INSTRUCTION PAGE FOR TABS

THIS PAGE WILL NOT BE PRINTED!!!

PAGE INSERTED FOR CORRECT SPACING OF TABS ONLY PRINTING WILL START ON NEXT PAGE (1)

INSERT LABELED TABS BETWEEN PAGE NUMBERS AS FOLLOWS:

ROUTT NF: BETWEEN PP 34-35

DINOSAUR NM: BETWEEN PP 38-39

FIRE BEHAVIOR: BETWEEN PP 40-41

RISK ASSESSMENT: BETWEEN PP 52-53

AVIATION: BETWEEN PP 56-57

COMMUNICATIONS: BETWEEN PP 68-69

IMTs: BETWEEN PP 76-77

EMERGENCY: BETWEEN PP 80-81

IN-BRIEFING CHECKLIST

From Dispatch

_____ Copy of current weather forecast
_____ Current & expected activity (if Zone FMO not available)
_____ Size-up cards
_____ Area map packets (please return at end of assignment)
_____ NWCFMU visitor briefing
_____ Logistics

To Dispatch

_____ Manifest, phone numbers and radio call sign provided to dispatch
_____ Hotel or cell number provided to dispatch for after-hours dispatches
_____ Copy of contracts from contract resources
_____ Copy of redcards (give copy to AFMO)

From Zone FMO's

_____ Current & expected fire situation
_____ Oil & gas briefing
_____ Unexploded ordnance (UXO) briefing
_____ Fuels & tactics briefing including Fire Management Plan, appropriate response and fire restrictions
_____ Radios programmed
_____ Timesheet and equipment shift tickets initiated with proper charge codes e.g. severity, pre-suppression, FireCode

To Zone FMO's

_____ Last days off provided to Zone FMO to assure work/rest guidelines
_____ Signed in-briefing checklist (give to AFMO)

Aviation Resources

_____ Aviation plan (including Homeland Security plan)
_____ Review aviation hazards map
_____ Review aviation boundary plan/checklist
_____ Daily aircraft information sheets (updated frequencies, TFRs, etc.)

Helitack: From AFMO/Operations:

_____ All incoming helitack will be briefed by the AFMO/Operations before being assigned to an incident.

DEBRIEFING CHECKLIST

_____ Timesheet and shift tickets signed by Zone FMO or IC
_____ Requests for replacement items approved by Zone FMO and S # received from dispatch. ***S #'s will only be issued after you've returned to your home unit under special circumstances and must be requested within three days of your return.***
_____ Meal & lodging receipts signed and turned into dispatch or the local procurement office if not on per diem
_____ Map packets returned
_____ Equipment returned to the cache
_____ Travel ETA's and ETD's

Welcome to the Northwest Colorado Interagency Fire Management Unit, Routt National Forest, and Dinosaur National Monument. The intent of this packet is to provide a reference to which you can refer throughout your assignment here. If you have any questions, please feel free to ask any of our local staff. If they cannot provide an answer, they will direct you to someone who can.

Safety is our primary objective. All fire resources must employ LCES and must wear PPE in order to limit exposure to hazards. Emphasize these points during daily briefings. Line supervisors must assure these practices are followed. As with any fire program, safety is our top priority. Be certain to adhere strictly to the Ten Standard Fire Orders and monitor and mitigate for the Eighteen Watch-Out Situations. Always have your escape routes and safety zones identified and updated.

NW Colorado has an exceptionally dry climate, an abundance of flashy fuels, and beetle kill trees in and around the Forest. This combination frequently produces extreme fire behavior. Situational Awareness is the key in this fast paced fire environment. Safety awareness, proper use and handling of equipment are necessary at all times. No activity or emergency is so critical that safety rules should be overlooked. You are expected to know, apply, and practice safety throughout your assignment.

In addition to the cultural and historical values placed on the land in the area many people use this land to make a living. What might seem to be just sage, grass, juniper, timber, or barren land to you may be someone else's rangeland, mining operation, recreation area, hunting area, or backyard. The land here is as important to local communities as the tribal, refuge, timber, or park lands and urban interface that you may protect on your home units. Be professional and courteous at all times. Remember, you are representing yourself, your unit, and this fire program to the public.

Highly Reliability Organizations (HRO's) are organizations that often operate under very trying conditions yet manage to have fewer than their fair share of accidents, such as nuclear power plants, aircraft carriers, and wildland firefighting crews.

Five Qualities of High Reliability Organizations

1. ***Preoccupation with Success***: HRO's are driven to succeed. They learn from and share their past experiences, whether good or bad, so the organization as a whole can be successful. HRO learning tools include: The Lessons learned Center, AAR's, SAFECOMS, SAFENETS etc.
2. ***Reluctance to Simplify***: HRO's take deliberate steps to create more complete nuanced pictures. They simplify less and see more.
3. ***Sensitivity to Operations***: HRO's have an ongoing concern with the unexpected.
4. ***Commitment to Resilience***: HRO's develop capabilities to detect, contain, and bounce back from those inevitable errors.
5. ***Deference to Expertise***: HRO's cultivate diversity, it helps them notice more in complex environments, and do more with the complexities.

Craig Interagency Dispatch Center

Field Operations Guide
2016

This guide is intended to familiarize you with our local organizations and operating procedures. Please keep it handy and review it frequently.

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In-briefing and Debriefing Checklists pg. 1
Organizations and Cooperators pg. 4
Area & Zone Maps pg. 11
Dispatch Operations pg. 16
Expectations pg. 17
Initial Attack Operations and Protocol pg. 18
FireCode Chart pg. 27
Logistics and Administration pg. 28
Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Policy-Response to Wildland Fire /FMP pg. 32
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Routt National Forest
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Dinosaur National Monument Fire
Operations pg. 39

Fire Behavior and Tactics
Weather pg. 41
Fuels pg. 42
Critical Fuel Moistures pg. 46
Pocket Cards pg. 47
Oil and Gas Field Safety pg. 49

Wildland Fire Risk and Hazard Assessment pg. 53

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IA Aircraft Communications Zone Map pg. 73

Incident Management Teams (IMT's) pg. 77

Emergency Procedures pg. 81

Organizations and Cooperators

The **Craig Interagency Dispatch Center (CRC)** provides support for multiple land jurisdictions, totaling approximately 8.2 million acres, and consists of the following agencies:

- **Northwest Colorado Fire Management Unit (NWCFMU**), which is comprised of the following DOI agencies:

  - **Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Northwest Colorado District**
    Little Snake Field Office
    White River Field Office
    Kremmling Field Office

  - **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)**
    Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge
    Arapahoe National Wildlife Refuge

- **National Park Service (NPS)**
  Dinosaur National Monument

- **U.S. Forest Service, Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest (USFS)**
  Hahn's Peak/Bears Ears Ranger District
  Yampa Ranger District
  Parks Ranger District

- **Moffat County**
- **Routt County**
- **Jackson County**
- **Rio Blanco County**
- **Grand County**
- **Summit County**
- **Eagle County**
- **Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control Northwest Region**

Craig Interagency Dispatch Center Organization

All area codes are 970 unless otherwise designated

POSITION	CALL SIGN	IDENTIFIER	NAME	OFFICE PHONE
Dispatch Center Manager			Pat Butler	826-5034
Assistant Dispatch Center Manager (Detailed)			Dezarae Stahlin	826-5014
Initial Attack Dispatcher			Jenny Armetta	826-5037
Initial Attack Dispatcher			Eddie Hutton	826-5037
Initial Attack Dispatcher			Lindsey Burkett	826-5037
Logistics/Initial Attack Seasonal Dispatcher			Jaime Ponce de Leon	826-5037
Logistics/Initial Attack Seasonal Dispatcher			Vacant	826-5037

NWCFMU Organization

All area codes are 970 unless otherwise designated

POSITION	CALL SIGN	IDENTIFIER	NAME	OFFICE PHONE
Fire Mgt. Officer	Chief 11	CH 11	Colt Mortenson	826-5036
Asst. Fire Mgt. Officer/Unit Aviation Officer	Chief 12	CH 12	Jim Michels	Craig: 826-5012 Meeker: 878-3821
Unit Admin. Fire Business/ Admin. Support			Valerie Kamzalow	826-5011
Unit Mitigation/Education	MIT/ED 11	ME 11	Vacant	826-5096
North Zone FMO	Division 11	DV 11	Ron Simpson	826-5030
South Zone FMO	Division 14	DV 14	Kyle Frary	878-3824
Rocky Basin FWS FMO			Tracy Swenson	(435) 734-6449
Rocky Basin FWS AFMO			Vacant	(307) 875-2187 Ext.18
Supervisory Fuels Mgmt. Specialist	Branch 11	BR 11	Angie Simpson	826-5097
Fuels Specialist Craig, CO	Fuels 11	FM 11	Dale Beckerman	826-5004
Fuels Specialist Meeker, CO	Fuels 14	FM 14	Vacant	878-3862
Fuels Specialist Kremmling, CO	Fuels 13	FM 13	Kevin Thompson	724-3033
Cache Manager	Support 12	SC 12	Joel Salisbury	826-5041

NWCFMU Suppression Resources

All area codes are 970 unless otherwise designated

Zone	Resource	Station	Captain	Engine Cell Phone
North	**E-6411** (BPR)	Browns Park	Vacant	
North	**E-1613** (CRD)	Craig	Erik Bloom	970-756-0334
North	**E-1614** (CRD)	Craig	Brandon Voegtle	970-326-8606
North	**E-1419** (CRD)	Craig	Michael St. Martin	970-326-6660
South	**Squad 1-1** (CRD)	Craig	Shane Pfeiffer	970-326-8669
South	**E-1642** (CRD)	Meeker	Ariel (Hawk) Ridgebear	970-367-3392
South	**E-1644** (CRD)	Meeker	Landon Smith	970-367-3391
Natl.	**Craig Hotshots** (CRD**)**	Craig	Sean Carey	970-875-4073

Routt NF Organization

All area codes are 970 unless otherwise designated

POSITION	CALL SIGN	IDENTIFIER	NAME	OFFICE PHONE
MBRTB Fire Staff Officer Laramie, WY	**Chief 1**	CH1	Vern Bentley	307 745-2365
MBRTB Deputy Fire Staff Officer Laramie, WY	**Chief 2**	CH2	Jay Miller	307 745-2415
Routt Fire Mgt. Officer Steamboat Springs	**Division 1**	DV 1	Alison Richards (detailed)	638-4170
Routt NF South Zone Asst. Fire Management Officer Walden	**Battalion Chief 4**	BC 4	Ichiro Stewart	723-2728

Routt NF Suppression Resources

All area codes are 970 unless otherwise designated

Zone	Resource	Station	Captain	Identifier/ Call Sign
Routt	**Storm Peak Fire Module** (RTF)	Steamboat	Lance Broyles	
Routt	**E-618** (RTF)	Yampa	Chris Green	
Routt	**E-617** (RTF)	Walden	Adam Boucher	

Dinosaur NM Organization

All area codes are 970 unless otherwise designated

POSITION	CALL SIGN	IDENTIFIER	NAME	OFFICE PHONE
Dinosaur NM Fire Mgt. Officer	Bundshuh		Andy Bundshuh	374-3014
Dinosaur Fuels Specialist			Ross Oxford	244-3080
Fire Program Mgt. Assistant			Elizabeth Duboise	374-3015
Zenobia Lookout	Zenobia		Daniel Hazen	326-8529
Roundtop Lookout	Roundtop		Phil Schultz	326-8577

Dinosaur NM Suppression Resources

All area codes are 970 unless otherwise designated

Zone	Resource	Station	Captain	OFFICE PHONE
Dinosaur	**E-681** (DSP)	Dinosaur	Larry Smith	374-3016
Dinosaur	**E-683** (DSP)	Dinosaur	Josh DuBoise	374-3058

IRM Support

		OFFICE #
Telecom Specialist, BLM	Steve Brooks	(970) 826-5115
GIS Support, BLM LSFO	Pam Levitt	(970) 826-5029
GIS Support, BLM WRFO	Richard Brooks	(970) 878-3853
IT Support	Tim Raney	(970) 826-5025

Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control

Northwest Regional FMO	Sam Parsons	(720) 556-4247
West Area FMO	Steve Ellis	(970) 596-0685
Colorado Office of Emergency Mgt.	Chuck Vale	(970) 846-3912

Line Officers

BLM, LSFO	Vacant	(970) 826-5089
BLM, WRFO	Kent Walter	(970) 878-3802
BLM, KRFO	Stephanie Odell	(970) 724-3002
NPS, DSP	Mark Faust	(970) 374-3001
FWS, BPR	Steve Barclay	(970) 365-3613 X 101
FWS, ARR	Ann Timberman	(970) 723-8202 X 3
USFS, RTF	Dennis Jaeger	(307) 745-2400

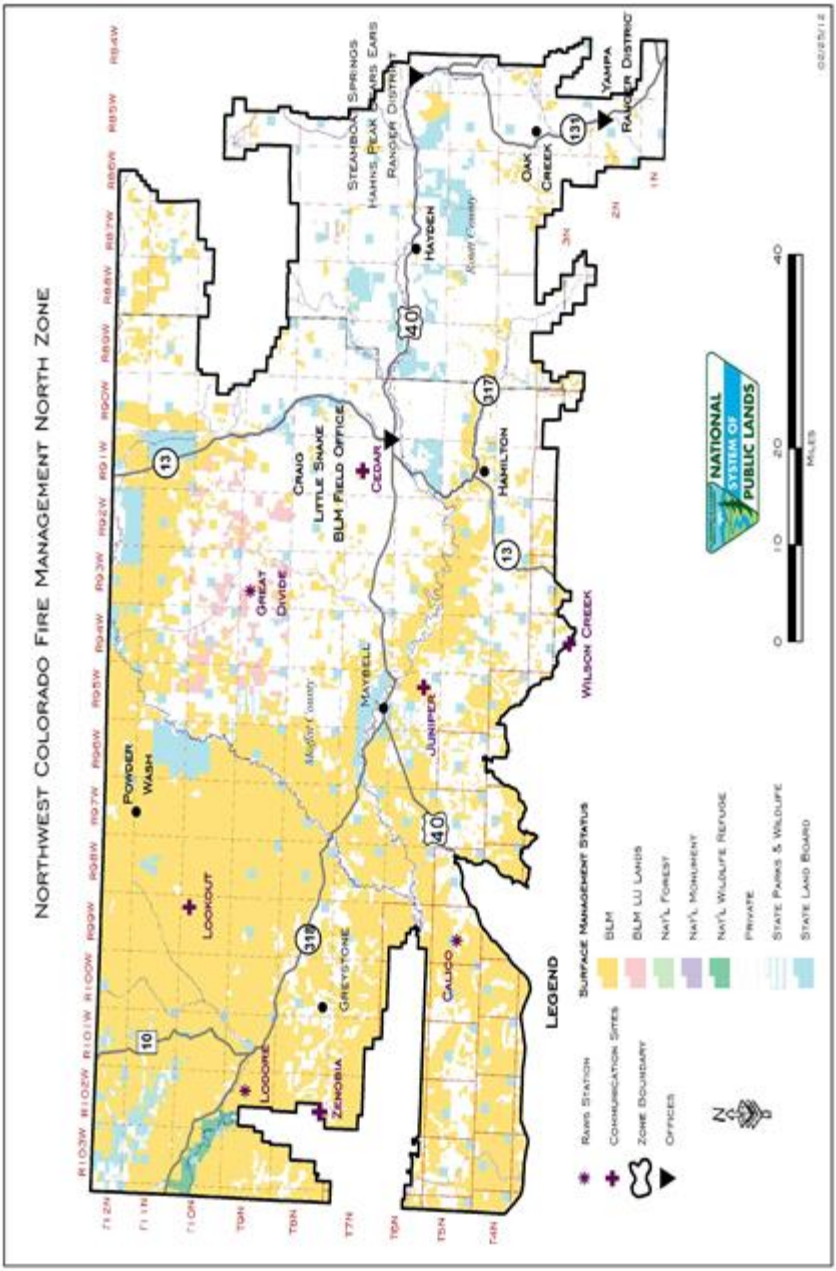
County Sheriffs

Grand County Sheriff	Brett Schroetlin	(970) 725-3343
Jackson County Sheriff	Gary Cure	(970) 723-4242
Moffat County Sheriff	KC Hume	(970) 826-2307
Rio Blanco County Sheriff	Anthony Mazzola	(970) 878-9620
Routt County Sheriff	Garrett Wiggins	(970) 870-5501
Summit County Sheriff	John Minor	(970) 453-2232
Garfield County Sheriff	Lou Vallario	(970) 945-0453
Larimer County Sheriff	Justin Smith	(970) 498-5100

Weather Service

Grand Junction Weather Service (970) 256-9463
http://www.crh.noaa.gov/gjt/Forecasts/firewx.php

Denver/Boulder Weather Service (303) 494-3877
http://www.crh.noaa.gov/bou/awebphp/fireindx.php


NORTHWEST COLORADO FIRE MANAGEMENT NORTH ZONE
POWDER WASH
LOOKOUT
LOOKOUT
ZENOBIA
GREYSTONE
GREAT DIVIDE
CRAIG
LITTLE SNAKE BLM FIELD OFFICE
CEDAR
MAYBELL
JUNIPER
CALICO
HAMILTON
WILSON CREEK
HAYDEN
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS
HAHNS PEAK BEARS EARS RANGER DISTRICT
OAK CREEK
YAMPA RANGER DISTRICT
LEGEND
SURFACE MANAGEMENT STATUS
BLM
BLM LU LANDS
NAT'L FOREST
NAT'L MONUMENT
NAT'L WILDLIFE REFUGE
PRIVATE
STATE PARKS & WILDLIFE
STATE LAND BOARD
RADIO STATION
COMMUNICATION SITES
ZONE BOUNDARY
OFFICES
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
MILES
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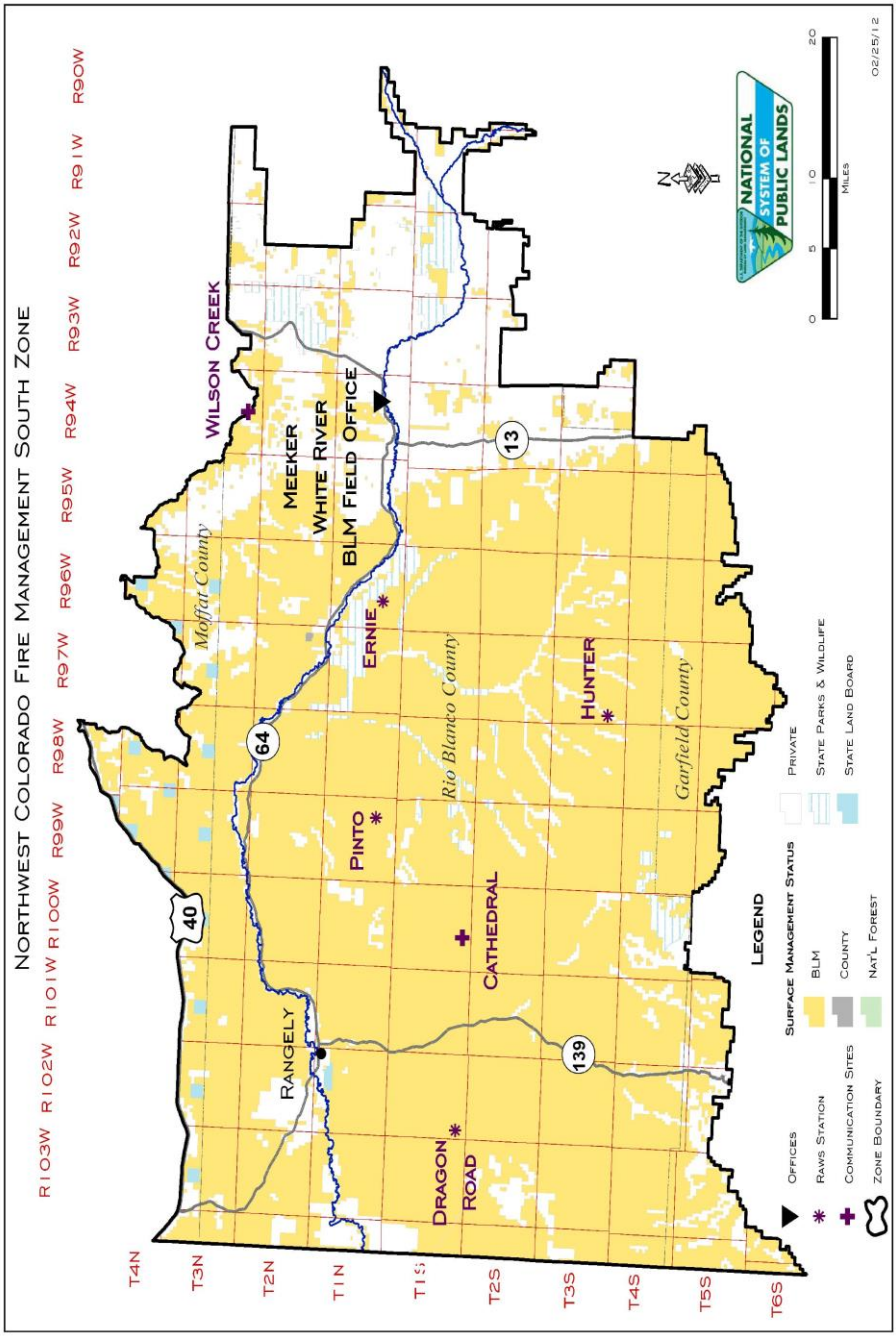
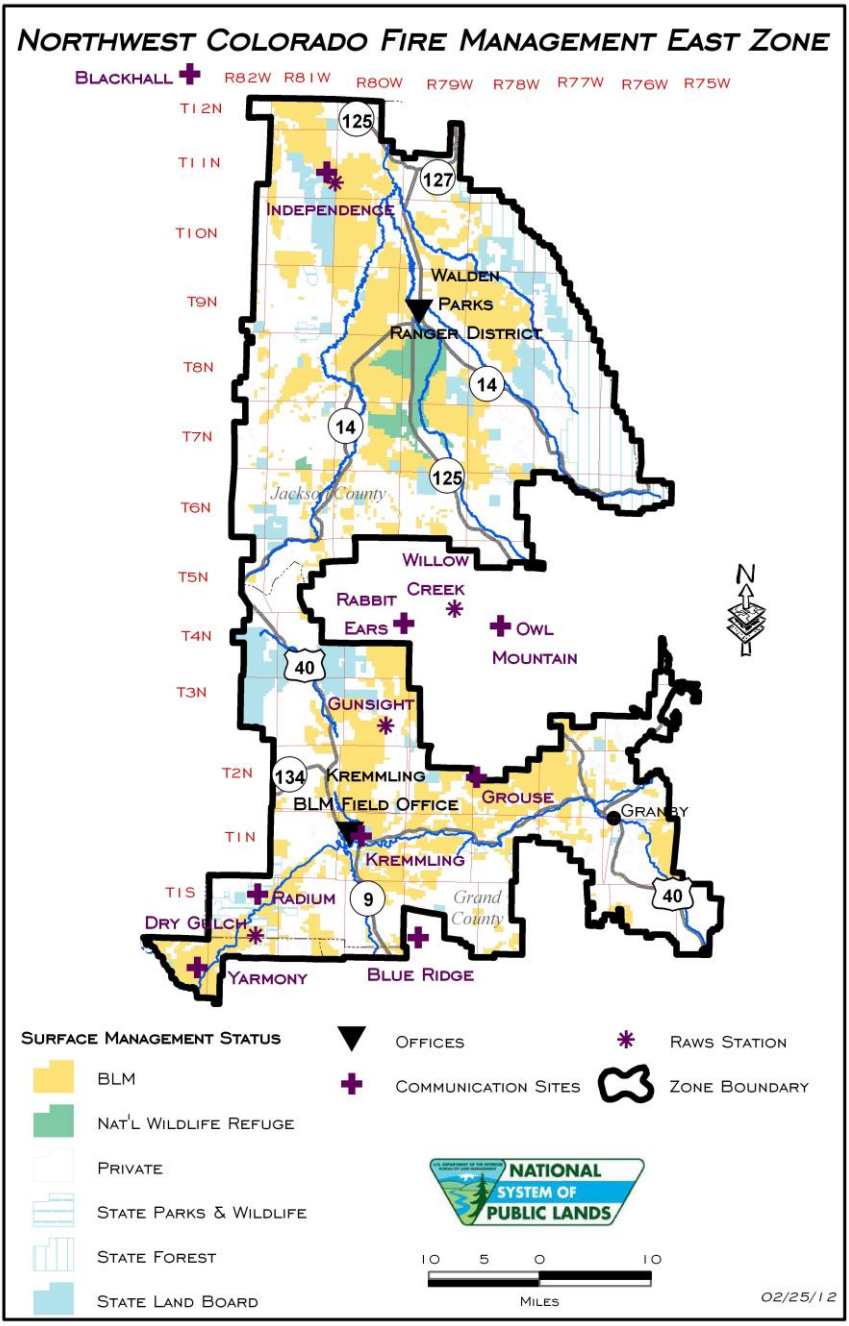
10
20
40
02/25/12


Northwest Colorado Fire Management South Zone
R103W R102W R101W R100W R99W R98W R97W R96W R95W R94W R93W R92W R91W R90W
T4N T3N T2N T1N T1S T2S T3S T4S T5S T6S
Wilson Creek
Meeker
White River
BLM Field Office
Moffat County
Rio Blanco County
Garfield County
Ernie
Pinto
Hunter
Cathedral
Rangely
Dragon Road
64
40
13
139
Legend
Surface Management Status
BLM
County
Nat'l Forest
Private
State Parks & Wildlife
State Land Board
Offices
Raws Station
Communication Sites
Zone Boundary
N
National System of Public Lands
0 5 10 20
Miles
02/25/12


NORTHWEST COLORADO FIRE MANAGEMENT EAST ZONE
BLACKHALL
R82W R81W R80W R79W R78W R77W R76W R75W
T12N
T11N
T10N
T9N
T8N
T7N
T6N
T5N
T4N
T3N
T2N
T1N
T1S
125
127
INDEPENDENCE
WALDEN
PARKS
RANGER DISTRICT
14
14
125
Jackson County
WILLOW
CREEK
RABBIT
EARS
OWL
MOUNTAIN
40
GUNSIGHT
134
KREMMLING
BLM FIELD OFFICE
GROUSE
GRANBY
KREMMLING
RADIUM
9
Grand
County
40
DRY GULCH
YARMONY
BLUE RIDGE
N
SURFACE MANAGEMENT STATUS
BLM
NAT'L WILDLIFE REFUGE
PRIVATE
STATE PARKS & WILDLIFE
STATE FOREST
STATE LAND BOARD
OFFICES
COMMUNICATION SITES
RAWS STATION
ZONE BOUNDARY
NATIONAL
SYSTEM OF
PUBLIC LANDS
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MILES
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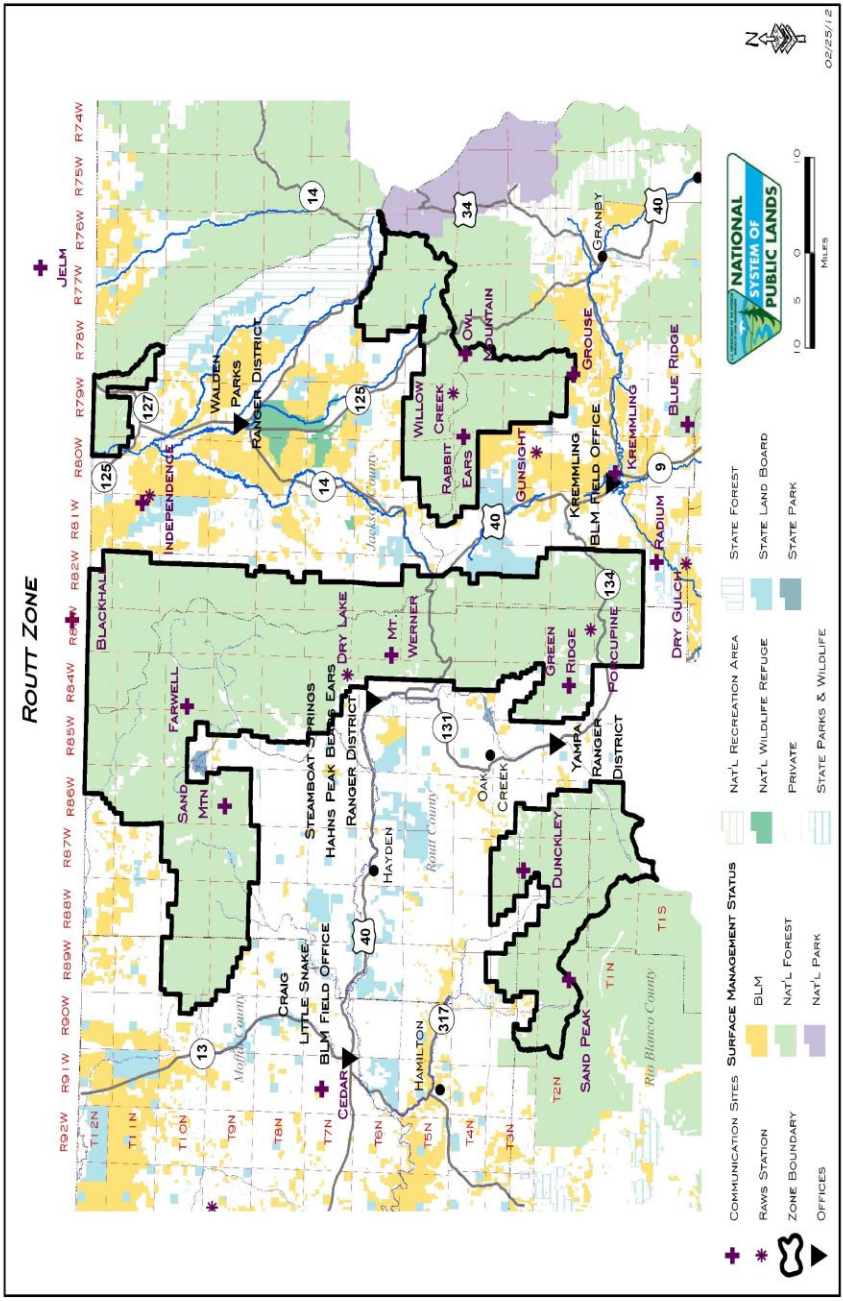
Routt Zone
Communication Sites
Raws Station
Zone Boundary
Offices
Surface Management Status
BLM
Nat'l Forest
Nat'l Park
Nat'l Recreation Area
Nat'l Wildlife Refuge
Private
State Parks & Wildlife
State Forest
State Land Board
State Park
National System of Public Lands
Miles
02/25/12
Uelm
Blackhal
Farwell
Sand Mtn
Independence
Walden
Parks Ranger District
Steamboat Springs
Hahns Peak Bears Ears
Ranger District
Dry Lake
Mt. Werner
Willow Creek
Owl Mountain
Rabbit Ears
Gunsight
Kremmling
BLM Field Office
Grouse
Granby
Blue Ridge
Radium
Dry Gulch
Green Ridge
Porcupine
Yampa Ranger District
Oak Creek
Dunckley
Sand Peak
Hayden
Hamilton
Craig
Little Snake
BLM Field Office
Cedar
Moffat County
Routt County
Jackson County
Rio Blanco County
R92W
R91W
R90W
R89W
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R87W
R86W
R85W
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T7N
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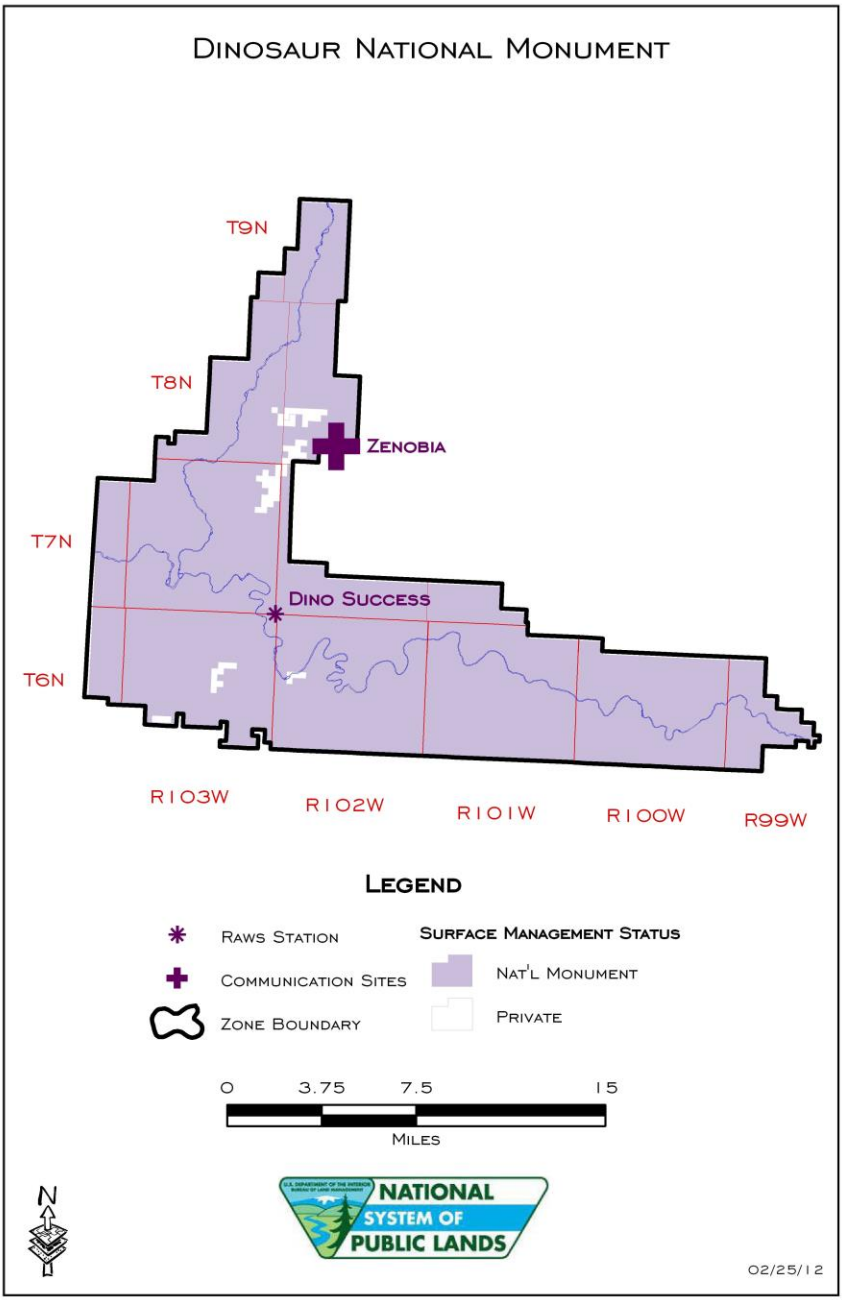
Dinosaur National Monument
T9N
T8N
T7N
T6N
Zenobia
Dino Success
R103W
R102W
R101W
R100W
R99W
Legend
Raws Station
Communication Sites
Zone Boundary
Surface Management Status
Nat'l Monument
Private
0
3.75
7.5
15
Miles
N
National System of Public Lands
02/25/12

DISPATCH OPERATIONS

General:
CRC is staffed 7 days a week during fire season. Normal operating hours are 0730-1800

Location:
Northwest Colorado Fire Management Unit and CRC are housed with the BLM Little Snake Field Office, located on the east side of Craig along Hwy 40.

Address:
455 Emerson Street
Craig, Colorado 81625

CRC Contact Phone Numbers:

Dispatch Center (24 hour number)	(970) 826-5037
Initial Attack Fax	(970) 826-5051
Fire Management Fax	(970) 826-5055

CRC e-mail: craiginteragency@gmail.com (use this Address when you send detail request forms, planned RX forms, etc.)

CR**C webpage:** http://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/dispatch_centers/r2crc/

The dispatch center handles all initial attack dispatching at the facility in Craig. All radio communications are directed to "Craig Dispatch". All resource requests are processed by CRC (Overhead, Crews, Equipment, Supplies, and Aircraft). If a fire escapes initial attack, CRC will arrange for supporting the incident. If an incident requires an Overhead Team (Type 1-3) then CRC will order it. Unless the situation warrants a different arrangement, Expanded Dispatch will be located at the Craig facility.

Expanded Dispatch Numbers:

Supervisor:	(970) 826-5049
Overhead:	(970) 826-5048
Crews:	(970) 826-5044
Equipment:	(970) 826-5043
Supplies:	(970) 826-5045
Buying Team:	(970) 826-5046, 5047
Fax:	(970) 826-5117

Expectations

- If you are a government employee or cooperator (including hand/engine crews) you are expected to be self-sufficient and on per diem. If this is a problem please see your supervisor immediately.
- AD rate employees are entitled to per diem. If you are not able to take care of your motel or meals notify your FMO so that arrangements can be made.
- AD rate employees will need the FMO to sign their time. The unit that did the hiring processes all time and travel. (For example, if you were hired by Big Bend National Park in Texas, you would then need to take your time documents to them for payment).
- If you are a field resource, be prepared to camp out (tent, sleeping bag, and personal gear bag).
- If you are staying in a hotel, **you must take your belongings with you each day**. There is no guarantee you will be back to the same location every night. This is strictly dependent upon where the activity is occurring in the area. Make sure you let dispatch know what hotel you are staying at for after-hours dispatches.
- Upon checking in/briefing, you will be provided maps of the area. Please return them when you are released. Be respectful and courteous in and around local communities. You are a reflection of this organization while working here.
- Any criminal activity or disturbances will be investigated and will result in immediate release and/or possible law enforcement action.
- It is your responsibility to keep track of your time on an OF-288 and have the FMO sign prior to your release. **Dispatch cannot sign time sheets for fire suppression resources.** The fax machine in the Fire Management Area can be used to fax home timesheets.
- Work shifts that exceed 16 hours and/or consecutive days that do not meet the 2:1 work/rest ratios should be the exception. No work shifts should exceed 24 hours except for rare situations (i.e. initial attack). Justification of shifts over 16 hours will require documentation from the incident commander and/or duty officer except for initial attack. **Falsification of time will result in demobilization and/or disciplinary action.**
- If you need a radio programmed please see the FMO to whom you are assigned. Dispatch does not have the equipment to clone or program radios.
- All resources are expected to be at or call into the daily briefing at 1030 unless committed to a fire. (During extended staffing the briefing can be bumped up to 0915 – check with your Zone FMO about the correct time). **The phone number is 1-877-428-9134 and the passcode is 170902.** The daily briefing is also posted on CRC's webpage by 0900.
- Fire weather is broadcast via the radio daily at 1530 (morning weather will only be read if resources were unable to attend or listen to the morning briefing). Dispatch will ask all resources (by zones) to acknowledge hearing the weather.
- Red flag warnings, fire weather watches and updates to the weather forecast will be communicated to all firefighting personnel via radio or briefing. A text message alert will also be sent to all participating federal and cooperator parties from the *craiginteragency@gmail.com* account. The text message will contain the following information: which fire weather zone(s) are affected, what the alert is for (high winds, high temps, low RH, etc.) and what time the warning will expire (if applicable). CRC will NOT expect a response. The sent text will be

retained in WildCAD or gmail and serve as confirmation that the alert was sent. During your stay here you are encouraged to continue with your physical training (PT).

- If you are assigned within the NWCFMU, project work will come secondary to all fire and pre-suppression activities. Project work will be expected to be performed professionally and in an expedient manner.
- Upon checking in, your FMO will ask for and document your last days off to assure that work/rest guidelines are being met. Your Red Card will be checked and photocopied and provided to the Duty Officer. You will also be asked to sign a briefing checklist documenting you received an in-briefing.
- **When in the dispatch center please speak quietly**. Be respectful of personal space, desks, computer, and phone. Computer, phone, and workspace are available in the ready room/foreman's office, or expanded dispatch as long as it isn't being used.
- Enjoy your stay and if you have any questions please do not hesitate to ask.

Initial Attack Operations and Protocols

- Resources will be dispatched using the "closest forces policy" which states that the nearest (in terms of response time) resource(s) will be dispatched regardless of agency affiliation. The FMO will be notified of response as soon as possible.
- Resource availability should be reported to dispatch and the duty officer prior to or during the morning briefing. Resource status should be reported as committed (i.e. on an incident, off unit, etc.), unavailable (i.e. mandatory days off, vehicle out of service, etc.) or available.
- Initial attack resources are to maintain communication with the dispatch center at all times.
- All resources are required to go in and out of service over the radio. This should occur in the morning WHEN the resource is ready to respond to fires immediately and at the end of the day WHEN the resource is actually out of service and personnel are leaving for the evening.
- Check in with dispatch via radio when leaving station, changing locations, arrival on-scene, departure from the scene and when you are back in station. Cell phone notification is permitted in cases where frequencies are busy or when a long, detailed message is to be communicated.
- Positioning and/or patrol routes of resources will be determined by the agency Duty Officer and coordinated with dispatch. No resources should preposition or patrol within another zone without being assigned by the respective Zone FMO, dispatch, or duty officer.
- Report all fires/smoke reports to the dispatch center immediately and await further instructions. A decision will be made based on set priorities, closest forces, Fire Management Plans, known prescribed fires, etc. **Self-dispatching will not be tolerated!**

- When reporting a fire or upon arrival at the scene of a fire, it is imperative to provide dispatch with an accurate legal or latitude/longitude. Lat/Long will be followed by a confirmation of the format being used. There are three formats:

  -Decimal Degrees (dD): 48.4618 X -117.8353
  -Decimal Minutes (D, dM): 48 27.7 X 117 50.1
  -Degrees, Minutes, Seconds (D, M, S): 48° 27' 42.04" X 117° 50' 07.48"

  The preferred format for Latitude and Longitude is DEGREES, MINUTES, SECONDS per the national standard (TFRs are in this format). **NAD 83 or WGS 84 will be the Datum standard for the NWCFMU, Routt National Forest and Dinosaur National Monument. WildCAD uses NAD 83.**
- Before any suppression action is taken, dispatch will plot the fire and review the resource objectives. This will be relayed to resources prior to engaging. If a fire is a candidate for resource benefit, dispatch will notify the appropriate FMO or duty officer and appropriate planning actions will begin. Notify dispatch if the fire is in a WUI (Wildland Urban Interface) area.
- All incidents are assigned an Incident Action Number. This IA number will be provided to the resources responding and will be used in communications referencing the fire until the fire is sized up and receives a name (for example, "engine 494 responding to IA 234"). Be sure to include this number on all pertinent documentation related to the incident (size-up Cards, unit logs, etc.)
- Once on scene, assure the Incident Commander is designated and made clear to all resources. Inform dispatch of the IC and when any changes in command are made. As IC, you will name the fire using an ***appropriate*** **geographic reference** (provided the fire has not already been named by dispatch). This name will be relayed to dispatch to determine if the name is suitable (has not previously been used). At that point, all communications will be done by identifying yourself as the "name of fire" IC (i.e.: Pinyon Ridge IC).

  - **Fire names must have an *appropriate* geographic reference**
  - **Do not use road numbers or names of landowners**

- No action is to be taken on the fire unless you have positive communication with dispatch. Cell phone communication, while not desirable, is acceptable until radio communication problems can be mitigated. If there is a need for a human repeater, assign a resource already committed to the fire or order one. A portable repeater is also available in Craig and can be requested through dispatch.
- If county aircraft is on scene of a fire, assure LCES is in place prior to engaging in suppression operations.
- Provide a size-up of the fire to dispatch using the Initial Response Size-up Card. Use clear text so resources enroute understand the size-up. Use the size-up card to document any hazards and how they were mitigated. **Turn in the completed size-up card with the completed fire report (1202) to dispatch.**

- Human and Unknown caused fires require an investigator and a full suppression response. Protect the point of origin and notify dispatch. For Fires on the Routt National Forest dispatch will notify the LEO and FMO.
- Resources must adhere to the Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations Safety and Risk Management guidelines; Chapter 7 page 07-8 Mobilization and Demobilization: "*To manage fatigue, every effort should be made to avoid off-unit (excluding IA response) mobilization and demobilization travel between 2200 hrs. and 0500 hrs*." For the NWCFMU, this applies to on-unit fires as well.
- Think about a camping location long before you camp. Identify the areas where you can camp with good cell phone service and plan on being there before 2200 hours. If you are not going to make it to one of those locations (see "Campsites with Cell Service" on page 26 of this guide) you MUST notify dispatch (by 1900, whenever possible) of your intent to camp in a location without cell service and provide them with a lat/long for the campsite and for a medevac location.
- Inform dispatch as soon as an IC determines that they will be working on a fire past 2200 or camping out overnight, so staffing can be planned accordingly. Whenever possible notify dispatch by 1600. Dispatchers must adhere to the same work/rest guidelines as firefighters, and it may not be possible to staff 24 hours if no relief dispatchers can be reached. This will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis.
- A MEDEVAC location will be required for all incidents, regardless of size or location. Identify a landing site and provide dispatch with a geographic description or preferably, a lat/long as soon as possible. If it's adequate, the lat/long for the incident may be used.

Night Operations

During periods of high fire activity the dispatch center may be staffed 24 hours. Night dispatch will be ordered when any one of the following conditions is met:

- **When the only form of communication to/from field personnel is radio**
- **If no local resources are present with the field personnel camping out**
- **An incident management team is in place**
- **A fire is expected to last for an extended period of time (i.e. management fires with resources assigned and on scene)**
- **There will be consistent very early or late supply runs to the incident**

When none of those conditions are met and it is deemed acceptable for field resources to camp without night dispatch, a phone call ***from the camp site*** must be placed to dispatch to confirm cell phone reception. The number of the contact phone must be provided to dispatch. **If there is an emergency at the campsite and dispatch is not staffed, call 911 immediately then notify dispatch through the answering service.**

Transfer of Command at Night

A courtesy notification to the field will be made when a primary dispatcher transitions with a night dispatcher. This is for the field's situational awareness only and NOT a last minute cue to place additional resource orders.

Medical Support Orders

Even if your incident is relatively small (e.g. type 3 or managed for resource benefit), if you expect to camp out on the fire for several days or if you have a larger number of resources assigned to the fire, consider ordering a Paramedic or Advanced EMT for the incident if one is not already on the fire. These resources should be ordered with Advanced Life Support kits which would include oxygen, AED's, and other supplies which might make the difference between life and death until a patient can be transported to a hospital should a medical emergency occur.

Initial Attack Tone-out Procedures

Craig Dispatch will use the following tone-out radio procedures for new initial attack incidents during normal business hours *when **NOT** in "lightning mode"*.

Incidents reported on the Routt National Forest will be toned out only on Forest repeaters. Incidents reported on the North or South Zone, including Dinosaur National Park and Brown's Park National Wildlife Refuge will be simulcast over both North and South zone repeaters. Initial incident information will also be simulcast to assure good information sharing.

- ***Smoke Reports: Alert Warble***

After receiving a smoke report, dispatch will gather as much information as possible from the reporting party (RP), and start an Incident Action card and a new incident in WildCAD. Dispatch will then tone out the new incident with the Alert Warble in the applicable Zone(s), using the following script:

- **"_____ (resource(s) being dispatched), Smoke Report."**
- *"_____ "(resource(s) being dispatched respond with call sign.)*
- **"_____ (resource(s) being dispatched) respond to IA### located in _____ (T-R-S or geographic location), _____ (other pertinent information such as best access, known hazards, landmarks, etc.)"**
- *"_____ (resource(s) being dispatched) responding to IA###".*

When *additional resources* are requested to respond to an existing incident they will **NOT** be toned out. The resource will be ordered by call sign over the radio to respond to the incident by the incident name or IA number.

- ***Smoke Reports: Located by Field Units***

When a field unit reports a smoke to dispatch, they may or may not be the resource requested to respond based on closest available forces. If the reporting unit IS NOT the resource responded, the smoke report will be toned out according to the Alert Warble script.

If the reporting unit IS the resource responded (which will be confirmed by dispatch with the resource prior to their response), or when a field unit reports on scene of a new incident, (such as a fire discovered along a roadside that does not require a hike-in) the smoke reports will be toned out in the appropriate zone(s) using the following Advisory script:

  - "All units be advised that _____ (resource responding or on scene) is responding to IA# _____in (T-R-S or geographic location).

- ***Aircraft***

If they are the first to respond, aircraft will be notified of a new incident by phone, followed up with a warble alert tone and the Advisory script on the radio so the field will be aware of the new incident. If aircraft are requested on an existing incident they will NOT be toned out.

"Lightning Mode" Dispatch Procedures

The Craig Dispatch area frequently experiences monsoonal weather patterns that result in a high volume of lightning-caused fires. During these events, the duty officer or FMO in the affected zone(s) may prioritize fires based on size-up information, and provide dispatch with requests for specific resources to respond to each incident.

After 2 consecutive smoke reports on any given zone that are likely to be lightning-caused, consultation between Dispatch and DO's/FMO's will trigger "lightning mode" dispatch procedures, and tone-out procedures will be temporarily suspended for that zone.

Because lightning caused fires may cluster over a specific zone or zones (North, South, East or Forest), suspending tone-out procedures will be zone-specific. An announcement will be made over the radio **to all zones** when tone-out procedures are temporarily suspended for any zone or area.

Once a zone enters lightning mode and tone-out procedures are suspended, they will remain suspended until start of shift the following day, when a return to tone-out procedures will be assumed unless dispatch is otherwise notified by the Zone FMO or Duty Officer. Duty Officers should contact Dispatch asap the following morning to confirm.

Ordering

- Order resources by type. No name requests. For example, order a Type 4 engine, do not order E-1419.
- Be specific regarding what you want (quantity, types, special needs such as 4x4 capable, etc.)
- Be realistic on the date and time resources/supplies are needed.
- Consolidate your orders to eliminate numerous trips to your fire and an additional workload on dispatch.
- Give good directions to the delivery point.
- You must provide justification for unusual requests.
- Strike Teams are not recognized by the dispatch system and those resources need to be ordered separately.
- **Plan on being self-sufficient for at least the first 24 hrs. When ordering meals, order at least two meals ahead (i.e. in the morning order for dinner; at lunchtime order for breakfast/lunch the next day). Do not forget to plan for incoming resources. Remember to reduce the head count if you anticipate releasing resources in the future.** Tactical frequencies are ordered ONLY through dispatch.

Supply Requests

- Incident Commanders have the tacit authorization to order supplies during suppression operations. CRC will be responsible for completing the General Message, via radio or telephone, and ordering it through the correct channels (e.g. placing the requests with a local cache or Rocky Mountain Cache). **For Type 3 incidents Supplies will be requested twice daily, one supply request in the morning (around 0800) and one in the afternoon (around 1400).**
- When requesting supplies outside of suppression operations, a General Message will be completed by the requesting individual. The following information **IS REQUIRED** to be listed on the General Message:
    - The name of the person who is requesting the S #
    - The name of the person who will be purchasing the item(s)
    - Where the item(s) will be purchased
    - When the item(s) will be purchased
    - What the method of payment will be (i.e. John Doe's Credit Card, etc.)
- **Once the General Message is completed, it must be approved and signed by the Zone FMO, Duty Officer, or AFMO/FMO before being given to dispatch for processing.**
- General Messages may be hand delivered or faxed to CRC. They may also be emailed to CRC if the request is first forwarded to and approved by the appropriate approving official. The approving official will approve the request in the email and forward it on to dispatch.
- **NFES Supplies:** If the equipment and supplies are unavailable at the incident for replacement AND the requesting resource is being demobilized, an Incident Replacement Requisition will be completed by the host unit and forwarded to the local dispatch unit for input into the ROSS/ICBS interface and sent to the servicing cache. The servicing cache will then forward to the requesting resources geographic area cache if applicable.

- **Incident Replacement Orders Type3, Type 4 and Type 5 Incidents (NMG 40):** Replacement orders must be processed within 30 days of control of the incident.

Aircraft

- **Tactical Aircraft Orders:** All tactical aircraft orders will be placed with an Initial Attack/Aircraft Dispatcher. Requests will be filled on a first come first served basis unless multiple incidents require the establishment of priorities. In such instances, the Dispatch Center Manager (or acting) will consult with the appropriate agency representative or local Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (LMAC) if multiple agencies are involved. Until the meeting or conference call can occur, priorities will be established according to policies and procedures set forth in the National Mob Guide.
- When ordering aircraft for your incident, clearly state any threats (primary residences, outbuildings, communication sites, resource concerns, etc.). This will determine resource allocation and assist with setting priorities. When the IC orders aircraft, dispatch will assign the air to ground frequencies.
- Aircraft assigned to your incident will flight follow with dispatch until positive communication is made with the incident. At that time the aircraft may be flight followed locally with the incident until reassigned or returning. It is the IC's responsibility to notify dispatch when aircraft arrive on scene and are in contact.
- It is also the IC's responsibility to notify dispatch when aircraft are departing the incident. This is extremely important when helicopters are leaving your incident and going to a dip site without a dip site manager. This will enable a smooth transition for handing off the flight following responsibilities.
- If several aircraft are assigned to your incident and it is expected to be a multi-day event, a TFR (Temporary Flight Restriction) should be ordered. If an order for a TFR is not received, dispatch will take the initiative and suggest a TFR.
- Immediately notify dispatch of any TFR intrusions. If possible provide the aircraft type, color, and tail number. You will also need to file a Safecom.

Demobilization

- The IC is responsible for closing out with resources (signing shift tickets, timesheets, and completing inspections). This is really important if we go beyond the mutual aid period (normally 24 hours after the on-scene size-up). If you need help doing this place an order for an EQTR (Equipment Time Recorder) or PTRC (Personnel Time Recorder).
- If at all possible notify dispatch in advance of the planned demob of resources on your fire to facilitate reassignments in a timely manner.
- Notify dispatch when resources are leaving the incident and provide an ETA to their destination. **This is very important when dealing with contract resources for payment purposes.**
- Initial Response Size-up Cards are to be completed by the IC or FMO. Blank cards can be obtained from your FMO or dispatch. Completed cards are to be returned to dispatch within 2 days of the fire being called out.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Immediately contact dispatch for any medical emergencies. If there is any question as to the severity of the injuries, ORDER A MEDIVAC THROUGH DISPATCH! Craig Dispatch is using the "9 Lines" medical size up card found in the emergency section of this guide.

Dispatch will clear all channels for a medical emergency using the "Alert Tone".

Medevac/Flight for Life helicopters are located in Grand Junction CO, Vernal, UT, Salt Lake City UT, Steamboat Springs, CO, Ft. Collins, CO, Casper, WY, and Rock Springs, WY. Availability of any resource will vary on a daily basis.

REVIEW THE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES SECTION FOR INFORMATION REQUIRED IN CASE OF A MEDEVAC SITUATION.

KNOWN CAMPSITES WITH CELL SERVICE								
Name Of Campsite	**Zone**	**Prepo Site?**	**Best Cell Pro-vider**	**T**	**R**	**S**	**Lat**	**Long**
AM SODA	SOUTH	X	Union	1 S	97 W	19	39 57 16	108 19 10
BENCHMARK	SOUTH	X	Union	1 S	97 W	8	39 58 58	108 18 7
BIG PONDO	NORTH	X		7 N	100 W	6	40 35 19	108 40 24
CANYON OVERLOOK	DINO	X		6 N	103	19	40 27 30	109 1 22
CROSSROADS	SOUTH	X		1 N	97 W	17	40 3 24	108 17 58
DEADHORSE	SOUTH	X	Union	1 S	99 W	29	39 55 53	108 32 10
DRIVING RANGE	SOUTH	X	Union	1 N	99 W	20	40 2 33	108 32 57
GREYSTONE	NORTH	X		8 N	100 W	30	40 39 18	108 41 9
HEROD PEAK	NORTH	X		5 N	98 W	26	40 21 25	108 23 11
HYDRIVEANT	NORTH	X		8 N	101 W	12	40 39 34	108 41 17
IRISH CANYON	NORTH	X		9 N	101 W	16	40 43 3	108 45 48
JUMBLES	SOUTH	X	Union	1 S	102 W	5	39 59 4	108 51 33
MAN CAMP	SOUTH	X	Union	1 S	99 W	35	39 51 14	108 18 34
MAYBELL PARK	NORTH	X	Union	7 N	95 W	32	40 31 5	108 5 12
MOLLY'S POINT	SOUTH	X	Union	2 S	102 W	29	39 50 32	108 51 39
NATEC	SOUTH	X	Union	1 S	98 W	25	39 56 7	108 20 30
PHONE TOWER	NORTH	X		9 N	102 W	24	40 35 51	108 48 9
PITCHER'S MOUND	SOUTH	X		1 S	98 W	35	39 55 12	108 21 11
SEVEN MILE	NORTH	X		8 N	97 W	18	40 38 43	108 19 54
SHEEPHEAD	NORTH	X		8 N	99 W	6	40 40 43	108 33 32
SHELL OFFICE	SOUTH	X	Union	2 S	98 W	3	39 54 37	108 23 1
SKY BOX	SOUTH	X	Union	2N	97W	10	40 09 29	108 16 01
SQUARE S	SOUTH	X	Union	1 N	97 W	29	40 1 35	108 18 5
TARPIT	SOUTH	X	Union	1 N	97 W	32	40 0 24	108 18 36
THORNBURG	NORTH	X		7 N	95 W	31	40 30 53	108 6 17

Please add new locations to this list as they are discovered.
Bring, email or call it into Dispatch
so we can add it to next year's guide

CRAIG DISPATCH AREA FIRECODE CHART 2016

CODING TYPE	BLM-LSD, WRD, KRD, USFS PD + FireCode+15 (1502 override)	FWS-BPR & ARR USFS PR + FireCode+15 (1502 override)	NPS-DSP USFS PP + FireCode+15 (1502 override)	USFS-RTF USFS P2 + FireCode+15 (0206 override for RTF)
Fire Suppression	1 Firecode per Fire **Base 8:** LF10000.HU0000 LFSPXXXX0000 **OT:** LF20000.HU0000 LFSPXXXX0000 Enter Fire Code in place of "XXXX"	1 Firecode per Fire **Base 8:** Preparedness employees: Base charged to Home Unit **Base 8 for Others & OT:** **WBS:** FFF2000000XXXX0 **Fund:** 14X **Cost Center:** Home Unit Default **Enter Fire Code in place of "XXXX"**	1 Firecode per Fire For agency specific guidance see National Park Service Budget Structure	1 Firecode for all ABCD Lightning Fires, **FY12 Med Bow/Routt ABCD P2EKU1(0206)** All fires larger than class D receive a unique Firecode. All fires that are human caused receive a unique Firecode. Preface Firecode with "P2" For fires on other agencies lands BLM Fires = "PD" FWS Fires = "PR" NPS Fires = "PP" Other Fires = "PN" **All** fire time to Fire codes
Reimbursable/Billable Human Fires	1 Firecode per Fire	1 Firecode per Fire	1 Firecode Per Fire	1 Firecode per Fire Preface with "P2" (or other region)
Less Than Full Suppression Fires	1 Firecode Per Fire LF20000.IT0000 LFSPXXXX0000 Enter Fire Code in place of "XXXX"	1 Firecode per Fire	1 Firecode Per Fire	
Support Orders (Used when direct support to a specific fire cannot be identified)	NWCFMU Support 2015 **See Craig Interagency Dispatch Center**	NWCFMU Support 2015 **See Craig Interagency Dispatch Center**	NWCFMU Support 2015 **See Craig Interagency Dispatch Center**	Med Bow/Routt NF – FY15 Fire Support See Forest Service Official
False Alarms	LF10000.HU0000 LFSPXXXX0000 LF20000.HU0000 LFSPXXXX0000 Enter Fire Code in place of "XXXX" Each false alarm will receive its own Firecode	BPR-65550–FF06RBRP00 ARR–65520-FF06RARP00 Each false alarm will receive its own Firecode	Each false alarm will receive its own Firecode	Use Med/Bow RTF ABCD **P2EKU115 (0206)** for all RTF False Alarms

*****FireCodes will be posted on CRC's WildWeb *****

USFS Job code lookup http://fsweb.ftcol.wo.fs.fed.us/aqm/jobcodes/index.shtml

- USFS must always have an override code attached to fire time and travel.
  Use the override code of the incident region & unit or ***1502 for all non-FS fires.***
- NOTE: Due to the USFS Financial System, a newly generated Firecode may not be accepted into Paycheck for **several days especially if a new Firecode is generated on a Thursday-Sunday**. Do not expect the Firecode to be available for use until the next Tuesday of the work week. Use the Job code lookup.
- It is suggested all USFS employees become familiar with *Use of Incident Job Codes for FY2012* memo.
- FireCode not used by any agency for FEMA incidents.

The following should be contacted for agency specific questions:

BLM: Valerie Kamzalow, NWCFMU, Business Management (970) 826-5011

NPS: Elizabeth Duboise, Dinosaur Fire Program Management Assist. (970) 374-3015

FWS: Tracy Swenson, Zone FMO 435-734-6449 or Region 6 – NWRS Budget Division, Gina Martinez (303) 236-4351

USFS: Melissa Lane, MBR-Administrative Office (307) 745-2406

Logistics and Administration

Meals and Lodging

Restaurant Rules

<u>These rules apply to personnel or crews that need meals provided by local procurement because they are not self-sufficient.</u>

- Bring receipt back to Dispatch or local procurement office that set up your meals with names of personnel or Crew Name written on it (legibly) or copy of manifest attached. Receipts from meals for the previous day MUST be turned in before more meals can be ordered.
- NO alcohol may be purchased!
- No in room movies or meals are to be charged to your room.
- Meal limits (all towns in our unit are $46 except Steamboat which is $56)

M & IE	$51 CONUS	$74 Steamboat Springs
Breakfast	11	17
Lunch	12	18
Dinner	23	34
Incidentals	5	5

- Lodging Rates (excluding taxes)

  $104 for Steamboat Springs
  $89 for all other communities within our unit

  For other locations reference this website:
  http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/104877

- **Rental Vehicles:** Rental Vehicles are considered accountable property. Reference the IIBMH Chapter 60 Section 62 to properly document vehicle damage and accidents.

Remember:
You are a reflection of this organization while working here.
Please be respectful and courteous in and around our communities.
We all depend on these vendors to provide services to you.

RESTAURANT LIST 2016

	SL	B	L	D	Phone #		SL	B	L	D	Phone #
CRAIG						**HAYDEN**					
Carelli's Italian			*	*	824-6868	Wolf Mtn. Pizza			*	*	276-1337
Castle Ranch			*	*	824-4000						
City Market	*				824-6515	**STEAMBOAT/CLARK**					
Cool Water Grille		*	*		824-1756	Backcountry		*	*	*	879-3617
Domino's			*	*	824-4855	Beau Jo's Mtn. Bistro			*	*	870-6401
Fiesta Jalisco			*	*	826-0500	Blue Sage Pizza			*	*	870-8600
French Bistro	*	*	*	*	620-2500	City Market (grocery)	*	*	*	*	879-9922
Galaxy Chinese			*	*	824-8164	Clark Store	*				879-3849
Gino's	*	*	*	*	824-6323	Cottonwood Grill			*	*	879-2229
JW Snacks			*	*	824-0468	Creekside Café			*	*	879-4925
Los Jilbertos		*	*	*	824-9572	Cugino's			*	*	879-5805
Ocean Pearl			*	*	824-8888	Domino's			*	*	879-4811
OP Bar & Grill	*	*	*	*	824-8918	Double Z BBQ			*	*	
Pizza Hut			*	*	824-6531	Egg & I		*	*		871-4633
						Freshies	*	*	*		879-8099
Subway	*	*	*	*	824-2900	Harwigs Grill				*	879-1919
Tin Cup (golf			*	*	824-3764	Johnny B Good's		*	*	*	870-8400
Vallartas			*	*	824-9812	Mambo Italiano			*	*	870-0500
VFW			*	*	824-7145	Mazzolas Italian				*	879-2405
Village Inn		*	*	*	824-9600	Old Town Pub			*	*	879-2102
						Panda Garden			*	*	367-4858
MAYBELL						Rex's		*			870-0438
MASSADONA			*	*	374-2324	Rio Grande Mexican			*	*	871-6277
Net's	*	*	*	*	272-3500	Safeway (grocery)	*	*	*	*	879-3766
						Steamboat				*	879-7427
DINOSAUR						Subway	*	*	*	*	879-0202
B & B		*	*	*	374-2744	The Shack		*	*		879-9975
						Winona's		*	*		879-2483
RANGELY											
El Agave			*	*	675-8870	**KREMMLING**					
Giovanni's			*	*	675-2670	Jilly's			*	*	724-1137
Jade Lion			*	*	675-5888	Los Amigos			*	*	724-9243
Los Tres Potrillos			*	*	675-8870	Mercantile Deli	*	*	*	*	724-8979
Park Street Grill			*	*	675-4590	Moose Cafe		*	*		724-9987
Subway	*	*	*	*	675-5038	Mt Dragon Chinese			*	*	724-1228
White River Market	*	*	*	*	675-2554	Quarter Circle			*	*	724-9601
						Rocky Mtn. Bar & Grill			*	*	724-9219
MEEKER						Subway	*	*	*	*	724-9578
California Wok			*	*	878-3216	**WALDEN**					
Clarks Burgers			*	*	878-3240	Four Winds Pizza	*	*	*	*	723-4670
Holidays Bar & Grill			*	*	878-0900	Moose Creek			*	*	724-9243
Ma Famiglia			*	*	878-4141	Paradise Lanes	*	*	*	*	723-8272
Meeker Café		*	*	*	878-5062	River Rock	*		*	*	723-8616
Mexican House			*	*	878-5535						
Pizza Hut			*	*	878-4070	**YAMPA**					
Smokin' 101			*	*	878-9966	Antlers Café & Bar				*	638-4555
Watt's Market	*	*	*	*	878-5868	Penny's Diner (24 hrs.)			*	*	723-8668

SL: Sack Lunch **B: Breakfast** **L: Lunch** **D: Dinner**

Motel List 2016			
NAME	**TELEPHONE (970)**	**PER DIEM RATE**** Not including tax	**PHYSICAL ADDRESS**
CRAIG			
Hampton Inn & Suites	826-9900	$89.00	377 Cedar Court
Candlewood Suites	824-8400	$89.00	92 Commerce St.
Clarion Inn & Suites	824-4000	$89.00	300 S HWY 13
Elk Run Inn	826-4444	$89.00	627 W. Victory Way
Colorado Inn	824-3274	$89.00	205 E Victory Way
Best Western Deer Park	824-9282	$89.00	262 Commerce St
Bear Valley Inn	824-8101	$89.00	755 E. Victory Way
Super 8	824-3471	$89.00	200 HWY 13
Traveler Inn	824-7066	$89.00	2690 HWY 40
Trav-O-Tel	824-8171	$89.00	224 E Victory Way
Valley Vista Inn	620-4560	$89.00	2855 W. Victory Way
Westward Hotel	824-3413	$89.00	517 E Victory Way
RANGELY			
Budget Host Motel	675-8461	$89.00	117 S Grand Ave.
Blue Mountain Inn and Suites	675-8888	$89.00	37 Park St.
MEEKER			
Rambell Inn	878-5483	$89.00	
Elk Mountain Inn	878-3656	$89.00	723 E. Market
White River Inn	878-5031	$89.00	219 E. Market
Blue Spruce Inn	878-0777	$89.00	488 Market
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS		***JUN-SEPT***	
Bunkhouse Lodge	871-9121	$104.00	3155 S Lincoln
Quality Inn	879-6669	$104.00	1055 Walton Cr.
La Quinta	871-1219	$104.00	3155 Ingles Lane
Fairfield Inn	870-9000	$104.00	3200 S Lincoln
Hampton Inn	871-8900	$104.00	725 S Lincoln
Holiday Inn	879-2250	$104.00	3190 S Lincoln
Ptarmigan Inn	879-1730	$104.00	2304 Après Ski
Rabbit Ears Motel	879-1150	$104.00	201 Lincoln
Steamboat Hotel	879-5230	$104.00	3195 S Lincoln
WALDEN			
Chedsey Hotel	723-8201	$89.00	537 Main
North Park Inn & Suites	723-4271	$89.00	625 Main
KREMMLING			
Allington Inn & Suites	724-9924	$89.00	215 W. Central e
Super 8 Motel	724-9620	$89.00	113 N 6th St.
YAMPA			
Oak Tree Inn	638-1000	$89.00	98 Moffat Ave.

****You are responsible for assuring your lodging falls within the per diem rate for any given area.**

Vehicle Services List **This list is not all-inclusive; also check the phone book**					
Company	**Phone**	**Tires**	**Parts**	**Engine Service**	**Towing Capabilities: Light (standard pickups) Medium (T6 Engines) Heavy (T4 Engines)**
CRAIG					
A&E Tire Inc.	824-0217	*			
Arrowhead	824-4163	*		*	Light & Medium; Tow to shop only.
Chapman Automotive	824-4912	*		*	
Craig Ford Mercury	824-9441		*	*	Light & Medium; Gordon (Wrecker Driver) cell: 326-8876 Home: 824-8418 (24hr number)
Checker Auto Parts	824-7333		*		
Cook Chevrolet	824-2100		*	*	Light & Medium; Gordon (Wrecker Driver) cell: 326-8876 Home: 824-8418 (24hr number)
NAPA (T&H Parts)	824-3284		*		
Interstate Batteries	826-2613		*		
Northwest Diesel	824-7742			*	Heavy only
TDS Tire Service	824-7094	*			
Victory Motors	824-4422		*	*	
Big O Tires	824-2446	*			
HAYDEN					
Alpine Towing	819-8185				Light & Medium
Bear Valley Towing and Repair	276-7252			*	Light & Medium
NAPA Auto Parts	276-3726		*		
KREMMLING					
West End Rentals	724-9006	*			
Renegade Off Road	724-0595	*		*	Light; Possible to wench Medium duty
Tri-River Building Supply	724-9325		*		
MEEKER					
McGuire's Parts City Vendor	878-9855		*		
NAPA	878-3651		*		
Valley Repair	878-3316	*		*	Light, Medium & Heavy; Roadside mechanic
Jason's Automotive	878-3700	*		*	
RANGELY					
Rangely Conoco	675-2500	*	*	*	Light & Medium
NAPA	675-5051		*		
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS					
American Towing	879-1179				Light, Medium & Heavy; Flatbed trailers
Exclusive Towing	846-7452				Light, Medium & Heavy; Flatbed trailers, Wench trucks for Light, Medium & Heavy
Gramma's Towing	879-1179	*	*		Light, Medium & Heavy; Trailer for hauling heavy equipment. Roadside service
Routt County Auto Parts & Supply (NAPA)	879-0909		*		
Steamboat Motors	879-8880			*	
Sunshine Mtn. Towing	879-1210				Light & Medium
TDS Tire Service	879-4225	*			
WALDEN					
NAPA-Jacks Auto Parts	723-8256	*	*	*	
Texan's Tune Up	723-4608			*	

Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Policy-Response to Wildland Fire

Fire Management Plans

It is the mission of the three BLM Field Offices, Browns Park & Arapaho Wildlife Refuges working under the Northwest Colorado Fire Management Plan (NWCFMP), the three USFS District Offices working under the Routt National Forest's Fire Management Plan (FMP), and the Dinosaur National Monument, working under the Dinosaur National Monument's Fire Management Plan (FMP) to manage all wildland fires occurring on public lands within Northwestern Colorado consistent with agency land or resource management plans.

Some things to note:

- A wildland fire may be concurrently managed for one or more objectives and objectives can change as the fire spreads across the landscape.
- Objectives are affected by changes in fuels, weather, topography, varying social understanding and tolerance, and involvement of other governmental jurisdictions having different missions and objectives.

Management Intent:

- ***The protection of human life is the single, overriding suppression priority***. Setting protection priorities among human communities and community infrastructure, other property and improvements, and natural and cultural resources will be done based on the values to be protected, human health and safety, and the cost effectiveness of operations. Once people have been committed to an incident, these human resources become the highest value to be protected.

- The full range of fire management activities will be used to achieve ecosystem sustainability including its interrelated ecological, economic and social components.

- Wildland fire and prescribed fires will be used to protect, maintain, and enhance resources, and, as nearly as possible, be allowed to function in its natural ecological role. Response to wildland fire will be based on guidance included in the appropriate agencies FMP and will follow specific prescriptions contained in operational plans.

The basic fire management response on federal land will be based on objectives established in the applicable Land and Resource Management Plan(s) and/or the Fire Management Plan(s). Responses will be coordinated across jurisdictional boundaries.

- Firefighter and public safety is the first priority and will remain the primary consideration in determining the response to wildland fire. Other items considered are resource management objectives, the natural role of fire in the ecosystem, long and short seasonal drying trends, observed burning potential, daily weather predictions, burning indices for each fire, fire suppression costs and net value change, including threats to private property.

Fire Management Units for NWCFMP

Strategies have been categorized into A, B, C or D polygons (Fire Management Units (FMUs)) and associated objective tables, representing a continuum of Responses to wildfires from full suppression in A polygons, through fire used for resource benefits in D polygons.

Fire Management Unit	Response Strategy
A: Wildfire and prescribed fire not desired.	Full Suppression response using Direct Strategy. Initial action on human-caused fires will be to suppress the fire at lowest cost with the fewest negative consequences with respect to firefighter and public safety.
B: Wildfire not desired due to social, political and resource value protection. Prescribed fire desired.	Suppression oriented response using Direct or Perimeter Strategy. Prescribed fire used to reduce fuels and to maintain ecosystem health.
C: Wildfire desired but some constraints may limit the potential fires managed for resource benefits.	Response to wildland fire dictated by values at risk and/or resource benefit opportunities using full perimeter control, limited perimeter control, a confinement strategy, or monitoring.
D: Wildfire desired with few constraints.	Response to wildland fire dictated by values at risk while emphasizing resource benefit opportunities using the full range of response strategies including monitoring and surveillance. Fires in D polygons offer the most response strategy flexibility.

Fire Management Units for Routt National Forest FMP

Strategies have been categorized into two general responses. Those Fire Management Units that require a suppression oriented response and those Fire Management Units that allow a full range of fire management responses. All responses whether suppression oriented or other are defined in the Fire management Plan through the collective use of direct, perimeter and prescription control strategies. During an incident, the IC will receive information from dispatch through communication with the Forest Duty Officer in regards to preferred strategies. The IC has full authority to employ any available tactic if firefighter and public safety is immediately threatened.

Fire Management Units for the Dinosaur National Monument FMP

The monument has only one FMU; it is composed of the entire monument. The FMU allows for all strategies, from full suppression to allowing fire for resource benefit. A Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) decision will be completed for each fire. The WFDSS will determine the strategy objectives and constraints for the fire. The DO, in consultation with monument staff, may make the call on the strategy before finishing the WFDSS. This information will be communicated to the IC for implementation.

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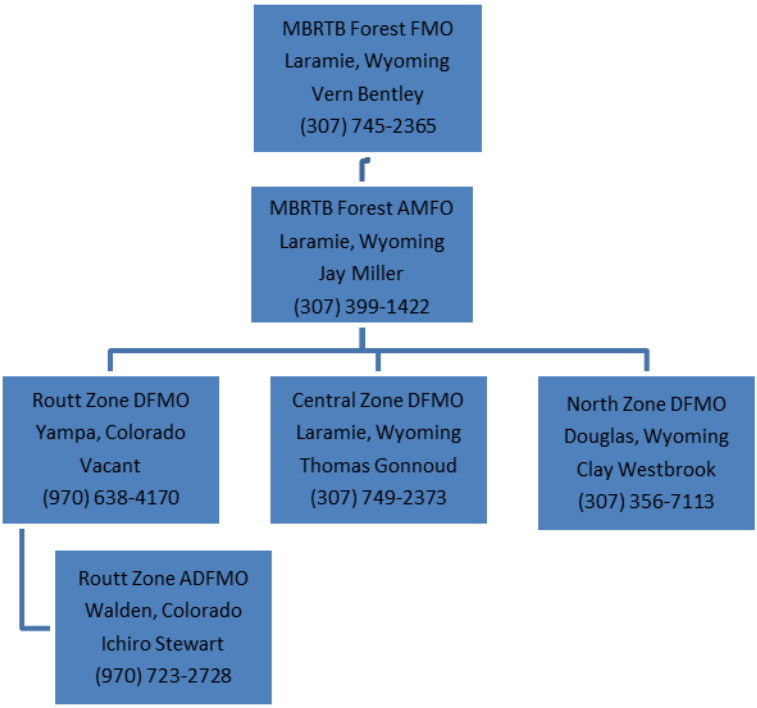
Fire Operations on the Routt National Forest

The Routt National Forest (South Zone) is part of a combined unit which includes the Medicine Bow National Forest and the Thunder Basin National Grassland. This unit is properly known as the Medicine Bow /Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland (MBRTB). The Craig Interagency Dispatch Center provides dispatch coverage for the South Zone portion of this unit which is south of the Colorado/ Wyoming border. The Medicine Bow and Thunder Basin portions of the unit, which reside north of the Colorado/Wyoming border, use Casper Interagency Dispatch.

The MBRTB resources that are dispatched through the Craig Interagency Dispatch Center are managed on a daily basis through an assigned South Zone Duty Officer. Typically, the Duty Officer role is filled by one of the South Zone AFMOs or the Zone FMO. The Duty Officer for the shift will be noted during various daily briefings and will be updated on the Craig Interagency Dispatch Daily Resource Status web page that will allow all cooperators to view daily resource status for the South Zone. The Duty Officer is the primary point of contact for the Craig Interagency Dispatch Center when a new incident is reported on forest. Resources are dispatched using the closest forces concept through the Craig Interagency Dispatch Center and the Duty Officer is notified by dispatch. The Duty Officer will contact all MBRTB staff members that need to be involved (this depends on the size, scope and potential of the incident). The Duty Officer is also responsible for daily assignments as well as assistance with logistical needs for resources not assigned to an incident that are stationed within the South Zone.

Fires located on Forest Service lands are managed using the MBRTB Fire Management Plan and all response and management actions will be based on firefighter safety and guidelines within this plan. The South Zone Duty Officer will make management decisions based on responding unit information, Land and Fire Management Plan guidelines and responsible Line Officer or Agency Administrator input. Objectives will be relayed from MBRTB fire management staff directly to the incident commander or through the Craig Interagency Dispatch Center. On all fires, the MBRTB Fire management staff also provide input in the decision making process. The Incident Commander on scene has direct oversight and control of assigned resources and will make all decisions based on firefighter and public safety first, despite incident objectives.

MBRTB Fire Management Organization



This organizational chart shows the fire management chain of command for the entire MBRTB. Boxes in red represent fire management staff that would normally be involved on an incident located within the South Zone. The identified Duty Officer for the current operational period will be the first point of contact. The Duty Officer will notify appropriate fire management and line staff for the incident.

USFS-R2

Fire Operations Guidance within Bark Beetle Stands

Due to altered fuel conditions, personnel operating within the bark beetle environment should be aware of the imminent danger presented by dead and dying trees, falling at an increasing rate across a broad forested landscape.

Purpose and Intent

Fire Operations Guidance is mindful of Foundational Fire Suppression Doctrine in the Forest Service. The first principle is: No resource or facility is worth the loss of human life, however the wildland fire suppression environment is complex and possesses inherent hazards that can---even with reasonable mitigation---result in harm to firefighters engaged in fire suppression operations. In recognition of this fact, we are committed to the aggressive management of risk.

This guidance provides a collection of potential hazards unique to bark beetle forests, including appropriate practices that have evolved over time within the wildland fire service. It does not provide absolute solutions to the unlimited number of situations that will occur.

This guidance within bark beetle stands was provided with the intention of being used in conjunction with existing fire risk management documents. No further protocols or rules are necessary to make informed risk management decisions for fire operations in bark beetle stands. The following hazard guidance is provided:

Tactical Hazards

- Withdrawal and/or reassessment should be considered if any of the following are present:
    - Thunderstorms in the immediate vicinity.
    - Wind speeds are strong enough that canopy movement is observed[1] (Consider that wind speeds at eye level in sheltered areas may not indicate the much greater winds aloft)
    - Reliable communication cannot be established with the appropriate Dispatch Center and remain in place 24/7 when resources are engaged.
- Due to limited ingress or egress in remote areas or in terrain without vantage points, consider using an aerial platform for risk assessment and size up.

[1] Beaufort Scale for Estimating 20-FT Wind speed, 2010 IRPG. page 77

Potential Fire Behavior Hazards

- Due to increased potential of extreme fire behavior, when ERCs approach the 90th percentile, air reconnaissance should be on scene within 1 hour of detection.
- The following situations, though possible on any wildfire, may be accentuated in bark beetle stands:
    - Accelerated transition to crown fire (when needles are present)
    - Increased rate of spread (Surface fire)
    - Resistance to control (Heavy dead and down)
    - Frequent spotting, including long range (>.25 miles)

Dinosaur NM Operations Guide

Dinosaur National Monument is just over 210,000 acres. The monument is located in Colorado and Utah. Dispatching of fire resources on the Colorado side is handled through Craig Interagency Dispatch Center and by the Uintah Basin Fire Center on the Utah side. The fire office and cache is located in the headquarters office 2 miles east of the City of Dinosaur. The visitors' center, containing the paleontological resources, is located on the Utah side.

Harpers Corner Road, the Deerlodge Road, and the right away are owned and managed by the monument. Moffat County CR14 goes from Harpers Corner to the east side of the monument. There are two lookouts, Zenobia on the north end and Roundtop on the south boundary. The lookouts are on a staggered schedule so there is always a lookout up during the fire season.

Now that the visitor center is open, the monument expects visitation to rise back to pre-closure levels, of above 300,000 per year. Most of these visitors will be on the Utah side, but many will be in Colorado along Harpers corner, county roads, and in the backcountry. The monument has a permitting system for backcountry camping. For fires in the backcountry check with fire staff or Rangers to assure there are no public in the fire area.

LE Rangers live at the remote residences in Lodore, Deerlodge and Echo Park in the summer. Rangers are staffed seven days a week year round. Request Ranger assistance for dealing with the public. The Rangers also have authority for all risk incidents. You will need to have Dino frequencies in order to communicate with the Rangers.

There are two rivers that flow through the monument. The confluence of the two is in Echo Park, the center of the monument. There are 105 miles of river in the monument with very few places for access. These rivers dissect the monument and due to the topography make it very remote and difficult to access. The major vegetation type on the monument is pinion-juniper. Second to this are the sagebrush steppes. There is privately owned land within the boundaries of the monument.

The complete spectrum of fire management strategies is available, from full suppression to allowing fires for resource benefit. Cheat grass is a significant concern to the monument and is one of the more significant factors in deciding the fire strategy.

A Risk and Complexity Analysis will be done for every fire. The size up card and RCA need to be turned into Dino Fire Management Office.

Horn Hunting is <u>Not</u> Allowed

Wilderness

Most of the monument is proposed wilderness and is managed as such. A minimum tool analysis has been completed. The duty officer will relay the needed information to the IC, but as a minimum, Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) must be followed. The analysis requirements will be documented in the WFDSS document.

Values at Risk

- Historical and prehistoric resources
- Paleontological resources
- Administrative buildings and employee housing
- Visitor use areas: campgrounds, overlooks, interpretive sites
- T&E species, other ecological sensitive areas

Constraints: The following are not allowed unless approved by the superintendent

- Helicopter buckets from the river
- Retardant use
- Driving off road
- Use of heavy equipment

The Monument FMO may authorize any of the above when life or property is threatened.

The FMO is also the aviation officer. The FMO will notify the IC where it is appropriate to land helicopters or establish helispots. Aviation is also a concern for raptors, aviation resources may not be allowed to fly in certain areas due to known aeries. Management will notify the IC of this constraint at the time of the fire.

Weather, Fuels, Fire Behavior & Tactics

CRC is serviced by two National Weather Service (NWS) offices. Grand Junction weather **Zone 200, 201 and 202** covers Moffat, Rio Blanco and Routt Counties. The Denver/Boulder office provides services for areas east of the Continental Divide and forecasts for **Zone 211,212, 213, 217, and 218.**

Climate, fuels and topography vary greatly over the eight million acres of fire protection. The west end of the unit is characterized as a semi-arid plateau with gently rolling terrain to deeply bisected topography. As you move to the east, the land form rises dramatically through several climate zones up to, and including, alpine and tundra zones. Major fuel types include desert salt brush, sage community, pinion/juniper woodlands, mountain brush, ponderosa, lodgepole pine, spruce/fir, alpine fir and tundra.

Weather

Three major summer weather features influence fire behavior in Northwest Colorado: monsoons, northern cold fronts and subsidence inversions. The annual presence of the monsoon flow creates both the source of fire ignition as well as the moisture that limits fire activity. The difference is the relative distance between the cloud base and the landform. The lower elevation plateau receives numerous dry lightning storms due to the evaporation of moisture falling from the cloud formations. This lightning belt is the second most active fire producing area in the United States behind the Mongollon Rim of Arizona and New Mexico. More rainfall hits the ground as the landform rises upward toward the cloud base. Fire occurrence drops off rapidly with the gain in elevation and increase in precipitation.

The monsoon begins in late May or early June and produces isolated occurrence of thunderstorms and associated fire starts. The true monsoon sets up around the Fourth of July with numerous daily thunderstorms with many of the storms producing little if any moisture at the lower elevation. By the third week in July the lower atmosphere usually saturates more quickly with each monsoonal cycle and the storms become wetter. The monsoonal influence usually abates in early August, as does the number of wildfires. With the abatement of the monsoon in August, the fuels at all elevations peak in terms of curing. It is at this point and through the fall the higher elevation areas have the greatest probability for large fires.

The second weather features of influence are the northern cold fronts that usually clip the northern half of the fire zone. The majority of the large fires at all elevations within the zone occur with the passage of northern cold fronts. Lightning levels are usually lower than with the monsoon, but cloud cover and higher humidity are of short duration, with a quick return to hotter and drier conditions following the event. Fire activity is often accelerated by the winds associated with the frontal passage.

The third weather feature is the occurrence of subsidence inversions that set up over the inter-mountain/Great Basin area. This event usually first occurs in June and marks the transition from spring to summer weather patterns. Rapid curing of annual grasses and drying of large dead and down fuels takes place at this time and sets the stage for the lightning events of the monsoon and cold fronts that follow. This weather phenomena may occur throughout the summer and early fall and is often followed by lightning events starting fires in very dry fuels.

Fuels

The major fuel types of the area are as varied as the climate diversity would indicate. In the lower elevations two major fuel components are found: the sage/grass and the pinyon/juniper woodlands (PJ). The majority of the fires occur in the PJ, while the larger acreage fires usually occur in the sage/grass.

The brush fuels commonly found at higher elevation and on the National Forest Lands include the oak brush and sage brush types. Fuel loadings in the higher elevation sage brush (7500 feet plus) tend to be much lighter than loadings found at lower elevation in the western portion of the Fire Management Area. Fire behavior likewise exhibits lower levels of intensity, i.e. flame length, but with wind can move at high rates of spread.

Conifer stands comprised of lodgepole pine, Englemann spruce, subalpine fir and Douglas fir cover large parts of the area above 8,000 feet.

Pinyon/Juniper: Typical stands include a mix of both species, with a duff understory and little if any brush or other fine fuels. The pinyon component decreases as elevation decreases. The older stands will generally have significant loadings of large dead and down material as well as a deep duff layer. Fire behavior tends to be either a creeping surface/ground fire, or a running crown fire.

The transition to crown fire is often abrupt with a brief period of individual trees torching as a warning. A relative humidity value of 15% or less is the key trigger point to monitor along with wind values of 10 mph and above (i.e., normal upslope). The NFDRIVES fuel models often associated with the Great Basin type fuels tend to over-predict rates of spread and under estimate flame length. Although fuel model 7 does not describe the fuel bed, it often comes closest in predicting fire behavior outputs.

Tactics in the pure PJ stands using a direct attack with hand crews along the flanks is normally the most efficient and safest approach. The fire usually leaves a clean burn edge and straight lines to follow. Minimal scratch line with emphasis on aerial fuel reduction will produce the quickest line. Stopping spread through the duff is the key factor in controlling PJ fires after the fire has dropped out of the crowns. Crews that can deploy up to four saw teams will be very efficient. Bone piling at night will reduce mop up.

Mop up standards of one chain will usually suffice. Indirect line construction and burn out without a fine fuel component often leaves a patchy incomplete burn, or at best allows for a very short burn window. Conditions favorable to attaining a complete burn often means intensities of such level that holding becomes difficult if not dangerous. Indirect strategies work best when control lines are moved back to natural barriers, wide roads or a fuel transition with a good fine fuel understory. Reinforcement of indirect line with retardant will greatly increase the chance for success.

Sage/Grass: Fire prediction is a little more complex due to the annual fluctuation of live fuel moisture and ratio of dead to live. The older stands (35 years and older) have higher loadings of dead, but often lack a grass understory. Fire carry is often through the top of the plant in the older stands. Critical indicators are live moisture values of 120% or less. Live moisture values of less than 100% limit the ability to go direct, except along the flank well behind the head. Fuel model 6 under-predicts the fuel at moisture values of less than 100%. For the drier conditions and when the fuel bed is 4 feet or deeper a fuel model 4 will come closer. At 120% or greater a fuel model 5 is representative.

Tactical alternatives in sage are varied. Direct attack by engines with wet line (especially if foam capable) is very effective above 100% live moisture. Below that, burn out from roads is effective if safety zones are present. Direct attack with engines is still a good option along the flanks. The SEAT is a useful tool to support direct or indirect strategies.

Oak Brush: This fuel type has accounted for more burn-over fatalities than any single fuel type over the last 20 years. For much of the year it is difficult if not impossible to burn oak brush. However, when conditions are right the fire behavior can be intense. A combination of conditions are necessary to see extreme fire behavior including: Live moisture values below 120%, winds exceeding 20 mph, frost kill of the leaf over story, steep slopes, RH less than 20% and a fire run starting in another fuel type (usually pinion pine). The last factor is generally common to most fire runs in Gamble oak. Be aware of a mix of oak brush and pinyon, especially if the fire first passes through the under story and leaves a re-burn potential in the over story. As with the PJ the normal fuel models do not represent reality. Model 6 over-predicts rate of spread and under-predicts flame length. A combination of 7 and 4 can be helpful.

Tactics in oak brush can present real challenges. The fire perimeter can be difficult to find in the heavy oak stands. The fire edge is often ragged and unclean, making direct attack both unsafe and time consuming. Re-burn potential can be high in oak brush. Avoid working in areas where only the under story is consumed unless two safety zones are immediately available. Burn out of indirect line under cool conditions can produce more re-burn potential with dirty under story consumption of fuels. Burnouts under hot conditions can quickly produce intensities that make holding line difficult. Choose your ground well for indirect strategies in oak brush. Any indirect line should be well anchored and burn out should occur over short sections between anchor points. Often the best alternative is to back off to ridge tops or wide canyon bottoms associated with a transition to another fuel type.

Lodgepole pine: Lodgepole pine stands exist across all fire response areas of northwest Colorado. The predominance of the pine and the fuel profile of most concern is located in the mid to upper elevations (6500 -9000') of the eastern part of the response area in and around National Forest Lands. The over-ridding concern is the dead and dying pine. A recent mountain pine beetle epidemic has created widespread tree mortality. It is estimated that 90% of the lodgepole pine has been killed. This equates to 400,000 acres of affected stands in various stages of mortality on the Routt NF alone. Extreme caution in pine as well as other timbered stands is paramount.

Several fire behavior considerations should be kept in mind. Accelerated transition to crown fire will occur when needles are red, dead and still attached to the tree. Increased surface rates of spread will occur as additional sunlight to the ground creates grass and forb production with added needle litter. Frequent spotting, including long range (>.25miles) is possible with receptive beds. Resistance to control is likely as increasing dead and down fuel accumulates in deteriorating stands.

Tactical considerations are many. Deadly snags are everywhere. Always consider firefighter safety before developing suppression tactics in this environment. Snagging operations will likely be a necessity to maximize a safer suppression environment. Direct line should be well anchored with good escape routes available. Parallel attack, in conjunction with burn out tactics, can be a viable option but should be well planned and the necessity real. Aerial reconnaissance of incident area prior to engagement is supported by local fire management.

Point protection may be all that is necessary or possible. Larger fires call for large-scale strategies that may include line location to a fuel transition zone such as aspen or to large natural openings and barriers. Withdrawal or reassessment should be considered when thunderstorms are in the area or wind speeds are strong enough that canopy is observed. Due to limited ingress or egress in remote areas or in terrain without vantage points, consider using an aerial platform for risk assessment and size-up before direct engagement.

Dead lodgepole interspersed with a live spruce/fir component should also be approached with great consideration. Hidden snags provide a severe hazard due to these unseen deadly threats. Trees weakened by disease, pestilence, insects, and fire in the tops or at the root area are a potential deadly hazard in all treed stands.

Mixed Conifer, Spruce/Fir: Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir occur at the highest forested elevations of the Routt Forest and often grow in mixed stands. Many of the stands are 300 to 400 years old with a very high dead woody under story. Fire events of size are rare in this fuel type and usually occur during sequential Drought years. Fire behavior tends toward the extreme with flame lengths in excess of 100 feet and spotting of one to two miles ahead of the advancing flame front. Large fire runs are generally associated with ERCs of 90 or higher, Haines index of six with moderate to high winds. Be especially vigilant in Drought summers during dry cold front passages.

Direct strategies are often effective on smaller fires when fire behavior permits. Fire retardant is also best used on small fires and spots if dropped directly on the fire's edge. Once a transition from a surface to crown fire occurs, direct strategies become less effective and often more dangerous. Retardant use at this point is also ineffective. Indirect strategies present numerous challenges due to extreme levels of radiant heat energy transfer across control lines along with spotting. Large fires in the Spruce/fir often call for landscape strategies.

Successful deployment of an indirect strategy usually involves locating lines to a cooler burning fuel transition such as aspen or young lodgepole pine, or incorporates the use of wide natural barriers. Burnouts in the spruce/fir are difficult to pull off due to the tendency to leave a dirty burn that can rekindle days later under more extreme conditions. The other side of this dilemma is losing the line under dry conditions due to development of high levels of radiant heat transfer and spotting.

Of special note is the beetle infestation of the 1930's and 1940's that occur in and around the Flat Tops Wilderness on the southern reaches of the Routt NF. The spruce bark beetle infestation in combination with the long return interval disturbance regime has created heavy fuel loading of standing dead and down spruce fir. In addition, the spruce, which has been standing since the epidemic, is falling at increased rates due to rotting of the lower tree bowl. Similar spruce beetle epidemic has engulfed the Zirkel Wilderness and adjacent areas on the Routt NF along the continental divide. This epidemic however is more recent, within the past 10 years. Similar hazards exist though not as pronounced**.**

CRITICAL FUEL MOISTURE INFORMATION

EXPECT ACTIVE FIRE BEHAVIOR WHEN THESE CRITICALLY LOW PERCENTAGE POINTS ARE REACHED

Live Fuel Moisture

Pinyon:	< 95%
Juniper:	< 85%
Sage:	< 120%
Oak:	< 120%
Ponderosa Pine:	< 120%
Lodge Pole:	< 90%
Spruce:	< 90%

Dead Fuel Moisture

	Low elevations	High elevations
1000 hour	10%	< 14%
10 hours	< 5%	< 7%
1 hour	< 4%	< 5%

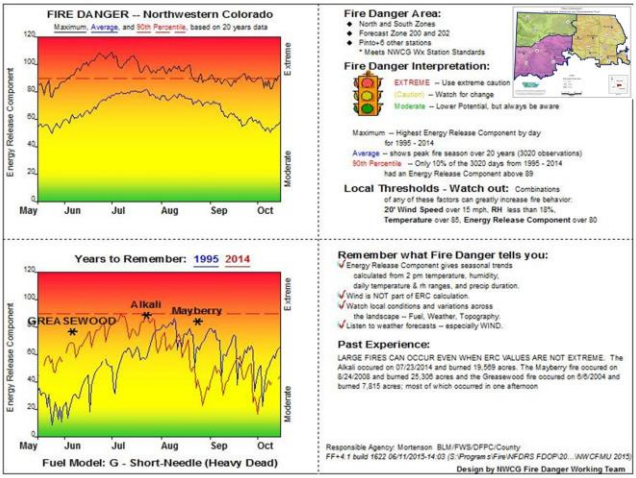
Active Fire Behavior

Pinyon/Juniper	<16% RH and +10 MPH winds
Conifer	<22% RH and +20 MPH winds
Sage	60-100% = <30% RH
	100-120% = <25% RH
	120-140% = <18% RH
	140%+ = <14% RH

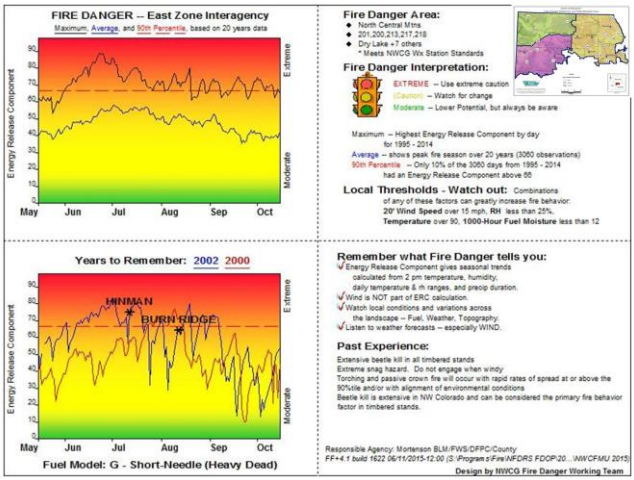
POCKET CARDS

In addition to these pocket cards, updated charts with weekly ERC changes will be handed out during briefings and posted in the ready rooms.

North Zone, South Zone, and DSP

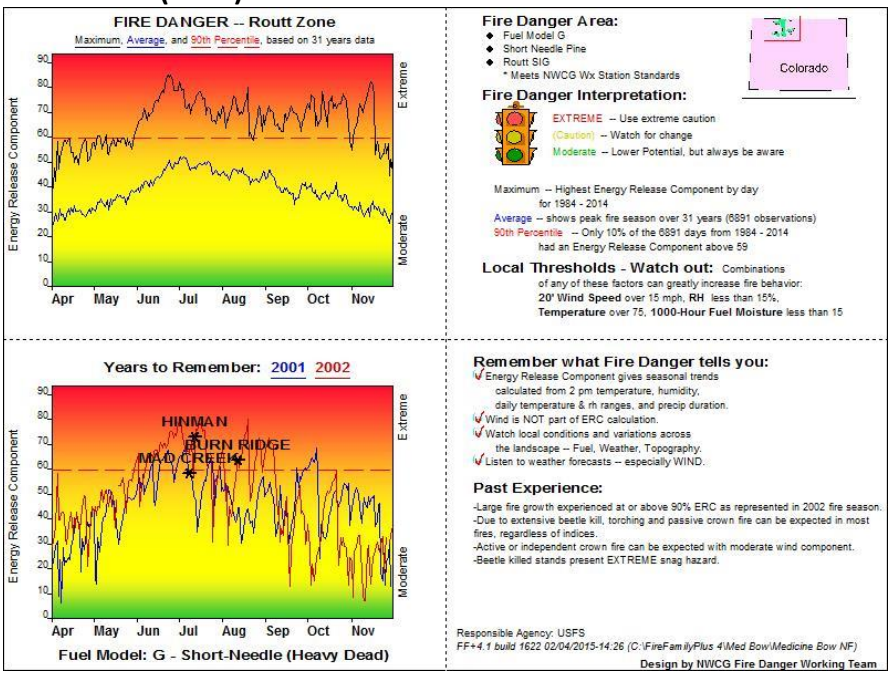


East Zone:



POCKET CARDS CONTINUED

Routt Zone (2015)



Oil & Gas Field Safety

http://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/dispatch_centers/r2crc/administrative/safety/safety.htm

The Northwest Colorado Fire Management Unit (NWCFMU) has many localities where oil and gas production activities have significantly increased in the past five years. The number of oil and gas facilities, associated personnel, and support services added a new dimension to fire suppression on the NWCFMU. The way we engage fires in oil & gas fields pose different safety concerns and hazards that will dictate different tactics and mitigation measures. Oil and gas facilities have hazards that pose threats to wildland firefighters.

- The FMO's will review the oil and gas safety PowerPoint and Risk Assessment before a non-local resource is assigned to an incident in area of concern.
- The safety of crews is the first priority. Only engage the fire when it has been determined it is safe to do so. If conditions warrant, disengage from the fire.
- When arriving on scene, notify Craig Dispatch Center of the owner of the facility and its location. If you are not the first on scene: Locate the requesting Incident Commander (IC). Check in and obtain briefing.
- Identify the oil and gas facilities involved with the incident and determine what safety concerns are associated with them. These hazards may be different than common wildland fire hazards.
- Identify whether the oil and gas operators in that area have been contacted. Use dispatch to make contacts if necessary. Hazards may involve HAZMAT.
- Assure traffic control is Addressed. Use Agency and local law enforcement when necessary.
- Develop evacuation procedures for industry personnel who may potentially be threatened.
- Develop a sound tactical plan of action. Don't get drawn into unorganized suppression efforts.
- The large, open spaces created by well pads and rights-of-way make convenient and tempting areas for firefighting operations, staging areas, and safety zones yet the presence of hazardous materials, high pressure pipelines and industrial equipment can create a dangerous environment for untrained personnel.
- When well sites are well maintained and fully functional, they are relatively safe places and can withstand the high temperatures associated with wildland fires. Not all well sites are well maintained however, and noxious and flammable gases can be present around the well site. If these gases are ignited, a potential flare-up or explosion could occur.
- Open pits/dumps should be avoided as they could contain discharging gas. When driving on a well pad, avoid backing up around production equipment. Park in such a way that allows you full vision of surrounding hazards and avoids the need for backing.

- Toxic and harmful gases, such as Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S), may be present in harmful concentrations around well sites and well equipment. These gases may or may not smell and are heavier than air and sink to low areas. Avoid low areas during calm, windless periods.
- If dozer operations are likely, ask Craig Dispatch Center to notify the appropriate utility representative. Do not assume that pipelines are buried deeply or are directly under their markers. Dozer operators and bosses need to be extremely cautious.
- Engines should avoid rights-of-way due to exposed pipelines and dog-legs (pipe rising above ground from pipelines).
- Federal firefighters will not engage in suppressing oil and gas facilities that have caught fire. They are untrained to do so. This will be handled by an appropriately qualified resource (e.g. structural firefighters).
- Help the local cooperators recognize hazards such as: Untrained and unequipped oil and gas personnel suppressing fire; heavy equipment working around pipelines, personnel, and emergency vehicles.
- Be honest, if you see serious safety concerns, insist on mitigation actions, or reposition your crew to a safe location.

Hydrogen Sulfide-H2S

(Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations 2013, pgs. 07-21)
During your briefing your FMO can show you maps of known potential H2S locations.

Assure that at least one member of each squad or engine crew is knowledgeable in the use and data interpretation of the Hydrogen Sulfide gas monitor. Training on the device will include at a minimum:

- Equipment charging and maintenance of sensors
- Startup, zeroing, calibration and bump testing procedures as recommended by the manufacturer.
- How the monitor elicits a warning alarm (visual, auditory, vibration)
- Understand Peak Reading, Short Term Exposure Limits (STEL), and Time Weighted Averages.
- Understand how to set the monitors alarm threshold.
- The monitor's alarm shall be set at the current American Conference on Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (10 PPM 2008) and STEL (15PPM 2008)

If hydrogen sulfide gas (H2S) is encountered, immediately disengage and leave area.
Firefighters need to immediately report H2S or potential exposure and <u>seek immediate medical care.</u>

Hazardous Water Sources

Many are used during fire suppression activities. They may appear harmless but could contain hazardous material and pose a threat to your health and firefighting equipment. Some of these threats include:

- Hydraulic Fluid
- Fracturing Fluid
- Cyanide
- Sewage
- Corrosives

Indicators that a water source maybe hazardous include:

- Proximity to active or inactive mining operations
- Gas/oil wells
- Water treatment facilities
- Other industrial operations

In many cases, these hazardous water sources may not be fenced and no warning signs may be present.

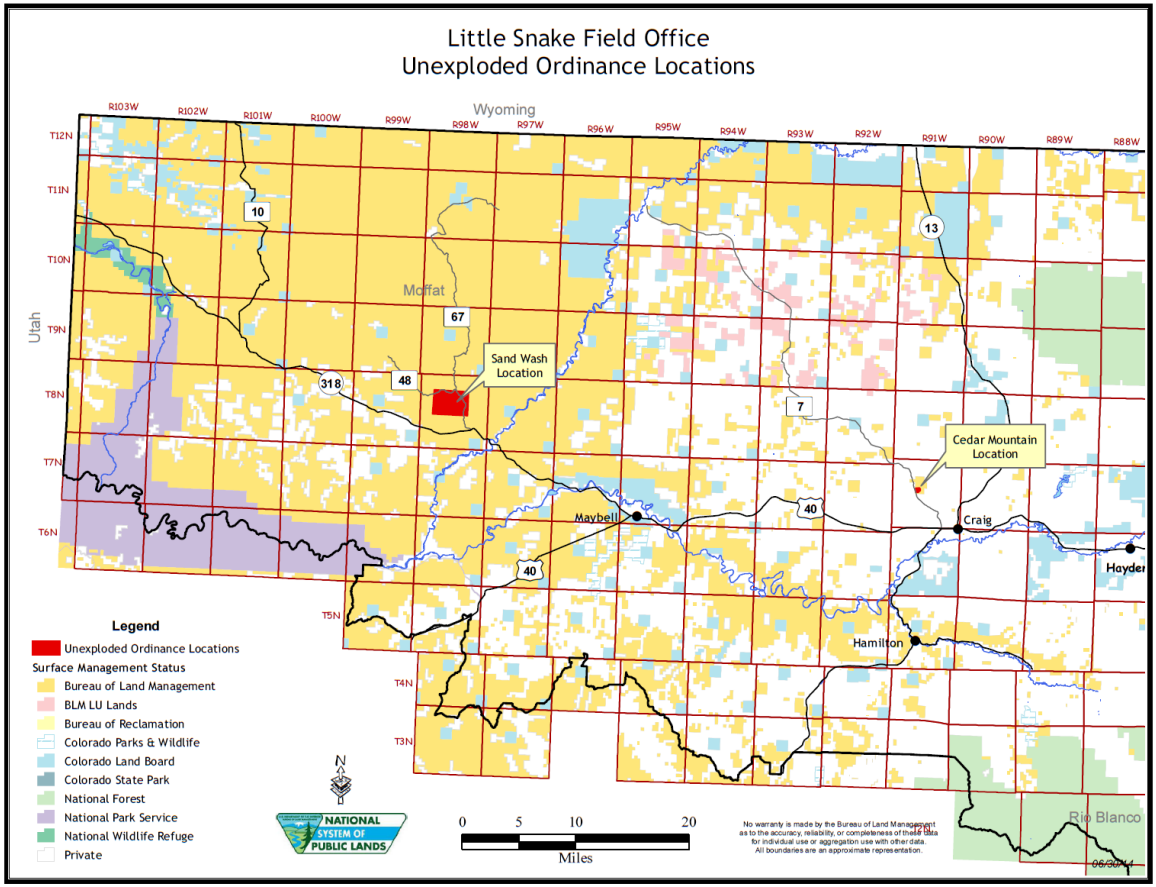
Suppression personnel should evaluate water sources to assure they do not contain hazardous materials. **If you are unsure of the contents of a water source, you should not use the water source until its contents can be verified.**

Craig Dispatch, Resource Advisors, or on-scene personnel can assist with verification of safe water sources.

Be sure to ask your FMO about known hazardous water sources in your operational briefing.

Unexploded Ordnance

There are two Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) locations in the Little Snake Field Office area. Dispatch will notify the IC when it is determined that a new incident in located in a UXO area. Please refer to IRPG page 27 and your Unexploded Ordnance Briefing sheet for safe operational guidelines in these areas. The following map shows the location of those areas.


Little Snake Field Office
Unexploded Ordinance Locations
Wyoming
Utah
Moffat
Rio Blanco
R103W
R102W
R101W
R100W
R99W
R98W
R97W
R96W
R95W
R94W
R93W
R92W
R91W
R90W
R89W
R88W
T12N
T11N
T10N
T9N
T8N
T7N
T6N
T5N
T4N
T3N
10
13
67
48
318
7
40
40
Sand Wash Location
Cedar Mountain Location
Maybell
Craig
Hayden
Hamilton
Legend
Unexploded Ordinance Locations
Surface Management Status
Bureau of Land Management
BLM LU Lands
Bureau of Reclamation
Colorado Parks & Wildlife
Colorado Land Board
Colorado State Park
National Forest
National Park Service
National Wildlife Refuge
Private
N
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
0 5 10 20
Miles
No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregation use with other data. All boundaries are an approximate representation.
06/30/14

Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment

The Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment should be used to evaluate firefighter safety issues, assess risk, and identify the appropriate incident management organization. Determining incident complexity is a subjective process based on examining a combination of indicators or factors. An incident's complexity can change over time; incident managers should periodically re-evaluate incident complexity to ensure that the incident is managed properly with the right resources.

Instructions:
Incident Commanders should complete Part A and Part B and relay this information to the Agency Administrator. If the fire exceeds initial attack or will be managed to accomplish resource management objectives, Incident Commanders should also complete Part C and provide the information to the Agency Administrator.

Part A: Firefighter Safety Assessment

Evaluate the following items, mitigate as necessary, and note any concerns, mitigations, or other information.

Evaluate these items	Concerns, mitigations, notes
LCES	
Fire Orders and Watch Out Situations	
Multiple operational periods have occurred without achieving initial objectives	
Incident personnel are overextended mentally and/or physically and are affected by cumulative fatigue.	
Communication is ineffective with tactical resources and/or dispatch.	
Operations are at the limit of span of control.	
Aviation operations are complex and/or aviation oversight is lacking.	
Logistical support for the incident is inadequate or difficult.	

Part B: Relative Risk Assessment

Values				Notes/Mitigation
B1. Infrastructure/Natural/Cultural Concerns **Based on the number and kinds of values to be protected, and the difficulty to protect them, rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: key resources potentially affected by the fire such as urban interface, structures, critical municipal watershed, commercial timber, developments, recreational facilities, power/pipelines, communication sites, highways, potential for evacuation, unique natural resources, special-designation areas, T&E species habitat, cultural sites, and wilderness.	L	M	H	
B2. Proximity and Threat of Fire to Values **Evaluate the potential threat to values based on their proximity to the fire, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.**	L	M	H	
B3.Social/Economic Concerns **Evaluate the potential impacts of the fire to social and/or economic concerns, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: impacts to social or economic concerns of an individual, business, community or other stakeholder; other fire management jurisdictions; tribal subsistence or gathering of natural resources; air quality regulatory requirements; public tolerance of smoke; and restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered.	L	M	H	
Hazards				**Notes/Mitigation**
B4. Fuel Conditions **Consider fuel conditions ahead of the fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Evaluate fuel conditions that exhibit high ROS and intensity for your area, such as those caused by invasive species or insect/disease outbreaks; continuity of fuels; low fuel moisture	L	M	H	
B5. Fire Behavior **Evaluate the current fire behavior and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: intensity; rates of spread; crowning; profuse or long-range spotting.	L	M	H	
B6. Potential Fire Growth **Evaluate the potential fire growth, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: Potential exists for extreme fire behavior (fuel moisture, continuity, winds, etc.); weather forecast indicating no significant relief or worsening conditions; resistance to control.	L	M	H	
Probability				**Notes/Mitigation**
B7. Time of Season **Evaluate the potential for a long-duration fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: time remaining until a season ending event.	L	M	H	
B8. Barriers to Fire Spread **If many natural and/or human-made barriers are present and limiting fire spread, rank this element low. If some barriers are present and limiting fire spread, rank this element moderate. If no barriers are present, rank this element high.**	L	M	H	
B9. Seasonal Severity **Evaluate fire danger indices and rank this element low/moderate, high, or very high/extreme.** Considerations: energy release component (ERC); drought status; live and dead fuel moistures; fire danger indices; adjective fire danger rating; preparedness level.	L/M	H	VH/E	
Enter the number of items circled for each column.				

Relative Risk Rating (circle one):

Low	Majority of items are "Low", with a few items rated as "Moderate" and/or "High".
Moderate	Majority of items are "Moderate", with a few items rated as "Low" and/or "High".
High	Majority of items are "High"; A few items may be rated as ""Low" or "Moderate".

Part C: Organization

Relative Risk Rating (From Part B)					
Circle the Relative Risk Rating (from Part B).		L	M	H	
Implementation Difficulty					**Notes/Mitigation**
C1. Potential Fire Duration **Evaluate the estimated length of time that the fire may continue to burn if no action is taken and amount of season remaining. Rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Note: This will vary by geographic area.	N/A	L	M	H	
C2. Incident Strategies (Course of Action) **Evaluate the level of firefighter and aviation exposure required to successfully meet the current strategy and implement the course of action. Rank this element as low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: Availability of resources; likelihood that those resources will be effective; exposure of firefighters; reliance on aircraft to accomplish objectives; trigger points clear and defined.	N/A	L	M	H	
C3. Functional Concerns **Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure to adequately and safely manage the incident, and rank this element low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate).** Considerations: Incident management functions (logistics, finance, operations, information, planning, safety, and/or specialized personnel/equipment) are inadequate and needed; access to EMS support, heavy commitment of local resources to logistical support; ability of local businesses to sustain logistical support; substantial air operation which is not properly staffed; worked multiple operational periods without achieving initial objectives; incident personnel overextended mentally and/or physically; Incident Action Plans, briefings, etc. missing or poorly prepared; performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue; and ineffective communications.	N/A	L	M	H	
Socio/Political Concerns					**Notes/Mitigation**
C4. Objective Concerns **Evaluate the complexity of the incident objectives and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: clarity; ability of current organization to accomplish; disagreement among cooperators; tactical/operational restrictions; complex objectives involving multiple focuses; objectives influenced by serious accidents or fatalities.	N/A	L	M	H	
C5. External Influences **Evaluate the effect external influences will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: limited local resources available for initial attack; increasing media involvement, social/print/television media interest; controversial fire policy; threat to safety of visitors from fire and related operations; restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered; pre-existing controversies/ relationships; smoke management problems; sensitive political concerns/interests.	N/A	L	M	H	
C6. Ownership Concerns **Evaluate the effect ownership/jurisdiction will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element low, moderate, or high.** Considerations: disagreements over policy, responsibility, and/or management response; fire burning or threatening more than one jurisdiction; potential for unified command; different or conflicting management objectives; potential for claims (damages); disputes over suppression responsibility.	N/A	L	M	H	
Enter the number of items circled for each column.					

Part C: Organization (continued)

Recommended Organization (circle one):

Type 5	Majority of items rated as "N/A"; a few items may be rated in other categories.
Type 4	Majority of items rated as "Low", with some items rated as "N/A", and a few items rated as "Moderate" or "High".
Type 3	Majority of items rated as "Moderate", with a few items rated in other categories.
Type 2	Majority of items rated as "Moderate", with a few items rated as "High".
Type 1	Majority of items rated as "High"; a few items may be rated in other categories.

Rationale:

Use this section to document the incident management organization for the fire. If the incident management organization is different than the Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment recommends, document why an alternative organization was selected. Use the "Notes/Mitigation" column to address mitigation actions for a specific element, and include these mitigations in the rationale.

Name of Incident:_____ Unit(s):_____

Date/Time:_____ Signature of Preparer:_____

AVIATION PROCEDURES

All flight following will be handled through CRC for all tactical fire missions. The aircraft dispatcher and the pilot must confirm the method of flight following that will be used. **The standard 15-minute check-in period will be followed, NO EXCEPTIONS!** If aircraft are equipped with Automated Flight Following (AFF), then the 15-minute tracking may be done by the aircraft dispatcher who will record the aircraft's location (lat/long) using AFF. If the aircraft is not in contact with and being flight-followed by an incident, a verbal check-in confirming 'ops normal' must be made at a 30-minute interval, regardless of AFF being used. Pilots must monitor at least one predetermined radio frequency as an alternate means of flight following in the event the AFF system fails in the aircraft or in dispatch, or in case dispatch needs to cancel a mission, divert the aircraft to a higher priority incident, or relay other critical information regarding hazardous weather, TFRs, etc**. Radio communications must be maintained between all aircraft and dispatch.**

When travelling to and from the Grand Junction or Metro (formerly Jeffco) tanker bases, the dispatch center will flight follow using the common flight following frequency **168.650** (simplex) tone **110.9** (Rx/Tx) or AFF if available. **Emergency in-flight communications will use National Air Guard 168.625** (simplex) tone **110.9** (Tx)**.** When using these frequencies, be sure to identify **Craig Dispatch** as other units in the Rocky Mountain Area are using the same frequency and they may think you are calling them.

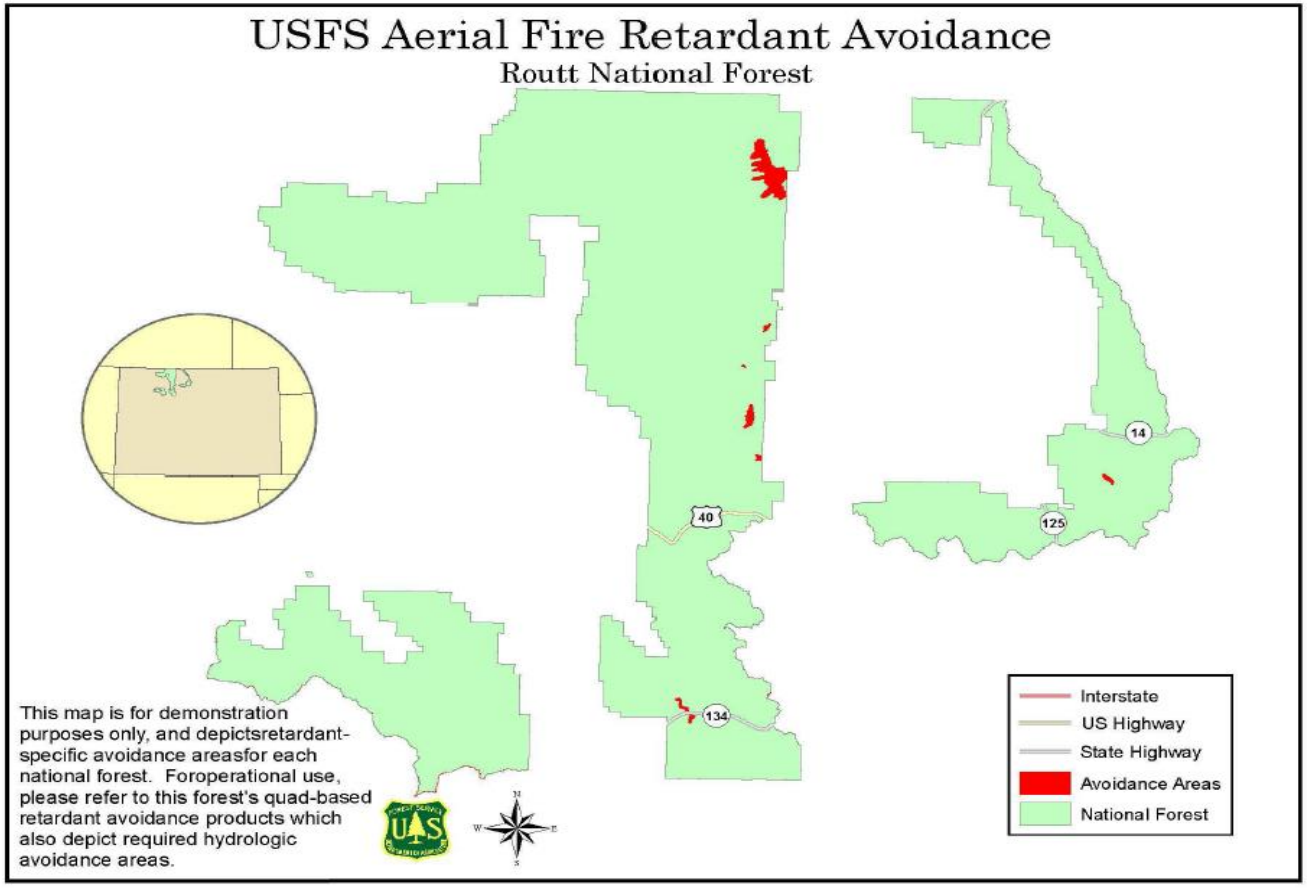
The flight following frequency is to be used only when transporting tactical aircraft from another area to our local area or vice-versa. As soon as feasible, switch all communications over to the identified tactical frequency. This could be a dedicated Air to Ground frequency or the local radio net.

Note: Incident Management Teams are required to request their own discrete tactical frequencies for their incident. The frequencies in the communications tab are intended for the initial attack organization. These frequencies MAY be authorized for use in the interim, but will not be authorized for long-term use. Unless mutually agreed upon during the Delegation of Authority, Craig Dispatch will flight follow all tactical aircraft to and from the incident. Once on scene, the aviation resources become the responsibility of the incident management team.

The Aviation Hazard Map is updated annually. You are encouraged to stop by the dispatch center and review the map prior to commencing flight operations if possible. The hazard map is also available on the RMCC website.

Air Operations will use the **Fire Traffic Area** (FTA) scheme. See the FTA Diagram at the end of this section.

All aviation incidents and accidents will be reported to the dispatch center immediately to assure the proper procedures are implemented. A SAFECOM will be required and a copy provided to the appropriate agencies Aviation Officer within 24 hours of the incident.


USFS Aerial Fire Retardant Avoidance
Routt National Forest
40
14
125
134
Interstate
US Highway
State Highway
Avoidance Areas
National Forest
This map is for demonstration purposes only, and depictsretardant-specific avoidance areasfor each national forest. Foroperational use, please refer to this forest's quad-based retardant avoidance products which also depict required hydrologic avoidance areas.

Aviation Hazard Map

Please see map in dispatch,
at airports or separate handout.

For more specific information,
see the Craig Dispatch Aviation briefing.

AIRCRAFT EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Immediately contact dispatch for any medical emergencies. If there is any question as to the severity of the injuries, ORDER A MEDIVAC THROUGH DISPATCH!

Dispatch will clear all channels for a medical emergency using the "Alert Tone".

Medevac and/or Flight for Life helicopters are located in Grand Junction CO, Steamboat Springs CO, Vernal UT, Salt Lake City UT, Ft. Collins CO, Casper WY and Rock Springs WY. Availability of any resource will vary on a daily basis.

REVIEW THE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES SECTION FOR INFORMATION REQUIRED IN CASE OF A MEDIVAC SITUATION.

Air Attack/Lead Plane/ASM

The IC is responsible for informing dispatch when all aviation resources arrive and depart the scene, and for relaying all pertinent travel or status information (i.e. ETE, ETA, load & return, load & hold, released, etc.).

In some areas within the Craig Dispatch sphere of influence it is possible to talk directly to the tanker base at Grand Junction. This is permissible, however, Craig Dispatch still needs to be notified that aircraft are departing or are enroute to your incident to assure that airspace remains clear in the case of multiple incidents occurring with aircraft responding.

Dispatch will coordinate with the aerial supervision platform regarding other aircraft being dispatch to the same general vicinity. If logistics permit, you may be requested to provide aerial supervision for multiple incident(s).

Close coordination needs to occur prior to leaving the incident you are assigned to and responding to another smoke/fire. Do not take it upon yourself to check out a new smoke/fire. Notify dispatch and they will advise if they need your assistance. Other aircraft may already be enroute or the fire may be in a different jurisdiction.

Smokejumpers

If you are here on a smokejumper mission, please keep dispatch informed of your progress. It is essential and required that you notify dispatch prior to commencing jump and cargo operations. Doing so will assure that your sterile cockpit and our flight following needs are met.

You will be expected to abide by the 2:1 work/rest guidelines per national policy.

Review the Initial Attack Procedures in this document. You will be expected to follow those same procedures. Advise dispatch 12 hours in advance of planned demobilization so retrieval can be coordinated with the jump base. Be prepared to hike out.

Helicopters CWN/Exclusive Use

If you are here on a CWN Helicopter assignment, you will marry-up with the assigned module or helicopter at a location other than the incident as per national aviation policy.

Day to day helicopter operations will be conducted out of an airport unless fire activity dictates otherwise. The helicopter and crew may be repositioned during the day (to a different town/airport) and remain at that location for an extended period of time (days). As noted earlier, you will be expected to take everything with you every day, as there is no guarantee that you will be coming back to the originating airport for the evening. Housekeeping at the helibase is the responsibility of the helitack, or the cleaning bill will be deducted from your paycheck.

It is **extremely important** that you obtain permission from dispatch prior to using any water source within Northwest Colorado. **The only exception is in the case of a life threatening situation.** Water is a scarce and valuable resource in this part of Colorado. Landowners for the most part will grant us permission to use their water, sometimes with stipulations or for payment. This needs to be worked out prior to dipping. Once a viable water source has been located, provide the latitude and longitude to dispatch with a request to dip out of the source. It will take dispatch a few minutes to obtain permission. Do not take any water until you have gotten verbal approval from the Duty Officer, FMO, or Dispatch. In some cases, the number of buckets or gallons will need to be tracked so that either a like amount of water can be replaced, or proper payment can be made.

Flight Invoices

Use of Aviation Management Systems for Invoice Processing:

The Gov't rep will fill out and sign a hard copy of the AMD-23E, provide the original to the vendor and maintain a file copy. Vendors will prepare and submit the electronic invoices in AMS for all contracts (ARA, On-Call, and Exclusive Use). Vendors will scan in and attach the copy of the AMD-23E signed by the gov't representative, to each electronic invoice submission.

The Bureau/office signature on the AMD-23E serves as certification of flight services received. Bureau personnel will not function as electronic submitter in AMS. AMD will validate each AMS invoice against the attached AMD-23E as well as maintain the electronic "approver” role.

There will be NO paper invoices accepted for payment at AMD. To avoid duplication, no paper versions of the AMD-23E shall be mailed to AMD (the vendor is providing a scanned original AMD-23E in AMS with each electronic invoice submission). You will be expected to abide by the 2:1 work/rest guidelines per national policy. Review the Initial Attack Procedures located in this document. You will be expected to follow those same procedures.

Single Engine Air Tankers (SEATs)

SEAT operations can be set up at several different airports with in the Craig Dispatch area as well as at some pre-identified remote locations. Agreements are in place with the following airports for SEAT operations:

Craig
Meeker
Rangely – water only
Steamboat Springs - water only

SEAT operations may also be set up at remote airstrips if needed.

Aviation Support Request Form
Craig Interagency Dispatch Center (CRC)
970-826-5037
craiginteragency@gmail.com

The County Sheriff or designee, local Fire Department Chief or designee or the Incident Commander will contact Craig Interagency Dispatch Center **directly** with their request for aviation resources. Prior to making that request as much of the following information should be collected as possible. This information will help facilitate a faster, safer and more efficient response. In order to request aviation resources call and ask to talk with the Aircraft Dispatcher or Floor Coordinator.

IC Name and Agency:
_____

Fire Name/Jurisdiction:
_____

Fire Location: _____

Elevation: _____

Lat/Long or Geographic Location (**No Addresses)**:_____

Ground Contact:
_____

For pilot safety: Must be able to TX/RX on air to ground frequency as assigned by dispatch

Wind Speed/Direction:
_____

Values at Risk:
_____

Known or Possible Flight Hazards:
_____

(Including but not limited to: power lines, other wires, other aircraft, paragliders, etc.)

Time and Date Requested:
_____

Resource(s) Requested:

HELICOPTER
Type/Qty.: **Type I:** Bucket ___ Tank ___ **Type II:** Bucket ___ Tank ___ **Type III** ___
Location of closest adequate dip site: _____

AIRTANKER
Type/Qty.: **VLAT** ____ **Type I** ____ **Type II** ____ **Type II** (Scooper) ____ **Type III** (SEAT) ___
Loaded with: Retardant ____ Water ____ Foam ____

SUPERVISION/SMOKEJUMPERS
Type/Qty.: **ATGS** ___ **ASM** ___ **HLCO** ___ **ATCO** ___ **SMKJ** ___ **PARACARGO** ___

Aerial Supervision Requirements
Rocky Mountain Area

Situation	Lead Plane/ATCO	Ref.	ATGS	Ref.
Air tanker pilot is not initial attack rated	Required	1		
MAFFS	Required	1		
Retardant Drops in congested areas	Required	1,3		
Non – IA rated SEAT pilot operating with any other tactical aircraft	Required if ATGS is not on scene	1	Required if Lead Plane/ATCO is not on scene	1
IA rated SEAT pilot operating with three or more tactical aircraft	Required if ATGS is not on scene	1	Required if Lead Plane/ATCO is not on scene	1
Foreign Government air tankers	Required if ATGS is not on scene	1	Required if Lead Plane/ATCO is not on scene	1
Retardant Drops conducted earlier than 30 minutes prior to sunrise or later than 30 minutes after sunset	Required if ATGS is not on scene	1,2	Required if Lead Plane/ATCO is not on scene	1,2
Four or more air tankers assigned to an incident	Must be ordered	1	Must be ordered	1
Two or more helicopters with two or more air tankers over an incident	Must be ordered	1	Must be ordered	1
Marginal weather, poor visibility or turbulence associated with use of air tankers over an incident	Must be ordered	1	Must be ordered	1
Two or more air tankers over an incident	Must be ordered	1	Must be ordered if Lead Plane/ATCO is not available	4
When requested by air tanker pilot or ATGS	Must be ordered	1		
Presence of smokejumper or Para cargo aircraft with two or more air tankers over an incident	Must be ordered	1	Must be ordered if Lead Plane/ATCO is not available	1,5
Incident has two or more branches			Must be ordered	1,5

NOTE: BLM Aerial Supervision Modules may act as either a Lead Plane or ATGS depending on incident requirements. No reference is made to USFS Aerial Supervision Modules pending development of National direction.

1. Interagency Lead Plane Operations Guide and Interagency Air Tactical Operations Guide
2. Requires determination by either the ATGS or Lead Plane that visibility and safety factors are suitable for retardant operations and dispatch has been notified of this determination.
3. Required under Exemption 392 from 14 CFR Part 91.119, FSM 5714.11 for USFS jurisdiction. Incidents under BLM jurisdiction require a lead plane to be on order.
4. FSM 5716.32
5. Both the ILOG and ATGS Guide reference ordering an ATGS only for these missions. FSM 5716.32 classifies these missions as complex. An ATCO and/or HLCO should be ordered as appropriate in addition to the ATGS.

RMA Helicopter Ordering Guide Help Sheet

Type = Type of Helicopter by ICS Type I, II or III (1, 2, 3 on spreadsheet).

Make/Model - Self-Explanatory.

Hover Out of Ground Effect (HOGE) @ 8000': this is the average payload in pounds that the model helicopter can carry at 8000' elevation with a temperature of 25 degrees Celsius, (77 degrees Fahrenheit).

Passenger Capability @ 8000': the number of passengers on average the model ship can carry at 8000' elevation, out of ground effect.

Module needed-Standard : the Manager and crew needed as a module if the ship is a standard category helicopter.

Module needed-Restricted: only a Manager, no crewpersons, required on all restricted category helicopters.

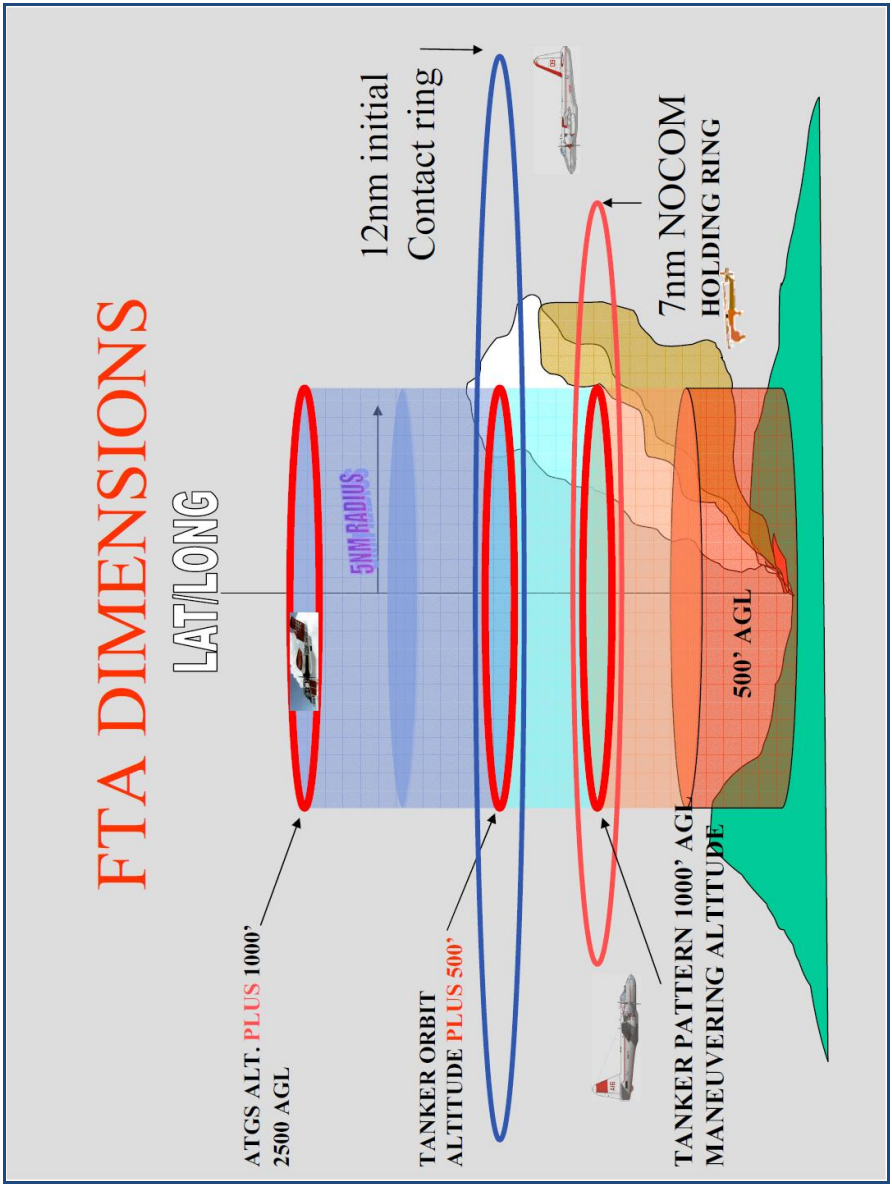
Bucket gallons @ 8000': the number of gallons on average the model helicopter can carry at 8000' elevation.

The chart gives a good representation of helicopter model capabilities, these are averages and not exact. The two red lines show a break when going to a different type helicopter might be more effective depending on the elevation. For example, if the fire is at 8000' on a 25 degree C day, a B-205-A-1++ would be more effective than the S-61N. The B-205-A-1++ can carry an average payload of 2196 pounds, and 244 gallons of water. This is more than the S-61N can carry with an average 1899 pounds, and 183 gallons of water.

The chart titled Helicopter Ordering Guide 8000 is sorted by performance of *type*- highest to lowest given the altitude of 8000' and a temperature of 25 degrees C (Celsius), (77 degrees Fahrenheit). It gives a quick view of what models helicopter would give good performance.

Type	Common	Make/ Model	Average HOGE Payload @ 8000 @ 25-C	Passenger Capability @ 8000	Module Needed Standard	Module Needed Restricted	Bucket Gallons @ 8000
1	Chinook	BV-234	14,145	N/A		Mgr. Only	1640
1	Sky Crane	S-64-E	8,883	N/A		Mgr. Only	1014
1	Sky Crane	CH-54A	7,698	N/A		Mgr. Only	880
1	Sky Crane	CH-54B	6,912	N/A		Mgr. Only	785
1		S-61V	6,880	N/A		Mgr. Only	783
1	Fire Hawk	S-70	5,696	N/A		Mgr. Only	649
1		KMAX	4,614	N/A		Mgr. Only	513
1	Puma	AS-330-J	3,657	18	Manager & 4	Mgr. Only	395
1		S-61R	3,631	N/A		Mgr. Only	392
1	Super Puma	AS-332-L	3,415	17	Manager & 4	Mgr. Only	250
1	Vertol	BV-107-II	3,325	N/A		Mgr. Only	353
1	Vertol	KV-107-II	3231	N/A		Mgr. Only	352
1		S-61A	3,222	N/A		Mgr. Only	343
1		S-61L	2,707	N/A		Mgr. Only	280
Below this line, type 2 performance may be better than type 1, consider ordering type 2.							
1		S-61N	1,899	N/A		Mgr. Only	183
1		H-43	1,173	N/A		Mgr. Only	121
2		B-214-B	2,630	13	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	296
2	Super 205	B-205-A-1++	2,196	9	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	244
2		B-UH-IH-703	2,196	N/A		Mgr. Only	244
2		B-212-HP	1,743	8	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	189
2		B-UH-1H-CB	1307	N/A		Mgr. Only	137
2		B-212	1,304	6	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	136
2		B-U/TH-1L/-IK	1,208	N/A		Mgr. Only	126
2		B-UH-1F	1207	N/A		Mgr. Only	126
2		B-412-EP-9	1,070	5	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	108
2		B-205-A-1+	957	4	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	95
2		B-UH-1B-13	825	N/A		Mgr. Only	80
2		B-UH-1B	825	N/A		Mgr. Only	80
2		B-412	803	4	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	76
2		S-58-T	650	3	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	57

Type	Common	Make/ Model	Average HOGE Payload @ 8000 @ 25-C	Passenger Capability @ 8000	Module Needed Standard	Module Needed Restricted	Bucket Gallons @ 8000
2		B-205-A-1	599	2	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	52
2		S-58-E	473	2	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	38
2		B-UH-1H	0	N/A		Mgr. Only	-
2		B-204-B	0	N/A	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	-
3	Lama	SA-315B	1300	4	Manager & 2	Mgr. Only	135
3		BH-407	977	4	Manager & 2	Mgr. Only	101
3		BH 206L4	875	4	Manager & 2	Mgr. Only	96
3	Alouette III	SA 316 B	825	4	Manager & 2	Mgr. Only	91
3	Long Ranger	B-206-L3	777	3	Manager & 2	Mgr. Only	84
3	A star B2	AS 350 B2	641	3	Manager & 2	Mgr. Only	68
3	Jet Ranger	Bell 206-III	380	2	Manager & 2	Mgr. Only	35
3	A star	AS-350-BA	350	2	Manager & 2	Mgr. Only	35



FIRE TRAFFIC AREA DIMENSIONS

National Interagency Airspace: http://www.airspacecoordination.org

COMMUNICATIONS

Craig Interagency Dispatch Center may use BLM, USFS, NPS, USFWS and/or State radio systems for communications. Regardless of the jurisdiction of an incident, any of the repeaters may be used to communicate with dispatch (See map on page 76-77). Radio relays are a viable option when encountering dead areas in the radio system.

While on an incident, communications will be maintained with dispatch at all times. If communications cannot be established and maintained, resources will disengage, unless otherwise approved by the Fire Management Officer or Duty Officer.

During your in-briefing the FMO, Radio Tech, or Engine Captain will program your radios to assure they will be compatible with our system. **Dispatch does not have the capability to program handheld or mobile radios.**

Note: The far East Zone Initial Attack Aircraft Communications Zones encompass both Craig (CRC) and Fort Collins (FTC) Dispatch Centers. To better facilitate safe operations in the East Zone, it has been agreed upon that when an Air-Ground frequency is requested from either dispatch center, Craig Dispatch (CRC) and Fort Collins (FTC) will coordinate together to assign the correct frequency to assure there is no bleed over. If either center needs a secondary frequency for this area, one will be ordered through dispatch channels.

Portable Communications Systems

If your incident is in an area with poor radio communications, several alternative systems are available to be ordered out of Craig.

- One trailer mounted portable repeater that can hit all radio banks
- One "suitcase" portable system tuned to Juniper
- One "suitcase" portable system tuned to Cathedral
- One Scene of Action (SOA) portable that can be set up as a tactical frequency on your incident
- ***NO satellite phones are available from CRC. Dinosaur National Monument DOES have sat phones available for their incidents.***

CO BLM Groups

1. CRC North
2. CRC South
3. CRC Dino
4. RTF West
5. RTF East
6. CRC East
7. WZ West (GJ West)
8. WZ East (GJ East)
9. CZ West (Rifle/Meeker)
10. CZ East (Glenwood/Aspen)
11. EZ West (Glenwood West)
12. EZ East (Glenwood East)
13. NPS
14. MontNor1
15. MontNor2
16. Gunnison
17. Col Fire (Durango)
18. Pag Fire
19. Col COOP
20. Dol Fire
21. Dol COOP
22. FRC Fire (Canon City)
23. Grasslands
24. SAN LUIS
25. Open

CONTACT DISPATCH FOR FREQUENCIES						

CONTACT DISPATCH FOR FREQUENCIES						

CONTACT DISPATCH FOR FREQUENCIES						

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INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM TAB

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS

TYPE 3 IMT'S

Two rostered Type 3 teams are available in Western Colorado and will be ordered through Craig Interagency Dispatch Center.

Type 3 IMTs are commonly used in Northwest Colorado. These incidents can range from a relatively small to a rather complex organization. Orders from the Type 3 organization are placed with Expanded Dispatch (if one is in place) via cell phone whenever possible. In the absence of an Expanded Dispatch all ordering will be done through Initial Attack dispatch, but still via cell phone whenever possible. Until a full team is in place, Dispatch will assist the Type 4 organization with logistics, plans, etc.

A dispatcher will be in close contact with the IC for completion of the ICS 209 for submission to RMACC by the designated time (1800). This process is extremely important in that priorities are set regionally and nationally based upon the information in this document.

It is **imperative** for payment purposes that all non-federal resources are tracked and information relayed to dispatch concerning arrival at incident and release from incident. **All paper work should be completed prior to release** (timesheets/shift tickets signed, inspections done, etc.)

TYPE 1 AND 2 IMT'S

Ordering

Use of the Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) by the Rocky Mountain Area will require that all request numbers be assigned by expanded dispatch. See expanded phone numbers under Dispatch Operations.

All tactical aircraft will be ordered through the Aircraft Dispatcher in Initial Attack. It is preferred that the Aircraft Dispatcher deals directly with Air Operations. This alleviates confusion on aircraft types, capabilities, availability, and priorities. This process will enable dispatch to meet the needs of the team more efficiently.

Any requests deemed by the Dispatch Center Manager or Expanded Dispatch Supervisor to be out of the ordinary, excessive, or unreasonable will be submitted to the line officer or their representative for approval prior to ordering. In such instances, justification may need to be submitted for documentation.

Name Requests* are the exception rather than the rule. They normally do not adhere to the most cost effective and timely mobilization of resources. If it is determined that a name request is necessary, the person requesting the resource **MUST** contact the "Name requested resource" in advance of placing the request with dispatch to confirm their availability (not just personal, but supervisor's as well), verify they are Qualified in ROSS for the requested position, unit identifier, and contact phone number(s). This information must accompany the Name Request. If the resource being name requested has not been made available in ROSS they need to do so immediately or the order will not go through.

**Depending on circumstances, an available name request may not be honored or filled depending on local, geographic, or national incident and resource allocation priorities.*

Intelligence

On **Type 1 and Type 2** Incidents, the ICS-209 will be input into the system by the team. If this is not possible (unable to connect, no logon, etc.) contact Craig Dispatch and a process will be worked out. If it is determined that Craig Dispatch will submit the ICS 209 for the team it must be into dispatch by 1700 for transmittal to the Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center. For **Type 3** Incidents, the ICS-209 information will be submitted by phone to Craig Dispatch by **1700** for input into the system.

Incident Action Plans will be submitted to the Craig Dispatch Center each day for dissemination through-out the support organization (buying team, expanded dispatch, cache, etc.) or posted to website for retrieval.

Maps of the incident will be provided to the Craig Dispatch Center when significant changes have occurred in perimeter.

IMT/Dispatch Briefing Checklist

Dispatch will provide:

_____Copy of all resource orders or access to ROSS
_____Aircraft Info Sheets w/ Frequencies and TFR's
_____Field Operations Guide
_____CRC Mobilization Guide (contains directories)
_____County AOP (copy)
_____Aviation Hazard Map
_____Homeland Security Plan
_____Aviation Plan
_____Expanded Dispatch Plan
_____Medical Plans

Home Unit will provide:

_____Unit Fire Management Plan, Unit maps and Topographical maps

IMT will provide:

_____Cell Phone numbers for team members

Medical Emergencies On Team Fires

Any type Incident Management Team is expected to follow its own protocols for Medical Emergencies. Dispatch has protocols in place to provide assistance with Medevac situations as requested. If a Team has a medical emergency on the fire and does not request assistance from Dispatch, please notify Dispatch and/or the Unit FMO as soon as possible, in addition to the Agency Administrator.

Northwest Colorado Fire Management Unit

Bureau of Land Management, and Fish and Wildlife Service

TO: Type 3, 4 & 5 Incident Commanders **Date:** March 20, 2013

FROM: Fire Management Officer for the Northwest Colorado Fire Management Unit

SUBJECT: Delegation, Expectation and Responsibilities

The following list of expectations and responsibilities will help each of you in the role of Incident Commander:

1. Firefighter and public safety will be your highest priority on every fire.
2. Implement the Risk Management Process, as outlined in the Incident Response Pocket Guide using High Reliability Organization (HRO) Principles.
3. Manage the fire cost-effectively for the values at risk.
4. Manage the fire with consideration to environmental impacts due to suppression actions. Mitigate damage as practical.
5. Do not assume collateral duties as Type 3 Incident Commanders.
6. Monitor fatigue levels. Assure crews, overhead, and support personal are getting a 2:1 work/rest ratio. Written justification is required for any shift over 16 hours after the first operational period and mitigation measures must be taken.
7. Return Initial Incident Size-up Card to the respective agency.
8. Work with resource advisor (if available) to develop preliminary/temporary objectives or constraints.
9. Complete a Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment (http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/pubs/pms210/pms210_rca.pdf). Brief the Duty Officer of results.
10. Coordinate actions, resource orders and resource allocations with the Duty Officer.
11. Assure that all incoming resources receive thorough briefing prior to assignment.
12. Inform AFMO, FMO and appropriate Agency Administrator of significant events.
13. Complete the Incident After Action Review.

_/s/ William Colt Mortenson__
NWCFMU FMO

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EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Notify Craig Dispatch immediately concerning any medical emergency. Craig Dispatch uses the "9 Lines" Medical Emergency Size-up Card found on the next page of this document.

Dispatch will clear all channels for a medical emergency using the "Alert Tone".

- Stay calm and provide information to dispatch concerning the nature of the injury(s) and patient(s) information. At a minimum provide the following information:
    - Number of patient(s)
    - Location of patient(s)
    - Type or extent of injury(s)
        - Vitals (pulse, breathing, conscious?)
        - Time of injury(s)
        - Age and Gender of patient
        - Type of medical personnel on scene
- Recommend type of medical response (Life Flight, Ground Ambulance, etc.)
- If there is any special needs i.e. SAR, 6 Wheeler with litter etc.

IF A MEDEVAC HELICOPTER IS ORDERED, AT LEAST ONE GROUND AMBULANCE WILL AUTOMATICALLY BE ORDERED AS A BACKUP

DO NOT SAY THE PATIENT'S NAME, CREW NAME, OR ENGINE NAME, ETC. OVER THE RADIO!

- Maintain communication with dispatch for updates and to receive ETA's for medical response.

Information on the following form will need to be gathered for all Medevacs. Dispatch will go through the information with the reporting party, completing as much of the information as possible.

As additional information is known, it will be passed between the Incident, Dispatch, and responding medical units.

MEDICAL INCIDENT SIZE UP CARD

Use items one through nine to communicate situation to communications/dispatch

1. **CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS DISPATCH**

   Ex: "Communications, DIV Alpha Stand-by for Priority Medical Incident Report."(If life threatening request designated frequency be cleared for emergency traffic.)

2. **INCIDENT STATUS: Provide incident summary and command structure**

Nature of Injury/Illness		*Describe the injury (Ex: Broken leg with bleeding)*
Incident Name:		Geographic Name + "Medical" (Ex: Trout Meadow Medical)
Incident Commander		Name of IC
Patient Care:		Name of Care Provider (Ex: EMT Smith)

3. **INITIAL PATIENT ASSESSMENT:** *Complete this section for each patient. This is only a brief, initial assessment. Provide additional patient info after completing this 9 Line Report. See page 100 for detailed Patient Assessment.*

Number of Patients	Male/Female	Age:	Weight:
Conscious?	☐ Yes	☐ **No = MEDEVAC!**	
Breathing?	☐ Yes	☐ **No = MEDEVAC!**	
Mechanism of Injury: What caused the injury?			
Lat/Long. (Datum WGS84) Ex: N 40° 42.45' x W 123° 03.24'			

4. **SEVERITY OF EMERGENCY, TRANSORT PRIORITY**

SEVERITY	TRANSPORT PRIORITY
☐ **URGENT-RED Life threatening injury or illness.** Ex: Unconscious, difficulty breathing bleeding severely, 2°-3° burns more than 4 palm sizes, heat stroke, disoriented	Ambulance or MEDEVAC helicopter. Evacuation need is **IMMEDIATE.**
☐ **PRIORITY-YELLOW Serious injury or illness.** Ex: Significant trauma, not able to walk, 2°-3° burns not more than 1-2 palm sizes	Ambulance or consider air transport if at remote location. Evacuation may be **DELAYED**
☐ **ROUTINE-GREEN** Not a life threatening injury or illness Ex: Sprains, strains, minor heat-related illness	Non-Emergency. Evacuation considered **Routine or Convenience**

5. **TRANSPORT PLAN:**

Air Transport:	**(Agency Aircraft Perferred)**		
☐ Helispot	☐ Short-haul/Hoist	☐ Life Flight	☐ Other
Ground Transport:			
☐ Self-Extract	☐ Carry-Out	☐ Ambulance	☐ Other

6. ADDITIONAL RESOURCE/EQUIPMENT NEEDS

☐ Paramedic/EMT(s)	☐ Crew(s)	☐ SKED/Backboard/C-Collar
☐ Burn Sheet(s)	☐ Oxygen	☐ Trauma Bag
☐ Medication(s)	☐ IV/Fluid(s)	☐ Cardiac Monitor/AED
☐ Other (e.g. splints, rope rescue, wheeled litter		

7. COMMUNICATIONS:

Function	Channel Name/Number	Receive (Rx)	Tone/NAC*	Transmit (Tx)	Tone/NAC*
Ex: Command	Forest Rpt, Ch 2	168.3250	110.9	171.4325	110.9
COMMAND					
AIR-TO-GRND					
TACTICAL					

**(NAC for digital radio system)*

8. EVACUATION LOCATION:

Lat./Long. (Datum WGS84) EX: N 40° 42.45′ x W 123° 03.24′	
Patient's ETA to Evacuation Location:	
Helispot/Extraction Size and Hazards	

9. CONTINGENCY:

Considerations: If primary options fail, what actions can be implemented in conjunction with primary evacuation method? Be thinking ahead....

REMEMBER:

- Confirm ETA's of resources ordered.
- Act according to your level of training.
- Be Alert. Keep Calm. Think Clearly. Act Decisively

Required Treatment for Burn Injuries

The following standards will be used when any firefighter sustains burn injuries, *regardless of agency jurisdiction*[2].

After on-site medical response, initial medical stabilization, and evaluation are completed; the agency administrator or designee having jurisdiction for the incident and/or firefighter representative (e.g. Crew Boss, Engine Boss, Medical Unit Leader, Compensations for Injury Specialist, etc.) should coordinate with the attending physician to assure that a firefighter whose injuries meet ***any*** of the following burn injury criteria is immediately referred to the nearest regional burn center. It is imperative that action is expeditious, as burn injuries are often difficult to evaluate and may take 72 hours to manifest themselves. The criteria are based upon American Burn Association criteria as warranting immediate referral to an accredited burn center.

The decision to refer the firefighter to a regional burn center is made directly by the attending physician or may be requested of the physician by the agency administrator or designee having jurisdiction and/or firefighter representative. The agency administrator designee for the incident will coordinate with the employee's home unit to identify a Workers Compensation liaison to assist the injured employee with workers compensation claims and procedures. Workers Compensation benefits may be denied in the event that the attending physician does not agree to refer the firefighter to a regional burn center. During these rare events, close consultation must occur between the attending physician, the firefighter, the agency administrator or designee and /or firefighter representative, and the firefighter's physician to assure that the best possible care for the burn injuries is provided.

Burn Injury Criteria

- Partial thickness burns (second degree) involving greater than 5% Total Body Surface Area (TBSA).
- Burns (second degree) involving the face, hands, feet, genitalia, perineum, or major joints.
- Third-degree burns of any size are present.
- Electrical burns, including lightning injury are present.
- Inhalation injury is suspected.
- Burns are accompanied by traumatic injury (such as fractures).
- Individuals are unable to immediately return to full duty.
- When there is any doubt as to the severity of the burn injury, the recommended action should be to facilitate the immediate referral and transport of the firefighter to the nearest burn center.

[2] NWCG: Memo #12-2008

Regional Burn Centers

City	Hospital	Address	Phone #	# of Beds
Aurora	University of CU Hospital Burn Trauma Unit	12605 E. 16th Ave	720-848-7583 Access Center 720-848-2828	11
Greeley	Western States Burn Center/ North Colorado Medical Center	1801 16th Street	866-806-6262 970-350-6305	10
Salt Lake, Utah	Univ. of Utah Hospital Burn Center	50 North Medical Drive	801-581-2700	15

MEDICAL PLAN	1. Incident Name **North Zone**	2. Date Prepared **4/14/16**	3. Time Prepared	4. Operational Period

5. Incident Medical Aid Station

Medical Aid Stations	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

6. Transportation

A. Ambulance Services

Name	Address	Phone	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No
Craig	750 Hospital Loop Craig, CO	(970) 826-3130	X	
Maybell	60311 Hwy 40 Maybell, CO	(970) 824-6501		X
Meeker	345 Cleveland Meeker, CO	(970) 878-9620		X
Rangely	225 Eagle Crest Drive. Rangely, CO	(970) 675-8466		X
Steamboat Springs	1024 Central Park Drive. Steamboat Springs, CO	(970) 879-1110	X	

B. Incident Ambulances

Name	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

7. Hospitals

Name	Address	Travel Time Air	Travel Time Ground	Phone	Helipad Yes	Helipad No	Burn Center Yes	Burn Center No
Memorial Hospital	750 Hospital Loop, Craig, CO			(970) 824-9411	X			X
Pioneer's Hospital	345 Cleveland Meeker, CO			(970) 878-5047	X			X
Rangely District	225 Eagle Crest Drive Rangely, CO			(970) 675-5011 (970) 675-4255* (970) 675-4217*	X			X
Yampa Valley Med	1024 Central Park Drive. Steamboat Springs, CO			(970) 879-1322	X			X
St Mary's Hospital	2635 N 7th Grand Junction, CO			(970) 244-2273	X			X
Ashley Valley Med Center	151 W 200 N Vernal, UT			435-789-3342	X			X

8. Life Flight Information

Classic Lifeguard	Steamboat Springs, CO Vernal, UT Riverton, WY	1-800-444-9223	www.classiclifeguard.com

9. Medical Emergency Procedures

*Nurse's Station Phone Numbers

10. Prepared by (Medical Unit Leader)	11. Reviewed by (Safety Officer)

MEDICAL PLAN	1. Incident Name **South Zone**	2. Date Prepared **4/14/16**	3. Time Prepared	4. Operational Period

5. Incident Medical Aid Station

Medical Aid Stations	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

6. Transportation

A. Ambulance Services

Name	Address	Phone	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No
Rangely	225 Eagle Crest Drive. Rangely, CO	(970) 675-8466		X
Meeker	100 Pioneers Medical Center Drive. Meeker, CO	(970) 878-9620		X
Grand Junction	2635 N 7th Grand Junction, CO	(970) 242-4357	X	
Maybell	60311 Hwy 40 Maybell, CO	(970) 824-6501		X
Craig	750 Hospital Loop, Craig, CO	(970) 826-3130	X	

B. Incident Ambulances

Name	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

7. Hospitals

Name	Address	Travel Time Air	Travel Time Ground	Phone	Helipad Yes	Helipad No	Burn Center Yes	Burn Center No
Rangely District	225 Eagle Crest Drive Rangely, CO			(970) 675-5011 (970) 675-4255* (970) 675-4217*	X			X
Pioneer's Hospital	100 Pioneers Medical Center Drive. Meeker, CO			(970) 878-5047	X			X
St Mary's Hospital	2635 N 7th Grand Junction, CO			(970) 244-2273	X			X
Ashley Valley Med Center	151 W 200 N Vernal, UT			(435)-789-3342	X			X
Memorial Hospital	750 Hospital Loop, Craig, CO			(970) 824-9411	X			X

8. Life Flight Information

Classic Lifeguard	Steamboat Springs, CO Vernal, UT Riverton, WY	1-800-444-9223	www.classiclifeguard.com
St. Mary's Care Flight	Grand Junction, CO	1-800-332-4923	www.stmarygj.org

9. Medical Emergency Procedures

*Nurse's Station Phone Numbers

10. Prepared by (Medical Unit Leader)	11. Reviewed by (Safety Officer)

MEDICAL PLAN	1. Incident Name **East Zone**	2. Date Prepared **4/18/16**	3. Time Prepared	4 Operational Period

5. Incident Medical Aid Station

Medical Aid Stations	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

6. Transportation

A. Ambulance Services

Name	Address	Phone	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No
Steamboat Springs	1024 Central Park Drive. Steamboat Springs, CO	(970) 879-1110	X	
Craig	750 Hospital Loop Craig, CO	(970) 826-3130	X	
Laramie	255 N 30th St Laramie, WY	307-721-5332	X	
Ft Collins	1024 S Lemay Ave Ft Collins, CO	(970) 484-1227	X	
Vail	181 W Meadow Drive Vail, CO	(970) 479-7227	X	

B. Incident Ambulances

Name	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

7. Hospitals

Name	Address	Travel Time Air	Travel Time Ground	Phone	Helipad Yes	Helipad No	Burn Center Yes	Burn Center No
Yampa Valley Med	1024 Central Park Drive. Steamboat Springs, CO			(970) 879-1322	X			X
Memorial Hospital	750 Hospital Loop, Craig, CO			(970) 824-9411	X			X
Iverson Memorial Hospital	255 N 30th St Laramie, WY			307-742-2142	X			X
Poudre Valley Hospital (trauma)	1024 S Lemay Ave Ft Collins, CO			(970) 495-7000	X			X
Vail Valley Memorial	181 W Meadow Drive Vail, CO			(970) 476-2451	X			X
Middle Park Medical Center	214 S 4th St. Kremmling, CO 80459			(970) 724-3442	X			X
Middle Park Medical Center	1000 Granby Park Drive South Granby, CO 80446			(970) 887-5800	?	?		X
St. Anthony Summit Medical Center	340 Peak One Drive Frisco CO 80443			(970) 668-3300	X			X

8. Life Flight Information

Classic Lifeguard	Steamboat Springs, CO Vernal, UT Riverton, WY	1-800-444-9223	www.classiclifeguard.com
Flight For Life	St. Anthony Summit Medic Center Frisco, CO	(970) 668-3300	
UC Health Air Link	2500 Rocky Mountain Avenue Loveland, CO 80538		

9. Medical Emergency Procedures

10. Prepared by (Medical Unit Leader)	11. Reviewed by (Safety Officer)

MEDICAL PLAN	1. Incident Name **Routt NF**	2. Date Prepared **4/18/15**	3. Time Prepared	4. Operational Period

5. Incident Medical Aid Station

Medical Aid Stations	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

6. Transportation

A. Ambulance Services

Name	Address	Phone	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No
Steamboat Springs	1024 Central Park Drive. Steamboat Springs, CO	(970) 879-1110	X	
Walden	Jackson County Ambulance Services 396 Le Fever St. Walden, CO	(970) 723-4022	X	
Craig	750 Hospital Loop, Craig, CO	(970) 826-3130	X	
Vail	181 W Meadow Drive, Vail, CO	(970) 479-7227	X	
Eagle	232 Broadway Eagle, CO	(970) 328-1130	X	
Ft Collins	1024 S Lemay Ave Ft Collins, CO	(970) 484-1227	X	

B. Incident Ambulances

Name	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

7. Hospitals

Name	Address	Travel Time Air	Travel Time Ground	Phone	Helipad Yes	Helipad No	Burn Center Yes	Burn Center No
Yampa Valley Med	1024 Central Park Drive. Steamboat Springs, CO			(970) 879-1322	X			X
Memorial Hospital	750 Hospital Loop, Craig, CO			(970) 824-9411	X			X
Pioneer's Hospital	345 Cleveland Meeker, CO			(970) 878-5047	X			X
Med Center of Eagle	377 Sylvan Lake Rd Eagle, CO			(970) 328-6357		X		X
Poudre Valley Hospital (trauma)	1024 S Lemay Ave Ft Collins, CO			(970) 495-7000	X			X

8. Life Flight Information

Classic Lifeguard	Steamboat Springs, CO Vernal, UT Riverton, WY	1-800-444-9223	www.classiclifeguard.com

9. Medical Emergency Procedures

10. Prepared by (Medical Unit Leader)	11. Reviewed by (Safety Officer)

MEDICAL PLAN	1. Incident Name **Dinosaur NM**	2. Date Prepared **4/18/14**	3. Time Prepared	4. Operational Period

5. Incident Medical Aid Station

Medical Aid Stations	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No
LE Rangers in the Park are all EMT's and all carry complete Trauma Kit w/ Oxygen	Call for location		

6. Transportation

A. Ambulance Services

Name	Address		Phone	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No
Rangley	225 Eagle Crest Drive	Rangely, CO	(970) 675-8466	X	
Maybell	114 Collum Court	Maybell, CO	(970) 272-3740		X
Vernal, Gold Cross Ambulance	220 West 100 South	Vernal, UT	435-789-6907	X	
Careflight Air Ambulance	2635 N 7th	Grand Junction, CO	800-332-4923	X	
Classic Life Guard Air Ambulance	198 W 200 N	Vernal, UT	800-444-9223	X	

B. Incident Ambulances

Name	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

7. Hospitals

Name	Address		Travel Time Air	Travel Time Ground	Phone	Helipad Yes	Helipad No	Burn Center Yes	Burn Center No
Ashley Valley Med Center	150 W 100 N	Vernal, UT			435-789-3342	X			X
Rangely District	225 Eagle Crest Drive	Rangely, CO			(970) 675-5011 (970) 675-4255* (970) 675-4217*	X			X
St Mary's Hospital	2635 N 7th	Grand Jct.., CO			(970) 298-1920	X			X

8. Life Flight Information

Classic Lifeguard	Steamboat Springs, CO Vernal, UT Riverton, WY	1-800-444-9223	www.classiclifeguard.com

9. Medical Emergency Procedures

Establish incident IC. Control scene. Call appropriate fire dispatch (Utah-Uintah Fire Center, CO- Craig). If on the monument call LE Rangers, let them know that you have called dispatch and they are activating EMS, ask them to assist as needed (scene control, traffic control, medical assistance, technical rescue). Inform dispatch of the extent of injuries, age of person and gender. Request appropriate transport, if in doubt order air transport. Evaluate ABC's – airway, breathing and pulse. Initiate first aid. Initiate burn protocol as necessary.

Personnel must be aware of where they are at in order to effectively use this plan: you must be able know which service will be responding to your incident. You must be able to give accurate and unbiased information to dispatch and do not say any names over the radio.

Nurse's Station Phone Numbers

10. Prepared by (Medical Unit Leader)	11. Reviewed by (Safety Officer)