Division of Fire Prevention & Control
HB12-1283 creates the Division of Fire Prevention and Control in the Department of Public Safety from the former Division of Fire Safety and transfers the fire responsibilities from CSU/Colorado State Forest Service.

Signed by Gov. Hickenlooper on June 4, 2012
Relevant State Statutes

- 24-1-128.6 – Creation of DFPC and OEM within the DPS
- 24-33.5-1201 – Creation of WFMS in DFPC
- 24-33.5-1217 – 24-33.5-1226 Duties for fires
- 24-33.5-1218 – Cooperation w/ Governmental units (USFS, DOI, counties)
- 24-33.5-1219 – Duty of Sheriff to report fires
Relevant State Statutes

• 24-33.5-1220 – Funds available (EFF)
• 24-33.5-1221 – State responsibility determined
• 24-33.5-1223 – Sheriff to enforce w/ DFPC
• 24-33.5-1224 – Limitation of state responsibility (no firefighter obligates the state for payment)
• 24-33.5-1226 – WERF
COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Agreements

Colorado Interagency Cooperative Fire Management Agreement

Agreement for Cooperative Wildfire Protection in YOUR County
CSFS #109

Annual Operating Plans

EFF Agreement
CSFS #108

Local Mutual Aid Agreements

CRRFs

MOUs

MAC Groups

Incident Specific Agreements (Delegations, Cost Share, etc.)

Colorado Interagency Cooperative Fire Management Agreement
Agreements

Colorado Interagency Cooperative Fire Management Agreement

- Links DFPC to federal agencies
- Establishes Rocky Mountain Coordinating Group (RMCG)
  - provides general oversight for interagency wildland fire activities
- DFPC to act as the coordinator for county and local fire departments
- Requires annual operating plans.
Agreement for Cooperative Wildfire Protection (CSFS #108) in YOUR County:

• Links the State and the county
• Establishes DFPC as the link between county and federal agencies.
• References an annual operating plan.
• Addresses organizing, equipping, training, prevention, detection, suppression, fire reporting, etc.
Agreements

“Intergovernmental Agreement for Participation in the Colorado Emergency Fire Fund” (CSFS #109):

- **Purpose**: establishes “the County’s basis for participation in the Emergency Fire Fund to provide payments from the County to the Fund; and describes the conditions under which the Emergency Fire Fund will be managed.”
**Annual Operating Plans:**

- Provide standard operating procedures and agency responsibilities for wildfire suppression.
- Updated by May 1\textsuperscript{st} of each year.
- Are \textit{not} a cost share agreement.
- Plan between the county, state (DFPC), and the federal land management agencies.
Annual Operating Plans:

- Includes all federal partners, county, CSFS
- Agency roles and responsibilities
- Well defined mutual aid period
- Emergency Fire Fund (EFF)
- Resource ordering protocol
- Cost reimbursement/billing procedures and guidelines
- Updated annually
- Much, much more!
Mission

The mission of the Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control is to safeguard those that live, work, learn and play in Colorado, by reducing threats to lives, property and the environment. The Division safeguards the public through: fire prevention and code enforcement; wildfire preparedness, response, suppression, coordination, and management; training and certification; public information and education; and technical assistance to local governments.
Improving the State’s Response to Wildfires

Immediate Actions Taken to Improve the State’s Response to Wildfires:

• Establish the State Emergency Operations Line as the new “point of contact for counties to report wildland fires and/or request assistance (303-279-8855).

• Upon request, communications personnel will notify the appropriate Regional FMO or the Area FMO if the Regional FMO is not available.

• The closest available resource capable of providing technical assistance and support to local agencies and facilitate the EFF assessment and application process will be dispatched.
Governor approved Division’s request to double WERF to provide for 2 hours of rotor time; first 2 air tanker drops; or 4 hand crew days.

Prepositioned State Engines and crews in Northwest Colorado on “severity assignment” during a period of high wildfire incidence.
Improving the State’s Response to Wildfires

- Financially supported the addition of a 4th State Wildland Inmate Fire Team (SWIFT) crews, housed at Rifle Correctional Center.

- In a partnership with the Colorado Wildland Fire and Incident Management Academy, the Colorado National Guard, and the Governor's Office, provided basic wildland firefighter training to 112 members of the COANG.
"Safeguarding those that live, work, learn and play in Colorado"
This fund, established in 1967 by some counties that recognized that some wildfires may exceed the counties’ resources and abilities to manage. Participation in the EFF is voluntary. A ten-person committee comprising county commissioners, sheriffs, fire chiefs, and the DFPC Director oversees the administration of the fund.

Currently, 43 Colorado counties and the Denver Water Board contribute to EFF.
Emergency Fire Fund (EFF)

2012 EFF Fires through November 29th . . .

- Number of EFF Fires: 16
- EFF that was Available – 2012 Assessments: $1 million
- Estimated Suppression Costs that will be funded by EO: $46 million
- Estimated Amount that will be Reimbursed for FMAG Fires: 4 fires, $28.3 million
Wildfire Emergency Response Fund (WERF)

The fund reimburses a fire department or county for the first retardant load, first hour of helicopter use or 2 days of hand crew use on state and private land initial attack fires at the request of the county sheriff, municipal fire chief, or fire protection district.
2012 WERF Usage through November 29th . . .

- Number of Fires where WERF was used: 52
- Estimated WERF Expenditures: $920,871
- Beginning Fund Balance, January 1: $340,000
- In the “Typical" Year, less than $200,000 is Expended from the Fund
- Enhanced WERF was Implemented effective July 18th and used on 19 fires ($534,200)
Each year, federal land fire agencies, DFPC, and counties will meet to reach agreement on the sharing of firefighters and equipment if wildfires exceed a particular jurisdiction’s resources. The intent of mutual aid is for all fire suppression agencies to work as a team, avoid duplication, and suppress wildfires efficiently. The Annual Operating Plan defines the limits of interagency cooperation and contains a mobilization plan that identifies the location and availability of firefighters and equipment.
DFPC manages the state-wide Incident Qualifications System (IQS) program.

DFPC transfers personnel from IQSweb to the Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS).
Wildfire Qualifications

- IQS: 193 Colorado agencies
- IQS: 6,390 Colorado personnel
- ROSS: 4,310 Colorado personnel uploaded from IQS to ROSS
Federal Excess Property Program (FEPP)
DFPC Engines

5 – Type 4 Engines

11 – Type 6 Wildland Engines
Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) Program

2012 Volunteer Fire Assistance Grants . . .

- Number of Fire Depts. Receiving Awards: 122
- Amount Awarded for Equipment: $387,660.68
- Amount Awarded for Training: $46,248.55
- Average Awarded per Department: $3,506.50
- Total VFA Awards: $427,792.97
Establish and maintain valid procedures that measure specific levels of knowledge and abilities consistent with national professional competency standards.
Fire Service Education & Training

- Increase the level of preparedness and proficiency of Colorado firefighters and to reduce the incidence of firefighter line-of-duty deaths and injuries.
HB09-1199 . . .

• Training sessions held: 8
• Fire Districts participated: 46
• Fire District Board members participated: 92
• Fire Chiefs attended: 25
To identify Colorado's fire problems, in terms of the rate and cause of fires and fire-related deaths and injuries, so that federal, state and local fire prevention efforts can focus on solutions to the problems.
Public School Safety Program

- To ensure that new and existing public school buildings are constructed and maintained according to the currently adopted codes and standards in order to provide for the safety of students, staff and visitors.
Limited Gaming Program

- Establish and enforce minimum standards of fire and life safety in Colorado's limited gaming establishments in order to reduce the risk of fire, fire related injuries, deaths and property loss in these facilities.
Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act

- To fulfill the State's responsibilities under the federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990
All cigarettes sold or offered for sale in Colorado must meet the same criteria for reduced ignition propensity cigarettes as in New York State. This law, which went into effect on July 31, 2009, is designed to limit the risk that cigarettes will ignite upholstered furniture, mattresses, household furnishings or other combustible material and result in fewer fire deaths, injuries, and property loss from fires caused by cigarettes.
The Division of Fire Prevention and Control shall ensure that Waste Tire Facilities in Colorado meet the minimum standards set forth in the codes that have been adopted by the Division.
Technical Assistance

- Assist units of local government in defining and developing solutions to local fire safety problems and to propose and implement solutions to fire safety-related problems that are common to local, state and federal governmental units.
CSFS historically has had a contract for three SEATs during fire season.

DFPC is looking to diversify aviation program
Fire Aviation Program

Diversification includes:

- Increased Interagency communication and partnerships
- Education
  - Tanker 10 Presentation
  - MAFFS Presentation
  - SEAT trainings
- Streamlining access to CONG resources
  - Hoist resources
  - Training
Fire Aviation Program-SEAT

SEAT

- 2 SEATs 120 Day Exclusive Use Contract
- Staffing
- Expand Media Relations
- Expand Loader Training-”Blue Card”
Colorado National Guard

- Process for “qualifications”
- Working with Fed partners
- Training
- Streamlining ability to mobilize
- Hoist
Fire Aviation Program - Legislation

Senate Bill 13-245
Colorado Firefighting Air Corps
Senators: King (Grand Junction) Jahn (Wheatridge)

- Requires DFPC to establish and maintain the CO Firefighting Air Corps
- No appropriations established
- Prior to April 1, 2014 DFPC must submit a report exploring the efficacy of the “Corps”
Prescribed Fire Program - LNF to present

- March 2012 - Governor suspends the use of State prescribed fire.

- February 2013 - Governor issues Executive Order allowing the use of pile burning. DFPC issues preliminary Pile Burning Guidelines

- May 2013 - Governor signs Senate Bill 13-083
Prescribed Fire Program-Pile Plan

Preliminary Pile Burning Guidelines:

- Fortified template
- Plan valid for 3 years
- Must be reviewed 30 days prior
- Fortified notifications
- Snow minimum 6 "
- Dec 1 – March 15 timeframe
- RXB3 minimums
- Patrol and monitoring requirements
- Escape procedures/definitions
Prescribed Fire Program-Legislation

Senate Bill 13-083
Colorado Prescribed Burning Act
Senators Roberts (Durango) Nicholson (Gilpin County)

- Provides limited liability
- Provides ability to collect fees

Requires DFPC to:
- Implement a prescribed burning program
- Establish training standards
- Establish Certified Burner Program
- Etc
Prescribed Fire Program-Certified Burner

- State & Private Forestry, $300,000 Grant obtained via CSFS
- Advertised and closed May 27th - 8 candidates
- Basic framework outlined:
  - Partners
  - General curriculum
Every program will undergo an efficiency and effectiveness review involving stakeholders . . .

- Focus Groups
- Advisory Board/Committee Review
- LEAN Process
Questions?