



Emergency Operations Plan

Lake County

October 2023

PREPARED BY

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Director

Lake County Office of Emergency
Management

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Lake 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 accommodations are available upon request. For more information, please contact the Lake County Public Health Agency at 719-486-2413 Ext 1 or for Spanish, 719-427-0012

RESOLUTION NO. 2023-16

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LAKE COUNTY,
COLORADO**

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN FOR THE
COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE OF COLORADO**

WHEREAS, pursuant to the requirements of C.R.S. §24-33.5-707(8), each County disaster agency shall prepare and keep current a county disaster emergency plan for its area; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the Presidential Policy Decision Directive is to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system; and

WHEREAS, the Board’s Resolution 2023-15 entitles the County Manager and/or Director of the Office of Emergency Management to declare a county-wide disaster in absence of the Board and further authorizes the Director of Emergency Management, the Sheriff and a singular Commissioner or County Manager to spend up to \$200,000 to respond to an emergency or disaster situation; and

WHEREAS, furthermore, the Director of Emergency Management and County Manager have pre-disaster authorization from the Board of mobilize resources and request mutual-aid assistance to respond effectively and quickly to an incident; and

WHEREAS, the Board desires to adopt the updates 2023 Emergency Operations Plans (EOP) and supporting plans and annexes.

NOW, THEREFORE, BUT IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE OF COLORADO that:

Section 1. The Emergency Operations Plan for the County of Lake, State of Colorado, attached as exhibit “A” and all supporting documents, plans and annexes referenced are hereby adopted. These supporting documents can be found listed in Appendix A of the EOP.

Section 2. The Board finds that approval of the Lake County Emergency Operations Plan is in the best interest of the health, safety, and welfare of Lake County residents and visitors.

Section 3. The Board hereby reaffirms Lake County’s commitment to the use of the National Incident Management system.

Section 4. The Board approves the Lake County Emergency Operations Plan and authorizes the Director of Emergency Management to administer and implement the plan for Lake County.

Section 5. The Director of Emergency Management is authorized to make non-substantive changes to the EOP as necessary. Any major changes proposed by the Director of Emergency Management shall be reviewed by the Board and approved or disapproved by the Board. Any changes approved by the Board shall be adopted by resolution.

Section 6. The Board delegates to the Lake County Director of Emergency Management the authority and responsibility for coordination, mission tasking implementation and management of emergency and disaster planning and response for Lake County Government and Elected Lake County Offices.

Section 7. The Board authorizes the Director of Emergency Management to facilitate, mission task and coordinate direct assistance by the appropriate and necessary Elected Offices and County Departments to assist in an emergency or disaster before a declaration of emergency or disaster is issued.

MOVED, READ AND ADOPTED by the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lake, State of Colorado, at a special meeting held on the 19th day of October 2023.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LAKE COUNTY, COLORADO




Sarah Mudge, Chair



Kayla Marcella



Jeff Fiedler

ATTEST:


Tracey Lauritzen, Clerk & Recorder
Lake County, Colorado and *ex-officio*
Clerk to Board

PROMULGATION

Please see the Lake County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). This plan supersedes the previously issued Lake County Comprehensive EOP (dated 10/18/2018) and provides a flexible framework for emergency operations in the County. It has been approved by the Lake County Board of County Commissioners and the Leadville City Council. It will be reviewed and re-certified at least every three (3) years. The Lake County Office of Emergency Management is responsible for the facilitation of regular updates and testing of the EOP.

The EOP, including all associated plans, 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 Lake 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. It has been circulated to the Lake County and City of Leadville government agencies as well as special districts for concurrence and partner agencies at the state and federal level.

Each participating organization with a role in an emergency shall develop its own emergency operations plan in support of the Lake County EOP. These annexes and plans will indicate how the agency, department or enterprise will implement its specific support to the Lake County EOP. Participating agencies shall submit copies of these plans to the Lake County Office of Emergency Management (OEM).

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 Guidance; and relevant laws and authorities pertinent to emergency management.

The EOP is designed to minimize the disruption of each agency's mission by establishing a system of collaboration during times of crisis. To meet this goal, it is imperative that all County, partner, and stakeholder agencies and their personnel prepare, train, exercise, equip, and execute their required roles and responsibilities in accordance with this EOP.

The plan, when used properly and updated annually, will assist local government officials in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the consequences of natural, technological, or human-caused disasters. This plan and its provisions will become official when it has been signed and dated by the concurring government officials.

Signed this 19th day of October, 2023.


Sarah Mudge
Chair, Lake County Board of County Commissioners

INTRODUCTION

Provided in the following document is the Lake County EOP. This document includes the framework for Lake 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 EOP enhances the County's emergency management system to help prevent, prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against any and all hazards that threaten the safety and security of the people, resources, equipment, and environment of the County.

Lake County is vulnerable to a variety of hazards, which are referenced later in this document. The EOP is critical to implementing and conducting emergency management activities within the jurisdiction.

This EOP includes information for the preparation, response, recovery, and mitigation for an all-hazards approach to emergency management. Additional all hazard annexes are referenced and linked to coordinate with this plan. This 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 Continuity of Operations Plan, Alert and Warning, Mass Fatality, Hazard Mitigation, HAZMAT, Colorado Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA), Wildfire, Severe Storm, Mass Care and Sheltering, Evacuation (including animals/livestock), Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation, Resource Mobilization, and Debris Management.

This plan supersedes the previously issued Lake County EOP dated October 18, 2018, and is effective as of the date signed below. The EOP, including all associated annexes and appendices, provides a comprehensive framework for systemwide emergency management. It addresses the roles and responsibilities of agencies within Lake 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.

The 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 play. It will be reviewed annually and updated as applicable. Recipients are requested to advise the Director of Emergency Management of any changes that might result in improving the EOP. The Director of Emergency Management has the authority to accept or reject changes to the EOP and may defer this authority to designated individuals. The EOP shall be reviewed every three (3) years and presented to the Lake County Board of Commissioners and the City of Leadville for review and approval.

APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

While the Lake County Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) seeks to manage the continued delivery of critical and essential government services in times of disaster, the EOP guides the delivery of those emergency services needed specifically under emergency conditions.


The EOP has been written to align with Comprehensive Planning Guide version 3.0 (CPG- 101 dated Sept 2021) and National Response Framework (NRF) federal guidelines (NRF, Oct 2019), National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) and integrates Lake County mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery concepts. The EOP aids maintenance of the plan through use of emergency support functions that align with the EOP of the State of Colorado and the Federal Response and Recovery Frameworks.

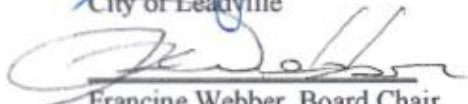
The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) describes the mechanism and structure by which Lake County mobilizes resources and conducts activities to address the consequences of any major disaster or emergency to save lives, protect public health, safety, and property, alleviate damage and hardship, and reduce future vulnerability. This plan supersedes all previous plans.


All department directors are charged with doing their utmost to prepare their departments to function during and after emergencies and disasters in support of the citizens and partners of Lake County. The Basic Plan, Emergency Support Functions, topic specific, incident response annexes are located with the Office of Emergency Management. All Lake County Line of Succession personnel, Department Directors, and recipients of the EOP should review this document and become familiar with their obligations and responsibilities. All departments are responsible for updating their portion of the COOP. The Office of Emergency Management will provide annual COOP training and is available to provide directorates with individual help as requested.


By signing this document, governments, districts, and non-governmental organizations commit to; support the concept of operations and carry out the assigned functional responsibilities to ensure the orderly and timely delivery of emergency assistance; cooperate with the Director of the Office of Emergency Management appointed by the Board of County Commissioners to provide effective oversight of disaster operations; make maximum use of existing authorities, organizations, resources, systems, and programs to reduce emergency response costs; form partnerships with counterpart State agencies, voluntary disaster relief organizations and the private sector.

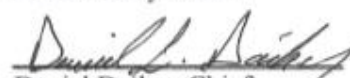

Sarah Mudge, Chair
Lake County Board of County Commissioners

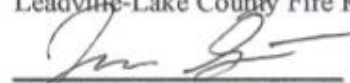

Greg Labbe, Mayor
City of Leadville


Francine Webber, Board Chair
St. Vincent General Hospital District


Bethany Massey, Superintendent
Lake County School District


Heath Speckman
Lake County Sheriff


Daniel Dailey, Chief
Leadville-Lake County Fire Rescue


Jeremiah Grantham, Director
St. Vincent General Hospital EMS

RECORD OF CHANGES

The master copy of the Lake County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) will annotate all changes. Should the changes be significant, updates shall be available to the responsible agencies. If not, the planning team will review all changes and incorporate them into the plan during the next scheduled update.

Date Posted	Summary of Changes	Page/Paragraph /Line	Recommending Agency & Authorizing Agent
31 JAN 18	Comprehensive Update	All	Lake County OEM, Libby Nelson
19 OCT 23	Comprehensive Update	All	Lake County OEM, Claire Skeen

ADMINISTRATIVE HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

All agencies receiving the plan are responsible to safeguard, handle, transmit, and store in accordance with appropriate security directives from the Lake County Office of Emergency Management. Portions of the complete plan are suitable for public distribution according to the Colorado Open Records Act. Portions of this plan, including the supporting plans, annexes, appendices, attachments and implementing procedures associated with this plan that contain sensitive information will be withheld from the public because disclosure would cause a foreseeable harm to an interest protected by one or more Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) exemptions.

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

The following table of individuals and organizations constitute the multi-agency coordination (MAC) group. Many of these organizations also participate in the Lake County Emergency Services Council, which acts as the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). These meetings are held six times a year, in person at Colorado Mountain College – Leadville and virtually to discuss emergency planning, response, mitigation, and recovery and community activities.

All agencies receiving the plan are responsible to safeguard, handle, transmit, and store in accordance with appropriate security directives from the Lake County Office of Emergency Management. Portions of the complete plan are suitable for public distribution according to the Colorado Open Records Act. Portions of this plan, including the annexes, appendices, attachments and implementing procedures with this plan that contain sensitive information will be withheld from the public because disclosure would cause a foreseeable harm to an interest protected by one or more Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) exemptions.

Department/Agency	Contact Person	Number of Copies
American Red Cross	Cori Tanner	1
Bright Start	Kayla Marcella	1
Central Mountains Regional Emergency Medical Trauma Advisory Council	Sarah Weatherred	1
City of Leadville Administration	Laurie Simonson	1
City of Leadville Council	Hannah Scheer	1
City of Leadville Police Department	Dan Breyer	1
Climax Mine	Matt Main	1
Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	Kevin Kuretich	1

Colorado State Patrol	Greg Muse	1
Lake County Airport	Josh Adamson	1
Lake County Assessor's Office	Mark Wadsworth	1
Lake County Attorney	Chris Floyd	1
Lake County Build a Generation	Keisha Massarotti	1
Lake County Building Department	Anne Schneider	1
Lake County Clerk and Recorder	Tracey Lauritzen	1
Lake County Commissioners	Sarah Mudge	3
Lake County Coroner	Alexander Krieg	1
Lake County Information Technology	Tom Hetman	1
Lake County Landfill	Michael Irwin	1
Lake County Library	Brena Smith	1
Lake County Maintenance	Michael Irwin	1
Lake County Public Health	Kelsy Maxie	1
Lake County Communications Department	Sara Edwards	1
Lake County Public Works	Michael Irwin	1
Lake County Recreation Department	Adam Beh	1
Lake County School District, R-1	Bunny Taylor	1
Lake County Search and Rescue	Becky Young	1
Lake County Sheriff's Office	Heath Speckman	1
Lake County Treasurer	Padraic Smith	1
Leadville Animal Shelter	Caitlin Kuczko	1
Leadville and Lake County Fire Rescue	Dan Dailey	1
Leadville Race Series	Tamira Jenlink	1
Leadville Sanitation District	Angelina Salazar	1
Parkville Water District	Greg Teter	1
Regional Explosives Unit	Chris Chenoweth	1
St. George Episcopal Church & Community Meals	Melissa Earley	1
St. Vincent General Hospital District [SVGHD]	Andy Dreesen	1
SVGHD Emergency Medical Services	Jeremiah Grantham	1
Solvista Mental Health	Mandy Kaisner	1
South Central All-Hazards Region	Ed Garner	1
South Central Health Care Coalition	Kara Priscock	1
South Central Region VOAD	Bragan Washburn	1
Xcel Energy	Blair McGary	1

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PURPOSE

The purpose of the Lake County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is to provide the framework under which Lake County government will address the consequences of emergencies where the people, animals, economy, or environment of the county may have been adversely impacted by a natural, technological, or human-made disaster. This plan considers the time-phased evolution of emergency efforts including preparedness, protection, prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts. It identifies the primary programmatic obligations of Lake County and the City of Leadville governments before, during, and after emergencies and considers the complimentary roles of the private sector, non-profit service groups, volunteers, local, state, and federal government agencies.

The EOP focuses on Lake County response and recovery efforts and directs the reader to the Hazard Mitigation Plan, Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP), and Recovery Framework planning documents for details on the operation and management of those emergency obligations. These plans consider emergency authorities, direction and coordination of efforts, and resource and information management under conditions where proclamation of an emergency is necessary.

Furthermore, the purpose of the Lake County EOP is to:

- Outline the local approach and framework to emergency operations, and is applicable to Lake County, Colorado and the municipalities and townships within its boundaries.
- Provide general guidance for emergency management activities and an overview of our

methods of prevention, protection, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery with the priorities for incident management being:

1. Life safety,
 2. Incident stabilization and
 3. Property and Environmental protection.
- Describe functions of the Lake County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) and assign responsibilities for various emergency tasks.
 - Present a framework for more specific Emergency Support Function annexes that describe in more detail the lead and supporting agencies and explain the roles and responsibilities of each.
 - Provide references to supporting and incident response annexes, which detail specific response expectations and activities for local response personnel.

The EOP applies to all county officials, departments, and agencies. The primary audience for the document includes all chief elected officials, other elected officials, the OEM, county department and agency heads and their senior staff members, leaders of local agencies that support emergency operations and others who may participate in Lake County emergency prevention, protection, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives of the Lake County Office of Emergency Management program are to protect public health and safety and preserve public and private property. The EOP is the general plan for managing incidents and describes the framework and processes used during emergencies in Lake County and the City of Leadville. Plans used by other agencies also provide details on authorities, response protocols, and technical guidance for incident response and management.

SCOPE

The Scope of this plan identifies when and under what conditions the application or activation of this plan is necessary.

The plan establishes fundamental policies, strategies, and assumptions for a countywide Emergency Operations Plan Program guided by the principles of the National Incident Management System.

- The EOP addresses the various types of emergencies that are likely to occur and the populations that are expected to be affected.
- The EOP establishes a Concept of Operations spanning the direction and control of an

emergency from initial monitoring through post disaster response, recovery, and mitigation.

- The EOP defines inter-agency and inter-government coordination mechanisms to facilitate delivery of immediate response and recovery assistance.
- The EOP assigns specific functions to appropriate county agencies and organizations as well as outlines methods to coordinate with municipalities, the private sector, volunteer organizations, citizens and state and federal counterparts.
- The EOP identifies actions that county response and recovery organizations will take in coordination with municipal, state, and federal counterparts as appropriate, regardless of the magnitude of the disaster.

The EOP applies to the legal jurisdiction of Lake County and all unincorporated areas in Lake County (approximately 376.5 square miles). Elected officials in Lake County include the Board of County Commissioners, the Sheriff, the Clerk and Recorder, the Treasurer, the Assessor, and the Coroner. Each of these offices is independently elected and stands alone. Departments that report to each elected official(s) are accountable solely to that official(s).

This EOP applies to all legal jurisdictions of the City of Leadville (approximately 1 square mile) as defined in the City of Leadville Municipal Code. Elected officials in the City of Leadville include the Mayor, City Council Members, the City Clerk, and the City Treasurer. Departments that report to each elected official(s) are accountable solely to that official(s). Unless the City of Leadville appoints a local disaster agency, and adopts an emergency operations plan, this plan will include the City of Leadville when only “Lake County” is referenced in the text, C.R.S. 24-33.5-707.

The EOP applies to all special districts in Leadville and Lake County to include St. Vincent General Hospital District, Lake County School District, Sylvan Lakes Metro District, Brooklyn Heights Metro District, Leadville Sanitation District, and the Parkville Water District. Departments that report to each special district are accountable solely to that special district. The local and known HOAs with water authorities that are included in the EOP (not all are active) are Turquoise Lake Estates, Matchless Estates, Mountain Pines, Homestake, Silver Hills, Grand West, Elk Trail, Beaver Lakes, Mt. Massive Lakes, Homestake Trout Club, Ross Subdivision and Pan-Ark.

There are numerous plans that support and work in conjunction with the Lake County Emergency Operations Plan. A list of supporting plans and annexes can be found in Appendix A.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Geography

Lake County was founded in 1861 as one of the original 17 counties in Colorado and was named for Twin Lakes. The City of Leadville, or the Two-Mile-High City, is the county seat of Lake County. At an elevation of 10,152 feet, it is the highest incorporated city in the United States. Unincorporated areas of Lake County include Climax, Leadville North, Stringtown, Oro City, and Twin Lakes.

Located in Central Colorado, Lake County is one of the 64 counties within the State of Colorado in the United States. The highest natural point in Colorado and the entire Rocky Mountains is the summit of Mount Elbert in Lake County at 14,440 feet (4401.2 meters) elevation. The county seat and the only municipality in the county is the City of Leadville

Demographics¹

The U.S. Census estimated the County's population to be 7,428 in 2020 with 19.7 people per square mile. Approximately 20% of the County's population is under 18 years of age and 15.3% over 65 years of age. The racial distribution in the County is made up of 91.9% white, 1.2% Black or African American, 2.9% American Indian or Alaska Native, 1.2% Asian, 0.1% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and 2.8% two or more races. Of these, 34.9% reported being of Hispanic or Latino origin. Based on a recent formal housing assessment from Economic & Planning Systems, Inc (EPS²) on Leadville and Lake County in 2018, we know that the local household AMI (Average Median Income) is \$47,000 but there is a shortage of affordable rental housing at 30-60% of the AMI. The study also revealed that there is a shortage of for sale homes in the 80- 110% AMI, making most of the county population unable to rent or buy homes.

Climate³

Lake County is considered a high mountain climate. The average mean temperature in the winter is 18°F, 31.3°F in the spring, 53.4°F in the summer and 37.4°F in the fall. Annually, the County and City of Leadville receives 15.69 inches of rain and 117.5 inches of snowfall.

The National Weather Service (NWS) office serving Lake County and the surrounding area is located in Pueblo, Colorado. The Pueblo office provides forecasts, warnings and other meteorological

¹ <https://lakecountygov.co/census>

² <https://lakecountygov.co/housingneeds>

³ <https://lakecountygov.co/weather>

information to the public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation community, and other customers. Serving as the nerve center for official government weather services across much of Southern Colorado, the staff at the NWS in Pueblo ensures the delivery of timely information on critical weather.

Hazard and Threat Analysis Summary

Identified hazards in Lake County, addressed in this plan, are included in the Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) approved by FEMA March 2019. As of September 2023, the County is currently going through an update to the HMP. The hazard specific appendices in this plan include only the hazards rated at High in Significance in Lake County, which does not preclude other types of hazards or incidents, and include drought, landslide, pandemic, severe winter storm, wildfire, and windstorm. The severity and impact of these hazards are dependent upon the population density around the incident and the location of the incident. Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CI/KR) is a priority of all response agencies. The rapid needs assessment annex describes this priority in detail. The Lake County EOP hazard analysis used the FEMA Publication 386-2 assessment tool.

Hazard	Dataset	Source
Winter Storms including extreme cold	NWS snowfall statistics NCDC Storm Events for Winter Storm and extreme cold Power Outages 2007-2012	NCDC Storm Events Database Xcel Energy
Subsidence including abandoned mines	USGS Landslide Incidence and Susceptibility	USGS National Landslide Hazard Program via National Atlas CGS – extent of coal mining along Front Range
Wildland/Grassland Fire	Incident Reports 1/1/2002 – 7/1/2012	LLCFR
Avalanche	Avalanche Paths Avalanche Road Paths	CAIC-CDOT
Flooding including dam failure	Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRMs) NFIP Policy & Claims Repetitive & Severe Repetitive Loss Properties Online database of dams Dam Inundation	FEMA NFIP NCDC Storm Events Database FEMA HAZUS-MH US Army Corps of Engineers National

		Inventory of Dams Database
Severe Storm including thunderstorm, wind, lightning, and hail	NCDC Storm Events Power Outages 2007-2012	NCDC Storm Events Database SVRGIS BCA probability Xcel Energy
Drought with extreme heat	U.S. Drought Monitor NCDC Storm Events for Drought	NCDC Storm Events Database U.S. Drought Monitor
Tornado	NCDC tornado frequency statistics NCDC Storm Events for Tornado Tracks and Touchdowns	NCDC Storm Events Database SVRGIS BCA probability
Earthquake	Significant US Earthquakes Peak Ground Acceleration Annualized Loss Estimates	USGS Earthquake Hazard Program via National Atlas Colorado Geological Survey FEMA HAZUS-MH

Hazard Description

Avalanche-The winter snowpack presents the danger of avalanche, particularly in the backcountry mountainous areas. They present a significant threat around ski resort areas. The increasingly heavy usage of the backcountry during the winter months has heightened this winter danger.

Climate change-Evolving research and studies regarding climate change shows all regions are affected by changing climates. This poses long-term economic, sociological, and public-health impacts, as well as direct public safety hazards. Mitigation efforts should include climate resiliency and plans should incorporate consequences of climate change.

Dam failure-Dam failure is a technological threat facing many communities. In the last 100 years, at least 130 of the more than 2,000 dams in the State have failed. The failure of any of these dams has the potential of causing extensive property damage and possibly the loss of life.

Earthquake-the United States Geologic Survey National Earthquake Hazard Maps classify Colorado as having low to moderate earthquake risk.

Flooding-Flooding (flash and riverine) is a significant potential hazard to property in Lake County. Riverine, gully, and small stream flooding, caused by rapid snowmelt, can occur in May and June. Flash flooding, usually caused by heavy, stationary thunderstorms, most often occurs in the spring and early summer months and is possible in the fall months.

- Post-Fire flooding is a hazard discussed in the 2022 Community Wildfire Protection Plan and is of concern to Lake County. Goal #6 in the CWPP specifically addresses post fire response planning and tasks associated with mitigating the affects of post-fire flooding. As Lake County is at increased risk for wildfire, it is also at increased risk of flooding in burn zones.

Hazardous materials-Hazardous materials used in agriculture, industry, and in the home pose a daily hazard to people and the environment. Citizens in Lake County are vulnerable to the adverse effects of accidental leakage of hazardous materials or a deliberate act using these materials. The steady growth in the use of chemicals has resulted in an increased need to transport these materials. Hazardous materials are transported over many roadways throughout Lake County.

Hostage/Shooting/Terrorism- Lake County is at risk for hostage and/or shooting incidents. These incidents could take the form of threats and hoaxes, domestic violence or from people not affiliated with Lake County. Public safety officials take all threats of violence seriously.

Landslide-Landslides may occur by themselves or in conjunction with another natural event such as wildfire, severe winter snowmelt, or heavy rains. In past years, multiple landslides have occurred along the western side of Lake County (vicinity of Hagerman Road and the south side of Turquoise Lake).

Pandemic (Biological)- An epidemic/pandemic may come in waves and could last for months. At least 30% of the resident population may succumb to the epidemic/pandemic, which includes those responsible for response. Staffing shortages will be a problem.

Severe winter storm/severe weather-Winter storms in Lake County are occasionally severe enough to overwhelm snow removal efforts, transportation, utilities, livestock management, and business and commercial activities. All of Lake County is vulnerable to storms of disaster proportions. Municipal areas, with Lake County's larger populations, may be more vulnerable because of more complex, and interdependent services and utilities. Additionally, strong winds in Lake County may cause infrastructure problems and may possibly interrupt utilities.

Wildfires-Wildfire, both natural and human-caused, is a risk to which the entire county and State is susceptible. Prevention of this hazard is key. This proactive approach has been successful and includes subdivision pre-attack wildfire plans, public awareness campaigns including FireWise materials, hazard fuel reduction, slash collection and grinding. This does not preclude wildfires from occurring in Lake County.

Table 12. Lake County Vulnerability Analysis Results

HAZARD	PROBABILITY	SEVERITY = (MAGNITUDE - MITIGATION)			Preparedness	County Response	External Response	Relative Risk = Probability* Severity
		Human Impact	Property Impact	Business Impact				
	Likelihood this will occur	Possibility of death or injury	Physical losses and damages	Interruption of services	Preplanning	Time, effectiveness, resources	Community/ Mutual Aid staff and supplies	
Avalanche	High	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Dam Failure	Low	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Medium
Drought	Medium	High	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low	High
Earthquake	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Expansive Soils	NA	NA	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	NA
Flood	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Hailstorm	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Landsides	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
Severe Thunderstorm	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Snow Fall/ Blizzard	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Subsidence [Land]	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium
Temperature Extremes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Tornado	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
Wildland Fire	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High
Windstorm	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Figure 1 Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019)

Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)

As of February 2017, the Lake County THIRA was approved and vetted via a public forum. The THIRA allowed Lake County to identify needed resources based on the hazards listed above. Additional information may be found in the THIRA through a request to Lake County Office of Emergency Management.

Colorado Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA)

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.

Lake County participated in the CEPA process on October 27, 2020. While there were pre-workshop meetings, the most vital component was 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 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 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 an example of a completed Capability Assessment chart, showing the county's rankings of each core capability 1 through 5. Using the results from this capability assessment, Lake 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. Lake County utilized this knowledge as part of the basis for this EOP as well as for the separate hazard mitigation plan that accompanies this EOP.

In summary, in 2019, 9 core capabilities were assessed as "very high", 18 as "high", 4 as "medium" and 1 as "low." Lake County has strengths in capabilities such as community resiliency, logistics and supply chain management, mass care services, planning, and public health. Lake County needs to enhance capabilities related to housing, fatality management, cybersecurity, intelligence and information sharing, and screening, search and detection. For a large incident, Lake County would need immediate outside resources related to mass care for animal sheltering, Emergency Operations Center staffing beyond 72 hours, fire suppression air support, mass fatality assistance and large HAZMAT incident support.

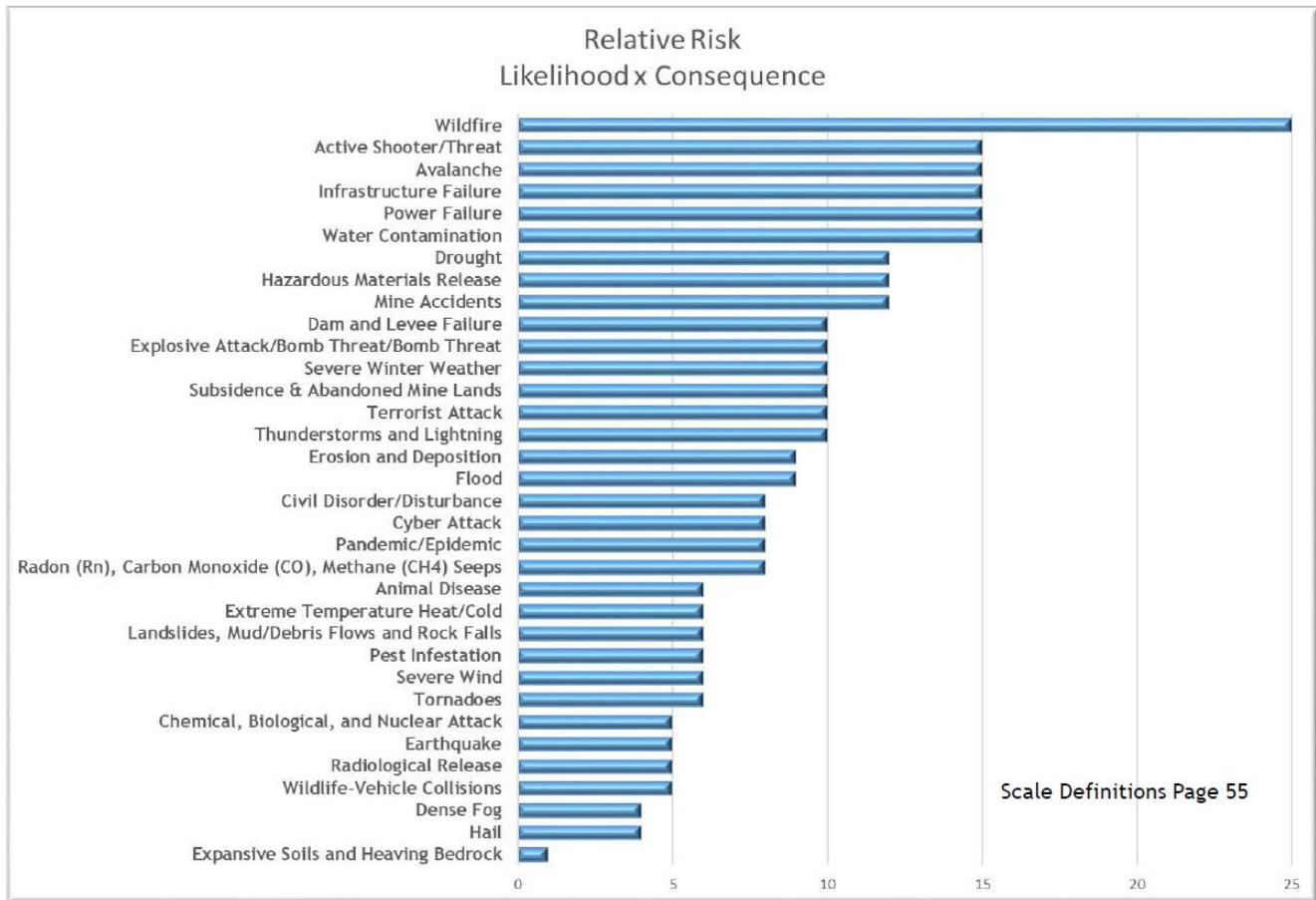


Figure 2 Lake County CEPA Results (2019)

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures conducted by Lake 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. Lake County has been proactive in mitigation measures to help in sustaining a disaster-resilient community.

One measure is the Lake County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), updated and approved by the Board of County Commissioners and partners on August 5, 2022. In a whole community planning effort, community input was integrated with the most current data and iterative geospatial modeling of wildfire risk and treatment priorities, combined with an assessment of community preparedness.

The CWPP set goals focused around committing funds to treat high priority acreage, preparing the

community for wildfire by providing educational opportunities to increase community resiliency surrounding personal evacuation planning, conducting trainings and exercises for Lake County Emergency Services regarding evacuations, and completing fire mitigation work, and post-fire response planning, among other goals. The full CWPP can be found on the Lake County OEM website, and by request through the OEM.

Lake County has made some early progress in meeting the goals of the CWPP. In the Summer of 2022, six acres was mitigated through a community partnership on County Road 4. In Summer 2023, crews mitigated large areas surrounding the Timberline Campus of Colorado Mountain College in Leadville. More projects are planned around the County, on both public and private land, for Summer 2023 and beyond.

In addition to the CWPP, Lake County OEM regularly partners with community organizations and government agencies, such as Leadville-Lake County Fire and Rescue, to provide community education and engaging in a public safety messaging campaign. This includes encouraging signups for the early alert and warning platform, Everbridge, to alert citizens and visitors in case of an incident. Lake County OEM has also been in discussions with the Lake County Community Planning and Development, as well as the Tourism Office, to discuss backcountry safety and how to better communicate with visitors and tourists.

Lake County OEM also facilitates multiple training and exercise opportunities throughout the year, including an annual Wildland Fire-based Tabletop Exercise in early spring.

Lake County utilizes the Leadville-Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan (FEMA approved May 2019, updating cycle in progress as of September 2023) to identify natural hazards and prioritize mitigation projects and funding opportunities.

Through daily operations and duties of Lake County Departments, such as the Assessor's Office, Coroner, Community Planning and Development, and more, mitigation activities like tax collection, building code review, code enforcement, and healthy behavior promotion are routinely performed.

Provision of Assistance

Lake County requires a high degree of emergency services self-reliance and organic capacity due to the geographic isolation of Lake County and the likelihood of either a winter storm cutting off the jurisdiction or similar incidents occurring in surrounding jurisdiction. For example, the Waldo Canyon Fire in 2012 started the same day as the Treasure Fire in Lake County.

Lake County exercises and trains with the neighboring jurisdictions, regional resources (South Central All-Hazards Region and Northwest All-Hazard Region), and State of Colorado agencies as well as federal partners. These relationships enhance the capabilities of a small jurisdiction with limited response capabilities by facilitating rapid response and additional resources through practiced

procedures.

ASSUMPTIONS

Lake County may be subject to a variety of natural- and/or human-caused incidents. Lake 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 Lake 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 EOP, and individuals and organizations will appropriately execute their assigned responsibilities as defined in the EOP.

Lake County bases the 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. Lake County has specific incident response annexes to address the most likely disaster scenarios identified in the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIRA), the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) and the Colorado Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA).

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

- Incidents are typically managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, resource and jurisdictional level.
- All Lake County incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using the principles contained in the NIMS and follow the ICS framework.
- A disaster incident will require the Lake County Office of Emergency Management to coordinate Lake County government's response and/or resource and may:
 - Occur at any time with little or no warning in the context of a general or specific threat or hazard.
 - Span the spectrum of incident management to include mitigation/prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery.
 - Result in casualties, fatalities, displaced people, property loss, disruption of normal life support systems, essential public services, and basic infrastructure, and significant damage to the environment.
 - Impact critical infrastructure across sectors.

- Overwhelm the capabilities of state and local governments, and private-sector infrastructure owners and operators.
 - Require extremely short-notice County asset coordination and response timelines.
- Special purpose jurisdictions (Lake County School District, Parkville Water, Leadville Sanitation District, St. Vincent Hospital District) will develop mitigation, preparedness, protection, response and recovery planning, and capabilities for their own jurisdictions.
 - Lake County uses a mix of landline and cellular telephone systems as well as multiple radio systems, mainly the Countywide 800 MHz trunked radio system and VHF repeated radio system) to meet its primary communications needs. These systems may suffer physical disruption or may become loaded beyond their designed capacities.
 - Emergency plans and procedures have been prepared by those emergency response agencies having primary operational responsibilities and should be routinely evaluated and updated.
 - Some emergencies or disasters occur with enough warning that appropriate notification will be achieved to ensure some level of preparation. Other situations will occur with no advanced warning.
 - Lake County Government may be unable to satisfy all emergency resource requests during a major emergency or disaster.
 - Lake County residents and businesses will have to use their own resources and be self-sufficient following a disaster or incident for a *minimum* of five days, and most likely much longer.
 - Due to geographic and possibly weather induced isolation, disaster response services and supporting resources will be those locally available for the initial five days or more after the occurrence.

In addition, Lake County will make every effort to include plans for all populations, including children, people with disabilities, limited English proficiency and others with access and functional needs, taking into consideration the essential needs of household pets, as defined by FEMA, and service animals.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Concept of Operations (CONOPS) section explains Lake County's intended approach to addressing all-hazard events. The information presented here is scalable, flexible, and general, as it applies to plausible emergency, disaster, or catastrophic events in the County. The CONOPS section does not include specific procedures. This section addresses the integration of Lake County into the larger disaster response picture. Lake County will be responsible as the lead agency for those incidents in which Lake County has jurisdiction.

Emergency Management Principles

Lake 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 will be 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, and at the core of this EOP, 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.

This EOP acknowledges and accepts the premise that the capabilities and resources (including mutual aid) of the local jurisdiction may be exceeded by an emergency or disaster event and will require the assistance of State or Federal governmental agencies.

Plan Activation and Emergency Declaration Process

The EOP is always active and in use in one way or another, but escalation due to a large-scale event may occur at any time and can be accompanied due to the flexible nature of the plan. The EOP should go into effect whenever the Director of Lake County OEM, or their designee, orders it so. Lake County OEM assumes all responsibility for disaster response on behalf of Lake County through the roles outlined in this EOP. The Lake County EOP may also be activated as part of mutual aid and assistance to other jurisdictions that have requested assistance in response to a major event. Activation of the 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 logistical support for an incident, the Lake County Director of Emergency Management or their designee may activate the EOC. The Lake County BOCC, County Manager, Lake County Sheriff, Leadville-Lake County Fire and Rescue Chief, the City of Leadville Mayor, the Leadville Police Department Chief, the Incident Commander, or their designated representative may request to the Emergency Manager, or their designee, a request to activate the EOC. Activation is based on analysis of a widespread emergency or disaster that affects all of parts of Lake County.

The activation of the Lake County EOC established coordination between the Lake County OEM, local and mutual-aid agreement response agencies, governments, private businesses, and non-governmental organizations. Mutual aid agreements include individual agreements between Lake County and single entities and the South-Central Region Mutual Aid agreement, which covers Lake, Park, Teller, and Chaffee Counties, and El Paso County/Pikes Peak Regional OEM.

More information regarding EOC Activation can be found in the EOC Activation and Management Annex.

A Disaster/Emergency Declaration is an administrative tool used by local governments and special districts to signal to its constituents and other governments that 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 special district may declare a local disaster or an emergency by notifying the Lake County Emergency Manger and the Lake County BOCC.

Lake 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 it is considered a disaster. 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. In the context of Presidentially Declared Disasters, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security coordinates supplemental federal assistance when the consequences of the incident exceed local and state capabilities.

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

Pre-Disaster Operations

Pre-disaster planning and preparation sets organizations up for success in the aftermath of a disaster.

Lake County OEM pre-disaster operations include:

- Routine training and exercise schedules
 - Wildland Fire – based Tabletop Exercise annually in spring
 - Quarterly Tabletops or other exercises as training needs arise.
 - Participation in the South-Central Region IPP/IPPW for classes and trainings
 - Quarterly communications drills

- Annual full-scale exercises
- Collaborating with local agencies in planning and exercising to include Leadville-Lake County Fire and Rescue, St. Vincent Health Hospital and EMS, Lake County Sheriff's Office, Lake County Search and Rescue, Lake County Government, City of Leadville, Leadville Police Department, Lake County Public Health Agency, Lake County School District, Parkville Water, Leadville Sanitation, Colorado Mountain College, among others.
- Maintain year-round relationships with the above agencies, regional and neighboring emergency management offices and mutual aid partners, and others.

Response to Disaster Operations

Lake County uses this EOP in conjunction with response-related plans such as the EOC Activation Annex, Evacuation Plan, Continuity of Operation Plans, Resource Mobilization Annex and others to support disaster response operations. Additionally, Lake County coordinates with local-response agencies, the Leadville-Lake County Policy Group, and incident-specific ESF's in the immediate hours following a disaster to begin utilizing the EOP to respond to the emergency/disaster. Lake County executes the EOP and above-mentioned plans by:

- Notifying employees, ESF leads, and policy group members of a response through Everbridge notifications and departmental/ESF-based phone trees, as well as WebEOC situational awareness posts.
- Activating the Lake County EOC to an appropriate level, and incident specific ESFs to coordinate immediate disaster response tasks and consequence management.
- Having open lines of communication between the EOC and Incident Command to order and track resources, work with partner agencies and mutual aid, and facilitate consequence management tasks.
- Utilizing pre-established mutual aid agreements to backfill and support County resources.

Recovery from Disaster Operations

As Lake County enters the recovery phase of disaster operations, Lake County will implement the Lake County Disaster Recovery Plan. This flexible framework will guide Lake County and partner agencies in transitioning from incident stabilization and short-term recovery to long-term efforts utilizing the National Disaster Recovery Framework and the 6 Recovery Support Functions (RSF). Due to the size and rural nature of Lake County, many ESF-leads will transition into RSF leads. The EOC will collaborate with the appropriate RSF leads and support organizations, including Lake County Community Planning and Development, the Leadville-Lake County Regional Housing Authority, the Leadville-Lake County Economic Development Corporation (LLEDC) and Lake County Administration, as well as the State of Colorado and FEMA as appropriate by:

- Identifying when it is appropriate to transition into short-term recovery, and then into long-term recovery.

- Creating and implementing demobilization plans, in conjunction with Incident Command.
- Developing short and long-term recovery plans to support impacted communities with appropriate partners.

More information can be found in the Lake County Disaster Recovery Plan.

Access and Functional Needs (AFN)

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 of 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.”

Lake County incorporates a whole-community approach throughout its planning, response, and recovery efforts. The County incorporates AFN into the EOP by predetermined ESF agencies, led by Lake County Public Health Agency (LCPHA), 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.

Furthermore, Lake County believes in planning “with not for” and commits to working with partner agencies, such as the Colorado Centers for Independent Living and the DHSEM AFN team to create exercises that invite people with AFN to participate and provide feedback. Exercises will be representative of the Lake County community.

Emergency Management Phases

Lake County incorporates all five mission areas of the National Preparedness Goal into its operations and planning. Examples below are:

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.
- Participation in the South-Central Region All-Hazards and Homeland Security Grant Program.

Protection

- Establish MOU's, contracts and IGA's with supply chain stakeholders to create redundancy and supply lines in event of a supply chain disruption.
- 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.
- Maintain and implement the 2022 Lake County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) to actively invest in fire mitigation and create public awareness.

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 (IPs) 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 Lake County Disaster Recovery Plan.
- Train and exercise recovery policies, plans and procedures.
- Meet with stakeholders from the whole community to support resiliency and contingency planning to expedite recovery.

Recovery Support Functions

The recovery process is best described as a sequence of interdepending and often concurrent activities that progressively advance a community to pre-disaster norms, or an agreed upon "new-normal".

Disaster response and recovery do not occur at clear start and stop points, but instead exist in an overlapping continuum of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery operations. Short-term recovery operations begin shortly after the incident begins and are managed through the ESF's. Long-term recovery operations span months and even possibly and are coordinated through the Recovery

Support Function (RSF) planning structure. The ESF and RSF functions may overlap for a time as the incident evolves and stabilizes.

As an incident begins to transition into long-term recovery, Lake 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.”

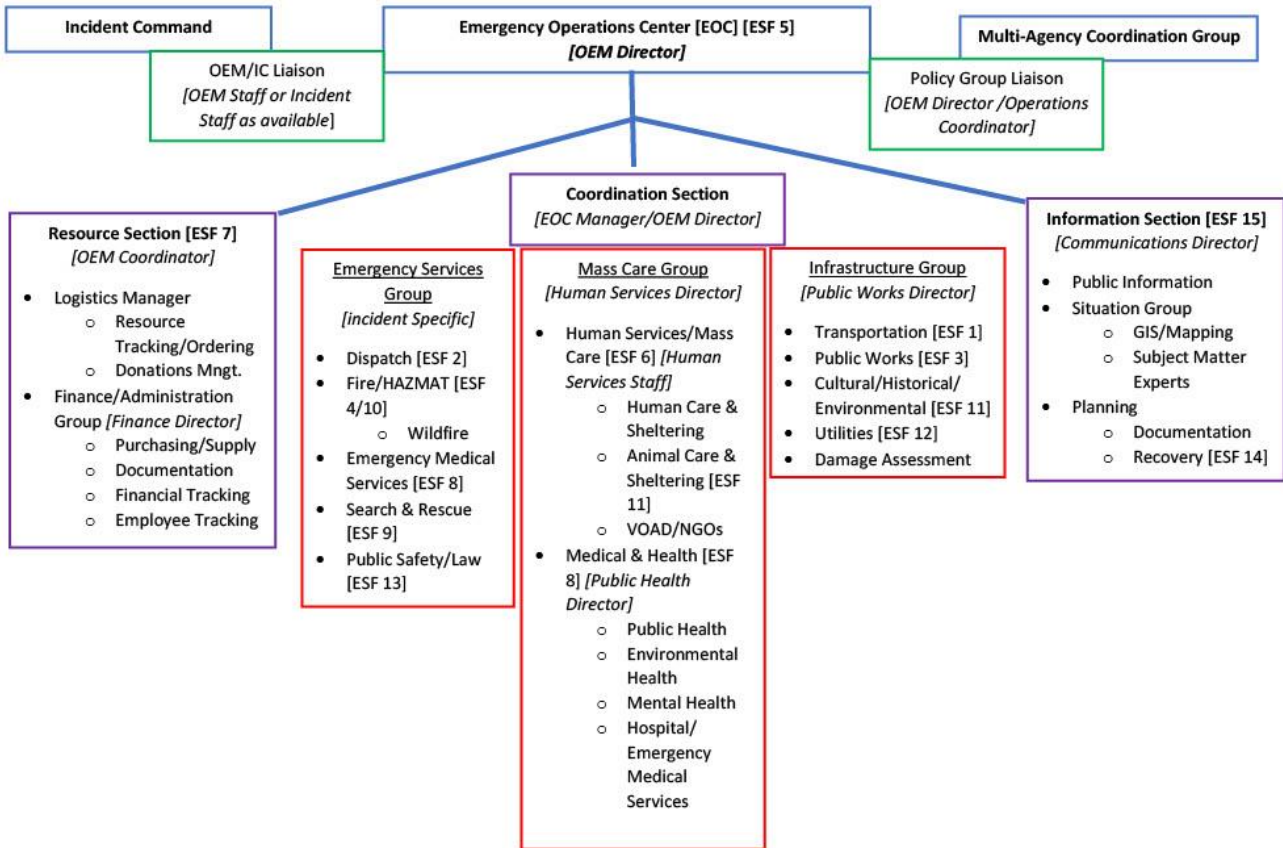
The following list is comprised of the FEMA identified RSFs.

- Economic Recovery 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). This RSF will be led by Lake County Administration, with support. Economic recovery activities might 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 services needs” (FEMA). This RSF is led by Lake County Human Services, in incident-specific partnership with Public Health, and other support. Health and social services activities might include:
 - Completing assessments of community health and social services needs.
 - Restoring health care, public health, and social services functions.
 - 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). This RSF is led by Lake County Community Planning and Development, with support. CPCB activities might include:
 - Education on recovery planning.
 - Coordinated, community-wide recovery planning.
 - Community engagement.

- 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). This RSF is led by Lake County Public Works, with support, and is incident-specific and will rely on supporting agencies. Infrastructure activities might include:
 - Providing technical assistance to all levels of governments for identifying/prioritizing critical infrastructure systems and assets.
 - Providing mitigation opportunities that leverage innovative and green technologies.
 - 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). This RSF is led by the Leadville-Lake County Regional Housing Authority, with Administration and Community Planning and Development support. Housing activities might include:
 - Utilizing housing as a platform for improving quality of life.
 - Building inclusive and sustainable communities.
 - Identifying strategies to strengthen the housing market.
 - 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). This RSF is led by the Lake County Parks, Recreation and Open Space Department, with support from groups like the Leadville Historic Preservation Commission and Public Works. NCR activities might include:
 - Provide technical assistance to help impacted communities.
 - Integrate environmental staff knowledgeable in natural resources and environmental regulatory requirements early in a disaster recovery planning process.
 - Coordinate environmental and historic property issues across other RSFs.

More information regarding the RSFs can be found in the Lake County Disaster Recovery Plan.

LAKE COUNTY EOC ORGANIZATION CHART



ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

This plan is based upon the concept that emergency functions that must be performed by many departments or agencies generally parallel normal day-to-day functions. During emergencies, to the extent possible, the County will need the same personnel and material resources used for day-to-day activities. Because personnel and equipment resources are limited, suspension of some routine functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency may occur for the duration of the emergency. This redirection of resources and personnel is at the approval of the chairperson of the Lake County Board of County Commissioners, or their designee.

The Lake County Emergency operations Center is based on an Emergency Support Function (ESF) model.

ESF Responsibility Overview

Each ESF has a particular function and set of responsibilities in the EOC. The following list outlines the functions and main responsibilities of each ESF. Lists do not outline all responsibilities of each ESF, but rather merely provide a general outline. More information can be found in individual ESF checklists and annexes, which are in the Lake County EOC Management Plan. Lead agencies for each ESF can be found in the table below, and all ESFs have supporting agencies.

ESF #	ESF Name	Lead Agency	Responsibilities
ESF 1	Transportation	Lake County Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Airspace management and control
ESF 2	Communications	Lake County Dispatch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications within the response and EOC structure. • Development and Dissemination of ICS 205
ESF 3	Public Works & Engineering	Lake County Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 #	ESF Name	Lead Agency	Responsibilities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency contracting support for life saving and life sustaining operations.
ESF 4	Firefighting	Leadville-Lake County Fire Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate firefighting activities and provide personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of wildland, rural, and urban firefighting operations.
ESF 5	Emergency Management	Lake County Office of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Lake County Department of Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducts sheltering operations, reunifications, mass care (feeding and other activities to support affected population)
ESF 7	Logistics	Lake County Office of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and support timely and efficient delivery of supplies, equipment, services, and facilities before, during, and after an incident. • Maintain records of cost and expenditures and send them to the Finance/Admin Section Chief (or other responsible party).
ESF 8	Public Health and Medical Services	Lake County Public Health Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide supplemental assistance for patient movement, food safety and defense, mental health support, fatality management, medical surges, health

ESF #	ESF Name	Lead Agency	Responsibilities
			<p>surveillance, assessment of public health and medical records, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate public health and medical messaging with jurisdictional officials.
ESF 9	Search and Rescue	Lake County Search and Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	Leadville-Lake County Fire Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of oil or hazardous materials. • Implement environmental cleanup efforts such as removal of contaminated soil or collection of household hazardous waste. • Chemical, biological, and radiological response • Short- and long-term cleanup
ESF 11	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Lake County Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural and Cultural Resources • Historic properties protection.
ESF 12	Utilities	Lake County Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate services, technical assistance, and engineering expertise during disasters and emergency incidents. • Provide information and data concerning the status of energy restoration efforts.

ESF #	ESF Name	Lead Agency	Responsibilities
ESF 13	Public Safety and Security	Lake County Sheriff's Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide traffic control, law enforcement, and security at any damaged County properties. • Develop mutual aid agreements (MAA) with any surrounding law enforcement jurisdictions. • Facility and resource security • Law enforcement needs.
ESF 14	Recovery	Lake County Administration/Community Planning and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support stabilization of key supply chains and community lifelines among business, infrastructure, and other parties. • Analyze risks, hazards, and vulnerabilities of cross-sector interdependencies that might disrupt supply chains. • Community recovery coordination
ESF 15	External Affairs	Lake County Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible information to audiences. • Activate and operate a Joint Information Center (JIC), if necessary • Media and community relations.
ESF 16	Schools	Lake County School District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate available school resources with emergency management to enhance school safety within the school system.

Agency Roles and Responsibilities

Lake County Board of County Commissioners

- 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.
- Provide representatives to the EOC as needed.
- Authorize special funding for purchases during emergency operations.
- Authorize/approve jurisdiction disaster declaration and subsequent EOP activation.
- Ensure documents and resolutions are in place to smoothly implement the emergency powers of local government.
- Provide leadership and work with the Communications Director/PIO; play a key role in communicating to the public disaster event information and directions.
- Formulate major policy decisions.
- Preserve the continuity of the executive branch of County government.
- Utilize emergency powers when needed to protect life safety, acquire resources, and protect property through an emergency proclamation:
 - Recalling Lake County employees from vacation and/or leave days.
 - Waiving requirements of several purchasing, contracting and bid process.
 - Directing evacuation and debris cleanup
 - Ordering of a curfew
 - Closing of businesses
 - Discontinuing sales of alcohol, gasoline, and flammables
 - Closing of public places
 - Ordering a prohibition of carrying or possessing firearms, or other implements capable of harm
 - Ordering suspension of the County permitting process
 - Such other actions as imminently necessary for the protection of life and property.

Lake County Manager

- Maintains communication with all executives, elected officials, or designees to facilitate the flow of information.

- Assists in enhancing situational awareness of all stakeholders.
- Implements the BOCC's policies and priorities.
- Oversees day-to-day operations and manages the County and 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 BOCC when no BOCC member is available and provides direction and guidance in line with the BOCC's vision.
- Works with the BOCC and County Attorney to plan and activate a COOP for the BOCC.

Lake County Attorney

- Serve as the principal legal advisor to Lake County Government during all phases of emergencies.
- Provides interpretation of federal, state, and local laws and regulations to ensure Lake County 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 Emergency Manager and County Manager.
- Provides legal counsel to elected officials, directors and other Lake County personnel regarding liabilities and risks associated with emergency response operations and recovery.
- Assists the OEM and members of the Policy Group with timely policy decisions

Lake County Office of Emergency Management/Emergency Operations Center

- Manage, organize, and coordinate emergency and non-emergency operations of the EOC in the event of a disaster or emergency.
- Prepare and maintain the Lake County EOP.
- Assis local government, public and private sector organizations in the development and maintenance of EOPs, procedures and checklists.

- Make recommendations to the Lake County 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 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, Sheriff's Office, and Human Services. (ESF 13 and 6 respectively)
- Issue formal requests to the Governor's Office through the Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management for the declaration of a state emergency for the purpose of obtaining state and/or federal assistance.
- Prepare emergency or disaster declarations when necessary.
- Collect, record, and disseminate information in the EOC.
- Maintain liaison with city, county, state, and federal agencies.
- Coordinate disaster recovery functions in accordance with the Lake County Disaster Recovery Plan
- Schedule and conduct training programs and exercises.
- Maintain liaison with city, county, state and federal agencies and special districts.
- If the EOC is activated, it will provide coordination, direction, and control of resources.
- The EOC may assume dispatch communication responsibilities for the incident.
- The EOC will focus on 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.
- The Planning Section will develop situation reports to be distributed to EOC staff and on-scene incident command.
- EOC staff will support both long- and short-term planning activities. Any activities will be planned and tracked by the EOC staff.

Lake County Sheriff's Office

- Develop plans, procedures and organizational structures needed to ensure the continuation and coordination of law enforcement and security of County/City resources during an incident.
- Provide an ESF#13 representative to the EOC, as requested [or practical]
- Confirm and report the level, severity, and extent of the incident.
- Coordinate with the public information officer [PIO] to communicate emergency public information and external communications.

- Coordinate with law enforcement personnel in maintenance of security of facilities and supplies [incident scene control, Mobile Command, and EOC].
- Provide shelter security: Evacuation Point and American Red Cross shelters.
- Conduct evacuations as required \exercise evacuation procedures.
- Establish emergency traffic routes in coordination with CDOT, Public Works, CSP, Leadville Street and other agencies.
- Initiate traffic control if needed.

Leadville Police Department

- Responsible for ESF 13 activities within the City of Leadville and as requested by the Sheriff's Office for mutual aid.
- Maintain law enforcement functions throughout the city.
- Conduct traffic and pedestrian control.
- Warn the population of an emergency when necessary.
- Provide law enforcement assistance to the EOC as required.
- Provide law enforcement assistance to American Red Cross shelters as required.
- Prepare for and conduct evacuation of areas when necessary.
- Develop, designate, secure, and advise the public of evacuation routes.

Leadville-Lake County Fire Rescue (LLCFR)

- LLCFR is responsible for ESF 4 (Fire) and ESF 10 (Hazardous Materials) response and recovery.
- 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.
- Enforcement of fire code.

St. Vincent's General Hospital Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

- 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 St. Vincent’s General Hospital 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 EOC and Incident Command 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 Southern Healthcare Coalition.
- Provide emergency triage sites as needed and requested.
- Coordinate with Lake County Public Health Agency for staffing of alternate care sites or evacuation centers/shelters.
- Provide a representative to the EOC as requested by LCPHA/EOC Director as needed and available.
- Responsible for the development, training and exercising of the Medical Surge Plan.
- Responsible for training and exercising Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) protocols.

Lake County Coroner

- Provide information concerning the deceased to the appropriate agencies.
- Coordinate with the Sheriff, County Manager and Human Resources Manager (all as appropriate) for notification of next of kin.
- Work with Lake County PIO/Communications Director to provide information to the public concerning the deceased.
- Establish partnerships and mutual aid agreements for fatality resources.
- Develop, maintain, and test the Lake County Mass Fatality Plan.
- Establish morgue and direct recovery, identification, and burial of the deceased.
- Provide advice to executive bodies on matters pertaining to the disposition, handling, and identification of the deceased.

Lake County Human Services

- Identify, open, and staff emergency shelters, including temporarily using evacuation points [for example the Evacuation Point at the 6th Street Gym for Leadville and Northern Lake County] while waiting for shelters to open officially.
- Human Services is the lead agency for coordinating the establishment of temporary shelters with assistance provided by the American Red Cross, Lake County Public Works, and Lake County Health Department.

- Provide essential care (e.g., food, water) to promote the well-being of evacuees throughout the entire process (including household pets and service animals).
- In conjunction with the Leadville Police Department Animal Control Officer, provide care for the owner of household pets through the establishment of a pet sheltering facility.
- Ensure shelters, with the support of ESF 8, can accommodate the needs of access and functional needs 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.
- 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.

Lake County Public Health Agency (LCPHA)

- Coordinate and provide emergency health services including communicable disease control, medication dispensing, immunizations, and quarantine procedures.
- Provide a mechanism to effectively identify children and families who will need additional assistance, as well as individuals with disabilities and others 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.
- 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 as the lead agency in Lake County for all hazards planning, response, recovery, and mitigation of public health consequences.
- Coordinate and provide environmental health services with Community Planning and Development.
- Food safety protocols and inspections.
- Vector control.

- Inspections of designated shelters.
- Temporary site inspections for Temporary Debris Staging and Reduction Sites (TDSRS)
- Coordinate the response of veterinarian services and animal care groups, in partnership with Lake County Animal Care and Control, as appropriate.
- Assist emergency medical service providers (fire department, paramedic providers, and private ambulance companies) with logistic coordination of basic and advanced life support services.
- Coordinate with 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) to provide information and assistance to families of the missing and deceased, handling mass deaths and burials.
- Coordinate health and medical public information
- In conjunction with OEM and when requested by emergency services agencies: coordinate, 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 situational assessments and recommendations to the Lake County Board of Health, who is comprised of the Lake County Board of County Commissioners.

Lake County Public Health Agency – Environmental Health

- Coordinate and provide environmental health services (in coordination with Environmental Health under Community Planning and Development) including:
 - Assist in assessing potable water, water disposal issues and water contamination and food.
 - Provide alternate sources for human waste disposal (e.g., arrange portable latrines, encourage sharing with those who have their own septic systems
 - Vector control
 - Schools for proper sanitation
 - Temporary site inspections for Temporary Debris Staging and Reduction Sites (TDSRS)
 - Disposal of disaster related solid waste.
 - 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 information for required operational reports.

Lake County Community Planning and Development – GIS/Mapping

- Develop and implement an emergency relocation plan for GIS.
- Provide mapping services as needed during a disaster.

Lake County Public Works and Road & Bridge

- Transportation coordination:
- Resources inventory, mutual aid, tracking and requests [land and air]
- Infrastructure routes\ re-routes and restrictions.
- Manpower for Evacuation Point set-up and evacuation assistance
- Fuel reserves/transport, and generators
- Survey disaster areas and evaluate in terms of preliminary damage assessment in conjunction with the Community Development and Planning Department.
- Repair EOC facilities and equipment as necessary
- Clear roads, construct temporary repairs, coordinate, and provide assistance for restoring water supply and sewage systems in conjunction with Leadville Sanitation and Parkville Water [as required]
- Assist in providing potable water and sanitary facilities as needed in conjunction with Leadville Sanitation, Parkville Water and Lake County Public Health and Community Development and Planning
- Coordinate with the ESF #2 [Com], and ESF #15 [PIO] to provide road information/alternative routes for the public. PIO will provide this information to the 6th Street Gym (distribution site) as well as using the Variable Message Boards to provide information.
- Provide staging area management for incoming resources.
- Set up traffic control points and management.
- Short and Long-term community recovery.
- Coordinates with City of Leadville Street Department.

Lake County Information Technology

- Overseeing the installation and maintenance of computers and network systems, including internet access redundancy to include automatic fail-over, back-up and recovery.
- Always ensures proper function of connectivity.
- Assure the protection of information and communication capabilities against cyber terrorism.

City of Leadville

- City Administration and Staff serve similar roles as their Lake County Department counterparts as needed or as requested by Lake County Government, dependent on the incident or planning.
- The Policy Group for the City includes City Council, Mayor, City Administrator, Finance Director, and other departments as required.
- City departments with Lake County counterparts include:
 - City Streets Department
 - Planning & Zoning (Lake County Community Planning and Development)
 - Finance
 - City Clerk

Leadville-Lake County Animal Shelter

- The Animal Shelter is funded through an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) between the County and City
- Assist LCOEM and ESF 6 with evacuation and short-term shelter of animals.
- Develop, exercise, and maintain the Lake County Pet Sheltering Plan
- Develop, exercise, and maintain a large animal evacuation and sheltering plan.

Leadville Historic Preservation Committee

- Housed under the City Administration
- Participate in planning for recovery operations and assist with damage assessments.

Leadville-Lake County Economic Development Corporation (LLEDC)

- Act as a liaison with Leadville-Lake County business community to participate in Community Preparedness and Resiliency activities.
- Participate in recovery operations and planning.

St. Vincent General Hospital District

- Assume responsibility for care, treatment, and transportation of sick and injured patients.
- Responsible for 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.

Parkville Water District

- Principal supplier of potable water for public use.

- During an emergency, the operators of these facilities would be contacted to inspect water pipelines and treatment facilities to ensure that the systems have not been compromised and make repairs as necessary to ensure public safety.
- Advise the EOC of any threats or damage to water infrastructure.

Leadville Sanitation

- Central sewage collection and treatment is provided in the Leadville area by the Leadville Sanitation District.
- Additional private wastewater treatment facilities are located at the Climax mining site, the ASARCO mining site, and a variety of mobile home and subdivision sites. All other areas are on septic systems.
- During an emergency, the operators of these facilities would be contacted to inspect the facilities to determine if infrastructure has been compromised which could contaminate local water supplies and make repairs as needed.

Mt. Elbert Water Association

- Principal supplier of potable water for public use.
- During an emergency, the operators of these facilities would be contacted to inspect water pipelines and treatment facilities to ensure that the systems have not been compromised and make repairs as necessary to ensure public safety.
- Advise the EOC of any threats or damage to water infrastructure.

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 services (such as the Safe and Well Registry and communications between victims and family) and bulk distribution at the request of the Incident Commander.
- Supply a liaison to the EOC upon request as able.

Team Rubicon

- Assists ESFs as needed and necessary in response operations, including but not limited to mass care services.
- Assists with EOC operations in support roles for EOC staff.

- Assists Lake County with recovery operations, including but not limited to debris management and removal and community support.
- Assists Lake County with mitigation efforts, including but not limited to public awareness presentations on fire mitigation and fire mitigation projects.

Solvista Mental Health

- Supports ESF-8 (Public Health) operations regarding mental health, including but not limited to providing mental health counselors and advocates to evacuation centers, shelters, EOC and Response staff, and community meetings.

Individual Roles and Responsibilities

Separately Elected Officials

Lake County Assessor

- Rapidly determine property ownership for the purposes of a cost share agreement in the case of a wildfire.
- Maintain and make available accurate property records that are accessible in the event of a disaster.
- Assist with presentation of information (such as estimate of property damage) needed for county requests for state and federal assistance when appropriate. Provide estimates of values at risk for the State Fire Management Officer (FMO).
- Provide information and data related to damage assessments.

Lake County Clerk and Recorder

- Maintain and make available accurate public records that would be accessible in the event of a disaster.
- Send representatives to the EOC to function in support roles as requested and available.

Lake County Treasurer

- Receive and properly account for state and federal Public Assistance funds.

Sheriff

- The Sheriff is statutorily the Designated Emergency Response Authority for Lake County and Fire Warden

- *“It is the duty of the sheriff, undersheriffs, and deputies, in case of any forest or prairie fire, to assume charge thereof or to assist other governmental authorities in such emergencies for controlling or extinguishing such fires, and, for assisting in so doing, they may call to their aid such person as they may deem necessary.”⁴*
- Serve in the Policy Group
- Order evacuations based on the situation or recommendations from OEM, LLCFR, and/or the Incident Commander
- Exercise and train staff on the Evacuation Plan

Lake County Staff

All Department Heads

- Identify a specific chain of command and ensure all personnel understand their level of responsibility within the organization.
- Identify functions to be performed during/after an emergency or disaster and assign responsibility for performing those functions to personnel in appropriate departments.
- Identify valuable records that are essential for the operation of your department or organization if emergency evacuation is necessary [identify Vital Records in the COOP module].
- Plan how to implement post-disaster responsibilities.
- Establish redundant record systems for critical documents.
- Establish continuity of operations plans and activate the plans, as needed to ensure continuity of government.
- Ensure NIMS compliance within the county departments and establish a policy as well as a mechanism to track Incident Command System [ICS] course completion.
- Prepare plans and organize assigned departments to meet natural, technological, and manmade/ adversarial disasters which might occur in the county and ensure continuity of governmental operations during an incident.
- Identify functions to be performed during an incident and assign responsibility for performing those functions to an Emergency Support Function (ESF) group representative.
- Provide representatives to the EOC to coordinate emergency response functions with other agencies represented.

⁴ <http://csfs.colostate.edu/pdfs/30-10-513.pdf>

- Ensure that the EOC is informed during an incident by reporting events and activities to the EOC in a timely fashion.
- Maintain complete and accurate records of all incident costs and expenditures to include personnel qualification, time, overtime, vehicle mileage, goods, physical location in the performance of their duties during an emergency, machine hours and emergency disbursements.
- Provide complete and current resource lists and on-call personnel lists to Lake County OEM on a timely basis to assist in providing resources and personnel for large-scale incidents.

Director, Community Planning & Development / GIS

- Through appropriate zoning, building inspections, and code enforcement, develop and maintain a system for disaster prevention and mitigation.
- Maintain files of all flood plans and flood inundation maps following FEMA regulations and guidance.
- Provide Primary Damage Assessment [PDA] reports for county/city officials (done in conjunction with finance, public works, and assessor)
- Coordinate engineering support for assessment of damaged buildings for first responder and public safety.
- Condemn damaged buildings.
- Monitor rebuilding during recovery phases.
- Develop and implement an emergency relocation plan for GIS.
- Provide mapping services as needed during a disaster.
- Works with both internal and external stakeholders for mapping requests.
- Open communication channels between GIS director for Lake County Community Planning & Development and Lake County OEM volunteers.
- Provides mapping services as needed during planning, mitigation, response, and recovery.

Director, Finance

- Prepare emergency purchase orders, contracts and requisitions as requested.
- Maintain detailed financial records of all disaster expenditures for local records as well as for future state and federal reimbursement.
- 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 Incident Commander and elected officials on Cost Share agreements.
- Review and advise the elected officials and/or agency representation [Senior BOCC member] on the financial aspects and implications of a disaster declaration.

Manager, Human Resources

- Assist with emergency staffing, recall process and time accounting procedures as well as assist the finance and logistics section chiefs.
- Enforces Emergency/Disaster Responsibility requirement for all Lake County Employees
 - All employee job descriptions include: “All Lake County Employees may be required to work as a Disaster Service Worker when a local declaration of emergency or disaster is declared by the Board of County Commissioners”

Director, Information Technology

- Implements policies and procedures relating to cybersecurity and information technology.
- Leads cybersecurity prevention efforts, trainings, policies, and tests.
- Responsible for ensuring proper function of connectivity.

Director, Library

- Pre-Disaster: utilize the Library as a dissemination center for emergency preparedness information and gathering place for groups and individuals for education and awareness.
- Response/Recovery: Information Center

Director, Parks, Recreation & Open Space (PROS)

- Assist with schedule and use issues arising from using recreational facilities and spaces during times of a disaster.
- Provide data and subject matter expertise regarding Lake County Open Space across all mission areas including mitigation and recovery efforts.
- Plan and coordinate mitigation activities on Lake County owned open spaces
- Participate in the Forest Health Council and Community Wildfire Protection Plan projects.

DIRECTION, CONTROL AND COORDINATION

Lake 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 County EOC is predominantly in a strategic or coordination role.
- 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 initiated by Lake County Dispatch and are resolved at the lowest level possible.
- The Incident Commander [IC] makes all tactical decisions.
- Incidents are governed by the National Incident Management System [NIMS] and ICS.
- Lake County government may act in support of first responders by acquiring resources through the logistics section [ESF#7 Resources] of the EOC when it has been staffed/ activated/ transferred to the EOC [See Lake County Resource Mobilization Annex]
- Lake County employees and volunteers trained in operational procedures will manage the incident in support of first responders and in support of the incident consequences or impacts to the public.
- Operational or tactical emergency response by the County is restricted to consequence management that may manage sheltering and similar efforts described in detail in the ESF annexes.

Coordination Versus Control

- Incidents are typically managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, jurisdictional and resource level.
- The Incident Commander [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 [American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, etc....]
- 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 the Office of Emergency Management 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 EOC is activated to support the Incident Commander and does not manage the incident.
- The EOC's function is to assist with resource requests, provide technical support, gather intelligence/information, maintain situational awareness, anticipate the needs of the Incident Commander, and to coordinate fully with the Incident Command Staff.
- The EOC may be activated for emergencies that do not result in local disaster declarations.

Multi-jurisdictional Coordination

The Lake County EOC serves as the focal point for multi-jurisdictional coordination with single point resource ordering through ESF7 and the logistic section chief and coordination of mutual aid resources from responding jurisdictions. This includes but is not limited to coordinating mutual aid, non- governmental organizations, faith-based and Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters [VOADs] to provide resources to properly respond to the incident.

The Lake County EOC staff will prioritize resource acquisition to provide and achieve the following services:

- Provide warning and support evacuations.
- Support dissemination of emergency public information
- Reestablish communications to assist response actions.
- Reestablish access to impacted areas & facilities.
- Support search & rescue operations, transport of victims, and medical care
- Support Mass Care operations including food, water, shelters.
- Assist with the restoration of critical infrastructure.
- Protection of public property and the environment.
- Initiation of short and long-term recovery programs.

The Lake County EOC may direct the establishment of a Joint Information Center (JIC) where public information officers can collaborate on information communicated to the public during an emergency. The JIC may be part of the larger effort to warn the public of an imminent threat to their safety or property.

Decision Making

Policy decisions affecting county government are made by the Lake County Board of County

Commissioners or designee, who may work from the EOC or a location of their choice, maintaining close contact with EOC management. The 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 BOCC in consultation with his/her department directors.

Continuity of Government

If the BOCC is unavailable or the Chairperson of the County Commissioners is unavailable to fulfill his/her emergency duties during an emergency, the line of succession in the BOLDPlanning COOP module identifies a list of designated senior staff that may assume those responsibilities until the Chairperson 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 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 Lake County Continuity of Operations Plan online.

Delegations of authority are also covered in the Lake County COOP. 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.

Incident Command (IC) / Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Interface

For major emergencies, disasters, and large planned events Lake County OEM will activate the Lake County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), located at 700 East 10th Street, Leadville, CO. Upon activation of the Lake County EOC, it is essential to establish a division of responsibilities between the incident command post and the EOC. An outline of the general division of responsibilities is included below. It is essential that a precise division of responsibilities be determined for specific emergency operations.

Incident Command (IC)

Lake County manages all incidents and emergencies through the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS). The five basic functional sections within ICS include Incident Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration.

As the incident requires, additional functional sections may be activated. This includes Intelligence/Investigations for law enforcement and/or epidemiological events activities. ICS is a framework, and as such, can be expanded or contracted to address the situation at hand. ICS components during a response will be adjusted to address the unique operational needs of a specific incident.

The Incident Commander is responsible for field operations and tactical decisions, including, but not limited to:

- Isolating the scene.
- Directing and controlling the on-scene response to the emergency and managing the emergency resources committed there 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
- Requesting additional resources from the Lake County EOC logistic section chief.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The EOC provides a central location from which government at any level can provide interagency coordination and executive decision making in support of incident response. EOCs coordinate with on-scene incident managers to:

- Acquire, allocate, and track resources to provide resource support for incident command operations.
- Manage and share information—Collecting, analyzing, and interpreting information from various resources.
- Establish response priorities—ensuring that response systems are interconnected and complementary, reinforcing interoperability among the various system components,

making response more efficient and effective by coordinating available resources, and making decisions based on agreed-upon policies and procedures.

- Provide legal and financial support.
- Act as a liaison with other jurisdictions and levels of government. A nexus of government, private, and NGOs.
- Ensuring response systems are interconnected and complementary, supporting interoperability between various agencies and stakeholders.
- Establish interoperable communications among all agencies and others as needed for the response. Use of the SCR Tactical Interoperability Plan (TIC) assists in accomplishing this.
- Coordinating 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.
- Organizing and implementing large-scale evacuation including shelter 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).
- Coordinating traffic control for large-scale evacuations.
- Requesting assistance from the State and other external sources.

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 Lake County EOC. Once activated, the Lake County EOC will conduct all resource management. Additionally, the Lake County EOC will accept the responsibilities identified in the previous section and the other EOC's will assign personnel to the Lake County 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 Area Command or a Unified Area Command is desirable, and the allocation of resources to specific field operations will be coordinated through the Lake County EOC.

The Lake County EOC will activate at the discretion of the Lake County OEM, on-scene Incident

Commander, or senior elected official, based on the incident type. The Direction, Control, and Coordination section defines incident types and defines each term. Factors for activation include Type IV and V 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 EOC activation, but the final decision will be at the discretion of those listed above. A formal emergency declaration is not required to activate the EOC and may also be activated for pre-planned/special events if there is a significant burden placed on Lake County emergency response or the community.

The EOC may be activated when:

- There is an ongoing emergency or disaster that impacts the City or County
- There is a large pre-planned event taking place within the City/County where additional support is needed.
- To manage significant requests for mutual aid from another jurisdiction that has requested assistance from Lake County.
- Upon the request of the Incident/Unified Commander (IC/UC) when an incident exceeds the County's capabilities.
- At the request of the Sheriff, Chief Elected Official of a jurisdiction, or their designee.
- When an emergency has overwhelmed the Lake County Dispatch Communications Center.

Lake County has three (3) levels of activation dependent on the needs of the incident. The Emergency Manager, or their designee, will determine the level of activation.

- **Mobile On-Scene:** Mobile On-Scene activations include incidents that require resources beyond the internal capability of the responding agency or agencies. Mobile On-Scene activation is primarily for a public safety incident or in the case where a single person [usually the Emergency Manager) at the EOC is less useful than moving Mobile Command [MCP] to the scene and assisting the Incident Commander. The incident will be under the direction and control of an Incident Commander at the scene following the NIMS Incident Command System. The EOC staff and director will address consequence management issues supporting the incident commander. Mobile On-Scene activations may include a large structure fire, minor pre-planned event, or minor localized flooding.
- **Partial:** Partial activations include incidents that exceed the capabilities of local resources and may require utilization of established mutual aid agreements. The incident may be under the direction and control of multiple Incident Commanders at multiple scenes or consist of a countywide incident. Partial activations may include a major weather event, large wildland

urban interface fire or a major pre-planned event.

- **Full:** Full activations include incidents that exceed the resources, support, and assistance of the County and adjacent jurisdictions. The incident will be under the direction and control of multiple Incident Commanders at multiple scenes. State and possibly Federal assistance can be expected for Lake County. Full Activation includes catastrophic as well as county-wide incidents. The EOC will be fully activated and staffed with a policy group and Incident Command for the County-wide catastrophe [may be a state provided Incident Management Team (IMT)].

Lake County Communications Center

During EOC activation, it may become necessary to move incident dispatch/resource ordering to the EOC. The EOC is equipped with a dispatch radio with wireless ports and the Communications Officers have a laptop with Computer Aided Dispatch system software for mobile operations. Dispatch will be moved to the EOC by an official request via a form in the 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 V to I reflecting increases in severity and complexity. EOC activations will mirror the incident typing and are detailed in the Lake County EOC Activation document.

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 Incident Commander) 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.
- Examples include a vehicle fire, routine medical call, isolated power outage or a law - enforcement traffic stop.

Type IV –Additional Local Responders

- 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.
- Examples include a multi-vehicle accident, small grass fire, or a search and rescue operation.

Type III – Lake County 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).
- Incident Command System 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 or incident command 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 Incident Management Team.
- The Lake County EOC may be activated.
- A Joint Information Center 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.
- 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 for 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 Incident Management Team.

- The Lake County 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.
- The LCOEM is responsible for the incident complexity analysis (may be assisted by the state Fire Management Officer (FMO)).
- The EOC 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 Incident Management Team.
- The Lake County EOC and State EOC are activated.
- A Joint Information Center is established.
- All command and general staff positions are activated.
- Branches are established.
- The LCOEM, working with on-scene Incident Command, is responsible for the incident complexity analysis, overall situational awareness of the incident, county management briefings, and working with the Policy Group for the delegation of authority.
- The incident has a significant impact on Lake 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.
- Examples include a major wildfire involving multiple structures or a pandemic.

INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION

Collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information is a critical function of the EOC. The information aspects of a disaster or large-scale event are performed by a combination of personnel

in the 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: Situation Unit, Resource Unit, EOC dispatcher(s), and the Public Information Officers. Each ESF lead has information to contribute to the overall Common Operational Picture [COP] and is responsible for providing timely updates to the Situational Unit Leader.

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's knowing what is going on around you and how that will affect response and recovery operations down the road. In other words, it's 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 Incident Commander/Unified Command and any supporting agencies and organizations to make effective, consistent, and timely decisions. See the Information Group Annex for tools used in the EOC for COP development, including the Incident Situation Report, Essential Elements of Information with checklist, and sample Lake County Consequence Management/Situation Report.

The Information Section, including the Situation Group, 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 of Colorado Emergency Operations Center has specific essential elements of information (EEI) to maintain situational awareness at the State level. The Lake County OEM Director will notify the DHSEM Regional 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.
- 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 EOC directors 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, FAN, etc.... [lifeline services]

What Do We Need to Know?

The Situational Unit Leader in conjunction with the EOC Director will develop and establish Priority Information Requirements 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
- Essential services

Sources for information: on-scene responders, ICS 214- Activity Logs, county/ city 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], subject matter experts.

Data Collection Plan

The Situational Unit Leader 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/Reverse 911]
- Government databases
- Social Networking (Twitter, Facebook)
- Smart phone pictures, video, and text
- 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 Situational Group Leader and Public Information Officer 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
- Consult Subject Matter Experts 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
- Determining what and who to share the information.

Who Receives Information

The Situational Unit Leader should pre-determine information distribution lists and defined methods based on exercises and similar incidents:

- Incident Command / Unified Command
- All Emergency Support Function Leads
- Non-Governmental Organizations
- Elected Officials

WebEOC is the primary system utilized by Lake County OEM to share intelligence and information with State and local partners. Internally and as a backup, LCOEM utilized Microsoft Teams, text messages and Everbridge Alerts (internal and external) to share necessary information and intelligence.

Information Dissemination Plan

The Situational Unit Leader 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: MS Word event/time/source
- Public facing
 - Social media\ print media
 - Press releases
 - News conferences/ town hall meetings

COMMUNICATIONS

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

Infrastructure

The state as well as Lake County uses the Digital Trunked Radio System (DTRS) as the primary command and control radio system for daily operations as well as disasters.

The Colorado Office of Public Safety Communications (OPSC) within the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (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.

Lake County has a VHF radio system for redundant communications for first responders and sustained emergency responses. The VHF radio system has repeaters in the south, central and north Lake County to provide adequate coverage. The EOC maintains a Ham radio system and supports a Ham repeater co- located at the Quail Mountain VHF repeater site. The Ham radio provides a third communication system for further redundancy should the state DTRS and county VHF be overwhelmed by the number of users generated from a disaster.

The Lake County E911 Authority utilizes the Emergency Telephone Charge from telecom

providers to maintain and replace communications equipment, including the VHF radio system.

Lake County Communications Center

The dispatch center serves as the hub of communications for Lake County. The dispatch centers responsibilities include activating notifications for appropriate first responders and altering 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 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 communications needs as required.

Available Modes of Communication

WebEOC is Lake County's and the State of Colorado's web-enabled crisis information management system and provides secure real-time information sharing to help first responders, city and county managers make sound decisions quickly. Each department and agency responsible for emergency response and or awareness will receive an email describing the event and prompting log-in to the system for further information and real-time situational awareness.

VHF/ UHF Radio Communication: The county's VHF radio system will be used to provide first responder and county-wide coordinated responses as a secondary communication mode to any emergency.

DTRS: Digital Trunk Radio System 800MHz is the primary method of radio communications for emergency response in Lake County.

- To note: LLCFR switches to primarily VHF communications during a wildfire or any Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) environments and does not primarily utilize the 800MHz system in those circumstances.

MARS: The Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) is a Department of Defense sponsored program, established as separately managed and operated programs by the Army, Navy-Marine Corps and Air Force. MARS members are volunteer licensed amateur radio operators who are interested in providing auxiliary or emergency communications to local, national, and international emergency and safety organizations, as an adjunct to normal communications. The

primary concept of MARS is to meet the requirements of training for any communications emergency. To this end, organization, methods, and facilities must be adequate to meet any emergency requirements and must be flexible in order to provide for rapid expansion. Normal methods must be such that only minor changes will be required when shifting to an emergency status.

ARES: The Amateur Radio Emergency Service consists of licensed amateurs who have voluntarily registered their qualifications and equipment for communications duty in the public service when disaster strikes. Lake County will use ARES personnel to communicate if the State Digital Trunk Radio [DTSR] and VHF radio systems are incapacitated and/or overwhelmed. Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) is a corps of trained amateur radio operator volunteers organized to assist in public service and emergency communications. It is organized and sponsored by the American Radio Relay League (ARRL) and the Radio Amateurs of Canada.

RACES: Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service is a protocol created by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC Part 97, Section 407). Lake County will use ARES personnel using the RACES protocol for communications when conventional VHF/UFH communications are not sufficient.

Variable Message Boards: The variable message boards are self-contained portable boards. Approximately 3 lines of text can be displayed to provide public awareness and direction to further information.

Emergency Notification System: Officials can notify the entire county or specific locations within Lake County using the public telephone system and using cellular service if subscribed to *Lake County Alerts*. The targeted area receives a pre-recorded message. The system uses a database of telephone numbers and associated addresses, which, when tied into geographic information systems (GIS), can be used to deliver recorded emergency notifications to a selected set of people by telephone.

Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS)

The Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS) is FEMA's national system for local alerting that provides authenticated emergency and life-saving information to the public through mobile phones using Wireless Emergency Alerts, to radio and television via the Emergency Alert System, and on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Weather Radio.

IPAWS allows ESF-2 and the EOC to send emergency alerts to phones in a certain geographic location within limitations of messaging. These are to be used for specific life-safety threats, such as evacuations or shelter-in-place. Alerts may be issued through Everbridge, similar to Lake County Alerts but IPAWS does not require people to be subscribed but does require for their phone to be turned on, in cell-service, and the user must not have opted-out of the alerts.

Cell phone and land line: Alert the organization and department personnel using up-to-date call down trees.

Lake County Emergency Management site:

<http://www.lakecountycolorado.com/emergencymanagement/> Contains emergency information and contact numbers for emergency services. The Lake County Emergency Management site will be updated as appropriate for current emergency situations.

Lake County Office of Emergency Management Facebook Page:

<https://www.facebook.com/LCOEM>

Radio Stations: There are no radio stations in Lake County; however, there are stations in Chaffee and Eagle County that can broadcast to most of the county.

NOAA National Weather Service Alerting Service (Radio): None. There are no NOAA stations in the Arkansas Valley and NOAA has indicated they do not intend to place stations in Chaffee and Lake Counties.

Emergency Alert System (EAS): None. No access points in Lake County. The closest access point is via Summit County OEM.

School District Phone Alert: Like Reverse 911, the School District Phone alert system can dial all student homes and broadcast a pre-recorded message. This system could be used to augment the existing County Reverse 911 and reinforce messages to the community.

Cell on wheels (COW): A cell on wheels, usually referred to as a COW, is a mobile cell site that consists of a cellular antenna tower and electronic radio transceiver equipment on a truck or trailer, designed to be part of a cellular network. COWs are used to provide expanded cellular network coverage and/or capacity at special events such as major sporting events (Super Bowl, World Series, Rose Bowl), major conventions, or in disaster areas where cellular coverage either

was never present (e.g., in a wilderness area where firefighters have set up a command center during a major forest fire) or was compromised by the disaster (e.g., in the Gulf Coast after Hurricane Katrina). Following the September 11 attacks on New York City in 2001, 36 cellular COWs were deployed by September 14, 2001, in Lower Manhattan to support the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and provide critical phone service to rescue and recovery workers. COWs provided cellular service in Southwest Florida the aftermath of Hurricane Charley in 2004 with most of the area's stationary cell towers destroyed.[2] 26 Cell on Wheels towers were put in place in Washington, D.C. for the inauguration of Barack Obama in January 2009 to handle the millions of extra people and calls in the city, especially on and near the National Mall. Lake County does not currently have a COW available, but does have partners in the area that will loan.

Joint Information System (JIS)

To ensure coordination of public information during incidents that involve multiple agencies and/or jurisdictions, the IC/UC may use a JIC to support the gathering, verification, coordination, and dissemination of accurate, accessible, and timely information. The JIC is a central location that facilitates operation of the Joint Information System (JIS). In the early stages of response to an incident, the PIO shall consult with the IC/UC and/or EOC director regarding the opening of a JIC. See ESF#15 for detailed discussion and organizational charts for establishing a JIC.

ADMINISTRATION

Employee Reassignment

Due to its small jurisdiction, during an emergency it may become necessary for Lake County to reassign certain employees to complete duties that are outside their duties during routine operations. All job descriptions in Lake County list that the job description should not be seen as an exhaustive list, and there may be other duties as assigned.

In addition, as mentioned in the Lake County Employee Handbook and all Lake County Job Descriptions:

“Notice of Emergency/Disaster Responsibilities

All Lake County Employees may be required to work as a Disaster Service Worker when a local declaration of emergency or disaster is declared by the Board of County Commissioners. To be

prepared for this role, all employees and emergency service function (ESF) leads will attend emergency management trainings and exercises as requested by the Director of Emergency Management. With advanced notification from OEM, employees will make reasonable efforts to attend training events in coordination with other employees and supervisors.

The BOCC may choose to include in their Disaster Declaration the following language: “The County Human Resources Manager has full authority to suspend and modify all County Personnel Rules as necessary.”

Workers Compensation

While no employer can guarantee the safety and health of all its workers, it is the goal of the County to perform its work in the safest manner possible. The safety and health of our employees and others that may be in our work areas is paramount. All employees are responsible for working safely and productively, both for the protection of themselves and their fellow workers, and to support all County safety efforts. Employees should immediately report unsafe practices, conditions, or accidents to their manager.

Worker’s compensation claims are to be administered according to the process and procedures outlined in the Lake County Employee Handbook, adopted by the BOCC in July 2022, and all forms are available on the internal County employee webpage.

Insurance

Lake 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 Community Planning and Development Department. Insurance policies can be found with the Finance Director.

For Lake County residents, homeowner’s insurance can be difficult to acquire and maintain. Due to the high fire danger, many insurance companies will not issue policies to residents. Lake County also has four mobile home parks, for which insurance is difficult.

Timekeeping

Tracking employee time spent on emergency operations can be an important aspect of determining disaster costs and opportunities for reimbursement. Lake County maintains the same timekeeping

policies during regular operations and during emergency operations. Lake County employs Tyler Technology's "Employee Access Pro" to maintain accurate records. If, for some reason, this timekeeping software cannot be used, employees are instructed to maintain their records using paper timecards, IS-214 form, and/or WebEOC, and then send their records to the finance and administration department on a designated day once every week. More information on payroll and financial policies can be found in the Lake County Government Financial Policies, located on the Lake County Government website or by request.

The Finance Group in the Lake County EOC will assist with tracking costs incurred such as personnel, overtime, equipment costs, volunteer labor, and eligible donations. New incident codes will be created to attach to incident-related costs, including payroll.

Records Retention

To provide normal government operations following a disaster, each department or agency must take actions to protect essential records. Essential records may be stored in BOLDPlanning/COOP, or on a backup server or hard drive. For retention, many departments/offices like the Clerk and Recorder's office and Finance Department, utilize State and federal mandated retention policies. Each Lake County department is required to keep and maintain records by their own retention policies and procedures following best practice and regulations and requirements.

Use of Volunteers

Volunteers are a pillar of Lake County emergency management, and participate in mitigation, response, and recovery work. Lake County works with individual volunteers to find appropriate roles that match the needs of the OEM and the volunteer's skill set and interests. The Lake County Employee Handbook defines volunteers and relevant policies and procedures.

Volunteers with Lake County Search and Rescue and/or registered volunteers responding to an emergency/disaster are designated by the County and are covered under Lake County's Worker's Compensation Insurance while providing such volunteer services.

During an emergency, volunteers and/or donations are managed under the Mass Care Group, with support from the Resource Section.

Documenting Response and Recovery Operations

Lake 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. Lake 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 Resource Mobilization Annex, Lake County Financial Policies, Lake County Disaster Recovery Plan, and WebEOC.

After-Action Reporting (AAR)

In the spirit of continual growth and progress, Lake County OEM will host an AAR followed by a written AAR/Improvement Plan (IP) after any incident, to include training and exercises, planned incidents, and response operations. The AAR will document at a minimum the activities that took place, issues that occurred, areas for improvement, successes, and an improvement plan with individual/office/agency assignments.

AARs will be reviewed when designing and planning exercises, developing the yearly Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP), before any annual events, and during any plan maintenance to further improve Lake County operations.

FINANCE

Authorities and Policies

Within all five mission areas of emergency management, in particular response, LCOEM will follow the below local, state, and federal financial policies for spending, procurement and contracting.

Local

- Lake County Financial Policies, BOCC Approval Date July 26, 2023
- Lake County Purchasing Policy, BOCC Approval Date February 23, 2022
- Lake County BOCC Resolution 2015-15, Amending Resolution 2011-31 Regarding Disaster Declaration Authorization and Pre-Disaster Spending Limits and Authorizations
- Lake County Government Employee Handbook, BOCC Approval August 10, 2022

State

- State of Colorado Constitution
- Colorado Taxpayer’s Bill of Rights (TABOR)

Federal

- 42 U.S.C. §5191 Known as Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
- Title 2, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200 (2 C.F.R.)
- National Response Framework

Emergency Procurement and Spending, Contracting, and Contracting Land Use Agreements

In accordance with the above listed policies, the Resource Section, consisting of ESF 7- Logistics and the Finance/Administration Group, is responsible for the procurement of any resources needed for emergency response. Generally, the resource request and ordering process will consist of these steps when the EOC is activated, and resource ordering has transitioned to the EOC:

- Request made to the Logistics Manager with a 213rr and the following information:
 - Kind
 - Quality
 - Type per FEMA Typing Standards
 - When the Resource is Needed (ex: in under 2 hours, 4 hours, specific)
 - Delivery Location/Staging Area Contact
 - Requestor Name/Contact/Position/Call Sign
 - Recommended Providing Source
 - Person Authorizing Resource Fulfillment
- Request reviewed and validated by Logistics Manager.
- Order resources utilizing mutual aid agreements or local resources first.
- Resources received and delivered.
- Payment reconciled by Resource Section.

Lake County will utilize existing County contracts first to make purchases or secure services, and prioritize local, pre-established mutual aid agreements to fulfill resource requests. When those agreements are unavailable, the Resources Section will operate within the defined parameters of the disaster declaration (if applicable) and the Emergency Purchases Section of the Lake County Financial and Purchasing policies.

Tracking disaster costs will be completed by the Resource Section and Finance Group. Costs will be tracked using specific incident general ledger codes through Tyler, WebEOC, and when needed, through Excel or paper methods. Cost tracking documentation will be completed to facilitate disaster reimbursement procedures.

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

retention policies.

LCOEM is responsible for working with the BOCC and County Attorney to negotiate pre-disaster contracts in accordance with financial policies to secure vendors and pricing before a response is needed.

During a response, the Lake County Financial Policies allow for certain purchases to be exempt from formal procurement and/or prior budgeting in situations where public health, safety, or welfare are endangered.

LCOEM will also negotiate mutual aid agreements for use of public and private land during a response. Copies of these mutual aid agreements with private landowners can be found in the BOLDPlanning COOP module. LCOEM will partner with facility managers in the County to utilize facilities for staging areas, command centers, recovery centers, shelters, and other needed buildings. Lake County may also temporarily suspend the enforcement of certain land use requirements and fees for use of response. An example of this would be the use of Ice Palace Park, 6th Street Gym, and the pool for firefighter sheltering and care during the Treasure Fire in June 2012.

LOGISTICS

Mutual Aid and Regional Aid Agreements

Mutual Aid Agreements (MAA) are a written arrangement between offices and/or jurisdictions in which they agree to assist one another, upon request, through personnel and/or equipment in an emergency. Mutual aid partners will be requested when local resource capacity is surpassed, or if Lake County does not possess the needed capabilities to respond to an incident.

As all incidents are managed at the lowest level, Lake County will utilize local MAAs first, then when those have been exceeded, state or federal resources can and may be requested, especially for specialized resources.

The below list highlights some of the existing Intergovernmental Agreements (IGA), MMAs, Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), and regional aid agreements that LCOEM and other Lake County agencies maintains:

- MAA between Leadville-Lake County Fire Rescue and Summit Fire.
- MAA between Leadville-Lake County Fire Rescue and Eagle River Fire.
- MAA between Leadville-Lake County Fire Rescue and Chaffee County Fire.
- Regional Aid Agreement with the South-Central All-Hazards Region, including Lake, Teller,

Park, Chaffee, and El Paso counties, managed by LCOEM.

- MOU between Lake County School District and Lake County Public Health Agency for use of school district facilities.
- IGA for the Lake County E911 Authority between Lake County, the City of Leadville, and St. Vincent's General Hospital District.

All mutual aid agreements, of all types, will be reviewed and approved by the appropriate leadership and legal counsel.

Mutual aid agreements will be reviewed by the responsible party on an annual basis. The review of the agreements will coordinate with the jurisdiction/agency/organization that is entered into the agreement to ensure that no changes need to be made. 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 Gaps

Lake County completed the Colorado Emergency Prepared Assessment (CEPA) in 2019, and will be conducting another assessment in 2024, as documented earlier in this EOP. Utilizing the results of these assessments, along with plans such as the Hazard Mitigation Plan, and After-Action Reviews from incidents, among other documentation, departments and agencies are encouraged to document and inventory their critical and regular resources on a regular basis to address resource gaps prior to an incident.

Some gaps Lake County agencies and departments are addressing in coming years found through CEPA include resources related to:

- Mass care for animal sheltering, trailers, and tents
- Fire coverage/apparatus
- Mass fatality assistance

Some gaps identified will never be completely closed due to the rural jurisdiction size of Lake County. In these cases, Lake County agencies and departments will pursue MAA agreements with partners who do have these resources.

Resource Tracking

The Lake County resource ordering, tracking, and requesting process generally follows the path of

receiving the resource request, assigning the request to the Logistics Manager, and then fulfilling the request locally, through mutual aid, or the State (in that order.) The Logistics Manager may contact the requestor for more information if needed.

Resources are tracked on WebEOC, an internet-based incident and event management platform managed by the Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM). Most jurisdictions in Colorado utilize WebEOC to some extent. This platform supports ICS, provides provisions for NIMS, and is compliant with both. WebEOC does require internet access and prior authorization to view and input information for resource tracking and maintaining situational awareness.

LCOEM utilizes single-point ordering, and the Logistics Manager will use WebEOC to and the 213RR resource request form to track all resources across ordering, procuring, fulfilling and demobilization. If WebEOC is not available, paper 213RRs are available, along with other forms of communication through email. 213RRs will always be required when requesting resources through the state emergency operations center for state and federal resources.

Resources not fulfilled through Lake County's existing inventory may be procured or purchased from private sector entities, non-governmental organizations, and/or other community partners. The Logistics Manager will coordinate with the Finance Group to purchase and receive resources using these paths.

In addition to WebEOC, Lake County will also utilize the Colorado Resource Rate Form (CRRF) to request resources. More information can be found in the Lake County Resource Mobilization Annex.

Specialized Resources

Lake County plans and prepares for all-hazards but may not always have adequate specialized resources to respond to hazards. When a specialized resource request is made to the Logistics Manager, they will examine all local and regional-level MAAs to see if the resource can be fulfilled there. This may include things like community animal response teams or HAZMAT response resources. For requests that cannot be fulfilled through that path, WebEOC will be utilized to request resources from the State emergency operations center.

Resource Management Plan

Lake County prioritizes using WebEOC for resource tracking and ordering needs. Employees and EOC staff are encouraged and trained to use WebEOC as their first source of information regarding needed and available resources. The Resource Section will make recommendations to the EOC Manager when

mutual or regional aid agreements should be activated, or when contracting and purchasing paths need to be pursued. The EOC Manager will then notify the relevant lead of the identified gap to see if they can fill the gap with appropriate means (ex: Lake County Public Health Agency coordinating with Chaffee County Public Health).

LCOEM maintains the Resource Mobilization Annex as part of this EOP, which addresses resource ordering, available resources, and the process of requesting resources, along with demobilization.

Logistical Support for Planned Operations

Lake County has many pre-planned events throughout the year, especially in the summer months. The following events occur yearly and require pre-planning:

- Boom Days
- Leadville Race Series
 - Marathon & Heavy Half
 - Silver Rush 50 MTB & Run
 - 100 MTB
 - 100 Run
- Numerous other outdoor recreation trail events, such as mountain biking and trail running races.
- Various parades
 - 4th of July
 - Boom Days
- 4th of July Fireworks Show
- Annual Fly-Ins at the Leadville-Lake County Airport

LCOEM may activate the EOC to a partial level during these pre-planned events and have additional staff on standby in case additional resources are needed. Resource needs and capabilities are different between events, and conflicting events especially will require extra resources. LCOEM will coordinate with relevant departments to inventory resources and address gaps for pre-planned events, and needed planning measures will occur anywhere from one-year to two-months in advance of an event.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Lake County EOP will be reviewed, by December 31st of each year, by Lake County Office of Emergency Management and with input from local ESF leads and supporting agencies. A formal update to the EOP will occur every three years. The ongoing planning process includes the identification of resource and training needs based on AARs produced from local exercises

and events. The Lake County Office of Emergency Management is responsible for the consideration of EOP updates after major incidents, exercises, and planned events.

Exercise and Testing of the Plan

Departments, offices, and other organizations with responsibilities identified in the EOP are responsible for ensuring that their staff is familiar with the provisions of the plan and adequately trained to carry out emergency assignments. Staff participation in periodic exercises and regular EOC training provides the best opportunities for refining plans and procedures in preparation for an actual disaster and emergency event.

Integrated Preparedness and Planning Workshop/Plan (IPPW/IPP)

LCOEM will coordinate with DHSEM Integrated Preparedness and Planning Specialist and the South Central All-Hazards Program Administrator to host a local IPPW with local partners, agencies, and departments. The IPPW will be seen as a preparatory step for the regular Full-Scale Exercise and will inform the development of an IPP. The IPP will also take into consideration AARs/IPs of previous exercises and actual incidents and planned events. LCOEM will also use this information to participate in the South-Central Region IPPW held in early spring each year.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Legal authority to create and maintain this plan, which includes Emergency Operations, Recovery, and Continuity of Government, is found the Colorado Revised Statutes Title 24, Article 33.5, Part 705 (2), which states “The office of emergency management shall create a comprehensive emergency management program that includes policies, plans, and procedure that addresses the preparation, prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery from emergencies and disasters. The office shall prepare, maintain, and keep the program current in order to meet the needs of the state.”

Lake County BOCC Resolution 2014-32 and the Lake County BOCC Annual Resolution identifies the authority and responsibility for the Lake County OEM Director to conduct emergency management operations in Lake County.

Continuity of Government/Succession of Authority

The Lake County Continuity of Operations Plans provides the framework to establish the

continuity of government. The purpose of continuity of operations includes the capability of maintaining the core operations and essential functions/ services of Lake County organizations during emergency conditions. Departments and organizations accomplish this through the development of plans, procedures, and provisions for leadership succession, essential functions, alternative facilities, personnel, resources, interoperable communications, and vital records and databases.

Succession of Authority for the board of county commissioners, emergency management, and other county departments is located on the BOLDPlanning COOP website.

Pre-delegated emergency authorities can be found in the Disaster Declaration Annex, COOP, and/or the Lake County BOCC Resolution 2023-15.

Federal, State and Local Authority References

Federal

1. Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA)
2. Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 Version 3.0, September 2021
3. Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 201 Version 3.0, May 2018
4. Federal Continuity Directive (FCD) 1 and 2
5. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Chapter 1, Federal Emergency Management Agency, October 1, 2009.
6. Continuity Guidance Circular (CGC) 1 and 2
7. Homeland Security Act Of 2002 Public Law 107–296
8. 42 U.S.C. §5191 Known as Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
9. PL 99-499 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act - SARA Title III - Community Right to Know Act (1986):
10. National Continuity Policy (NSPD 51/HSPD 20)
11. National Protection Framework, June 2016
12. National Prevention Framework, June 2016
13. National Mitigation Framework, June 2016
14. National Response Framework, October 2019
15. National Disaster Recovery Framework, June 2016
16. Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006, Public Law 109-308.
17. Plain Writing Act of 2010 Public Law 111–274—Oct. 13, 2010
18. Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006
19. Presidential (Policy) Decision Directive 5 (2003) as amended: Management of Domestic Incidents
20. Presidential (Policy) Decision Directive 7 (2003) as amended: Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection

21. Presidential (Policy) Decision Directive 8 (2015) as amended.

State

1. Colorado Disaster Emergency Act, C.R.S. 24-33.5-700 series
2. Colorado Revised Statutes (Title 25, Article 11, Part 101 et. Seq., Radiation Control Act
3. Colorado Revised Statutes 29-22-101, et seq., Hazardous Substance Incidents
4. Colorado Revised Statute 30-10-513.5, Sheriff Authority for Forest fires
5. Constitution of the State of Colorado Article IV, Executive Department
6. State of Colorado Emergency Operations Plan, May 2023

Local

1. County Resolution number 2014-32 establishing the Office of Emergency Management and designating the position of emergency manager dated June 16, 2014
2. County Resolution for NIMS Implementation dated October 2006
3. Mutual Aid Agreements, Automatic Aid Agreement & Private Sector Contracts [See the Continuity of Operations Plan file archive for electronic copies]
4. Lake County BOCC Resolution 2015-15, Amending Resolution 2011-31 Regarding Disaster Declaration Authorization and Pre-Disaster Spending Limits and Authorizations
5. County Resolution number 2023-16, Adopting the Lake County Emergency Operations Plan
6. Lake County Public Health Authorities are derived from the Lake County Board of County Commissioners, who also sit as the Lake County Board of Health. The Lake County Board of Health provides direction, oversight, and guidance to Lake County Public Health Agency.
7. The Lake County School District Board of Education is the authority for the Lake County School District and provides direction, oversight, and guidance to Lake County School District staff and leadership.

The Lake County EOP uses the foundation provided by the Homeland Security Act, HSPD #5, PPD #8, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), and the Colorado Disaster Emergency Act of 1992 to provide a comprehensive, all hazards approach to incident management. Nothing in this plan alters the existing authorities of individual departments and agencies. This plan establishes the coordinating structures and processes required to integrate the specific statutory and policy authorities of various departments and agencies in a collective framework.

See glossary of terms in Appendix C for definitions related to federal and state authorities.

APPENDIX A: SUPPORTING PLANS AND ANNEXES

Previous versions of this EOP listed plans, appendices, checklists, and annexes that are currently going through revision and updating or may not be aligned to current standards and best practices. Table 1 contains ESF Annexes. Table 2 contains EOP Supporting Documents, Incident and Event Annexes that are a part of emergency operations in Lake County, along with

a timeline for updates/creation, and any relevant notes.

The third table lists plans and procedures that are no longer applicable to emergency operations that were listed in previous EOPs, with notes of what annex the information can be found int.

Table 1: Lake County EOP Emergency Support Functions (ESF) Annexes

ESF #	Name	Notes
ESF 1	Transportation	Review begins 2024
ESF 2	Communications	“
ESF 3	Public Works	“
ESF 4	Fire	“
ESF 5	Emergency Management	“
ESF 6	Mass Care	“
ESF 7	Logistics	“
ESF 8	Public Health and Medical	“
ESF 9	Search & Rescue	“
ESF 10	Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)	“
ESF 11	Natural Resources	“
ESF 12	Public Utilities and Energy	“
ESF 13	Public Safety	“
ESF 14	Community Recovery and Mitigation	“
ESF 15	External Affairs	“

Table 2: Lake County EOP Supporting Incident and Event Annexes and Plans

Unless labeled as “plan,” assume it is an Annex. All checklists mentioned in the previous EOP will be added to the appropriate Annex (ex: Finance Checklist under ESF 7 Annex, ESF 13 Checklist in ESF 13 Annex). As revisions occur, previously stand-alone annexes may be combined with other annexes. This list is not all inclusive.

Name	Review and Approval	Next Review
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	Approved August 2022	2027
Continuity of Operations/Government (COOP/COG)	Annually	2024
Debris Management Plan	In progress	2025
Hazard Mitigation Plan	In progress	May 2024
Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP)	Annually	2024
Recovery Plan	November 2023	2025

South Central Region (SCR) Tactical Interoperable Communications (TIC) Plan	Approved January 2023	2026
Resource Mobilization	In progress	2024
Damage Assessment	In progress	2024
Disaster Finance	In progress	2024
Disaster Declarations	Oct 2023	2026
Donation/Volunteer Management	To be started	2025
EOC Activation/EOC Management	In progress	2024
Evacuation	In progress	2024
Family Assistance Center	To be started, possibly in conjunction with Evacuations	
Lifelines	To be started	2026
Mass Care/Sheltering	In progress	2024
Mass Casualty Incident	To be started	
Mass Fatality	To be started	
Point of Dispensing (POD)	To be started	
Power Outage	To be started	
Rapid Needs Assessment	In progress, possibly conjunction with Damage Assessment	2024
Severe Weather Response	To be started	
Wildfire	To be started	

Table 3: Lake County Annexes/Plans Discontinued

Appendix, Plan or Annex Name	Moved Under	Completion
EOP Appendix A: Information & Intelligence Sharing	ESF 15: External Affairs / Information Section Annex	
EOP Appendix B: Disaster Declaration Process	Disaster Declaration Annex	November 2023
EOP Appendix D: Delegation of Authority	Possibly: Resource Mobilization, Wildfire, Disaster Declaration	

EOP FEMA Public Assistance Process	Annex X	
Access and Functional Needs	All annexes/plans	Ongoing
Ebola Monitoring	TBA	
Ebola Response	TBA	
Landslide/Localized Flooding Debris	Debris Management	Ongoing
Pandemic Flu	TBA	
Pet Sheltering	Mass Care/Sheltering	
Reentry	Evacuation	2024

APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Access and Functional Needs (AFN)

Those actions, services, accommodations, and programmatic, architectural, and communication modifications that a covered entity must undertake or provide to afford individuals with disabilities a full and equal opportunity to use and enjoy programs, services, activities, goods, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations in the most integrated setting. These actions are in light of the exigent circumstances of the emergency and the legal obligation to undertake advance planning and prepare to meet the disability-related needs of individuals who have disabilities as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008, P.L. 110-325, and those associated with them.

Access and functional needs may include modifications to programs, policies, procedures, architecture, equipment, services, supplies, and communication methods. Examples of “access and functional needs” services may include a reasonable modification of a policy, practice, or procedure or the provision of auxiliary aids and services to achieve effective communication, including but not limited to:

- An exception for service animals in an emergency shelter where there is a no-pets policy.
- The provision of way-finding assistance to someone who is blind to orient to new surroundings.
- The transferring and provision of toileting assistance to an individual with a mobility disability
- The provision of an interpreter to someone who is deaf and seeks to fill out paperwork for public benefits.

American Red Cross (ARC)

A nongovernmental humanitarian organization led by volunteers that provides relief to victims of disasters and helps people prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies. The American Red Cross accomplishes this through services that are consistent with its Congressional Charter and the Principles of the International Red Cross Movement.

Capabilities-based Planning

Planning, under uncertainty, to provide capabilities suitable for a wide range of threats and hazards while working within an economic framework that necessitates prioritization and choice. Capabilities-based planning addresses uncertainty by analyzing a wide range of scenarios to identify required capabilities.

Checklist or Joblist

Written (or computerized) enumeration of actions to be taken by an individual or organization meant to aid memory rather than provide detailed instruction.

Citizen Corps

A community-based program, administered by FEMA, which includes Citizen Corps councils and other programs that bring government and nongovernmental entities together to conduct all-hazards emergency preparedness and operations. Through its network of state, territorial, tribal, and local councils, Citizen Corps increases community preparedness and response capabilities through collaborative planning, public education, outreach, training, and volunteer service. Additionally, programs like the Community Emergency Response Team Program train members of the public in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations.

Community

Community has more than one definition. Each use depends on the context:

- A political or geographical entity that has the authority to adopt and enforce laws and ordinances for the area under its jurisdiction. In most cases, the community is an incorporated town, city, township, village, or unincorporated area of a county. However, each state defines its own political subdivisions and forms of government.
- A group of individuals (community of interest) who have a religion, a lifestyle, activity

interests, an interest in volunteer organizations, or other characteristics in common. These communities may belong to more than one geographic community. Examples include faith-based and social organizations; nongovernmental and volunteer organizations; private service providers; critical infrastructure operators; and local and regional corporations.

Damage Assessment

The process used to appraise or determine the number of injuries and deaths, damage to public and private property, and status of key facilities and services (e.g., hospitals and other health care facilities, fire and police stations, communications networks, water and sanitation systems, utilities, transportation networks) resulting from a human-caused or natural disaster.

Disability

According to the Americans with Disabilities Act, the term “individual with a disability” refers to “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 impairment, or a person who is regarded by others as having such impairment.” See <http://www.ada.gov/pubs/ada.htm> for the definition and specific changes to the text of the Americans with Disabilities Act. State laws and local ordinances may also include individuals outside the Federal definition.

Disaster

An occurrence of a natural catastrophe, technological accident, or human-caused incident that has resulted in severe property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries. As used in this Guide, a “large- scale disaster” is one that exceeds the response capability of the local jurisdiction and requires state, and potentially Federal, involvement. As used in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), a “major disaster” is “any natural catastrophe [...] or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under [the] Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby” (Stafford Act, Sec. 102(2), 42 U.S.C. 5122(2)).

Emergency

Any incident, whether natural or human-caused, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Stafford Act, an emergency “means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States” (Stafford Act, Sec. 102(1), 42 U.S.C. 5122(1)).

Emergency Assistance

According to the National Response Framework, emergency assistance is “[a]ssistance required by individuals, families, and their communities to ensure that immediate needs beyond the scope of the traditional ‘mass care’ services provided at the local level are addressed. These services include support to evacuations (including registration and tracking of evacuees); reunification of families; provision of aid and services to special needs populations; evacuation, sheltering, and other emergency services for household pets and services animals; coordination of donated goods and services; and coordination of voluntary agency assistance.”

Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

Services, including personnel, facilities, and equipment, required to ensure proper medical care for the sick and injured from the time of injury to the time of final disposition (which includes medical disposition within a hospital, temporary medical facility, or special care facility; release from the site; or being declared dead). Further, emergency medical services specifically include those services immediately required to ensure proper medical care and

specialized treatment for patients in a hospital and coordination of related hospital services.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

The ongoing plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards. It describes how people and property will be protected; details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions; identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available; and outlines how all actions will be coordinated. Also known at the local governmental level as an EOP.

Emergency Support Function (ESF)

Used by the Federal Government, many state governments and local governments as the primary mechanism at the operational level to organize and aid. Emergency Support Functions align categories of resources and provide strategic objectives for their use. Emergency Support Functions use standardized resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, and tracking to facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident.

Evacuation

The organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

- A spontaneous evacuation occurs when residents or citizens in the threatened areas observe an incident or receive unofficial word of an actual or perceived threat and, without receiving instructions to do so, elect to evacuate the area. Their movement, means, and direction of travel are unorganized and unsupervised.
- A voluntary evacuation is a warning to persons within a designated area that a threat to life and property exists or is likely to exist in the immediate future. Individuals issued this type of warning or order are not required to evacuate; however, it would be to their advantage to do so.
- A mandatory or directed evacuation is a warning to persons within the designated area that an imminent threat to life and property exists and individuals must evacuate in accordance with the instructions of local officials.

Evacuees

All persons removed or moving from areas threatened or struck by a disaster.

Governor's Authorized Representative

An individual empowered by a Governor to: (1) execute all necessary documents for disaster assistance on behalf of the state, including certification of applications for public assistance; (2) represent the Governor of the impacted state in the Unified Coordination Group, when required; (3) coordinate and supervise the state disaster assistance program to include serving as its grant administrator; and (4) identify, in coordination with the State Coordinating Officer, the state's critical information needs for incorporation into a list of Essential Elements of Information

Hazard

A natural, technological, or human-caused source or cause of harm or difficulty.

Hazardous Material

Any substance or material that, when involved in an accident and released in sufficient quantities, poses a risk to people's health, safety, and/or property. These substances and materials include explosives, radioactive materials, flammable liquids or solids, combustible liquids or solids, poisons, oxidizers, toxins, and corrosive materials.

Household Pet/Companion Animal

According to FEMA Disaster Assistance Policy 9253.19, "[a] domesticated animal, such as a dog, cat, bird, rabbit, rodent, or turtle, that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes, can travel in commercial carriers, and be housed in temporary facilities. Household pets do not include reptiles (except turtles), amphibians, fish, insects/arachnids, farm animals (including horses), and animals kept for racing purposes." This definition is used by FEMA to determine assistance that FEMA will reimburse and is the definition used in the production of this Guide. Individual jurisdictions may have different definitions based on other criteria.

Incident

An occurrence or event—natural, technological, or human-caused—that requires a response to protect life, property, or the environment (e.g., major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills,

nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, other occurrences requiring an emergency response).

Incident Command System (ICS)

A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. The Incident Command System is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure and designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small, as well as large and complex, incidents.

The Incident Command System is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Management Team (IMT)

A national-based or regional-based team composed of SMEs and incident management professionals, usually composed of personnel from multiple local and/or state departments and agencies, which provide incident management support during a major incident.

Joint Information Center (JIC)

A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media. Public information officials from all participating agencies should co-locate at the Joint Information Center.

Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction has more than one definition. Each use depends on the context:

- A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, state, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).
- A political subdivision (e.g., Federal, state, county, parish, municipality) with the responsibility for ensuring public safety, health, and welfare within its legal authorities and geographic boundaries.

Limited English Proficiency

Persons who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, speak, write, or understand English.

Mass Care

The actions that are taken to protect evacuees and other disaster victims from the effects of the disaster. Activities include mass evacuation, mass sheltering, mass feeding, access and functional needs support, and household pet and service animal coordination.

Mitigation

Activities provide a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or human-caused disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect.

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

A set of principles that provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.

National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)

The National Disaster Recovery Framework is a guide that enables effective recovery support to disaster-impacted States, Tribes, Territorial and local jurisdictions. It provides a flexible structure that enables disaster recovery managers to operate in a unified and collaborative manner. It emphasizes how best to restore, redevelop, and revitalize the health, social, economic, natural, and environmental fabric of the community. It also focuses on effective decision making and coordination, integration of community recovery planning process, well-managed recovery, proactive community engagement, public participation and public-awareness, good financial management, organizational flexibility, and resilient rebuilding.

National Response Framework (NRF)

This document establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident

response. It serves as a guide to enable responders at all levels of government and beyond to provide a unified national response to a disaster. It defines the key principles, roles, and structures that organize the way U.S. jurisdictions plan and respond.

Non-governmental Organization (NGO)

An entity with an association that is based on the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may work cooperatively with the government. Such organizations serve a public purpose and are not for private benefit. Examples of nongovernmental organizations include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Planning Assumptions

Parameters that are expected and used as a context, basis, or requirement for the development of response and recovery plans, processes, and procedures. If a planning assumption is not valid for a specific incident's circumstances, the plan may not be adequate to ensure response success. Alternative methods may be needed. For example, if a decontamination capability is based on the planning assumption that the facility is not within the zone of release, this assumption must be verified at the beginning of the response.

Preparedness

Actions that involve a combination of planning, resources, training, exercising, and organizing to build, sustain, and improve operational capabilities. Preparedness is the process of identifying the personnel, training, and equipment needed for a wide range of potential incidents and developing jurisdiction-specific plans for delivering capabilities when needed for an incident.

Prevention

Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Recovery

The development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Resource Management

A system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely, efficient, and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the National Incident Management System includes mutual aid and assistance agreements; the use of special Federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Resilience

The ability of communities to rebound, positively adapt to, or thrive amidst changing conditions or challenges - including disasters and climate change - and maintain quality of life, healthy growth, durable systems, and conservation of resources for present and future generations (CO Resiliency Working Group)

Response

Immediate actions to save and sustain lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of plans and actions to support short-term recovery.

Risk

The potential for an unwanted outcome resulting from an incident or occurrence, as determined by its likelihood and the associated consequences.

Risk Assessment

A product or process that collects information and assigns values to risks for the purpose of informing priorities, developing, or comparing courses of action, and informing decision making.

Risk Management

The process of identifying, analyzing, assessing, and communicating risk and accepting, avoiding, transferring, or controlling it to an acceptable level at an acceptable cost.

Senior Official

The elected or appointed official who, by statute, is charged with implementing and administering laws, ordinances, and regulations for a jurisdiction. He or she may be a mayor, city manager, etc.

Service Animal

Any guide dog, signal dog, or other animal individually trained to assist an individual with a disability. Service animals' jobs include, but are not limited to:

- Guiding individuals with impaired vision
- Alerting individuals with impaired hearing (to intruders or sounds such as a baby's cry, the doorbell, and fire alarms)
- Pulling a wheelchair
- Retrieving dropped items.
- Alerting people of impending seizures
- Assisting people who have mobility disabilities with balance or stability.

Standard Operating Procedure/Guideline

A reference document or operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or several interrelated functions in a uniform manner.

Terrorism

Activity that involves an act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States; and appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

Vulnerability

A physical feature or operational attribute that renders an entity open to exploitation or susceptible to a given hazard.

Warning

The alerting of emergency response personnel and the public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects that specific hazards may cause.

APPENDIX C: LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES DEFINITIONS

Colorado State Emergency Operations Plan (2023)

The purpose of this plan is to outline the general guidelines on how the State carries out its response and recovery responsibilities.

Colorado Resiliency Framework (2020)

The framework provides guiding principles around resiliency for the state. It defines the structure through which the state will support local agencies and community groups as they identify and implement their own resiliency actions.

Federal Continuity Directive (FCD) 1 and 2

Provides direction to Federal agencies for developing continuity plans and programs. FCD 1 introduces a structured approach for continuity planning to ensure the performance of essential functions during all-hazard situations. FCD 1 requires that Federal plans and operations be integrated with the continuity plans of State, local, territorial, and tribal governments, as well as private-sector owners of the Nation's critical infrastructure. FCD 2 implements the requirements of FCD 1 and provides direction and guidance to Federal Executive Branch Departments and Agencies to assist in validation of Mission Essential Functions and Primary Mission Essential Functions.

Continuity Guidance Circular (CGC) 1 and 2

Developed to assist non-Federal organizations with continuity planning. CGC 1 adapts the information provided in FCD 1 to support State, local, tribal, and territorial governments, nongovernmental organizations, and private sector entities.

National Continuity Policy (NSPD 51/HSPD 20)

Specifies the continued performance of essential Federal functions under all conditions and requires all Federal Executive Branch agencies to develop continuity capability.

42 U.S.C. §5191 Known as Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

Constitutes the statutory authority for most Federal disaster response activities, especially as they pertain to FEMA and FEMA programs.

“It is the intent of the Congress, by this Act, to provide an orderly and continuing means of assistance by the Federal Government to State and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate the suffering and damage which result from such disasters....”

PL 99-499 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act - SARA Title III - Community Right to Know Act (1986)

The act establishes state and local planning bodies that include a wide range of disciplines and includes businesses and private citizens. The act further establishes a process for reporting the emergency release of hazardous materials, report of qualifying quantities of chemical inventories, testing and training to response plans, and access to information on all elements of the covered items of the public.

PL 106-390 Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 4 CFR Chapter 1 Emergency Management and Assistance (2011) as amended:

To amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize a program for pre-disaster mitigation, to streamline the administration of disaster relief, to control the Federal costs of disaster assistance and other purposes.

Emergency Management Accreditation Program Standards (2022)

The *ANSI/EMAP 5-2022 Emergency Management Standard* by EMAP is the set of 73 standards by which programs that apply for EMAP accreditation are evaluated. The Emergency Management Standard is designed as a tool for continuous improvement as part of the voluntary accreditation process for local, state, federal, higher education and tribal emergency management programs.

National Disaster Recovery Framework (Updated June 2016)

The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) establishes a common platform and forum for how the whole community builds, sustains, and coordinates delivery of recovery capabilities. Resilient and sustainable recovery

encompasses more than the restoration of a community's physical structures to pre- disaster conditions. Through effective coordination of partners and resources, we can ensure the continuity of services and support to meet the needs of affected community members who have experienced the hardships of financial, emotional, and/or physical impacts of devastating disasters.

National Planning Frameworks

The National Planning Frameworks, one for each preparedness mission area, describes how the whole community works together to achieve the National Preparedness Goal.

National Response Framework (updated 2019):

The Response Framework covers the capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred. Response activities take place immediately before, during and in the first few days after a major or catastrophic disaster. Then, recovery efforts begin to help the community get back on its feet.

National Incident Management System (updated 2013):

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) identifies concepts and principles that answer how to manage emergencies from preparedness to recovery regardless of their cause, size, location, or complexity. NIMS provides a consistent, nationwide approach and vocabulary for multiple agencies or jurisdictions to work together to build, sustain and deliver the core capabilities needed to achieve a secure and resilient nation.

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) 1600 Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity/ Continuity of Operations Programs:

A universal standard that emergency management business continuity professionals can use to prepare for disasters and ensure property protection, life safety and business continuity.

Presidential Policy Decision Directive 5 (2003) as amended:

The purpose of this PDD is “to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system.” The key elements that are provided by this Presidential Decision Directive include: policy provisions, tasking provisions and

amendments to previous Presidential Decision Directives.

Presidential Policy Decision Directive 7 (2003) as amended:

Establishes a national policy for Federal departments and agencies to identify and prioritize critical infrastructure and to protect from terrorist attacks.

Presidential Policy Decision Directive 8 (2015) as amended:

This directive is aimed at strengthening the security and resilience of the United States through systematic preparation for the threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation, including acts of terrorism, cyber attacks, pandemics, and catastrophic natural disasters. Our national preparedness is the shared responsibility of all levels of government, the private and nonprofit sectors, and individual citizens. Everyone can contribute to safeguarding the Nation from harm. As such, while this directive is intended to galvanize action by the Federal Government, it is also aimed at facilitating an integrated, all-of-Nation, capabilities-based approach to preparedness.

Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act

On October 6, 2006, the PETS Act was signed into law, amending Section 403 of the Stafford Act. Section 403, as amended by the PETS Act, authorizes FEMA to provide rescue, care, shelter, and essential needs for individuals with household pets and service animals, and to the household pets and animals themselves following a major disaster or emergency. To qualify for Federal Emergency Management Agency funding, a city or state is required to submit a plan detailing its disaster preparedness program. The PETS Act requires that the state and local emergency preparedness authorities include how they will accommodate households with pets or service animals when presenting these plans to the FEMA.

Colorado Disaster Emergency Act

House Bill 1283, transferring responsibilities from the Division of Emergency Management and Colorado State Forest Service wildfire functions to the Department of Public Safety, was passed into law on June 4, 2012, upon signature by the Governor. This change changed the Colorado Disaster Emergency Act of 1992, which has historically been C.R.S. 24-32-2101 – 2116, to just the Colorado Disaster Emergency Act, C.R.S. 24-33.5-700 series.

24-33.5-1220 Emergency Fire Fund

This statute outlines the creation and management of the Emergency Fire Fund (EFF), which can be used for the purpose of preventing and suppressing forest and wildland fires. The fund is administered by the Division of Fire Prevention and Control.

24-33.5.1223 Sheriffs to Enforce

This statute outlines the sheriff's authorization to enforce all state forest fire laws.

24-33.5-1226. Wildfire Emergency Response Fund (WERF) - creation - wildfire preparedness fund - creation.

This statute created the Wildfire Emergency Response Fund, which is administered by the Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC). The DFPC shall use the moneys in the wildfire emergency response fund to provide funding or reimbursement for:

(a) The first aerial tanker flight or the first hour of a firefighting helicopter to a wildfire at the request of any county sheriff, municipal fire department, or fire protection Version 1.5 Hodges 1/1/2013 101

district; and

(b) The employment of wildfire hand crews to fight a wildfire for the first two days of a wildfire at the request of any county sheriff, municipal fire department, or fire protection district, with a preference for the use of wildfire hand crews from the inmate disaster relief program created in section 17-24-124, C.R.S.

29-22.5-103. Wildland fires - general authority and responsibilities.

This statute outlines the responsibilities of the chief of the fire department in each fire protection district and their responsibilities for the management of wildland fires that occur within the boundaries of his or her district and that are within the capability of the fire district to control or extinguish. Specifically, the statute outlines when a fire protection district may transfer duties or responsibilities to the county sheriff, and the financial considerations for such a transfer.

Additionally, this statute states that the sheriff is the fire warden of the county and is responsible for the planning for, and the coordination of, efforts to suppress wildfires occurring in the

unincorporated area of the county outside the boundaries of a fire protection district or that exceed the capabilities of the fire protection district to control or extinguish in accordance with the provisions of section 30-10-513, C.R.S.

24-33.5-1623 Creation of Urgent Incident Response Fund

This statute is in response to Colorado House Bill 23-1270 and went into effect on June 1, 2023. It created an urgent incident fund that contains money appropriated to the State DHSEM to reimburse state agencies and local governments for the costs of responding to urgent incidents that do not rise to the level of disasters or emergencies. \$1,000,000 was appropriated from the general fund to this fund for the state 2023-2024 fiscal year and the act requires DHSEM to establish the process for local government and state agencies to receive reimbursements. This is a new fund in 2023 and more processes will be developed.

29-22.5-104. County Wildfire Preparedness Plan.

This statute states that the sheriff of each county may develop and update as necessary a wildfire preparedness plan for the unincorporated area of the county in cooperation with any fire district with jurisdiction over such unincorporated area. The statute outlines the details of each section of the plan.

Colorado Healthy Forests and Vibrant Communities Act of 2009

23-31-312. Community wildfire protection plans - county governments - guidelines and criteria - legislative declaration – definitions.

Community wildfire protection plans, or CWPPs, are authorized and defined in section 101 of Title I of the federal "Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003", Pub.L. 108-148, referred to in this section as "HFRA". Title I of HFRA authorizes the secretaries of agriculture and the interior to expedite the development and implementation of hazardous fuel reduction projects on federal lands managed by the United States forest service and the bureau of land management when these agencies meet certain conditions. HFRA emphasizes the need for federal agencies to work collaboratively with local communities in developing hazardous fuel reduction projects, placing priority on treatment areas identified by the local communities themselves in a CWPP. The wildland-urban interface area is one of the identified property areas that qualify under HFRA for the use of this expedited environmental review process.

This act describes the development of CWPPs, assisting local communities in clarifying and

refining their priorities for the protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure in its wildland-urban interface area. By enacting this section, the general assembly intends to facilitate and encourage the development of CWPPs in counties with fire hazard areas in their territorial boundaries and to provide more statewide uniformity and consistency with respect to the content of CWPPs in counties needing protection against wildfires. Version 1.5 Hodges 1/1/2013 103

[23-31-313. Healthy forests - vibrant communities - funds created.](#)

This statute outlines the duties of the Colorado State Forest Service in the development and implementation of Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs). Additionally, this statute outlines how the CSFS will help communities address the urgent need to reduce wildfire risks by supporting implementation of risk mitigation treatments that focus on protecting lives, homes, and essential community infrastructure, and by improving inventory and monitoring of forest conditions, including watershed restoration and economic recovery. As part of this statute, the Healthy Forests and Vibrant Communities Fund was created in the state treasury. By executive order or proclamation, the governor may access and designate moneys in the healthy forests and vibrant communities fund for healthy forests and vibrant communities activities.

[32-18-109. Wildfire mitigation measures - private land – reimbursement.](#)

This statute states that any landowner who performs wildfire mitigation measures on his or her land in a district in any year may request reimbursement from the district, in an amount not to exceed fifty percent of the landowner's direct costs of performing the wildfire mitigation measures in that year or ten thousand dollars, whichever is less. The statute outlines the provisions for these requests for reimbursement.