



# Gilpin County Sheriff's Office

## MEDIA ADVISORY

For Immediate Release

July 31, 2024

Kevin Armstrong, Sheriff

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## Gilpin County FIRE BAN Stage 2. Effective July 31, 2024

Effective July 31, 2024, at 1:00 p.m., Gilpin County will be going into a Stage 2 Fire Ban. The Stage 2 Fire Ban will remain in place until further notice. **Stage 2 Fire Ban includes all the restrictions in Stage 1 with the following additional restrictions.**

There is **NO OPEN BURNING** of any kind allowed anywhere in Gilpin County. This includes recreational fires, bonfires, slash piles, charcoal grills, and agricultural burning regardless of location. **ONLY** liquid gas or propane-fueled cooking stoves will be allowed for outdoor use.

- **No** building, maintaining, attending, or using a fire, campfire, coal, or any type of charcoal-fueled broiler or open fire of any type;
- **No** smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle or building;
- **No** shooting or discharging firearms for recreational purposes on public or private lands, except for hunting with a valid and current hunting license;
- **No** using explosive material: i.e. fireworks, blasting caps, or any incendiary device that may result in the ignition of flammable material;
- **No** welding or operating an acetylene or other similar torch with open flame, except in enclosed areas;
- **No** operating or using any internal combustion engine, i.e., chainsaw, without a USDA or SAE- approved spark arrester device properly installed, maintained, and in effective working order. A chemical pressurized fire extinguisher of not less than 8 ounces capacity by weight must be kept with the operator, and at least one round-point shovel with an overall length of at least 36 inches must be readily available for use.

# National Fire Preparedness Levels

The National Multi-Agency Coordination Group (NMAC), composed of wildland fire representatives from each wildland fire agency based at the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) in Boise, Idaho, establishes preparedness levels throughout the calendar year to ensure suppression resource availability for emerging incidents across the country. Preparedness levels are dictated by fuel and weather conditions, fire activity, and fire suppression resource availability throughout the country.

The five preparedness levels range from the lowest (1) to the highest (5). Each one includes specific management actions and involves increasing levels of interagency resource commitments. As preparedness levels rise, so does the need for incident management teams and suppression resources, which include wildland fire crews, engines, support personnel, helicopters, airtankers and other aircraft, and specialized heavy equipment, such as bulldozers.

## Preparedness Level 1

Geographic areas accomplish incident management objectives utilizing local resources with little or no national support. There is little risk of drawing down capability in any geographic area to support incident operations.

## Preparedness Level 2

Active geographic areas may require national support to accomplish incident management objectives. Resource capability remains stable enough nationally to sustain incident operations and meet objectives in active geographic areas. There is a low to moderate probability that drawing down resources from non-active geographic areas may pose a risk should existing conditions change.

## Preparedness Level 3

Mobilization of resources nationally is required to sustain incident management operations in active geographic areas. National priorities are established to address the demand for shared resources among active geographic areas. There is a moderate to high probability that drawing down resources from non-active geographic areas may pose a risk should existing conditions change.

## Preparedness Level 4

National resources are heavily committed. National mobilization trends affect all geographic areas and regularly occur over larger distances. National priorities govern resources of all types. Heavy demand on inactive/low activity geographic areas for available resources.

## Preparedness Level 5

National resources are heavily committed, and additional measures are taken to support geographic areas. Active geographic areas must take emergency measures to sustain incident operations. Inactive/low activity geographic areas are reaching drawdown levels.



Conditions are not favorable to support significant wildland fire activity in most geographic areas.

Resource capability is adequate with little or no mobilization of resources occurring through the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC).

Potential for emerging significant wildland fires is expected to remain minimal.



Significant wildland fire or non-fire activity is increasing in a few geographic areas.

Resources within most geographic areas are adequate to manage the current situation, with light to moderate mobilization of resources occurring through NICC.

Potential for emerging significant wildland fires is normal to below normal for the time of year.



Significant wildland fire or non-fire activity is occurring in multiple geographic areas with incident management teams (IMT) actively engaged.

Mobilization of resources through NICC is moderate to heavy.

Potential for emerging significant wildland fires is normal for the time of year.



Significant wildland fire or non-fire activity is occurring in multiple geographic areas with a substantial commitment of IMTs.

NICC increasingly engages geographic area coordination centers (GACC) to coordinate and fill orders for available resources.

Potential for significant incidents emerging in multiple geographic areas indicates that resource demands will continue or increase.



Full commitment of national resources is ongoing.

NICC coordinates resource requests with GACCs as resources become available.

Potential for emerging significant wildland fires is high and expected to remain high in multiple geographic areas.