



*Northern Utah  
Interagency Aviation  
Mishap Response  
Plan*



Updated March 2009

---

*If you see something...SAY SOMETHING !!*

Do not try to “classify” events as accidents or incidents, that’s the job of the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB). If you have an event with an aircraft that results in damage or injury, **REPORT IT.**

## Administrative Information

This is a generic aircraft mishap response plan. It is not intended to be all-encompassing but rather it provides the minimum essential elements which apply to most aviation mishaps. **You must tailor this plan to your own organization, mission, and operational location.** An electronic copy of this document can be downloaded at (<http://amd.nbc.gov/safety/library/iamrp.html>). It will serve you best when used in conjunction with the Agency Administrator’s Guide to Critical Incident Management (available through the Great Basin Cache Supply Office (NFES 1356).

All personnel involved in aviation operations should be familiar with the purpose and use of your Aviation Mishap Response Plan. **Ensure that your plan is up-to-date. It must be verified a minimum of annually AND prior to operations conducted in new locations.** When you review your Aviation Mishap Response Plan ensure that all of the points-of-contact listed and their respective phone numbers (and email addresses) are still valid.

**Practice** -- The absolute best way to be prepared for the unexpected is to periodically practice your Aviation Mishap Response Plan. Coordinate in advance and get as many responders as possible to participate when you conduct a training drill.

## Update Record

**Date of Review**

**Signature**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

-----

## Protecting People

- a. Many times in the urgency to assist accident victims the **rescuers may place themselves in jeopardy** and become victims themselves. Aircraft accident sites are always hazardous to some degree, and people working at those sites are exposed to more hazards than they might realize.
- b. Aircraft wreckage attracts people like a magnet; some of the people you can expect to find at an accident scene include: accident victims, emergency responders, investigators, the public, and the media.
- c. **Hazards at an aircraft accident site** can include:
  1. **Biological Hazards** -- Hepatitis B Virus (HBV), Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), and any others. See OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.1030 for control measures.
  2. **Toxic Substances** -- Fuel, oil, hydraulic fluid, and exotic aircraft materials such as beryllium, lithium, chromium, and mercury. You must also consider the cargo the aircraft was carrying.
  3. **Pressure Vessels** -- Tires (often above 90 psi), hydraulic accumulators, oleo struts, oxygen cylinders, and fire extinguishers. They may look OK, but they may have been damaged in the crash.
  4. **Mechanical Hazards** -- Metal under tension (rotor blades bent under fuselage), heavy objects, composite materials, and innumerable sharp edges.
  5. **Fire Hazards** -- Unburned fuel, hot metal (or other components), aircraft batteries, pyrotechnics, and the ignition of grass as a result of the accident. Be cautious of smoldering items which may re-ignite.
  6. **Environmental Hazards** -- Weather, terrain, and animals (snakes, spiders, scorpions, etc.) Depending on the location and time of year, the environment may be among the most serious hazards at the scene.
- d. It is important to exercise good judgment, **utilize available protective devices and clothing**, and use extreme caution when working around the wreckage. Protective measures include:
  1. Minimize the number of personnel allowed to enter the accident site. Keep non-essential personnel well clear, and preferably upwind.
  2. Ensure exposed personnel use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as boots, long pants, long-sleeved shirts, leather gloves (use surgical gloves as inserts if blood or bodily fluids are present), and appropriate respirators if toxic vapors or composite material pose respiratory hazards.
- e. Do whatever is necessary to extricate victims and to extinguish fires, but keep in mind the need to protect and preserve evidence. **Document and/or photograph the location of any debris, which must be disturbed** in order to carry out rescues or fire suppression activities. REMEMBER, it's already a bad day, don't make it worse by letting someone else get hurt!

**Emergency Actions Tab A**

*(Protect People)*

## Protecting Property

### **NTSB Sec. 831.12 Access to and release of wreckage, records, mail, and cargo.**

- a. *Only the Board's accident investigation personnel, and persons authorized by the investigator-in-charge to participate in any particular investigation, examination or testing shall be permitted access to wreckage, records, mail, or cargo in the Board's custody.*
- b. *Wreckage, records, mail, and cargo in the Board's custody shall be released by an authorized representative of the Board when it is determined that the Board has no further need of such wreckage, mail, cargo, or records. When such material is released, Form 6120.15, "Release of Wreckage," will be completed, acknowledging receipt.*

Treat the accident site like a crime scene. Wreckage, cargo, and debris should not be disturbed or moved except to the extent necessary:

- a. To remove victims.
- b. To protect the wreckage from further damage.
- c. To protect the public.

In addition to the authority explicit in NTSB 831.12 another (very good) argument for restricting access is for the protection of the public from the hazards of the accident site (Tab A).

Initially the accident site should be protected by either your own people or by local law enforcement officers. The investigation team may request extended security until the investigation is complete.

## **Emergency Actions**

### **Tab B** *(Protect Property)*

## Preserving Evidence

### **NTSB Sec. 830.10 Preservation of aircraft wreckage, mail, cargo, and records.**

- a. *The operator of an aircraft involved in an accident or incident for which notification must be given is responsible for preserving to the extent possible any aircraft wreckage, cargo, and mail aboard the aircraft, and all records, including all recording mediums of flight, maintenance, and voice recorders, pertaining to the operation and maintenance of the aircraft and to the airmen until the Board takes custody thereof or a release is granted pursuant to Sec. 831.12(b) of this chapter.*
- b. *Prior to the time the Board or its authorized representative takes custody of aircraft wreckage, mail, or cargo, such wreckage, mail, or cargo may not be disturbed or moved except to the extent necessary:*
  1. *To remove persons injured or trapped;*
  2. *To protect the wreckage from further damage; or*
  3. *To protect the public from injury.*
- c. *Where it is necessary to move aircraft wreckage, mail or cargo, sketches, descriptive notes, and photographs shall be made, if possible, of the original positions and condition of the wreckage and any significant impact marks.*
- d. *The operator of an aircraft involved in an accident or incident shall retain all records, reports, internal documents, and memoranda dealing with the accident or incident, until authorized by the Board to the contrary.*

In addition to those items required by law (above) you should also:

**Control access** to the site by cordoning off the area and allowing into the area only those individuals who have official business. Establishing a pass system to identify authorized personnel is an excellent technique for serious accidents. Everyone who enters should be briefed on the known or suspected hazards and cautioned to avoid disturbing the evidence (flipping switches and souvenir hunting).

**Photograph everything.** Film is cheap and some evidence may be easily destroyed prior to the arrival of the accident investigators. Photograph switch positions, ground scars, and other perishable evidence.

**Identify witnesses** and request statements. Request witnesses to write out their statements as soon as possible (before witnesses can compare notes). Be sure to get witnesses' names, addresses and phone numbers. Supervisors must ensure that personnel with information pertinent to the investigation are made available to the investigators in a timely manner. If possible, coordinate with the accident investigator(s) PRIOR to de-mobilizing personnel with information pertinent to the accident.

**Secure crew equipment.** The helmet, survival vest (if used), and other equipment (kneeboard, notes, charts, etc.) should be controlled and provided to the IIC/investigation team upon arrival.

## Emergency Actions

**Tab C**  
(Preserve Evidence)

## Notify and Investigate

*If you see something...SAY SOMETHING !!*

Do not try to “classify” events as accidents or incidents, that’s the job of the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB). If you have an event with an aircraft that results in damage or injury, **REPORT IT**.

**Initial Notification** to AMD or the USDA-FS will be conducted by calling **1-888-464-7427** and providing the information on AMD Form 77 / FS 5700-28.

*\*\*DO NOT DELAY the initial notification by trying to complete all of the blanks on the form. Call in the accident as soon as possible and call back as more information becomes available.*

The AMD or USFS Investigator you contact will review your actions and advise you of any additional actions you should be taking, or reports you need to make.

*\*\*If you have enough people you should conduct the notification process at the same time as you are conducting other aspects of the immediate response.*

### **Investigation:**

- a. Aircraft **accidents** (fatality, serious injury, or substantial damage) will usually be investigated by NTSB personnel (PL 103-411). AMD/USFS personnel will generally be a “party” to the NTSB investigation.
- b. Aircraft **incidents with potential** may not necessarily be investigated by NTSB personnel, but will be investigated by Air Safety Investigators from AMD or USFS.
- c. Aircraft **incidents** will usually require the local Aviation Manager or Aviation Safety Manager to investigate the event and report the facts and circumstances to AMD/USFS. No report is required by the NTSB unless specifically requested (Part 830.15)
- d. All aviation-related events, which impact aviation safety, must be reported using the **SAFECOM** (see <http://amd.nbc.gov/safety/index.htm> or for USFS activities, <https://www.safecom.gov/> ).

## Emergency Actions

**Tab D**  
*(Notify and Investigate)*

## Recovery Operations

***NTSB Sec. 831.12 Access to and release of wreckage, records, mail, and cargo.***

- a. *Only the Board's accident investigation personnel, and persons authorized by the investigator-in-charge to participate in any particular investigation, examination or testing shall be permitted access to wreckage, records, mail, or cargo in the Board's custody.*
- b. *Wreckage, records, mail, and cargo in the Board's custody shall be released by an authorized representative of the Board when it is determined that the Board has no further need of such wreckage, mail, cargo, or records. When such material is released, Form 6120.15, "Release of Wreckage," will be completed, acknowledging receipt.*

If an accident is investigated by AMD / USFS personnel, they are responsible for notification to the NTSB and compliance with section 831.12, prior to releasing the wreckage.

Actual recovery (and the associated costs) is usually the responsibility of the owner (or the owner's insurer). Before committing the Government to unnecessary costs, check with the appropriate Contracting Officer.

Use extreme caution when removing or recovering aircraft wreckage (Tab A). Normally salvage personnel are aware of, and take appropriate precautions for, hazards at accident sites. Your people may not!

## Emergency Actions

**Tab E**  
*(Recovery Operations)*

---

*Anyone who has ever been involved in the immediate response to an aircraft accident will agree that the first few minutes (and hours) are chaotic. Time is an extremely critical factor and immediate positive action is necessary; delay may affect someone's survival. **Developing and practicing your Aviation Mishap Response Plan today is your best defense against the chaos of tomorrow.***

**Conduct of Aircraft Accident Investigations.** All U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) and U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service (USDA-FS) aircraft mishaps are investigated under the authority of the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) as defined in:

- a. 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 830 and 831
- b. Public Law (PL) 103-411

\*\* This means that regardless of severity, all aircraft mishaps (accidents or incidents) are the domain of the NTSB. If the NTSB elects to not visit the site and the physical investigation is conducted by DOI or USDA-FS personnel, it is still an NTSB investigation and investigative efforts must comply with their rules and standards.

### **Tips and Techniques**

- a. **Who's in charge** -- Although the investigation is the responsibility of the NTSB you need to determine in advance who your organization wants to be responsible for the initial actions at the accident site. Generally the fire department controls the scene until the threat of fire is controlled at which time the senior medical representative controls the scene until necessary life-saving efforts are established. Finally the accident investigator takes charge in order to conduct the investigation.
- b. **Notification of Next-of-Kin** -- See Agency Administrator's Guide to Critical Incident Management for guidance. As a minimum, all supervisors should have a plan on how to contact their employee's next-of-kin.
- c. **Start a journal** -- Write down everything regarding events, actions, points of contact (who, what, when, where, why).
- d. **Control of Records** -- Under the provisions of NTSB Part 831.12 (Tab B) the records pertaining to the aircraft and the flight become a part of the investigation and "belong" to the NTSB until released. Your role is to gather and control the appropriate records until they can be turned over to the NTSB (or other authorized investigator). Required records include (but are not limited to) aircraft operating and maintenance documents, crew records (flight and medical), flight plans, weather briefings, weight and balance forms, and load calculations,
- e. **Conduct after-action review (AAR)** -- After the dust has settled and the professional investigators have taken charge it is time to review what happened, what worked, and what needs to be improved. Conduct the AAR while issues and events are fresh in everyone's mind. Update your Aviation Mishap Response Plan with the lessons learned.

**Priority of Actions.** As soon as you are aware of the accident *start a log of all actions and calls*, then refer to the expanded subsections of this plan. The subsections are listed in order of priority.

- a. **Protect people** (Tab A). Lives saving operations take first priority.
- b. **Protect property** (Tab B). Property should be protected from unnecessary additional damage.
- c. **Preserve evidence** (Tab C). Treat the area as if it were a crime scene and provide 24-hour security until the investigation team arrives. Identify witnesses, get their addresses and phone numbers.
- d. **Notify and investigate** (Tab D). Report the accident. **Do not delay reporting** if detailed information is not immediately available.
- e. **Recovery operations** (Tab E). Everything at the site is under the control of the NTSB until released.

**Terms** (See 49 CFR (NTSB) 830/831)

- a. **Aircraft Accident** -- an occurrence associated with the operation of an aircraft, which takes place between the time any person boards the aircraft with the intention of flight and all such persons have disembarked, and in which any person suffers death or serious injury, or in which the aircraft receives substantial damage.
- b. **Aircraft Incident** -- an occurrence other than an accident, associated with the operation of an aircraft, which affects or could affect the safety of operations.
- c. **Investigator In Charge** -- the designated Investigator-In-Charge (IIC) organizes, conducts, controls, and manages the field phase of the investigation. The IIC has the responsibility and authority to supervise and coordinate all resources and activities of all personnel, both Board and non-Board, involved in the on-site investigation. The IIC continues to have considerable organizational and management responsibilities throughout later phases of the investigation, up to and including Board consideration and adoption of a report or brief of probable cause(s).
- d. **Serious Injury** -- any injury which:
  1. Requires hospitalization for more than 48 hours, commencing within 7 days from the date the injury was received;
  2. Results in a fracture of any bone (except simple fractures of fingers, toes, or nose);
  3. Causes severe hemorrhages, nerve, muscle, or tendon damage;
  4. Involves any internal organ; or
  5. Involves second- or third-degree burns, or any burns affecting more than 5 percent of the body surface.
- e. **Substantial Damage** -- damage or failure which adversely affects the structural strength, performance, or flight characteristics of the aircraft, and which would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component. Engine failure or damage limited to an engine if only one engine fails or is damaged, bent fairings or cowling, dented skin, small punctured holes in the skin or fabric, ground damage to rotor or propeller blades, and damage to landing gear, wheels, tires, flaps, engine accessories, brakes, or wingtips are not considered “substantial damage” for the purpose of this part.

## Media Relations

### ***NTSB Sec. 831.13 Flow and dissemination of accident or incident information.***

- a. *Release of information during the field investigation, particularly at the accident scene, shall be limited to factual developments, and **shall be made only through the Board Member present at the accident scene, the representative of the Board's Office of Public Affairs, or the Investigator-In-Charge.***
- b. *All information concerning the accident or incident obtained by any person or organization participating in the investigation shall be passed to the IIC through appropriate channels before being provided to any individual outside the investigation. Parties to the investigation may relay to their respective organizations information necessary for purposes of prevention or remedial action. However, no information concerning the accident or incident may be released to any person not a party representative to the investigation (including non-party representative employees of the party organization) before initial release by the Safety Board without prior consultation and approval of the IIC.*

When the field investigation is conducted by AMD/ USFS personnel they will comply with the law by referring all questions, requests for interviews, etc. to the NTSB IIC or to the appropriate NTSB office.

Tips and techniques when working with the media:

- a. Advise the media that the investigation of this accident is under the jurisdiction of the NTSB and any questions or requests for access to the site must be directed to them.
- b. Don't aggravate the media; they're just doing their job. Even aircraft accidents don't stay in the headlines forever... unless the reporter thinks you're hiding something.

Most reporters have more experience than you at accident sites. Remind them of the hazards, to avoid disturbing the wreckage, and ask them to be respectful of the victims.

## Media Relations

---

## OVERDUE AIRCRAFT

An aircraft is considered “overdue” when it fails to arrive within 30-minutes past the estimated time of arrival (ETA) and cannot be located.

## MISSING AIRCRAFT

An aircraft is considered “missing” when it has been reported to the FAA as being “overdue” and the FAA has completed an administrative search for the aircraft without success.

The aircraft is OFFICIALLY missing when the fuel duration, as reported on the request for flight following, or as reported on the FAA flight plan, has been exceeded and the aircraft location is unknown.

Time	Action	Contact and Phone	Time Log
<b>Immediately at ETA</b>	Attempt to contact aircraft by radio or phone. Contact destination agency airbase or airport. Gather info required for Aircraft Accident Report.		
<b>15 minutes past ETA</b>	Contact originating or enroute agency dispatch. Contact originating or enroute agency airbase. Contact originating or enroute airports		
<b>30 minutes past ETA</b>	Contact vendor home base. Contact AFRCC		
<b>Fuel duration exceeded or if accident is suspected</b>	Submit Aircraft Accident Report to: Air Force Rescue Coord. Center (AFRCC) 24 Hour Aircraft Accident Report Hotline  USFS Reg. Aviation Safety Mgr: Vacant BLM Unit Aviation Manager: Jeff Kline	800-851-3051 888-464-7427  (w) 801-977-4316 (c)801-541-4020	

**Contact the FAA at 1 800-WX BRIEF (or 1 800 992-7433) if:**

1. The aircraft is believed to have been involved in an accident.
2. The aircraft is not located within 30 minutes of its estimated time of arrival or reporting time.

*(the FAA also maintains a 24-hour Communications Center at (425)227-1999*

**\*\* Provide the information on AMD Form 77/FS 5700-28 (Aircraft Accident Report).** Do not delay notification if you do not have all the blocks filled. Provide as much information as you can and follow-up when additional info is available.

**SEARCH AND RESCUE.** Search and Rescue (SAR) operations are coordinated through the FAA to the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC). Once an aircraft is declared missing and SAR initiated, the AFRCC becomes the controlling agency. Agency aircraft may participate in the SAR under the direction of the AFRCC.

## Overdue and Missing Aircraft

---

# Aircraft Accident Report

NTSB Communications Center 202-314-6290

24 Hour Aircraft Accident Report Hotline (888-464-7427)

(Do not delay initial report by trying to fill in all the blanks)

<b>1. Point of Contact Information</b>		
a. Name		c. Duty Position:
b. Phone Numbers		d. Address:
Work:	Cell:	
Fax:	Home:	e. Email:
<b>2. Accident Information</b>		
a. Aircraft Registration/Tail Number	Type of Aircraft	Color
b. Date and Time of Accident		
c. Location of Aircraft (Grid, Lat/Log, Reference to Known Point)		
d. Hazardous Materials Involved? (Explosives, Radioactive Materials, etc.)		
e. Witnesses identified and statements requested?		
f. Accident Site Secured?	Photos Taken?	
g. Flight Data Recorder Secured? (if applicable)	ELT Deactivated?	
h. Total Number of Personnel Involved		
Number of Fatalities	Number of Injuries	
<b>3. Accident Description</b> (type of mission, what happened, weather, extent of damage, etc.)		
<b>4. Admin Information</b>		
a. Aircraft Owner	b. Operator	
c. Pilot in Command		
d. Point of Last Departure	e. Destination	
f. Route of Flight	g. Fuel on Board	
h. Nearest Commercial Airport	i. Suitable Helicopter Landing Site	
j. Other Agencies Involved		

**Aircraft Accident Report**

---

# **\*Emergency Contact List \***

## **Uinta/Wasatch-Cache National Forest**

24 Hour Aircraft Accident Reporting Hotline 888-464-7427  
Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) 800-851-3051  
FAA Communication Center 202-267-3333  
NTSB Communication Center 202-314-6290

*Update phone numbers, frequencies, and POCs quarterly and for each mission*

<b>1. Primary Response (Emergency Responders -- dial <b>911</b>, use discrete numbers as a back-up)</b>	
a. Fire Department : <b>Utah County 801-343-4100</b>	(*Additional County Dispatch Center phone numbers below*)
b. Utah County Sheriffs Office: <b>801-343-4100</b>	
c. Ambulance : <b>Utah County 911 or 801-343-4100</b>	<b>Summit County: 435-615-3600</b>
d. Air Ambulance: <b>Air Med: 877-247-6331</b> <b>SLC University Hospital 40° 46' 21" x 111° 50' 15"</b>	
<b>Life Flight: 801-321-1234</b> <b>SLC Intermountain Health Care 40° 39' 37" x 111° 53' 18"</b>	
<b>PVU Utah Valley Regional 40° 15' 13" x 111° 50' 24"</b>	
<b>OGD McKay-Dee Hospital 41° 10' 58" x 111° 57' 18"</b>	
<b>See NUIFC Aircraft D.O.G. for helipad communications SOP's</b>	
e. Hospital: <b>Utah Valley Hospital PVU 801-357-7850</b>	
<b>University Hospital SLC 801-581-2121</b>	
<b>2. Secondary Response (Support Personnel)</b>	
a. Flight Following -- Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) 800-851-3051	
b. Call in additional Aircraft Dispatch support per NUIFC How To's	
c. OAS /USDA-FS Aviation Safety Manager: <b>See 3a.</b>	
d. NTSB: <b>202-314-6290</b>	
e. Photographer : Document w/ video, digital or still	
f. HAZMAT Response Team : <b>UTAH COUNTY 911 or 801-851-4100</b> <b>SUMMIT COUNTY: 435-615-3600</b>	
g. Coroner: <b>UTAH COUNTY 911 or 801-851-4100</b> <b>SUMMIT COUNTY: 435-615-3600</b>	
h. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (Military or Police): <b>UTAH COUNTY 911 or 801-851-4100</b>	
<b>3. Agency Management and Other Agencies (as required)</b>	
a. Aviation Safety Manager : <b>Vacant</b>	
b. Aviation Manager: <b>LEE RACKHAM (W) 801-625-5112 (C) 801-725-6985 (H) 801-547-9725</b>	
c. Public Affairs Officer: <b>Kathy Jo Pollock (W) 801-236-3409 (C) 801-558-8016 (H) 801-825-5825</b>	
d. Military Base Operations: <b>Clover Control 801-777-7575 Hill Range 801-777-9386</b>	
<b>UTAH COUNTY SEARCH AND RESCUE:</b>	
<b>PRIMARY: Tom Hodgson (W) 801-851-4142</b>	
<b>County Dispatch Centers:</b>	
<b>CARBON COUNTY : 435-637-0893</b>	<b>USFS Aviation Specialists- Boise</b>
<b>UINTAH/DUCHESNE COUNTY: 435-738-2424</b>	<b>RON HANKS CELL: 208-387-5607</b>
<b>JUAB COUNTY: 435-623-1211</b>	<b>BARB HALL CELL: 208-387-5285</b>
<b>SANPETE COUNTY: 435-835-2191</b>	<b>MISHAP REPORTING: 888-464-7427</b>
<b>SUMMIT COUNTY: 435-615-3600</b>	
<b>UTAH COUNTY: 801-851-4100</b>	
<b>WASATCH COUNTY: 435-654-1411</b>	
<b>LIFE FLIGHT: 801-321-1234</b>	
<b>AIR MED: 877-247-6331</b>	

## **Emergency Contact List for Uinta/Wasatch-Cache National Forest**

## \*Emergency Contact List \*

### Bureau of Land Management- West Desert (Salt Lake Field Office)

24 Hour Aircraft Accident Report Hotline 888-464-7427  
Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) 800-851-3051  
FAA Communication Center 202-267-3333  
NTSB Communication Center 202-314-6290

*Update phone numbers, frequencies, and POCs quarterly and for each mission*

#### **1. Primary Response (Emergency Responders -- dial **911**, use discrete numbers as a back-up)**

a. Fire Department : Salt Lake County Fire: 801-840-4061 / Salt Lake City Fire: 801-799-3473

b. Sheriffs Office: see last page of response plan for appropriate county that has jurisdiction.

c. Ambulance: see last page of response plan for appropriate county that has jurisdiction.

d. Air Ambulance: Air Med 877-247-6331 SLC University Hospital 40° 46'21" x 111° 50' 15"

Life Flight: 801-321-1234 SLC Intermountain Health Care 40° 39'37" x 111° 53' 18"  
PVU Utah Valley Regional 40° 15'13" x 111° 50' 24"  
OGD McKay-Dee Hospital 41° 10' 58" x 111° 57' 18"  
See NUIFC Aircraft DOG for helipad communications SOP's

e. Hospital: LDS Hospital: 801-408-1100

University Hospital SLC: 801-581-2121

Intermountain Burn Center (@ University Hospital) 801-581-2700 (only burn center in the region)

#### **2. Secondary Response (Support Personnel)**

a. Flight Following -- Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) 800-851-3051

b. Call in additional Aircraft dispatch support per NUIFC How To's

c. AMD / USDA-FS Aviation Safety Manager See 3a.

d. NTSB 202-314-6290

e. HAZMAT Response Team: 911 or see last page of response plan for appropriate county that has jurisdiction.

f. Coroner: 911 or see last page of response plan for appropriate county that has jurisdiction.

g. Explosive Ordnance Disposal: 911 or see last page of response plan for appropriate county that has jurisdiction.

#### **3. Agency Management and Other Agencies (as required)**

a. National Aviation Safety Specialist: Joe Bates (W) 208-387-5879 (C) 208-830-1634

b. Aviation Safety Manager : Cameron Dingman (W) 801-539-4241 (C) 801-550-9857

c. Aviation Manager : Jeff Kline (W) 801-977-4316 (C) 801-541-4020 (H) 801-352-8217

d. Public Affairs Officer: Teresa Rigby (W) 801-977-4344 (C) 801-232-9252 (H) 801-281-7895

e. Military Base Operations: Clover Control 801-777-7575 Hill Range 801-777-9386

**COUNTY SEARCH AND RESCUE:** See last page of response plan for appropriate county that has jurisdiction.

**\*Must go through County Sheriff of the county that mishap occurs in.**

#### County Dispatch Centers:

CARBON COUNTY : 435-637-0893

UINTAH/DUCHESNE COUNTY: 435-738-2424

JUAB COUNTY: 435-623-1211

SANPETE COUNTY: 435-835-2191

SUMMIT COUNTY: 435-615-3600

UTAH COUNTY: 801-343-4100

WASATCH COUNTY: 435-654-1411

LIFE FLIGHT 1-800-321-1911 OR 801-321-1234

AIR MED 1-800-453-0120

**Emergency Contact List for BLM West Desert (Salt Lake Field Office)**



# Notes

# Notes