsibility of the Chaffee County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) for coordinating the updates and for testing of the EOP per Board of County Commissioners Resolution 2016-35 and Colorado Code: C.R.S. 24-33.5-707.

The EOP, including all associated annexes and appendices, provides a comprehensive framework for system-wide emergency management. It addresses the roles and responsibilities of emergency management and response agencies in Chaffee County, as well as partner agencies, and provides a link to federal, state, local, territorial, tribal, and private organizations and resources that may be called upon to assist and participate in response to incidents that occur throughout the County.

The EOP has been developed taking into consideration recognized State and Federal guidance that includes Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Target Capabilities List; FEMA Core Capabilities; National Preparedness Framework; National Incident Management System (NIMS) FEMA's Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101; FEMA CPG 201; Colorado Emergency Management Program Guide; and relevant laws and authorities pertinent to emergency management.

All offices of elected officials, departments, agencies, and organizations in Chaffee County are responsible for developing and maintaining up-to-date internal standard operating procedures, training and exercise plans, and plan maintenance procedures to support the overall process that should be collectively promoted by convening inter-agency meetings, formulating mutual aid agreements, and by conducting or participating in multi-agency and inter-jurisdictional emergency exercises.

The EOP is designed to minimize the disruption of each agency's mission by establishing a system of collaboration during times of crisis. This document serves as the formal declaration and announcement of the issuance of the Chaffee County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

Signed this 7th of May 2024

DocuSigned by:

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P.T. Woods, Chair
Chaffee County Board of County Commissioners

2. Approval and Implementation

Introduction

This document includes the framework for Chaffee County's plan to manage all-hazard emergency situations. Emergency situations can occur at any time, whether they are natural or human-caused, and this Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) enhances the County's emergency management system to help prevent, prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against all hazards that threaten the safety and security of the people, resources, equipment, and environment of the County.

The statutory responsibility for the management of an emergency or disaster in Colorado rests with the duly elected leadership of each jurisdiction. For Chaffee County that responsibility rests with the Chaffee County Board of County Commissioners (BoCC). It may be critically important to avoid delays in disaster emergency response efforts resulting from the unavailability of the CC BoCC. Thus, the CC BoCC has delegated to the CC Sheriff, CC Director of Emergency Management (OEM), and the CC Administrator the authority to initiate necessary emergency response actions for the purpose of minimizing the negative impacts of delaying such action.

Chaffee County is vulnerable to numerous natural & human caused hazards, which are referenced later in this document. The CC EOP is critical to implementing and conducting emergency management activities within the jurisdiction.

This CC EOP includes information for the preparation, response, recovery, and mitigation for an all-hazards approach to emergency management. Additional hazard-specific plans are referenced and linked to coordinate with this plan. This CC EOP also includes information relating to the County's hazard and risk assessment and capability assessment. Additional plans and partnerships that collaborate with the EOP include the Chaffee County's Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) Annex, CC Alert and Warning Annex, CC Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes, CC Mass Casualty and Mass Fatality Annex, CC Hazard Identification and Threat Assessment (HIRA), Healthcare Coalition Plans, Local & Regional Tactical Interoperable Communications (TIC), CC Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), CC Hazard Mitigation Plan, CC Hazmat Response Annex, Colorado Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA), CC Wildfire Response Annex, CC Flooding Response Annex, CC Mass Care and Sheltering Annex, CC Evacuation (including animals/livestock) Annex, CC Emergency Operations Center Management Annex, CC Resource

Mobilization Annex, CC Debris Management Annex, CC Damage Assessment Annex, and the CC Disaster Recovery Annex.
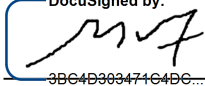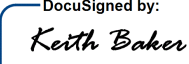
Plan Applicability

This plan supersedes the previously issued Chaffee County Local Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) dated 08/14/2019 and is effective as of the date the plan is approved and ratified. The EOP, including all associated Annexes and Appendices, provides a comprehensive framework for systemwide emergency management. It addresses the roles and responsibilities of agencies of all jurisdictions within Chaffee County. as well as partner agencies, and provides a link to federal, state, local, territorial, tribal, and private organizations and resources that may be called upon to assist and participate in response to incidents that occur throughout the locations that may default to this EOP aligned with Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-33.5-707.
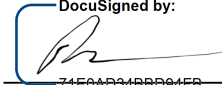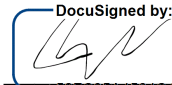
Delegation of Authority

The CC EOP, including all associated annexes and appendices, is considered a living document, and shall be continuously updated and revised to reflect lessons learned during incident response and exercise activity. It will be reviewed annually, updated as applicable, and re-certified at least every three (3) years. Recipients are requested to advise the CC Director of OEM of any changes that might result in improving the CC EOP. The CC Director of OEM has the authority to accept or reject changes to the EOP and may defer this authority to designated individuals.
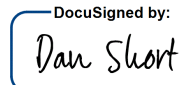
Signatures

Signed Name _____ Date 5/29/2024 _____

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Printed Name _Greg Felt_____ Title: **County Commissioner**

Signed Name _Keith Baker_____ Date 5/29/2024 _____

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Printed Name _Keith Baker_____ Title: **County Commissioner**

Signed Name _____ Date 5/29/2024 _____

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Printed Name _P.T.Wood_____ Title: **County Commissioner**

Signed Name _____ Date 5/28/2024 _____

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Printed Name _John Spezze_____ Title: **County Sheriff**

Signed Name _Don Reimer_____ Date 5/29/2024 _____

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Printed Name _Don Reimer_____ Title: **County Administrator**

Signed Name _Dan Short_____ Date 5/28/2024 _____

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Printed Name _Dan Short_____ Title: **County Finance Director**

Signed Name _Rich Atkins_____ Date 5/29/2024 _____

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Printed Name _Rich Atkins_____ Title: **Emergency Mgmt. Director**

3. Record of Changes & Distribution

Record of Changes

Date of Change	Section	Page #	Description of Change	Changed By	Initials

Record of Distribution

This record services as official documentation for the distribution of this planning document, in part or in whole, to critical stakeholders, in print or digital format. The record is maintained in its entirety and carries over between various versions of the planning document. Changes to the document noted in the Record of Changes should be distributed to relevant parties and tracked in this section as well.

Date	Name/Title	Agency	Distribution	Signature
	Commissioner District #1	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	Commissioner District #2	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	Commissioner District #3	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	County Sheriff	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	County Administrator	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	County Assessor	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	County Coroner	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	County Clerk & Recorder	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	County Attorney	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	Airport Manager	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	Buena Vista Police Chief	Town of Buena Vista	Entire Plan	
	Building Safety Department Director	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	Chaffee County EOC	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	Chaffee County Fire District Chief	Chaffee Co Fire	Entire Plan	

	City of Salida Administrator	City of Salida	Entire Plan	
	CSU Extension Director	State of Colorado	Entire Plan	
	DFPC Battalion Chief	State of Colorado	Entire Plan	
	DHSEM Field Manager	State of Colorado	Entire Plan	
	Emergency Management Director	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	Emergency Medical Services Director	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	Fairgrounds Manager	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	Finance Director	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	Executive Director	Chaffee Housing Authority	Entire Plan	
	Landfill Director	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	Planning Director	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	Public Health Director	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	Road & Bridge Director	Chaffee County	Entire Plan	
	Salida Police Chief	City of Salida	Entire Plan	
	Salida/South-Ark Fire Chief	City of Salida / South-Ark Fire	Entire Plan	
	Town of Buena Vista Administrator	Town of Buena Vista	Entire Plan	
	Town of Poncha Springs Administrator	Town of Poncha Springs	Entire Plan	

4. Table of Contents

5. Purpose

The purpose of the Chaffee County Emergency Operations Plan (CC EOP) is to establish the framework necessary to support a coordinated response to incidents across the County and to collaborate with external stakeholders, including federal, state, local, territorial, and tribal entities, and private sector organizations. The CC EOP provides guidance for Chaffee County on a general concept of preparedness and response activities before, during, and after an emergency with the priorities for incident management being:

1. Life safety,
2. Incident stabilization, and
3. Property and environmental protection/preservation.

The CC EOP is comprised of a base plan and supporting annexes, appendices, policies, and procedures. The base plan establishes the structure and provides guidance for a timely and coordinated response, internal communications, information gathering, information sharing, decision-making, and roles and responsibilities for coordinating incident operations. The annexes, appendices, procedures, and policies provide the tools that support the implementation of the base plan. The CC EOP is drafted to be adaptable to any situation in which the County responds to an emergency regardless of the level of severity and outlines how to prevent, prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the potential hazards identified within the jurisdiction.

The CC EOP is consistent with the accepted standards and principles of the National Incident Management (NIMS) as mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive #5 (HSPD 5), as well as Presidential Policy Directive #8 (PPD-8). The use of NIMS ensures that Chaffee County's response and recovery efforts are aligned with the nationally accepted emergency management system for addressing all types of hazards and for integrating multiple agencies, jurisdictions, and disciplines into a coordinated response and relief effort.

The plan is organized into three parts:

1. **Basic Plan**: This section introduces the overall CC EOP and gives it authority, provides the general planning concept, outlines standard or commonly accepted agency responsibilities at a county level, and identifies legal authorities and references. The CC EOP is considered a public document, though it may be modified prior to public distribution to remove names and personal information, as appropriate.

2. **Emergency Support Function (ESF)**: Each Function contains a general description of that ESF, the major response and recovery responsibilities of that function, and identifies Lead and Support Agencies. These are planning documents, not procedural documents, and are typically available for public purview. Lead agencies may identify other planning efforts or procedures that assist in the execution of that ESF. These documents may fall under different rules or requirements for public availability.

3. **Annexes**: These plans are the parts of the CC EOP that begin to provide specific information and direction. Annexes are generally classified as Hazard-Threat Plans, Support Plans, or other Plans. Annexes should focus on operations, and what the function is and who is responsible for carrying it out. While the basic CC EOP provides information, CC Annexes emphasize responsibilities, tasks, and operation actions that pertain to the function being covered. These documents provide specific information or tools such as maps, sample or actual contracts and agreements, phone lists, specialized county programs, ICS guidelines, or diagrams. CC Annexes serve to augment the CC EOP. Due to the sensitive nature of CC Annexes' content, they are not considered public documents.

6. Scope

The CC EOP applies to all incidents or events within the geographic boundaries of Chaffee County. It also applies to any event that may affect Chaffee County, regardless of location or size. This includes events in neighboring jurisdictions, large-scale events within the State of Colorado, or any situation where Chaffee County may be called upon for mutual aid. Municipalities may maintain individual EOPs which may be applied to a localized incident until authority is formally delegated to Chaffee County. At that time the CC EOP would take effect.

The EOP embraces the concept of scalability, and therefore may be expanded or contracted to suit any size, scope, scale, or magnitude of events, including catastrophic events. While the plan is not intended for use in response to or recovery from incidents that are considered part of the daily operating procedures, it may be helpful if routine events coincide and cause a strain on Chaffee County's resources. The CC EOP considers emergency authorities, direction and coordination of efforts, and resource and information management under conditions where proclamation of an emergency is necessary.

The incorporated jurisdictions of Chaffee County are the City of Salida, the Town of Buena Vista, and the Town of Poncha Springs. The level of coordination between Chaffee County and the local jurisdiction varies based on the planning procedures and capabilities of each jurisdiction. Enhanced coordination is provided to select municipalities via Intergovernmental Agreements (IGA).

7. Situation Overview

Description

Chaffee County is located in the State of Colorado, located on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in central Colorado. The county is in the Upper Arkansas Valley on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide, nestled between the Sawatch Range to the west and the Mosquito Range forming the eastern county line. The Arkansas River runs through the entire length of the

county. Chaffee County shares borders with Lake County to the north, Park County to the east, Fremont County to the southeast, Saguache County to the south, Gunnison County to the west, and Pitkin County northwest. Elevations range from 7,000 feet above mean sea level to 14,427 feet on the highest peak. There is a total of 1013.4 square miles in Chaffee County, with 77% designated as public land, either state or federal. It is in Colorado's 7th Congressional District.

Chaffee County has a confusing beginning, as it was initially part of the original and larger Lake County. Lake County was one of the original 17 counties created by the Colorado legislature on November 1, 1861. Between February 8 and February 10, 1879, Carbonate County was created by the Colorado legislature out of Lake County. Then, on February 10 the two counties were separated, with the southern part of Lake County becoming Chaffee County. Chaffee County is known as the "Heart of the Rockies". It was named for Jerome B. Chaffee, Colorado's first United States Senator.

Chaffee County's 2021 census population was 19,436 and is the 26th largest county in Colorado. The county seat and largest city is Salida. Approximately 15% of the County's population is under 18 years of age and 25% is over 65 years of age. The racial distribution for Chaffee County is made up of 91.9% white, 1.4% Black or African American, 0.37% American Indian or Alaska Native, 0.97% Asian, 0.76% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and 3.3% two or more races. Of these, 10.1% reported being Hispanic or Latino origin. The average household median income is $ 65,703.

Chaffee County has two (2) school districts, three (3) law enforcement agencies, one (1) fire department, two (2) fire districts, one (1) Emergency Medical Service agency, and one (1) hospital district. Chaffee County is exposed to several hazards which have the potential for disrupting the community, causing damage to property, and creating casualties. The natural hazards Chaffee County may be exposed to include wildfires, flooding, and winter storms. Additional information regarding the types of hazards that Chaffee County might be exposed to can be found in the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) section below.

Whole-community inclusion is the process involving businesses, schools, media, nonprofit groups, faith-based organizations, community organizations, and individuals and families in the preparedness planning process. In the development of the EOP, its annexes, and Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), Chaffee County has included the whole community. Chaffee County has worked with multiple agencies within each of the following groups, to include municipalities, chambers of commerce, school districts, faith-based organizations, environmental groups, and other stakeholders to identify their needs. Chaffee County is committed to developing plans that serve the whole community and their continuous involvement in updates and additions to this and other emergency plans.

Provision of Assistance

Chaffee County is prepared to respond to the hazards listed in this plan. The CC EOP will be utilized, exercised, and updated so that the county is adequately prepared. However, if an incident goes beyond the Chaffee County's capabilities to respond, the county acknowledges that outside assistance may be needed and will be requested.

Trigger points are used to determine transitions from normal operations to emergency/disaster operations. Local first-responding agencies or organizations must determine the response capabilities have been exceeded and make a request to the CC OEM for support and incident coordination.

Once a request is made for the CC OEM to activate the CC EOP and the need to open the CC Emergency Operations Center (EOC), implementation of Incident Command System (ICS) and ESF integration will begin. As the situation evolves, a disaster declaration may be necessary for the local jurisdictions to secure additional support from the state and federal resources.

CC Government is responsible for the overall coordination of emergency operations when the impacts exceed the jurisdictional boundaries of the municipal governments and special districts, requiring countywide management.

If the incident exceeds the capabilities of the county, the Director of OEM will notify the CC Administrator, CC BoCC, and other elected officials. The Director of OEM will also coordinate any resource requests with the Colorado Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM).

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)

Chaffee County is vulnerable to a variety of hazards due to its proximity to the Continental Divide, limited transportation into and out of the area, and a large vulnerable population (due in part to the high number of retirement-aged residents located within the County). The county uses an all-hazards approach to emergency management while focusing on community stabilization and resiliency. Chaffee County's conducted a HIRA, as part of the 2022 Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) Update, to identify what natural, technological, and human-caused hazards pose the greatest risk to the county based on probability of the event, the extent of the impact, and the spatial extent of the event. It can be reviewed at **https://www.chaffeecounty.org/EndUserFiles/75750.pdf**. The results from the HIRA have been taken into consideration when planning this EOP by directly contributing to the identified hazards section below, identifying the resources that might be required to respond to certain incidents, while informing the finance section on the economic impacts of certain events, and providing evidence to demonstrate the risks and vulnerabilities to County leadership.

Natural	*Technological*	*Human-Caused*
Wildfire	Transportation Incident	Active Shooter
Drought	Technological Failure	Hazardous Materials Incident
Winter Storm	Water Utility Incident	Cyber Incident
Flood	Dam Failure Incident	Civil Disturbance
Landslide & Mud/Debris Flow		Terrorism
Severe Wind		
Hail		
Lightning		
Erosion & Deposition		
Pandemic/Epidemic		

Several natural hazards were identified as part of the HIRA and the hazard-specific preparedness efforts and response capabilities for the County are detailed within the Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). These hazards have been classified in the table below as possible, likely, and highly likely to affect the County.

Hazard	*Probability*	*Impact*	*Spatial Extent*
Wildfire	Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate
Flood	Likely	Critical	Moderate
Winter Storm	Possible	Critical	Large

Capability Assessment Summary

The Colorado Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA) is a framework and tool to help state and local stakeholders assess risk, capabilities, and the potential need for support and resources during emergencies or disasters. CEPA provides a standardized and repeatable process to better understand the capabilities at the county/local level and allows for the examination and analysis of regional or statewide trends.

The key component of the CEPA process is an in-person meeting between state and local subject matter experts (SMEs) to discuss and analyze risk and capability information and to identify potential resource gaps. This process also provides an opportunity to promote continued communication and coordination among state and local partners. Information obtained during the CC CEPA process helps the state to better plan for and respond to the needs of counties. The state will protect the information gathered during the CC CEPA process and will not share county specific data with any other parties (including other counties) unless specific consent is provided. The figure below is Chaffee's County completed Capability Assessment chart from 2021, showing the county's rankings *of each core capability 1 through 5.*

Using the results from the capability assessment, Chaffee County was able to identify strong areas as well as any areas with gaps or weaknesses that might hinder mitigation or response operations or exacerbate any existing hazards or vulnerabilities. Chaffee County utilized this knowledge as part of the basis for this CC EOP as well as for the separate HMPs that accompany this EOP.

Chart 1 (horizontal bar, scale 0.0 to 5.0):

Category	Value
Mass Search and Rescue Operations	~4.2
Public Health, Healthcare, Emergency Med Services	~4.0
Access Control and Identify Verification	~3.8
Operational Communications	~3.8
Public Information and Warning	~3.8
Fire Management and Suppression	~3.6
Health and Social Services	~3.6
Intelligence and Information Sharing	~3.6
Threats and Hazard Identification	~3.6
Forensics and Attribution	~3.4
Mass Care Services	~3.2
Natural and Cultural Resources	~3.2
Fatality Management Services	~3.0
Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction	~3.0
On-Scene Security & Protection	~3.0
Community Resilience	~2.8
Economic Recovery	~2.8
Operational Coordination	~2.6
Housing	~2.4
Planning	~2.4
Situational Assessment	~2.4
Environmental Response/ Health & Safety	~2.2
Critical Transportation	~2.0
Infrastructure Systems	~2.0
Interdiction and Disruption	~2.0
Screening, Search, and Detection	~2.0
Logistics and Supply Chain Management	~1.8
Risk-Disaster Resilience Assessment	~1.8
Supply Chain Integrity and Security	~1.4
Physical and Protective Measures	~1.2
Risk Management for Protection Programs & Activities	~1.2
Cybersecurity	~1.0

Chart 2 (timeline: <24 hrs, 24 hrs, 48 hrs, 72 hrs, > 96 hrs):

Category	
Mass Care Services	
Operational Communications	
Mass Search and Rescue Operations	
Public Information and Warning	
Critical Transportation	
Fatality Management Services	
Infrastructure Systems	
Logistics and Supply Chain Management	
On-Scene Security, Protection and Law Enforcement	
Operational Coordination	
Planning	
Public Health, Healthcare and EMS	
Fire Management and Suppression	
Situational Assessment	
Environmental Response/Health and Safety	

<24 hrs   24 hrs   48 hrs   72 hrs   > 96 hrs

Mitigation Overview

Mitigation measures conducted by Chaffee County are implemented prior to, during, and/or after an incident. The purpose of these measures is to help reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Mitigation actions planned and in progress by the county and local municipalities include, but are not limited to:

- Encourage water saving measures by educating citizens to implement water-saving measures;
- Build new drains and increase culverts around the county;
- Continue wildfire mitigation through the implementation of the **Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)**, to include Chaffee Chips, Chaffee Treats, and wildfire evacuation route thinning programs;
- Partner with FEMA to update and improve accuracy of flood hazard area boundaries;
- Incorporate GIS layers for land-ownership parcels into emergency-response procedures;
- Design and implement a flood warning system for the Decker Burn Scar;
- Develop a multi-hazard county-wide evacuation plan;
- Increase hazard education and risk awareness by developing and implementing multi-hazard public awareness programs using multiple methods and media platforms;
- Update the county land use code to reference the updated hazard mitigation plan and include hazard mitigation when reviewing land slated for development;
- Identify access and functional needs (AFN) population by identifying those that might need assistance during weather events;
- Retrofit or replace existing low head dams on Arkansas River to reduce public safety risks;
- Support the USFS efforts to mitigate debris flows on public lands in the Poncha Pass area to reduce impacts on the Town of Poncha Springs' watershed and downstream water treatment plants;
- Revitalizing wetlands in flood-prone areas;
- Establishing post disaster mitigation committees and/or community groups;
- Updating water-level monitoring instruments in flood-prone areas;
- Conducting training and exercises;
- Establishing and refining a public safety messaging campaign;
- Educating the public on safe wildfire zones and wildfire risks;
- Updating and utilizing land use, building codes, and zoning requirements; and,
- Utilizing early alert and warning, signals, sirens, and other public facing systems when needed.

8. Planning Assumptions

Chaffee County may be subject to a variety of natural and/or human-caused incidents. Chaffee County will commit all available resources to save lives and minimize injury to persons and

infrastructure, the environment, and property both public and private. Disasters may occur at any time with little or no warning. In some instances, increased readiness measures and adequate warning may allow actions to be taken in advance. When a disaster exceeds Chaffee County's resources and response capabilities, the County will request help from the State of Colorado and/or from mutual aid organizations.

It is essential that elected officials and administrators, as well as local response agencies are familiar with the CC EOP, and individuals and organizations will appropriately execute their assigned responsibilities as defined in the CC EOP.

Chaffee County bases the CC EOP on an all-hazard approach to emergency planning. It addresses general functions performed during any emergency and relies on Emergency Support Annexes as well as incident specific annexes. Chaffee County has specific incident responses annexes to address the most likely disaster scenarios identified in the HIRA, the HMP, and the CEPA.

The CC EOP is based on the planning assumptions and considerations in this section:

- Incidents are typically managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, resource and jurisdiction level.
- All Chaffee County incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using NIMS and ICS principles.
- A disaster/emergency incident will require the CC OEM to coordinate the CC Government's response and resource ordering and may:
  - Occur at any time with little or no warning in the context of a general or specific threat or outcomes of hazards arising.
  - Span the spectrum of incident management to include prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.
  - Include incidents of a high level of complexity to include mass casualties, high number of fatalities, large number of displaced residents, high property losses, disruption of support systems, essential public services, basic infrastructure, and significant damage to the environment.
  - Impact critical infrastructure across multiple sectors.
  - Overwhelm the capabilities of state and local governments and private sector infrastructure owners and operators.
  - Require extremely short-notice county and local municipal asset coordination and response timeframes.
- The CC EOP has been developed in accordance with the requirements for local emergency planning established under the State of Colorado Disaster Emergency Act and meets the requirements of other state and federal guidelines for local emergency management plans and programs.
- The guidelines and concepts of the Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 – version 3.0 (CPG 101) have been applied throughout the development of this document.

- County and municipal offices of elected officials, departments, agencies, municipalities, and other organizations included in this plan are responsible for developing and maintaining current Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), checklists, and other materials necessary for implementing assigned duties and functions, and for providing training on these materials for their employees/staff.
- Response and recovery efforts will apply the principles of scalability embodied with the Incident Command System (ICS), the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the National Response Framework (NRF).
- NIMS and NRF are the adopted methods and organizational structures for managing all emergency response operations in Chaffee County. As such, all incidents will utilize the ICS for response.

In addition, Chaffee County emergency planners will make every effort to include plans that include the needs for all populations, to include children, those with limited English proficiency, and others with access and functional needs. The essential needs of household pets and service animals will also be considered during this planning. These needs will be obtained by engaging in a community-based planning process.

9. Concept of Operations (CONOPS)

The CONOPS section explains Chaffee County's intended approach to addressing all-hazard events. The CONOPS section does not include specific procedures. This section addresses the integration of Chaffee County into the larger disaster response picture. Chaffee County will be responsible as the lead agency for those incidents in which Chaffee County has jurisdiction. Chaffee County may serve as a supporting agency where there are other jurisdictions with statutory authority.

All incidents will be organized using NIMS, including the use of ICS. This includes activities that occur at the incident scene (command activities) and those that occur elsewhere in the County (coordination activities) as well as preparation efforts. The management of incidents will start in the field. If appropriate, an Incident Command (IC) will be activated, and the incident scene may be expanded to suit the needs of the event. As the incident expands and resource requirements escalate, the Chaffee County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will open and provide support to the ICP.

When an incident occurs within Chaffee County, notification will occur via standard dispatching procedures. Chaffee County may also be called upon for Mutual Aid support to surrounding counties. When this occurs, the agency with jurisdiction will follow standing operating procedures to request assistance. When Chaffee County is the lead agency, the first arriving units in the field will establish the ICS. An IC takes charge of the scene and assigns positions with the ICS structure as the incident evolves.

When Chaffee County is a support agency, personnel will integrate in the existing ICS structure. During complex responses, the IC may be replaced with a Unified Command (UC) structure. If there are multiple events that require multiple resources, an Area Command (AC) may be established. These organizational concepts are addressed in the Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities section.

Based on the assessment of emergency conditions by the designated command structure, the Chaffee County Board of County Commissioners (BoCC) and/or municipal leadership may be notified and advised of the situation. If necessary, the CC BoCC and other identified leadership personnel will comprise the CC Policy Group, which may be co-located at the CC EOC, wherever located. The location of municipal or county leadership will depend on the type of command structure in place and the incident type.

For all events within the jurisdiction of Chaffee County, the county will oversee and coordinate the demobilization of the event, coordinate the process for financial documentation, and begin the process for reimbursement for all county assets that were part of the response and recovery process. For events in which Chaffee County is a supporting agency, Chaffee County will

ensure the proper checkout of all county resources mobilized for the event and that appropriate documentation is obtained for financial reporting. All events will include a debriefing of personnel, and the development of an After-Action Report (AAR) and an Improvement Plan (IP) by key personnel as part of the demobilization and recovery process.

Mutual Aid Agreements

Emergency response agencies in Chaffee County request resources through mutual aid agreements, which are usually discipline specific. All local governments and special districts within Chaffee County are responsible for coordinating with one another and for determining the provision of mutual aid within their capabilities and according to established written agreements. Various types of aid agreements include Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA) and Memorandums of Understanding (MOU). In addition, jurisdictions or special districts may enter InterGovernmental Agreements (IGA). Resource requests should be coordinated through the CCSO Communications Center, or the CC Emergency Operations Center (CC EOC) depending on the incident and will be documented on the appropriate ICS form.

Emergency Management Principles

Chaffee County will follow the emergency planning principles laid out in the National Response Framework (NRF). The NRF is an all-hazard disaster response plan, which provides a federal operational response structure for disasters that are beyond the capabilities of local and state governments. In accordance with the NRF, all plans are scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts that promote integration and coordination of the whole community across all levels of government and partners.

A basic principle of emergency management is that all incidents are handled at the lowest jurisdictional level possible. Fire, police, emergency medical services, and other first responders are responsible for incident management and coordination at the local level. In most incidents, local resources and regional mutual aid provide the first line of emergency response and incident management support.

The CC EOP acknowledges and accepts that the capabilities and resources (including mutual aid) of the local jurisdictions may be exceeded by an emergency or disaster event and may require assistance of the State and/or Federal government agencies.

Plan Activation Process

This CC EOP should go into effect whenever the CC BoCC, CC Sheriff, CC Director of OEM, CC Administrator, or their designees order it so. These authorities assume all responsibility for disaster response on behalf of Chaffee County through the roles outlined in the CC EOP. The

CC EOP may also be activated as part of mutual aid and/or assistance to other jurisdictions that have requested assistance in response to a major event. Activation of the CC EOP may be for a specific location within the jurisdiction or could include the entire jurisdiction.

When a local jurisdiction or response agency requires assistance with providing support for an incident, the CC Director of OEM or designee may activate the CC EOC. The CC BoCC, CC Administrator, CC Sheriff, CC Director of Emergency Medical Services (EMS), municipal police/fire chiefs, fire district chiefs, municipal mayors, municipal administrators, or their designated representative(s) may make a request to the CC Director of OEM, or designee, to activate the CC EOC. Activation is based on analysis of a widespread emergency or disaster that affects all or parts of Chaffee County.

Emergency Declaration Process

A Disaster/Emergency Declaration is an administrative tool used by local governments and special districts to signal to its constituents and other governments when an emergency exceeds or has the potential to exceed local capacity. Disaster/Emergency Declarations may be used to authorize spending, enable emergency authorities, suspend laws and policies that inhibit an effective response, encourage prioritization of resource requests, and open channels for state and federal resource and financial support.

A local municipality or a special district may declare a local disaster or an emergency. Once declared that jurisdiction needs to notify the CC Director of OEM and the CC BoCC. The CC Director of OEM is responsible for notifying the CO DHSEM.

Chaffee County may issue a Disaster/Emergency Declaration at the county level when an incident or potential incident is of such severity, magnitude and/or complexity that is considered a disaster or in support of a local municipality or special districts declaration. At the request of the County, the State of Colorado may also issue a State Declaration of Disaster/Emergency and will serve as the channel to the federal government should thresholds be met to request a Presidential Disaster Declaration in accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The CC Director of OEM is responsible for notifying the CO DHSEM.

More information regarding CC's Disaster/Emergency Declaration Process can be found in the CC Disaster Declaration Annex.

Pre-Disaster Operations

Pre-disaster planning and preparation sets organizations up for success in the aftermath of a disaster. CC OEM pre-disaster operations which include the development of a Multi-Year

Integrated Preparedness Plan (MYIPP) with participation by all agencies/jurisdictions within the county:

- **Planning:** Routine updates of the CC EOP and Annexes with reviews every year and adoptions every three years in cooperation with Stakeholders, to include all agencies/jurisdictions in Chaffee County Emergency Services Council (ESC).
- **Organizing:** Periodic updates and new development of MAAs, MOUs, and IGAs.
- **Equipping**: Semi-annual inventorying of response resources.
- **Training & Exercising**: Prioritizing Training and Exercising with Regional and Local Stakeholders. Prioritizing preparedness activities with the Whole Community.
- **Maintaining** year-round relationships with Whole Community and Regional & Local Stakeholders.

Response to Disaster Operations

Chaffee County uses the CC EOP in conjunction with other response-related plans, such as the CC EOC Management Annex, CC Alert & Warning Annex, CC Evacuation and Reunification Annex, CC Re-Entry Annex, CC Shelter Annex, CC Mass Care Annex, CC Mass Fatality Response Annex, CC Wildfire Response Annex, CC Winter Storm Response Annex, CC Flooding Response Annex, CC Cyber Incident Response Annex, and CC PIO/JIC/JIS Operating Plan Annex to support disaster response operations. Additionally, Chaffee County coordinates local-response agencies, the CC Emergency Services Council, the CC BoCC, CC Policy Group, each municipal policy group, and incident-specific Emergency Service Function (ESF) Lead Agencies in the immediate hours following a disaster to begin utilizing the EOP to respond to the disaster. Chaffee County executes the CC EOP and Annexes required by:

- Activating notification lists for county and municipal policy groups, agency/department heads, specific ESF incident-specific Lead and Secondary Agencies, regional agency partners, state agency partners, and cooperating agencies using multiple notification devices as well as WebEOC situational awareness posts;
- As needed, activate the CC EOC to an appropriate level with agency/department/jurisdiction specific ESFs to coordinate immediate disaster response tasks and consequence management responsibilities. Trigger communications between CC EOC and Incident Command (IC) to receive and track resources orders;
- As needed, facilitate consequence management task;
- As needed, initiate MAA(s), MOU(s), and IGA(s);
- As needed, issue Emergency/Disaster Declaration(s); and,
- As needed, begin transition to short-term recovery.

Recovery from Disaster Operations

As Chaffee County enters the recovery phase of disaster operations, Chaffee County begins by utilizing the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) and executing the CC Disaster

Recovery Plan, CC Damage Assessment (DA) Annex, CC Debris Management Annex, CC Continuity of Operations (COOP) / Continuity of Government (COG) Annex, CC PIO/JIC Annex, CC Mass Care Annex, CC Disaster Financial Management Annex, CC Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) Annex, CC Re-Entry Annex and CC Shelter Annex for intermediate and long-term housing, as needed. Chaffee County will collaborate with CC BoCC, CC Administration, CC Finance, CC Human Services, CC Housing, municipality policy groups, chambers of commerce, Chaffee County Economic Development Corporation, and incident-specific Recovery Support Functions (RSF), as needed by:

- Determining triggers for transitioning into short-term and then to long-term recovery and then creating short and long-term recovery plans to support impacted communities;
- Determining needs and updated plans for short-term and long-term housing;
- Implementing disaster finance documentation;
- Performing damage assessments in conjunction with county stakeholders and state agencies;
- Performing debris management assessments and updated plans; and,
- Creating & implementing demobilization plans in conjunction with IC.

Access and Functional Needs

Policies surrounding access and functional needs (AFN) ensure equal and equitable access for all individuals without discrimination. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) defines an individual with a disability as "a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person who has a history or record of such an impairment, or a person who is perceived by others as having such an impairment." The NRF defines these populations as "populations whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident."

Chaffee County incorporates a whole-community approach throughout its planning, response, and recovery efforts and considers individuals with AFN to be included in the whole community. The County incorporates AFN into the EOP by predetermining ESF agencies, led by Chaffee County Public Health (CCPH), to support the whole community, including AFN considerations, during all stages of planning and preparedness, and committing additional bandwidth to these communities during and after a disaster.

Chaffee County believes in planning with and not for. Chaffee County has committed to working with partner agencies, such as Colorado Centers for Independent Living, Upper Arkansas Area Agency on Aging, and also CO DHSEM AFN team for planning, training, and exercise development.

Emergency Management Phases

FEMA outlines five mission areas as part of the National Preparedness Goal. Below are examples of how Chaffee County incorporates each of these into its operations.

Prevention

- Involve stakeholders from law enforcement and other security agencies in plan development;
- Work with the Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC) to perform threat checks for special events and building security; and,
- Participate in the CO South-Central Region (SCR) All-Hazards and Homeland Security Grant Program for grant equipment required to meet capability needs to combat terrorism.

Protection

- Establish MMAs, MOUs, contracts, and IGAs with supply chain stakeholders to create redundancy and supply lines in event of a supply chain disruption; and,
- Involve stakeholders from law enforcement, health and medical, cybersecurity, non-profits, supply chain, and other relevant agencies into plan development.

Mitigation

- Collaborate with local infrastructure partners to encourage reinforcement of infrastructure systems to limit impacts to life and property.
- Involve infrastructure partners in plan development.
- Participate in maintaining and implementing the CC Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), the CC Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP), and the CC Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA).

Response

- Develop communications plans to expedite response post-disaster.
- Pre-delegate and train authorities on tasks to expedite response post-disaster.
- Perform annual exercises to test response capabilities and identify gaps.
- Conduct After-Action Reviews (AARs) and create Improvement Plans (IP) post response and/or exercise to facilitate growth and improvement and close gaps.

Recovery

- Develop short-term and long-term recovery strategies and involve community stakeholders in the process as documented in the CC Disaster Recovery Plan.
- Train & exercise recovery policies, plans, and procedures.
- Meet w/stakeholders from the whole community to support resiliency and contingency planning to expedite recovery.

Community Lifelines

Community Lifelines enable the operation of critical government and business operations in the aftermath of a disaster. These Lifelines are essential to health, safety, and economic security. The following Lifelines represent those fundamental services and their subcomponents that, when disrupted, interfere with a community's ability to function properly.

- **Safety and Security**: Law enforcement/security, fire service, search and rescue, government service, community safety;
- **Food, Water, Sheltering**: Food, water, shelter, agriculture;
- **Health and Medical**: Medical care, public health, patient movement, medical supply chain, fatality management, and EMS;
- **Energy (Power and Fuel)**: Power grid, fuel, natural gas/propane;
- **Communications**: Infrastructure, responder communications, alerts, warnings, and messages, finance, 911 and dispatch;
- **Transportation**: Highway/roadway/motor vehicle, mass transit, railway, aviation, maritime; and,
- **HazMat**: Facilities, hazmat, pollutants, contaminants.

Chaffee County incorporates these Community Lifelines into the CC EOP as part of the CC EOC situation reports.

(*More information regarding Community Lifelines can be found in the CC EOC Management Annex.*)

Recovery Support Functions

As an incident begins to transition into recovery, Chaffee County utilizes Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) to assist with this transition. According to FEMA, the RSFs "comprise the coordinating structure for key function areas of assistance in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). Their purpose is to support local governments by facilitating problem solving, improving access to resources and by fostering coordination among state and federal agencies, nongovernmental partners, and stakeholders." The following list is comprised of the FEMA identified RSFs.

- **Economic Recovery Plan** enables the "return to economic and business activities to a state of health and develops new economic opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable community" (FEMA). Economic recovery activities include:
  - Supporting the capacity of local, state, tribal, and territorial governments, and other entities to produce a multi-dimensional strategy capable of supporting economic recovery and improving community resilience.
- **Health and Social Services** supports "locally led recovery efforts to address public health, health care facilities and coalitions, and essential social service's needs" (FEMA). Health and social services activities might include:

- o Completing assessments of community health and social service's needs;
- o Restoring health care, public health, and social services functions; and,
- o Restoring and improving the resilience and sustainability of the health care system and social services.
- **Community Planning and Capacity Building (CPCB)** enables local governments to "effectively and efficiently carry out community-based recovery planning and management in a post-disaster environment" (FEMA). CPCB activities might include:
  - o Education on recovery planning;
  - o Coordinated, community-wide recovery planning.;
  - o Community engagement; and,
  - o Management capacity.
- **Infrastructure Systems** "efficiently facilitate the restoration of infrastructure systems and services to support a viable, sustainable community and improve resilience to and protection from future hazards" (FEMA). Infrastructure activities might include:
  - o Providing technical assistance to all levels of governments for identifying/prioritizing critical infrastructure systems and assets;
  - o Providing mitigation opportunities that leverage innovative & green technologies; and,
  - o Including private sector infrastructure owners and operators and related service providers in planning at all levels.
- **Housing** "coordinates and facilitates the delivery of federal resources to implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience" (FEMA). Housing activities might include:
  - o Utilizing housing as a platform for improving quality of life;
  - o Building inclusive and sustainable communities;
  - o Identifying strategies to strengthen the housing market; and,
  - o Integrate disaster mitigation measures into community design and development to improve resilience to disasters.
- **Natural and Cultural Resources (NCR)** "supports the protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate response and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore" (FEMA). NCR activities might include:
  - o Provide technical assistance to help impacted communities;
  - o Integrate environmental staff knowledgeable in natural resources and environmental regulatory requirements early in a disaster recovery planning process; and,
  - o Coordinate environmental and historic property issues across other RSFs.

(*More information regarding Recovery Support Functions can be found in the CC Disaster Recovery Annex.*)

10. Organization and Assignment of Roles & Responsibilities

General Roles and Responsibilities

All Jurisdictions / Agencies / Departments

- Identify functions required to be performed by their department during/after an emergency or disaster and assign responsibility for performing those functions;
- Identify valuable records that are essential for the operation of their department or organization if emergency evacuation is necessary;
- Plan, train, and exercise continuity of operations plans, as needed to ensure continuity of government;
- Identify a specific chain of command and ensure all personnel understand their level of responsibility with their department and the entire CC Government;
- Maintain complete and accurate records of all incident costs and expenditures to include personnel qualification, time, overtime, vehicle mileage, goods, physical location performing duties during emergency, machine hours, and emergency disbursements;
- Provide complete and current resource lists and on-call personnel lists to CC OEM on a timely basis to assist in providing resources and personnel for large-scale incidents;
- During a disaster/emergency and CC EOC is activated, ensure the CC EOC is updated about activities in a timely manner;
- Ensure NIMS compliance within departments; and,
- Provide representative(s) to the CC EOC to coordinate emergency response functions with other agencies represented, as needed.

Chaffee County

Administration

- Maintains communication with all executives, elected officials, departments, or designees to facilitate the flow of information;
- Assists in enhancing situational awareness of all stakeholders;
- Implements the CC BoCC's policies and priorities;
- Oversees day-to-day operations and manages the county and CC OEM budget, to include disaster funds;
- Provides direction and guidance for the development and implementation of disaster employee and finance policies;
- Acts on behalf of the CC BoCC when no CC BoCC member is available and provides direction and guidance in line with the Chaffee County's vision;

- Works with the CC BoCC and County Attorney to plan and activate the CC COOP for the CC BoCC; and,
- Provide representative(s) to the CC EOC, as needed.

Airport Department

- Contribute personnel, records, and other resources necessary to support the incident response and,
- Coordinate resource and logistics support for any air assets participating in the incident response.

Assessor's Office

- Contribute personnel, records, and other resources necessary to support the damage assessment needs following a disaster;
- Provide representative(s) to the CC EOC, as needed;
- Provide the actual and assessed values of impacted property;
- Help establish and/or verify the ownership of property or land when proprietors cannot be located; and,
- Partner with state and federal assessment teams, as needed.

Attorney's Office

- Serve as the principal legal advisor to CC Government during all phases of emergencies;
- Provides interpretation of federal, state, and local laws and regulations to ensure CC Government is operating within the law during all phases of disaster planning, response, and recovery;
- Provide interpretation of federal, state, and local laws and regulations to maximize the ability to recover monies from insurance providers, state/federal disaster assistance programs, and other sources;
- Vet all emergency procurement contracts and intergovernmental agreements to ensure compliance with applicable state/federal laws, regulation, and guidelines;
- Review official documents, including, but not limited to disaster declarations, emergency contracting documents, and delegations;
- Draft disaster declarations, resolutions, ordinances, and other legal documents as needed with the direction of the CC BoCC, CC Director of OEM, and the CC Administrator;
- Provides legal counsel to elected officials, directors and other CC Government personnel regarding liabilities and risks associated with emergency response operations and recovery;
- Assists the CC OEM and members of the policy group with timely policy decisions; and,
- Provide representative(s) to the CC EOC, as needed.

<u>Board of County Commissioners (BoCC)</u>

- Set and approve policies and budgets regarding response, mitigation, and recovery operations;
- Declare a local disaster or emergency when conditions are required;
- Implement direction, coordination, and policy-making functions as necessary during a declared state of emergency;
- Authorize special funding for purchases during emergency operations.
- Formally declare an emergency or disaster;
- Authorize/approve jurisdiction disaster declaration and subsequent EOP activation if initiated by the CC Sheriff, CC Director of OEM, and/or CC Administrator;
- Ensure documents and resolutions are in place to smoothly implement the emergency powers of local government;
- Provide leadership and work with the CC PIO; play a key role in communicating disaster event information and directions to the public;
- Formulate major policy decisions. Approve and commit government resources and funds for disaster or emergency purposes;
- Issue official orders and emergency declarations as needed and requested by the CC OEM;
- Approve emergency financial authorizations. as requested;
- Authorize and approve post emergency or disaster recovery operations, including acquisition of temporary facilities;
- Establish post emergency or disaster recovery timelines as necessary;
- Serve with other governing authorities who make up the CC Policy Group who, during an emergency, have the authority to direct resources, as necessary;
- Preserve the continuity of the executive branch of CC Government; and,
- Utilize emergency powers when needed to protect life safety, acquire resources, and protect property through an emergency proclamation:

  o Recalling Chaffee County employees from vacation and/or leave days, and authorizing employees to be reassigned to other duties;
  o Waiving requirements of purchasing, contracting, and bid processes;
  o Directing evacuation and debris cleanup;
  o Ordering of a curfew;
  o Closing of businesses;
  o Discontinuing sales of alcohol, gasoline, and flammables;
  o Closing of public places;
  o Ordering a prohibition of carrying or possessing firearms, or other implements capable of harm;
  o Ordering suspension of specific county permitting process, as needed; and,
  o Such other actions as imminently necessary for the protection of life and property.

(*More information regarding CC BoCC responsibilities can be found in ESF #14 Short-Term Recovery Annex and ESF #15 External Affairs Annex.*)

Building Safety Department

- Through appropriate zoning, building inspections, and code enforcement, develop, and maintain a system for disaster prevention and mitigation;
- Provide representative(s) to the CC EOC, as needed;
- Coordinate engineering support for assessment of damaged buildings for first responders and public safety;
- Contribute personnel, records, and other resources necessary to support the damage assessment needs following a disaster; and,
- Participate in short & long-term recovery and hazard mitigation planning.

Clerk & Recorder's Office

- Contribute personnel, records, and other resources necessary to support identity verification and recovery needs during and after a disaster;
- Provide representative(s) to the CC EOC, as needed;
- Serve as the official scribe to the CC BoCC during emergency or disaster-related meetings and other related activities; and,
- Partner with state and federal disaster recovery teams, as needed.

Coroner's Office

- Provide temporary morgue and mortuary services;
- Provide advice to executive bodies on matters pertaining to the disposition, handling, and identification of the deceased;
- Coordinate the identification, verification, and disposition of deceased victim remains;
- Provide information concerning the deceased to the appropriate agencies;
- Coordinate with the CC Sheriff, CC Administrator, and the CC Director of Human Resources (all as appropriate) for notification of next of kin;
- Work with CC PIO to provide information to the public concerning the deceased;
- Establish partnerships and MAAs for fatality resources; and,
- Develop, maintain, and test the CC Mass Fatality Annex.

(*More information regarding CC Coroner's Office responsibilities can be found in ESF #8 Public Health & Medical Annex.*)

Emergency Management Office

- Manage, organize, and coordinate emergency and non-emergency operations of the CC EOC in the event of a disaster or emergency;
- Develop and maintain the base CC EOP and Annexes;
- Assist department, agencies, local government, public and private sector organizations in the development and maintenance of EOPs, procedures and checklists;
- Make recommendations to the CC Policy Group on matters pertaining to an incident of significance, major emergency or disaster or the threat thereof, and ongoing incident response and recovery activities;

- Ensure implementation of ICS and NIMS for operations in the field and CC EOC;
- Coordinate disasters, emergencies, and incidents of significance;
- Coordinate mutual aid assistance;
- Recognize the need for evacuation and relocation and establish sites in coordination with Incident Command, CC Sheriff's Office, and CC Human Services;
- Issue formal requests to the Governor's Office through the CO DHSEM for the declaration of a state emergency for the purpose of obtaining state and/or federal assistance;
- Prepare emergency or disaster declarations, when necessary;
- Draft delegations of authority, for CC BoCC and CC Sheriff, for transferring the management of an incident, when requested;
- Collect, record, and disseminate information in the CC EOC;
- Maintain liaison with municipal, county, special districts, state, federal agencies, and non-profits;
- Coordinate disaster recovery functions in accordance with the CC Disaster Recovery Plan;
- Schedule and conduct training programs and exercises;
- Prepare for and be responsible for the CC EOC assuming all resource ordering responsibilities for the incident;
- Prepare for and be responsible for the CC EOC gathering critical information to create an overall picture of the incident for situational awareness. This information will then be used to develop action plans, reports, briefings, and displays;
- Prepare for and be responsible for the CC EOC Situation Awareness Section to develop situation reports to be distributed to CC EOC staff, on-scene incident command, and CC Policy Group; and,
- Prepare for and be responsible for the CC EOC to support both short and long-term planning activities. All activities will be planned and tracked by the EOC staff.

(*More information regarding CC Office of Emergency Management responsibilities can be found in ESF #5 Emergency Management Annex.*)

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Department

- Provide all regularly assigned functions relating to emergency medical services to minimize the loss of life due to the disaster/emergency through basic and advanced medical care;
- Transport patients to either Heart of the Rockies Regional Medical Center (HRRMC) or another medical treatment facility dependent on patient needs and availability;
- Coordinate and communicate with local and regional hospitals on the status of patient bed-count and overall emergency medical service capability;
- In case of a wildfire, coordinate with the CC EOC and IC on the identification and establishment of safe and effective alternate care sites;
- Coordinate with regional healthcare coalitions and partners, such as Central Mountain Regional Emergency Trauma Advisory Council (CMRETAC) and the South Central

Healthcare Coalition (SCHCC);

- Provide emergency triage sites as needed and requested;
- Coordinate with CC Public Health for staffing of alternate care sites or evacuation centers/shelters;
- Provide representative(s) to the CC EOC, as needed;
- Responsible for the development, training and exercising of the CC Medical Surge Plan; and,
- Responsible for training and exercising Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) protocols.

(*More information regarding EMS responsibilities can be found in ESF #8 Public Health, & Medical Annex.*)

Fairgrounds Department

- Serve as a large animal Co-Coordinator for ESF #11 Animals/Agriculture Annex;
- Serve as a Support Agency with other ESF #6 (Mass Care) partners for the support, setup, and demobilization of shelters and evacuation/reunification centers.; and,
- Coordinate with other ESF #6 (Mass Care) partners to provide essential care to promote well-being of evacuees through the entire sheltering process to also include household pets and service animals.

(*More information regarding Fairgrounds responsibilities can be found in ESF #6 Mass Care Annex and in ESF #11 Animal Services/Agriculture Annex.*)

Facilities Management Department

- Contribute personnel, records, and other resources necessary to support the damage assessment of CC Government facilities following a disaster; and,
- Coordinate repair and restoration of CC Government facilities, services, and utilities after a disaster.

Finance Department

- Procure emergency-related supplies and materials, and administrator vendor contracts for emergency services and equipment;
- Maintain detailed financial records of all disaster expenditures for local records as well as for future state and federal reimbursement;
- Provide representative(s) to the CC EOC, as needed;
- Determine funding source locations for incident related expenses;
- Maintain provisions for an emergency financial support fund;
- Manage disaster-related insurance claims for government facilities, infrastructure, and land;
- Establish disaster cost codes and financial controls for disaster operations;
- Review the Delegation of Authority for county financial implications and obligations;
- Review and advise the IC and elected officials on cost share agreements; and,
- Review and advise the elected officials and/or agency representation (CC BoCC Chair)

on the financial aspects and implications of a disaster declaration.

(*More information regarding finance responsibilities can be found in the CC Disaster Recovery Annex, and in the CC EOC Management Annex.*)

Human Resources Department

- Assist with coordinating staffing and personnel during incident scheduling;
- Provide subject matter insight on staffing and personnel matters, when requested;
- Provide representative(s) to the CC EOC, as needed; and,
- Provide guidelines for emergency hiring and staff reconstitution following an incident.

Human Services Department

- Serve as the Lead Agency for ESF #6 (Mass Care) in the CC EOC;
- Assist with coordinating staffing and personnel during incident scheduling;
- Identify, open, and staff emergency shelters, including temporarily using evacuation points while waiting for shelters to open officially;
- Human Services is the Lead agency for coordinating the establishment of temporary shelters with assistance provided by American Red Cross, CC Fairgrounds Staff, CC Housing, CC OEM, and CC Public Health;
- Provide essential care (e.g., food, water) to promote the well-being of evacuees throughout the entire process (including household pets and service animals);
- Ensure shelters, with the support of ESF #8 secondary agencies, can accommodate the needs of Access & Functional Needs (AFN) populations (e.g., medical and prescription support, personal assistance services, durable medical equipment, consumable medical supplies, childcare, transportation, including accessible transportation, foreign language interpreters), including their caregivers; and,
- Ensure physical and programmatic accessibility of shelter facilities, effective communication using multiple methods, full access to emergency services, and reasonable modification of programs or policies, where needed.

(*More information regarding mass care responsibilities can be found in ESF #6 Mass Care Annex.*)

Information Technology Department

- Provide technical information, support, and assistance with information technology (IT) related equipment and services in the CC EOC, other county facilities, or in the mobile command post, as requested;
- Overseeing the installation and maintenance of computers and network systems, including internet access redundancy to include automatic fail-over, back-up and recovery;
- Provide GIS mapping services as needed during planning, mitigation, response, and recovery;
- Provide representative(s) to the CC EOC, as needed;
- Always ensures proper function of connectivity;

- Assure the protection of information and communication capabilities against cyber-attacks;
- Lead emergency response for cybersecurity incidents affecting CC IT infrastructure according to internally developed plans; and,
- Provide subject matter expertise for emergency equipment procurement and other vendor services relevant to IT.

(More information regarding CC Sheriff's Office responsibilities can be found in ESF #13 Public Safety Annex.)

Landfill Department

- Contribute personnel, records, and other resources necessary to support debris management response and recovery during a disaster; and,
- Provide representative(s) to the CC EOC, as needed.

(More information regarding CC Landfill's responsibilities can be found in CC Debris Management Annex.)

Planning & Zoning Department

- Contribute personnel, records, and other resources necessary to support identity, property verification, and recovery needs during and after a disaster;
- Provide representative(s) to the CC EOC, as needed;
- Participate in long-term recovery and hazard mitigation planning; and,
- Maintain files of all floodplain and flood inundation maps, following FEMA regulations and guidance.

(More information regarding Planning & Zoning's responsibilities can be found in ESF #14 Short-Term Recovery Annex and CC Disaster Recovery Annex.)

Public Health Department

- Serve as a Lead Agency for ESF #8 Public Health & Medical in the CC EOC or at a separate Department Operations Center (DOC);
- Coordinate and provide emergency health services including communicable disease control, medication dispensing, immunizations, and isolation & quarantine procedures;
- Coordination of outside health resources providing assistance to Chaffee County, in cooperation with CC EMS, Solvista Health, and HRRMC;
- Provide a mechanism to effectively identify children and families who will need additional assistance, as well as individuals with access and functional needs, with their specific health-related needs in advance of, during, and following an emergency;
- Provide a method to secure medical records to enable children with disabilities and/or other special health care needs, as well as individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, to receive health care and sustained rehabilitation in advance of, during, and following an emergency;
- Coordinate for assessing and providing mental health services for the public (including individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs) impacted by

the disaster;

- Support healthcare facilities with implementing medical surge capacity as needed, including planning for the activation of Alternate Care Facilities (ACF);
- Acquire, prioritize, and distribute medical supplies and medications, as needed, to healthcare providers;
- Investigate possible food and water borne illness and zoonotic disease outbreaks;
- Provide staff and resources for all-hazards planning, response, recovery, and mitigation for public health incidents;
- Food safety protocols and inspections;
- Vector control;
- Coordinate the response of veterinarian services and animal care groups, in partnership with ESF #11 Animal Services/Agriculture;
- Coordinates with CC Coroner to provide mortuary services, including investigating causes of sudden unexpected, non- natural deaths, body identification and disposition;
- Provide coordination of Family Assistance Center(s) (FAC) to provide information and assistance to families of the missing and deceased, handling mass deaths and burials;
- Coordinates with HRRMC, to provide health and medical public information;
- Coordinates with Solvista Health, to provide or contract for Critical Incident Stress Management services for emergency responders;
- Conduct public information and education programs on emergency health treatment, prevention, and control of infectious diseases;
- Maintain vital records, including collection and recording of environmental health, public health, and death data and information for required operational reports;
- Provide environmental health services and technical support, including the identification of chemical and/or biological hazards, for sources of contamination or unsanitary conditions that present health hazards to the public; and,
- Provide situational assessments and recommendations to the CC Board of Health, which is composed of the CC BoCC.

(*More information regarding Public Health's responsibilities can be found in ESF #8 Public Health & Medical Annex, ESF #6 Mass Care, and ESF #11 Animal Services/Agriculture Annex.*)

Road & Bridge Department

- Coordinate personnel, equipment, supplies, and materials in support of all-hazards mitigation and response;
- Provide representative(s) to the CC EOC, as needed;
- Remove snow or debris, clear public rights-of-way, and plan for street/route recovery operations with priority assigned to critical emergency services lifelines for county-owned roadways;
- Restore damaged county-owned roads and bridges;

- Participate with other departments on county damage assessment teams and on local/state field damage survey teams for assessments on county-owned transportation infrastructure, as needed; and,
- Participate in short and long-term recovery and hazard mitigation planning.

(More information regarding CC Road & Bridge's responsibilities can be found in ESF #14 Short-Term Recovery Annex and CC Disaster Recovery Annex.)

Sheriff's Office

- Serves as a Lead Agency for ESF #13 Public Safety and the ESF #4 Firefighting in the CC EOC;
- Develop plans, procedures and organizational structures needed to ensure the continuation and coordination of law enforcement and security of county resources during an incident;
- Provide representative(s) to the CC EOC, as needed;
- Confirm and report the level, severity, and extent of the incident;
- Coordinate with CC PIOs to communicate emergency public information and external communications;
- Coordinate with law enforcement personnel in maintenance of security of facilities and supplies to include the Incident Command and the CC EOC;
- Provide shelter, reunification and evacuation point security;
- Conduct evacuations as required / exercise evacuation procedures;
- Establish emergency traffic routes in coordination with Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), CC Road & Bridge, CSP, and other agencies; and,
- Initiate traffic control, if needed.

(More information regarding CC Sheriff's Office responsibilities can be found in ESF #13 Public Safety Annex, ESF #4 Firefighting Annex, and ESF #9 Search & Rescue Annex.)

Sheriff's Office - Communications

- Develop plans, procedures and organizational structures needed to ensure the continuation and coordination of emergency communications during an incident;
- Responsible for all radio and emergency communications, including the Emergency Notification System;
- Coordinate resource and logistics support until delegated to the CC EOC;
- Provide telecommunications staff support for the IC and CC EOC; and,
- Provide technical support/resources for communications during disaster recovery efforts.

(More information regarding communication's responsibilities can be found in ESF #2 Communications Annex.)

Treasurer's Office

- Coordinate with the CC Finance Department and the CC EOC Resource Support Section, as needed.

- Provide representative(s) to the CC EOC, as needed.

Local Municipalities/Special Districts

Police Departments

- Serves as a Lead Agency for ESF #13 Public Safety activities within their jurisdiction. In other areas, serves as a Support Agency ESF #13 as mutual aid when requested by the CC Sheriff's Office;
- Maintain law enforcement functions;
- Conduct traffic and pedestrian control;
- Warn the population of an emergency, when necessary;
- Provide law enforcement assistance to the CC EOC, as required;
- Provide law enforcement assistance to shelters as required;
- Prepare for and conduct evacuation of areas when necessary; and,
- In coordination with the CC Sheriff's Office, develop, designate, secure, and advise the public of evacuation routes.

(More information regarding Police Department's responsibilities can be found in ESF #13 Public Safety Annex.)

Fire Departments/Districts

- Fire Departments/Districts are responsible for ESF #4 Firefighting and ESF #10 Hazardous Materials response and recovery in their area of jurisdiction;
- Suppression of structure fires / wildfires in respective jurisdictions or as mutual aid agreements stipulate;
- Provide fire causation and arson investigation services;
- Conduct hazardous material (hazmat) response and decontamination;
- Provide triage, extrication, and medical treatment to affected persons;
- Establish priorities for debris removal;
- As conditions, capacity, and the incident permit, assist in warning the public and evacuation operations, as requested by and under direction from law enforcement; and,
- Enforcement of fire code.

(More information regarding Fire Department/District's responsibilities can be found in the ESF #4 Firefighting Annex.)

Heart of the Rockies Regional Medical Center (HRRMC)

- Assume responsibility for care and treatment of sick and injured patients transported to their facilities;
- Responsible for coordinating transport of patients to appropriate medical facilities outside of county;
- Responsible for training and exercising Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) protocols;

- Responsible for the development, training and exercising of the Medical Surge Plan;
- Responsible for identifying an alternate care facility (ACF), should the primary facility not be viable, in cooperation with CC OEM, CC EMS, and CC Public Health.

Municipalities Administration

- Town/City Administration and staff serve similar roles as their CC Government; Department counterparts, as needed or as requested by CC Government, depending on the incident or planning;
- The policy group for the municipalities includes the Town/City Council, Mayor, Town/City Administrator, Finance Director, and other departments as required:
  - Approve and commit government resources and funds for disaster or emergency purposes;
  - Formally declare an emergency or disaster;
  - Issue official orders and emergency declarations as needed and requested by the CC OEM;
  - Approve emergency financial authorizations as requested;
  - Authorize and approve post emergency or disaster recovery operations, including acquisition of temporary facilities;
  - Establish post emergency or disaster recovery timelines as necessary; and,
  - Serve with other governing authorities who make up the policy group who, during an emergency, have the authority to direct resources, as necessary.
- Town/City departments with Chaffee County counterparts include:
  - Public Works/Streets
  - Planning & Zoning
  - Finance
  - Clerk.

School Districts

- Coordinate with CC OEM and ESF# 06 Mass Care & Sheltering for the provision of locations suitable for mass care activities;
- Coordinate with CC OEM and ESF #01 Transportation to provide buses and other specialized transportation support for evacuations;
- Partner with CC Policy Group and CC OEM to include education concerns in emergency declarations, continuity arrangements, and staffing needs.

Non-government Agencies

American Red Cross

- Assists ESF #6 Mass Care with providing mass care services to include establishing and operating shelters or evacuation points, feeding operations, emergency first aid stations, health, and mental health services;
- Supports community recovery, and victim location and information and bulk distribution at the request of the IC and/or CC EOC; and,
- Supply a representative(s) to the CC EOC, upon request.

Ark Valley Humane Society

- Serve as the small animal Lead Agency for ESF #11 Animal Services/Agriculture in the CC EOC;
- Assist CC OEM and ESF #6 Mass Care with evacuation and short-term shelter of small animals; and,
- Develops, exercises, and maintains the CC Pet Sheltering Plan.

(More information regarding small animal (pet) responsibilities can be found in the ESF #11 Animal Services/Agriculture Annex.)

Chaffee County Economic Development Corporation (EDC)

- Act as a liaison with the Chaffee County business community to participate in community preparedness and resiliency activities; and,
- Participate in recovery operations and planning.

Chaffee County Search & Rescue (North & South)

- Search & Rescue responsibility is granted by statute to the Sheriff in Colorado.
- CC Sheriff's Office is responsible for planning, coordinating, and managing the resource support needed;
- Activated for searches for lost, missing, injured or endangered persons;
- Searches may be for terrain in rugged mountains, level farmland, urban residential, or from the Arkansas River; and,
- Assist with other incidents such as major crime scene searches, wildland fires, special events, and various activities during natural disasters.

(More information regarding search & rescue responsibilities can be found in the ESF #9 Search & Rescue Annex.)

Solvista Mental Health

- Supports ESF #8 Public Health & Medical operations regarding behavioral health, including but not limited to, providing Behavioral Health Disaster response support (Psychological First Aid) to evacuation centers, shelters, EOC, response staff, and community meetings.

(*More information regarding behavior health responsibilities can be found in ESF #8 Public Health & Medical Annex*.)

State/Federal Agencies

Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)

- CDOT provides three primary services to include snow and ice operations, roadway maintenance and preservation, and construction management on state highways; and,
- Assists CSP and local emergency responders in traffic incident management.

Colorado Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (DHSEM)

- Provides state resources and coordinates other supplemental assistance in support of local emergency management;
- State agency responsible for processing requests for state and federal disaster assistance; and,
- Is responsible, within their statutory (CRS 24-32 2105), to provide assistance and support to local jurisdictions.

Colorado Division of Fire Prevention & Control (DFPC)

- Provides advice and technical assistance to local government on wildfire incidents and operations;
- Provides resources and coordinates other supplemental assistance in support of local wildfire responses; and,
- State agency responsible for processing requests for state and federal wildfire response assistance.

Colorado State Patrol (CSP)

- Coordinates resource support to state and local authorities including public safety, critical infrastructure protection, security planning and technical assistance, and technology support;
- Responsible for traffic control and investigation of vehicle crashes on highways within the state;
- Assists local law enforcement agencies;
- Provides support in hazardous materials incidents; and,
- Provides support to CC EOC and/or IC.

(More information regarding law enforcement responsibilities can be found in ESF #13 Public Safety Annex.)

Colorado State University Cooperative Extension (CSU)

- Serves as a large animal (livestock) Lead Agency for ESF #11 Animal Services/Agriculture;
- Recommends emergency animal control measures;
- Coordinates emergency veterinary services; and,
- Assists in animal/owner reunification efforts.

(More information regarding large animal (livestock) responsibilities can be found in the ESF #11 Animal Services/Agriculture Annex.)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – Region VIII

- The Federal government has responsibilities to respond to national emergencies and to provide assistance to states when an emergency or disaster exceeds their resource capability. The Department of Homeland Security has the overall responsibility for the coordination of Federal emergency/disaster relief programs and supporting local and State government capabilities with resources. The National Response Framework (NRF) outlines the roles and responsibilities of Federal resource providers.

ESF Responsibilities

ESFs are groups of county/municipal departments, special districts, state/federal, private sector organizations, and voluntary organizations that provide resources, and assist with planning and coordination in support of emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. Chaffee County has fifteen ESFs, thirteen which align with the NRF, and two that are unique to the County. Each ESF is assigned an ESF Lead Agency that is responsible for coordinating and communicating with their assigned support agencies. The following chart describes the relevant ESFs and their main responsibilities. Additional information on the ESFs can be found in the ESF Support Annex.

Lead and supporting agencies are responsible for providing resources and other support during an incident. Operations conducted during an incident will be coordinated through the EOC. A department designated as a Lead Agency in an ESF Annex has "ownership" of that function. Participants in the CC EOP, both Lead and Supporting agencies, should:

- Establish continuity of operations plans and activate the plans, as needed;
- Operate using the Incident Command System established in NIMS;
- Participate in mitigation and preparedness activities through the CC OEM, CC EOC, and the Joint Information Center, if activated;
- During activation of the CC EOC, the Lead Agency of an ESF is responsible for designating staffing to the CC EOC. This person may be from their department or from a supporting agency, but must be a decision maker with spending authority;
- Coordinate activities and maintain communication with the CC OEM or the CC EOC, if activated, during all emergency operations;
- Provide information and coordinate any public announcement, statement, or press release;
- Provide program assistance and expertise as appropriate and in coordination with other agencies;
- Establish emergency operations supplies including food, water, blankets, electrical generators, communications, etc. to provide continued operations and shelter for employees as necessary;
- Provide all requested information prior to, during and following any incident to the CC OEM; and,
- Keep their respective CC ESF Annexes current.

(*For more information regarding CC ESF responsibilities can be found in the CC ESF Annexes.*)

L= Lead Agency S=Supporting Agency	ESF #1 Transportation	ESF #2 Communications	ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering	ESF #4 Firefighting	ESF #4a Wildland Firefighting	ESF #5 Emergency Management	ESF #6 Mass Care Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services	ESF #7 Resource Support	ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services	ESF #9 Search and Rescue	ESF #10 Hazardous Materials	ESF #11 Animal Services / Agriculture	ESF #12 Utilities	ESF #13 Public Safety	ESF #14 Long-Term Community Recovery	ESF #15 External Affairs
American Red Cross				S	S		S									S
Ark-Valley Humane Society							S					L S				
Buena Vista School District R-31	S						S	S		S						
Central Colorado Regional Airport	L S															
Chaffee County Administration						S										S
Chaffee County Assessor's Office						S									L S	
Chaffee County Attorney's Office						S									S	S
Chaffee County BOCC	S					S	S	S	S						L	L
Chaffee County Building Safety Department			S				S								S	
Chaffee County Coroner's Office									L S						S	
Chaffee County EMS				S	S		S	S	L	S	S			S		
Chaffee County Facilities Mgmt			S			S									S	
Chaffee County Fairgrounds							S			S		L				
Chaffee County Finance Dept						S		S							S	
Chaffee County Fire Protection District				L S	L S		S	S	S	S	S			S		
Chaffee County Public Health			S				S	S	L		S				S	
Chaffee County Human Resources						S	S									
Chaffee County Human Services							L	S	S						S	
Chaffee County PIO Team		S		S	S	S	S		S	S	S			S	S	S
Chaffee County IT		L S													S	S
Chaffee County Landfill			S					S							S	
Chaffee County OEM	S	S	S	S	S	L	S	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Chaffee County Planning & Zoning						S									L S	

L= Lead Agency S=Supporting Agency	ESF #1 Transportation	ESF #2 Communications	ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering	ESF #4 Firefighting	ESF #4a Wildland Firefighting	ESF #5 Emergency Management	ESF #6 Mass Care Emergency Assistance Housing, and Human Services	ESF #7 Resource Support	ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services	ESF #9 Search and Rescue	ESF #10 Hazardous Materials	ESF #11 Animal Services / Agriculture	ESF #12 Utilities	ESF #13 Public Safety	ESF #14 Long-Term Community Recovery	ESF #15 External Affairs
Chaffee County Road & Bridge	L S		L								S		S			
Chaffee County Treasurer															S	S
Chaffee County Sheriff's Office (CCSO)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	L S	S	S	S	L S	S	S
Chaffee County Search & Rescue (North & South)						S				L S						
Chaffee County Sheriff's Office Communications Center		L S				S		S								S
Chaffee County Veterans Service Office							S		S						S	
Chaffee County Weeds Dept															S	
Chaffee-Lake Amateur Radio Emergency Service (CLARA)		S						S								
City of Salida Administration		S					S	S					S		S	S
City of Salida Fire Dept (SFD / South-Ark Fire Dist (SAFPD)				L S	L S			S		S	S					
City of Salida Police Dept (SPD)								S		S	S		S	L S		
City of Salida Public Works	S		S					S			S		S			
CO Dept of Corrections	S			S	S			S	S	S				S		S
CO Dept of Human Services							S									
CO Dept of Local Affairs (DOLA)							S								S	
CO Dept of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE)							S		S		S					
CO Department of Transportation (CDOT)	S		S								S					
CO Division of Fire Prevention & Control (DFPC)				S	S			S								
CO Division of Homeland Security & Emer Mgmt (DHSEM)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
CO Parks & Wildlife (CPW)														S	S	
CO Public Utilities Commission													L	S		
CO Search & Rescue Board										S						
CO State Forest Service					S											
CO State Patrol (CSP)	S	S	S					S			S			L		

L= Lead Agency S=Supporting Agency	ESF #1 Transportation	ESF #2 Communications	ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering	ESF #4 Firefighting	ESF #4a Wildland Firefighting	ESF #5 Emergency Management	ESF #6 Mass Care Emergency Assistance Housing, & Human Services	ESF #7 Resource Support	ESF #8 Public Health & Medical Services	ESF #9 Search and Rescue	ESF #10 Hazardous Materials	ESF #11 Animal Services / Agriculture	ESF #12 Utilities	ESF #13 Public Safety	ESF #14 Long-Term Community Recovery	ESF #15 External Affairs
Public Utility Companies and Districts		S	S								S		S		S	
CO State University Extension Office							S					L				
Eleventh Judicial District Attorney's Office														S		
Harriet Alexander Airport	L S															
Heart of the Rockies Regional Medical Center									LS							S
Pueblo Interagency Dispatch		S						S								
Salida School District R- 32	S						S	S		S						
Salvation Army							S								S	
South Central All-Hazards Region (SCR HS)		S			S	S		S			S					
Town of Buena Vista Administration		S					S	S						S	S	S
Town of Buena Vista Police Department								S		S	S			S	L S	
Town of Buena Vista Public Works	S		S					S			S		S			
Town of Poncha Springs Administration		S					S	S						S	S	S
Town of Poncha Springs Public Works	S		S					S			S		S			
US Forest Service					L S											
Upper Arkansas Area Council of Governments							S								S	
Solvista Mental Health							S		S						S	

ESF #	ESF Name	Lead Agency	Responsibilities
ESF #1	Transportation	• CC Road & Bridge • Salida Schools Transportation	• Prioritize and/or allocate the resources needed to maintain and restore the transportation infrastructure. • Determine the most viable transportation networks to, from, and within the disaster area, and regulate the use of these transportation networks.
ESF #2	Information Technology and Communications	• CCSO Communications • CC Information Tech • CLARA	• Provide services relating to voice, video, and data to an incident and the EOC. • Maintain a technology 'crash cart' that can be transported to any necessary location.
ESF #3	Public Works	• CC Road & Bridge • CC Facilities Mgmt	• Provide personnel, equipment, supplies, and any other necessary resources to aid in emergency operations, such as repairing bridges, roads, debris removal, etc. • Make emergency repairs to essential County facilities and infrastructure.
ESF #4	Firefighting	• Local Fire Dept or Fire District • CC • Sheriff's Office	• Coordinate firefighting activities and provide personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of wildland, rural, and urban firefighting operations.
ESF #5	Information and Planning	• CC OEM	• Collect, analyze, process, and disseminate information about a potential or actual incident. • Conduct crisis action planning activities to facilitate overall community assistance activities.
ESF #6	Mass Care	• CC Human Resources	• Ensure health standards are maintained at all service sites. • Maintain records of cost and expenditures and send them to the Finance/Admin Section Chief (or other responsible party).

ESF #	ESF Name	Lead Agency	Responsibilities
ESF #7	Logistics / Resource Support	• CC OEM • CCSO Communications	• Coordinate and support timely and efficient delivery of supplies, equipment, services, and facilities before, during, and after an incident.
ESF #8	Public Health and Medical Services	• CC Public Health • CC EMS • CC Coroner • HRRMC	• Provide supplemental assistance for patient movement, food safety and defense, medical surges, health surveillance, assessment of public health and medical records, etc. • Coordinate public health and medical messaging with jurisdictional officials.
ESF #9	Urban Search and Rescue	• CC Search & Rescue (North/South) • CC Sheriff's Office	• Provide personnel, equipment, supplies, and other resources necessary to locate, extricate, and treat any injured or trapped victims. • Provide updates to the EOC as to the status of their search and rescue operations.
ESF #10	Hazardous Materials Response	• Local Fire Dept and/or Fire District • CSP	• Support response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of hazardous materials. • Implement environmental cleanup efforts such as removal of contaminated soil or collection of household hazardous waste.
ESF #11	Animal Services / Agriculture	• Ark Valley Humane Society • CSU Extension • CC Fairgrounds	• Provide nutrition and food assistance. • Coordinate animal mass care services and emergency assistance. • Ensure protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties. • Protect and defend animal product supplies.
ESF #12	Energy	• Xcel Energy • Atmos Energy • SDC Electric	• Coordinate services, technical assistance, and engineering expertise during disasters and emergency incidents.

ESF #	ESF Name	Lead Agency	Responsibilities
			• Provide information and data concerning the status of energy restoration efforts.
ESF #13	Public Safety and Security	• CCSO • Local Police Departments • CSP	• Provide traffic control, law enforcement, and security at any damaged County properties. • Develop mutual aid agreements (MAA) with any surrounding law enforcement jurisdictions.
ESF #14	Short-Term Recovery	• CC Assessor's Office • CC Planning & Zoning • CC Building Safety • CC Road & Bridge • CC Landfill	• Coordinate initial damage assessment efforts. • Coordinate the restoration of essential public services and facilities. • Coordinate debris collection efforts.
ESF #15	External Affairs	• CC BoCC • CC Admin • CC OEM	• Provide accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible information to audiences. • Activate and operate a Joint Information Center (JIC), if necessary.

Agency Leads

Lead Agency	Main Responsibility	Support Agencies
Administration: • CC Admin • Salida Admin • Buena Vista Admin • Poncha Springs Admin	Provide administrative and record keeping support for activities during an emergency/disaster.	• CC OEM • Fire Agencies • Law Enforcement Agencies • CC EMS • CC Human Services
Emergency Management: • CC OEM	Manage and coordinate the EOC when activated and provide direction and control of resources.	• All ESFs
Fire: • CC Sheriff's Office • CC Fire District • South-Ark Fire District • Salida Fire Dept (Jurisdiction Specific)	Manage the acquisition, training, and coordination of personnel and the acquisition of equipment, supplies, and other resources necessary to assist in fire suppression activities.	• Law Enforcement Agencies • CC EMS • American Red Cross • CCSO Communications • CC Search & Rescue • CC OEM
Emergency Medical: • HRRMC • CC EMS	Provide emergency and regular medical care for those injured or ill.	• Fire Agencies • CC Public Health • CC OEM • Solvista Health
Law Enforcement: • CCSO • Salida Police • Buena Vista Police • CSP (Jurisdiction Specific)	Provide personnel, equipment, supplies, and other resources necessary for security at the emergency/disaster area.	• Fire Agencies • CCSO Communications • CC Search & Rescue • CC OEM
Public Health: • CC Public Health	Provide personnel, equipment, supplies, and other resources necessary to coordinate plans and programs for public health activities during an emergency/disaster.	• Solvista Health • CC EMS • Fire & Law Enforcement • HRRMC • American Red Cross • CC Human Services • CC OEM

RSF Responsibilities

RSFs support local governments by facilitating problem solving, improving access to resources and by fostering coordination among various stakeholders and partners. Chaffee County utilizes the RSF model once response activities have begun to shift towards recovery operations. The following table describes how RSF responsibilities are assigned by the Community Lifelines category.

RSF	Lead Responsible Party	Supporting Party(ies)
Economic Recovery	• CO Economic Development Authority • CC Economic Development Corp.	• CO Workforce Development • CO Dept of Agriculture
Health and Medical	• CDPHE • CC Public Health	• Pikes Peak Chapter of the American Red Cross
Human and Social Services	• CO Dept of Human Services • CC Human Services	• Dept of Education • Dept of Transportation
Community Planning and Capacity Building (CPCB)	• CO DHSEM • CC Planning & Zoning	• Dept of the Interior
Infrastructure Systems	• CDOT • CC Road & Bridge	• U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Housing	• CO Housing Division • Chaffee County Housing Authority	• U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Natural and Cultural Resources	• CO Dept of Natural Resources	• Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

(*More information regarding Recovery Support Functions can be found in the CC Disaster Recovery Annex.*)

11. Direction, Control, and Coordination

Chaffee County has adopted NIMS and ICS in accordance with the President's Homeland Security Directive (HSPD)-5 Management of Domestic Incidents (Resolution in Authorities). The adoption of NIMS provides a consistent approach to the effective management of situations involving natural, technological, or human caused disasters.

Tactics Versus Strategic Direction

- The CC EOC is predominantly in a strategic or coordination role;
- The Incident Commander (IC) makes all command and tactical decisions;
- Tactical command and control of first responders at the scene remains with the police, fire, or EMS command structure as prescribed by the Incident Command System (ICS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- Daily operations are handled by CCSO Communications and are resolved at the lowest level possible.
- Incidents are governed by the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and ICS guidelines.
- CC Government may act in support of first responders by acquiring resources through the CC EOC Resource Support Section when it has been staffed/activated/delegated to the CC EOC.

(*See CC Resource Mobilization Annex for additional information*.)

Coordination Versus Control/Command

- Incidents are typically managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, jurisdictional and resource level.
- The IC controls and directs tasks/ activities on-scene.
- Legal basis for the control and direction (DERA, C.R.S. 30-10-513)
- County coordinates activities in support of the incident or at the request of the IC.
- The EOC is primarily focused on consequence management.
- Coordination is usually through a liaison with Non-Government Organization (NGO) or Volunteer Agency Active in Disaster (VOAD) such as American Red Cross and The Salvation Army.
- County control over activity or assets during an emergency is restricted to the personnel, equipment, and systems held by the county unless a specific delegation is made.
- The goal of CC OEM is to reduce the likelihood and consequence components of risk as much as possible given economic, political, social, and other constraints. There always remains the possibility that a hazard event will occur, resulting in a situation for which a wide range of response resources are required.
- The CC EOC is activated to support the IC and does not manage the incident/command tactical resources.

- The CC EOC's function is to assist with resource requests, provide technical support, gather intelligence/information, maintain situational awareness, anticipate the needs of the IC, and to coordinate/support fully with the IC Staff.
- The CC EOC may be activated for emergencies that do not result in local disaster declarations.

IC/EOC Interface

For major emergencies, disasters, and large planned events CC OEM will activate the CC EOC, located at 16550 US Highway 285 North. Upon activation of the CC EOC, it is essential to establish a division of responsibilities between the incident command post and the CC EOC. It is essential that a precise division of responsibilities be determined for specific emergency operations.

Incident Command

The incident commander's scope of authority is derived:
- From existing laws, agency policies, and procedures, and/or
- Through a delegation of authority from the agency administrator or elected official.

Incident Command System
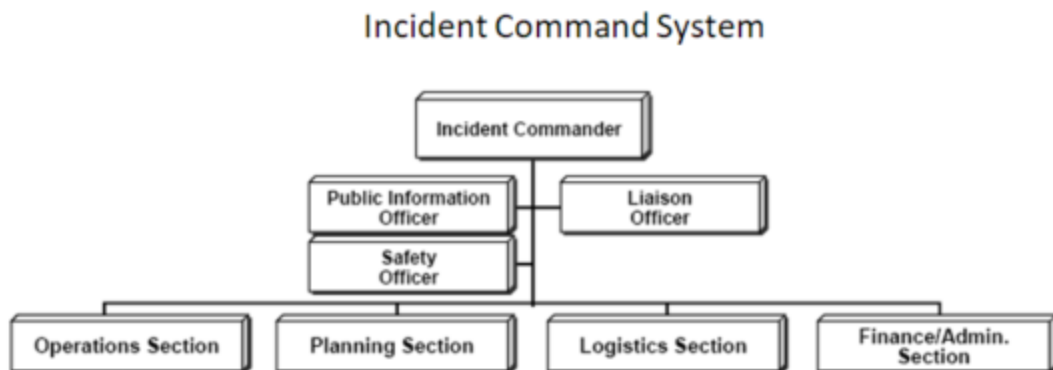
The IC is generally responsible for field operations, including:
- Isolating the scene;
- Directing and controlling the on-scene response to the emergency situations and managing the emergency resources committed to the incident using ICS and NIMS standards;
- Warning the population in the area of the incident and providing emergency instructions to them;
- Determining and implementing protective measures (evacuation or in-place sheltering) for the population in the immediate area of the incident and for emergency responders at the scene;
- Implementing traffic control arrangements in and around the incident scene; and,
- Requesting additional resources from the CC EOC.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The CC EOC provides a central location from which government at any level can provide interagency coordination and executive decision making in support of an incident response.

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                          ┌──────────────┐
                          │ EOC Manager  │
                          └──────┬───────┘
                ┌────────────────┴────────────────┐
        ┌───────────────┐              ┌───────────────┐
        │ Public        │              │ Communications│
        │ Information   │──────────────│ Unit          │
        │ Unit          │              │               │
        └───────────────┘              └───────────────┘
    ┌──────────┬──────────┬──────────┬──────────┬──────────┐
┌─────────┐ ┌─────────┐ ┌─────────┐ ┌─────────┐ ┌─────────┐
│Emergency│ │Situation│ │Mass Care│ │Resource │ │Infra-   │
│Services │ │Awareness│ │Section  │ │Support  │ │structure│
│Section  │ │Section  │ │         │ │Section  │ │Section  │
└─────────┘ └─────────┘ └─────────┘ └─────────┘ └─────────┘
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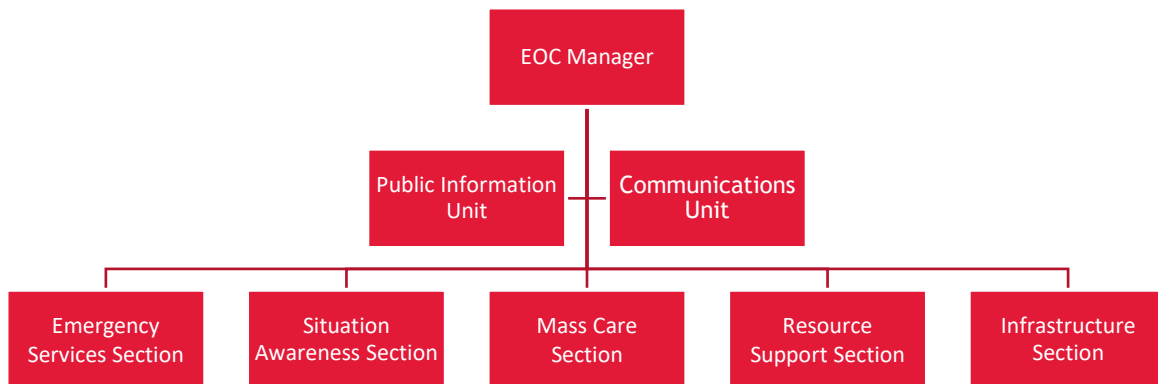
The CC EOC is generally responsible for coordination, including:

- Resource support for the incident command operations by acquiring, allocating, and tracking resources for incident command operations.;
- Ensure response systems are interconnected and complementary, supporting interoperability between various agencies and stakeholders;
- Manage and share information by collecting, analyzing, and interpreting information from various resources;
- Establish response priorities by ensuring that response systems are interconnected and complementary, reinforcing interoperability among the various system components;
- Identify and acquire needed resources and allocating existing or known resources;
- Establish interoperable communications among all agencies and others as needed for the response;
- Coordinate the information flow and resources for complex incidents or incidents that occur simultaneously;
- Issuing community-wide warning, issuing instructions, and providing information to the public;
- Provide legal and financial support;
- Organize and implement consequence management activities such as large-scale evacuations, including sheltering arrangements for evacuees. This includes the evacuation and sheltering of children, people with disabilities or other access and functional needs. It also includes the essential needs of household pets, as defined by FEMA (domesticated animal, such as a dog, cat, bird, rabbit, rodent, or turtle);
- Coordinate traffic control for large-scale evacuations;
- Request assistance from the State and other external sources;
- Assist with the restoration of critical infrastructure; and,
- Initiation of short and long-term recovery programs. Activate and coordinate rapid needs assessments, damage assessments, and debris removal management.

Some incidents may initiate in a jurisdiction or area that has an emergency operations center, or department operations center. In this event, the responsibilities of the initial emergency operations center will take precedence up to the point of activation of the CC EOC. Once activated, the CC EOC will handle all resource ordering and incident support operations. Additionally, the CC EOC will accept the responsibilities identified in the previous section.

Following activation of the CC EOC, all other activated EOC's will either stand down and assign personnel to support the CC EOC for the duration of the emergency or coordinate all activities through the CC EOC.

In some large-scale emergencies or disasters, emergency operations with different objectives may occur at geographically separated scenes. In such situations, more than one incident command operation may be established. If this situation occurs, a transition to an AC or UC is desirable, and the allocation of resources to specific field operations will be coordinated through the CC EOC.

The CC EOC will activate at the discretion of the CC OEM, on-scene Incident Commander, or senior elected official, based on the incident type. Factors for activation include Type V and IV incidents that go beyond one operational period, critical infrastructure and key resources affected, large population centers, and local response capabilities. Incidents that are Type III, II, and I will typically prompt CC EOC activation, but the final decision will be at the discretion of those authorized to activate the CC EOC.

The CC EOC may be activated when:

- There is an ongoing emergency or disaster that impacts the county or any jurisdiction within the county;
- A local government or agency having jurisdiction (AHJ) within the impacted area has requested activation of the CC EOC to support its emergency operations;
- Any municipality within the impacted area has declared a local emergency;
- There is a large pre-planned event taking place within the County where additional support is needed;
- To manage significant requests for mutual aid from another jurisdiction that has requested assistance from the County or any jurisdiction within the County;
- Upon the request of IC/UC, when an incident exceeds the county's capabilities; and,
- When an emergency has overwhelmed the CCSO Communications Center.

The circumstances listed above require an automatic activation of the EOC. Other than these circumstances, the activation of the EOC must be authorized. The following, including their designee(s), are authorized to activate the EOC:

- CC BoCC;
- Highest elected official of a municipality within Chaffee County;
- CC Sheriff
- CC Director of OEM

- CC Administrator; and,
- Police or Fire Chief within Chaffee County.

In addition to the following activation levels, Chaffee County may find that activation of the EOC is not warranted, yet monitoring of a developing situation is warranted. At that time, the CC Director of OEM, or designee, will be contacted. CC OEM will be the liaison with state and local emergency operations after duty hours. This individual will be identified to those agencies affected by the developing situation. CC OEM will also be the point of contact for Chaffee County during non-duty hours and during daily operations.

Chaffee County has developed criteria to identify the events/situations that would require CC EOC activation. Chaffee County has established the following levels of activation:

- *Daily Operations* – **Ongoing Readiness during routing calls**

  The CC EOC is staffed by one or more people to collect the data on the situation, release public information, if needed, and call other staff to the CC EOC if the situation escalates. It may also involve the final, wind-down stages of a larger event. (*Can be virtual.*)

- *Partially Activated*

  The CC EOC is activated, but only some of the positions are filled. This may involve a smaller emergency that a limited number of responders can handle. It might involve the early stages of an expanding disaster, or it might involve the late stages of a response prior to deactivation of the CC EOC. (*Can be virtual or in person*)

- *Full Activation*

  The CC EOC is activated, and most or all of the positions are filled. This involves an emergency requiring a County-wide response effort and/or resources beyond the County's capability. (*In-Person*)

The organizational structure of the CC EOC will be dependent on the type of incident, activation level, and the number of staff available to operate the CC EOC. The CC EOC staff will train in multiple organizational structures. The CC EOC Manager will make the decision on the organizational structure at the time of activation.

Staffing for the CC EOC Situation Awareness Section and the CC EOC Resource Support Section will be primarily from CC Government that do not have normal assignments/responsibilities during an emergency/disaster. Other CC EOC Sections will be filled by those from specific ESF Lead/Support Agencies.

 (*More information regarding EOC operations can be found in the CC EOC Management Annex.*)

For each level, a minimum staffing requirements guide has been developed. The activation and staffing guide is depicted below:

Minimum Staffing Per Activation Level

LEVEL	SITUATION/EVENT	Staff
Daily Operations	Severe Weather Advisory	**Minimum Staffing (One or more individuals)** – CC OEM – ESF #2 – Resource Ordering Section Rep – Situation Awareness Section Rep
	Flood Watch	
	Small incidents involving two or more County Departments	
	Activation requested by a local government or AHJ	
	Resource request received from outside the County	
Activated	Major wildland fire affecting developed area	**Partial Staffing** – ESF #5 – ESF #2 – ESF #15 – EOC Resource Ordering Section – EOC Situation Awareness Section – EOC Communications Unit – Agency representative(s) as appropriate
	Major wind or major storm	
	Two or more large incidents involving County or two or more Municipal Jurisdictions.	
	Local emergency declared	
	Chaffee County or a municipality requests a Governor's Emergency Disaster Declaration	
	An Emergency Declaration is proclaimed by the Governor or the county or two or more cities	
	Resources from local response agencies requested from outside	
Full Activation	Major county-wide or regional	**Full Staffing** - All EOC positions and Sections needed for type of incident.
	Multiple departments with heavy resource involvement	
	Any other incidents/events that the county requires full activation	

Department Operation Center (DOC)

Specific departments may activate a Department Operations Center (DOC) during an incident or emergency. The DOC operates much like an EOC to coordinate the response and recovery actions and resources for an emergency on a departmental level. In an activation, a DOC will report to the EOC and share information through the designated representative(s). Within Chaffee County the following departments may stand up a DOC:

- CC Human Services;
- CC Sheriff's Office, Police Department(s), Tactical Operations Center;
- CC Public Health; and,
- CC Road & Bridge.

Communications Center

Before, during and after an emergency event, the timely and accurate distribution of information is essential in protecting and assisting the citizens of Chaffee County. People need to understand what is happening, what actions they should take, how urgent their actions are and what to expect. In Chaffee County, there are a variety of ways that emergency communications are provided to citizens, including the Emergency Notification System (Everbridge/IPAWS), the National Weather Service internet site, and print media. The South Central Regional Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (SCR TIC) contains information concerning communications with partner jurisdictions.

The CCSO Communications Center serves as the hub of communications for Chaffee County. The center's responsibilities include:

- Activating notifications for appropriate first responders;
- Alerting public with important messages (i.e., evacuation notifications);
- Maintaining communication with the IC;
- Conducting single point ordering through dispatch until ordering responsibilities are moved to the CC EOC;
- Relaying critical information to responders;
- Developing and revising incident specific ICS-205's;
- Facilitating communications with mutual aid and other dispatch centers; and,
- Additional communication needs, as required.

During CC EOC activation, it may become necessary to transfer incident dispatch / resource ordering to the CC EOC. The CC EOC is equipped with a dispatch radio and the Communications Officers have a laptop with Computer Aided Dispatch system software for mobile operations. The transfer of resource ordering will be accomplished through a delegation of resource ordering authority from the CCSO Communications Manager to the CC EOC

Manager. Communications support will be accomplished by having a Communications Officer assigned to the CC EOC by a similar request.

(More information regarding the transfer of incident dispatch or resource ordering can be found in the CC Resource Mobilization Annex.)

Incident Types

Incident typing is a process that lets local responders, government officials, and the public gauge the intensity, resource requirements, and severity of an emergency incident. Incidents are typed from Type V to Type I, reflecting increases in severity and complexity. EOC activations will mirror the incident typing and are detailed in the Chaffee County EOC Management Annex.

Type V – Incident Controlled with Incident Commander and Initial Responders

- One or two single resources with up to six personnel are required to mitigate the incident;
- Command and general staff positions (other than the IC) are not activated;
- A written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is not required;
- The incident can be contained within the first operational period, often within a few hours after resources arrive on scene; and,
- Examples include a vehicle fire, routine medical call, isolated power outage or a law enforcement traffic stop.

Type IV – Additional Local Responders Required

- Command and general staff functions are activated, only if needed;
- Several resources are required to mitigate the incident;
- The incident is usually limited to one operational period in the control phase;
- A written IAP is not required, but a documented operational briefing will be completed for all incoming resources;
- The agency administrator may have briefings and ensure the complexity analysis and delegations of authority are updated;
- The role of the agency administrator includes operational plans including objectives and priorities; and,
- Examples include a multi-vehicle accident, small grass fire, or a search and rescue operation.

Type III – CC EOC and Local Mutual Aid

- Capability requirements exceed initial occurrence and multiple agencies become involved;
- The situation may be an incident of significance (community impact);
- ICS positions will be added to match the complexity of the incident;
- Some or all the command and general staff, division or group supervisors and unit leader positions may be activated;

- A Type III Incident Management Team (IMT) or incident command (IC) organization through initial actions with a significant number of resources, an extended attack until containment or control is achieved, or as an expanding incident, manages incident response until the transition to a Type II IMT;
- The CC EOC should be activated;
- A Joint Information Center (JIC) may be established;
- The incident may extend into multiple operational periods;
- Mutual aid or state assistance will be required;
- A written IAP is required for each operational period; and,
- Examples include a school hostage situation, large structure or wildfire, blizzard, or widespread and extended utility outage.

Type II – State EOC, State Agencies, and Regional Mutual Aid

- This type of incident extends beyond the capabilities of local controls and is expected to go into multiple operational periods;
- This is an incident of significance and may be a declared emergency or disaster;
- This type of incident may require assistance from multi-jurisdictional, regional, state, and/or federal resources to effectively manage the operations, command, and general staffing;
- Most or all the command and general staff positions are filled;
- The incident may be transferred to an IMT;
- The CC EOC will be activated;
- The State EOC may be activated;
- A Joint Information Center is established;
- A written IAP is required for each operational period;
- Many of the functional units are staffed;
- CC OEM is responsible for the incident complexity analysis (may be assisted by the CO DHSEM Field Manager or CO DFPC Battalion Chief;
- The CC Policy Group has overall oversight of the incident, county management briefings, and the written delegations of authority.
- Operations personnel normally do not exceed 200 per operational period and total incident personnel do not exceed 500 (guidelines only).
- Examples include large wildfire or sustained power outage where a significant number of citizens are affected, or a significant amount of property damage has or is expected to occur.

Type I – Department of Homeland Security/FEMA, Federal Agencies, National Mutual Aid

- This type of incident is the most complex, requiring federal resources to manage and operate safely and effectively;
- The incident will be transferred to an IMT;
- The CC EOC and State EOC are activated;
- A Joint Information Center is established;

- All command and general staff positions are activated;
- ICS Branches are established;
- CC OEM, working with on-scene IC and State, is responsible for the incident complexity analysis, overall situational awareness of the incident, county management briefings, and working with the CC Policy Group for the delegation of authority;
- The incident has a significant impact on Chaffee County. Additional staff for administrative and support functions may be required;
- Operational personnel often exceed 500 per operational period and total personnel will usually exceed 1,000; and,
- Examples include a major wildfire involving multiple structures or a pandemic.

National Incident Management System

The NIMS provides guidance for all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and their subsequent private sector partners to work together to mitigate, respond to, and recover from incidents or disasters. NIMS outlines three core components: Resource Management, Command and Organization, and Communications and Information Management.

Resource Management - Chaffee County utilizes the CC Resource Mobilization Annex to manage resources during the full disaster cycle. These resources include personnel, supplies, equipment, etc. and are intended to be shared resources between organizations.

Command and Organization - Chaffee County uses ICS to manage incidents and provide support. The size of the organization is determined by Incident Type, duration of incident, and the availability of response resources.

Communications and Information Management - Chaffee County utilizes the following to manage disaster communications and maintenance of critical information:
- Chain of command and communications;
- Crisis Communications Plan information;
- Radio systems, as applies; and,
- WebEOC or other comparable emergency management software, etc.

Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Group

The Chaffee County Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Group stands up during an incident activation and consists of the current agency administrators, or designated appointees. The MAC group is made up of representatives from numerous county and municipal departments, non-profit organizations active in disasters, and the private sector. MAC groups operate within the Command and Coordination component of NIMS. It is responsible for providing policy guidance to the EOC and other incident personnel, supporting resource prioritization and allocation, and enabling decision-making among elected and appointed officials and/or senior executives. The MAC group includes those with decision-making authority and an understanding of the capabilities of their resources. Depending on the type of incident, it can

include elected officials, jurisdiction administrators, law, fire, and EMS. It can also include those from State and Federal agencies that are designated as Land Managers for areas within Chaffee County.

Control of Response Assets

Individual jurisdictional authorities have the power to relocate and direct their personnel resources during an emergency activation. Once personnel assets are on-scene or have arrived at their assigned site, the IC, or other site lead, will assume responsibility for those personnel assets. Chaffee County follows ICS standards including roles and responsibilities and reporting structure during an activation. Field-level responders coordinate with the CCSO Communication Center or the CC EOC, whichever is designated, for requesting, acquiring, and allocating resources and information. Appropriate documentation is completed for all tactical assets to ensure the appropriate use and return of assets once an incident has concluded. The use of any type of resource, whether the resource is being provided to or provided by Chaffee County, is updated, and documented.

12. Information Collection, Analysis, & Dissemination

Collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information is a critical function of the CC EOC. The information aspects of a disaster or large-scale event are performed by a combination of personnel in the CC EOC to rapidly build and maintain situational awareness. Specifically, the primary positions that develop and disseminate information to first responders, the incident commander and the public include, but are not limited to: EOC Situation Awareness Section, CC EOC Resource Support Section, CC EOC dispatcher(s), and the Public Information Officers. Each ESF Lead Agency has information to contribute to the overall Common Operational Picture (COP) and is responsible for providing timely updates to the CC EOC Situation Section Lead.

Information is needed to form decisions, establish priorities and timelines, request or provide resources to incident commanders or mutual aid partners, provide warning to the public, coordinate protective actions, restore services, or stand down response operations. Ultimately, the goal of the information management function is to establish and maintain situational awareness and a common operational picture.

Key elements of information management include:

- Determining necessary information (developing priority information requirements).
- Information collection plan (update\ modify the existing collection plan).
- Verification and validation of information.
- Analysis of the information received.
- Determining who needs the information.
- Packaging and distributing to information users.
- Recording or filing information for later use.
- Timelines or reoccurring information cycles.

Situational Awareness and Common Operational Picture

Situational Awareness is the ability to identify, process, and comprehend the critical elements of information about what is happening with the response team regarding the incident. More simply, it is knowing what is going on around you and how that will affect response and recovery operations down the road. In other words, it is the "big picture" of our operation.

A Common Operating Picture (COP) is a standard [shared] overview of an incident. It provides incident information that enables the IC/UC and any supporting agencies and organizations to make effective, consistent, and timely decisions. See the CC EOC Management Annex for tools used in the CC EOC for COP development, including the incident situation report, essential

elements of information with checklist, and sample CC Situation Report.

The CC EOC Situation Awareness Section will collect and analyze information to identify current situational considerations, incident trends, resource allocation needs, operational assignments, and unmet needs to support planning initiatives.

The State EOC has specific essential elements of information (EEI) to maintain situational awareness at the State level. The CC Director or OEM, or designees, will notify the DHSEM Field Manager of:

- Any incident or event that could receive significant state or national attention, to include the death of a first responder;
- Any incident related deaths or injuries within the population that could exceed local capacity;
- Any extended closure of four (4) hours or greater of major highways, airports, or railways that creates a significant response or supply chain disruption;
- Any incident related evacuation, food, water, and/or sheltering requirements that could exceed the local capacity;
- Any developing situation that threatens the stability of local or state Community Lifelines; and,
- Any imminent threats to critical infrastructure.

Decision Quality Information

A critical component of the information management cycle is filtering and developing raw data into decision quality information from which incident commanders, elected officials and the CC EOC Manager can make evidence-based decisions. Examples of decision quality information include accurate numbers of patients, damaged infrastructure, fatalities, weather, resources status, (required, ordered, traveling, staging, assigned, out of services…) as well as critical services: medical, water, electricity, sewage, useable transportation routes, shelter, food, etc.… (lifeline services).

What Do We Need to Know?

The CC EOC Situation Awareness Section Lead in conjunction with the EOC Manager will develop and establish Priority Information Requirements (PIR) which include the following elements:

- Define the operational environment.
- IC requirements (Decision quality information);
- Accurate and specific instructions for the public (What do you want them to do?);
- Life safety issues;
- Time sensitive;
- Protective actions for people, property, and the environment; and,
- Essential services.

Sources for information: on-scene responders, ICS 214 - Activity Logs, county/city/town departments, state/federal agencies and non-governmental organization partners, television, radio, and print media, social media, victims of the emergency or the public (crowd sourcing), and subject matter experts.

Data Collection Plan

The CC EOC Situation Awareness Section Lead will update and modify as required the current data collection plan to meet the current incident needs:

- 911/ Dispatch calls;
- National Weather Service (current / predicted);
- GIS/Geospatial;
- Notification systems (EAS/ IPAWS / Everbridge);
- Government databases;
- Social Networking (Twitter, Facebook);
- Smart phone pictures, video, and text; and,
- Verbal-First responder "wind shield survey."

Recording the source of the information and any contact information for the source is critical to follow-on steps in the information management cycle.

Verification Of Information

Changing raw data from collection sources into useable decision quality data requires the Situation Section Lead and the PIO to validate and verify collected information. The validation process is not extended to all collected data, but verification should be extended to these classes of information:

- Decision quality for IC and elected officials;
- Public statements;
- Press releases;
- Other public communications; and,
- Consult Subject Matter Experts (SME) for validation of selected information.

Analysis Of Information

Information gatherers need to distill the raw collected data to relevant and actionable information by:

- Searching for relationships and connections;
- Connecting or recognizing the relationship between information from different sources developing the "big picture;"
- Identifying gap analysis and additional requirements; and,
- Determining what and who to share the information.

Who Receives Information

The CC EOC Situation Awareness Section Lead should pre-determine information distribution lists and defined methods based on exercises and similar incidents:

- IC/UC;
- All ESF Leads;
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO); and,
- Elected Officials.

WebEOC is the primary system utilized by CC OEM to share intelligence and information with State and local partners. Internally and as a backup, CC OEM utilizes ZOOM, text messages and Everbridge Alerts (internal and external) to share necessary information and intelligence. The distribution can also be accomplished through sharing situation reports over email, fax, and paper copies.

Information Dissemination Plan

The Situation Section Lead should develop a dissemination plan prior to any exercise or incident in addition to the pre-incident data collection plan. Possible information recipients include, but are not limited to:

- Decision quality for IC/ IMT:
  - Elected officials,
  - Policy Group,
  - Executive talking points—town hall meeting/ news conferences,
  - ESF Leads;
- State/ Federal partners:
  - WebEOC: Situation report (SitRep),
  - Internal synchronization: Google Docs/time/source;
- Public facing:
  - Social media\ print media,
  - Press releases,
  - News conferences/ town hall meetings.

(*More information regarding situation awareness reporting can be found in the CC EOC Management Annex.*)

Decision Making

Policy decisions affecting county government are made by the CC BoCC, or designees, who may work from the CC EOC or a location of their choice, maintaining close contact with the CC EOC. The CC BoCC may choose to convene a group of advisors or may make decisions based on information gathered by others. Priorities affecting county government services may be established by the CC BOCC, in consultation with the CC Administrator, Other Elected Officials, and/or CC Department Directors.

Continuity of Government / Continuity of Government

If the Chair or the CC BoCC is unavailable to fulfill his/her emergency duties during an emergency, the line of succession in the CC COOP/COG Annex identifies a list of designated senior staff that may assume those responsibilities until the Chair or senior County Commissioner can reassume duties or a permanent successor can be named.

Directors of all county departments have designated successors to ensure continuity of leadership and operations within their department and agencies. A line of succession at least three deep, if possible, has been established for each department. Successors will be able to assume the roles and responsibilities for their department. A copy of each department's line of succession is maintained in the CC COOP online.

Delegations of authority are also covered in the CC COOP/COG Annexes. The difference between delegations of authority and succession is with succession the replacement assumes the responsibilities of the office that it is succeeding, and delegations of authority do not transfer the responsibilities of the office as a whole. Delegations provide temporary opportunities to ensure continued operation of departments and agencies without the removal of the original responsibility of that head office.

13. Communications

Communications Plan Summary

In the event of a disaster, Chaffee County will initiate actions appropriate to coordinate support for countywide communications. Chaffee County will make every effort to support local personnel and equipment needs, and to integrate all county, municipal, and special district-level resources, when appropriate.

The State of Colorado, as well as Chaffee County, uses the Colorado Digital Trunked Radio System (DTRS) as the primary command and control radio system for daily operations as well as disasters. DTRS uses radios on the 800 MHZ

The Colorado Office of Public Safety Communications (OPSC) within DHSEM, has 256 radio sites on five zone controllers with just over 127,000 user radios, though the number of user agencies is stable. In August of 2023, OPSC handled just over 9.5 million radio calls equaling almost 14,500 hours of radio talk time for the month.

Chaffee County has a countywide communications center that handles the dispatching for all emergency response agencies within the county. Chaffee County uses different talkgroups on the DTR system to communicate with different disciplines and agencies within the county, regionally, and in the state. This includes mutual talkgroups licensed to agencies within the county, the SCR, and the state.

Chaffee County has a VHF radio system for redundant communications for first responders, search & rescue, and other emergency responses. The VHF radio system has several repeaters in Chaffee County to provide adequate coverage. The CC EOC maintains an amateur radio system that supports several local repeaters. Amateur radio provides a third communication system for further redundancy should the state DTRS and CC VHF be out or overwhelmed by the number of users generated from a disaster. CC OEM also has a VHF mobile repeater with a small radio cache of VHF radios to be used in areas that do not have adequate coverage for DTRS radios.

(*More information regarding emergency communications can be found in the ESF #2 Communications Annex*.)

Tactical Interoperability Communications Plans

A Tactical Interoperability Communications Plan (TIC) is a guide that documents the interoperable communications structure, assets, and policies and procedures for a given jurisdiction/agency/organization/other entity. Chaffee County participates, as a part of the SCR, in the development of the SCR TIC Plan that includes all the interoperability communications

resources available within each jurisdiction's department/agency/organization, identifies that controls each resource, and the use of operational procedures that exist for activation and deactivation of the identified resources. The SCR TIC Plan is located in the CC EOC and in the CCSO Communications Center and meets the requirements found in Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-33.5-2509.

(*More information regarding tactical interoperability communications planning in Chaffee County can be found in the SCR TIC Plan*.)

14. Administration

Employee Reassignment

During an emergency, certain employees may be reassigned to complete alternative duties that differ from their regular day-to-day responsibilities. In general, CC Personnel job descriptions include an 'other duties as assigned' clause that can be activated for emergencies. Also, the authority and responsibility to reassign county employees during an emergency, is included in the Emergency Declaration documents approved by the CC BoCC.

(*More specific information regarding information included in the CC Emergency Declaration Annex can be found in the ESF #5 Emergency Management Annex*.)

Worker's Compensation

Employee wellbeing is a top priority for Chaffee County. Workers' compensation claims are to be administered according to the CC Employee Handbook. Department administration will coordinate with CC Human Resources to manage incidents. If incidents arise requiring a change in policy or procedure those will be coordinated by CC Human Resources and communicated to the CC EOC.

 (*More specific information regarding worker's compensation can be found in the Chaffee County Employee Handbook*.)

Insurance

Insurance is a vital part of cost recovery after a disaster and can be an important aspect of how quickly a community is able to recover. Chaffee County holds insurance for county assets through County Technical Services, Inc. (CTSI) and participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) with the Floodplain Manager in the Planning and Zoning Department. Insurance policies can be found with the CC Finance Director.

For Chaffee County residents, homeowner's insurance can be difficulty to acquire

and maintain. Due to the high fire danger, many insurance companies will not issue policies to residents.

Timekeeping

Tracking employee time spent on emergency operations can be an important aspect of determining disaster costs and opportunities for reimbursement. Chaffee County employees will be tracked using the same timekeeping policies during regular operations and during emergency operations. For other jurisdictions and for volunteers, Salamander (Rapid Tag) will be used. For all jurisdictions and volunteers, an ICS-214 form will be filled out for each operational period including assignments, resources being used, and time on that assignment. Their supervisor will review ICS-214s and will then send them to the collection point periodically. CC Finance Department will assist with tracking costs, such as employees, volunteer labor, overtime, equipment, monetary donations, and other expenses.

(*More detailed information on timekeeping policies can be found in the CC Disaster Recovery Annex.*)

Records Retention

In order to provide normal government operations following a disaster, each department, agency, and jurisdiction must take actions to protect essential records. Financial records are retained according to the Retention Schedule approved by the Colorado State Archivist according to the CC Financial Policies & Procedures Manual. Essential records for Chaffee County and their storage methods are identified in the CC COOP & COG Plans. Other jurisdictions within the County are encouraged to follow this procedure or arrange safekeeping of their records in another manner.

(*More information regarding records retention can be found in the CC Financial Policies & Procedures Manual.*)

Use of Volunteers

Volunteers are an important part of the disaster response and recovery cycle. Chaffee County incorporates volunteers into this process. All pre-disaster volunteers are vetted, and covered by worker's comp but are not employees of Chaffee County according to the CC Employee Handbook. Chaffee County may also designate another agency in Chaffee County to manage volunteers and/or donations during response and recovery from a major disaster.

(*More detailed information on volunteers and donations can be found in the CC Volunteer Management Annex.*)

Documenting Response and Recovery Operations

Chaffee County has established policies and procedures for documenting response and recovery operations including cost recovery information, requests for aid, budget control, legal protections, operational efficiency, and other areas. Chaffee County's documenting procedures follow and are in accordance with the State of Colorado and FEMA guidelines.

(More detailed information regarding the documentation of response and recovery operations can be found in the CC Damage Assessment Annex, CC Debris Management Annex, CC Disaster Recovery Annex, and the ESF #5 Emergency Management Annex.)

After Action Reporting

Both training exercises and real-world activations/use of the County EOP should be followed by a written AAR. AARs should at a minimum document:

- The activities that took place,
- Any issues,
- Any areas for improvement,
- Successes, and
- An improvement plan with individual/office/agency assignments.

AARs should be reviewed prior to any exercise to ensure that any previous issues are recognized and corrected as successfully as possible.

(More detailed information regarding after-action reporting requirements can be found in the ESF #5 Emergency Management Annex.)

15. Finance

Authorities and Policies

Local

- CC Financial Policies & Procedures Manual – February 2019
- CC Employee Handbook – March 2023
- CC Purchasing & Procurement Contract Policy – April 2022
- CC BoCC Resolution #2016-32 – Reauthorization of OEM – July 2016

State

- C.R.S. 24-33.5 §701: Colorado Disaster Emergency Act – 2018
- C.R.S. 24-33.5 §701-716: Emergency Management
- C.R.S. 24-33.5 §1601-1615: Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management
- C.R.S. 24-33.5 §1101-1109: Disaster Relief
- C.R.S. 24-33.5 §1501-1507: Colorado Emergency Planning Commission
- C.R.S. 30-10-513.5: Sheriff Authority for Forest Fires
- C.R.S. 29-22-101: Hazardous Substance Incidents

- Colorado State Emergency Operations Plan – 2023
- Colorado Resource Mobilization Plan - 2023

Federal
- 42 U.S.C §5191: Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA) Pub. L. 109-295, 120 Stat. 1355 - 2006
- Presidential Decision Directive 63 (PDD-63) - The United States Policy on Protecting America's Critical Infrastructures.
- Title 2, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200 (2 CFR)
- DHS Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101 ver. 3.0 – September 2021

(*More specific information regarding financial authorities & policies can be found in CC Disaster Recovery Annex*.)

Emergency Procurement and Spending

As part of ESF #7, the EOC Resource Support Section is responsible for the procurement of any resources that are needed for an emergency response. Generally, the resource request and ordering process follows the following steps:

1. Request assigned to the CC EOC Resource Support Section;
2. Request reviewed and validated by CC EOC Resource Support Section Lead;
3. Contract or other vender that can supply needed resources identified by CC EOC Resource Support Section;
4. Resource received and delivered to requester; and,
5. Payment reconciled by CC Finance.

Chaffee County utilizes pre-existing county contracts first to make purchases or secure services prioritize local, pre-established mutual aid agreements to fulfill resource requests. If such a contract is not available, CC EOC Resource Support Section, while working under the defined parameters of the disaster declaration, if applicable, and the use an Emergency Purchase Authorization to procure the necessary resources provided it is in accordance with Chaffee County procurement guidance.

All financial records will be retained in accordance with the State of Colorado and Federal record retention policies.

CC OEM is responsible for working with CC Finance and CC Administration to negotiate pre-disaster contracts in accordance with financial policies to secure vendors and pricing before a response is needed.

(*More specific information on emergency procurement and spending can be found in the CC EOC Management Annex, CC Disaster Recovery Annex, CC Purchasing & Procurement Contract Policy, and CC Financial Policies & Procedures Manual*.)

Emergency Contracting

Emergency and post-disaster contracts will be managed by CC Finance. Allowing emergency contracting during and after an incident is an important way to avoid lengthy contract bidding processes and speed up response and recovery efforts; however, it should be carefully managed to prevent the jurisdiction and its residents from being taken advantage of by unscrupulous contractors. The following is a list of examples of how Chaffee County handles emergency contracting and where the policies are located.

- Elimination or reduction of permits, applications, or other fees imposed by the county during a state of emergency.
- Suspension of regular purchasing procedures like contract notices or lowest-bidder requirements.
- Contractor registration requirements prior to an incident.

Contracting Land Use Agreements

Along with emergency contracting provisions, Chaffee County also maintains guidance on land use agreements specific to emergency situations. In the event of an emergency, the enforcement of specific land use requirements will be suspended. For example, Chaffee County prohibits the use of temporary dwellings, such as trailers or tents, in certain areas; however, these may be allowed during an emergency and for a specific timeframe afterwards. Fees related to land use may also be suspended for a time during an emergency.

Additionally, emergency incidents such as a wildland fire or flood may require local, state, or federal agency access to land, facilities and/or equipment to support response and recovery operations. This may be for direct access to perform emergency operations or incident support such as staging area locations, command centers, or recovery centers.

During these situations Chaffee County will utilize Land Use and Facility Rental Agreements, commonly referred to as Land Use Agreements as a streamlined and simplified method for acquisition procedures. CC BoCC and CC Finance Department can coordinate to enter into these agreements. Agreements must be negotiated and signed. Rental requirements are usually short term, for an undefined period, and open only during the length of the incident. However, facilities and land use agreements can be negotiated in advance.

CC OEM will work with CC Finance, CC Administration, and CC Attorney's Office to negotiate mutual aid agreements with government and private landowners for the use of public and private land during responses in advance of an emergency/disaster response.

(*More detailed information regarding the policies and procedures for emergency procurement and spending and emergency contracting can be found in CC Purchasing & Procurement Contract Policy and CC Financial Policies & Procedures Manual*.)

16. Logistics / Resource Management

Mutual Aid and Regional Aid Agreements

A Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA) is a written agreement between offices and/or jurisdictions in which they agree to assist one another, upon request, by furnishing personnel and/or equipment in an emergency. It is only after a jurisdiction identifies that the event will exceed their capacity that mutual aid resources are requested. Once local emergency response resources are exhausted or if County does not possess the needed capabilities, then state and federal resources can be requested. The following is a list of existing IGAs, MAAs, MOUs, and regional aid agreements (RAA) that Chaffee County currently maintains:

- RAA with Colorado South Central Homeland Security Region
- RAA with Custer, Fremont, Lake, & Park for Emergency Management
- MAA with Emergency Response Agencies in Chaffee County
- MAA with Gunnison County
- MOU with American Red Cross
- MOU with Chaffee-Lake ARES
- MOU with Ark-Valley Humane Society
- MOU with Heart of the Rockies Regional Medical Center
- MOU with Buena Vista Schools for Interoperable Communications
- IGA with Central Mountains RETAC
- IGA with Municipalities for Wildfire Response & Mitigation
- IGA between Chaffee County Fire Agencies
- IGA with Lake County/Leadville for Fire Response
- IGA with Northern Saguache Fire for Fire Response
- IGA with North-West Fire (Park) for Fire Response
- IGA with Park County for 911 Services & Communications

Resource Gaps

All departments are encouraged to complete an inventory and document their resources, both critical and regular, on a regular basis and move to address any resource gaps prior to an incident. Chaffee County conducted a formal Capability Assessment Gap Analysis (CEPA) on September 30, 2021, which assisted in identifying and documenting the gaps within the jurisdiction based on. After completing this assessment, which was centered on the most prevalent hazards affecting Chaffee County, the top five resource gaps were discovered and have created plans to address these gaps. These plans and associated resources are maintained in CC OEM.

(More detail information on the 2021 assessment can be found in the CC CEPA report located at CC OEM.)

Mutual Aid

If an incident occurs that exceeds Chaffee County's emergency response capabilities, outside assistance can be requested through MAA with nearby jurisdictions and other organizations, such as a stateside mutual aid compact or a volunteer emergency organization.

MAAs can be requested in accordance with the agreement of which Chaffee County is a signatory. Requests for mutual aid for purposes aside from police, EMS/Fire, etc. can be requested through the Colorado statewide mutual aid program.

MAA and RAA must be reviewed by the CC Attorney and then approved by the CC BoCC before they take effect. Requests to review and approve aid approval requests should be submitted to the appropriate party via email to maintain reliable record keeping.

Existing MAA or RAA will be reviewed by the responsible party periodically, at least when leadership changes or every 3 years. The reviewer of the plan will also coordinate with the jurisdiction/agency/organization that is entered into the agreement to ensure that no changes need to be made with the agreement. Any changes that do need to be made to the agreements will be updated and coordinated with the responsible parties and sent to the appropriate leadership entity for review and signature.

Resource Tracking

The Chaffee County's regular process for resource ordering, tracking, and requesting is outlined in the steps below.

1. Request is received by CC EOC Resource Support Section Lead / CCSO Communications Center.
2. Request assigned to CC EOC Resource Support Section. (If this request cannot be filled here, then move to step 3.)
3. Request assigned to mutual aid (or other option). (If this request cannot be filled here, then move to step 4.)
4. Request assigned to the State (note that all previous steps must have been tried before sending a request to the State to fill).

Chaffee County utilizes an internet-based incident and event management platform called WebEOC. WebEOC is utilized by many local jurisdictions and the state. This platform supports ICS, provides provisions for NIMS, and is compliant with both. If personnel have access to the internet and have prior authorization, they can access WebEOC to view and input information regarding resource tracking and maintain situational awareness on the incident. A single-point ordering system is utilized, and the CC EOC Resource Support Section utilizes WebEOC and the 213RR resource request form to track all resources from order to procurement to fulfillment. If, for some reason, WebEOC is not accessible, back up forms of communication and documentation, such as email, are used. In all cases where state/federal resources are requested,

the 213RR resource request form must be completed and submitted to the state emergency operations center.

Resource requests that cannot be filled by Chaffee County's existing inventories may be procured or purchased from private sector entities, NGOs, and/or other community partners (e.g., MAAs). The CC EOC Resource Support Section coordinates with the CC Finance Department to purchase and receive resources using various methods (e.g., commercial vendors, private partners, and/or county contracts).

(More detailed information on ordering resources can be found in the CC EOC Management Annex.)

Specialized Resources

Chaffee County is prepared to respond to a myriad of emergencies, and, with the assistance of this plan, has prepared resources to assist with the response to these hazards. However, there may come a time that Chaffee County lacks adequate specialized resources, due to resource gaps, supply-chain issues, etc. If this occurs, Chaffee County has prepared a process for identifying, locating, and procuring any specialized resources that are required in an emergency.

1. Specific agency/person identifies resource gap(s) and notifies the relevant agency (e.g., CC EOC Resource Support Section).
2. CC EOC Resource Support Section examines MAAs, IGAs, and RRAs to identify potential sources for missing resources.
3. If an agreement specifies that a certain agency/jurisdiction/organization is able to address the resource gap and provide the missing resources, the appropriate actions will be taken to activate the agreement. If there is no agreement in place that can provide the missing resources, EOC Resource Support Section will then notify the State/County/other to seek assistance in identifying another location to receive the needed resources.
4. Once the resources have been identified, EOC Resource Support Section will follow the appropriate process for organizing and receiving the resources. Special approvals from officials/leadership may be needed for specialized resources. More information regarding the procurement process can be found in the CC Resource Mobilization Annex, CC EOC Management Annex, and the CC Purchasing and Procurement Contract Policy.

Resource Management Plan

The county uses WebEOC for most of its resource tracking needs, and emergency response staff are encouraged and trained to use WebEOC as their first source of information regarding needed and available resources. If an employee recognizes that there is a lack of necessary resources and the jurisdiction's capabilities have been exceeded, they will make a recommendation to their supervisor that either MAA, IGA, or RAA be activated, or emergency contracting/purchases is considered to fill the gap with resources. It is then up to the relevant supervisor of the

department/office/agency that has identified the gap to notify OEM to see that gap met by the appropriate means.

(More information regarding the procurement process and use of agreements can be found in the CC Resource Mobilization Annex, CC EOC Management Annex, and the CC Purchasing and Procurement Contract Policy.)

These plans identify, in detail, Chaffee County's available resources, where they are accessible online, and the process for requesting and using the resources during day-to-day and response operations.

Logistical Support

Chaffee County hosts numerous pre-planned events throughout the year which vary in size from large-scale one-off events like Chaffee County Fair and music concerts to smaller events like running and bicycle races.

To prepare for these events, and the additional one-off events that take place throughout the year, CC OEM may activate the CC EOC and have additional staff on stand-by in case they are needed to activate. Resource needs and capabilities are estimated based on each event. Prior to the event itself, generally one to two months in advance, CC OEM takes inventory of the resources it will need for the event to ensure the necessary resources are in place before the event.

The emergency response agencies in Chaffee County and CC OEM uses Salamander Pre-Plans software to assist with planning for events and organization of resources.

17. Plan Development and Maintenance

EOP Coordination

This base CC EOP will be reviewed every year and promulgated by the CC BoCC at least every 3 years. CC EOP Annexes will be reviewed every three years unless multiple changes need to be made. The reviews, revisions, updates, and changes made to the CC EOP and Annexes will begin with CC OEM, who will then elevate them, as needed, if signatures are required for the changes to the plan. If any changes need to be made to the plans that originate outside the OEM, the need for updates will be communicated to the appropriate departments to ensure version control and accountability. Plan review and development are conducted using the overall approach to planning and maintenance using CPG 101 – Developing and Maintaining EOPs (version 3).

Planning and Coordination Responsibility

CC OEM is tasked with maintaining, distributing, and updating the CC EOP. Revisions to the CC EOP will be coordinated by the relevant Chaffee County position (e.g., CC Director of OEM), who will also review and approve any proposed revisions to the CC EOP.

EOP Updates

Plan maintenance includes updating and revising the plan to reflect all changes, testing the plan periodically, and ensuring that all personnel remain up to date on their roles and responsibilities as outlined in the plan. If any issues emerge, situations change, gaps become apparent, and/or requirements change, the plan must be updated to reflect these and remain usable, compliant, and up to date. The CC EOP will be reviewed annually, after any tests or exercises, following any changes in requirements, and/or after actual incidents, as necessary.

Step 1 — Research, Plan Development, and/or Revisions by OEM Planner

Step 2 — Stakeholder's Review of Plan & Comment Period

Step 3 — Plan Editing by OEM Planner w/Stakeholder's Comments

Step 4 — Stakeholder's Tabletop Exercise (As Needed)

Step 5 — Plan Editing by OEM Planner w/Tabletop Comments (As Needed)

Step 6 — Release Updated Plan for Distribution to Stakeholders

Estimated Plan Update and/or Development Timeline

Step 1	Research, Plan Development, and/or Revisions	4 Weeks
Step 2	Stakeholder's Review & Comment Period	2 Weeks
Step 3	Plan Editing w/Stakeholder's Comments	2 Weeks
Step 4	Stakeholder's Tabletop Exercise (As Needed)	1 Week
Step 5	Plan Editing w/Tabletop Comments (As Needed)	2 Weeks
Step 6	Release Updated Plan for Distribution	1 Week
Completed in 12 Weeks		

EOP Reviews and Updates

This EOP is continuously monitored and evaluated for its effectiveness, and will be updated after the following:

- When lessons learned from real-world incidents are reviewed,
- When hazard risks or risk areas change,
- When alert and warning or communications systems change, and
- When governmental planning standards for the document in question are changed.

EOP Revision

The CC EOP will be revised (which involves a complete rewrite of the existing CC EOP or when substantial changes are made that result in essentially a new document) when multiple pages of the document have been updated, major portions of the document have been removed, or substantial text has been added.

Formal EOP Change

The CC EOP undergoes a formal change when portions of the document have been updated with specific changes on a limited number of pages. These types of changes will be numbered for identification, and any holders of the document will be issued the changes with a memorandum of the changes that were made. The memorandum should instruct the holder of the document on where to insert the new pages and what pages to remove from the existing CC EOP. The holder of the document should then note the changes on the record of changes in the CC EOP. A change of this type does not alter the original document date and does not need a new signature.

Training and Exercises

Anyone who plays a role in implementing the CC EOP should be appropriately trained on the plan and understand their role in supporting emergency response operations. Chaffee County exercises the CC EOP and Annexes annually; however, real world events that result in activations may be substituted for an exercise if deemed appropriate.

(*More specific information regarding plan development and update can be found in the CC Plan Development & Maintenance Guide and CPG 101 – Developing & Maintaining EOPs, version 3.*)

18. Laws, Authorities, and References

Legal Basis of Emergency Operations and Activities

Legal authority to maintain a jurisdictional emergency management program is found in the Colorado Revised Statutes Title 24, Article 33.5, Part 707.1 &.2 which states, "Each political

subdivision is within the jurisdiction of and served…by a local or interjurisdictional emergency management agency responsible for the coordination of disaster preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery. Each county shall maintain an emergency management agency."   Colorado Revised Statutes Title 24, Article 33.5, Part 707.7 requires Chaffee County to develop and maintain a countywide EOP. It states that "Each local and interjurisdictional emergency management agency shall prepare and keep current a locally defined or interjurisdictional emergency management plan for its area, including provisions for the preparation, prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery from emergencies and disasters. Chaffee County has an all-hazards plan that encourages a cooperative relationship between all local, state, federal agencies, boards, and organizations that have an emergency management function. CC OEM is the central point of coordination within the county for response and recovery from disasters that exceed the capabilities of a single jurisdiction.

Senior Officials' Emergency Authorities

CC BoCC Resolution 2016-35 identifies the authority and responsibility for CC BoCC, CC Sheriff, CC Director of OEM, CC Director of Finance and CC Administrator to conduct emergency management operations in Chaffee County, as stated "The CC BoCC grants the CC Sheriff, CC Director of OEM, CC Director of Finance, and the CC Administrator the authority to initiate certain immediately necessary emergency response actions for the purpose of minimizing the negative impacts of delay such action."

The resolution also stipulates that CC OEM shall consult with the CC BoCC on any decision which involves the expenditure of funds. Nevertheless, the CC Sheriff, CC Director of OEM, CC Director of Finance, or CC Administrator are individually authorized to obligate the CC BoCC for the expenditure of a total amount not-to-exceed $100,000 per incident without prior approval of the CC BoCC when they reasonably determine that such expenditure is immediately necessary for the purpose of initiating emergency response measures in the event of a local disaster emergency."

Pre-Delegate Emergency Authorities

Chaffee County has identified the following pre-delegated emergency authorities:

- In the case of the absence or vacancy of the CC Director of OEM, has identified the CCSO Communications Manager and/or CC Director of Public Health to act during an emergency; and,
- If neither of these positions are not able to perform the duties, the CC Administrator, in consultation with the State OEM Field Manager, will make the temporary appointment.

Continuity of Operations & Continuity of Government Provisions

COOP and COG plans are vital to the successful response to and recovery from an emergency or other incident. Outlined below are the lines of succession for Chaffee County.

Position 1
- BoCC Chair
- Senior BoCC Member

Position 2
- County Administrator
- Deputy County Administrator

Position 3
- Director of Emergency Management
- Director of Public Health / CCSO Communications Manager

(More information regarding the CC COOP or CC COG can be found in the CC COOP/COG Annex. The CC COOP/COG Annex also contains information relating to how it will continue performing essential functions during emergency operations. This includes lines of succession (like above) for each essential function, delegations of authority, protection of vital records, and other procedures for utilizing alternate facilities, if needed.)

Acronyms and Glossary

Acronyms & Abbreviations

ARC	American Red Cross
AHJ	Agency Having Jurisdiction
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
BC	Battalion Chief
BV	Buena Vista, Town of
CAD	Computer Aided Dispatch
COEM	Chaffee County Office of Emergency Mgmt
CCSO	Chaffee County Sheriff's Office
CDOT	Colorado Dept of Transportation
CDPHE	Colorado Dept of Public Health & Environment
CEOP	Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan
CERT	Community Emergency Response Teams
CLARA	Chaffee-Lake Amateur Radio Association
CoCERN	Colorado Crisis Education Response Network
COG	Continuity of Government
COOP	Continuity of Operations
COVOAD	Colorado Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
CRFF	Colorado Resource Rate Form
CSP	Colorado State Patrol
DAC	Disaster Assistance Center
DFPC	Division of Fire Prevention and Control
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DHSEM	Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Mgmt
DOC	Department Operations Center
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
ECC	Emergency Coordination Center
EFF	Emergency Fire Fund
EM	Emergency Manager
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistant Compact
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOCM	Emergency Operations Center Manager
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMAG	Fire Management Assistance Grant
FPD	Fire Protection District

IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Command(er)
ICP	Incident Command Post
IDC	Interagency Dispatch Center
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement
IMT	Incident Management Teams
IROC	Interagency Resource Ordering Capability
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NPG	National Preparedness Goal
NRF	National Response Framework
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
PD	Police Department
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPD	Presidential Policy Directive
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RFA	Request for Assistance
FRM	Regional Field Manager (State)
RMA	Resource Mobilization Plan
RS	Resource Section (EOC)
RSC	Resource Section Chief (EOC)
RSF	Recovery Support Function
SCR	South Central Homeland Security Region - Colorado
SITREP	Situation Report
SO	Sheriff's Office
SS	Situation Awareness Section (EOC)
SSL	Situation Awareness Section Lead (EOC)
TSA	The Salvation Army
UCG	Unified Coordination Group
UCS	Unified Coordination System
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
WERF	Wildfire Emergency Response Fund

Glossary

Agency Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) –The agency having jurisdiction and responsibility for a specific geographical area or a mandated function.

Agency Representative – An individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating agency that has been delegated the authority to make decisions on matters affecting that agency's participation at the incident. In ICS, Agency Representatives report to the Incident Liaison Officer.

Allocated Resources – Resources dispatched to an incident.

Appropriate Response – The planned strategy for action (in terms of the type, amount, and timing of resources) on an incident which most efficiently meets incident management objectives under current and expected conditions. The response may range from a strategy of prompt incident control to one of containment or confinement.

Assisting Agency – An agency directly contributing tactical or service resources to another agency.

Available Resources – Resources available to respond to incidents beyond their local mutual aid area for a specified extended duration of time.

Command – The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

Common Operating Picture – A broad view of the overall situation as reflected by situation reports, aerial photography and other information or intelligence.

Cooperating Agency – An agency that supplies assistance other than direct operational or support functions or resources to the incident management effort.

Coordination Center – A facility that is used for the coordination of agency or jurisdictional resources in support of one or more incidents.

Department Operations Center (DOC) – A facility operated by a state department to coordinate departmental assets in support of an incident.

Disaster – The occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of property, or significant adverse impact on the environment, resulting from any natural or technological hazards, or a terrorist act, and is, or likely to be, beyond the capability of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of a local jurisdiction, thereby, requiring the augmentation of resources through state-directed assistance.

Emergency – A suddenly occurring and often unforeseen situation that threatens to or does inflict damage to people of property, exceeds the daily routine type of response, and still can be dealt with using local internal and mutual aid resources.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) – The adopted state-to-state process for ordering resources that will cross state lines during a governor declared emergency or disaster.

Emergency Manager (EM) – The director/manager of the local or interjurisdictional disaster agency as described in section 24-33.5-707 (4) C.R.S or other person identified pursuant to section 24-33.5-707 (6), responsible for local or interjurisdictional disaster preparedness and response.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – EOCs are facilities (physical or virtual) that are used in varying ways at all levels of government and within private industry to provide a location for coordination, direction, and support during emergencies.

Event – A planned, non-emergency activity.

Host Jurisdiction – The jurisdiction having authority over the disaster or emergency until incident management authority is delegated to another agency.

Incident – An occurrence either human caused or by natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency service personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

Incident Commander (IC) – The individual responsible for the management of all incident operations at an incident site by delegation of authority from an AHJ.

Incident Command Post (ICP) – The field location at which primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed.

Incident Command System (ICS) – A standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its users to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. It has the same meaning set forth and established in section 29-22.5- 102 (3) C.R.S

Incident Management Team (IMT) – An organization of overhead personnel operating within the Incident Command System with responsibility for the management of resources to effectively accomplish objectives determined for an incident, under the direction of the Incident Commander.

Incident Objectives – Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selecting appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources.

Interagency Dispatch Center (IDC) – A facility from which resources are primarily assigned to wildland fire incidents. For the purposes of the Colorado State Emergency Resource Mobilization this refers to the Dispatch Centers located in Craig, Grand Junction, Montrose, Durango, Ft. Collins, Pueblo, and the Rocky Mountain Coordination Center (Lakewood).

Interagency Resource Ordering Capability – National database for resource deployment, used at the National Interagency Dispatch, Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Group, wildland, and all-hazard resources.

Jurisdiction – State, tribal, county, town, city, special district, or other political subdivisions.

Local Dispatch – Dispatch offices representing local city/county government emergency response resources and respond to local incident requests for resources. These are also referred to as Public Safety Access Points (PSAP).

Logistics – Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

Memorandum of Agreements/Understandings (MOA/MOU) – An agreement document between two or more agencies proscribing reciprocal assistance to be provided upon request (and if available from the supplying agency) and laying out the guidelines under which this assistance will operate.

Mobilization – The process of providing emergency resources beyond those available through existing inter-jurisdictional or mutual aid agreements. Resources sent in response to a request from a jurisdiction in which an emergency or disaster situation or local emergency incident has exceeded or will exceed the capabilities of the requesting jurisdiction. The term also includes the redistribution of resources either to direct emergency incident assignments or to assignment in communities where resources are needed to provide backfill coverage when those communities' resources have been mobilized to assist other jurisdictions.

Mobilization Center – An off-incident location at which emergency service personnel and equipment are temporarily located pending assignment, release, or reassignment (see also Base and Staging Area.

Mobilization Plan (RMA) – The local and state resource mobilization plan developed by locals, as part of the Chaffee County Resource Mobilization Annex (Chaffee RMA) and also the state as part of the State's Resource Mobilization Plan (State RMA).

Mobilization System – A system that includes the resource mobilization plans and the technology and personnel necessary to mobilize resources according to the plans.

Multiagency Coordination (MAC) – A process that allows all levels of government and all disciplines to work together efficiently and effectively. Multiagency coordination occurs across the different incident management disciplines, across jurisdictional lines, and across all levels of government and the private sector. During an incident or incidents, multiagency coordination is used to support incident needs, set jurisdictional policies concerning the incident, set incident priorities, and allocate critical resources. The scope of a MAC group is defined by geography: local, region of a state, state, multi-state region, and national. The State of Colorado uses the Unified Coordination Process as the primary guideline for multiagency coordination at the local, regional, and state level. Further definition of specific MAC processes can be found in the emergency operations plans associated with a given MAC group.

Multiagency Coordination Group (MAC) – Personnel that work together to perform multiagency coordination. Very often this group works out of an emergency operations center (EOC) or coordination center.

Multi-Agency Incident – An incident where one or more agencies assist a jurisdictional agency or agencies.

Multi-Jurisdictional Incident – An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that have a statutory responsibility for incident mitigation.

Mutual Aid – The emergency interagency assistance rendered pursuant to an agreement between the jurisdictions rendering and receiving assistance

Mutual Aid Agreement – A non-binding, mutually beneficial agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions in which they agree to assist one another upon request by furnishing personnel and equipment.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) – Developed by the U S. Department of Homeland Security, NIMS establishes standardized incident management processes, protocols, and procedures that all responders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels use to coordinate and conduct response and recovery actions.

National Interagency Dispatch System – The National Geographic Area Coordination centers include (Regional) Eastern, Southern, Southwest, Rocky Mountain, Northern Rockies, NICC, Northwest, West Basin, North CA Ops, South CA Ops, and Alaska centers for regional resource management through ROSS.

Nongovernmental Organization (NGO) – An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions, and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government(s).

Non-Host Jurisdiction – A jurisdiction providing disaster or emergency response resources to a host jurisdiction, also known as a sending agency.

Operating Plan (OP) – Sets forth standard operating procedures, agreed procedures, and responsibilities to implement cooperative wildland fire protection on all lands within a county. It is a working document compiled each year by wildland fire agencies participating in the Plan and shall be attached to and considered part of the Interagency Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement.

Operational Period – A defined segment of time (i.e., 0600 to 1800 hours) in which a specific set of objectives are established for managing incident activities and for which specific resources and personnel are assigned to those activities, as determined by the Incident Commander.

Preparedness Levels – Planned levels of readiness dependent on incident activity, weather, hazard threat, and resource availability.

Recovery – The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans.

Resource Kind – A classification of resources in the Incident Command System which refers to function (e.g., hand crew, helicopter, engine, and dozer).

Resource Management – A system for identifying available resources to all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recovery from an incident.

Resource Request Order Number – A unique number assigned by the agency dispatching the resources to the incident. Every resource requested for an incident must have an Order Number assigned to it. The resource order number provides the legal authorization for the movement of incident requested resources and is the reference for all claims.

Resource Type – Refers to resource capability. A Type-1 resource provides a greater overall capability due to power, size, capacity, etc., than would be found in a Type-2 resource.

Resources – Personnel and major items of equipment available or potentially available to be assigned to incidents. Resources are described in the ICS by kind and type.

Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center (RMACC) – One of twelve Geographic Area Coordination Centers (GACC) in the Nation. RMACC is in Lakewood, Colorado and covers a 5 state Rocky Mountain Geographic Area (Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming

Single Resource – An individual, a piece of equipment and its personnel complement, or a crew or team of individuals with an identified work supervisor that can be used on an incident.

Staging Area – Locations set up at an incident where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment.

State Emergency Operations Center (State EOC) – A facility operated by the State OEM to coordinate the overall response of state government agencies and assets in support of an incident.

State Emergency Operations Plan (State EOP) – The state level plan for actions to be taken by government and partner organizations when disaster threatens or strikes. It consists of assignment of responsibilities to state agencies, coordinating instructions, staffing, essential facilities, and general operations common to most major emergencies.

Strike Team – Specified combinations of the same kind and type of resources, with common communications and a leader. For example, a Type-1 Engine Strike Team generally consists of 5, Type-1 Engines (meeting the minimum equipment and manning standards) under the control of a Strike Team Leader.

Task Force – A combination of single resources assembled for a particular tactical need with common communications and a leader.

Unified Command – An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with jurisdiction. Agencies work together through their designated representative(s) within the UC at a single ICP to establish a common set of objectives and strategies, and a single Incident Action

Plan (ICP).

Unified Coordination (also known as Multi-Jurisdictional or Multi-Agency Coordination) – The involvement of multiple entities in the planning, coordination, recovery, and decision- making activities of an incident or event.

Unified Coordination Group (UCG) – A Unified Coordination Group includes local, state, and federal partners, NGOs, volunteer organizations, the private sector, and other partners involved in response and recovery that have the policy making authority to make decisions, allocate resources, and commit funds. In some cases, it may be necessary for the UCG to function virtually, such as via teleconference or video teleconferencing to accomplish its assigned tasks based on the size and scope of the event (i.e., blizzard activities across multiple jurisdictions).

Unified Coordination System (UCS) – An activity or a formal system used to coordinate resources and support between agencies or jurisdictions useful for regional situations. This involves a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications integrated into a common system with responsibility for coordination of assisting agency resources and support to agency emergency operations.

Federal, State, Local Laws, Authorities, & References

Federal

- 42 U.S.C §5191: Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707
- The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 (PETS Act)
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (PPD-5): Management of Domestic Incidents – February 2003
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 (PPD-7): Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection – December 2003
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (PPD-8): National Preparedness Goal
- Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296
- National Security Presidential Directive 51 / Homeland Security Presidential Directive 20, National Continuity Policy – May 2007
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA) Pub. L. 109-295, 120 Stat. 1355 - 2006
- Presidential Decision Directive 63 (PDD-63) - The United States Policy on Protecting America's Critical Infrastructures.
- DHS National Incident Management System – October 2017
- DHS National Response Framework – June 2016
- DHS National Planning Frameworks
- DHS National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) - 2013
- DHS Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101 ver. 3.0 – September 2021
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III)
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended
- Plain Writing Act of 2010, Public Law 111-274 – October 13, 2010

State

- C.R.S. 24-33.5 §701: Colorado Disaster Emergency Act – 2018
- C.R.S. 24-33.5 §701-716: Emergency Management
- C.R.S. 24-33.5 §1601-1615: Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management
- C.R.S. 24-33.5 §1101-1109: Disaster Relief
- C.R.S. 24-33.5 §1501-1507: Colorado Emergency Planning Commission
- C.R.S. 30-10-513.5: Sheriff Authority for Forest Fires
- C.R.S. 29-22-101: Hazardous Substance Incidents
- Colorado State Emergency Operations Plan (Base Plan) – 2023
- Colorado Resource Mobilization Annex - 2023

Local

- CC BoCC Resolution #2016-32 – Reauthorization of OEM – July 2016
- CC BoCC Resolution for NIMS Implementation – October 2006

- CC BoCC Resolution #2009-24 – Establishing CC Public Health Agency & CC Board of Health – April 2009
- The Salida School District Board of Education is the authority for the Salida School District R-32 and provides direction, oversight, and guidance to Salida School District staff and leadership.
- The Buena Vista School District Board of Education is the authority for the Buena Vista School District R-31 and provides direction, oversight, and guidance to Buena Vista School District staff and leadership.

CHAFFEE COUNTY COLORADO
RESOLUTION 2024-38

ADOPTING A REVISED
CHAFFEE COUNTY LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN ("LEOP")

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS:

A. It is the intent of the Board of Commissioners of Chaffee County ("BoCC") to mutually provide for the effective direction, control, and coordination of government services during an emergency or disaster.

B. C.R.S. § 24-33.5-707 describes the duties and authority of local and interjurisdictional disaster agencies, as well as the minimum standards for such agencies.

C. C.R.S. § 24-33.5-707(1) requires each political subdivision to be served by a local or interjurisdictional agency responsible for disaster preparedness and coordination of response.

D. The BoCC has established and maintained a disaster agency responsible for emergency management and coordination for Chaffee County as required by C.R.S. § 24-33.5-707(2), by creating the Office of Emergency Management under the BoCC. Various agencies and municipalities within Chaffee County have established similar programs of comprehensive emergency management which include the mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery phases of emergency management.

E. Vulnerability to many potential hazards is shared by all residents of the County, regardless of whether they live within or outside the unincorporated portions of the County.

F. On May 7, 2024, at a duly noticed meeting, the BOCC approved the proposed Local Emergency Operations Plan ("LEOP"). Prior LEOPs have been adopted or revised by the BoCC, and the BoCC finds that the adoption of proposed revisions to the LEOP is in the best interests of the people of Chaffee County.
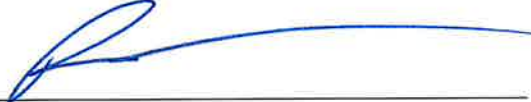
RESOLUTION:

The Board resolves as follows:

1. <u>LEOP Approved</u>. The proposed LEOP dated May 7, 2024, is hereby adopted. During a significant emergency or declared disaster, the Chaffee County Emergency Manager shall work together with the County and municipal agencies and departments, and with other organized groups, pursuant to the protocol in the LEOP, to effectively manage the response to the emergency or disaster.

2. <u>Repealer</u>. All resolutions, or parts thereof, in conflict with this Resolution are hereby repealed, provided that this repealer shall not repeal the repealer clauses of such resolutions nor revive any resolution thereby.

3. <u>Effective Date</u>. This Resolution shall be in full force and effect immediately upon adoption by the BoCC.

ADOPTED AND APPROVED by the Chaffee County Board of County Commissioners on May 7, 2024.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

_____
Chairman

The vote on the above Resolution was as follows:

Commissioner P.T. Wood   Yes

Commissioner Greg Felt   Yes

Commissioner Keith Baker   Absent

STATE OF COLORADO, CHAFFEE COUNTY

ATTEST:

The above is a true and correct record of Resolution 2024-38 duly adopted by the Chaffee County Board of County Commissioners by a _____ vote at a regular meeting, properly noticed and held on May 7, 2024.

Lori Mitchell by
Kathleen Guerter Chief
Chaffee County Clerk   Deputy

SEAL
CHAFFEE COUNTY CLERK
COLORADO

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