RESOURCE MOBILIZATION ANNEX

2020

PREPARED BY

Colorado DHSEM Planning Section
dhsem.state.co.us

CONTACT US

9195 E Mineral Ave
Suite 200
Centennial, CO 80112
720-852-6600

COLORADO
**Division of Homeland Security
& Emergency Management**
Department of Public Safety

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

1. The Resource Mobilization Process ("Resource Mobilization") starts locally and progresses to the county, then to the state and, if required, the national level. Local jurisdictions first employ local resources in response to all-hazards incidents.
2. When an incident exceeds local capacity in size and/or complexity, local jurisdictions may require additional resources. Neighboring jurisdictions, through mutual aid agreements, will normally provide this assistance. However, some incidents, due to size and/or complexity, may exceed both local and county capacity and require additional resources.
3. Upon request from the local Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ), the State, through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), will coordinate and support resource mobilization for all-hazards incidents. This all-hazards Annex to the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) sets forth procedures for the mobilization, deployment, coordination, tracking, cost accounting, and demobilization of resources during all-hazards incidents that require resources beyond those available under any interjurisdictional or mutual aid agreement.

Key Provisions of Resource Mobilization

1. Local, county, regional, tribal, state, and national resource mobilization plans/annexes should complement each other in order to build capability and capacity.
2. Resource mobilization starts locally and progresses sequentially to the county, state, and, if required, national level. Local jurisdictions must implement local resource mobilization plans first.
3. Active support of and participation in local resource mobilization planning enhances local government self-sufficiency and improves statewide disaster preparedness. All jurisdictions should conduct routine reviews and continuous refinement of existing plans and programs.
4. To build resiliency and resource options, jurisdictions should utilize the Colorado Intergovernmental Agreement for Emergency Management, as authorized in Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.) § 29-1-203.
5. When an AHJ requests resource mobilization support, the responsibility to pay for all resource orders remains with the AHJ until a cost share agreement is reached with county, state, and/or federal agencies.
6. If the costs of an all-hazards incident exceed the AHJ's capability, the AHJ must declare a disaster. In this declaration, the AHJ must clearly state how the incident has exceeded the capability of the AHJ to respond and must specifically list resources requested from the state. Funding, via the Resource Mobilization Fund, may be available based on the incident.
7. If a wildland fire incident exceeds the capability of the local fire agency, the AHJ may transfer authorities for management to the county. If the wildland fire incident exceeds the capability of the county, then the county may transfer authorities to the State through the Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC).

CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS VERSION

1. SEOC internal resource sourcing and approval processes updated.
2. Annex scope expanded beyond DHSEM and DFPC to include all-hazards resources that may be available from all state agencies and the Business Emergency Operation Center (BEOC).
3. Information on how to request Access and Functional Needs resources added.
4. Integrates with the 2020 version of the SEOP.
5. Includes the Distribution Management Appendix, a new FEMA requirement. This Appendix addresses the ability to mobilize, dispatch, accept, stage, and demobilize resources during large-scale incidents that exceed the normal Resource Mobilization process.
6. Meets 2019 (most recent) Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) Standards.
7. New Appendix containing information on the automated Colorado Resource Rate Form (CRRF) process added.

NOTE

THIS STATE RESOURCE MOBILIZATION ANNEX IS NOT A REPLACEMENT FOR LOCAL REPONSE, AUTO/MUTUAL AID, REGIONAL RESPONSE PLANS, OR THE WILDFIRE ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN.

INTRODUCTION

Approval and Implementation

1. This is the 2020 State of Colorado All-Hazards Resource Mobilization Annex to the SEOP.
2. This Annex is an all-hazard system for the allocation, mobilization, and deployment of resources in the event of a disaster or incident that requires resources beyond those available under any existing inter-jurisdictional or mutual aid agreement.
3. This Annex will only be activated after all local and mutual aid resources have been depleted or will be imminently depleted.
4. Per the Base Plan of the SEOP, changes to this plan may be made at any time. The Director of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) has the authority to approve all changes and revisions.
5. This Annex supersedes all previous versions of the Resource Mobilization Annex, including the 2018-2019 Resource Mobilization Annex.

Kevin Klein, Director

Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Record of Changes

All changes will be annotated on the master copy of the Resource Mobilization Annex held within the Planning Section of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management's Office of Emergency Management.

Date	Change	Page(s)
09/30/2020	Added updated Distribution Management Appendix, to include any incident that could interrupt normal supply chain nodes, and updates to state warehousing processes. New IROC System discussion replaces ROSS System discussion.	30 7, 11, 47
10/20/2020	This version has been formatted to align with the most recent DHSEM Plans Section template.	

Record of Distribution

The Resource Mobilization Annex is publicly available on https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dhsem/plans

Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP)

The State of Colorado emergency management enterprise follows the 2019 Emergency Management Standard to ensure quality in its emergency management programs. The Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM)'s most recent EMAP accreditation was in 2017.

EMAP Standard	Standard Component	Plan Section	Page Number
	The resource management system procedures further address the following:		
4.6.2	Mobilizing resources prior to and during an emergency	State Responsibilities During Incident	12
4.6.2	Dispatching resources prior to and during an emergency	State Responsibilities During Incident And State Distribution Management Appendix - Appendix I.	12 30
4.6.2	Demobilizing or recalling resources during or after an emergency	Concept of Operations – Post-Incident and State Responsibilities – Post-Incident	10 14
4.6.6	The Emergency Management Program has a method and schedule for evaluation, maintenance, and revision of the elements of Standard 4.6.	Plan Evaluation, Maintenance, and Revision	15

PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS

Purpose

1. In accordance with Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.) § 24-33.5-705.4, this statewide all-hazards Resource Mobilization Annex sets forth procedures for the mobilization, deployment, coordination, tracking, cost accounting, and demobilization of resources during all-hazards incidents that require resources beyond those available under any interjurisdictional or mutual aid agreement.
2. This is an Annex to the SEOP.
3. This Annex includes the new State Distribution Management Appendix.

Scope

1. This Resource Mobilization Annex outlines the process the SEOC uses to receive, fill, and track resource requests necessary to support any all-hazard incident that exceeds local capabilities and are required to protect life, property, the environment, and cultural and economic resources.
2. Resource Mobilization in Colorado is a "System of Systems." Requesting resources through the SEOC is just one method an AHJ may use to receive required resources. Figure 1, "Scope of Resource Mobilization Annex", graphically depicts how the Resource Mobilization Annex nests with other resource ordering systems in Colorado.

Resource Mobilization in Colorado

Multiple Systems
Local Jurisdiction in Need

SEOC — All-Hazards

IROC — Fire

EMResource — Medical

Scope of Resource Mobilization Annex
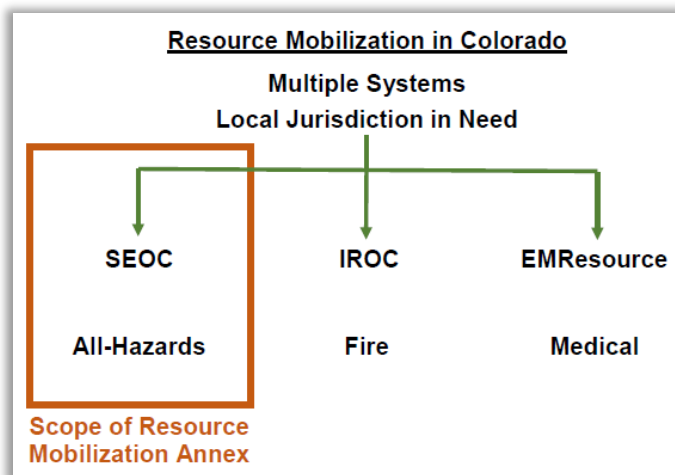
FIGURE 1 SCOPE OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION ANNEX

3. Systems beyond the scope of this annex include:
   3.1. The Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC) System is a dynamic, modern, flexible and scalable application that aligns with interagency business needs for resource ordering for all hazard incidents. The change from the Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) to IROC increased operational effectiveness and efficiencies in business process using modern supply chain practices. Note: IROC completely replaced the ROSS system on March 11, 2020.
   3.2. EMResource: Used for health and medical-related resources, EMResource provides real time information on health and medical resource availability, along with

incident information. Additional details about EMResource may be found here: https://www.juvare.com/emresource/

    3.3. NOTE: The SEOC may or may not have visibility of resource statuses or requests in IROC, EMResource, and/or other resource ordering systems. The SEOC does not maintain IROC or EMResource.

4. The scope of this Resource Mobilization Annex is limited to all-hazards requests sent to the SEOC, regardless of SEOC activation level.

5. This annex is designed to be scalable and adaptable to address any threat or hazard Colorado faces (or may face) and to provide the necessary resources to respond to and recover from all hazards.

6. Access and Functional needs resources (Communication, Maintaining Health, Independence, Safety/Support/Services, and/or Transportation (CMIST)) may be ordered through the SEOC, using the processes outlined in this annex.

7. Private Sector resources may also be ordered through the SEOC, using this annex via the Private Sector Coordinator (PSC) and the Colorado Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC). For more information on the BEOC, see the Private Sector Coordination Administrative Annex in the SEOP.

8. If a resource request exceeds the state's capacity or capability, the SEOC may utilize the interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) to request resources from outside of the state.

    8.1. EMAC is an all-hazards and all-disciplines mutual aid compact that serves as the cornerstone of the nation's mutual aid system. Colorado is one of 50 states and territories that participates in EMAC to respond and deploy resources outside the State of Colorado.

    8.2. Additional information about EMAC, including policies and procedures, may be found here: https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dhsem/emergency-management-assistance-compact

9. This Annex does not contain the protocols for a disaster declaration.

Situation Overview and Planning Assumptions

1. Per the Base Plan.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Annex Activation

1. The Resource Mobilization Annex can be activated by:

    1.1. The Executive Director of the Department of Public Safety for the State of Colorado, or their designee, for any incident that requires a state-level resource mobilization. Designees are:

        1.1.1. Director, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM)

        1.1.2. Director, Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC)

    1.2. Activation of the SEOP by the Governor or their designee.

2. Authority to request State Resource Mobilization is vested in the AHJ through:

    2.1. The County Emergency Manager, Tribal Emergency Manager, or their authorized designee

    2.2. The County Sheriff

    2.3. The County Executive or Tribal Council

    2.4. The Board of County Commissioners or Tribal Council

2.5. The Incident Commander, acting under a direct delegation from any of the above authorities

2.6. Any State Department Executive Director (or their authorized designee) is also authorized to request State Resource Mobilization

Pre-Incident

1. Local, county, regional, tribal, state, and national agencies develop coordinated resource mobilization plans/annexes to build stronger response options, should an incident exceed current capabilities or capacities.
2. All agencies regularly evaluate, maintain, revise, and exercise their plans and agreements. Identify lessons learned and implement corrective actions.
3. Local jurisdictions are required to complete the Colorado Resource Rate Form (CRRF) to have equipment and personnel listed in WebEOC by DHSEM staff and/or IROC by DFPC staff. For more information on CRRF, see Appendix H.

During an Incident

1. Resource mobilization starts at the local level. Local jurisdictions implement their mutual aid plans first.
2. If an incident exceeds local capacity and all local, mutual, and regional aid resources have been depleted or will be imminently depleted the AHJ may request assistance from the state. Note: State mobilization is not a replacement for local, mutual, or regional aid.
3. For all-hazards Resources, the State, through the SEOC, coordinates with assisting local, regional, tribal, state, and/or federal agencies to fill resource orders.
4. For wildland fire incidents, the State, through interagency dispatch centers and/or the SEOC, coordinates with assisting local, regional, tribal, state, and/or federal agencies to fill resource orders.
5. Once coordinated through the interagency dispatch centers and/or the SEOC, assisting agencies deploy resources.
6. The requesting agency receives, stages, and employs supplied resources.
7. Requesting agencies shall maintain accountability of assisting resources at all times.
8. Mobilized resources support the requesting agency until directed to demobilize by the Incident Commander.
9. For Public Health/Environmental Resources:
   9.1. If the resource request is to be filled by request from the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS), the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) will initiate the SNS request process and will activate the Inventory Management Unit (IMU).
   9.2. When CDPHE receives verification that cache items will be available, CDPHE will notify Regional Staff and Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) users to start inputting their requests.
   9.3. Normal distribution processes will be followed per IMAT training and local Point of Distribution (POD) procedures.
   9.4. Any SNS orders received through ESF-8 (Public Health) in the SEOC will be forwarded to CDPHE's IMU for processing.
   9.5. ESF-8 will update resource requests in WebEOC for local ESF-8 and Emergency Manager situational awareness on these requests.
10. Resources from the Private Sector
   10.1. Both the SEOC Logistics Section and ESF-14 (Private Sector Coordination) support the core capability of Logistics and Supply Chain Management, to include

specialized technical expertise. The Private Sector may assist SEOC Logistics, if needed, by becoming another source to meet resource requests.

10.2. The SEOC coordinates with the Private Sector through its Colorado Business Emergency Operation Center (BEOC). The mission of the Colorado BEOC is to facilitate communication, coordination, and resources between the Private Sector and the SEOC during a disaster, emergency, or a planned special event.

10.3. For resource requests that cannot be met through other sources, the BEOC may be called upon. The BEOC works in concert with the SEOC and may be activated upon several factors. Some trigger points may include:

    10.3.1. Evacuation of individuals over 24 hours

    10.3.2. Unique resource requests

    10.3.3. Unusual circumstances, such as the need for unique equipment or specialized skills.

10.4. The BEOC uses a data system to connect businesses with local jurisdiction needs. The SEOC's Logistics Section Chief and Private Sector Coordinator can assess if there are vendors or donation gaps in service or needs that can be filled by the private sector.

10.5. For resource requests that cannot be met through other sources, the Private Sector Coordinator will communicate resource requests to the business network and facilitate deployment of available business resources or capabilities to address community needs.

10.6. Donations and resource requests will be monitored for matching by the Private Sector Coordinator and, if a potential match is identified, the Coordinator will approach the assigned ESF to see if a donation might meet the need. The assigned ESF must determine if this is a solution acceptable to the local requestor. Administrators may evaluate and determine whether a donation best meets the needs of the requesting organization, based on prioritized factors of expediency, quantity, or specificity.

10.7. The local jurisdiction will make the final decision in consultation with SEOC Operations and Private Sector Coordinator on whether goods/services offered are an acceptable solution.

11. Warehousing and Pre-Stage of Resources

    11.1. In general, Colorado does not warehouse or pre-stage emergency supplies. However, should the scale of resources required for an incident reach a magnitude such that they require storage and/or staging, these activities would be managed in accordance with the Distribution Management Appendix (Appendix I).

Post Incident

1. Once released from the incident, mobilized resources return to their home agency.
2. Mobilized resources complete their demobilization process through the SEOC and/or ordering interagency dispatch center.
3. Both requesting and assisting agencies provide reimbursement claims (including all supporting documentation) to DHSEM for all-hazards incidents or to DFPC for wildland fire incidents.
4. DHSEM or DFPC receives and processes reimbursement claims and disburses funds, as appropriate.
5. Agencies at all levels conduct After Action Reviews (AARs), make necessary changes, and share lessons learned with other agencies.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Local and Regional Requesting Agency Responsibilities

Pre Incident

1. Understand the processes and procedures set forth in this Annex.
2. Develop, implement, and maintain mutual aid plans, Local Intergovernmental Agreements for Emergency Management, and agreements with vendors, contractors, and local businesses. Seek assistance from DHSEM or DFPC, as needed.
3. Participating agencies should update points of contact, qualifications, and resource information (including current status) in WebEOC, IROC, and EMResource (if using interagency systems) at least quarterly.
4. Local agencies are responsible for statusing personnel and equipment in WebEOC, IROC, and EMResource, as appropriate.
5. Local jurisdictions are required to complete the Colorado Resource Rate Form (CRRF) in order to have equipment and personnel listed in WebEOC by DHSEM staff and/or IROC by DFPC staff. Detailed CRRF information may be found at: https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/DHSEM/colorado-resource-rate-form-crrf
6. Conduct training and exercises on how to manage an incident that exceeds local resource capacity. Practice the processes and procedures in this Annex.

During an Incident

1. Manage the incident using National Incident Management System (NIMS).
2. Conduct an initial analysis of resources required for the incident compared to resources available.
3. Implement mutual aid plans, Local Intergovernmental Agreements for Emergency Management, and agreements with vendors, contractors, and local businesses.
4. Conduct an incident complexity analysis. Though not required, DHSEM and DFPC strongly recommend that agencies at all levels conduct a complexity analysis prior to requesting resources. Incident complexity analysis forms are available at: https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dhsem/resource-mobilization.
5. Request DHSEM or DFPC assistance, if needed, by calling the State Emergency line at 303-279-8855.
6. If, following implementation of local resource mobilization plans, local resources are depleted or will be imminently depleted, request assistance from DHSEM or DFPC. Work with the appropriate Regional Field Manager (RFM) or Battalion Chief (BC) to complete the appropriate complexity analysis or fund request form.
7. For wildland fire incidents exceeding local capabilities, additional resources should be ordered following local protocols and the process contained in the local Annual Operating Plan (AOP).
8. Prepare disaster declaration(s) and appropriate supporting documentation, as required. NOTE: A local disaster declaration is not required to activate the Resource Mobilization Annex. An incident that requires specialized equipment or personnel not available within the AHJ, but is available elsewhere in the state, may not necessarily be a disaster.
9. Following initial coordination with the SEOC, submit requests for specific kinds and types of resources through WebEOC. NOTE: Resource requests may also be submitted through Interagency Dispatch Centers.
10. Resource requests should include, at a minimum:

10.1. The date/time the resource is needed, as well as location
10.2. Appropriate kind and type of resources needed
10.3. Types of vehicles authorized (private, agency, rental, off-road, etc.)
10.4. Requirements for resource self-sufficiency
10.5. Backfill authorization
10.6. Any additional information that the requester deems appropriate to get the right resource to the right place at the right time.
11. The 213 RR (213 Resource Request) is the standardized statewide form used to order resources (equipment and personnel) for any incident or pre-planned event.
12. The electronic version resides in WebEOC and is available to all user positions.
13. To ensure accurate and timely order filling, contact the SEOC Operations Section prior to submitting a WebEOC resource request. Though this initial coordination is sufficient to start the resource mobilization process, it is NOT a substitute for a completed 213 RR. Requesting agencies must follow-up verbal requests and coordination with a 213 RR.
14. Once the resource request is coordinated, be prepared to receive, stage, and employ mobilized personnel and equipment.
15. During resource mobilization, the requesting agency or Incident Management Team (IMT) (if deployed) will submit a daily Incident Status Summary (ICS Form 209) to the State EOC any time this Annex is utilized, regardless of incident type or complexity. For wildland fire incidents that meet large fire criteria, an ICS Form 209 should also be submitted to the local Interagency Dispatch Center.
16. Maintain documentation necessary for reimbursable expenses. See Appendix C for reimbursement documentation requirements.

Following an Incident

1. Within 30 calendar days of demobilization, provide an overall after-action report, to include resource mobilization implications, to the DHSEM Logistics Section and the SEOC Exercise Officer via e-mail.
2. Coordinate with the SEOC to request state and/or federal reimbursement, as appropriate. See Appendix C for reimbursement procedures.

State Responsibilities

Pre Incident

1. Publish, maintain, evaluate, and, as required, revise this Annex.
2. Provide planning, technical, and financial guidance to local agencies developing Local Resource Mobilization Plans and training on how to use WebEOC.

During an Incident

1. Activate the SEOC to the appropriate level.
2. Support and coordinate resource mobilization using NIMS guidelines.
3. Manage, coordinate, and support incident response per the SEOP.
4. Make recommendations to the Executive Director (or Designee) to activate this Annex and, if required, to make available state assistance funding via the Resource Mobilization Fund, Executive Order, or other funding source as appropriate
5. Provide DHSEM RFMs and DFPC BCs to assist the AHJ in completing complexity analysis forms, resource ordering, and developing supporting incident documents.
6. Assign an Agency Administrator (AA) when the state has been delegated Assumption of Control.

7. Operate the SEOC.
8. Manage and coordinate state emergency operations and, when necessary, the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) system, and Federal resources.
9. Collect, process, and disseminate incident information for situational awareness.
10. Notify SEOC Command and General Staff members when this Annex is activated.
11. Coordinate with state ESF representatives for state resource assignments.
12. Maintain awareness of resources requested for mobilization, available for mobilization, and already mobilized.
13. Coordinate with appropriate DHSEM RFM or DFPC BC to identify potential resource requirements.
14. Receive, track, and processes resource requests received by the SEOC.
    14.1. Resource Request Reception and Initial Vetting
        14.1.1. Conducted by either the Operations Section Chief or the Resource Request Manager, depending on the Level of SEOC Activation.
        14.1.2. Vets the request for completeness and accuracy.
        14.1.3. If clarification is required, seek additional information from requestor, RFM, or BC.
        14.1.4. If request is complete/accurate, assign request for sourcing.
    14.2. Sourcing
        14.2.1. The Operations Section Chief or the Resource Request Manager assigns the request to an Emergency Support Function (ESF) or Recovery Support Function (RSF) coordinator within the SEOC to try to fill the request.
        14.2.2. If the ESF or RSF is unable to fill the request, the request may be sent to the BEOC, Logistics, or EMAC.
    14.3. Resource Identified
        14.3.1. Once a possible resource is identified that matches the request, the SEOC will confirm with the requestor that it meets their requirements.
        14.3.2. If the resource does not meet requirements, the SEOC will recommend alternatives to requestor.
    14.4. Resource Approval
        14.4.1. Once the requestor accepts the resource, the SEOC will begin its internal staff review process. The request will be routed through WebEOC via:
            14.4.1.1. Operations Section Chief or Resource Request Manager
            14.4.1.2. Logistics
            14.4.1.3. Finance
            14.4.1.4. SEOC Manager for approval
        14.4.2. When the SEOC has approved the resource, it may deploy to the incident.
        14.4.3. Note: There is an expedited process for life safety requests. For urgent requests, the SEOC, via the OEM Director, may obtain an expedited approval verbally from the DHSEM Director or the DFPC Director. However, WebEOC documentation shall be completed as soon as possible following a verbal approval.
    14.5. Resource Tracking
        14.5.1. Once a resource has deployed, SEOC Logistics will track the status and costs of the resource through demobilization and return to home station.
15. Figure 2 illustrates the process through which Resource Requests are processed in the SEOC.

State EOC Resource Process Overview

Resource Request Received	Resource Request Filled	Resource in Use
Initial Vetting	**Review**	**Daily Tracking**

Operations / Resource Request Manager

(Activation Level 3 – 4) / (Activation Level 1 – 2)

Operations

Logistics

Finance

Logistics

Status of Resource

Finance
Cost Tracking

Assignment

ESF/RSF   Logistics   Business
            (EMAC)   EOC

Approval

Signatory to
Controller Delegation

Demobilization

Proposed Resource   **Deploy**   **Reimbursement**

FIGURE 2 STATE EOC RESOURCE PROCESS OVERVIEW

Following an Incident

1. Maintain accountability of demobilized resources until return to home agency.
2. Coordinate and support resource demobilization and return to home agency.
3. Receive and process reimbursement requests for mobilized assets.

DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

Command and Control of Assisting Resources

1. Upon mobilization, assisting resources will be under the operational control of the Incident Commander.
2. Assisting agencies shall retain administrative responsibility of mobilized resources, to include:
   2.1. Staffing
   2.2. Training
   2.3. Equipping
   2.4. Providing Workers Compensation Coverage
   2.5. Providing Liability Insurance
   2.6. Updating WebEOC, CRRF, IROC, and/or EMResource status

Delegation of Authority

1. When the scope or complexity of an incident exceeds local capacity, local authorities may need to request a more qualified Incident Commander, Incident Management Team (IMT), or Unified Coordination Group (UCG) to manage the incident. Without a delegation of authority, the assisting agency has no operational or legal basis to assume command.
2. An example Delegation of Authority may be found in Appendix E.

COMMUNICATIONS

1. During an incident, local agencies may communicate with the SEOC by the most convenient and expeditious methods, to include (but not limited to) telephone, e-mail, WebEOC, and radio.
2. To the maximum extent possible, resource requests should be submitted using a 213 RR via WebEOC. Using WebEOC ensures maximum visibility of a request, proper tracking and allocation, and documentation for reimbursement purposes. However, lack of access to WebEOC should NOT deter authorized personnel from contacting the SEOC for assistance.
3. Deployed resources shall maintain communications with the State EOC via MAC-21 on the Digital Trunk Radio (DTR) system (or via other designated communications method) during travel from home agency to the incident and, after demobilization, during return travel to home agency.

ADMIN, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

WebEOC

1. WebEOC is the "Program of Record" to receive, process, approve, and track resources. Persons participating in and/or monitoring both incident and SEOC activities log in to this program from within the SEOC, as well as remotely. A WebEOC log-in is required. Resource ordering activity may also be archived by incident.

Fiscal Responsibility

1. An AHJ may request local, county, or state resource mobilization support, but the responsibility to pay for all resource orders remains with the AHJ until a cost share agreement is executed.
2. Resource reimbursement procedures are contained in Appendix C.

PLAN EVALUATION, MAINTENANCE, AND REVISION

1. The Director of the Office of Emergency Management (OEM), DHSEM, shall ensure that, on regular basis, the Planning Section evaluates, maintains, revises, and submits for signature an updated version of this Plan.
2. Changes to this plan may be made at any time. Per the SEOP Approval and Implementation section, the Director of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management has the authority to approve all changes and revisions.
3. The next scheduled review and revision shall be no later than 2022.
4. This Annex will be updated in accordance with current Federal and State guidance documents, best practices, lessons learned, and applicable standards, such as the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP).

5. The Planning Section of the Office of Emergency Management will maintain the master copy of this Plan and will publish approved updates. Comments, corrections and proposed changes should be sent to:
   Planning Section Chief
   Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
   9195 E. Mineral Avenue, Suite 200
   Centennial, CO 80112
   (720) 852-6600

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1. The Resource Mobilization Annex is required under C.R.S. § 24-33.5-705.4.
2. Specifically,
   The director shall develop and maintain a statewide all-hazards resource mobilization plan that sets forth procedures for mobilization, allocation, deployment, coordination, tracking, cost accounting, and demobilization of resources during disasters and other large-scale emergencies and local incidents that require more resources than those available under any existing interjurisdictional or mutual aid agreement. In developing the mobilization plan, the director shall consult with and solicit recommendations from the homeland security and all-hazards senior advisory committee created in section 24-33.5-1614 and other appropriate representatives of state, tribal, and local governmental and private sector emergency management organizations. The director shall ensure that the mobilization plan is consistent with, and incorporated into, the Colorado state emergency operations plan. (C.R.S. §24-33.5-705.4.3.A).

Note: "Director" is defined in this statute as the Director, Office of Emergency Management.

Colorado Revised Statutes may be found at:
https://leg.colorado.gov/agencies/office-legislative-legal-services/colorado-revised-statutes

APPENDIX A: IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION

General Assistance

Colorado Department of Public Safety Watch Center 24-Hour Emergency Line: **303-279-8855**

Health and Environmental Emergencies

CDPHE's 24/7 Health and Environmental Emergency Response and Incident Reporting Line: **877-518-5608**

Search and Rescue

Colorado State SAR Coordinator: **800-593-2772**
Air Force Rescue Coordination Center: **800-851-3051**

APPENDIX B: REQUESTING ALL-HAZARDS RESOURCES CHECKLIST

1. Determine if all resources identified in local resource mobilization plans (to include mutual/auto aid, Local Intergovernmental Agreements for Emergency Management, and agreements with vendors, contractors, and local businesses) are depleted or will imminently be depleted.
2. If incident is a Search and Rescue, refer to Appendix D: Colorado Land Search and Rescue.
3. Contact the DHSEM RFM. If incident is a fire, contact the DFPC Battalion Chief (BC). Be prepared to provide the following information:
   3.1. Incident type and name
   3.2. Your name
   3.3. Your call back information
   3.4. Your position
   3.5. Your agency or jurisdiction
   3.6. Best available location of the incident
   3.7. Current situation
   3.8. Current actions
   3.9. Requested Assistance. If State assistance is requested, be prepared to provide the following information:
      3.9.1. Number of casualties
      3.9.2. Number of impacted structures
      3.9.3. Activation level of local EOC and contact information
      3.9.4. Specific resources requested
4. If unable to contact the RFM or DFPC Battalion Chief (BC), contact the Colorado State Emergency number (CDPS Watch Center) on the 24-Hour Emergency Line at 303-279-8855. Be prepared to provide the following information:
   4.1. Incident type and name
   4.2. Your name
   4.3. Your call back information
   4.4. Your position
   4.5. Your agency or jurisdiction
   4.6. Best available location of the incident
   4.7. Current situation
   4.8. Current actions
   4.9. Requested Assistance. If State assistance is requested, be prepared to provide the following information:
      4.9.1. Number of casualties
      4.9.2. Number of impacted structures
      4.9.3. Activation level of local EOC and contact information
      4.9.4. Specific resources requested
5. The Watch Officer will contact the DHSEM Duty Officer or the DFPC Duty Officer, as appropriate.
6. A representative from DHSEM or DFPC will then contact the requestor. Be prepared to provide the following additional information:
   6.1. Person/title making request
   6.2. Incident Update
   6.3. Resources depleted or soon to be depleted

6.4. Quantity, kind, and type of resources required
6.5. Specific assignment or job duties for requested resources
6.6. Specific reporting location and Point of Contact
6.7. Requested time of delivery
6.8. Specific authorizations (e.g., rental vehicles authorized, POV or AOV authorized, cell phone or laptops authorized, Off-road vehicle required and authorized, no backfill or backfill authorized, etc.)

7. Once the Local AHJ has established direct communications with DHSEM, DFPC, and/or the SEOC, it does NOT need to contact the CDPS Watch Center for additional resources. They may directly submit additional resource requests to the SEOC, preferably via WebEOC using Form 213 RR, or follow their AOP for wildland fire incidents.

APPENDIX C: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION REIMBURSEMENT PROCESS

Resource Mobilization: During the Incident

1. During SEOC activations, resource requests are submitted to the SEOC via a 213 RR in WebEOC or via ICS Form 213 General Message. After a resource request has been approved by the SEOC Manager, the requesting agency and the assisting agency will receive the completed 213 RR or a Resource Order as notification of who is responding and as a mission order for the assisting agency. The returned 213 RR will contain the following information:
   1.1. Mission name
   1.2. Detailed mission description
   1.3. Requesting agency information
   1.4. Deployment information
   1.5. Estimated costs

Resource Mobilization: Recovery and Reimbursement

1. To request reimbursement for mobilized resources, assisting agencies shall submit a Reimbursement Packet to the DHSEM Logistics Section or DFPC Fire Billing for wildland fire within 30 days of resource demobilization and return to home agency. All reimbursement requests must follow the guidelines set forth in the current Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS) Cooperator Incident Reimbursement Guidelines, which may be found at:
   1.1. All-hazards: https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dhsem/reimbursement-information
   1.2. Wildland fire: https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dfpc/fire-billing-crrf-and-reimbursement
2. The Reimbursement Packet shall include the following items, as applicable:
   2.1. Department Invoice (Required)
      2.1.1. Should be as detailed as possible, to include copies of receipts (exception is full day per-diem costs).
      2.1.2. Overhead costs must include hourly costs, overtime costs, and benefits costs (e.g., hourly rate is $10.00, OT rate is $14.00, and benefit cost $6.00 = Hourly paid to the agency is $16.00 per hour, OT rate paid to agency is $20.00 per hour).
      2.1.3. Agency reimbursement to personnel may include tax amounts for expenses to the State, with the assumption that the overhead will receive an IRS Form 1099.
   2.2. W-9 Document
      2.2.1. Individuals: This document should be completed if the individual is seeking reimbursement for salary, per-diem, billeting, or costs NOT reimbursed by the Home agency. This document must include the individual's Social Security number.
      2.2.2. Agency: This document must be completed for any agency that is requesting reimbursement for equipment or services, administrative costs, and overhead costs.
   2.3. WebEOC 213 RR documentation showing resource order and SEOC approval
   2.4. Personnel Resource List from WebEOC or IROC
   2.5. Cooperator Incident Assignment Invoice

2.6.   Personnel Expense Summary
2.7.   Individual Salary Breakdown
2.8.   Equipment Use Summary
2.9.   Equipment Transport Summary
2.10. Fuel Summary
2.11. Miscellaneous Expenses
2.12. CRRF Standard Rates
2.13. State CRRF All-Hazards Resource Rate Contract Service Form. CRRF Information, including forms, may be found here:
https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dhsem/colorado-resource-rate-form-crrf
2.14. Copy of the assisting agency's overtime policy (required if overtime cost reimbursement is requested)
2.15. Requested time of delivery
2.16. Specific authorizations (e.g., rental vehicles authorized, POV or AOV authorized, cell phone or laptops authorized, off-road vehicle required and authorized, no backfill or backfill authorized, etc.)

Reimbursement Packet Submissions

1. For all-hazards incidents, submit packets to:
Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
ATTN: SEOC Logistics Section Chief
9195 E Mineral Avenue, Suite 200
Centennial, CO 80112

   or electronically directly to the DHSEM Logistics Section Chief. Call 720-852-6600 to get the current email address for submission.

2. For wildland fires, follow the processes outlined here to access the electronic reimbursement system: https://co.firebilling.org/fire/login
The site requires login credentials for reimbursement submissions. Call 720-544-2255 for assistance.

   Paper submissions are no longer accepted by DFPC.

NOTES:
1. Resources not ordered through the State Resource Mobilization process are NOT eligible for state reimbursement.
2. Reimbursement Packets with complete documentation will be reviewed, approved, and paid in an expeditious manner. Incomplete or missing documents could result in significant delays or possible denial of reimbursement claims.
3. Any and all damage to property or injury to personnel for resources deployed through the SEOC must be reported to the Incident or Local Finance Section - Comp and Claims Unit and not submitted to the State for financial reimbursement.
4. Suspected price gouging by assisting agencies will be reported to the State Attorney General's Office for investigation.

APPENDIX D: COLORADO LAND SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR)

Important Contact Information

Colorado State SAR Coordinator: **800-593-2772**
Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC)—Tyndall AFB, FL: **800-851-3051**

Background

1. Per C.R.S.§ 24-33.5-707 (Local and interjurisdictional disaster agencies and services), the County Sheriff has the statutory authority to manage ground searches within their jurisdiction. Calls for assistance must be from the Sheriff.
2. DHSEM has a longstanding Memorandum of Agreement with the Colorado Search and Rescue Board (CSRB) that authorizes CSRB to act on DHSEM's behalf as the state point of contact for ground search and rescue requests for assistance.
3. For consistency with the National SAR Plan, the position CSRB fills is referred to as the "State SAR Coordinator." By agreement, the State SAR Coordinator is required to notify DHSEM Duty Officer when they are managing SAR resources on behalf of DHSEM.
4. State SAR Coordinators have extensive SAR experience and can often provide guidance and advice to assist local SAR coordinators, when asked. State SAR Coordinators are nominated by their individual SAR teams, endorsed by their respective County Sheriffs, appointed by CSRB, and credentialed by DHSEM. State SAR Coordinators each usually have in excess of 20 years of individual experience managing large land search and rescue incidents. Individual coordinators are on duty 24 hours a day for a 7-day period, starting at 1200 on Friday, and should respond to calls within 10-15 minutes. Each coordinator typically handles 1 or 2 mutual aid requests (and/or AFRCC coordination calls) during each weekly duty period.

SAR Resources Available

1. Through the State SAR Coordinator, the Sheriff can request fixed and rotary wing aircraft, ground search and rescue personnel, search and rescue dogs, man-trackers, ATV's, snowmobiles, and other resources. The State SAR Coordinator will activate and dispatch these resources on DHSEM's behalf and notify the DHSEM Duty Officer.
2. The Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC), headquartered at Tyndall AFB, FL, can provide access to a wide range of federal resources, including helicopters or Civil Air Patrol (CAP) fixed wing aircraft. AFRCC is capable of providing helicopters from a variety of sources including the Colorado National Guard (CONG) at Buckley AFB and the High Altitude Aviation Training Site (HAATS) at Eagle, the U.S. Army at Fort Carson, and the U.S. Air Force at Kirtland AFB, NM, and Warren AFB, WY. Assuming that there are no local resources that can perform the mission, AFRCC will dispatch these air resources promptly and directly under a federal mission number. Federal rules usually preclude federal mission aircraft from being authorized for body recoveries. Exceptions can be granted in certain situations, such as when the safety of the ground rescue personnel is at risk.
3. In the rare event that it is necessary to mobilize the CONG under State Active Duty (SAD) authorization, the resources must be authorized through the Governor's office through an Executive Order. DHSEM, the Adjutant General, and the Colorado National Guard Joint Operations Center (JOC) will coordinate this authorization.

Request for SAR Assistance

1. To request mutual aid for all types of ground/wilderness search and rescue missions, the Sheriff should directly contact the State SAR Coordinator at 800-593-2772.
2. Do not call DHSEM or the SEOC. Requesters will be referred to the State SAR Coordinator.
3. If requesting federal assets (e.g., helicopters), the Sheriff should call the State SAR Coordinator, who will then coordinate federal resources. The Sheriff (or their designated representative) may also contact AFRCC directly at 800-851-3051. The State SAR Coordinator is authorized to request federal assets on behalf of DHSEM or County Sheriffs. If the requester calls AFRCC directly, the agreement between Colorado and AFRCC requires AFRCC to notify the State SAR Coordinator that they are processing a SAR request.

APPENDIX E: DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Authority Defined

1. Authority is a right or obligation to act on behalf of a department, agency, or jurisdiction.
2. In most jurisdictions, the responsibility for the protection of the citizens rests with the chief elected official. Elected officials have the authority to make decisions, commit resources, obligate funds, and command the resources necessary to protect the population, stop the spread of damage, and protect the environment.

Scope of Authority

1. An Incident Commander's scope of authority is derived:
   1.1. From existing laws, agency policies, and procedures, and/or
   1.2. Through a delegation of authority from the agency administrator or elected official.

Delegation of Authority Explained

1. The process of granting authority to carry out specific functions is called the delegation of authority.
2. Delegation of authority:
   2.1. Grants authority to carry out specific functions
   2.2. Is issued by the chief elected official, chief executive officer, or agency administrator in writing or verbally.
   2.3. Allows the Incident Commander to assume command.
   2.4. It does NOT relieve the granting authority of the ultimate responsibility for the incident.
   2.5. Ideally, this authority will be granted in writing. Whether granted in writing or verbally, authorities granted remain with the Incident Commander until the incident is terminated, a relief shift Incident Commander is appointed, or the Incident Commander is relieved for just cause.

Delegation of Authority: When Not Needed

1. A delegation of authority may not be required if the Incident Commander is acting within their existing authorities.

Delegation of Authority: When Needed

1. A delegation authority is needed:
   1.1. If the incident is outside the Incident Commander's jurisdiction.
   1.2. When the incident scope is complex or beyond existing authorities.
   1.3. If required by law or practice.

Delegation of Authority: Elements

1. When issued, delegation of authority should include:
   1.1. Legal authorities and restrictions
   1.2. Financial authorities and restrictions
   1.3. Reporting requirements
   1.4. Demographic issues

      1.5.   Political implications
      1.6.   Agency or jurisdictional priorities
      1.7.   Plan for public information management
      1.8.   Process for communications
      1.9.   Plan for ongoing incident evaluation.
2. The delegation should also specify which incident conditions will be achieved prior to a transfer of command or release.

APPENDIX F: SAMPLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

STATE OF COLORADO
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
WITH COUNTY AGENCIES

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) is made this _____ day of_____, 20___, by and between _____ County and The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management; Office of Emergency Management (hereinafter referred to as "Agency").

WHEREAS, the Intergovernmental Agreement for Emergency Management for the state of Colorado provides for the sharing of costs of services or functions by and between political subdivisions per C.R.S. 29-1-203;

WHEREAS, it is in the best interests of _____County that it may have access to services and equipment from AGENCY to assist in responding to the emergency disaster needs by supplementing their own resources and AGENCY is willing to assist and make available its resources to _____ County.

WHEREAS, it is agreed up both _____ County and the AGENCY that the cost for requested equipment shall be at the rate the day prior the disaster or request for equipment.

_____ County will provide for food, shelter, showers, and fuel for equipment.

Preservation of Immunity

Nothing in this MOU shall be construed as a waiver of immunity provided by common law or by statute, specifically the Colorado Governmental Immunity Act, Section 24-10-101, et. seq., C.R.S., or as an assumption of any duty.

Hold Harmless

Both _____County and Agency waive all claims and causes of action against each other for compensation, damage, personal injury or death occurring as a consequence, direct or indirect, of the performance of this MOU, to the extent permitted by, and without waiving any protections or other provisions of the Colorado Governmental Immunity Act.

Employee Status

No performance under this MOU by personnel of either jurisdiction hereto, shall in any respect alter or modify the status of officers, agents, or employees of the respective jurisdictions for purposes of worker's compensation or their benefits or entitlements, pension, levels or types of training, internal discipline, certification, or rank procedures, methods, or categories, or for any purpose, or condition or requirement of employment.

JURISDICTION: _____

By: _____

Title: _____
Date: _____

Approves as to:

By: _____

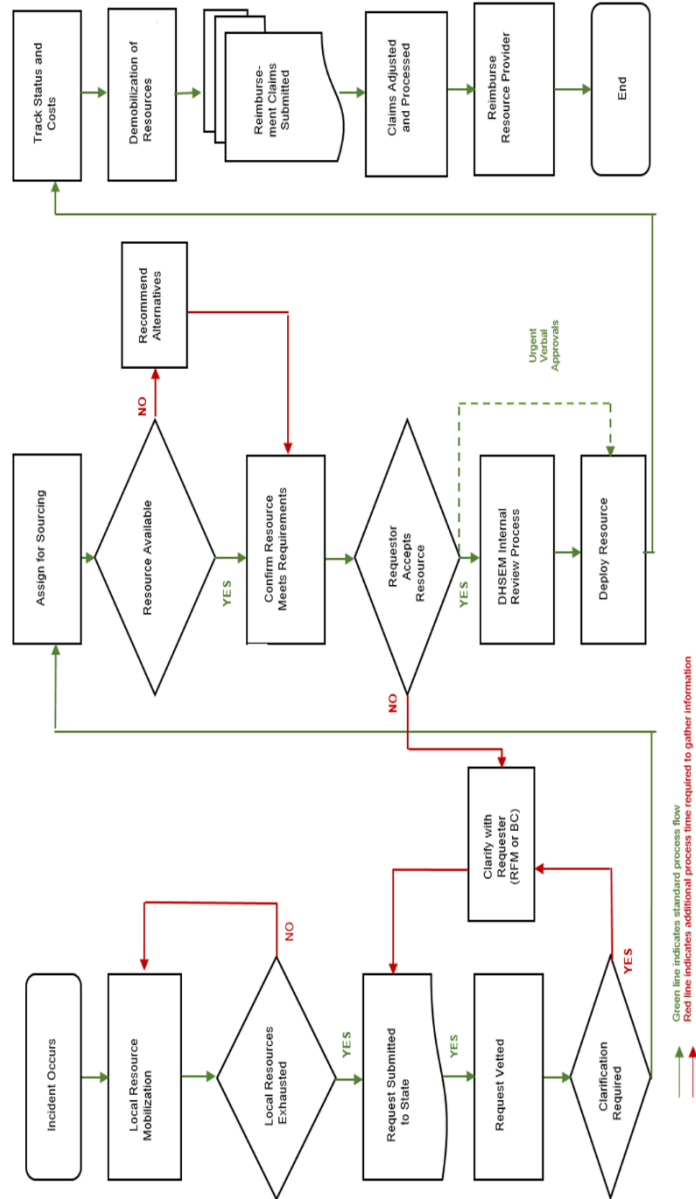Title: _____
Date: _____

State Approval:

By: _____

    Title: Director, Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management;

    Office of Emergency Management.

    9195 E Mineral Ave #200, Centennial, Colorado 80112

Date: _____

APPENDIX G: OVERVIEW – STATE RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PROCESS

APPENDIX H: COLORADO RESOURCE RATE FORM (CRRF)

1. The CRRF system is the only approved method to communicate equipment and personnel information to the state. It permits the local jurisdiction to determine what resources they own and wish to make available to assist in emergency response in state or across the nation.
2. Completing a CRRF does not obligate response. It documents what equipment and personnel may be available and what the equipment cost would be.
3. The CRRF does not replace any existing dispatch system or protocols.
4. The CRRF is a living document. When an agency has changes to its equipment or personnel, it must complete these changes in the system
5. All CRRF data must be validated on an annual basis between November 1 and December 31 in order to have the equipment and personnel searchable on the equipment board.
6. An electronic CRRF process exists in WebEOC and is completed by the cooperating agencies.
7. DHSEM Regional Field Managers and DFPC Battalion Chiefs are trained to assist agencies.
8. Individuals needing access to the Colorado All-Hazards Resource Database – CRRF system need to complete an online request form found at:
https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dhsem/colorado-resource-rate-form-crrf

APPENDIX I: DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT

PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS

Purpose

1. The Distribution Management Appendix sets forth the procedures for ordering, distributing, managing inventory, transporting, staging, and demobilizing resources during any all-hazards incident beyond the requesting local jurisdiction's capabilities and a scale of incident so great a specific distribution system is required.
2. The Distribution Management Appendix is designed to support all-hazards incident response and recovery.
3. This is an appendix to the Resource Mobilization Annex.

Scope

1. Distribution Management is the process of end-to-end emergency supply chain management when an all-hazards incident disrupts normal supply chains, to include but not limited to survivor access to essential commodities.
2. The Distribution Management Appendix outlines the distribution management process necessary to support community access to critical resources in an all-hazards incident that exceeds local capabilities.
3. Essential commodities are defined as critical goods sold in a society that preserve the life, health, and dignity of survivors. Examples of essential commodities may include resources such as food, water, and fuel.
4. Per the Resource Mobilization Annex, resource mobilization is the process of mobilizing, deploying, coordinating, tracking, cost accounting, and demobilizing resources during an all-hazards incident that requires resources beyond those available under inter-jurisdictional or mutual aid agreements.
5. This appendix is activated only when an all-hazard event disrupts a community's access to resources through normal supply chains and the scale is beyond distribution methods in the Resource Mobilization Annex.
6. This appendix pertains to the distribution management process and does not contain protocols for a disaster declaration, resource mobilization, or supply chain restoration.

Situation Overview

1. Per the Base Plan to the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP), Colorado's location within the United States and robust infrastructure linkages to neighboring states leads to a point-to-point system from resource supplier to resource requestor.
2. Per the Base Plan, the main threats and hazards Colorado faces are as follows: wildfire, flood, drought, and severe weather.
3. Past events requiring distribution management have operated through two distribution models: by the state coordinating resource support to a local jurisdiction directly from the resource provider and through a State Staging Area (SSA) during incidents with a severely constrained resource environment.
4. The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency management (DHSEM) currently maintains a warehouse that may serve as the state's primary staging site during an incident. While the warehouse's main purpose is to store the state's Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) stockpile, it may be used to store and stage additional resources required to meet the distribution management needs of any incident.
5. This plan addresses the distribution methods in paragraph 3 of this section.

Planning Assumptions

1. The Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) is the initial primary provider of disaster response resources.
2. Local jurisdictions exhaust their capabilities and mutual aid agreements before requesting state resources.
3. When the state requires additional resources, the state may request assistance from other states and the federal government. The state may also fill incident-related resource requests through the private sector by standard purchasing mechanisms or by entering into contractual agreements.
4. During an incident and/or following the return of survivors to homes and communities, survivors need access to essential commodities like food and water. The need for essential commodities may occur before essential services and infrastructure are restored.
5. The private sector is the primary source of commodities before, during, and after a disaster.
6. During an incident, the private sector supply chain may be interrupted and government assistance may be required.
7. A global or national-scale incident may impact the ability of state and federal governments to acquire certain required goods.
8. National and international supply chains may be interrupted in such an incident, which may lead to interstate competition as well as competition between state and federal counterparts.
9. The state may have to implement a prioritized allocation system and staging operations may be required until the supply chain is stabilized or restored.
10. An incident of such significance to disrupt a critical supply chain may also cause damage to the state's transportation network and impact emergency distribution routes.
11. During an all-hazards incident, local retail establishments may not be able to support a community's need of critical resources such as essential commodities due to physical or economic constraints and restraints. Standard mass care operations may not be able to begin or may be halted due to physical or economic constraints and restraints.
12. Efforts to restore an interrupted private sector supply chain may occur simultaneously to distribution operations.
13. The federal government may distribute supplies and materials directly to final destinations without state involvement or awareness under certain circumstances in a national incident.
14. Contract vendors may provide resource support for emergency operations.
15. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) may provide emergency operations support through trained and vetted volunteers. These volunteers may come from private, faith-based, public and non-profit organizations. NGOs may also provide resource support.
16. NGOs are independent agencies and may operate without coordination with the state.
17. Local jurisdictions may activate Community Points of Distribution (C-POD) to support community access to key resources.
18. Local staging areas and C-POD sites are under the command and control of the AHJ.
19. Staging areas and C-POD sites supporting community access to key resources or essential commodities may operate until the public need is met. Community needs may be met by reopening retail establishments, restoring the private sector supply chain, restoring infrastructure, or by the ability to resume normal mass care operations.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. The purpose of the Distribution Management Appendix is to facilitate the coordination and delivery of critical resources and essential commodities to an impacted jurisdiction.
2. As an appendix to the Resource Mobilization Annex, Distribution Management builds upon the framework of mobilizing resources to a requesting jurisdiction while defining structures specific to distribution management.
3. The structures specific to distribution management include defining the requirements, ordering resources to support resource distribution, distribution methods, managing inventory, transporting resources, staging resources, and demobilizing distribution management operations.

Requirement Defining

Distribution Management Structure

1. The Distribution Management requirement is defined as a plan that supports local jurisdictions in all-hazards operations when state support is requested and the scale of an incident exceeds normal Resource Mobilization distribution methods.
2. Based on the nature of threats and hazards in Colorado, the state typically does not store or pre-position essential commodities or resources.
3. The state of Colorado practices two distribution management structures: direct distribution from resource supplier to resource requester and through state staging or warehousing if required. Direct distribution is the preferred model.

Distribution Management Activation

1. The Distribution Management Appendix may be activated when any all-hazards incident exceeds a local jurisdiction's ability to provide survivor access to essential commodities, when a critical supply chain is interrupted and prevents a jurisdiction from accessing resources through normal procurement methods, when all mutual aid resources have been exhausted, and when the scale of the incident exceeds normal Resource Mobilization distribution methods.
2. The authority to activate distribution management will follow the same activation authority as outlined in the Resource Mobilization Annex.

Defining Resource Demand

1. Demand can be defined by the critical resources a community needs access to in an all-hazards incident. These goods may include but are not limited to commodities that preserve life and maintain the dignity of a community such as food, water, and fuel.
2. Resource demand is based on the AHJ request via the Resource Mobilization process.
3. The FEMA Commonly Used Sheltering Items and Services Listing Catalog will be used for planning purposes regarding life-preserving commodities. The full catalog can be accessed at https://nationalmasscarestrategy.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/CUSI-SL-Catalog_September-2019.pdf.

Resource Ordering and Allocation

Resource Ordering

1. All resource ordering will follow the ordering process outlined in the Resource Mobilization Annex.
2. The state will fill resource requests in-time and through a variety of sourcing mechanisms available. The state may also maintain a running inventory of critical resources if an incident requires.
3. The state will prioritize resource distribution during incidents that impact the state's access to critical supplies. Some resource requests may go unfilled until the supply chain stabilizes.
4. Sourcing mechanisms for requested resources can include faith-based organizations and NGOs, state contracts and purchasing processes with private sector resources, state agencies and Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), as well as mutual aid agreements.
5. When volunteer and faith-based organizations are being requested to fill resource needs, the Volunteer Agency Liaison (VAL) may work to fill those resource requests through the Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) and will use the 213RR process. VOAD may fill resource requests to include volunteers, essential commodities, transportation resources, facilities, or through contracts with private sector sources.
6. Private sector vendors can also fill resource requests through the Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC) either through purchasing or donations. The BEOC works through the 213RR process to determine what materials, equipment, or human resources are needed from the private sector and if those resources will be filled through purchasing mechanisms or donations.
7. When the state anticipates needing outside assistance, the state may request resources through interstate mutual aid agreements and the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) system.
8. Once all resources are exhausted or will be imminently exhausted, the state may reach out to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for assistance through the Resource Request Form.
9. Regardless of sourcing mechanism, the SEOC will coordinate with the relevant ESFs and impacted lifelines to fill resource requests.
10. Regardless of sourcing mechanism, all resources requested to the SEOC will be filled, reviewed, and tracked through the 213RR process in WebEOC.

Resource Allocation

1. When there are multiple requests for limited resources, policy decisions on how and where to deploy resources to support resource distribution will be made by the SEOC through lifeline inputs and in coordination with the DHSEM Regional Field Manager (RFM).
2. The Disaster Policy Group may assist in resource policy decisions based on procedures and activities outlined in the SEOP.

Distribution Methods

Distributing Critical Resources to the AHJ

1. Critical resources can be mobilized to the AHJ for distribution when the AHJ identifies resource needs, the distribution structure required to best suit the needs of the local community, or when community distribution sites are activated.
2. Resources can be provided directly to the AHJ for distribution by the resource provider.
3. If the resource provider cannot provide resources to the AHJ directly or if a direct distribution model cannot meet the incident requirements, the SEOC may assist in this.
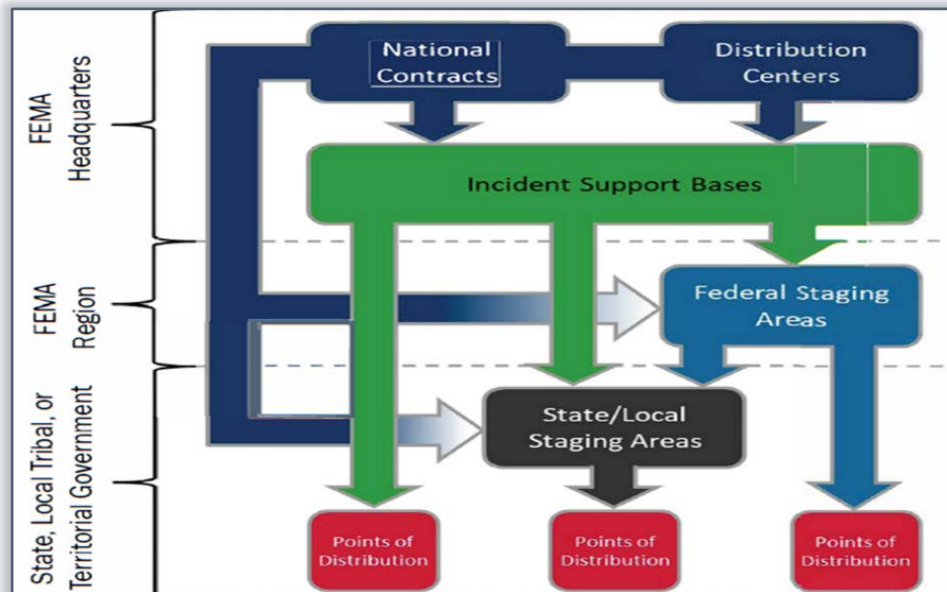

FIGURE 3 COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION PATHS
SOURCE: FEMA REGION VIII LOGISTICS OPERATIONS DIVISION

Distributing Essential Resources within the Community

1. The distribution of resources within the community to include survivors is within the jurisdiction of the local government. All distribution operations and C-POD sites are under the command and control of the AHJ. This includes but is not limited to defining the appropriate distribution system, identifying and negotiating site facility agreements, staffing, and resources required.
2. If the AHJ cannot meet distribution needs and requests support, the SEOC may work with Colorado VOAD, the private sector, Colorado National Guard (CONG), Incident Management Teams (IMTs), or other resources to assist in local distribution operations.

Transition from Distribution Management to Resource Mobilization

1. The Distribution Management Annex to the SEOP is active only when communities cannot access resources through normal procurement processes, the supply chain is interrupted, and the scale of the incident exceeds normal Resource Mobilization distribution methods.
2. The AHJ will monitor distribution management operations and coordinate with the DHSEM RFM regarding continued distribution management needs.
3. Distribution Management demobilization should begin when the private sector supply chains are reestablished.

Inventory Management

SEOC Inventory Management
1. The SEOC may manage running inventory during incidents that impact the state's access to critical supplies and require resource prioritization.
2. The SEOC Logistics Section or designee may use multiple tools to manage inventory based on incident and resource requirements, such as but not limited to the Salamander system, inventory management software and tracking forms, and internal spreadsheets.
3. Personnel to assist in managing inventory may include IMT or CONG support as well as a contracted sources depending on resource requirements.

Tracking Resources
1. Resource tracking will follow the 213RR process as outlined in the Resource Mobilization Annex.

Assessing Needs and Forecasting Demand
1. The AHJ will determine community resource requirements and daily burn rates and communicate that information to the SEOC via the RFM.
2. Resource requirements and daily burn rates will determine the amount and type of resources to be delivered.
3. Coordination should also include projections on resource triggers. This could include but is not limited to projections on restoring power, businesses and stores reopening, restoring the private sector supply chain, and when mass care operations are able to begin or resume.
4. Delivery of essential commodities should align with the local jurisdiction's distribution capacity and what resources a community is able to use or consume in an effort to prevent excess inventory and resource bottleneck.
5. Commodity ordering is based on the AHJ request via 213RR.

Transportation

Direct Model
1. The resource supplier will coordinate directly with the AHJ for transportation of resources and commodities to the local requesting agency directly.
2. The state may assist with coordinating transportation if the resource supplier cannot deliver resources or commodities to the local requesting agency directly.

Coordination with State Agencies and Partners
1. The SEOC will coordinate with ESF lead agencies and partners to facilitate the transportation of essential commodities and resources. Lead agencies identified in the Distribution Management Annex transportation section include but are not limited to:
    1.1. ESF-1, Transportation.
        1.1.1. The SEOC will coordinate with ESF-1 to identify best routes during an incident with considerations to load capabilities of roads and bridges within the state as well as oversize and overweight waivers needed.
        1.1.2. The SEOC will coordinate with ESF-1 to facilitate the prioritization of highways and debris removal operations on state, U.S. highways, and interstates.

        1.1.3.   The SEOC may work with ESF-1 to identify transportation resources.
  1.2.   ESF-6, Mass Care.
        1.2.1.   The SEOC VAL will work with Colorado VOAD to identify and prioritize the transportation of mass care commodities to survivors.
        1.2.2.   The SEOC will coordinate with ESF-6 to prioritize the transportation of mass care commodities to survivors.
  1.3.   ESF-8, Public Health.
        1.3.1.   The SEOC will coordinate with ESF-8 to prioritize public health and medical commodities to requesting jurisdictions for preserving life and dignity of survivors and essential workers.
        1.3.2.   Detailed information on the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) and state public health and medical caches can be found in the SNS Plan maintained by Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).
  1.4.   Colorado National Guard.
        1.4.1.   If required, the SEOC may work with CONG to facilitate debris removal operations, access high-wheeled clearance vehicles, air drops, and air lifts for the transportation of essential commodities.
        1.4.2.   The SEOC may coordinate with CONG to provide C-POD and State Staging Area (SSA) site support as required.
  1.5.   Colorado IMT and Interagency IMT.
        1.5.1.   The SEOC may coordinate with Colorado IMTs and Interagency IMTs to provide C-POD, warehousing, and SSA site support as required.

Private Sector

1. The SEOC may procure or contract for transportation resource support following state emergency procurement guidelines if adequate state agency assets are not available to the SEOC during an incident requiring the Distribution Management Annex activation.

Key Routes and Nodes

1. The state of Colorado has a robust transportation infrastructure with linkages to neighboring states via ground, rail, and air node options.
2. Ground routes will be the most likely used to transport essential commodities to survivors; however, the best transportation method (air, rail, ground, government, or civilian) will be determined by the SEOC in coordination with the private sector, the DHSEM RFM and AHJ based on the incident, local community need, and area impacted.
3. Key ground routes include but are not limited to I-76, I-70, I-25, US 36, US 34, and US 24. Main airfields include but are not limited to Denver International Airport (DEN), Centennial Airport, Colorado Springs Airport, Grand Junction Regional Airport, and the Colorado Air and Space Port (formerly known as the Front Range Airport). A comprehensive list of airports in Colorado can be accessed through the Colorado Airport Directory (https://www.codot.gov/programs/aeronautics/PDF_Files/AirportDirectory/2020COArptDir).
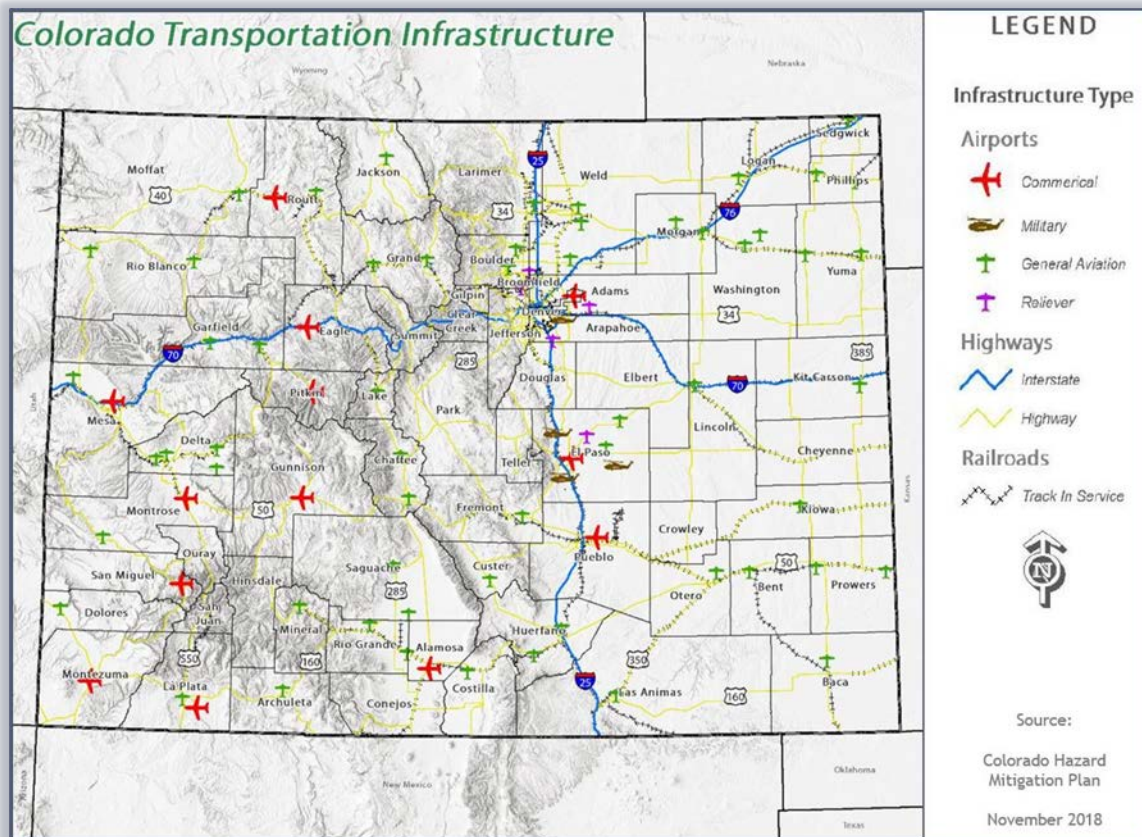
FIGURE 2 COLORADO TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE MAP

Staging

DHSEM Warehouse

1. The primary staging site will be the DHSEM warehouse and is staffed by DHSEM warehouse staff.
2. The state-run warehouse is a fixed site that receives and stores resources until those resources are distributed to the local community.
3. The DHSEM warehouse has been assessed by the SEOC Logistics Section for support needs such as equipment, site security, and staff.
4. State warehouse information is maintained by the SEOC Logistics Section and not publically released for site security reasons.

Additional State Staging Areas

1. The state may activate additional SSAs if the scope of an incident is so great that additional staging operations are required.
2. SSAs are activated by the SEOC Manager in coordination with the DHSEM Office of Emergency Management (OEM) Director and with the advice from the SEOC Logistics and Operations sections.
3. Colorado IMTs or Interagency IMTs may manage state warehouses or additional activated SSAs. IMT selection will follow the Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS) IMT Operations Plan. IMT selection may be based outside the scope of the IMT Operations Plan

based upon CDPS assessment of staging complexity and expertise required to manage the SSA.

4. The state may also enlist the support of VOAD partners, the private sector, or CONG in staging and warehousing operations if needed.
5. The SEOC Logistics Section has identified and conducted site assessments for two potential staging sites if an incident requires staging to expand beyond the state warehouse.
   5.1. Front Range Airport/Colorado Air and Space Port (FTG).
      5.1.1. There are two primary buildings at the Colorado Air and Space Port for state staging operations: The Front Range Flight School building located at 37501 Cessna Way, Watkins, CO 80137 and Romero Readiness Center located at 5049 Front Range Pkwy, Watkins, CO 80137.
      5.1.2. Total airport capabilities include both ground and air transportation.
      5.1.3. The site is accessible via I-70, rail lines, and seven miles from Denver International Airport (DEN).
      5.1.4. The airport is owned and operated by Adams County.
      5.1.5. The airport's land size totals 3,349 acres and can accommodate small aircraft to large corporate jets.
      5.1.6. There are two runways, both of which are 8,000' x 100', two taxiways that are full-length, and seven additional taxiways that connect.
      5.1.7. Landside facilities include a terminal building, a full-service Fixed Base Operator (FBO), fuel storage facilities for Jet-A and AVGAS, 21 box hangars, and 148 T-hangars.
      5.1.8. Parking includes five lots that are paved with overflow parking available, totaling about 280 spaces.
      5.1.9. The airport manager is the facility point of contact.
   5.2. Grand Junction Regional Airport.
      5.2.1. Grand Junction Regional Airport is accessible via I-70. Capabilities include both ground and air transportation.
      5.2.2. The airport's area includes 2,357 acres.
      5.2.3. Airside facilities include two main runways: 10,501'x150' and 5,501'x75'. Airside facilities also include two full-length taxiways and several connecting taxiways.
      5.2.4. Landside facilities include Fixed Base Operator facilities, fuel storage facilities for Jet-A and AVGAS, access roadways, passenger terminal facilities, aircraft parking aprons, 3 T-hangar facilities with 38 spaces and 36 privately owned hangars.
      5.2.5. The vehicular parking area includes 38 spaces for recreational vehicles, 12 spaces for motorcycles, 30 handicap spaces, and an additional 552 spaces for standard parking.
      5.2.6. Space for staging operations is dependent upon the time of year and availability of facilities.
      5.2.7. The airport manager is the facility point of contact.
6. Additional staging sites could be accessible throughout the state with local coordination as an incident requires.

Federal Staging Areas

1. Federal Staging Areas (FSAs) are maintained by FEMA.
2. Current sites identified by FEMA include:
   2.1. Fort Carson.

       2.1.1.   Access includes ground transportation.
2.2.   Peterson Air Force Base (AFB).
       2.2.1.   Access includes both ground and air transportation.
2.3.   Buckley AFB.
       2.3.1.   Access includes both ground and air transportation.

Demobilization

1. The SEOC demobilizes distribution management coordination when directed by the DHSEM OEM Director or designees.
2. The baseline for determining distribution management deactivation is when commodity distribution is no longer required to meet community needs. This could include but is not limited to restoring the interrupted infrastructure, restoring the private sector supply chain, as stores reopen, or when normal mass care operations can resume.
3. Demobilization of equipment and resources will follow the Resource Mobilization Annex, including site closeout, equipment return, and documentation.
4. Any remaining commodities received by the local jurisdiction are the responsibility of the AHJ.
5. Any remaining commodities maintained by the SSA will be repurposed, either for other operations by the AHJ or the SEOC. Remaining commodities can also be donated to partner organizations that may have use.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Local

Pre-Incident

1. Complete a comprehensive community profile, paying particular attention to potential communication, maintaining health, independence, support, services, safety, and transportation (C-MIST) resources available in an incident as well as C-MIST resource gaps.
2. Identify and train C-POD staff and volunteers.
3. Identify and maintain a list of potential C-POD sites that are accessible to all community members, including those community members who:
   3.1. May be isolated—geographically, socially, or culturally.
   3.2. May be homeless.
   3.3. Have limited transportation resources.
   3.4. Have disabilities.
   3.5. May have economic barriers.
4. Identify and maintain local vendor agreements.
5. Conduct training and exercise on C-POD operations.
6. Examine C-POD plans.

Incident

1. Inform the SEOC of existing or imminent barriers to community access of key resources and essential commodities through the lifeline reporting process.
2. Determine the demand and requirements for critical resources in an impacted area.
3. Pursue mutual aid agreements and local vendor agreements if needed.
4. Request resources through the 213RR and Resource Mobilization processes.

5. Activate and manage all aspects of C-POD operations. Managing C-POD operations may include but are not limited to: maintaining staff support, equipping sites as needed, determining site layout, determining the number of C-PODs required to fill community need, and providing site safety and security.
6. Distribute critical resources as required.
7. Communicate C-POD activations and activities to the appropriate DHSEM RFM.
8. Communicate daily commodity burn rates to the appropriate DHSEM RFM.
9. Request key resources from the state if needed.
10. Inform the SEOC when barriers to critical resources and community access of essential commodities are resolved.
11. Follow the Resource Mobilization Annex and Distribution Management Appendix when these plans are activated.
12. If the AHJ requests resources through the state, the AHJ is responsible for receiving those resources. This may include but is not limited to staging resources, coordinating C-POD operations, and demobilizing those resources.
13. Assume control of requested resources received by the AHJ.

Post-Incident

1. Manage demobilization of personnel, C-POD sites, and equipment used in C-POD operations.
2. Manage the inventory of all remaining resources requested and received by the AHJ. This may include but is not limited to identifying uses for leftover commodities by the AHJ or partner organizations and agencies.

State

Pre-Incident

1. Develop, maintain, and share the Distribution Management Appendix to appropriate agencies and stakeholders.
2. Train SEOC staff on this appendix.
3. Provide technical assistance to local jurisdictions developing distribution management plans.
4. Identify potential vendors and partners that can provide distribution management resources, critical resources, and life-preserving commodities. These vendors and partners may include but are not limited to private sector resources, faith-based organizations, non-governmental organizations, and nonprofits.
5. Identify and maintain a list of potential SSAs to be activated when required.
6. Maintain the DHSEM Warehouse. Be prepared to expand operations as directed.

Incident

1. Coordinate state support to requesting jurisdictions pertaining to the distribution of essential commodities and critical resources.
2. Coordinate with the AHJ to collect information about C-POD operations and status of deployed resources.
3. Partner with local counterparts for the distribution of essential commodities and resources in coordination with the SEOC Logistics Section.
4. Coordinate the state response and the deployment of requested resources and commodities.
5. Receive and review daily burn rates from activated C-POD sites.

6. If an incident exceeds the capabilities of the state, implement mutual aid agreements, request support from EMAC, and/or request federal assistance from FEMA.
7. Track associated distribution management costs.
8. Manage any activated state warehouses and SSAs.
9. Identify potential resource and commodity requirements in coordination with the appropriate DHSEM RFM.

Post-Incident

1. Track demobilized assets until the deployed resource is returned to its home agency.
2. Coordinate resource demobilization of deployed assets.
3. Process reimbursement requests of assets that are mobilized to support distribution management operations.

Federal

Pre-Incident

1. Support C-POD training.
2. Identify and maintain a list of FSAs and communicate those with state partners and stakeholders.
3. Coordinate distribution management plans with the state.

Incident

1. Coordinate with the SEOC to identify resource requirements.
2. Coordinate support and response operations from federal agencies.
3. Support mission requests from the state.
4. Identify potential vendors to fill emergency resource requests from the state.

Post-Incident

1. Coordinate and manage federal demobilization of resources supporting distribution management operations.

COMMUNICATIONS

1. The SEOC will coordinate external Distribution Management information requirements through ESF-15.
2. SSA and state warehouse site managers or their designees will submit regular situation reports to the SEOC via WebEOC. Situation reports will include the status of all resources and commodities under the responsibility of the site manager. This includes expected arrivals of resources and commodities, expected outflows of resources and commodities, and sitting inventory of the last 24 hours.
3. Local jurisdictions will work with the appropriate RFM to coordinate commodity and resource deployment. Coordination should include daily burn rates, potential triggers that would result in an increase in distribution management operations, or demobilization triggers.

ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

1. The emergency procurement of goods or services for Distribution Management coordination will follow the CDPS Emergency Procurement Process, if required.
2. SSA site managers or their designees will track site specific costs through the 213RR process in WebEOC.
3. SSA site managers or their designees will order resources required for SSA operations through the 213RR process.
4. Fiscal responsibility and cost share agreements will follow the procedures found in the Resource Mobilization Annex.

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DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

Agency Administrator (AA) – An Agency Administrator (AA) is the official responsible for the management of a geographic unit or functional area. AAs are the managing officer of an agency, division thereof, or jurisdiction having statutory responsibility for incident mitigation and management. Some examples include a Fire Chief, Police Chief, County Sheriff, DHSEM RFM (all-hazards), or DFPC BC/District Chief (wildfire).

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

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

Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) –The public agency or its designee that has legal responsibility and authority for responding to an incident, based on political, geographical, or functional range or sphere of authority.

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

C-MIST (Communication, Maintaining Health, Independence, Support, Services, Safety, and Transportation). C-MIST is a memory tool to help people remember and plan for the five functional needs resources individuals may have in order to function in an emergency.

Community Point of Distribution (C-POD) - A site used to distribute life-sustaining supplies to survivors who do not have access to essential commodities.

Coordination Center – A facility that is used for the coordination of agency or jurisdictional resources in support of one or more incidents. For the purposes of this Annex, this refers to the Rocky Mountain Area Interagency Coordination Center.

DHSEM - The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

Director – The Director of the Office of Emergency Management as identified in C.R. S § 24-33.5-705. Director is also the title given to the head of the five divisions within the Colorado Department of Public Safety.

Distribution Management - The system used to coordinate the distribution of commodities to impacted communities when the scale of the incident exceeds normal Resource Mobilization processes.

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

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

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

Essential Commodities - The basic goods sold in a society that preserve life, health, and dignity.

Executive Director (ED) – Is the Executive Director of the Department of Public Safety.

Federal Staging Area (FSA) - The federal-managed site used to stage commodities and resources used during distribution management operations.

Geographical Area Coordination Center (GACC) – Provides logistical coordination and mobilization of resources (people, aircraft, ground equipment) throughout the geographical area, and with other geographic areas, as necessary. The ten (10) geographic areas are: Southern, Eastern, Rocky Mountain, Southwest, Great Basin, Northern Rockies, Southern California, Northern California, Northwest and Alaska.

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

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

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

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

Interagency (IA) Dispatch Center – A facility from which resources are primarily assigned to wildland fire incidents. For the purposes of this Annex, this refers to the Dispatch Centers located in Craig, Grand Junction, Montrose, Durango, Ft. Collins, and Pueblo.

Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC) – A dynamic, modern, flexible and scalable application that aligns with interagency business needs for resource ordering for all-hazard incidents. The update from the Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) to IROC increased operational effectiveness and efficiencies in business process using modern supply chain practices.

Jurisdiction – The extent or range of judicial, law enforcement, or other authority exercised by the State, Tribal, County, City and County, Town, Special District, or any other recognized political subdivision of the State of Colorado.

Logistics – The Logistics Section provides for all the incident's support needs, such as ordering resources and providing facilities, transportation, supplies, equipment maintenance and fuel, communications, and food and medical services for incident personnel.

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

Mobilization System – The Statewide All-Hazards Resource Mobilization System and processes created under C.R.S. §24-33.5-705.4, which includes this Annex and the technology and personnel necessary to mobilize resources according to this Annex.

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

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

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

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

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

National Interagency Dispatch and Coordination System – The system that is used by the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC), the ten GACCs and the local interagency dispatch centers to serve federal, state and local wildland fire agencies through logistical coordination and mobilization of resources (people, aircraft, ground equipment, supplies and services). The system utilizes IROC and the Incident Qualifications System (IQS) to support resource qualifications and availability management and resource ordering.

Resource Kind – A classification of resources in the incident command system which refers to function (e.g., hand crew, helicopter, engine, or dozer).

Resource Mobilization Fund (RMF) - Per C.R.S. § 24-33.5-705.4.6, the Resource Mobilization Fund, which shall be administered by the CDPS executive director, provides reimbursement to state agencies and jurisdictions mobilized by the executive director pursuant to C.R.S. § 24-33.5-705.4. The fund consists of all moneys that may be appropriated thereto by the general assembly, moneys that may be transferred pursuant to C.R.S. § 24-33.5-706 (4.5), and all private and public funds received through gifts, grants, reimbursements, or donations that are transmitted to the state treasurer and credited to the fund. All interest earned from the investment of moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund. The moneys in the fund are hereby continuously appropriated for the purposes indicated in this section. Any moneys not expended at the end of the fiscal year shall remain in the fund and shall not be transferred to or revert to the general fund. The Executive Director shall use the moneys in the resource mobilization fund to provide reimbursement to state agencies and jurisdictions for incidents in accordance with the terms of the mobilization plan.

Resource Type – Refers to resource capability. For example, a Type 1 resource provides a greater overall capability due to power, size, capacity, etc., than a Type 2 resource.

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

Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) – National database used by the national interagency dispatch and coordination system for resource mobilization and demobilization for wildland fires and interagency all-hazard incidents. The successor to ROSS will be the Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC) which is slated for release near the second quarter of 2020.

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

State Staging Area (SSA) - The state-managed site used to stage commodities and resources used during distribution management operations.

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

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