

SAN JUAN COUNTY, COLORADO
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS MEETING AGENDA
February 10, 2021

DUE TO THE COVID 19 EMERGENCY SAN JUAN COUNTY WILL CONDUCT ALL OF ITS PUBLIC MEETING VIRTUALLY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. THE INFORMATION NECESSARY TO CONNECT TO THIS PUBLIC MEETING IS LISTED BELOW

CALL TO ORDER: 8:30 A.M.

OLD BUSINESS:

Consider Bills and Authorize Warrants
BOCC Regular Meeting Minutes for January 27, 2021

APPOINTMENTS:

8:40 A.M. - Becky Joyce, Public Health
9:00 A.M. - Martha Johnson, Social Services
9:30 A.M. - Jim Donovan, Office of Emergency Management
10:00 A.M. - Lisa Schwantes and Julie Constan – CDOT Parking Concerns

CORRESPONDENCE:

Patrick Rondinelli – Board Training

NEW BUSINESS:

2021 San Juan County - Statewide Cooperative Wildland Fire Annual Operating Plan
San Juan County Emergency Operations Plan
Resolution 2021 – 02 A Resolution Of The Board Of County Commissioners Approving And Adopting The San Juan County Emergency Operations Plan
Sales Tax Update
Commissioner and Staff Reports

OTHER:

ADJOURN: Next Regular Meeting – 6:30 PM, Wednesday February 24, 2021

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://zoom.us/j/92136473203>

Meeting ID: 921 3647 3203

One tap mobile

+16699006833,,92136473203# US (San Jose)

+12532158782,,92136473203# US (Tacoma)

Dial by your location

+1 669 900 6833 US (San Jose)

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+1 301 715 8592 US (Germantown)

+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)

Meeting ID: 921 3647 3203

SAN JUAN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
REGULAR MEETING WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 2021
AT 6:30 P.M.

Call to Order: The meeting was called to order by Chairman Scott Fetchenhier. Present were Commissioners Ernest Kuhlman, Austin Lashley, County Attorney Dennis Golbricht, Planning Director Lisa Adair and Administrator William Tookey.

Commissioner Kuhlman moved to approve the minutes of January 13, 2021 with a correction to the correction of adding began to the 6th paragraph to read "Upon completion of old business, the Commissioners began their board reorganization for 2021." And adding a "s" to Elijah Waters name. Commissioner Lashley seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimous.

San Juan County's representative to the Southwest Water Conservation District Charlie Smith was present to provide the Commissioners with an update on water related issues.

The Bonita Peak Mining District Update was presented to the Commissioners. Commissioner Fetchenhier provided an update on the recent Bonita Peak Local Planning Group meeting.

Michelle Furi and Amanda Kuenzi of MSI were present to request that San Juan County sponsor a GOCO Grant to help address some of the impact on the backcountry. Commissioner Lashley moved to authorize San Juan County to submit the GOCO Grant application on behalf of MSI and San Juan Mountains Association. Commissioner Kuhlman seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimous.

Planning Director Lisa Adair presented to the Commissioners a revision to the 2019 Swartz Boundary Agreement. Commissioner Lashley moved to approve the revised Boundary Agreement as submitted. Commissioner Kuhlman seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimous.

County Attorney Dennis Golbricht informed the Commissioner that he will work on an amendment to the Land Use Code to better define the process and requirements for future Boundary Agreements.

Planning Director Lisa Adair present to answer any questions concerning her staff report.

Jim Donovan of the Office of Emergency Management was present to discuss the Local Emergency Operation Plan and Wildfire Operation Plan. It was the consensus of the Commissioners to adopt both plans during their next regular meeting.

The Commissioners reviewed the Appointments to Boards and Offices. Commissioner Lashley volunteered to sit on the Avalanche Board. Commissioner Lashley moved to approve the Appointments to the Boards and Offices. Commissioner Kuhlman seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimous.

The Commissioners were requested to approve an application to provide a Citizens State Bank Credit Card for Commissioner Austin Lashley in the amount of \$2000.00 and to cancel the credit card of former Commissioner Peter McKay. Commissioner Kuhlman moved to submit a credit card application in the amount of \$2000 for Commissioner Lashley. Commissioner Lashley seconded the motion. The motion passed with Kuhlman and Fetchenhier voting yes and Commissioner Lashley abstaining.

Commissioner Kuhlman moved to appoint Ben Tisdell as San Juan County's CCI Committee Proxy. Commissioner Lashley seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Administrator Tookey requested that the Commissioners provide Citizens State Credit Cards to Kristina Rhoades and Anthony Edwards. Commissioner Fetchenhier moved to approve the credit card applications for Kristina Rhoades and Anthony Edwards in the amount of \$1500 each. Commissioner Kuhlman seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

County Administrator presented the Commissioners with the December 2020 Financial Report for their review. Commissioner Kuhlman moved to accept the December Financial Report as submitted. Commissioner Lashley seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Having no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:23 P.M.

Scott Fetchenhier, Chairman

Ladonna L. Jaramillo, County Clerk



Willy Tookey <admin@sanjuancolorado.us>

SJCPH Weekly Update 2_2_21

2 messages

SJC CO Office of Emergency Management <pio@sanjuancolorado.us>

Tue, Feb 2, 2021 at 12:57 PM

Reply-To: pio@sanjuancolorado.us

To: administrator@sanjuancolorado.us



San Juan County, Colorado 2/2/2021

Silverton Colo: SJCPH has been focused on getting vaccines out to locals who are eligible at this time following the CDPHE vaccine campaign roll out guide. Per last week's Governor Polis's update, starting February 8th, people aged 65+ and PreK-12 Educators will be eligible for the COVID-19 vaccine. San Juan County currently has vaccinated 104 with one dose of the Moderna Vaccine and 199 with both doses of the Moderna Vaccine. Governor Polis also announced that the State estimates that close to March 5, frontline workers and Coloradans ages 16-64 with two or more high-risk conditions will also be eligible to receive the vaccine. It's also projected that Coloradans ages 60 and up will also be able to start receiving the vaccine around March 5.

The Moderna Vaccine requires two doses that are four weeks apart in order to ensure 90-95% personal immunity to COVID-19. Although we are starting to chip away at our population base that is vaccinated we still have to follow the best practices of stopping the spread of COVID-19 like physical distancing, wearing a mask when in populated public spaces and avoiding social gatherings with more than 2 households. It can take up to 7-14 days after someone has received both doses of the Moderna vaccine to reach the 90-95% immunity threshold and even then, we all still must continue to follow CDC's COVID prevention protocol until directed otherwise.

“Although we are starting to make great strides in our community with vaccinations, there is still a large portion of our population who have not been vaccinated yet. We must continue to wear a mask when in public spaces, wash hands, physical distance and stay home when you are sick. While we know you gain 90-95% immunity when vaccinated, there is still some unknown data about whether the vaccine prevents the spread of COVID-19.” Becky Joyce SJCPH

Those who have signed up for the vaccine by calling SJCPH at 970-387-0242 and who qualify for Phase 1A & 1B will receive a call from SJCPH personnel to confirm their appointment. If you qualify for this updated Phase, and have not called, please do so immediately to schedule your appointment this week, especially those 65 years and older.

**San Juan County Colorado COVID 19 DATA:
San Juan County COVID-19 Data as of 2/1/21**

Confirmed Positives to date:	42
Confirmed Outbreaks:	4 business & 2 social
COVID-19 Positives in last 7 days:	0
People tested in SJC in last 7 days:	47
Total People Tested since May 4, 2020*:	1105
Total vaccines administered in SJC (1st And 2nd doses):	303

Until the vaccine is widely available, and enough people are vaccinated to protect entire communities, we all need to continue to wear masks, avoid gatherings, stay home when we're sick, wash our hands and stay away from others when you must go out. We know you may have heard a lot about the vaccines, and you may have questions. When you are empowered with the facts, you can make informed decisions for yourself and your family. We are providing fact-based information to help you make informed choices. Staying informed can help you and the people you know, and love stay healthy, including those who may be at extra risk from getting very sick or even dying from COVID-19. Do your own research by exploring the latest in-depth, fact-based information from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment at covid19.colorado.gov/vaccine, as well as information from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Also talk to your doctor or pharmacist -- they are ready to answer your questions. Take a moment to share the facts you learn with the people who count on you for trusted information and consider sharing with your family and friends why you're choosing to get vaccinated.

CDPHE has created an All-Things Vaccine information section on their website. Here is the FAQ link:

[COVID-19 Vaccine frequently asked questions | Colorado COVID-19 Updates](#)

COVID-19 TESTING AVAILABLE:

COVID-19 testing is available in Silverton Monday-Friday 9am -10am daily. Call 970-387-0242 or call/text 970-403-5237. Rapid antigen and PCR testing are available. All testing is funded through State grants.

The State of Colorado has created a comprehensive plan for vaccine rollout, and you can log on to [COVID-19 vaccine | Colorado COVID-19 Updates](#) to read about the plan. There is also a Frequently Asked Questions at [COVID-19 Vaccine frequently asked questions | Colorado COVID-19 Updates](#)

[CLICK HERE TO READ SJCPH MESSAGE](#)

Continue to stay up to date by visiting covid19.colorado.gov.

###

For more information on Safer At Home order, please visit <https://covid19.colorado.gov/safer-at-home>



Willy Tookey <admin@sanjuancolorado.us>

San Juan County moves down the COVID DIAL to YELLOW effective 9am Saturday Feb 6th

2 messages

SJC CO Office of Emergency Managment <pio@sanjuancolorado.us>

Sat, Feb 6, 2021 at 9:20 AM

Reply-To: pio@sanjuancolorado.us

To: administrator@sanjuancolorado.us



PRESS RELEASE: SAN JUAN COUNTY

SILVERTON FEBRUARY 6th: San Juan County was Dialed down to YELLOW as of 9:00am Saturday February 6th on the CDPHDE COVID-19 DIAL DASHBOARD. CDPHE is still monitoring Mountain Ski Towns closely as they are trending up as the rest of the state is trending down.

[COVID-19 dial dashboard](#) | [Colorado COVID-19 Updates](#)

Here are some of the changes:

- State wide mask mandate has NO change.
- Restaurants still need tables to be spaced 6'ft apart
- Restaurants Level Yellow - Concern: 50% or 50 people or up to 100 people within their usable space calculated using the [Distancing Space Calculator](#), not including staff, whichever is fewer.
- Restaurants Level Yellow: Alcohol sales MUST conclude by 11 p.m.
- Retail can allow 50% occupancy in Yellow
- Indoor events now allow 50% occupancy
- Outdoor events now allow 50% occupancy no more than 175 people

Here are some important links for reference:

[Guidance by sector](#) | [Colorado COVID-19 Updates](#)

[Restaurants & food services](#) | [Colorado COVID-19 Updates](#)

[Retail](#) | [Colorado COVID-19 Updates](#)

[Grocery stores](#) | [Colorado COVID-19 Updates](#)

[Short-term rentals](#) | [Colorado COVID-19 Updates](#)

[Field services and real estate](#) | [Colorado COVID-19 Updates](#)

[Reopening Schools: Health Guidance by COVID-19 Phase](#) | [CDE \(state.co.us\)](#)

[Guidance for indoor events](#) | [Colorado COVID-19 Updates](#)

[Guidance for outdoor events](#) | [Colorado COVID-19 Updates](#)

[For Coloradans](#) | [Colorado COVID-19 Updates](#)

CDPHE REMOTE, (Feb. 5, 2021): After meeting with local public health agencies, county commissioners, mayors, and city managers, as well as taking feedback via

a public web form, the state will introduce a new version of the dial tool. Dial 2.0 will go into effect Saturday, February 6 at 9 a.m. and counties will be moved to the appropriate level on Dial 2.0. The dial is a tool that allows Colorado to balance the ongoing need to contain the COVID-19 virus with the need for localized guidance during the pandemic.

“Dial 2.0 is designed so that counties can swiftly move into more restrictive levels when their numbers go up, and more quickly into recovery when their numbers go down,” said Jill Hunsaker Ryan, CDPHE Executive Director. “Input from our partners helped us tailor the new dial to best serve the needs of Coloradans at the local level. Since the dial’s last major change in November, Colorado has begun distributing COVID-19 vaccines throughout the state. More people now have immunity to COVID-19, including people over 70 and frontline health care workers. This relieves the strain on our hospital system.”

Given the level of vaccinations occurring and decreasing COVID-19 rates, the range of incidence metrics in Dial 2.0 better reflect a balance between disease suppression and economic activity. Additionally, instead of looking at the numbers over a 14-day period, Dial 2.0 will consider metrics within a 7-day period -- making the dial more responsive and flexible.

The new metrics for Dial 2.0 are as follows:

- Counties in Level Green must now have no more than 15 COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people in one week OR a comparable number cases in counties with under 20,000 people.
- Counties in Level Blue must now have between 15 and 100 COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people in one week.
- Counties in Level Yellow must now have between 100 and 300 COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people in one week. The rate of positive tests must be no more than 7.5%.
- Counties in Level Orange must now have between 300 and 500 COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people in one week. The rate of positive tests must be no more than 10%.
- Counties in Level Red will now have more than 501 COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people in one week. At this level, hospital system capacity is constrained, and state assistance is requested for patient transport or staff augmentation.
- In counties at Level Purple, statewide hospital capacity risks being breached and crisis standards of care are approaching.

School settings do not change in Dial 2.0. Capacity limits remain the same, with the exception of restaurants in Level Yellow, which may now have up to 150 people when using the social distancing calculator -- up from 100 people with the calculator.

Five star businesses are still allowed to operate one level lower on the dial, except they may not operate in Protect Our Neighbors unless the county is formally in Protect Our Neighbors. Because caution is still a priority, counties in Yellow with a 5 Star Business Program may only operate in Blue once 70% of 70-year-olds are vaccinated with at least one dose, expected to happen by the end of the month.

As more and more Coloradans get vaccinated, the state will revisit the dial and expect to have a draft of Dial 3.0 in the spring. CDPHE will seek input for this evolution and again for another update this summer.

El sistema de indicadores versión 2.0 del COVID-19 de Colorado entra en efecto el sábado 6 de febrero

REMOTO, (5 de febrero de 2021): Después de reunirse con agencias locales de salud pública, comisionados del condado, alcaldes y directores de la ciudad, y recibir comentarios a través de un formulario web público, el estado introducirá una nueva versión del sistema de indicadores. El sistema de indicadores versión 2.0 entrará en vigor el sábado 6 de febrero a las 9 a.m. y los condados se moverán al nivel adecuado en el sistema de indicadores 2.0. El sistema de indicadores es una herramienta que permite que Colorado logre un balance entre la necesidad de continuar conteniendo el virus del COVID-19, y la necesidad de una guía localizada durante la pandemia.

El sistema de indicadores 2.0 está diseñado para que los condados puedan moverse rápidamente a niveles más restrictivos cuando sus números aumenten, y más rápidamente en reactivación cuando sus números bajen", dijo Jill Hunsaker Ryan, Directora Ejecutiva del CDPHE. "Los comentarios de nuestros socios nos ayudaron a adaptar el nuevo sistema de indicadores para satisfacer mejor las necesidades de los habitantes de Colorado a nivel local. Desde el último cambio importante del sistema de indicadores en noviembre, Colorado ha comenzado a distribuir las vacunas contra el COVID-19 en todo el estado. Más personas ahora tienen inmunidad al COVID-19, incluyendo las personas mayores de 70 años y el personal de atención médica de primera línea. Esto alivia la tensión en nuestro sistema hospitalario".

Dado el nivel de vacunación ocurriendo y la disminución de las tasas de casos del COVID-19, el rango de las métricas de incidencia en el sistema de indicadores 2.0 refleja de mejor manera un equilibrio entre la supresión de la enfermedad y la actividad económica. Además, en lugar de observar los números durante un período de 14 días, el sistema de indicadores 2.0 considerará las métricas dentro de un período de 7 días, lo que hará que el sistema de indicadores sea más sensible y flexible.

Las nuevas métricas para el sistema de indicadores 2.0 son las siguientes:

- Los condados en el Nivel Verde ahora deben tener no más de 15 casos de COVID-19 por cada 100,000 personas en una semana. Un número comparable de casos en condados con menos de 20,000 personas.
- Los condados en el Nivel Azul ahora deben tener entre 15 y 100 casos de COVID-19 por cada 100,000 personas en una semana.
- Los condados en el Nivel Amarillo ahora deben tener entre 100 y 300 casos de COVID-19 por cada 100,000 personas en una semana. La tasa de pruebas positivas no debe ser superior al 7.5%.
- Los condados en el Nivel Naranja ahora deben tener entre 300 y 500 casos de COVID-19 por cada 100,000 personas en una semana. La tasa de pruebas positivas no debe ser superior al 10%.
- Los condados en el Nivel Rojo ahora tendrán más de 501 casos de COVID-19 por cada 100,000 personas en una semana. En este nivel, la capacidad del sistema hospitalario está limitada, y se solicita asistencia estatal para el transporte de pacientes o el aumento del personal.

- En los condados en el Nivel Morado, se corre el riesgo de alcanzar la capacidad hospitalaria en todo el estado y una crisis de los estándares de atención.

Las configuraciones de las escuelas no cambian en el sistema de indicadores 2.0. Los límites de capacidad siguen siendo los mismos, con la excepción de los restaurantes en el Nivel Amarillo, el cual ahora puede tener hasta 150 personas cuando se utiliza el calculador de distanciamiento social - a diferencia de las 100 personas con el calculadora actual.

Los negocios de cinco estrellas todavía pueden operar a un nivel más bajo en el sistema de indicadores, excepto que no pueden operar en Proteger a Nuestros Vecinos a menos que el condado esté formalmente en Proteger a Nuestros Vecinos. Ya que la precaución sigue siendo una prioridad, los condados en el Nivel Amarillo con un Programa de Negocios de 5 Estrellas solo pueden operar en el Nivel Azul una vez que el 70% de las personas de 70 años de edad estén vacunadas con al menos una dosis, lo que se espera que ocurra a finales de mes.

A medida que más y más habitantes de Colorado se vacunen, el estado revisará el sistema de indicadores y espera tener un borrador del sistema de indicadores 3.0 en la primavera. El CDPHE buscará comentarios y aportaciones para esta evolución, y de nuevo para otra actualización durante el verano.

Lea las Preguntas Frecuentes.

###

Please direct all media inquiries to San Juan County Public Information Officer DeAnne Gallegos at (970) 403-9951 or pio@sanjuancolorado.us .

To sign up for the updates from the Office of Emergency Management and San Juan County Public Health, email pio@sanjuancolorado.us to get on the email list. Make sure to sign up for emergency alerts through Nixle for San Juan County.
Text 81433 to 888-777.

Thank you.

DeAnne Gallegos
Public Information Officer
San Juan County Office of Emergency Management
pio@sanjuancolorado.us

San Juan County Colorado [Website](#)



San Juan County CO Office of Emergency Management | PO Box 184, Silverton, CO 81433

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THE Durango HERALD

San Juan County, Colorado, moves to Level Yellow on COVID-19 dial

Silverton gains capacity for indoor dining

By Patrick Armijo

[//durangoherald.com/lms/loading.html#rotftwetu=aHR0cHMIM0EvL2R1cmFuZ29oZXJhbGQuY29tL2FydGlibGVzLzZM2MDUxNy1lcGEtdG8tZHZJpbGwtaW50by1taW5ILXdlc](https://durangoherald.com/lms/loading.html#rotftwetu=aHR0cHMIM0EvL2R1cmFuZ29oZXJhbGQuY29tL2FydGlibGVzLzZM2MDUxNy1lcGEtdG8tZHZJpbGwtaW50by1taW5ILXdlc)

Education, business & real estate reporter

Sunday, Feb. 7, 2021 5:00 PM



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▶ 🔊 00:00 03:01 🔊

San Juan County, Colorado, was moved down to Level Yellow on the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment’s COVID-19 dial, which the state describes as its “concern” level for the novel coronavirus.

La Plata and Archuleta counties moved to Level Blue, the state’s “caution” level for the virus Saturday.

According to a Facebook post by DeAnne Gallegos, spokeswoman for San Juan County, “San Juan County was dialed down to Yellow as of 9 a.m. Saturday on the CDPHE COVID-19 dashboard. CDPHE is still monitoring mountain ski towns as they are trending up as the rest of the state is trending down.”

Moving to Level Yellow means restaurants can have 50% of capacity in indoor dining rooms or 50 people in their indoor dining rooms, whichever is fewer. Tables in restaurants still must remain 6 feet apart.

In addition, the last call for alcohol moves to 11 p.m. from 10 p.m.

San Juan County moved down from Level Orange, or “high risk” status, under CDPHE’s COVID-19 dial.

Indoor events also are now allowed to have 50% of a building’s capacity.

Gallegos noted practices to minimize the spread of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that leads to COVID-19, must still be followed. Still in place in San Juan County are requirements for the use of face masks in public places and social distancing of 6 feet as well as recommendations that people frequently wash their hands and use sanitizer.

CDPHE updated the state’s COVID-19 dial

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Speaking of La Plata County and Archuleta County’s move to Level Blue, Brian Devine, deputy incident commander for COVID-19 at San Juan Basin Public Health

(//durangoherald.com/lms/loading.html#rotftwetu=aHR0cHMIM0EvL2R1cmFuZ29oZXJhbGQuY29tL2FydGljbGVzLzM2MDUxNy1lc told *The Durango Herald*: “We’ve seen favorable metrics in terms of cases, hospitalizations and deaths for the last several weeks. We had a little bit of a spike after Christmas and New Year’s, but that had turned around, and we were making good progress on our metrics.

“The state then decided to change the metrics that represent the boundaries between each level of the dial, and the main effect of that is that higher incidence rates are now allowed in each level of the dial, but the positivity rates that represent the boundaries between levels are lower.”

Changes to the state’s dial put a little more emphasis on testing and on testing continuing to be available, Devine said, but they also allow counties to have a higher burden of disease before moving into new levels of restrictions. The dial now bases changes on a week’s worth of COVID-19 metrics rather than 14 days, enabling counties to move more quickly between levels.

While this can help counties move into less restrictive levels faster, it can also have the opposite effect, he said.

Devine emphasized that lowering threat levels to the coronavirus should not be taken as evidence that practices to minimize spread of the virus like mask wearing, social distancing, frequent hand washing and monitoring for symptoms could be relaxed.

“I don’t want anybody to think that the pandemic is over,” he said.

parmijo@durangoherald.com

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Department of Social Services
Phone 970-387-5631 * Fax 970-387-5326
Martha Johnson, Director
12/31/2020

Date 2/3/2021 Transmittal # 12

Administrative Payroll	Payroll 12/20	\$7,921.45
Child Care	Payroll 12/20	\$ -
Colorado Works	Payroll 12/20	\$ 1,016.00
LEAP	Payroll 12/20	\$ 1,542.34
Old Age Pension	Payroll 12/20	\$ 199.00
AND	Payroll 12/20	\$ -
TOTAL		<u>\$ 10,678.79</u>

I, MARTHA JOHNSON, Director of Social Services of San Juan County of Colorado, hereby certify that the payrolls listed above are available for inspection and have been paid to the payees listed.


MARTHA JOHNSON

2-5-2021

I, Scott Fetchenhier, Chairman of the San Juan County Board of Commissioners, hereby certify that the payments as set forth above have this date been approved and warrants in payment thereof issued upon the Social Services Fund.

Scott Fetchenhier

La Plata County Monthly SJC Charges

Month: Dec-20
From: La Plata County Department of Human Services
Invoice No.: 22

Category		State Code	Quickbook Code	Hours	Wages
Child Support:	Contract Pymnts	9100.8000	444.052	0.00	\$ -
Administrative:	Contract Pymnts	0500.7000	444.000	18.76	\$ 1,038.34
Income Maintenance:	Contract Pymnts	3350.4010	444.000	10.75	\$ 352.34
Child Care	Contract Pymnts	3150.2300	444.183	0.00	\$ -
Adult Protection	Contract Pymnts	X260.1010	444.260	0.00	\$ -
Adult Protection	Contract Pymnts	M675.4015		0.00	\$ -
Colorado Works:	Contract Pymnts	1850.4210	444.420	6.99	\$ 211.30
Child Welfare 100	Comm Services	3200.1220	444.068	0.00	\$ -
1/12th Core Services Allocation	Purch Administrative Serv	1200.1800	444.060		\$ 2,000.00
CSBG grant food purchase			444.100	0.00	\$ -
Summit Training room paid by La Plata County				0.00	\$ -
Attorney Hours		Code on Invoice		0.00	\$ -
4 Hot Line Calls at \$22.00 each				0.00	\$ -
TOTAL				36.50	\$ 3,601.98

San Juan County Dept Of Human Services Transaction List by Vendor

Date	Num	Name	Memo	Account	Cir	Split	Debit	Credit	
12/31/2020	11552	LA PLATA COUNTY DEPT OF HUMAN SERVICES	Dec 2020 Payment	101.1 · CASH- DSS FUND	-SPLIT-			3,601.98	
12/31/2020	11552	Dec 2020 Admin *0500.7000	Dec 2020 Payment	444.000 · EXPENSE-ADMINISTRATION	101.1 · CASH- DSS FUND		1,038.34		
12/31/2020	11552	Dec 2020 IM *3350.4010	Dec 2020 Payment	444.000 · EXPENSE-ADMINISTRATION	101.1 · CASH- DSS FUND		352.34		
12/31/2020	11552	Dec 2020 CO Works *1650.4210	Dec 2020 Payment	444.420 · EXPENSE-COLORADO WORKS	101.1 · CASH- DSS FUND		211.30		
12/31/2020	11552	Dec 2020 1/12 Core *1200.1800	Dec 2020 Payment	444.060 · EXPENSE-CORE SERVICE	101.1 · CASH- DSS FUND		2,000.00		
12/31/2020	11553	SAN JUAN COUNTY		101.1 · CASH- DSS FUND	-SPLIT-			4,319.47	
12/31/2020	11563	Dec 2020 Admin K Rhodes		444.000 · EXPENSE-ADMINISTRATION	101.1 · CASH- DSS FUND		4,246.26		
12/31/2020	11563	Dec 2020 LEAP 111.1.300.5200		444.045 · EXPENSE-LEAP	101.1 · CASH- DSS FUND		73.21		
							7,921.45	-7,921.45	

SAN JUAN COUNTY DEPT OF HUMAN SERVICES
Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual
 January through December 2020

	TOTAL													
	Jan 20	Feb 20	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Budget	
Ordinary Income/Expense														
Income														
311 - PROPERTY TAX CURRENT	1,014.03	2,704.59	1,280.07	3,216.30	1,125.80	1,683.80	874.65	598.90	288.08	158.58	182.00	0.00	13,207.40	12,900.00
312 - SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP TAX	97.48	63.85	114.43	87.54	101.05	172.87	88.13	122.02	93.43	87.60	144.36	133.70	1,316.24	1,100.00
318.10 - DELINQUENT PROPERTY TAX	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.10	50.00
319.11 - PENAL TIME/INTEREST ON TAX	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.38	1.18	2.98	22.87	20.65	12.55	9.28	13.34	0.00	83.59	0.00
334.000 - REVENUE-ADMINISTRATION	3,680.88	3,680.88	3,088.00	3,017.90	2,725.34	5,388.58	3,341.31	3,191.80	2,883.08	3,302.68	3,258.77	3,749.68	41,380.38	44,000.00
334.047 - REVENUE-LEAP	0.00	0.00	551.17	253.82	122.50	64.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.04	63.42	73.21	1,173.98	1,500.00
334.048 - REVENUE-CORE SERVIC	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	24,000.00	23,250.00
334.062 - REVENUE-CHILD SUPPORT	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	5.28	0.00	37.33	8.81	10.51	0.00	40.07	-0.01	102.00	1,389.98
334.080 - REVENUE-STATE/FEDERAL INCENTIVE	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.28	0.00	10.63	61.00	67.91	23.42	0.00	219.22	0.00
334.185 - REVENUE-CHILD WELFARE	402.32	402.32	60.87	351.40	428.44	985.21	325.23	316.98	369.12	368.81	814.19	475.23	5,138.12	34,704.00
334.201 - REVENUE-OAP	182.47	182.47	180.88	184.70	108.20	32.08	110.84	108.08	81.02	104.92	103.84	34.19	1,411.50	2,000.00
334.280 - REVENUE-ADULT PROTECTION	38.71	38.71	237.60	349.38	41.08	44.98	28.10	28.41	18.88	54.07	81.18	88.02	1,007.82	2,824.00
334.430 - REVENUE-COLORADO WORKS	507.85	507.85	-22.19	348.90	528.84	13,905.55	238.67	192.78	129.30	202.75	133.32	600.28	17,271.88	35,758.00
334.900 - REVENUE-CHILD CARE	290.20	290.20	280.29	282.48	233.22	280.81	308.84	268.14	241.38	268.10	291.85	288.35	3,412.44	20,820.00
368.003 - REFUND-EXPEND FOOD ASSISTANC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.09	38.09	0.00	122.18	0.00
368.100 - REFUND-CDBG GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	460.83	460.83	1,000.00
368.109 - REFUND-CWEST FOSTER CARE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
368.208 - REFUND-MEDICAD TRANSPORTATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00
368.400 - REFUND-DONATIONS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
368.870 - REFUND-EDC	280.00	0.00	85.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	325.00	0.00
Total Income	8,486.22	9,853.15	7,823.14	10,100.60	7,443.90	24,821.41	7,398.77	6,883.18	6,288.94	6,738.85	6,875.85	7,982.85	110,882.48	188,801.98
Expense														
444.000 - EXPENSE-ADMINISTRATION	6,876.50	5,570.42	5,820.48	5,070.39	4,728.30	5,138.81	5,533.98	5,949.73	3,281.48	7,031.78	5,783.82	5,708.18	65,488.63	55,000.00
444.045 - EXPENSE-LEAP	0.00	221.35	128.77	282.08	188.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.18	33.78	73.21	650.87	1,500.00
444.052 - EXPENSE-CHILD SUPPORT	0.00	31.84	1.24	0.00	7.88	1.24	58.55	13.35	17.16	0.00	60.73	0.00	189.77	1,988.62
444.080 - EXPENSE-CORE SERVICE	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00
444.100 - EXPENSE-CDBG GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00
444.183 - EXPENSE-CHILD CARE	68.42	68.42	68.77	68.42	68.42	53.38	78.75	78.75	78.75	78.75	78.75	78.75	884.31	8,525.00
444.185 - EXPENSE-CHILD WELFARE	-1.08	-1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2.16	42,848.00
444.201 - EXPENSE-OAP	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.72	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	248.72	2,000.00
444.205 - EXPENSE-MEDICAD TRANSPORT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00
444.280 - EXPENSE-ADULT PROTECTION	0.00	0.00	238.20	397.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	724.04	3,530.00
444.420 - EXPENSE-COLORADO WORKS	558.84	528.41	185.34	568.58	782.38	23,478.88	353.88	327.58	474.04	388.99	304.48	741.15	28,874.10	58,704.00
444.609 - EXPENSE-CWEST FIC EBT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Expense	8,549.48	8,487.08	8,421.78	8,382.45	7,783.71	30,716.59	8,028.12	8,370.39	6,832.43	9,594.11	8,291.97	8,800.29	121,118.38	203,908.92
Net Ordinary Income	-83.26	1,488.09	-488.64	1,738.15	-338.81	-838.18	-639.35	-1,477.21	338.51	-2,857.26	-1,316.32	-707.64	-10,453.92	-17,104.98

2021 SAN JUAN COUNTY OPERATING PLAN

PREAMBLE

This Operating Plan (OP) is prepared pursuant to the Statewide Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement and the Colorado Statewide Wildland Fire Management Operating Plan and the Agreement for Cooperative Wildfire Protection.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this local Operating Plan is to set forth standard operating procedures, agreed-upon policies, and responsibilities to implement cooperative wildfire protection on all lands within San Juan County.

AUTHORITIES

- Colorado Statewide Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement Between:
 - BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT – COLORADO Agreement BLM-MOU-CO-538
 - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERMOUNTAIN REGION Agreement F1249110016
 - BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS – SOUTHWEST REGION (no agreement number)
 - UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE – MOUNTAIN PRAIRIE REGION
 - UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE – ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION Agreement 11-FI- 11020000-017
- Agreement for Cooperative Wildfire Protection in San Juan County
- San Juan County Emergency Operations Plan

RECITALS

It is to the mutual advantage of the parties to this plan to coordinate efforts for the prevention, detection, and suppression of wildfires in and adjacent to their areas of responsibility, and to limit duplication and improve the effectiveness of wildland fire response.

INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Interagency Dispatch Centers Durango Interagency Dispatch Center (DRC) and Montrose Regional CSP. Interagency dispatch centers utilize Wildcad while dispatching for initial attack and IROC to dispatch resources beyond the mutual aid period. Contacts can be referenced in Exhibit A.

Interagency Resources All wildland fire agencies are limited by current staffing and funding levels. A wildfire is normally a seasonal event and as such, fire suppression capability will vary by time of year.

Standards During initial action, all agencies accept each other's qualification standards. Once the jurisdiction is established, then the standards of the agency(s) with jurisdiction prevails. All fireline personnel at the incident, including during the mutual aid period, must be equipped with personal protective equipment that meets standards identified in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations-NFES 2724 (Red Book), Chapter 7.

Personnel responding to incidents on BLM Lands must meet the following requirements;

- Be 18 years of age or older;
- Have and use required personal protective equipment (PPE) found in chapter 7 of the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book); and
- Attended basic wildland fire annual refresher training, that covers each of the following topic areas: Entrapment avoidance; Current issues; Fire Shelter deployment; Other hazards and safety issues; and NWCG Course I-100, Introduction to Incident Command System.

BLM District/Unit FMOs will coordinate with local fire departments to provide qualified instructors if needed.

PREPAREDNESS

Protection Planning Each jurisdictional authority is responsible for its protection planning documents to be created in accordance with the authority's policy and goals.

Protection Areas and Boundaries Federal jurisdictional agencies have responsibility for wildfire protection on federal lands. Within Fire Protection Districts and/or Fire Departments, the Fire Chief is responsible for fire protection on non-federal lands, unless this responsibility is transferred by mutual consent to the County Sheriff. The County Sheriff is responsible for wildfire protection on all non-federal lands in the county that are outside of Fire Protection District boundaries. The Division of Fire Prevention and Control does not have jurisdiction on any lands until authority and responsibility is transferred by mutual consent from the County Sheriff to DFPC.

Methods of Fire Protection and Suppression

The Incident Command System (ICS) is a component of NIMS and is a standardized emergency management system specifically designed to provide for an integrated organizational structure used for incident management. ICS will be used to manage all wildland fires.

Reciprocal (Mutual Aid) Fire Assistance

Mutual Aid Zones- One mile on either side of the boundary between the jurisdictional agency's lands.

Mutual Aid Period- The mutual aid period is defined as the time of initial dispatch and ends at either midnight of the first operational period or midnight of the second operational period. All mutual aid periods will preferably end at midnight for ease of financial accounting and the development of cost share agreements. Each agency covers its own expenses during the mutual period.

Mutual Aid Resources- All resources including severity resources.

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

Public Use Restrictions The purpose of fire restrictions is to reduce the risk of human-caused fires during high fire danger and/or burning conditions, for the protection of human life and property. Fire restrictions and closures are invoked on federal, state, county, and private lands under federal and state laws. It is essential that the restrictions and closures are easily understood by the public and that implementation should be discussed across all lands and jurisdictions involved in the county. In the case of any restrictions on burning or public movements because of extreme fire danger, the county sheriff will be responsible for the enforcement of all non-federal lands and may assist other lands at the request of that agency. See Exhibit C.

Prescribed Fire (Planned Ignitions) and Fuels Management The Parties agree to cooperate in the development and implementation of prescribed burning programs and projects. Each agency will notify the other agencies of major prescribed burning activity prior to ignition. If parties to this plan conduct a cooperative prescribed fire, details covering cost-sharing, reimbursement, and responsibility for suppression costs, should it escape, shall be agreed upon and documented in the burn plan. Wildfires resulting from escaped prescribed fires ignited by a party to this plan on lands it manages shall be the responsibility of that party. The party responsible for the prescribed fire will reimburse other parties to this plan consistent with the terms and conditions contained herein for costs incurred in the suppression of such fires.

Smoke Management The Parties to this plan agree to try and minimize negative smoke impacts as a result of prescribed burning. All prescribed fires will conform to standards set forth in local, state, and federal regulations. Smoke Management Permits are required to conduct prescribed burns and are administered through the State of Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

OPERATIONS

Fire Notifications County Communications, MTC, DRC, and PBC will receive reports of wildfires and coordinate the notification and/or dispatch of the appropriate agencies for all wildfires, regardless of location.

Boundary Line Fires A boundary line fire is a fire that occurs on lands of intermingled and/or adjoining protection responsibilities. A fire adjacent to a protection boundary or located in an area of undetermined jurisdiction will be the initial attack responsibility of the protecting agencies on both sides of the boundary. If multiple agencies are engaged in a fire on or near common boundaries, the agency representatives should convene as soon as possible to decide upon the best fire strategy.

Response to Wildland Fire Firefighter and public safety are the foremost priority. Upon arriving on scene initial attack resources should provide a size-up, determine jurisdiction, and make the appropriate notifications if necessary. Resources should only commit to tactics and strategies that have a high probability of success while accomplishing incident objectives. Firefighters should establish and maintain LCES and follow the 10 Standard Fire Orders. The closest forces concept will be utilized. There should be no delay in response pending a determination of the precise location of a fire, land ownership, fire jurisdiction or responsibility. The jurisdictional agency will assume command of the incident as soon as possible or as otherwise agreed upon.

Special Management Considerations

Management Objectives: It is recognized that federal agencies may manage fire for multiple objectives on lands within their jurisdiction. A supporting agency taking independent action within another agency's jurisdiction should notify that agency as soon as possible, in order to avoid conflicting land management objectives. However, it is agreed that there should be no delay in initial fire response pending a determination of the precise location of the fire, land ownership, or responsibility.

Evacuations: Evacuation efforts will be coordinated and controlled by the County Sheriff's office. Traffic control will be provided by the County Sheriff, upon request, to expedite the routing of vehicles and personnel to and from major fires and to exclude unauthorized personnel from the fire area.

Gunnison Sage Grouse(GUSG): Protection and habitat enhancement is a high priority for the federal land management agencies fire management program. When unplanned ignition occurs in GUSG habitat the appropriate federal land management agency will be immediately notified.

Retardant Avoidance Areas: Avoid aerial application of all wildland fire chemicals within 300 feet (ft.) of waterways or other mapped avoidance areas. Waterways are defined as any body of water (including lakes, rivers, streams, and ponds) whether or not it contains aquatic life. Deviations from the policy are allowed only for the protection of life or safety (public and firefighter).

Decision Process Federal agencies are required to utilize the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) for fires on their lands. If multi-jurisdictional fires occur that involve federal and non-federal lands, then one WFDSS should be completed for the incident that includes input from all affected jurisdictional agencies. Additionally, all State Responsibility Fires require a Decision Support System to be utilized.

Cooperation The parties agree to coordinate fire suppression efforts and will continue to enhance strong partnerships between local, state, and federal agencies.

Communication Each agency is responsible for providing public information as necessary for fires that they are responsible for. The parties agree to coordinate public information efforts as needed. On multijurisdictional fires, a Joint Information Center (JIC) may be established. A JIC can act as a single point of coordination for public information on an incident. The agencies having jurisdiction on the incident are all represented and can jointly disseminate official, timely, and accurate information to the public through their respective PIOs.

Cost Efficiency The cost-effectiveness of any fire operation is the responsibility of all involved, including those that authorize, direct or implement those operations. Cooperation and coordination during the decision process should be the intent with the goal being to accomplish fire operations objectives safely and efficiently. Each party is fiscally accountable and responsible for the cost of the suppression of wildfires within their respective jurisdictional boundaries. The parties agree to coordinate and make joint decisions when resources are being ordered that may have a financial impact on a partner agency.

Delegation of Authority In the event of an extended attack incident, a Delegation of Authority should be issued to the Incident Commander prior to assuming command of the fire. If that is not possible due to time constraints then the delegation should be issued as soon as possible following the assumption of command. If the fire is a multijurisdictional fire, then an Agency Administrator from each jurisdictional agency should issue a single joint Delegation of Authority to the incident commander.

Preservation of Evidence The Jurisdictional Agency will be responsible for fire origin and cause investigation. Regardless of whether the Initial Attack Incident Commander is a representative of the Jurisdictional Agency, he or she should protect and preserve the general origin area of the fire, as well as information and evidence pertaining to the origin and cause of the wildland fire. The general origin area of the fire should be immediately identified and protected by the first participant to arrive on the scene in order to protect evidence for the fire origin and cause investigation. Fire cause investigations are required for Federal Fires, State Fires, and any wildland fire that receives a Federal Emergency Management Agency declaration. The participants acknowledge that an accurate origin and cause investigation and determination are essential to an effective and fair administrative, civil or criminal action. Federal policy requires federal agencies to use an NWCG qualified Fire Investigator (INVF) and to pursue cost recovery for all human-caused fires on public land. Joint investigations are encouraged on multijurisdictional fires.

USE AND REIMBURSEMENT OF INTERAGENCY FIRE RESOURCES

Cost Share Agreement (Cost Share Methodologies) A cost-share agreement should be considered for any multi-jurisdiction fire that goes beyond the mutual aid period or utilizes non-mutual aid resources. Cost-share agreements should not influence the suppression of the fire. Cost-share agreements should be negotiated as soon as practical and signed by agency administrators. Cost-share agreements can be updated whenever necessary. A copy of all cost-share agreements should be provided to the DFPC Battalion Chief.

Examples include but are not limited to the following methodologies for determining shared costs to the agencies involved:

- Each agency assumes its own costs as expended by it in the fire control effort.
- Division of costs based upon percent ownership.
- Each agency agrees to a negotiated portion of the suppression costs.

Training Each party shall be responsible for the training of their respective personnel. Standardized fire training courses are provided periodically within the county. As courses are offered, the parties should advise the others and issue invitations to participate.

Communication Systems Local, state and federal agencies utilize different radio systems and frequencies. The Parties agree to share the appropriate radio frequencies with each other in order to enhance firefighter coordination and allow for an effective mutual aid response. See Exhibit B

Fire Weather Systems Fire weather forecasts are issued by the National Weather Service. Each agency may obtain fire weather forecasts and is responsible for requesting spot weather forecasts for their individual fire incidents. Red Flag Warning and Watches are issued by the National Weather Service.

Aviation Operations Aviation resources for wildland fire should be ordered through Montrose, Pueblo or Durango Interagency Dispatches depending on location. When aircraft are ordered, the request should include the following:

- Type and kind of aviation resource being requested.
- Lat/Long (Degrees decimal minutes)
- Ground contact for who will work with the aircraft on the incident.
- Aerial Hazards in the area.

Air Attack will be ordered automatically under certain circumstances per the Interagency Aerial Supervision Guide.

Designated VHF air-to-ground frequencies are required when using aircraft and dispatch will designate the appropriate air-to-ground frequency for the incident.

Aircraft must be DOI/USFS carded for use on fires where federal resources are being used or where federal lands are involved.

Multi-Mission Aircraft (MMA): To order the MMA call the DFPC Duty Officer at (720) 460-9367 and/or fill out and submit the MMA Ordering Form.

Billing Procedures DFPC administers wildfire billing in Colorado for local, state, and federal agencies. The parties may aggregate expenses incurred and present an invoice for such expenses to DFPC. Required documentation includes but is not limited to Resource Orders, Crew Time Reports, Equipment Shift Tickets, and Colorado Resource Rate Forms (CRRFs). DFPC will then bill the jurisdictional authority and reimburse the applicable party. A copy of all cost-share agreements between non-federal and federal agencies should be provided to DFPC for billing purposes.

Cost Recovery In the event that cost recovery is pursued on a trespass fire (regardless of ownership), all costs from the time of the initial report of the fire (including mutual aid) may be pursued. Federal policy requires federal agencies to pursue cost recovery for all human-caused fires on federal jurisdiction.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Personnel Policy Employees of the Parties to this plan are subject to the personnel rules, laws and regulations of their respective agencies.

Modification Modifications within the scope of this Operating Plan shall be made by mutual consent of the Parties, through the issuance of a written modification signed and dated by all Parties prior to any changes being performed. Any Party shall have the right to terminate their participation under this Operating Plan by providing six months written notice to the other Parties.

Annual Review This Operating Plan is reviewed annually by January 31st and revised, as needed. Operating plans will remain current until a revised Operating Plan is signed by all parties.

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

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

SIGNATURES- Authorized Representatives

COUNTY SIGNATURES

County Sheriff

Sign Print Date

County Commissioner

Sign Print Date

COLORADO DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION & CONTROL SIGNATURE

Region Battalion Chief

Sign Print Date

FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY SIGNATURES

San Juan National Forest Service Supervisor

Sign Print Date

BLM Rocky Mountain District Manager

Sign Print Date

Rio Grande National Forest Service Supervisor

Sign Print Date

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-02

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF SAN JUAN COUNTY, COLORADO, APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE SAN JUAN COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

WHEREAS, the County established a “local disaster agency” with the formation of the San Juan County Office of Emergency Management on March 23, 2011;

WHEREAS, C.R.S. 24-33.5-707 (4) The minimum composition of a disaster agency is a director or coordinator appointed and governed by the chief executive officer or governing body of the appointing jurisdiction. The director or coordinator is responsible for the planning and coordination of the local disaster services.

WHEREAS, C.R.S. 24-33.5-707 (8) provides that the director must “prepare and keep current a local disaster emergency plan for its area”.

WHEREAS, the Board finds that the proper coordination and expeditious delivery of support and assistance during emergency and disaster events is necessary to preserve life, property and the environment;

WHEREAS, the Board desires to reaffirm San Juan County’s commitment to use the National Incident Management System;

WHEREAS, the San Juan County Office of Emergency Management has prepared the revised San Juan County Emergency Operations Plan and supporting documents (the “Plan”) attached hereto; and

WHEREAS, no plan can completely prevent death and destruction, the Board finds that the Plan comports with the requirements of state law and incorporates and coordinates the best possible approaches to the mitigation and response to disasters and emergencies described therein.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SAN JUAN COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

1. The Revised Plan attached hereto is hereby adopted as the San Juan County Emergency Operations Plan effective as of this date.
2. The Board directs the San Juan County Office of Emergency Management to distribute the Plan to those parties described in the Plan Distribution List. Such parties are hereby directed to accept the responsibilities as assigned and to conduct organizational planning and training as necessary to implement the Plan to the extent required. It is the responsibility of all agencies and departments with roles identified

in the Plan to advise the San Juan County Office of Emergency Management of any changes which might result in its improvement or increase its effectiveness.

3. The Board reaffirms the commitment to the National Incident Management System.
4. The Plan shall be an extension to the State of Colorado's Emergency Operations Plan and shall be reviewed and exercised periodically and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions.
5. The San Juan County Office of Emergency Management is authorized and responsible for direction and control of county resources as set forth in the Plan.

**APPROVED AND ADOPTED IN SILVERTON, SAN JUAN COUNTY, COLORADO
THIS 10th day of February, 2021**

Scott L. Fetchenhier, Chairman

ATTEST:

Ernest Kuhlman

Ladonna Jaramillo
Clerk and Recorder

Austin Lashley

Emergency Operations Plan

San Juan County, Colorado



Base Plan, January 2021

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Record of Changes

<u>Date</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1/2013	Kristina Maxfield	Version 1.0	Plan creation
6/2015	Jim Donovan	Electronic-Shared Drive	Multiple revisions of content, name change and logo change.
6/2015	Jim Donovan	Electronic-Shared Drive	Multiple revisions
3/2017	Jim Donovan	Electronic-Shared Drive	Multiple revisions
6/2019	Jim Donovan	Electronic-Shared Drive	Total re-write and adoption by the County Commissioners. Version 5.0
12/2020	Jim Donovan	Version 2.0	Update for 2020
1/26/2021	Jim Donovan	v2.5	Update 2021

Record of Distribution

The record of distribution demonstrates that tasked individuals and organizations listed in this plan have acknowledged the receipt, review, and/or acceptance of the plan. A digital copy of the Base Plan is placed on the San Juan County website. Digital access is available at the San Juan County Courthouse, Silverton Town Hall and Silverton Public Library.

Name	Title	Agency	Delivery Date	Signed

Promulgation

RESOLUTION NO. 20-003

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF SAN JUAN COUNTY, COLORADO, APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE SAN JUAN COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

WHEREAS, the Board established a "Local Disaster Agency" with the formation of the San Juan County Office of Emergency Management on March 25, 2011;

WHEREAS, C.R.S. 14-31-801(4) is the minimum composition of a disaster agency and director or coordinator appointed and governed by the chief executive officer or governing body of the appointing jurisdiction. The director or coordinator is responsible for the planning and coordination of the local disaster services;

WHEREAS, C.R.S. 14-31-801(5) requires that the director and director shall be a full-time position; and

WHEREAS, the Board desires the proper conditions and expedient delivery of emergency services to the citizens of San Juan County, Colorado, by establishing a plan to guide the emergency response;

WHEREAS, the Board desires to ensure that the plan is updated and approved regularly to ensure the San Juan County Emergency Operations Plan is a relevant, current and

OPERATIONAL

AND

IT

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SAN JUAN COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

1. The Revised Plan attached hereto is hereby adopted as the San Juan County Emergency Operations Plan effective as of this date;
2. The Board directs the San Juan County Office of Emergency Management to distribute the Plan to those parties as listed in the Plan (Attachment 1). Such parties are hereby directed to accept the responsibility as assigned and to conduct organizational planning and training as necessary to implement the Plan to the extent required. It is the responsibility of all agencies and departments with roles identified in the Plan to advise the San Juan County Office of Emergency Management of any changes which might result in its implementation or decrease its effectiveness.


- 3 The Plan shall be an extension to the State of Colorado's Emergency Operations Plan and shall be reviewed and exercised periodically and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions.
- 4 The San Juan County Office of Emergency Management is authorized and responsible for direction and control of county resources as set forth in the Plan.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 26th day of June, 2019 by the Board of Commissioners of San Juan County, Colorado


Ernest F. Kuhlman, Chair

Attest:


Ladonna L. Isambillo


Ladonna L. Isambillo
Clerk and Recorder


Peter C. McKay

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIFIED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
BETWEEN SAN JUAN COUNTY AND THE TOWN OF SILVERTON**

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 23 day of MARCH 2011, by and between San Juan County, a political subdivision of the State of Colorado, hereinafter called "County" and The Town of Silverton, a municipal corporation of the State of Colorado hereinafter called "Town" as follows:

WHEREAS, the County has established an Office of Emergency Management and;

WHEREAS, the County has the capability to manage a unified emergency management organization and;

WHEREAS, San Juan County is 388 square miles with only one town located within the county boundaries. It has been determined that the Town and County can utilize one Emergency Manager.

WHEREAS, the parties are empowered to enter into this agreement pursuant to C.R.S. § 29-1-203;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the covenants contained herein, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and the sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged by each party to the other, is hereby agreed as follows:

1. The County and the Town agree to utilize one emergency manager for the purpose of preparing plans for the preservation and safety of life and property and making provisions for the execution of these plans in the event of enemy attack upon the United States of America and/or in the event of any peacetime natural, technological, or manmade emergency or disaster within the County or Town.
2. The San Juan County Office of Emergency Management will perform the following services:
 - a. Include emergency operations of the Town in the Local Emergency Operation Plan (LEOP) covering emergencies and disasters;
 - b. Aid and advise the County/Town with regards to training of employees that may be responsible for emergency management duties;
 - c. Review the County/Town Emergency Operation Plan for completeness, compatibility and compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and making changes and improvements when necessary.
 - d. Provide assistance to the County/Town to develop/update the local emergency operations plan, procedures, and programs in each of the following areas, such list not to be exclusive: Continuity of Government, Direction and Control, Law and Order, Fire Services, Emergency Evacuation, Shelter, Public Services, Recovery, Mitigation, Persons with special Needs, Radiological Safety, Warning and Public information, Transportation, Communications, Mass Care and Mortuary Services. The above plans and programs will be coordinated with the approved County/Town departments effected by said plans and programs;

- e. Assist the County/Town with developing and/or updating a current inventory of all equipment and supplies available in the County/Town for use in the event of any disaster.
 - f. Provide technical assistance in obtaining Federal or State funds which may become available to the County/Town for emergency management services purposes, and in the acquisition of surplus or other property for emergency management purposes by the County/Town.
 - g. Complete and submit all report requirements emanating from State or Federal Government Agencies;
 - h. In the event of a disaster, provide emergency assistance, within the limits of the ability of the County/Town, and coordinate assistance furnished by other agencies in accordance with mutual aid agreements, State and/or Federal laws.
3. It is hereby mutually agreed:
- a. The San Juan County Office of Emergency Management will include representation of all signatory parties;
 - b. The San Juan County Office of Emergency Management shall be comprised of a County Emergency Manager appointed by the San Jun County Board of County Commissioners.
 - c. The term of this agreement shall run from the date of mutual execution and run until December 31, 2011, but, barring any affirmative action on behalf of either party to the contrary, shall automatically renew on an annual basis as needed to further the mutual objectives of the Parties as expressed herein.
 - d. The parties may cancel this agreement, at any time, without penalty or further obligation.


SAN JUAN COUNTY
 A political subdivision of the State of Colorado

By:  Date: 2/23/11
 Ernest Kuhlman
 Chairman, San Juan County Board of County Commissioners

Attested:
 Date: 2-23-11
 Ladonna Jaramillo
 County Clerk

TOWN OF SILVERTON

A municipal Corporation of the State of Colorado

By:  Date: 2/14/2011
Terrence M. Kerwin
Mayor

Attested:  Date: 2/14/2011
Town Clerk

“Everyone has a plan until they get punched in the mouth”

-Mike Tyson

Mission

"The Mission of the San Juan County Office of Emergency Management is to serve the citizens of San Juan County by building a more resilient community through cooperation and competence in response to disasters. The Office takes a "Whole Community Approach" by engaging all elements of the community in San Juan County. "

Vision

"Building a ready, responsive, and resilient San Juan County when encountering disasters."

Priorities

In the event of a disaster, these are our priorities:

1. Life, Safety, Health
2. Property Conservation
3. Restoration of Essential Government Services
4. Restoration of Essential Utilities
5. Environmental Protection
6. Communication and Coordination among stakeholders in the San Juan County community

Principles

- **A Whole Community Approach:** Take into account all hazards, all phases, all stakeholders and all impacts relevant to disasters.
- **Proactive:** Learn from the past to prevent future disasters and take preparatory measures to build a disaster resistant and resilient community.
- **Risk Management:** Use sound risk management principles (hazard identification, risk analysis, and consequence analysis) in assigning priorities and resources.
- **Integrated:** Ensure unity of effort among all levels of government and all elements of the community.
- **Collaborative:** Create and sustain broad and sincere relationships among individuals and organizations to encourage trust, advocate a team atmosphere, build consensus, and facilitate communication.
- **Coordinated:** Synchronize the activities of all relevant stakeholders to achieve a common purpose.
- **Flexible:** use creative and innovative approaches in solving disaster challenges.
- **Professional:** Value a science and knowledge-based approach based on education, training, experience, ethical practice, public stewardship, sound fiscal management and continuous improvement.

Purpose and Scope

Purpose

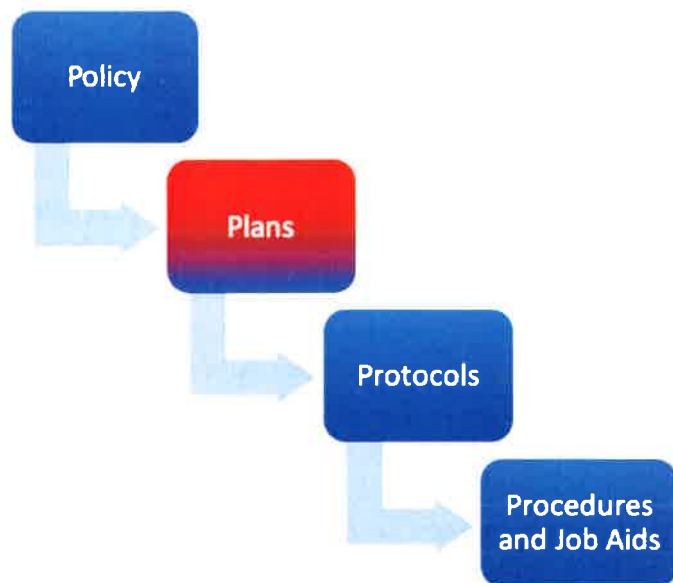
The San Juan County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is designed to reduce the risk of disasters by making San Juan County safer and more resilient for our citizens, visitors, county staff and emergency services personnel. This is accomplished by developing a plan which provides a flexible blueprint for the overall coordination of major emergencies and disasters. This EOP unifies County departments and community partners in a common goal to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose a risk to San Juan County. This includes incorporated areas of San Juan County, which have agreements with and/or rely on San Juan County for the provision of emergency management assistance. As with all plans of this type, this emergency plan is a tool, and should be used as a guide. It is not possible to cover every possible situation that may arise. It is not the purpose of this plan to replace or countermand existing policies and procedures of emergency service agencies, other governmental entities or state or federal laws.

Policies are set by the San Juan County Commissioners, plans are the implementation of the policy and protocols or guidelines are implemented at the agency level (Figure 1.0). This EOP is intended to provide a broad framework for all entities involved in disaster response and preparedness in San Juan County. This plan does not dictate tactical or operational activities of departments or agencies responding to an incident, as those activities will be directed by the agency having authority. Each jurisdiction and public safety agency within San Juan County is expected to understand this plan and how it aligns with their guidelines and protocols. It is the responsibility of San Juan County and its partner agencies/entities to ensure that their respective emergency plans are compatible with and do not contradict each other. This EOP and the program of the Office of Emergency Management aligns with the Colorado Disaster Emergency Act. All jurisdictions, organizations, agencies and special districts in San Juan County are encouraged to develop and maintain a specific Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) as defined in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF).

The Emergency Operations Plan is broken into 2 sections for readability.

1. The “Base Plan” covers the essentials of the EOP. The base plan is essential reading for policy makers.
2. The Functional and Supporting Annexes cover specific plans and elements and can be considered stand-alone plans. The annexes address more agency specific operational concepts.

Figure 1.0 The Emergency Operations Plan in relation to policies, protocols and job aids.



Scope

1. The San Juan County EOP is part of a larger system of connected plans at the local, state and federal levels. They are founded upon the National Response Framework (NRF), National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), and the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The interrelated nature of the plans and incident management are designed to allow maximum coordination and cooperation between responders from all levels of government.
2. San Juan County shall cooperate with municipalities situated within its borders. This plan is applicable to all of San Juan County, but it does not supersede or replace Town or agency specific emergency operations or recovery plans.
3. San Juan County applies the “Whole Community” approach to emergency management. This includes: understanding and meeting the actual needs of the whole community; engaging and empowering all parts of the community; and strengthening what works well in the community on a daily basis.

Approval and Implementation

This document shall be known as the San Juan County Emergency Operations Plan. The San Juan County Emergency Operations Plan was adopted and signed by the Board of County Commissioners via Resolution in 2011. All San Juan County departments and offices as well as County personnel are directed to accept their respective responsibilities and roles in coordinating preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery activities prior to and during emergencies as outlined in this plan. This includes the organizational planning and training necessary to implement the plan when required.

Nothing in this plan is intended to interfere with the delivery of a departments' primary services, although during an emergency, resources may be temporarily redirected in order to effectively address the emergency. As necessary, a local disaster declaration will be issued to address those issues. This Emergency Operations Plan will be updated regularly, to ensure that it remains an effective and accurate tool for managing emergencies. Updates may be conducted to the plan as necessary and after significant incidents with improvements captured in After Action Reports and debriefs. The updates are considered policy implementations only after approval by the Board of County Commissioners. Updates are conducted by the Emergency Manager or designee.

Authorities and Foundational Documents

- [Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act \(Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207\)](#)
- [Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Emergency Management and Assistance](#)
- [Homeland Security Act \(Public Law 107-296, as amended, 6 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq.\)](#)
- [Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, 2003](#)
- [Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 \(Public Law 109-295\), October 4, 2006](#)
- [National Response Framework, October, 2019](#)
- [National Disaster Recovery Framework, June 2016](#)
- [National Incident Management System, 3rd Edition October 2017](#)
- [Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 version 2.0--Developing and Maintaining State, Territorial, Tribal, and Local Government Emergency Plans, November 2010](#)
- [Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness, March 2011](#)
- [National Preparedness Goal 2nd Edition, September 2015](#)
- [FEMA Incident Management Handbook \(FEMA B-761\) 2017](#)
- [Colorado Revised Statutes, Colorado Disaster Emergency Act, part 7. CRS 24-33.5-701 \(amended 2018\).](#)
- 2011 Intergovernmental Agreement between the Town of Silverton and San Juan County, authorizing the County to manage all disasters impacting jurisdictions in San Juan County.

Situation Overview

The San Juan County Emergency Operations Plan covers emergency and disaster response for the citizens and government of San Juan County. San Juan County is one of the 64 counties of the State of Colorado. As of the 2010 census, the population was 699, making it the least populous county in Colorado. With a mean elevation of 11,240 feet, San Juan County is the highest county by elevation in the United States. The County has a total area

of 388 square miles which covers mountains and valleys. It is the fifth smallest county in Colorado by area. The County is located in the heart of the San Juan Mountains of Colorado. The Animas River, South Mineral Creek and Cement Creek are the three principal waterways in the County. The Plan covers the Town Of Silverton through an Intergovernmental Agreement.

Figure 2.0. The geographic location of San Juan County within the State of Colorado.



Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

San Juan County is vulnerable to and may be impacted by a variety of hazards and events with implications for disaster management, public health and environmental emergencies. Such emergencies or events could occur at any time and may include:

- Natural and manmade disasters as well as public health and medical emergencies;
- Terrorist threats or incidents using chemical, biological, nuclear/radiological, or large explosive devices;
- Infectious disease outbreaks and pandemics;
- Other circumstances that create actual or potential emergencies, natural disasters, public health or environmental emergencies.

The San Juan County Office of Emergency Management uses four sources for the analysis of hazards that can impact the county.

1. A comprehensive Regional Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) was conducted in November 2018 to identify and prioritize the likely risks for the Southwest region of Colorado by the Southwest Health Care Coalition (SWHCC). The analysis took into account that each community is unique and may have specific population elements, geography, and other needs to consider. These will often overlap with the hazards confronted by the Coalition member organizations and are identified using historical and current data from multiple sources. The HVA process is iterative and is reviewed on an annual basis or after major incidents. Regional impacts can have a significant impact on San Juan County.
2. An Annual Threats and Hazards Survey is conducted by the Local Emergency Planning Committee that is available as a separate Annex.
3. A regional Threats and Hazards Analysis (THIRA) that covers Southwest Colorado and is conducted by the Southwest Region All Hazards Committee. This is treated as an Annex.
4. A historical analysis of disasters that have impacted San Juan County and are addressed as an Annex.

Table 1.0: Hazards and Impacts to Regional Capabilities as a Hazards and Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) conducted in 2018.

Hazard	Impact to Regional Capabilities
<p>Critical Personnel Shortage - Our county has limited routes and small roads. Any incident impacting one of the primary routes will impact personnel's ability to respond.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ability to serve the general public and the access and functional needs population 2. Lack of personnel to staff ESF and IMT positions 3. Lack of response personnel 4. Ability to effectively coordinate throughout the Southwest Region 5. Internal and external communications 6. Transportation
<p>Cyber Attack - Almost all internet traffic is dedicated to one fiber line into our counties.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internal and external communications 2. Information sharing 3. Emergency Communications
<p>Severe Weather and Natural Hazards - San Juan County is at risk from severe snowstorms and blizzards, intense cold, high winds, and heavy rain, rockfall, flooding, mine spills and avalanches.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ability to serve the general public and the access and functional needs population 2. Staffing shortage 3. Internal and external communications 4. Information sharing 5. Situational awareness 6. Transportation and response times 7. Supply shortage 8. Sheltering capabilities

Communication Failure

- Our mountain top antennas and broadcast systems are physically at risk from fires, heavy snow and lightning. Our network is at risk from numerous single points of failure from a multitude of threats.

1. Ability to serve the general public and the access and functional needs population
2. Internal and external communications
3. Information sharing
4. Situational awareness
5. Transportation and response times
6. Public information warning platforms
7. Transportation

Power Utility Outages

- Our region depends on a power supply that travels great distances to reach this area and is primarily fed by a single line. If the primary line is damaged, it could take days or weeks for power to be restored.

1. Ability to serve the general public and the access and functional needs population
2. Internal and external communications
3. Information sharing
4. Situational awareness
5. Transportation and response times
6. Public information warning platforms

Planning Assumptions

1. An emergency or disaster can occur at any time and any location in San Juan County. It may create significant degrees of human suffering, property damage and economic hardship to individuals, governments, the environment, and the business community.
2. The premise of the National Response Framework (NRF), National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), National Incident Management System (NIMS), the Incident Command System (ICS) and the San Juan County EOP is that all levels of government share responsibility for working together in preparing for, responding to and recovering from the effects of an emergency or disaster. Partnerships also include non-profit organizations and the private sector.
3. Incidents are typically managed at the local government level. State and federal support may not arrive until after 24 hours or more.
4. When threatened by any hazard, citizens expect elected and appointed officials to take immediate action to help them resolve the problem. Citizens expect the government to marshal its resources, channel the efforts of the whole community including voluntary organizations and the private sector and, if necessary, solicit assistance from outside the jurisdiction.
5. The greater the complexity, impact, and geographic scope of a disaster or emergency, the more multi-agency coordination may be required.
6. Depending on various factors, including the scope and magnitude of the incident, San Juan County may not be able to meet all of the responsibilities indicated in this plan.

7. Participating agencies, county departments will respond to an incident to the extent of available resources. Once these resources have been exhausted, mutual aid may be requested. If these efforts are determined to be insufficient, requests may be made from the county to the region and to the state; and the state to the federal government.
8. When requested, the state and federal government may provide emergency assistance to San Juan County in accordance with NIMS, NRF, NDRF, and the Stafford Act.
9. The principles found in NIMS/ICS will be utilized in the implementation of this plan.

Concept of Operations

San Juan County is responsible for emergency response operations in the entirety of the county. The San Juan County Emergency Operations Plan was developed using the “Whole Community” concept of community preparedness planning. San Juan County supports emergency response operations, and coordinates with the Town of Silverton, the only municipality in the County. In the event of an emergency, County and Town resources may be redirected to manage the situation. County and Town staff will need to adjust to an emergency mindset and operate under different organizational conditions.

San Juan County has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to manage emergencies, which includes:

1. The Incident Command System (ICS) is implemented for managing all incidents.
 - a. The Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) System to support complex incidents.
 - b. The Joint Information System (JIS) to coordinate incident information.
 - c. Incidents will be managed using the ICS structure, utilizing either a single Incident Commander or a Unified Command, depending on the scope and type of incident.
 - d. The Emergency Support Functions (ESF) model provides a framework for this plan. See the NIMS/ICS Annex for further details on the organizational models that will be implemented in the event of an emergency.
 - e. Every County department or office may be required to assist in supporting an emergency. If a department does not have a specific response role in a given emergency, that department may still be relied upon to fill support roles.
 - f. Each County Department and Office is responsible for ensuring that staff have been trained to the appropriate level of incident command and incident management.
 - g. All County staff are expected to have been oriented and trained on roles and responsibilities in their departmental Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) and departmental emergency procedures.

- h. For disasters impacting the county, a formal declaration of a disaster by the San Juan County Board of Commissioners may be required as a precondition of some form of State or Federal assistance or to expedite State assistance.
2. Upon notification of a disaster, the Emergency Manager, Chairperson, Board of San Juan County Commissioners, or the next senior member of the board, or a pre-authorized representative will activate the EOP and declare a specific emergency response phase of operations to be in effect. Those persons may also activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and take other actions as appropriate.
 3. San Juan County's emergency management program covers four mission areas:
 - a. **Protection:** The capabilities necessary to secure the county against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters.
 - b. **Mitigation:** The capabilities necessary to reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.
 - c. **Response:** The capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.
 - d. **Recovery:** The capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively.

Plan Activation

Activation of the EOP is dependent on an occurrence or threat of a Level 2 emergency listed in Table 2.0. The Emergency Activation Level indicates the operational tempo of the County emergency management system. Emergency activation of a Level 2 or 1 initiates the activation of the Emergency Operations Plan, the activation of the EOC or the standing up an Incident Management Team (IMT).

Table 2.0 County emergency system activation level.

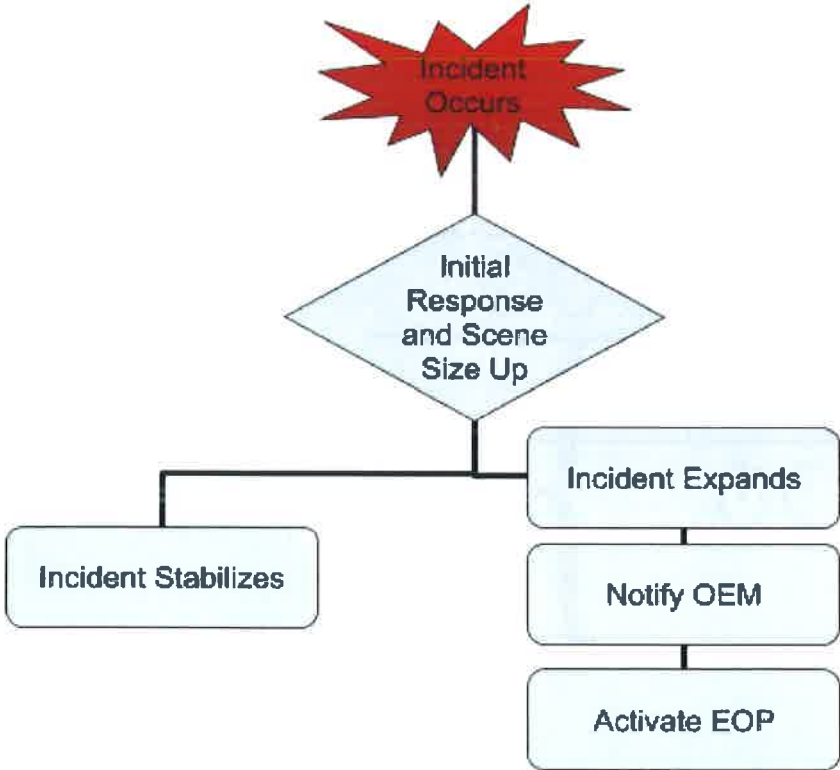
Level	Activation Level	Description
3	Normal Operations/ Steady-State	Activities that are normal for the system, when no major incident or specific risk or hazard has been identified or are underway. This includes routine watch, warning, readiness and planning activities.
2	Enhanced Steady State/ Partial Activation	Certain EOC/IMT members and organizations are activated to monitor a credible threat, risk or hazard and/or to support the response to a new and potentially evolving incident.

1	Full Activation	EOC/IMT team is activated, including personnel from all assisting agencies for a major incident or credible threat.
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The Office of Emergency Management will be notified according to the following process:

1. **Incident Occurs** and dispatch is notified.
2. **Initial Response:** Appropriate response emergency resources mobilize (e.g., law enforcement, fire, sar, public health, public works).
3. **Complexity Assessment:** The on scene incident command will make an assessment on the complexity of the incident and contact the Emergency Manager if the incident is expanding beyond local resource capabilities. If the incident is expanding, the Emergency Manager conducts a reassessment of the incident complexity assessment.
4. **Activation:** If an incident is expanding from a Type 4 to a Type 3 then the EOP and Functional annexes are activated in accordance with their plans. A team and an Incident Action Plan (IAP) or elements of an IAP may be assembled or requested.

Figure 3.0 The EOP activation process.



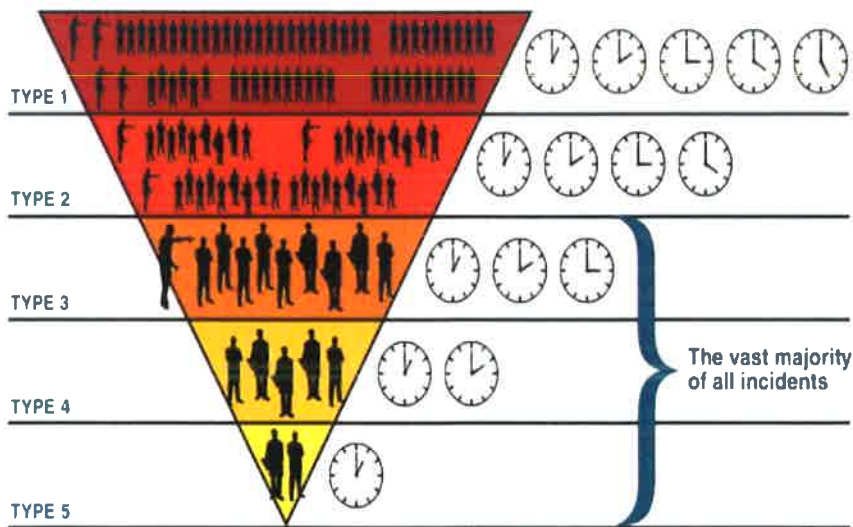
Incident Types

NIMS, ICS, and the NRF describe emergency incident complexity on a spectrum of Type 5 to Type 1 with Type 1 being the most complex. Incident typing enables emergency

management to organize an appropriate response by matching resources and capabilities to the complexity of the incident (i.e., Type 1 IMT for a Type 1 incident). San Juan County has been impacted by all incident types.

- Type 1- Most complex, requiring national resources for safe and effective management and operation. A Type 1 response may continue for many weeks or months.
- Type 2 - Incident extends beyond the capabilities for local control and is expected to go into multiple operational periods. Often requires the activation of response resources from outside the local area. The incident is occurring across jurisdictions and requires significant resources.
- Type 3 - Incident needs exceed onsite capabilities and additional resources from the local area may be brought in to support the response. The response will last longer than one or two operational periods or 2 to 3 days. Multiple agencies and stakeholders are involved.
- Type 4 - Minor incident that can usually be resolved within a day with onsite resources and support from other personnel. More than 1 agency responds.
- Type 5 - Small incident that can usually be resolved within a few hours with onsite resources. A single agency responds.

Figure 4.0 A visual depiction of the Incident Types, displaying the amount of personnel and time per type.



Disaster Declaration

Upon activation of the Emergency Operations Plan, the Emergency Manager shall communicate with the County Administrator on declaring a disaster. The main purpose of declaring a disaster is to request resources beyond the capability of San Juan County. A

disaster declaration is a formal policy process. By doing so, the County gains access to policies, procedures, and agreements that are not necessarily available on a day-to-day basis. If a disaster is occurring, the County Administrator, Emergency Manager, County Attorney and the Board of County Commissioners must convene a special meeting and determine if the Disaster Declaration is warranted. The County Sheriff, subject matter experts and information from situation reports may help in the decision.

The Colorado Disaster Emergency Act (C.R.S. 24-33.5-701) provides the legal and procedural framework for preventing, preparing, mitigating, responding, and recovering from disasters in the state of Colorado.

1. The principal executive officer of a political subdivision has the sole authority to declare a local disaster. It shall not be continued or renewed for a period in excess of seven days, except by or with consent of the governing board of the political subdivision.
2. A disaster declaration shall activate the response and recovery aspects of any and all applicable local emergency plans and to authorize the furnishing of aid and assistance under such plans.
3. A disaster declaration shall be given prompt and general publicity, and shall be filed promptly with the County Clerk and Recorder and the Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (CDHSEM).
4. All disasters are local, meaning they originate within some county or municipal jurisdiction. Elected authorities are ultimately responsible for ensuring the safety and security of their citizens, and thus responding to disasters within their jurisdiction. When the disaster exceeds the capabilities of the local jurisdiction, they may call upon assistance from neighboring jurisdictions through a pre-arranged Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA).

A local disaster declaration is necessary before a jurisdiction may qualify for state emergency aid. If recognized by the Governor, then the combined resources of the state, including the National Guard, may be drawn upon to respond to the disaster. The Governor, in turn, may request additional resources from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). If together these are still insufficient to deal with the disaster, then the Governor may issue a state emergency or disaster declaration requesting federal aid.

Once the disaster is contained and external resources are no longer necessary, a second declaration must be issued terminating the disaster and cancelling any further outside aid. If the disaster requires federal assistance, the State makes a request, via the Governor's directive for a Presidential Disaster Declaration. This

process will function as the primary coordination mechanism for requesting federal assistance.

5. Under a Stafford Act major disaster declaration, the local authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) is responsible for all initial payments, and then may submit reimbursement requests for the cost shared amount for eligible expenses. Typically, the federal government takes 75% of eligible expenses, leaving local governments with a cost share of 25% of eligible expenses plus 100% of the ineligible expenses. The state, at the Governor's discretion, may share in the costs as well.
6. To be eligible for assistance under the Stafford Act, local governments must first perform an initial damage assessment to assess the impact of the disaster. This assessment should provide a rough estimate of the extent and location of damages. When the information has been collected, it is provided to the EOC and then forwarded to the Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (CDHSEM). If warranted, state and federal officials then conduct a joint preliminary damage assessment (PDA) with local officials to further estimate the extent of the disaster and its impact on the community. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) uses this information to supplement the Governor's request for federal assistance

Delegation of Authority

Delegation of Authority is a statement provided to an Incident Commander of an Incident Management Team by the Agency Administrator or designee delegating authority and assigning responsibilities to managing a disaster. The Delegation of Authority should include objectives, priorities, expectations, constraints, cost share arrangements, turn back goals, and other considerations or guidelines as needed. Many agencies or established incident management teams require a written Delegation of Authority to be given to the Incident Commander and Incident Management Team prior to assuming command on larger incidents. In Southwest Colorado, a Type III Incident Management Team is available to manage "all hazards" incidents. Type 1 and 2 are regional and national based Incident Management Teams that handle the most complex disasters. The Jurisdiction Having Authority (JHA) still maintains all legal and political responsibility for the incident. An Agency Administrator is the point of contact to implement the delegation of authority.

Organization and Responsibilities

Each Town of Silverton and San Juan County department has roles and responsibilities in emergency planning and emergency operations. Based on State and Federal standards, these roles and responsibilities are identified as Emergency Support Functions (ESF). Shown in Table 3.0 below are each Emergency Support Function, the lead County department and

supporting departments/agencies. Some ESF lead agencies and ESF support may be non-county organizations. The organizational structure can vary depending on the incident and available staffing. San Juan County Departments and Offices are listed below, with their lead ESF, and ESF's the department or office may support (Table 3.0). Also listed are the department's primary roles and responsibilities in emergency operations. In most instances, every County department supports every ESF at some level. In addition, the emergency/disaster may dictate adjustments to ESF Lead and Support. The Emergency Support Functions may be organized in different models based on the incident.

Table 3.0 Describes the Emergency Support Function (ESF), lead department and supporting departments.

ESF	Lead Department	Supporting
1: Transportation	County Road & Bridge, Town Public Works	CDOT, CSP, DSNGRR (Train)
2: Communication	SJCSO	OEM
3: Public Works & Engineering	County Road & Bridge, Town Public Works	CDOT
4: Firefighting	SSFRA	Mutual Aid, BLM, DFPC, USFS, County SO, DFRA
5: Emergency Management	OEM	County Administrator, State DHSEM
6: Mass Care, Housing, Human Services	Social Services but at limited capacity	La Plata County Social Services
7: Resource Support	No designated county department. This would need to be assigned during a disaster	Town and County administrative staff
8: Public Health, Medical, Mental, Coroner	SJC PH	San Juan Basin Public Health
9: Search and Rescue	SJC SAR	La Plata, Ouray, San Miguel SAR
10: Hazardous Materials	Colorado State Patrol	SSFRA
11: Agriculture and Natural Resources	No designated county department	

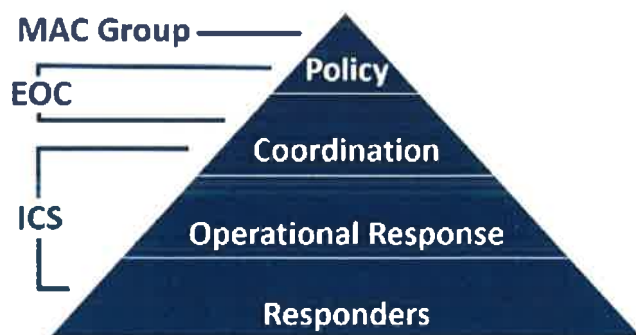
12: Energy and Public Utilities	Town Public Works and County Road and Bridge	CDOT
13: Public Safety and Security	SJC Sheriff	CSP
14: Community Recovery and Mitigation	San Juan Development Association	State DHSEM Recovery Office
15: External Affairs	Legal, Admin, PIO	State DHSEM, CDOT

Multi Agency Group and Local Emergency Planning Committee (MAC/LEPC)

Representatives from respective departments and the community participate in the Local Emergency Planning Committee/Multi Agency Coordination System (LEPC/MACS) and serves as a pool of trained personnel that can assist in an emergency. The committee is comprised of stakeholders that provides coordinated input and guidance for the program of the Office of Emergency Management. The following program elements are covered by the LEPC:

- Emergency planning, development and review
- Community Outreach prioritization, activity and review
- Training and Exercise prioritization
- Program review and oversight
- Hazardous Materials program review

Figure 5.0 A graphic of the role the MAC group plays in policy creation.



The advisory committee shall meet with a frequency determined by the Emergency Manager to provide regular input.

Organizational Structures

Normal operating organizational roles for San Juan County are listed in Figure 6.0. Organizational roles may get shifted and reassigned during an emergency. The following examples show how organizational roles may be organized. In some cases an EOC team and an **Incident Management Team** may operate on the same incident.

Figure 6.0 The normal operating organizational structure of San Juan County.

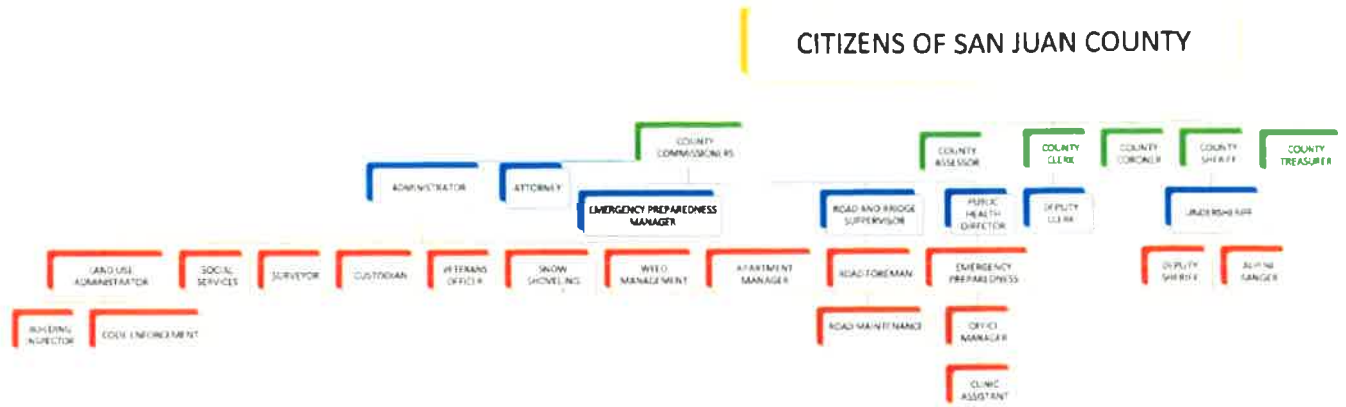


Figure 7.0 Shows an example of an Emergency Operations Center organizational structure. A combination of emergency services personnel, town and county employees and volunteers may fill in the different roles after they have received training. This model is commonly used in conjunction with a stand alone Incident Management Team. Specific duties for positions are described in the ICS Annex.

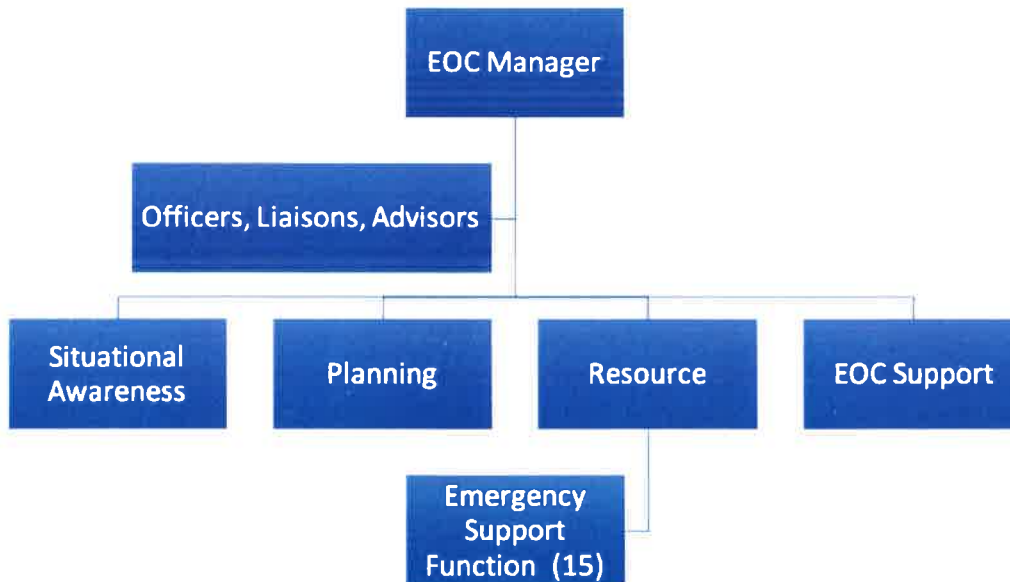
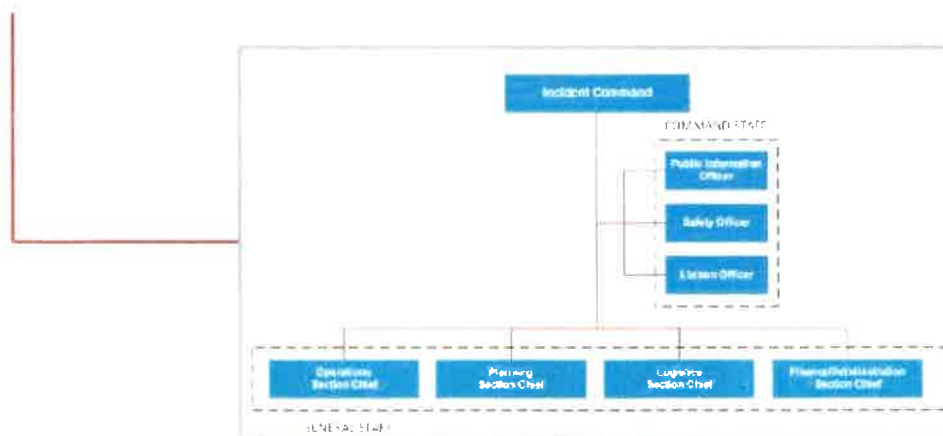


Figure 8.0 shows an example of an Incident Management Team organizational structure. A combination of emergency services personnel, town and county employees and volunteers may fill in the different roles after they have received training. This may also be filled by trained personnel from other jurisdictions through a mutual aid request. This may also be a self contained team (Type III to Type I Incident Management Team) that is requested to manage an incident. In the event that it is an outside team a "Delegation of Authority" must be provided to the incoming team. Specific duties for positions are described in the ICS annex.



Figure 9.0 shows the organizational relationship between Agency Administrators, Cooperators and the IMT. The IMT gets a delegation of authority to manage the incident and ensures that the Administrators and Cooperators are kept informed and also can provide input on outcomes of the incident actions. The Liaison Officer Manages this process which takes place as a daily meeting.

- **Agency Administrator**
- **Cooperators**



Direction, Control, and Coordination

This section gives a general overview on staff roles and responsibilities with regard to direction, control and coordination and jurisdictional notes.

Many of these roles and responsibilities pertain to Continuity of Operations for particular offices and elected officials. It should be noted that a small well trained but “ad hoc” team will be assembled to manage and coordinate the response and recovery to a disaster.

In the event that an Incident Management Team is brought in to manage a disaster, the Emergency Manager functions in the role of liaison with the team and the Town/County Government.

Certain terminology and definitions are used, especially in the wild land fire context and these are listed below.

Agency Administrator - The official responsible for administering policy on an area of public, private or tribal land and having full authority for making decisions and providing direction to the incident management organization. The Emergency Manager or designee may play this role. (Figure 9.0)

Cooperating Agency - An agency providing assistance, other than direct tactical support, to support incident management objectives; e.g. American Red Cross, local law enforcement, utilities, supporting federal agencies. If an incident does not have direct impact on the Town/County, then the EM may play the role of “Cooperator” in an incident.

All Town/County Staff are expected to:

Pre-Event

1. Train to appropriate level of the ICS.
2. Understand your Emergency Support Function (ESF) and how it fits with a state or federal counterpart.
3. Understand their organizational/jurisdictional role in a disaster.
4. Maintain a level of situational awareness regarding weather and hazard conditions.
5. Understand the County Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP).
6. Review the San Juan County EOP on an annual basis.
7. Know which office staff member(s) who shall be required to participate in EOC trainings, exercises and activations.

During An Emergency

1. Understand the severity of the situation.
2. Provide assistance beyond normal operating procedures. This may involve participating in the EOC.

Post Emergency

1. Participate in an After Action Review.
2. Participate in recovery planning efforts.

County and Town of Silverton Department/Offices Duties

The Board of County Commissioners

- a. Upon recommendation by the Emergency Manager and County Administrator, sign resolution declaring, continuing or terminating a disaster or emergency.
- b. Follow the communication protocol delineated by the Public Information Officer.
- c. Participate in situation briefings and media conferences, as needed.
- d. Perform community outreach measures.
- e. Inform emergency fiscal decisions.
- f. Be available for emergency commissioner meetings either in person or via a communication tool.

The Office of Emergency Management

- a. Coordinate the County's disaster operations with all pertinent entities.
- b. Provide initial and continuing assessments and reports on the status of the situation (including damage assessments if applicable) to the Sheriff, County Administrator, and BOCC.
- c. Act as principal advisor to the County Administrator and Board of Commissioners before, during and after potential or actual emergency/disaster situations.
- d. Recommend and coordinate a disaster declaration with the County Administrator; BOCC; and appropriate local, state or federal agencies.
- e. Negotiate on behalf of San Juan County for the establishment of mutual aid agreements as may be deemed necessary by the Board of County Commissioners and other governmental agencies.
- f. May function as the Incident Command in complex local multi-agency disasters.
- g. May function as the Agency Administrator if designated by the County Administrator.
- h. May function as the role of Cooperator in multijurisdictional incidents.
- i. Activate the EOC and direct its operation.
- j. Coordinate and organize information relevant to the emergency or disaster for the public and media through a designated Public Information Officer.
- k. Resolve policy decisions on matters not addressed by the LEOP.

- l. Maintain an ongoing dialog with the Colorado Department of Homeland Security, Division of Emergency Management (CDHSEM), including situation and damage assessment reports.
- m. Report weather-related damage to the National Weather Service.
- n. Initiate formal requests for outside assistance from other jurisdictions.
- o. Monitor and control expenditures and allocate resources within the structure of the EOC.

County Administrator

- a. Initiate declaration of disaster or emergency.
- b. Be responsible for the coordination, commitment, and direction of San Juan County government activities in support of emergency or disaster relief efforts.
- c. Issue directives to County departments and personnel regarding changes in normal duties/work schedules, temporary reassignments, and employment of temporary workers as needed.
- d. Act as intergovernmental liaison, thereby ensuring cooperation with outside agencies and jurisdictions.
- e. Engage legal services, or establish a legal team, to address legal concerns or issues.
- f. Provide information to the public and to the media through the Public Information Officer.
- g. Provide support for, and direct other department heads to support the Office of Emergency Management.
- h. Authorize the procurement of vital supplies, equipment, and services needed for the protection of life and property.

County Attorney

- a. Function as principal legal advisor to county officials before, during and after disaster/emergency incidents, and on policy and documentation matters associated with the emergency/disaster.
- b. Draft and/or review emergency contracts, resolutions, proclamations memoranda of understanding, intergovernmental agreements, and other legal documents to provide effective authority in the county for timely emergency response.
- c. Provide interpretation of laws and regulations issued by Federal and State governments.
- d. Provide legal support for the County Commissioners, County Administrator and the Emergency Manager.

Sheriff

- a. Establish and maintain law and order within the County.
- b. Work with the Emergency Manager providing direction and resources to respond to disasters/emergencies.
- c. Coordinate communications and oversee communications staff to support emergency operations.

- d. Initiate and be primarily responsible for evacuations of persons who are or may be threatened by an imminent disaster, and reporting such evacuations to the Office of Emergency Management for coordination of support functions.
- e. Establish and implement, when appropriate, traffic control plans (including evacuation routes) as required by each type of recognized hazard threat.
- f. Provide security for emergency centers (i.e. EOC, temporary morgues), evacuated areas, shelters accommodating evacuees, and disaster-impacted areas.
- g. Recommend to the Board of County Commissioners the imposition of a fire ban. The sheriff will be responsible for enforcing this ban.

The County Road and Bridge Department

- a. Conduct regularly assigned duties, maintaining routes, facilities in operational mode.
- b. Provide materials, equipment, and/or personnel for the emergency maintenance and/or restoration of basic services to the public.
- c. Restore damaged roads, bridges, and other related infrastructure.
- d. Report infrastructure damage to the EOC.
- e. Provide for transportation services in support of emergency response and recovery efforts (i.e., movement of county personnel, equipment and supplies to designated staging areas).
- f. Conduct debris removal, clearance of public right-of-ways, and planning for road/route recovery operations, with priority assigned to critical emergency service corridors, including snow removal.
- g. Provide initial damage assessment information to the EOC; relevant to road damage, county equipment, and hazardous conditions.
- h. Assist in evaluating County road conditions and damage during large-scale emergencies, including prioritization for restoration.
- i. Participate with representatives of other County departments on the damage assessment team and on local and/or state damage survey field teams as needed.
- j. Develop plans, policies and procedures for the central control and repair of all transportation assets for maximum emergency utilization of all county vehicles, heavy equipment, supplies and assigned county personnel. Privately owned resources and facilities may be included as authorized by the Board of County Commissioners in accordance with the state of emergency.
- k. Provide support to first responders by conducting traffic control measures such as barricades and flares, including establishment of emergency traffic routes and identification and marking of dangerous areas in coordination with the Sheriff's Department. If road closures are necessary, communicate them to the EOC.

Silverton Public Works Department

- a. Maintains normal operation of water and sewer systems.
- b. Communicate the status of the water and sewer systems to the EOC.
- c. Assists in facilities protection and emergency repairs to town public buildings, roads, utilities, and other essential facilities

- d. Report damages(s) to public property to the EOC.
- e. Assist in emergency traffic control by providing barricades, cones and marking of traffic routes and dangerous areas in cooperation with the Sheriff's Department.
- f. Supervises and/or coordinates infrastructure repairs in Silverton.
- g. Removes debris from public streets and other public property. On a priority basis, maintains all town streets and alleys in a manner such that they are open and passable for all emergency vehicles.

The County Clerk

- a. Maintain copies of official documents (i.e., proclamations, emergency/disaster declarations) generated through the EOC or other sources.
- b. Provide for the preservation and safeguard of the vital records maintained by the Clerk's Office. These records include: loan transactions on vehicles, documents affecting real property, Board of County Commissioners records, marriage licenses, and election and voter records.
- c. May assist in determining household occupancy through voter or motor vehicle registration records.
- d. Will provide deputized staff to witness and record the EOC or BOCC meetings.
- e. County Clerk may swear in other elected officials by conducting an oath of office.

The County Coroner

- a. Establish and maintain a system for body identification and disposition and initiate action to acquire expanded mortuary services as required.
- b. Establish a procedure for releasing the names of verified deaths during a disaster emergency situation.
- c. Respond to the scene when required for investigation, documentation and consolation and whenever possible for multi-fatality incidents or requested by the Sheriff's Department.
- d. Communicate situational status with the Emergency Manager and the EOC.
- e. Maintain and implement the San Juan County Coroner's Office Mass Fatality Incident Plan.
- f. Develop and maintain relevant Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) related to Mass Fatality Plan.
- g. In conjunction with other health officials, develop and implement procedures for the safe handling of those persons who have or may have died of an infectious or contagious disease.

The County Assessor

- a. Act as the lead department in the assessment of damage to private property resulting from the disaster, including working with Town and County officials.
- b. Provide for training and staffing damage assessment teams.
- c. Work with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to map affected areas.
- d. Coordinate with GIS to use aerial photography and mapping capabilities to locate and assess affected properties.

- e. Adjust property values based on damage assessment and update records accordingly.

The County Treasurer

- a. Establish and maintain a financial record keeping system to accurately track expenses involving manpower, equipment, supplies, and other miscellaneous items while a declared disaster or emergency is in progress.
- b. Select, or appoint a suitable person to be the Finance Section Chief. The responsibility of the Finance Section Chief will be to document and keep accurate records of expenditures, and commitments to spend, while the event is taking place.
- c. Keep the BOCC informed as to amounts expended and anticipated expenditures.
- d. Prepare a final report of all expenditures for presentation to the BOCC.
- e. San Juan County maintains an unassigned fund balance of 25% in its General Fund, and maintains an emergency reserve in an amount equal to at least 3% of fiscal year spending in accordance with Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution.

Town/County Planner

- a. Provide staffing to be assigned by the Emergency Manager to assist in emergency response or by the County Administrator to assist in maintaining continuity of Town and County governmental services during a disaster or emergency.
- b. Record significant population concentrations within the county.
- c. Provide staffing to the Damage Assessment team, if requested.

Silverton-San Juan Fire and Rescue Authority

- a. Conduct regularly assigned functions regarding fire protection and control activities within San Juan County. Perform assistance/support roles as outlined in established mutual aid agreements. Assist emergency management and law enforcement in warning the public of impending danger and, as necessary, assist in the evacuation of potential danger areas.
- b. Extricate trapped victims.
- c. Identify requirements for debris clearance, if required.
- d. Provide security in evacuated areas, as requested by law enforcement.
- e. Assist in rescue operations.
- f. Be prepared to receive and utilize additional resources for outside the County, as the situation and support needs dictate, as determined by the Incident Commander (IC) and EOC.
- g. Fire chief or designee functions as Designated Emergency Response Authority (DERA) for hazardous materials incidents with San Juan County.
- h. Work with law enforcement to conduct evacuations as needed.

Silverton Medical Rescue

- a. Conduct regularly assigned functions regarding delivery of pre-hospital emergency medical services.

- b. Coordinate ambulance service to areas where such medical assistance is required. Be prepared to receive and utilize additional resources from outside the County, as the situation and support needs dictate, as determined by the IMT or EOC.
- c. Will advise or consult with the San Juan County Public Health Department when multiple cases of illness exhibit similar symptoms or when patients exhibit symptoms suspected of being related to an infectious disease.
- d. Coordinate on-scene mass casualty treatment and transport to medical treatment facilities.

San Juan County Search and Rescue

- a. Conduct regularly assigned functions regarding search and rescue functions.
- b. Coordinate and perform search and rescue missions as directed by the sheriff.
- c. Provide personnel to assist with disaster management operations.
- d. Be prepared to receive and utilize additional resources from outside the County, as the situation and support needs dictate, as determined by the IMT or EOC.
- e. Assist other responders to safely access and exit a scene.

The Silverton School District Superintendent

- a. Provide for the safety of students and staff.
- b. Provide school bus support for evacuation and other lifesaving purposes, as requested.
- c. Coordinate with designated shelter management personnel when use of the schools is directed for emergency care requirements (i.e., feeding and/or sheltering).
- d. Maintain an up-to-date Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for use of school district facilities by emergency personnel.

San Juan County Public Health Department

- a. Advise the County Administrator and Emergency Manager on potential, pending and imminent public health disaster situations.
- b. Cross reference the Public Health Emergency Operations Plan (PHEOP).
- c. Provide 24/7 environmental health services such as: inspection of food supplies and restaurants, water testing, zoonotic investigations, and identification of any other unsanitary conditions that present health hazards to the general public.
- d. Provide guidance on disposal of contaminated or spoiled foods and animal carcasses, protection of food supplies or drinking water, and other potentially hazardous conditions.
- e. Provide epidemiologic services such as disease surveillance, patient tracking and public information.
- f. Provide technical support, to include prophylaxes or vaccination for the prevention of disease.
- g. Develop and maintain a Strategic National Stockpile plan, including receipt, storage and distribution of medical supplies from this federal asset.

County Social Services

- a. Establish and manage emergency shelters and/or feeding facilities with the assistance of the Social Services Director and other agencies.
- b. Coordinate Volunteer Organizations, (i.e. the American Red Cross, Salvation Army)
- c. Provide temporary and immediate housing for displaced disaster victims.
- d. Assist incident victims with immediate emergency needs (i.e., food, water, shelter, clothing, personal articles, physical and mental health counseling, and referrals).
- e. Provide food, beverages, and other assistance to emergency response personnel and emergency relief workers.
- f. Assist with the management of donated goods, including cash, food, cleaning supplies, blankets, building materials, tools, work gloves, toiletries, and personal items, etc.
- g. Maintain database of volunteers within their organizations.

Other Agencies and Partners

- a. Mental health agencies will provide services to support mental health with responder, affected populations, and the community at large.
- b. Religious and counseling activities as suitable to displaced persons and others impacted by the disaster/emergency situation. Religious organizations may also provide services under volunteer organizations.
- c. Public utilities, in time of emergency or disaster, shall expedite restoration of public facilities and utilities with priorities dictated by the EOC.
- d. Amateur Radio Operators may provide emergency communications support.
- e. Animal Control will establish measures for animal control including: the coordination of animal relief measures, animal care, animal evacuations, and animal identification and tracking. Also will assist in care for animals of displaced persons in shelter facilities. Coordinating activities with any animal response teams.

Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination

During a disaster situational Information is very important to the public, staff and policy makers. As a disaster evolves, information will be collected from a variety of sources. As an incident expands a dedicated Section or Unit will be charged with collecting and reporting incident situational awareness data. Public messaging will go through the designated Public Information Officer (PIO). The PIO will ensure that all information about an incident is verified prior to release.

The following lists a few examples of potential sources of operational information:

- On-scene responders

- Incident Command System form 214- Activity Logs
- Situation status reports
- Incident briefings
- Department briefings
- Public agencies and non-governmental organization partners
- Radio, and print media, social media
- Victims of the emergency or the general public
- Subject matter experts

Analyze Information

After information has been collected, it must be analyzed to determine its operational relevance. Incident personnel will analyze information that is received and prepare situation status reports for staff and policy makers.

Media Monitoring and Rumor Control

During an emergency, the potential for dissemination of false or misleading information is high. This can lead to operational difficulties for responders and confusion among the public. Misleading information can be produced from several sources including television, radio, print, and especially social media. Accordingly, emergency management will establish a media monitoring and rumor control team. Media monitoring will be coordinated by the Public Information Officer.

Dissemination

Message dissemination is categorized into internal messaging and public messaging. Internal messaging refers to messages crafted for responders and partners, while public messaging refers to messages crafted for public dissemination.

Internal Messaging

The Public Information team will assist in conveying information as necessary to the Policy Group. Additionally, the Planning Section will maintain and update a situation status report which will contain critical information and intelligence updates for responders and partners. This will occur at the Emergency Operations Center. Other methods of internal information dissemination include written messages via ICS General Message Form 213, emails and text messaging. All efforts will be made to capture incident communication for documentation purposes.

Public Messaging

Various methods of public information dissemination are available. The decision to use a particular medium will be based on the urgency of information and the intended audience. Some methods of distribution include:

- Press releases
- Press conferences
- Website updates
- Print, radio, or televised announcements
- Social media updates

To ensure a centralized, consistent and accurate voice representing the county, all public information releases will be coordinated through the Public Information Officer. If the incident expands a Joint Information System (JIS) may be created where multiple public information officers develop a coordinated information clearinghouse.

Communications

Procedures and protocols for communicating during an emergency will follow the guidelines set forth in NIMS and ICS. All communication pathways will be resilient, interoperable, and redundant.

Communication is divided into two categories: tactical or “on-scene” communication and strategic communication. In tactical communication, responders communicate within a particular command element on activities necessary for carrying out operational objectives. Strategic communication reaches across ICS organizational elements and conveys situational awareness, resources requests, and other response-related information.

Tactical communication

Tactical communication modalities will be assigned by each agency/department involved in an incident. Personnel will receive pre-event or just-in-time training on the use of communication equipment and proper communication protocols.

Strategic communication

Strategic communication will use landline and cellular phone as the primary method of communication. Radio, email, and other web-based communications will be used in the event that primary methods of communication are unusable. All communicative devices used in emergency operations will be identified in an Incident Action Plan.

Administration, Finance, and Logistics

Administration and Finance operations will be established when the EOP is activated. Time and resource requests will be logged using the appropriate ICS forms. Volunteers and temporary hires will follow County personnel policies.

The following information will be tracked:

- the acquisition of resources, personnel time, vendor contracts, and costs associated with used, borrowed, or damaged equipment.
- Resources are inclusive of personnel teams, facilities, equipment, and supplies. Resources can be supplemented by procurement, mutual aid, volunteer and donation management, and personnel reassignment.

Administration and Finance operations are critical to ensure costs are reconciled with funding sources. This is accomplished by tracking four main categories of expenses:

1. Compensation/Claims: financial concerns resulting from damage to property, injuries, or fatalities at the incident.
2. Cost: tracking and analyzing cost data, making estimates, and recommending cost saving measures.
3. Procurement: financial matters concerning vendors contracts.
4. Time: recording time for incident personnel and hired equipment.

Plan Maintenance, Training and Exercises

Authority for maintenance and regular updates of this plan rests with the Emergency Manager and the San Juan County Office of Emergency Management. The Office of Emergency Management may conduct exercises and training sessions to ensure that all departments and offices with assigned responsibilities understand provisions of the plan. Departments, offices and other organizations with authorities identified in the plan are encouraged to conduct their own exercises and training sessions. Staff participation in periodic exercises provides the best opportunities for refining plans and procedures in preparation for actual disaster and emergency events. The Emergency Manager will coordinate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional exercises.

CHECKLIST FOR PLAN MAINTENANCE, TRAINING AND EXERCISES

- ❑ Ensure that ICS policies and procedures are communicated to all agencies that may become involved in emergency response operations.
- ❑ Provide ICS and EOC training and exercise opportunities to all agencies and offices with emergency management responsibilities.
- ❑ Encourage all agencies with emergency responsibilities to develop and maintain current internal procedures for carrying out assigned functions, where appropriate.
- ❑ Conduct multi agency and multi jurisdictional exercises to improve coordination and reduce overall training costs.
- ❑ Establish procedures for distributing plan revisions to all agencies with assigned responsibilities.

PART II: Functional and Support Annexes

The Base Plan provides a broad, overarching framework relevant to emergency planning as a whole for San Juan County. Annexes are covered under the Base Plan. The annexes focus on specific responsibilities, tasks, and operational actions that pertain to the performance of a particular emergency operations function. These annexes also establish preparedness targets (e.g., training, exercises, equipment checks and maintenance) that facilitate achieving function-related goals and objectives during emergencies and disasters. Certain annexes may be retired or expired when deemed appropriate. Annexes can have their own adoption, review and promulgation schedules. A crosswalk is conducted on any new annex plan development in order to eliminate redundancy between “Annex Plans” and other relevant plans in the County.

Functional Annex Plans

- ICS and EOC Operations with list of ESF's
- [Emergency Alert and Warning](#)
- Mass care and Evacuation
- Resource management
- Training and Exercise
- Hazards and Hazards Vulnerability Analysis
- Wildfire Hazards Analysis
- Damage Assessment

- Debris Management
- Mutual Aid Agreement List

Support Annex Plans

- Public Health Emergency Operations Plan (and associated Public Health Plan Annexes)
- [Avalanche Safety Plan](#)
- Event Plans (HR 100, IHBC, 4th of July)
- Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government Plan
- Animas River Alert And Notification Plan
- DSNRR Passenger Train Emergency Preparedness Plan
- EPA Emergency Action Plan
- SW RETAC Mass Casualty Plan
- [Community Wildfire Protection Plan](#)
- Storm Ready Plan (with National Weather Service)
- [Wildland Fire County Operating Plan \(OP\)](#)
- Historical Disasters of San Juan County
- [Field Operating Guide to Disaster Recovery for Public Officials](#)



Willy Tookey <admin@sanjuancolorado.us>

Board/Council Training

1 message

Rondinelli - DOLA, Patrick <patrick.rondinelli@state.co.us>

Mon, Feb 1, 2021 at 3:31 PM

To: Amber Blake <amber.blake@durangogov.org>, Andrea Phillips <aphillips@pagosasprings.co.gov>, Ann Morgenthaler <amorgenthaler@ci.montrose.co.us>, Heather Alvarez <halvarez@mancoscolorado.com>, John Dougherty <jdougherty@cityofcortez.com>, John Reiter <JReiter@silverton.co.us>, José Madrigal <jose.madrigal@durangogov.org>, Kari Distefano <townmanager@ricocolorado.gov>, Kathy Cooper <thnaturita@nntcwireless.com>, Katie Sickles <ksickles@bayfieldgov.org>, Ken Charles <manager@townofdolores.com>, Ken Haynes <manager@ophir.us>, Kevin Hall <kevin.hall@durangogov.org>, Kim Montgomery <KMontgomery@mntnville.org>, Melissa Drake <drakem@cityofouray.com>, Melissa Lampshire <clerk.nucla@gmail.com>, Patti Grafmyer <grafmyer@norwoodtown.com>, Patty Gabriel <pgabriel@olatheco.us>, Preston Neill <pneill@town.ridgway.co.us>, Ross Herzog <rherzog@telluride-co.gov>, Silas Clarke <clarkes@cityofouray.com>, Sonny Frazier <towndc@centurytel.net>, William Bell <wbell@ci.montrose.co.us>, Mark Garcia <mgarcia@townofignacio.com>, Chuck Stevens <Chuck.Stevens@co.laplata.co.us>, Connie Hunt <chunt@ouraycountyco.gov>, Jon Waschbusch <jwaschbusch@montrosecounty.net>, Ken Norris <knorris@montrosecounty.net>, Margret Daves <dcmanger-project@fone.net>, Mike Bordogna <mikeb@sanmiguelcountyco.gov>, Mike Segrest <Mike.Segrest@co.laplata.co.us>, Scott Wall <SWall@archuletacounty.org>, Shak Powers <spowers@co.montezuma.co.us>, William Tookey <administrator@sanjuancountycolorado.us>

All,

I know a number of the counties have new members after the first of the year. Most municipalities will not add new electeds until next year or have elections in the spring, but I know there has also been recent turnover in some munis. Regardless, I wanted to let you know that one of the technical assistance things we do at DOLA is what we call our Board/Council 101 training. This is usually a two hour training that covers high level information with elected officials including: a brief overview of DOLA; roles and responsibilities for elected officials, staff, and the public; organizational structure (including the relationship between the electeds and the manager); types of meetings for elected officials; how to keep out of trouble; and working together as a board/council. It is good training for the newly elected officials but also a good refresher for seasoned elected officials as well as helps to get your board/council to start thinking how to work together for the betterment of the community.

I usually customize the training specific for your community, but I have also done some regional training (i.e. through a COG).

If you would be interested in offering this to your elected officials, or wish to discuss the possibility more, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thanks,

--

Patrick Rondinelli
Regional Manager - Southwest Region



COLORADO
Department of Local Affairs
Division of Local Government

Division of Local Government
Department of Local Affairs
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<https://www.colorado.gov/dola>

Under the Colorado Open Records Act (CORA), all messages sent by or to me on this state-owned e-mail account may be subject to public disclosure.

County Sales Tax

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 % Change	5yr. Average
January	5,959.36	6,799.02	4,970.71	7,799.87	6,854.79	143.81%	8,627.40
February	14,491.56	15,080.08	13,859.09	12,885.86	22,860.78	-12.52%	15,835.47
March	8,627.43	10,000.08	11,861.72	11,246.33	14,595.18	29.78%	11,266.15
April	9,804.86	11,323.27	10,399.61	8,857.05	15,280.29	72.52%	11,133.02
May	13,024.22	13,990.92	16,321.32	19,708.91	12,778.47	-35.16%	15,164.77
June	5,819.62	7,552.19	4,601.13	5,827.74	9,946.40	70.67%	6,749.42
July	22,946.78	7,682.30	5,985.49	6,206.92	17,737.22	185.77%	12,111.74
August	11,781.46	13,949.50	6,568.03	13,486.95	10,921.79	-19.02%	11,341.55
September	15,042.34	21,634.93	9,579.78	22,429.05	21,745.79	-3.05%	18,086.38
October	12,955.34	16,769.39	11,057.45	13,774.16	18,726.14	35.95%	14,656.50
November	13,548.66	-4,182.80	11,187.78	15,070.58	17,785.19	18.01%	9,822.54
December	6,497.13	4,750.60	5,273.24	7,547.72	17,476.46	-5.00%	5,888.17
Total	140,498.76	125,349.48	111,665.35	144,841.14	186,708.50	28.91%	128,151.67

Year to Date 20,450.92 21,879.10 18,829.80 20,685.73 29,715.57 36,711.90 23.54%

Lodging Tax

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 % Change	5 yr. Average
January	1,083.78	35.05	126.80	885.93	3,729.44	543.94	-85.41%
February	7,581.19	10,406.98	8,318.23	10,816.00	14,088.47	20,282.97	43.97%
March	1,544.89	786.00	3,097.25	145.07	454.00		212.95%
April	195.49	1,543.39	2,002.98	33.00	0.00		-100.00%
May	7,263.06	13,776.57	11,375.54	17,612.98	14,069.00		-20.12%
June	4,849.00	1,094.30	1,356.34	952.07	300.40		-68.45%
July	1,394.08	309.00	2,702.84	170.21	573.00		236.64%
August	9,590.21	10,799.07	11,477.00	14,372.43	13,978.56		-2.74%
September	1,354.94	5,661.40	7,956.78	2,738.12	139.00		-94.92%
October	3,733.58	2632.10	666.79	2848.73	780.48		-72.60%
November	39,304.00	38,017.00	43,574.04	47,263.00	58396.70		23.56%
December	1,011.00	2,839.96	2,029.95	1,790.37	1918.52		-5.00%
Total	78,905.22	87,900.82	94,684.54	99,627.91	108,427.57	20,826.91	8.83%

Year to Date 8,664.97 10,442.03 8,445.03 11,701.93 17,817.91 20,826.91

Emergency Services Sales Tax

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change	5-Year Ave.
January	5,343.03	5,622.78	5,693.58	22,652.17	22,081.29	35,711.05	61.73%	18,352.17
February	9,368.55	10,692.95	9,500.78	20,193.73	38,888.47	40,698.37	4.65%	17,728.90
March	7,022.72	7,037.70	8,924.66	28,148.22	30,899.33		9.77%	16,406.52
April	8,989.30	8,265.99	22,040.87	52,719.27	32,992.58		-37.42%	25,001.60
May	11,187.66	11,429.96	23,915.42	32,415.46	28,328.62		-12.61%	21,455.42
June	7,002.03	6,362.70	13,364.73	17,201.80	20,323.77		18.15%	12,851.01
July	16,350.76	12,960.82	36,977.68	35,279.36	29,408.23		-16.64%	26,195.37
August	28,294.88	29,968.07	54,297.30	74,723.11	62,795.11		-15.96%	50,015.69
September	42,058.55	45,477.85	100,795.88	126,269.99	120,650.92		-4.45%	70,827.33
October	31,447.71	33,384.56	82,850.46	103,635.85	108,852.60		5.03%	56,650.11
November	33,410.55	39,818.53	88,859.04	101,380.60	107,416.93		5.95%	59,078.46
December	21,352.56	14,380.35	34,697.06	45,399.97	63,130.77		-5.00%	25,661.42
Total	221,828.31	225,402.27	481,917.46	660,019.53	665,768.62	76,409.42	0.87%	194,457.80
Year to Date	14,711.58	16,315.73	15,194.36	42,845.90	60,969.76	76,409.42	25.32%	

Town Sales Tax

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change	5-Year Ave.
January	15,412.76	15,692.10	17,803.62	17,777.51	28,417.92	40,332.32	41.93%	24,004.69
February	22,982.62	27,691.72	24,144.03	26,379.98	39,259.76	45,122.36	14.93%	28,091.62
March	19,463.45	18,150.71	23,836.90	33,717.73	34,763.49		3.10%	25,986.46
April	26,152.34	21,740.67	24,868.07	75,356.86	37,422.14		-50.34%	37,108.02
May	31,726.42	31,728.94	21,945.84	32,071.64	24,839.85		-22.55%	28,462.54
June	22,188.51	17,898.60	17,527.63	21,650.46	22,518.84		4.01%	20,356.81
July	42,456.28	44,161.00	53,182.66	50,243.72	29,239.56		-41.80%	43,856.64
August	101,398.06	105,922.79	80,166.62	105,875.94	90,106.11		-14.89%	96,693.90
September	153,191.88	160,276.49	151,431.83	179,274.96	170,982.30		-4.63%	157,480.82
October	112,835.51	116,768.86	121,288.07	151,774.01	155,155.28		2.23%	123,618.60
November	120,093.55	163,456.93	130,755.88	146,395.83	153,802.89		5.06%	134,981.62
December	78,913.11	52,770.79	50,151.94	64,974.75	83,368.79		-5.00%	58,196.60
TOTAL	746,814.49	776,259.60	717,103.10	905,493.39	869,876.93	85,454.68	-3.93%	670,005.77
Year to Date	38,395.38	43,383.82	41,947.65	44,157.49	67,677.68	85,454.68	26.27%	



Town of
Silverton

PO Box 250
Silverton, CO 81433
970-387-5522



SAN JUAN COUNTY

PO Box 466
Silverton, CO 81433
970-387-5766

Date: February 7, 2021.

For: February 10 Board of County Commissioners Meeting.

From: Town/County Planning Director.

Regarding: Some of the Planning Department Work During the Past Two Weeks.

- On Mon. **Jan. 25** the Town Board had a meeting. Topics included the water treatment plant construction, associated contract, and a recent change order.
- On Tues. **Jan. 26** the Planning Director met with new Town staff Nathan Baxter, who is providing assistance with some Town planning tasks, such as writing legal notices and adjacent land owner letters.
- On Tues. **Jan. 26** the Town Master Plan Committee had a meeting. We discussed coordination with the non-profit organization Community Builders, which is about to embark on community involvement regarding the Town/County's top priorities. The community outreach for the Town Master Plan update will coordinate with Community Builders' upcoming public meetings. The Planning Commission Chairman was present for the open-to-the-public Committee meeting. The Committee generally meets on the last Tuesday of each month. The Town Master Plan Committee will have a meet-and-greet with the Planning Commission on Tues. Feb. 16.
- On Wed. **Jan. 27** the County Commissioners had a meeting. Topics included a water rights update, and a brief discussion of the proposed annexation of the County's Anvil Mountain Subdivision, which I then discussed with the Town Staff and County Administrator.
- On Thurs. **Jan. 28** the Town Staff had a weekly Staff meeting. We discuss what we are working on, and we update each other on progress and Town issues.
- On Mon. **Feb. 1** the Planning Director met with the County Road & Bridge Department. The topics discussed were a summer Proposed Special Event, and several miscellaneous County applications/issues.
- On Mon. **Feb. 1** the Town Board held a special meeting. They discussed the recent resignation letter from the Town Administrator, and how to proceed with filling the role of an Interim Town Administrator. I believe they will discuss this topic again on Mon. Feb. 8.
- On Wed. **Feb. 3** the County Building and Planning Departments had a very informative meeting, where we worked out the details of the implementation of the recently-adopted County Ordinance, requiring a joint CDPHE/County review process for proposed development on reclaimed sites.
- On Wed. **Feb. 3** the Town Building and Planning Departments had a brief meeting, wherein we discussed two ongoing proposed updates to Town regulations (Vacation Rentals and the Historic District).
- On Thurs. **Feb. 4** the Town Staff had a weekly Staff meeting. We discuss what we are working on, and we update each other on progress and Town issues.
- On Mon. **Feb. 8** the Town Board will meet, and the Planning Department has a Use Subject to Review Application Public Hearing, for a Proposed Duplex in the ED Zone, near 8th and Cement. The Planning Department completed that staff report and "packet" on Tues. Jan. 2.
- On Tues. **Feb. 9** the Town's Board of Adjustment will be specially convened, to consider three Town

Variance Applications. One is a proposed tiny home on wheels RV Park; one is a proposed marijuana cultivation facility; one is regarding a proposed breezeway. The Planning Department completed the agenda, the staff reports, and the “packets” on Fri. Jan. 5.

- On Wed. **Feb. 10** the County Commissioners will meet. You can consider signing the Final Boundary Agreement Survey Plat (an application approved in 2020), which the Planning Dept. is reviewing today.
- On Tues. **Feb. 16** the Planning Commission will meet, and there are several projects on that agenda. The Planning Director is preparing staff reports and “packets,” due Fri. Feb. 12, and has been working with the various applicants, regarding any missing information, and notifying the adjacent land owners.
- The Planning Director is working on several other upcoming Town/County applications/projects.
- Here is the two-week Staff Report prepared on Mon. Feb. 1 for the Mon. Feb. 8 Town Board meeting.

Town of Silverton Staff Report

Department: Town/County Planning Department

Head of Department: Lisa Adair PE

Date of Trustee meeting: February 8, 2021

For immediate Trustee consideration: February 8 Public Hearing, Proposed Grasso Duplex, Use Subject to Review Application, near 8th & Cement.

Regular Meetings & Communication:

- The Planning Commission met on 1/19. They reviewed several Town applications and a proposed Town ordinance. Their next meeting is 2/16, and there are five items on the agenda.
- The County Commissioners met on 1/27. They received an update on local water rights issues. They discussed starting the annexation process for the Anvil Mountain Subdivision. Their next meeting is on 2/10.
- The Town Master Plan Committee met on 1/26. The Committee will have a meet-and-greet with the Planning Commission on 2/16.
- The Town Board of Adjustment will consider three Variance Applications on 2/9 (see Legal Notice in 1/28 newspaper).
- The Town Code Committee will meet on 2/3 to discuss two proposed ordinances (Vacation Rentals, Historic District).
- The Town Staff meets weekly on Thursday mornings.
- Bldg. Inspector and I have a meeting on 2/3 about implementing the County’s new Ordinance, which requires a joint County/CDPHE planning review process for development on previously-reclaimed sites.
- The CWCB will hold some local public meetings in February for public review of the new Town/County Floodplain Maps.
- I met this morning with the County Road & Bridge Department about several County applications, ongoing projects, and issues.

Top on the TO DO list:

- Contact many adjacent land owners about upcoming Public Hearings and/or to notify them of recently received applications.
- Write TPS reports and assemble board packets, for at least nine applications/projects, due this week and next week.
- Review applications that are incomplete, and contact the applicants with individual lists of missing requirements.
- Review the draft Town Due Diligence Guide so we can post it online. It contains scanned “planning & zoning” maps/forms.
- Answering Town/County Planning Department inquiries by email/phone.
- Some Town Planning Dept. training of our newest Town staff person Nathan Baxter.

Grants: The State has \$5K available for Towns that have been recently impacted by floods and/or fires. Grant applications are due 2/15.

Upcoming Issues: Upcoming Town Board Public Hearings.

Notable completed tasks: If you would like more information on the current, site-specific Town/County Planning Department projects/applications, I describe that for the County Commissioners in a Staff Report every two weeks. Those Commissioner Staff Reports can be found in the Commissioner board packets, posted on the County website. Here is a link to the most recent County Commissioner board packet.

<https://sanjuancounty.colorado.gov/sites/sanjuancounty/files/2021-01/1-27-21.pdf>

Learning/Professional Development: Municipal Codes on Annexation and Rezoning.

COVID related: Helping applicants/adjacent land owners with Zoom, handling a development increase caused by covid, surviving my family’s 3rd & 4th quarantines.

SAN JUAN COUNTY ROAD DEPARTMENT

Monthly Road Maintenance Report

JANUARY 202¹₀

County road #110 Gladstone, Snow, ice and rock removal and road patrols. Clean and widen parking and wide areas and leave snowbanks on rad to keep skiers on the road and out of the creek.

1-772G grader/plow, 26 hours.

2-772G grader/plow, 22 hours.

936 loader, 5 hours.

Chevy pickups, 39 hours.

County road #2 to Eureka, snow and ice removal. Plow wide spots and parking and lower Cunningham etc.

1-772G grader/plow, 20 hours.

2-772G grader/plow, 34 hours.

936 loader, 2 hours.

Pickups, 33 hours.

Anvil MT. Snow removal and clean parking and around fire hydrants etc.

936 loader, 7 hours.

772G grader/plows, 4 hours.

Pickup, 1 hour.

Courthouse, County Shops, Pre-school and Fire Dept building and aprons and the Carriage House!

936 loader, 16 hours.

772G grader/plows, 5 hours.

Equipment & Shop Maintenance and Repairs, 90 hours.

Town of Silverton snow removal on Greene St. and residences and intersection etc.

936 Loader, 7 hours.

772G grader/plows, 3 hours.

County road #1 Lime Creek, check contractor's snow removal efforts and repair sign.

Chevy pickup, 3 hours.

To Durango for parts and Def fluid and oils etc.

New Chevy pickups, 5 hours.

All County Road Dept. employee's are vaccinated for Covid-19!

THE Durango HERALD

Mineral Creek to be focus of extensive watershed study

Facing extreme pressure in recent years, waterway near Silverton will be examined

By Jonathan Romeo

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County & environment reporter

Thursday, Jan. 28, 2021 5:03 AM



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Select Language ▼

The U.S. Forest Service this summer will launch an extensive study of the Mineral Creek watershed west of Silverton, an area that has been bombarded in recent years with campers and hikers headed up the Ice Lakes Trail.

Lorena Williams, spokeswoman for the Forest Service, said watershed assessments look at a variety of issues, including the ecosystem of a region, impacts from recreation, grazing, invasive species, beetle kill and more.

“It’s for the whole watershed,” she said. “It’s truly an assessment to gain a better understanding of the makeup and health of an entire watershed as a functioning ecosystem.”

Once completed, the assessment will serve as a reference document for public land managers when making decisions about the landscape, such as whether to allow camping in certain areas.

“It’s basically designed to inform a land management agency so they can make better decisions for that landscape,” Williams said.

The study could not come at a more opportune time for Mineral Creek, a tributary of the Animas River, which has seen unprecedented numbers of visitors camping and hiking in the area.



Mineral Creek is seen as an important tributary for the Animas River. With relatively clean waters, the creek helps dilute contamination issues in the Animas River.

Courtesy of Ray Dileo

“There are a lot of things going on, like how busy the Ice Lakes Trail has gotten, so the Forest Service is starting to look at how it can address high usage,” Williams said. “And a document like a watershed assessment can help.”

In recent years, South Mineral Road, a Forest Service road about 6 miles west of Silverton that follows South Mineral Creek, has become a hotbed for camping, both in established campgrounds and at dispersed sites.

But increasingly, more people are camping in off-limit areas, disregarding and even moving blockades. And the road itself has become completely chaotic, San Juan County Sheriff Bruce Conrad said in a previous interview.

“The numbers are just continuing to escalate out there,” Conrad said. “It’s out of hand.”

The main attraction in the area – the Ice Lakes Trail – saw skyrocketing use this past summer.

In years past, on a busy day, more than 200 hikers would make the trek to the lakes. This year, however, with more people taking to the outdoors during the COVID-19 pandemic, a typical day could see anywhere from 400 to 600 hikers.

All the impacts associated with such high visitation – damage to vegetation, erosion, litter, human waste – have prompted the Forest Service to seek a permit system for the trail

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Jed Botsford, recreational staff officer for the Forest Service’s Columbine Ranger District, said the agency is working internally to begin the process of instituting a permit system, and it remains unclear if it will be in place this summer.



In recent years, intense pressures from campers and hikers have damaged natural resources along Mineral Creek. Land management agencies are trying to figure out how to address the issue.

Courtesy of Ray Dileo

As an added caveat, the Ice Lakes Trail and some surrounding spots are closed for the indefinite future after the Ice Fire in October severely damaged the area, which land managers say is going to bring a host of new issues next summer. The cause of the Ice Fire remains under investigation, a Forest Service spokeswoman said this week. Fire officials, however, have said previously they suspect the blaze was human caused.

The watershed assessment also comes at a time when the Environmental Protection Agency is aiming to clean up 48 mining-related sites around Silverton, in what's known as the Bonita Peak Mining District Superfund site.

Peter Butler, a co-founder of the now defunct Animas River Stakeholders Group, said the group carried out a number of cleanup projects on mine sites around Mineral Creek, vastly improving water quality.

As a result of the stakeholder group's efforts, the level of zinc and copper was reduced by 70%, and cadmium was cut in half. In 2016, trout were found in a stretch of Mineral Creek, likely the first time fish were there in 100 years.

"There's not an enormous amount (of mine cleanup work) you can do in Mineral Creek," Butler said.

There are a few mine sites around Mineral Creek in the EPA's Superfund, namely the Bandora Mine, which will be addressed this summer, and the Brooklyn Mine, which the Forest Service has been working at the past few years.



The U.S. Forest Service will start this summer a comprehensive, watershedwide study of Mineral Creek west of Silverton.

Courtesy of Ray Dileo

Katherine Jenkins, spokeswoman for EPA, said the agency will communicate with the Forest Service as the watershed assessment proceeds, and evaluate how the information it is collecting aligns with our work at the Superfund site.

“We look forward to future conversations on the scope of their effort and what data might be relevant to (the Bonita Peak Mining District Superfund site),” she said.

Ben Martinez, the abandoned mine lands program lead for the San Juan National Forest, said the watershed assessment is a more “holistic approach” to look at the long-term stability of an ecosystem.

Around Mineral Creek, there are a number of iron fens, a rare type of wetland, there’s a collection of abandoned mine sites, numerous geologic formations and potential avalanche paths that can alter the landscape.

Putting together all these pieces is part of the Forest Service’s task.

“It’s not just one thing,” Martinez said. “It’s really about doing the science to inform decision makers.”

Jimbo Buickerood with San Juan Citizens Alliance said a few years ago the conservation group pushed for a Special Management Area designation for South Mineral Creek, which would bring increased protections for the area.

Those efforts, Buickerood said, did not gain traction, but he said measures need to be taken to protect the waters of Mineral Creek, which provide an injection of relatively clean, clear water that helps dilute some of the Animas River’s water quality issues.

“South Mineral Creek is the only functioning headwaters of the Animas River,” he said.

The Forest Service’s Williams was unsure when the watershed assessment would be completed.

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