

Appendix E

Eagle County Resource Management Plan

Introduction

Purpose

The Resource Management Appendix provides a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely, efficient, and unimpeded access to resources needed to respond to and recover from an incident. This plan provides a consistent way to identify what resources are needed to meet incident objectives, encourage resource sharing, acquire the needed resources, allocate resources according to community priorities and track resource availability and status through increased communication, collaboration, and standardization.

The Appendix focuses on processes and systems that are initiated when an incident’s complexity or duration exceeds day-to-day emergency response capabilities. Its concepts are scalable and applicable for all types of disasters. The Appendix is intended to be implemented collectively by all levels of government, nonprofit and volunteer organizations, and the private sector. This plan also provides for the necessary documentation of resource use to enable cost recovery and/or assistance.

Scope

The scope of this Resource Management Appendix is to provide coordination and support for incidents in Eagle County in order to acquire, mobilize, allocate, and track resources in an efficient manner through policy guidance and interagency and inter-jurisdictional coordination. This Appendix is activated when the Eagle County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated.

Situation

Eagle County is vulnerable to many types of disasters. Many of these will occur with little or no notice and are likely to cause widespread devastation. The ability to pre-stage resources will be very limited. Likewise, deploying resources post-incident may be highly challenging, because of damage to the transportation network and communication systems.

Resource prioritization and allocation may also be very difficult following a large disaster. Infrastructure disruptions can impede the damage assessment process. Neighboring jurisdictions and the state and federal government will not be able to “just send everything”, because the “pushed” resources may exceed the impacted jurisdictions’ capacity to receive and manage or distribute them. At the same time, a myriad of unaffiliated responders, volunteers and unsolicited donations are likely to find their way into the affected area, putting an additional demand on local resources and burdening already compromised infrastructure systems.

Planning Assumptions

During major or catastrophic incidents, certain fundamental assumptions related to resource management and logistics can be made. Key assumptions include:

Impact

1. Catastrophic incidents can produce many casualties and/or displaced persons, possibly approaching a magnitude of thousands.
2. The incident may cause significant and lengthy disruptions to critical infrastructure, including transportation, energy, communications, public health, and medical systems.
3. Local and regional economic and logistics infrastructure may be significantly disrupted, destroyed or over-extended.
4. A detailed and credible common operating picture may not be achievable for 24-48 hours or longer after the incident. As a result, response activities will have to begin without the benefit of a detailed or complete situation and critical needs assessment.
5. Impacts or restrictions on transportation assets may delay the response time of some resources.
6. Limited refueling capabilities may also impede response times.
7. Emergency personnel who normally respond to such events may be among those affected and unable to perform their duties.
8. Concurrent events in other areas of the state may result in competing demands on resources.

Resource Requirements

1. A catastrophic incident will require a vast amount of emergency resources to respond to the needs of affected communities.
2. Resources may be required for an extended period of time.
3. Local and state owned resources may be exhausted quickly.
4. Demand will likely exceed supply.
5. A coordinated resource allocation and distribution system will be required to maximize efficiency.
6. Eagle County utilizes the Colorado statewide Digital Trunked Radio System (DTRS) and resources should be requested to bring their own compatible communications devices whenever possible.
7. Private vendors have superior supply chain continuity capabilities and may be better able to deliver critical goods and resources to the public under marginalized conditions.
8. Expedient field logistics staging areas, temporary operations centers, and emergency worker living and support accommodations may be required to support relief efforts.
9. Temporary emergency sites will require security.

Coordination Tools

During disasters, there is a need for coordination by all levels of government, nonprofit and volunteer organizations and the private sector to ensure that resources are managed to support an effective and timely response.

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

When local resources are unable to meet the demand for assistance, surrounding jurisdictions and the state and federal governments play a critical response role. Effectively mobilizing and managing multiple outside resources requires an organizational framework that is understood by everyone. Recognizing the need for a standardized emergency response system, jurisdictions within Eagle County have adopted NIMS and Incident Command System (ICS) standards.

Eagle County Emergency Operations Center

Upon activation at any level, the EOC serves as the centralized location (physically or virtually) to monitor and report the impact of emergencies while providing communication between the EOC and the State, and between the EOC and surrounding jurisdictions. The EOC is the focal point for coordination, support of emergency response and recovery activities for Eagle County and provides resource management when resource needs exceed local capacity. When the Eagle County EOC is activated at any level, the EOC Manager will notify all appropriate dispatch centers of the activation. When the Eagle County EOC is activated request for all resources will be coordinated through the EOC instead of the local dispatch centers.

Sequence and Scope of Response

All emergencies are local incidents and are managed at the lowest possible level. Colorado statutes grant local governments the primary responsibility for emergency response activities within their jurisdictions. When events go beyond a jurisdiction's capability, there is a tiered process for receiving outside assistance. During this process, emergency proclamations may be made at the special district, municipal, county and state levels to support resource mobilization and emergency purchasing and contracting. Upon request by the Governor, the federal government may issue a federal emergency declaration or a Presidentially declared major disaster declaration for federal disaster aid including resources to supplement the state and local response.

Initial Actions

Immediate Response

When an incident occurs, local and automatic aid resources respond according to their emergency plans and standard operating procedures. During large disasters, multiple incident sites are likely. Initially, each site may operate under its own Incident Command structure with the on-scene organization pursuing the resources needed to support their operations. As the incident grows or continues, resource requests that cannot be met using the on-scene

organizations' normal processes shall be coordinated through the Eagle County EOC, which will then prioritize resource response based on critical need.

Initial Impact Assessment

Local jurisdictions conduct an initial impact assessment to evaluate the current situation, determine if the incident is growing or spreading in intensity, and verify the extent and scope of damages. During the assessment, information is gathered to determine answers to the following questions:

1. What are the current and projected resource needs?
2. Can the required resources get to where they are needed?
3. Can the existing infrastructure support the required resources?
4. Are the required resources available locally?
5. Is a disaster proclamation needed?

Continuing Actions

Activation of Mutual Aid and Vendor Contracts

When local resources are expected to be exhausted or specialized resources are required, the Eagle County EOC will attempt to meet resource needs through mutual aid, vendor contracts and commercial sources. Terms related to the resource provision are negotiated between the receiving jurisdiction and providing entity.

Resource Requests to the State EOC

Resource requests that cannot be filled locally may be forwarded to the State EOC. From that point on, the State EOC assists in acquisition and coordination of resources for Eagle County. The State EOC posts updated information about the status of resource requests on WebEOC. Special districts and municipalities should submit their resource requests to Eagle County via WebEOC where attempts will be made to fill requests locally prior to submitting them to the State EOC.

Mobilization of State Resources

C.R.S. § 24-33.5-705.4(4) provides that “The executive director may order the implementation of the state resource mobilization plan pursuant to this section only if he or she receives a request to do so from the governor, sheriff, emergency manager, or other authorized person identified in the state resource mobilization plan.” When local resource requests are forwarded to the State EOC, the state activates the Colorado All Hazards Emergency Resource Mobilization Annex and attempts to fill them by mobilizing state assets, seeking private resources and/or activating state mutual aid agreements such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). If staffing permits, the state may send Resource Mobilization staff to assist at the County EOC.

Mobilization of Federal Resources

If a presidential declaration is proclaimed under the provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, federal resources are made available to assist state and local response and recovery efforts. As an agency of the Department of Homeland Security

(DHS), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) manages the federal response in accordance with the *National Response Framework* (NRF). The NRF organizes federal agencies by capability and type of expertise into 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). For catastrophic incidents, especially those that occur with little or no notice, FEMA may take proactive measures to mobilize and deploy resources in anticipation of a formal request from the State. FEMA liaisons coordinate with the state to ensure that needed federal assets are dispatched before or during the first hours of an incident.

Resource Prioritization

When resource demands exceed supply, requests for resources must be prioritized at all levels of government. A Policy Group consisting of affected jurisdictional executives and key agency officials provide strategic direction and make policy decisions that guide critical resource allocation.

Logistical Support

Logistical support is initiated by all levels of government to ensure resources, commodities and supplies are delivered when and where they are needed, in the quantities needed and in a form usable by the requester. To deliver life sustaining commodities to the public, an emergency supply chain is established integrating all levels of government and the private sector. To be successful, logistical support must overcome disaster conditions such as damage to the transportation and communications infrastructure, limitations in airfield capacity, and shortages of critical supplies such as fuel.

Resource Tracking and Financial Administration

When a resource is deployed, it is tracked by the providing agency from the time it is dispatched until it arrives at the incident site or requesting jurisdiction's designated location. From the time of arrival until the resource is returned to its home agency, it is tracked by the on-scene organization and the EOC (when activated). All resources ordered through the Eagle County EOC will be assigned an order number which will be used to track the resource until it is returned to its providing agency. Comprehensive resource tracking allows jurisdictions to maximize reimbursement for response costs from insurance providers and disaster assistance programs. All reimbursement is based on eligibility and supporting documentation. Consequently, cost accounting begins immediately during the response.

Demobilization

Demobilization

As incident objectives are met, resources are released or reassigned in coordination with the Eagle County EOC. Each agency or jurisdiction follows established release priorities considering safety, cost, ownership, length of service, availability for reassignment and other factors. Critical personnel and equipment may be relocated to other active or growing incidents. Demobilized resources are fully accounted for, rehabilitated and returned to their pre-incident capability through agreement with receiving agency.

Debrief

Following each incident, jurisdictions and agencies hold debriefs to identify successes, failures, and highlight innovative approaches that were particularly effective. Participants have an opportunity to make recommendations for improving future responses. Often, After Action Reviews are produced that identify and analyze issues likely to impede future efforts, if left unresolved. Along with the After Action Report, an Improvement Plan may be developed listing areas for improvement, recommended actions and a responsible party and deadline for their completion.

Revise the Plan

Following major incidents, an After Action Report will be produced with the intent to incorporate lessons learned and changes in policy and processes. Proposed revisions will be forwarded to the Eagle County Emergency Management Director, Public Safety Council and Eagle County Board of County Commissioners for review and approval. After addressing all comments and recommendations, revised plans will be finalized and distributed.

Information Sharing

Information sharing, both horizontally and vertically, is vital to effective resource management and logistics. Accurate and timely information minimizes mistakes, inefficiency and duplication of effort. Decision makers, need an all-inclusive perspective in order to determine how to allocate scarce resources and make policy recommendations.

Tools

When a major disaster has occurred or is imminent, jurisdiction and agency representatives will issue incident situation summaries, participate on conference calls, and share information through WebEOC and other technologies. The expectation is that timely and accurate information will be communicated and used to enhance coordination and develop mutual recommendations that support the needs of the ‘whole community’ of Eagle County.

Incident Situation Summary

To facilitate a common operating picture and local resource sharing, Eagle County jurisdictions have agreed to share initial incident situation summary reports as soon as it is practical, generally within four hours, and updated situation reports following significant events and at the beginning of each new operational period. The incident situation summary report uses a standardized format to describe the status of key situational elements of the incident. Each incident or event produces a report at the prescribed times. The county then compiles the information into a county-wide situation report and posts onto WebEOC.

Conference Calls

A conference call or video conferencing may be used to discuss impacts and actions to be taken. Participants may include EOC Manager, Emergency Management Director, Incident Commander(s), local representatives, and State Emergency Management personnel. The initial call is likely to take place within 24 hours following the incident. The call will provide a forum for identifying multi-jurisdictional issues and facilitating local mutual aid.

Resource Prioritization

During larger emergency incidents, resource demands often exceed supply and requests for scarce resources must be prioritized at every level of government. Examples of when prioritization is needed include:

1. Resources are not sufficient to meet requests within an individual jurisdiction.
2. Resource requests of one jurisdiction affect another's ability to get the resources it needs.
3. Resources brought into Eagle County are not sufficient to meet all the needs.
4. Specialized, limited availability resources are available, but in insufficient quantity.

To effectively manage resources and enable the best possible outcome to a major incident, Eagle County jurisdictions have agreed upon a common approach to resource prioritization. This approach will be directed by the Eagle County Policy Group and implemented by the Eagle County EOC unless a different prioritization is agreed upon at the time of the incident/event.

Requests are to be prioritized to the greatest extent possible based upon:

1. Protection of life and providing for safety;
2. Incident stabilization; and
3. Conservation of property and the environment.

Considerations include availability, transportation, location of the resource, and the ability to do the greatest good where the greatest need exists.

Agreements

Jurisdictions often enter into agreements with other public and private agencies to share resources. Typically, either a Mutual Aid Agreement or other agreement is used to establish terms and conditions related to the resource sharing. Agreements may provide liability protection, establish fiscal provisions, and identify clear processes for assistance during an incident.

1. A Mutual Aid Agreement is a written understanding between emergency management organizations to provide reciprocal emergency management aid and assistance. In an emergency, each signatory is responsible for providing assistance as they are able and in accordance with the signed agreement.
2. An All-Risk Mutual Aid Agreement for Eagle County is found in Appendix C of the Eagle County Emergency Operations Plan and it is recommended that all municipalities and agencies become signatories to this agreement to clarify the allocation of risk among the parties and to facilitate cost reimbursement when available.
3. Service Agreements are based on the concept that the receiving party pays for the assistance provided. They are written in precise, contractual language. Service Agreements identify the specific service, activity, or undertaking that is authorized; conditions under which it is to be provided, and terms of reimbursement.
4. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is a written understanding between parties to cooperate on an agreed upon project or to meet an agreed upon objective.

5. Cooperative Resource Rate Forms constitute an agreement between the state of Colorado and emergency resource providers to provide resources, when available, at a pre-determined rate.
6. The Wildfire Mobilization Plan establishes a process to quickly notify, assemble, and deploy fire and equipment. This plan is outlined in the Annual Operating Plan for Wildfires and is managed by the Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control and the Grand Junction Interagency Dispatch Center.

Roles and Responsibilities

The United States uses a tiered level of response to disasters. Municipalities and special districts request county assistance when they are overwhelmed, counties request state resources when they have exhausted their own or anticipate running out of resources. In turn, the state asks the federal government for aid when its capabilities are exceeded. During catastrophic disasters, state and local resources are usually overwhelmed immediately; federal and non-governmental resources are needed right away, often in large quantities.

The collaborative use of resources requires coordination and cooperative decision making. All entities must work together to ensure an effective and timely response. The following section describes the roles and responsibilities of federal, state and local government, nonprofit and volunteer organizations, and the private sector during disaster. It presents their organizational structures for managing resources and logistics and describes what kind of assistance they are able to provide.

Local Jurisdictions

During disasters, local governments commit their resources to protect the lives and property of their citizens. When primary response resources are overwhelmed, local governments may divert non-emergency resources to emergency use and initiate mutual aid agreements and vendor contracts for additional resource support. If necessary, local government's forward unfilled resource requests to the Eagle County EOC. Local governments also establish priorities for allocating scarce resources and make policy decisions to support response and recovery objectives.

On-Scene Organizations

For most incidents, resource management and logistical support are handled entirely by the on-scene organization. Based on the complexity and needs of the incident, the on-scene organization may establish a Logistics Section to acquire resources necessary to support tactical operations, provide for shelter and food for responders and ensure incident communications are well planned and supported. The Logistics Section works with the rest of the on-scene organization to ensure resources are ordered, utilized and tracked effectively.

The following list presents key resource management responsibilities for each section of a fully developed Incident Command structure:

Command

- Establishes parameters for requesting and releasing resources.
- Reviews requests for critical resources.
- Confirms who has resource ordering authority within the organization.
- Confirms resource orders that require command authority.

Operations

- Determines what resources are required to meet the incident objectives.
- Develops the organizational response structure and makes resource assignments.
- Establishes and demobilizes resource staging areas.
- Deploys resources and manages tactical operations to meet incident objectives.
- Tracks the location, status and assignment of resources.

Planning

- Establishes and maintains a resource tracking system.
- Maintains a roster of all resources at the incident.
- Identifies the need for specialized resources.
- Assesses current and projected resource needs for Operations.
- Identifies surplus resources and determines logistical support needed for their release.

Logistics

- Establishes a resource ordering system and chain-of-command for ordering.
- Determines resource availability, support needs, identified shortages and response times for key resources.
- Receives and processes resource orders from authorized incident staff.
- Receives, inventories, distributes and stores supplies and equipment.
- Tracks resources and supplies on hand, on order and en route.
- Tracks changes in resource availability.
- Services reusable equipment.

Finance and Administration

- Establishes procurement guidelines and emergency purchase order procedures.
- Sets up purchase orders and contracts for vendors and negotiates ad hoc contracts and agreements.
- Maintains and verifies invoices and financial documentation.
- Obtains and records all cost data including equipment, personnel and supply costs.
- Prepares resource use cost estimates and cumulative cost records.

Eagle County EOC

During an emergency or disaster, the County Emergency Management Department (EMD) operates the Eagle County EOC to support and coordinate county-wide actions. The EOC’s primary role is to collect, analyze and disseminate information and to obtain and coordinate resources and disaster assistance for, agencies responding to the event.

EOC Activation Levels

Level	Description	Minimum Staffing Requirements
3 (Monitor) <i>Usually done virtually utilizing telephone, email, etc.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small incident or event • One site • Two or more agencies involved • Potential threat of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Flood ○ Severe storm ○ Interface fire ○ Escalating incident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOC Manager • Public Information Officers • Situation Monitor
2 (Partial)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate event • More than one incident (locations) • 3 or more agencies involved • Major scheduled event (e.g., 4th of July, World Cup, etc.) • Limited evacuations • Resource support required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOC Manager • Public Information Officers • Liaison Officer • Limited ESF appointee’s
1 (Full)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major event • Three or more incidents (locations) • Regional disaster (e.g., winter storm impacting multiple counties) • Multiple agencies involved • Extensive evacuations • Resource support required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOC Manager • Public Information Officers and Joint Information Group • Policy Group • Most ESF appointee’s (as situation dictates)

The Eagle County EOC operates using the ESF model. It establishes response and recovery priorities based on the extent, size, duration, and complexity of the emergency or disaster and the availability of resources. Based on the needs of the incident, County agencies with ESF responsibilities may be directed to staff the EOC and coordinate emergency management activities.

State Agencies

When it is determined that all local resources have been or will be exhausted, and the local jurisdictions are unable to fill resource requests through local systems, the Eagle County EOC begins prioritizing needs based on local policy and incident complexity. It is important for all entities within the County to work together to determine needs, gaps and priorities. At this point (if it has not occurred already), the State OEM Field Manager and State Fire Management Officer (for wildland fires) should be notified and may respond to offer technical assistance.

Once it is determined that additional assistance is required, the local EM/EOC notifies the State EOC through the State OEM Regional Field Manager and the State Regional FMO (if wildland fire). These personnel will be able to provide technical assistance, liaison support, and resource support from a wider range than the local system. This often involves contacting regional partners and agencies to fill resource needs or gaps before the activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). Regional – Level Coordination begins with this notification. The SEOC will be activated as needed to support the local incident, including activation of necessary ESFs and support organizations. If only one jurisdiction has been affected, the SEOC will be able to fill requests from outside the area to meet the needs of the incident. If the SEOC is able to fill all resource requests, they will provide support through the SEOC and appropriate state agencies until support is no longer required.

In the event all available resources within the State have been depleted the State will request assistance from other states, (using EMAC processes) and the federal government as appropriate.

Resource Management, Administration and Finance

NIMS Resource Typing

Resource typing is essential to efficient ordering and dispatching. It ensures that on-scene organizations will receive resources appropriate to their needs. Resources generally fall into seven groupings:

- Personnel
- Facilities
- Equipment
- Vehicles
- Teams
- Aircraft
- Supplies

Resource management includes standardized systems for classifying resources by:

- Category
- Type
- Kind
- The conditions under which goods and services will be accepted

Eagle County agencies are encouraged to utilize standardized typing for resources. Current resource typing descriptions are accessible at: <https://rtlt.ptacccenter.org>

Resource Requests

To facilitate resource ordering, the jurisdictions within Eagle County have agreed to use the WebEOC ICS 213 RR form for resource requests that are likely to be forwarded beyond the agency of origin. As always, resource requests may be entered into WebEOC or forwarded to the Eagle County EOC via phone, fax, e-mail or other methods appropriate and available to the requesting jurisdiction. Requests should:

- Describe the current situation.
- Describe the requested resources.
- Specify the mission or service the resources will provide.
- Provide the delivery location.
- Provide a local contact for the delivery with primary and secondary means of contact.
- Provide the name of the requesting agency and contact person.
- Indicate when the resources are needed and an estimate of how long.

Resource requests involving personnel or equipment with operators need to indicate if logistical support is required (food, shelter, fuel and/or maintenance).

Figure 4-1 illustrates the resource requesting process.

Eagle County Resource Mobilization Process

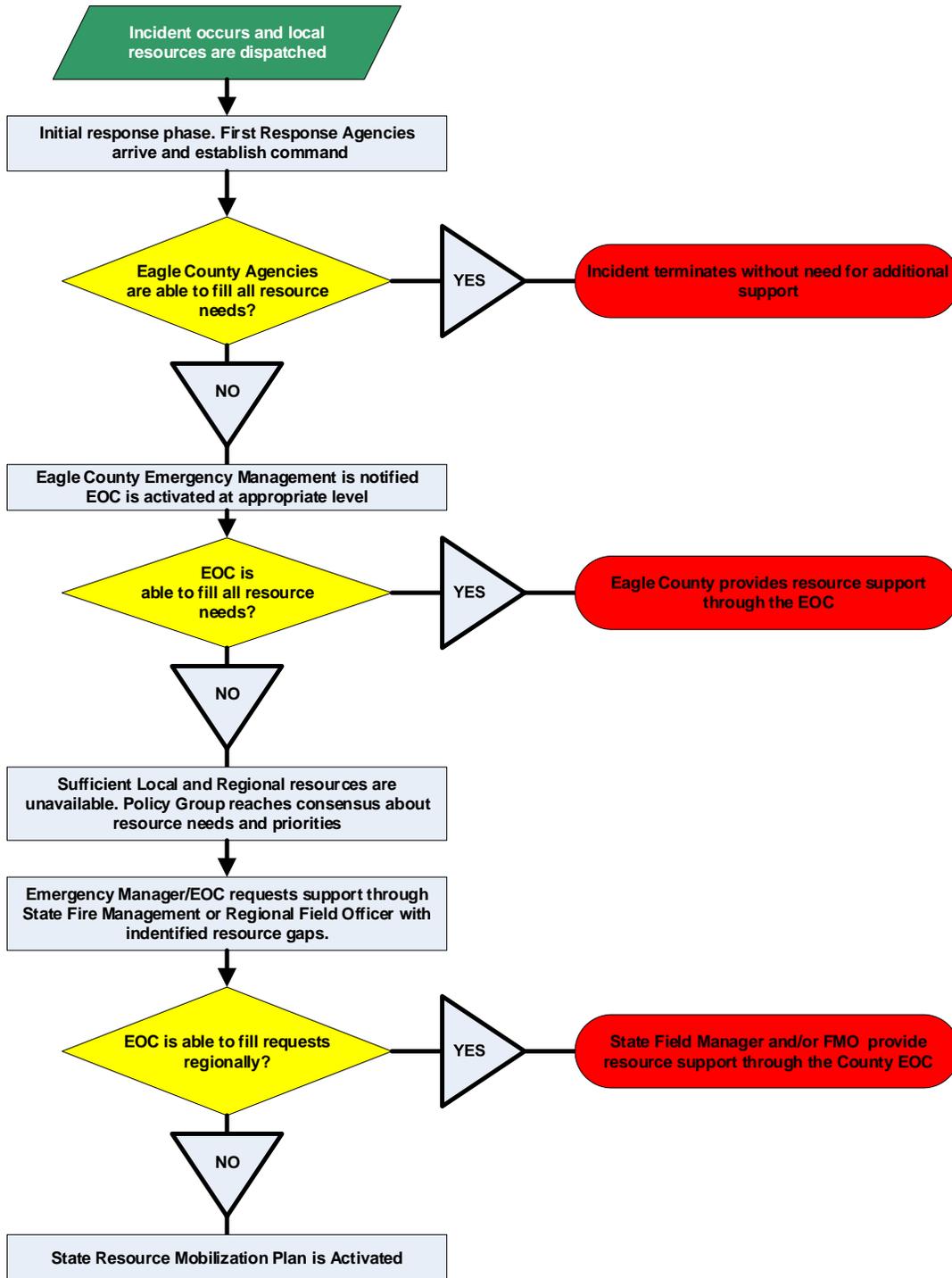


Figure 4-2 is an example of a completed ICS 213 RR form.

RESOURCE REQUEST (ICS 213 RR) EAGLE COUNTY EOC										
1. Incident Name: Daytona 5			2. Date/Time 12/22/2017 - 0937			3. Resource Request Number: 007				
Requestor	4. Order (Use additional forms when requesting different resource sources of supply):									
	Qty.	Kind	Type	Detailed Item Description: (Vital characteristics, brand, specs, experience, size, etc.)	Cost	5. Resource Status				
						Received by	Date/Time	Assigned to	Released to	Date/Time
	1	Rock	II	1 large round rock – size 275 x R13	\$398	Pebbles	12/22/17 1100	Div. A		
6. Requested Delivery/Reporting Location: Bedrock motor speedway										
7. Suitable Substitutes and/or Suggested Sources: None										
8. Requested by Name/Position:				9. Priority: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urgent <input type="checkbox"/> Routine <input type="checkbox"/> Low			10. EOC request by: Pebbles			
ESF	11. ESF Approval: <i>Barney Ruddle</i>					12. Supplier Phone/Fax/Email: 970-555-1212				
	13. Name of Supplier/POC: Bedrock Tires									
	14. Notes:									
15. Approval Signature of EFS 7 Rep: <i>Wilma</i>					16. Date/Time: 12/22/2017					
17. Order placed by: Bam Bam										
EOC Mgr.	18. Reply/Comments from EOC Manager:									
	19. EOC Manager Signature: <i>Freddie Hiestrom</i>					20. Date/Time: 12/22/2017				
ICS 213 RR, Page 1 Updated 7/2014										

Pre-Event Contracting

Because it is not cost-effective for each jurisdiction to own, store and maintain every resource required during disasters, Eagle County has developed a form of pre-event contract that may be used with private sector vendors that can provide services and resources to support request from an incident. All contracts and related expenditures shall occur only to the extent authorized by resolution.

Benefits of pre-event contracts include:

- They provide security that the needed resource or service will be made available.
- They establish an agreed upon, pre-incident price.
- They facilitate preplanning and possible exercising with the vendor.
- They contracts do not require money up front.

- WebEOC

Operational Resource Status Board Display - Windows Internet Explorer provided by Eagle County Government
 https://weboc.colorado.gov/oc7/boards/board.aspx?tableid=540&viewid=2287&uvid=0.2585

2014 Pro Cycle Challenge CO.COEM.622 Resource Status Board fusion - Operational Resources

Jurisdiction: Eagle
 Resource Category: All Categories

Not Reported | All Records | Available | Available Local | Available Statewide | In Station | Move Up | Assigned | On Scene | Staging | Damobed | Out of Service

Agency	Resource Category	Resource Kind	Resource Type	Local Resource ID	STATUS	Dispatch No.	Assigned Incident	Assigned County	Location	Details
Greater Eagle Fire Protection District	Fire Fighting	Water Tender Firefighting (Tanker)	Type 1	Tender 9 - Rosenbaur 2500 gal. International	Available Local	970-977-6672		Eagle	425 E. 3rd St. Eagle, CO 81631	Details
Greater Eagle Fire Protection District	Fire Fighting	Engine Fire (Pumper)	Type 3	Engine 9-3 - 2010 Rosenbaur Timberwolf 4x4	Assigned	970-977-6672	July comx			Details
Eagle County Paramedic Services	Health and Medical	Ambulance		800	Out of Service	970-479-2201			PO Box 1809 Eagle, CO 81631	Details
Eagle County Regional Transportation Authority	Transportation	Buses	Type 2	864	Available Local	970-479-2245		Eagle	3289 Cooley Mesa Road	Details
Eagle County Regional Transportation Authority	Transportation	Buses	Type 2	867	Available Local	970-479-2245		Eagle	3289 Cooley Mesa Road	Details
Eagle County Regional Transportation Authority	Transportation	Buses	Type 2	868	Available Local	970-479-2245		Eagle	3289 Cooley Mesa Road	Details
Eagle County Regional Transportation Authority	Transportation	Buses	Type 2	872	Available Local	970-479-2245		Eagle	3289 Cooley Mesa Road	Details
Eagle County Regional Transportation Authority	Transportation	Buses	Type 2	874	Available Local	970-479-2245		Eagle	3289 Cooley Mesa Road	Details
Eagle County Regional Transportation Authority	Transportation	Buses	Type 2	875	Available Local	970-479-2245		Eagle	3289 Cooley Mesa Road	Details
Eagle County Regional Transportation Authority	Transportation	Buses	Type 2	876	Available Local	970-479-2245		Eagle	3289 Cooley Mesa Road	Details
Eagle County Regional Transportation Authority	Transportation	Buses	Type 2	877	Available Local	970-479-2245		Eagle	3289 Cooley Mesa Road	Details
Eagle County Regional Transportation Authority	Transportation	Buses	Type 2	878	Available Local	970-479-2245		Eagle	3289 Cooley Mesa Road	Details
Eagle County Regional Transportation Authority	Transportation	Buses	Type 2	881	Available Local	970-479-2245		Eagle	3289 Cooley Mesa Road	Details
Eagle County Regional Transportation Authority	Transportation	Buses	Type 2	882	Available Local	970-479-2245		Eagle	3289 Cooley Mesa Road	Details
Eagle County Regional Transportation Authority	Transportation	Buses	Type 2	883	Available Local	970-479-2245		Eagle	3289 Cooley Mesa Road	Details
Eagle County Regional Transportation Authority	Transportation	Buses	Type 2	866	Out of Service	970-479-2245		Eagle	3289 Cooley Mesa Road	Details
Eagle County Regional Transportation Authority	Transportation	Buses	Type 2	870	Available Local	970-479-2245		Eagle	3289 Cooley Mesa Road	Details
Eagle County Regional Transportation Authority	Transportation	Buses	Type 2	885	Available Local	970-479-2245		Eagle	3289 Cooley Mesa Road	Details
Eagle County Regional Transportation Authority	Transportation	Buses	Type 2	869	Available Local	970-479-2245		Eagle	3289 Cooley Mesa Road	Details

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- Salamander

resourceMGR web

-- RESOURCE LIST --

PERSONNEL

PERSON	EQUIPMENT	ASSIGNMENT	ORGANIZATION				
Edit	Print	Selected	Last Name	First Name	ID	Rank	Organization Name
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Belote	Mage	KMB1955	Fire Fighter	Redrock FD
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Belote	Kandi	KMB1955	Paramedic	Redrock EMS
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Bird	Sean	PFD5HB75	Assistant Chief	Pine FD
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Carothers	Richard	RNC1965	Lieutenant	Moosewood P
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Clifford	David	DJC1970	Assistant Chief	Redrock FD
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Desch	Clinton	PFDCC056	Captain	Pine FD
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Dodder	Frank	4		
		<input type="checkbox"/>	DOE	JANTE	457854		
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Doer	Jeff	5		
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Doeseckl	Maria	1		

Moosewood Fire Department

Jason Battalio

City Fire Dept

Ladder 7
Pierce Arrow XT

Qualifications:
FTATI

Kansas

Pat Parker
Fire Chief
GT Metro

Active
Organization Status

CERTIFICATIONS / QUALIFICATIONS

Incident Commander Type 1 & 2 (ICT...)

Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)...
Exp: 2/1/2014

Fire Inspector III (FINSIII)

Demobilization

Demobilization is the orderly, safe, and efficient return of an incident resource to its original location and status. Ideally, response organizations plan and prepare for demobilization at the time they begin to mobilize resources. Early planning for demobilization improves efficiency and accountability and lowers costs. The following list includes key demobilization responsibilities:

- Coordinating activities associated with retrieving, disposing of, repairing, replacing and restocking supplies and commodities used during the disaster operation.
- Ensuring all equipment, supplies, and other non-expendable resources are accounted for and returned to the issuing entity in accordance with agreements and contracts.
- Reassigning resources as necessary.

Nonexpendable Resources

The following list includes demobilization activities for nonexpendable resources:

- Nonexpendable resources (such as personnel, fire apparatus, and durable equipment) are fully accounted for both during the incident and when they are returned to the providing organization.
- The providing organization then restores the resources to fully functional capability and gets them ready for the next mobilization.
- Broken or lost items are replaced through the appropriate resupply process.
- Fixed-facility resources (warehouses, EOCs etc.) are restored to their full functional capability in order to ensure readiness for the next mobilization.
- Human resources, in particular mutual aid resources from out of the area, are given adequate rest and time for recuperation.
- Occupational health and mental health issues are addressed, including monitoring the immediate and long-term effects of the incident (chronic and acute) on emergency management/response personnel.

Expendable Resources

The following list includes demobilization activities for expendable resources:

- Expendable resources (such as water, food, fuel, and other one-time-use supplies) must be fully accounted for.
- The incident management organization bears the cost of expendable resources, as authorized in financial or Mutual Aid Agreements.
- Restocking occurs at the point from which a resource was issued.
- Waste that requires special handling and disposition (e.g., biological waste and contaminated supplies, debris, and equipment) are handled according to established regulations and policies.

Release Priorities

Jurisdictions and agencies will determine their own release priorities for resources assigned to an incident. All resources ordered through the Eagle County EOC will be released through the Eagle County EOC. Expensive resources will be monitored carefully to ensure that they are released as soon as they are no longer needed, or if their task can be accomplished in a more cost-effective manner.

Demobilization Accountability

Resources are considered part of the incident management structure until they reach their home base or new assignment. Typically, this also applies to contracted resources. For reasons of liability, potential safety issues (such as fatigue) must be mitigated prior to letting resources depart for home.

On large incidents, especially those involving personnel and resources from multiple jurisdictions and agencies, a Demobilization Unit is typically established within the Planning Section early in the life of the incident. A written demobilization plan should be developed for large incidents.