This packet is intended to familiarize you with this organization and the local operating procedures with the main focus being initial attack. Contained within this packet is information relating to:

The **Cody Interagency Dispatch Center (CDC)** provides support for the following units:

- U.S. Forest Service
    - Shoshone National Forest
    - Bighorn National Forest

- Bureau of Land Management
    - Wind River/Big Horn Basin District

- National Park Service
    - Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area

- Bureau of Indian Affairs
    - Wind River Agency

- Bighorn County
- Fremont County
- Hot Springs County
- Park County
- Sheridan County
- Washakie County

- Wyoming State Forestry

HOSPITALS & AMBULANCE SERVICES IN & ADJACENT TO YOUR AREA

City	Hospital	Frequency	Phone	Helipad		Heilpad
Cody WY62	West Park Hospital	155.28	307-527-7501	44º31'37"	109° 04' 24"	N side of hospital
Powell WY04	Powell Hospital	155.280 primary 155.340	307-754-2267	44°25'24"	108º46'06"	W side of hospital
Thermopolis Airport THP	Hot Springs County Memorial Hospital	155.28	307-864-3121	43°39'30"	108°12'48"	Land at airport ~ 2 miles from hosp
Lander Airport LND	Lander Valley Medical Center	155.34	307-332-4420	42°48'54"	108°43'48"	Land at airport ~ 1/4 from, hosp
Riverton WY24	Riverton Memorial Hospital	155.340 155.280	307-856-4160	43º02'08"	108º24'11"	E side of hosp
Jackson	St. John's Hospital	155.34	307-733-3636	43º28'54"	110º44'54"	N side of hospital

Burn Center	
Intermountain Burn Center 50 North Medical Dr University Hospital and Clinics Salt Lake City, UT 84132	801-581-2700

Cody Interagency Dispatch Center

POSITION	NAME	OFFICE PHONE
Dispatch Center Manager	Cathy Hutton	578-5740
Asst Dispatch Center Manager	Nick Janota	578-5740
Initial Attack Dispatcher	Vacant	
Initial Attack Dispatcher	Leland Black	578-5740
Initial Attack Dispatcher	Bob Evans	578-5740
Initial Attack Dispatcher	Angie Gam	578-5740
Initial Attack Dispatcher	Anne Slovisky	578-5740

Shoshone National Forest

POSITION	Location	NAME	OFFICE PHONE
Fire Mgt Officer	Cody	Mark Giacoletto	307-578-5123
Asst Fire Mgt Officer	Cody	Tim Klukas	307-578-5180
Unit Admin (Fire Business)	Cody	Carol Guthrie	307-578-5146
North Zone FMO Wapiti/Clarksfork RD	Cody	Clint Dawson	307-578-5206
North Zone AFMO Wapiti/Clarksfork RD	Cody	Todd Legler	307-578-5207
Engine Foreman E-641/Sqd 3	Cody	Lance Robinson	307-578-5209
Engine Foreman E-421/Sqd 2	Cody	Travis Braten	307-578-5210
Engine Foreman E-611/Sqd1	Cody	Mike Woods	307-578-5211
South Zone FMO Windriver/Washakie RD	Dubois	Sean Johnson	307-455-4155
South Zone AFMO Windriver/Washakie RD	Dubois	Jay Slagowski	307-455-4156
Engine Foreman E-631/Washakie IA	Lander	Jacob Binns	307-335-2176
Engine Foreman E-651/Wind River IA	Dubois	Bill Mayer	307-455-4159

HELICOPTER AMBULANCE SERVICE IN & ADJACENT TO YOUR AREA

Location & ID	Facility	Phone Number	Call Sign	Type A/C	Lat/Long	Comments
Cheyenne, WY (Warren AFB) FEW	Military Assistance to Traffic & Safety "MAST"	Duty Hours 307-773-2001 Other Hours 307-773-3921 Request MAST Helicopter	Blade Helicopter	UH-1N	41º08' 104º52'	Duty Hours Vary 0645-1715
Casper, WY WY57	Wyoming Med Center	800-442-2222 or Hospital	Life Flight	Bell 222UT	42º50'51" 106º18'30"	24 Hours 13,000 ft max
Billings, MT MT25	St. Vincent's Hospital	800-538-4357 406-237-4357	Helpflight 1	EC 135	45º47'47" 108º31'10"	24 Hours 15,000 ft max
Idaho Falls, ID ID63	Eastern Idaho Regional Medical Center	800-247-4324	Air Idaho Air Med 4	Agusta 109-K2	43°28'47" 111°59'29"	24 Hours 14,000 ft max

INTERAGENCY CONTRACT HELICOPTERS

Location & ID	AGENCY	Phone Number	Call Sign	Type A/C	Lat/Long	Comments
Fort Washakie	BIA Wind River Agency	307-332-4408			43º00'18" 108º53'06"	Contract 6/20-9/20
Rawlins	BLM Southern WY Helitack	307-328-4391			41º48'18" 107º12'00"	Contract 6/20-9/17
Jackson	Teton Interagency Dispatch	307-739-3630			43º36'39" 110º44'29"	Contract 6/5-10/24
Mammoth	Yellowstone NP	307-344-2181			44º58'12" 110º41'30"	Contract 6/15-9/30

TRANSPORTING INJURED PERSONNEL BY HELICOPTER

USING "HEAR" (HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO) SYSTEM

When transporting injured personnel by helicopter under Agency Contract, the local Dispatch Center will telephone the appropriate hospital and request they monitor their "HEAR" system radio.

The aircraft pilot or manager will tune in the "HEAR" Frequency (normally 155.340 as primary) on the aircraft multi channel radio and establish direct communication with the hospital staff. Helicopter will verify frequency throught the Dispatch Center.

Local Police will be requested to secure landing area when needed.

This procedure is to be used only for emergencies that warrant **IMMEDIATE HOSPITAL SERVICE**.

LOCATION:
        (Latitude/Longitude or TRS and dispatch will convert)

        Elevation:

        Landmark/Road Numbers:

FREQUENCIES:
        Air to Air:

        Ground Contact:

URGENCY OF TREATMENT:
        Urgent (life or death)

        Priority (significant trauma)

        Routine (minor injury, no access)

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT NEEDED:
(Hoist, SKED, etc)

PATIENT – MOBILITY AND NUMBER OF PATIENTS:

TYPES OF INJURY(S):

LZ MARKING/DESCRIPTION:

HAZARDS/TERRAIN:
(trees, powerlines, wind direction, LZ size, slope, etc)

CONDITIONS at SCENE:
        Wind Speed:
        Wind Direction:
        Temp:
        Visibility:

Bighorn National Forest

POSITION	Location	NAME	OFFICE PHONE
Fire Mgt Officer	Sheridan	Jon Warder	307-674-2631
Unit Admin (Fire Business)	Sheridan	Debbie Hernandez	307-674-2630
West Zone FMO Medicine Wheel/Paintrock	Lovell	Warren Appelhans	307-548-5312
West Zone AFMO Medicine Wheel/Paintrock	Lovell	Vacant	
Engine Foreman E-641 (Shell)	Greybull	Marvin Matthiesen	307-765-4436 Ext 5363
Crew Foreman Porcupine HC		Shawn Gettings	307-548-5321
District FMO Powder River	Buffalo	Curtis Rasmuson	307-684-4644
Crew Foreman Hunter HC	Buffalo	Mike Ortner	307-684-4643
Engine Foreman E-611 (Tyrell)	Tensleep	Ryan Roche	307-684-4647
District FMO Tongue	Sheridan	Kevin Hillard	307-674-2691
Crew Foreman Big Goose	Sheridan	Adam Boucher	307-674-2618
Engine Foreman E-661	Sheridan	Eric Comstock	307-674-2626
Wyoming Hotshots Type 1	Greybull	Matt Prentiss	307-765-4436 Ext 5361

Wind River/Bighorn Basin Bureau of Land Management

POSITION	Location	NAME	OFFICE PHONE
Fire Mgt Officer	Worland	Chuck Russell	307-347-5213
Unit Admin (Fire Business)	Worland	Wade Wyman	307-347-5203
AFMO Operations	Worland	Ryan Sundberg	307-347-5188
AFMO Fuels	Worland	Rance Neighbors	307-431-9818
Engine Foreman E-3611	Worland	Sage Decker	307-347-5247
Engine Foreman E-3612	Worland	Kevin Marino	307-347-5293
Engine Foreman E-3621	Cody	Justin Spurrier	307-578-5945
Fire Operations Specialist – Lander	Lander	Dennis Strange	307-332-8472
Engine Foreman E-3651	Lander	Heath Morgan	307-332-8489
Engine Foreman E-3652	Lander	Vacant	

NOTIFY CODY DISPATCH IMMEDIATLEY CONCERNING ANY MEDICAL EMERGENCY

- Cody Dispatch will clear the frequency until the emergency is resolved

- Stay calm and provide information to Dispatch concerning the nature of the injury(s) and patient(s) information.

  o Number of patients
  o Location of patients
  o Type, or extent, of injury(s) – vitals, time of injury
  o Age and gender of patient(s)
  o Type of medical personnel on scene

  DO NOT SAY THE VICTIM'S NAME OVER THE RADIO!

Call for an ambulance to respond. If there is a question in your mind whether it should be a ground ambulance or a Life flight ambulance – request a Life flight ambulance!

- Recommend type of medical response (Life Flight, ground ambulance, etc)

- Maintain communication with Dispatch for updates and to receive ETA's for assistance

Information on the following form will need to be gathered for all Medivacs. 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 to responding personnel in transit.

The ICS-209 will be input into the system by the team. If this is not possible (unable to connect, no logon, etc) contact the Intelligence Dispatcher at Cody Dispatch and a process will be worked out. If it is determined that Cody 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.

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

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

IMT/Dispatch Briefing Checklists

Dispatch will provide:
    √ Copy of all resource orders or access to ROSS
    √ Aircraft Info Sheets w/ Frequencies and TFR's
    √ Briefing Guide
    √ CDC Mobilization Guide (contains directories)
    √ County AOP (copy)
    √ Aviation Hazard Map
    √ 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

Line Officers

BLM, WBD	Eddie Bateson	307-826-5089
NPS, BIP	Kevin Tillman (20Jun)	406-666-3316
USFS, SHF	Dave Pieper(14Jun)	307-578-5187
USFS, BHF	Bill Bass	307-674-2612
BIA, WRA	Eric Rhodenbaugh	307-332-3719

County Fire Wardens

Hot Springs County Fire Warden	A.J. Helm	307-921-1955
Fremont County Fire Warden	Craig Haslam	307-857-3030
Park County Fire Warden	Russ Wenke	307-527-8550
Sheridan County Fire Warden	Bill Biastoch	307-672-9162
Washakie County Fire Warden	Wes Long	307-431-2675
Big Horn County Fire Warden	Brent Godfrey	307-272-2820

Wyoming State Forestry

District Forester	Paul Morency	307-856-8655
Assistant District Forester	Brian Russell	307-856-8655
WY Fire Wranglers	Lee Williams	307-851-3524
Assistant State Forester	Ray Weidenhaft	307-777-5842

Type 3 IMTs

Type 3 IMTs 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. In the absence of an Expanded Dispatch all ordering will be done through regular dispatch, but still via cell phone. Dispatch will assist the type 3 organization with logistics, plans, etc. However, that does not mean these positions should not be ordered and filled when possible.

The intelligence dispatcher will be in close contact with the IC for completion of the ICS 209 for submission to RMACC by the designated time. This process is extremely important in that priorities are set throughout the region 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 IMTs

<u>Ordering</u>

Utilization of the Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) at the incident by Type I and Type II Incident Management teams is encouraged. See expanded phone numbers under Dispatch Operations.
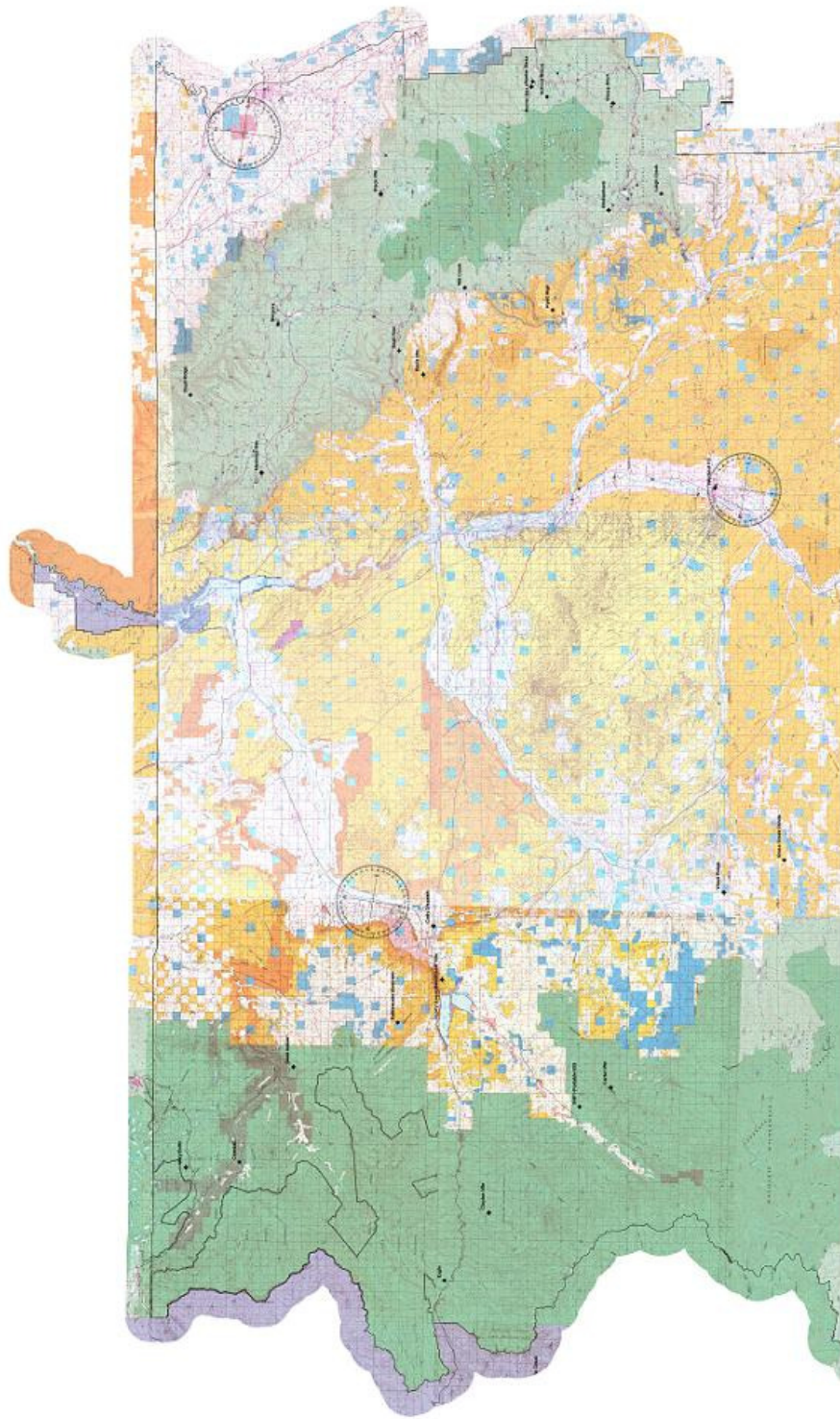
All tactical aircraft will be ordered through the Aircraft Dispatcher in Initial Attack. It is preferred that the Aircraft Dispatcher deals directly with Air Operations. This alleviates confusion on aircraft types, capabilities, availability, and priorities. This process will enable dispatch to meet the needs of the team more efficiently.
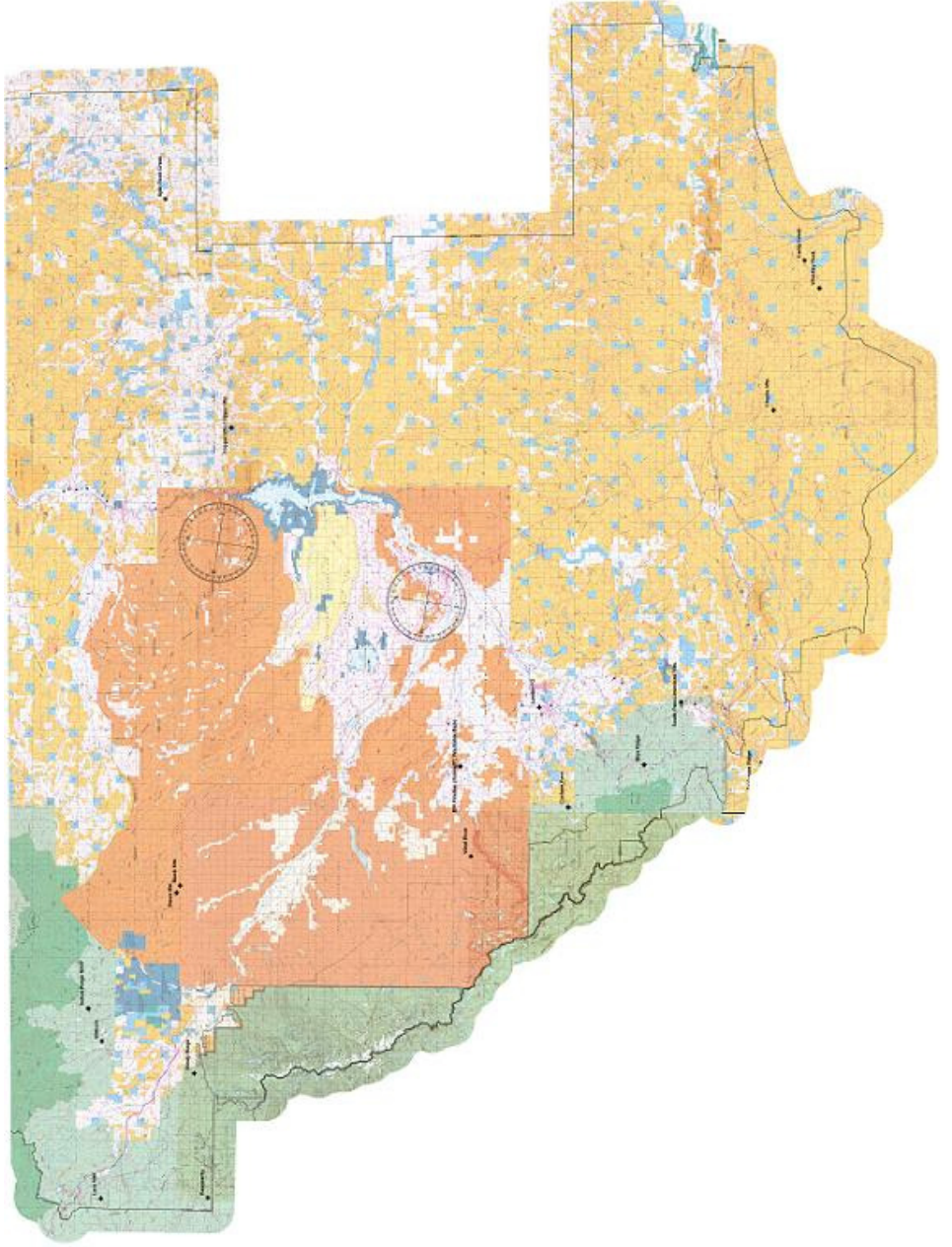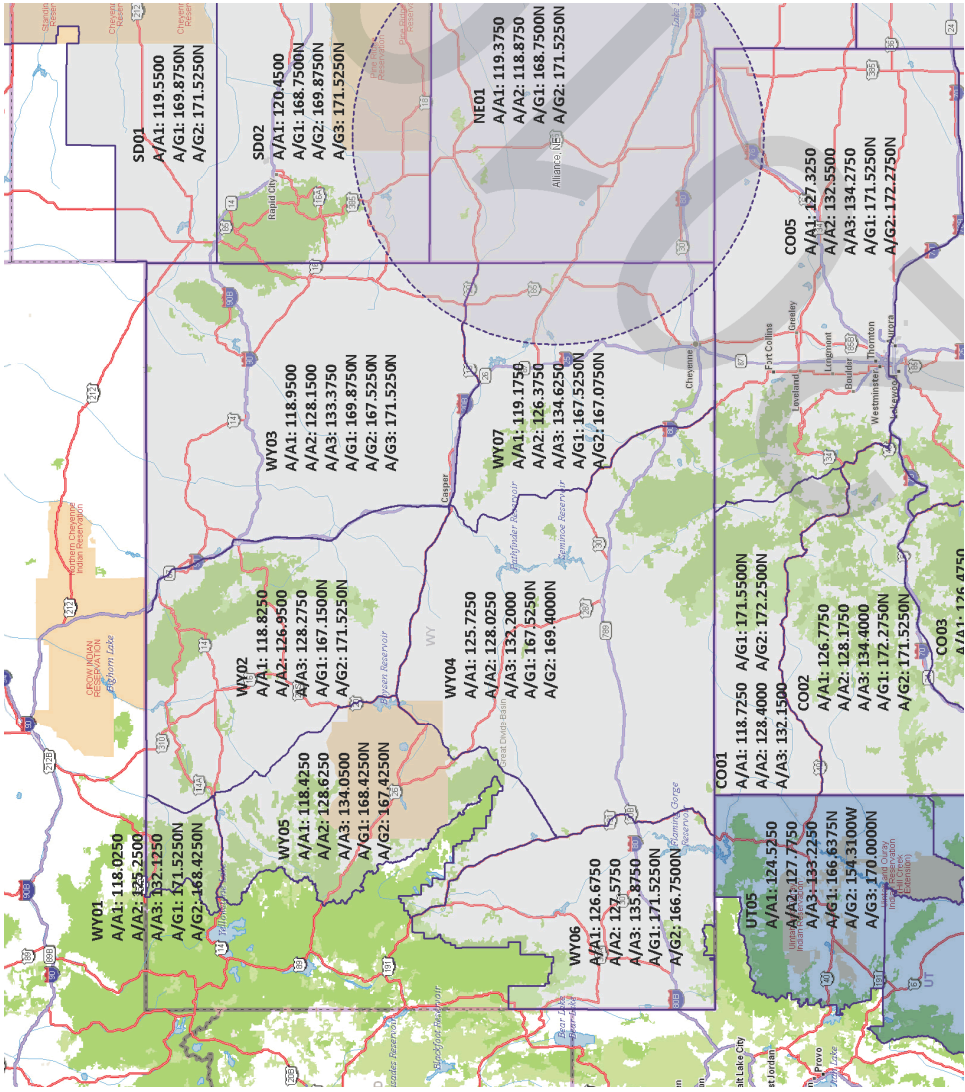
Any requests deemed by the Dispatch Center Manager or Expanded Dispatch Supervisor to be out of the ordinary, excessive, or unreasonable will be submitted to the line officer or their representative for approval prior to ordering. In such instances, justification may need to be submitted for documentation.

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), 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 or with their local dispatch center, they need to do so immediately or the order will not go through*.
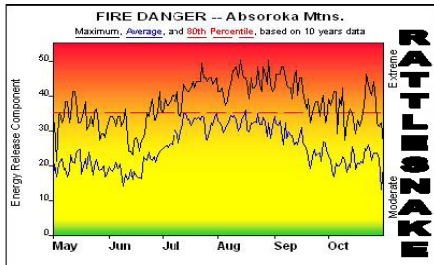
> *Depending on circumstances, an available name request may not be honored or filled depending on local, geographic, or national incident and resource allocation priorities.

<u>Intelligence</u>

SD01
A/A1: 119.5500
A/G1: 169.8750N
A/G2: 171.5250N

SD02
A/A1: 120.4500
A/G1: 168.7500N
A/G2: 169.8750N

NE01
A/A1: 119.3750
A/A2: 118.8750N
A/G3: 171.5250N

CO05
A/A1: 127.3250
A/A2: 132.5500
A/G1: 171.5250N
A/G2: 172.2750N

WY03
A/A1: 118.9500
A/A2: 128.1500
A/A3: 133.3750
A/G1: 169.8750N
A/G2: 167.5250N
A/G3: 171.5250N

WY07
A/A1: 119.1750
A/A2: 126.3750
A/A3: 134.6250
A/G1: 167.5250N
A/G3: 167.0750N

WY02
A/A1: 118.8250
A/A2: 126.9500
A/A3: 128.2750
A/G1: 167.1500N
A/G2: 171.5250N

WY04
A/A1: 125.7250
A/A2: 128.0250
A/A3: 132.2000
A/G1: 167.5250N
A/G2: 169.4000N

CO01
A/A1: 118.7250
A/A2: 128.4000
A/A3: 132.1500

CO02
A/A1: 126.7750
A/A2: 128.1750
A/A3: 134.4000
A/G1: 172.2750N
A/G2: 171.5250N

CO03
A/A1: 126.6750

A/G1: 171.5500N
A/G2: 172.2500N

WY05
A/A1: 118.4250
A/A2: 128.6250
A/A3: 134.0500
A/G1: 168.4250N
A/G2: 167.4250N

WY01
A/A1: 118.0250
A/A2: 125.2500
A/A3: 132.1250
A/G1: 171.5250N
A/G2: 168.4250N

WY06
A/A1: 126.6750
A/A2: 127.5750
A/A3: 135.8750
A/G2: 166.7500N

UT05
A/A1: 124.5250
A/A2: 127.7750
A/A3: 133.2250
A/G1: 166.6375N
A/G2: 154.3100W
A/G3: 170.0000N

FIRE DANGER -- Absoroka Mtns.
Maximum, Average, and 80th Percentile, based on 10 years data

RATTLESNAKE

Energy Release Component

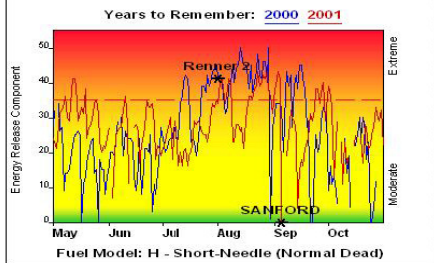May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct

Extreme / Moderate

Fire Danger Area:
◆ Absoroka Mtns.
◆ FWZ 276
◆ Rattlesnake RAWS
* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:
EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1998 - 2007
Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (1694 observations)
80th Percentile -- Only 20% of the 1694 days from 1998 - 2007 had an Energy Release Component above 35

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 20%, Temperature over 90, Woody Fuel Moisture less than 90

Years to Remember: 2000 2001

Energy Release Component

Renner #2

SANFORD

May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct

Fuel Model: H - Short-Needle (Normal Dead)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:
√ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
√ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
√ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
√ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:
Renner #2 8/1/2000 1156 acres
ERC: 41 BI: 24
Sanford 9/5/2001 61 acres
ERC: 9 BI:0
Fire had rapid growth in first burn period. Active crown fire can be expected in mixed conifer i' all thresholds are met. Rapid rates of spread and control problems can be expected in juniper with live fuel moisture below 80%.

Updated 5/28/2008
Responsible Agency: BLM
FF+4.0.0 beta2 05/28/2008-19:40 (C:\temp\Pocket Card Data\Rattlesnake)
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team
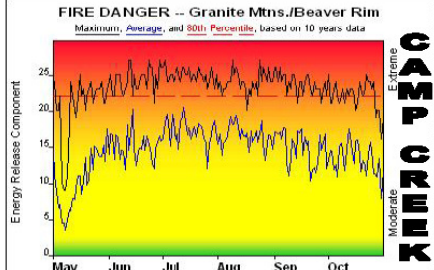
FIRE DANGER -- Granite Mtns./Beaver Rim
Maximum, Average, and 80th Percentile, based on 10 years data

CAMP CREEK

Energy Release Component

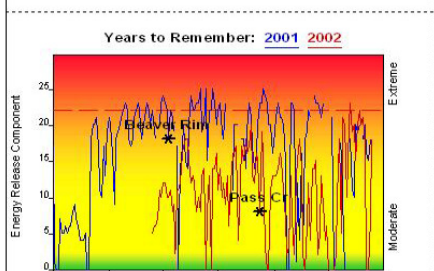May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct

Extreme / Moderate

Fire Danger Area:
◆ Around Jeffery City
◆ FWZ 289
◆ Camp Creek RAWS
* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:
EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1998 - 2007
Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (1690 observations)
80th Percentile -- Only 20% of the 1590 days from 1998 - 2007 had an Energy Release Component above 22

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 12 mph, RH less than 20%, Temperature over 90, 1-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 100
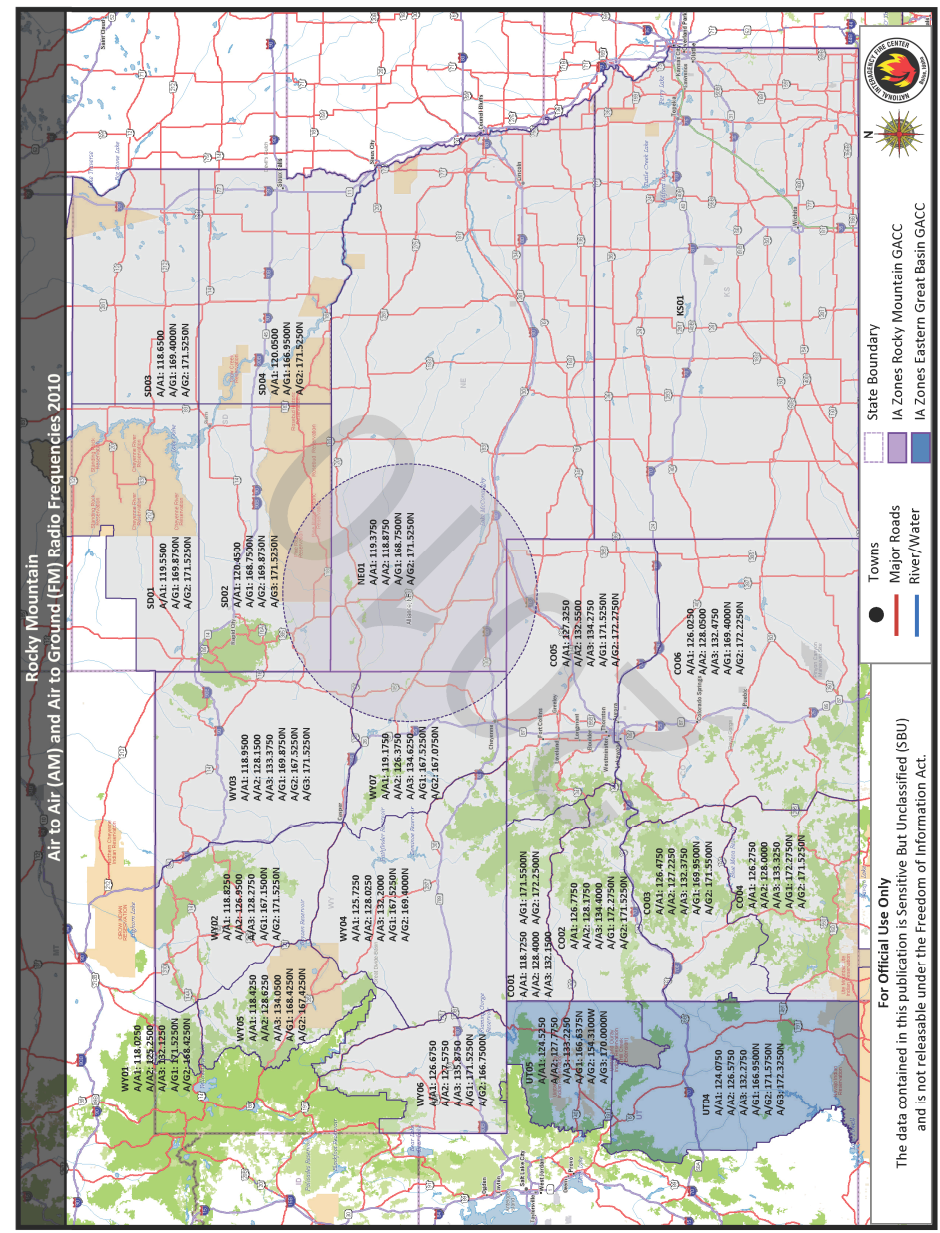
Years to Remember: 2001 2002

Energy Release Component

Beaver Rim

Pass Cr

May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct

Fuel Model: T - Sagebrush-Grass

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:
√ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
√ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
√ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
√ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:
2001 Fires: Result of prolonged drought conditions combined with high temperatures, low RH values and low fuel moistures. Rapid rates of spread and control problems can be expected in sagebrush with live fuel moisture below 100%.
2002: Numerous large fires with rapid rates of spread.

Data prior to 2004 is incomplete

Updated 5/28/2008

Responsible Agency: BLM
FF+4.0.0 beta2 05/28/2008-19:37 (C:\temp\Pocket Card Data\Run Card)
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

Rocky Mountain
Air to Air (AM) and Air to Ground (FM) Radio Frequencies 2010

Towns — Major Roads — River/Water

State Boundary
IA Zones Rocky Mountain GACC
IA Zones Eastern Great Basin GACC

SD01 A/A1: 119.5500 A/G1: 168.8700N A/G2: 171.5250N
SD02 A/A1: 120.4500 A/G1: 168.7500N A/G2: 171.5250N
SD03 A/A1: 118.6500 A/G1: 169.4000N A/G2: 171.5250N
SD04 A/A1: 120.0500 A/G1: 166.9500N A/G2: 171.5250N
NE01 A/A1: 119.3750 A/G1: 168.7500N A/G2: 171.5250N
KS01

CO05 A/A1: 127.3250 A/G1: 134.2750 A/G2: 172.2750N
CO06 A/A1: 126.0250 A/A2: 128.0500 A/G1: 169.4000N A/G2: 172.2250N

WY03 A/A1: 118.8500 A/A2: 128.2750 A/A3: 133.3750 A/G1: 169.8750N A/G2: 171.5250N
WY07 A/A1: 119.1750 A/A2: 126.3750 A/A3: 134.6250 A/G1: 167.5250N A/G2: 167.0750N
CO02 A/A1: 126.1750 A/A2: 128.1750 A/G1: 172.2750N A/G2: 171.5250N
CO03 A/A1: 126.4750 A/A2: 132.2750 A/G1: 169.9500N A/G2: 171.5500N
CO04 A/A1: 126.7250 A/A2: 128.0500 A/G1: 172.2750N A/G2: 171.5250N

WY02 A/A1: 118.8250 A/A2: 128.2750 A/G1: 167.5250N A/G2: 171.5250N
WY04 A/A1: 125.7250 A/A2: 128.0250 A/G1: 167.5250N A/G2: 169.4000N
WY05 A/A1: 118.4250 A/A2: 128.6250 A/G1: 168.4250N A/G2: 167.5250N
CO01 A/A1: 124.0750 A/A2: 137.7750 A/A3: 132.1500N
UT05 A/A1: 135.3250 A/A2: 132.2250 A/A3: 133.8250 A/G1: 171.5250N A/G2: 171.5250N

WY01 A/A1: 118.0250 A/A2: 125.2500 A/G1: 171.5250N A/G2: 168.4250N
WY06 A/A1: 126.6750 A/A2: 125.5750 A/G1: 166.7500N
UT04 A/A1: 124.0750 A/A2: 126.6750 A/A3: 132.2750 A/G1: 166.9500N A/G2: 171.5750N A/G3: 172.3250N
UT01 A/A1: 126.4750 A/A2: 137.2250 A/A3: 437.2250 A/G1: 166.6375N A/G2: 154.3100W A/G3: 170.0000N

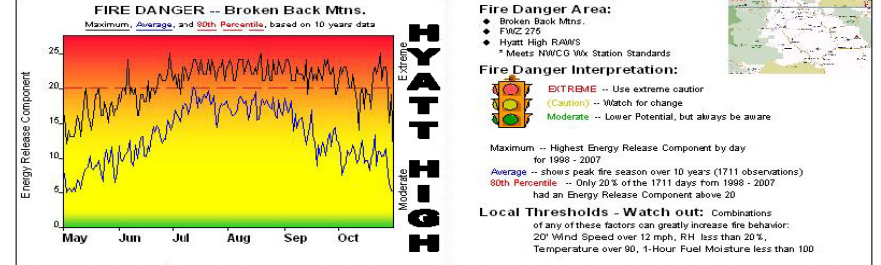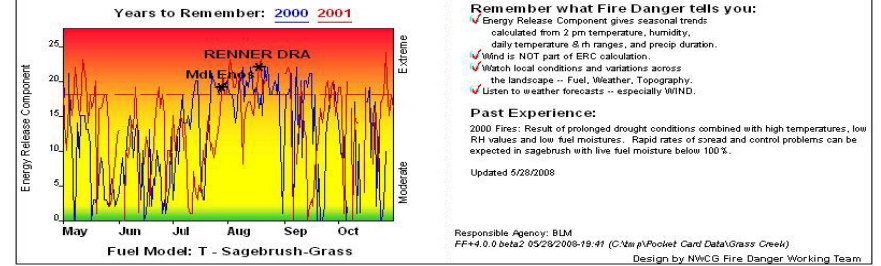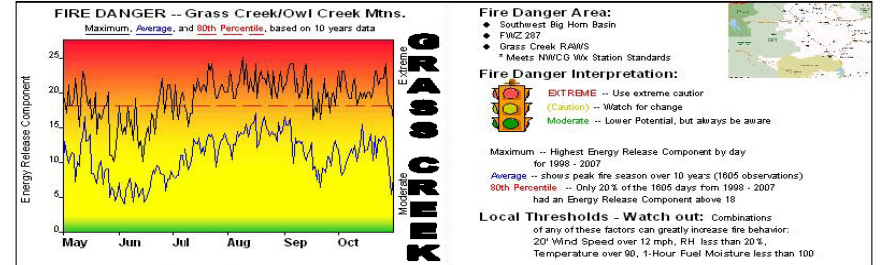| CODY DISPATCH CENTER RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN 2010	DATE PREPARED: 05/10/10

BASIC RADIO CHANNEL UTILIZATION
All Frequencies are Narrow Band unless otherwise noted
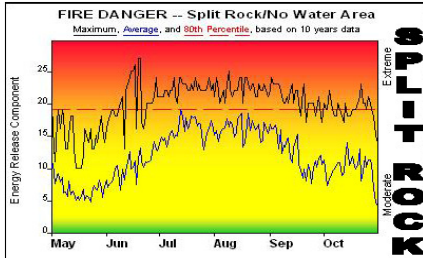*Monitored by Cody Dispatch
**Frequencies are subject to change without notice – this listing is current as of 7Jun10

SYSTEM	FUNCTION	RX FREQ	RX CG	TX FREQ	TX CG	TX NAC	REMARKS
Park County Fire	Fire Dist 2 Net Fire Dist 2 Net Rptr Meeteetse Fire Direct	155.895 155.895 154.250		155.895 153.875 154.250	100.0		All Frequencies are wide band
Other County and Federal/State	Fremont Co Fire Protect Dist. Fremont Co. Fire Rptr Dubois Area Fire Sheridan Co. Fire Board Rptr Sheridan Co. R&B Rptr Tensleep VFD Federal Mutual Aid WY State Mutual Aid LAW VFIRE21	154.3550 155.1150 155.565 154.400 154.1750 155.940 168.5500 154.8750 154.2800	97.4	154.3550 155.7750 154.710 153.770 158.850 155.940 168.5500 154.8750 154.2800	107.2 114.8 100.0 118.8 97.4 100.0		Copper Mtn. All Frequencies are wide band Narrowband – Mutual Aid
NIFC Tac #1 NIFC Tac #2 NIFC Tac #3	Tactical #1 Tactical #2 Tactical #3	168.0500 168.2000 168.6000		168.0500 168.2000 168.6000			Assigned by Dispatch to Incident
National Interagency	National Flight Following*	168.6500	110.9	168.6500	110.9		Dispatch
National Interagency	Air Guard*	168.6250		168.6250	110.9		Aircraft Emergency
National Interagency	Zone 1 Air to Air	118.0250		118.0250			E of YNP, W of Hwy 120, S of MT/WY stateline, N of Northfork
National Interagency	Zone 2 Air to Air	118.8250		118.8250			E of Hwy 120, W of I25, S of MT/WY stateline, N of Hwy 20-26
National Interagency	Zone 4 Air to Air	125.7250		125.7250			E of Hwys 789/26/287/28, W of Hwy 487, S of Hwy20-26, N of WY/CO stateline – see map
National Interagency	Zone 5 Air to Air	118.4250		118.4250			E of YNP, W of Hwy 120, S of Northfork, N of Hwys 789/26/287/28
National Interagency	Zone 1 Air to Ground 1 Zone 1 Air to Ground 2	171.5250 168.4250		171.5250 168.4250			E of YNP, W of Hwy 120, S of MT/WY stateline, N of Northfork
National Interagency	Zone 2 Air to Ground 1 Zone 2 Air to Ground 2	167.1500 171.5250		167.1500 171.5250			E of Hwy 120, W of I25, S of MT/WY stateline, N of Hwy 20-26
National Interagency	Zone 4 Air to Ground 1 Zone 4 Air to Ground 2	167.5250 169.4000		167.5250 169.4000			E of Hwys 789/26/287/28, W of Hwy 487, S of Hwy20-26, N of WY/CO stateline – see map
National Interagency	Zone 5 Air to Ground 1 Zone 5 Air to Ground 2	168.4250 167.4250		168.4250 167.4250			E of YNP, W of Hwy 120, S of Northfork, N of Hwys 789/26/287/28 – see map

FIRE DANGER -- Grass Creek/Owl Creek Mtns.
Maximum, Average, and 80th Percentile, based on 10 years data
GRASS CREEK
Years to Remember: 2000 2001
RENNER DRA
Fuel Model: T - Sagebrush-Grass

Fire Danger Area:
- Southwest Big Horn Basin
- FWZ 287
- Grass Creek RAWS
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:
EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1998 - 2007
Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (1605 observations)
80th Percentile -- Only 20% of the 1605 days from 1998 - 2007 had an Energy Release Component above 18

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 12 mph, RH less than 20%, Temperature over 90, 1-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 100

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:
√ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
√ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
√ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
√ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:
2000 Fires: Result of prolonged drought conditions combined with high temperatures, low RH values and low fuel moistures. Rapid rates of spread and control problems can be expected in sagebrush with live fuel moisture below 100%.

Updated 5/28/2008

Responsible Agency: BLM
FF+4.0.0 beta2 05/28/2008-19:41 (C:\tm p\Pocket Card Data\Grass Creek)
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

FIRE DANGER -- Broken Back Mtns.
Maximum, Average, and 80th Percentile, based on 10 years data
HYATT HIGH
Years to Remember: 1998 2006
South Fork
DEVILS CYN
Fuel Model: T - Sagebrush-Grass

Fire Danger Area:
- Broken Back Mtns.
- FWZ 276
- Hyatt High RAWS
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:
EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1998 - 2007
Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (1711 observations)
80th Percentile -- Only 20% of the 1711 days from 1998 - 2007 had an Energy Release Component above 20

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 12 mph, RH less than 20%, Temperature over 90, 1-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 100

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:
√ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
√ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
√ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
√ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:
Devil's Canyon 7/21/1998
ERC: 18 BI: 59
South Fork 6/27/2006
ERC: 20 BI: 49

2006 Fires: Result of prolonged drought conditions combined with high temperatures, low RH values and low fuel moistures. Rapid rates of spread and control problems can be expected in sagebrush with live fuel moisture below 100%.

Updated 5/28/2008
Responsible Agency: BLM
FF+4.0.0 beta2 05/28/2008-19:40 (C:\tm p\Pocket Card Data\Hyatt High)
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

FIRE DANGER -- Split Rock/No Water Area
Maximum, Average, and 80th Percentile, based on 10 years data

SPLIT ROCK

Fire Danger Area:
- Southeast Big Horn Basin
- FWZ 258
- Split Rock RAWS
- * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:
EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1998 - 2007
Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (1703 observations)
80th Percentile -- Only 20% of the 1703 days from 1998 - 2007 had an Energy Release Component above 19

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 12 mph, RH less than 20%, Temperature over 90, 1-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 100

Years to Remember: 2003 2006

Copper
Powder River
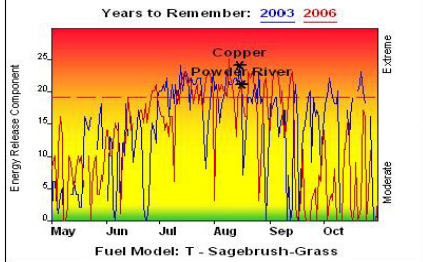
Remember what Fire Danger tells you:
✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:
2003 Fires: Result of prolonged drought conditions combined with high temperatures, low RH values and low fuel moisture. Rapid rates of spread and control problems can be expected in sagebrush with live fuel moisture below 100%.

Updated 5/28/2008

Responsible Agency: BLM
FF+4.0.0 beta2 05/28/2008-19:39 (C:\tmp\Pocket Card Data\Split Rock)
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

Fuel Model: T - Sagebrush-Grass

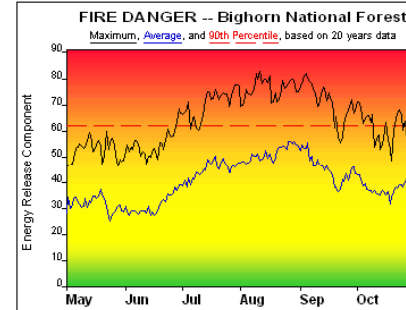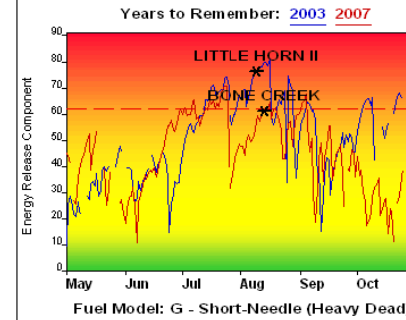| CODE DISPATCH CENTER RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN 2010	DATE PREPARED: 05/10/10

BASIC RADIO CHANNEL UTILIZATION
All Frequencies are Narrow Band unless otherwise noted
*Monitored by Cody Dispatch
**Frequencies are subject to change without notice – this listing is current as of 7Jun10

SYSTEM	FUNCTION	RX FREQ	RX CG	TX FREQ	TX CG	TX NAC	REMARKS
Bighorn National Forest	NE Direct (Sheridan) *	171.7875	110.9	171.7875	110.9		Sheridan Area
	Black Mtn/Dome Peak*	171.7875	110.9	164.1500	167.9		North/East side BHF
	Penrose Park*	171.7875	110.9	164.1500	156.7		
	NE Portable*	171.7875	110.9	164.1500	103.5		
	South Direct (Buffalo) *	169.9250	110.9	169.9250	110.9		Buffalo Area
	Hunter Mesa*	169.9250	110.9	164.9375	131.8		South/East side BHF
	Sheep Mountain*	169.9250	110.9	164.9375	192.8		South end of BHF
	Brokenback*	169.9250	110.9	164.9375	107.2		South/West side of BHF
	South Portable*	169.9250	110.9	164.9375	103.5		
	NW Direct (Lovell) *	170.5250	110.9	170.5250	110.9		Lovell Area
	Medicine Mountain*	170.5250	110.9	164.1250	156.7		North/West side of BHF
	Shell Rim*	170.5250	110.9	164.1250	123.0		West side of BHF
	NW Portable*	170.5250	110.9	164.1250	103.5		
	Work 1	163.7125	110.9	163.7125	110.9		
	Work 2	168.6125	110.9	168.6125	110.9		
	BH Fire Tac	166.5500		166.5500			
	R2 Fire Tac	168.6750		168.6750			
Bighorn Canyon NRA	Direct	166.300	131.8	166.300	131.8		All Frequencies are wide band
	Fort Smith	166.300	131.8	166.900	131.8		North-located on Hole in the Rock
	Medicine Mountain	166.300	131.8	163.075	131.8		South-located on Hole in the Rock
Yellowstone National Park	Lamar Direct	166.3750	192.8	166.3750	192.8		
	Lamar – Henderson Rptr	166.3750	192.8	166.9750	192.8		
	North Direct	166.3250	167.9	166.3250	167.9		
	North - Washburn	166.3250	167.9	166.9250	167.9		
	South Direct	165.5875	110.9	165.5875	110.9		
	South - Sheridan	165.5875	110.9	164.8000	110.9		
	South - Top Notch	165.5875	118.8	164.8000	118.8		
	Fire Cache Ops	172.5000	103.5	172.5000	103.5		
BIA Wind River Agency	Black Mountain	166.325		167.075			
	Unit to Unit	166.325		166.325			All Frequencies are wide band
	Fire Tac	166.725		166.725			
Wyoming State Forestry	Copper Mountain	151.160		151.430			
	Unit to Unit	151.160		151.160			All Frequencies are wide band
	Unit to Unit	151.295		151.295			

CODY DISPATCH CENTER RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN 2010

DATE PREPARED: 06/25/10

BASIC RADIO CHANNEL UTILIZATION
All Frequencies are Narrow Band unless otherwise noted
*Monitored by Cody Dispatch
**Frequencies are subject to change without notice – this listing is current as of 25Jun10

SYSTEM	FUNCTION	RX FREQ	RX CG	TX FREQ	TX CG	TX NAC	REMARKS
BLM – Wind River Big Horn Basin District	Cody/Worland/Lander Base*	168.525		168.525	None	293	Cody/Worland/Lander Area
	Cedar Mountain*	168.525		172.4375	123.0	4CE	Cody Area
	Copper Mountain*	168.525		172.4375	131.8	526	Worland/Lander
	Black Mountain*	168.525		172.4375	110.9	455	Worland
	Limestone*	168.525		172.4375	136.5	555	Lander
	Crooks Mountain*	168.525		172.4375	146.2	5B6	Lander
	Mutual Aid	168.350		168.350			
	NIIMS initial call up	168.550		168.550		293	
	Fire 1	166.6375		166.6375	110.9	293	
	Fire 2	166.8250		166.8250	123.0		
	Worland Portable*	168.525		172.4375	167.9	68F	
Shoshone National Forest	North Direct (Cody) *	170.5000		170.5000	110.9		Cody Area
	Dead Indian*	170.5000		166.5625	156.7		Sunlight Basin
	Sunlight (non-fire)*	172.3250		164.8250	146.2		Sunlight Rec
	Clay Butte*	170.5000		166.5625	123.0		Beartooth Mtn. Clarks Fork
	Beartooth (non-fire)*	172.3250		164.8250	110.9		Beartooth Rec
	Clayton*	170.5000		166.5625	131.8		North Fork
	Carter Mountain*	170.5000		166.5625	146.2		South Fork & Greybull River
	Wood Ridge*	170.5000		166.5625	103.5		Greybull District
	North Portable*	172.3250		164.8250	114.8		
	Central Direct (Dubois) *	172.3750		172.3750	110.9		Dubois Area
	Indian Ridge*	172.3750		168.7500	146.2		North of Dubois
	Black Mountain*	172.3750		168.7500	131.8		Worland/Lander
	Windy Ridge*	172.3750		168.7500	110.9		
	Lava Mountain*	172.3750		168.7500	103.5		West end of Dubois Area
	South Direct (Lander) *	172.3250		172.3750	110.9		Lander Area
	Cyclone Pass*	172.3250		164.8250	156.7		North end of Washakie Dist.
	South Pass*	172.3250		164.8250	123.0		
	Blue Ridge*	172.3250		164.8250	167.9		
	South Portable*	172.3250		168.7500	114.8		
	Work #1	163.7125		163.7125			
	Work #2	168.6125		168.6125			
	SHF Fire Tac	168.7750		168.7750			
	R2 Fire Tac	168.6750		168.6750			

FIRE DANGER -- Bighorn National Forest
Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 20 years data

Fire Danger Area:
- Spruce/fir/lodgepole
- Forecast Zone 284
- SIG - All BHF Stations
- * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:
- EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
- (Caution) -- Watch for change
- Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1990 - 2009
Average -- shows peak fire season over 20 years (3415 observations)
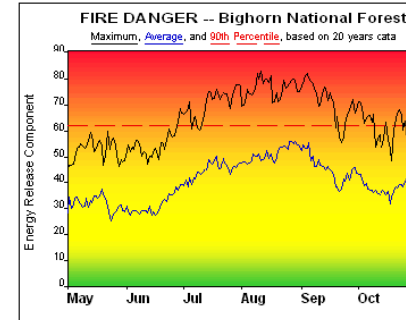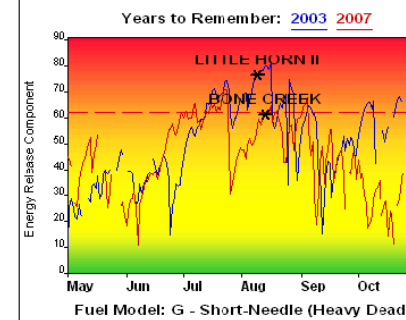90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 3415 days from 1990 - 2009 had an Energy Release Component above 62

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 20%, Temperature over 77, Energy Release Component over 60

Years to Remember: 2003 2007
LITTLE HORN II
BONE CREEK
Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:
- Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:
- Haines Index of 5 or greater is an indicator of possible extreme fire behavior and rapid fire growth.
- LCES is critical in all suppression operations, especially at high ERC's.
- Long term drought (2000-2007) greatly influences fire behavior in timber fuel models.
- With high ERC's, conditions are conducive to development of spot fires which will factor into and increase rate of spread.
- The likelihood of extreme fire behavior greatly increases when 1000 hour fuel moisture is 11% or less.

Responsible Agency: USFS
FF+4.1 Beta 03/24/2010-13:52 (C:\Documents and Settings\whillard\My Documents\Fir...\all)
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

FIRE DANGER -- Shoshone NF- Crandall-Wapiti
Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 15 years data

Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)

Years to Remember: 2007 2003

DEEP LAKE
CITADEL

Fire Danger Area:
◆ Wapiti RD
◆ Cody / Crandall Areas
◆ Crandall Raws
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:
EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day
  for 1993 - 2007
Average -- shows peak fire season over 15 years (3103 observations)
90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 3103 days from 1993 - 2007
  had an Energy Release Component above 65

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations
  of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
  20' Wind Speed over 20 mph, RH less than 18%,
  Temperature over 80, Energy Release Component over 66

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:
✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends
  calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity,
  daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
✓ Watch local conditions and variations across
  the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:
Drought greatly influences fire behavior in timber fuels. Deep Lake and Citadel Fires
occured during droughts. If the following drought indicators are present by June 1, it may
be a year to remember.
1,000 hour fuel moisture of 11% or less
KBDI of 300 or greater
Palmer Drought -2.0 or dryer

Haines Index of 5 or greater increases the potential for large fire growth.

Responsible Agency: US Forest Service - Shoshone NF
FF+4.0.0 beta2 03/12/2008-21:14 (C:\projects\weather\NFDRS\FFPLUS_shf_daily)
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

FIRE DANGER -- Shoshone N F - SZ
Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 17 years data

Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)

Years to Remember: 2001 2003

Pass Creek

Fire Danger Area:
◆ Washakie RD
◆ Lander Area
◆ Wind River Raws (481411)
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:
EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day
  for 1991 - 2007
Average -- shows peak fire season over 17 years (3071 observations)
90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 3071 days from 1991 - 2007
  had an Energy Release Component above 74

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations
  of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
  20' Wind Speed over 20 mph, RH less than 17%,
  Temperature over 80, Energy Release Component over 75

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:
✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends
  calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity,
  daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
✓ Watch local conditions and variations across
  the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:
Drought greatly influences fire behavior in timber fuels. Pass Creek fire occured in a year
of extreme drought. If indications of drought are present by June 1, it may be a year to
remember.

1,000 hour fuel moisture of 11% or less
KBDI of 240 or greater

Haines of 5 or higher increases the potential for large fire growth.

Responsible Agency: BIA - Wind River Agency
FF+4.0.0 beta2 03/05/2008-13:21 (C:\projects\weather\NFDRS\FFPLUS_shf_daily)
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

FIRE TRAFFIC AREA (FTA) 01 JUNE 10   FTA

INITIAL RADIO CONTACT: 12 nm on assigned air tactical frequency.
CLEARANCE IS REQUIRED TO ENTER FTA
NO RADIO CONTACT: Hold a minimum of 7 nm from the incident.

Note: Airtanker maneuvering altitude determines minimum airtanker and ATGS orbit
altitudes. Assigned altitudes may be higher and will be stated as MSL.

Dashed line

| Media | * |
| VFR | |

Note 1
| ATGS Orbit | 2600' AGL Minimum |

Note 2
| 1600' AGL Minimum | Airtanker Orbit |

Note 2
| Airtanker Maneuvering | Maximum 1000' AGL |

| Max 500' AGL | HELOS | * |

SFC   SFC

12nm   7nm   6nm   0   6nm   7nm   12nm
              Note 3   Note 3

Note 1	1000' min. separation between ATGS orbit and airtanker orbit altitude.
Note 2	500' min. separation between airtanker orbit and maneuvering altitude.
Note 3	On arrival reduce speed to cross 7 nm at assigned altitude and 150 KIAS or less.

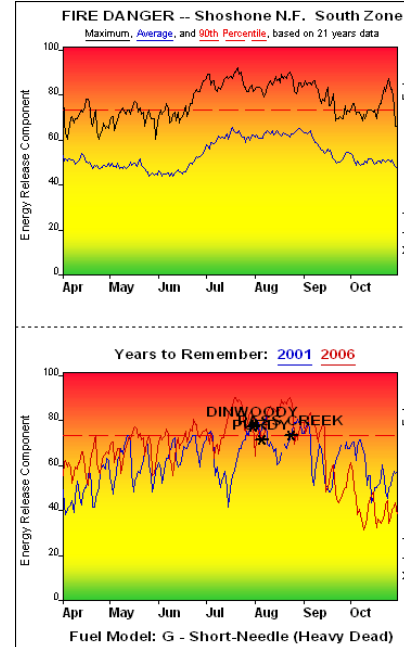*** HELOS -** Fly assigned altitudes and routes.

* MEDIA - Maintain VFR separation above highest incident aircraft or position
and altitude as assigned by controlling aircraft.

AIRTANKER BASE	AIR GUARD	AIR to AIR	NATIONAL FLIGHT FOLLOWING
AS ASSIGNED	168.625 TX Tone 110.9	AS ASSIGNED	168.650 Tone 110.9 TX and RX

National Interagency Airspace: http://www.airspace.nifc.gov

HELICOPTER ORDERING GUIDE 8000'

Type	Commo	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
Type							
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
		Below this line, type 3 performance may be better than type 2, consider ordering type 3.					
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
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	-
Type							
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	Astar 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	Astar	AS-350-BA	350	2	Manager & 2	Mgr. Only	35

FIRE DANGER -- Shoshone N.F. South Zone
Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 21 years data

Fire Danger Area:
- Wind River R.D.
- Dubois Area
- Elkhorn 481410
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day
for 1989 - 2009
Average -- shows peak fire season over 21 years (4331 observations)
90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 4331 days from 1989 - 2009
had an Energy Release Component above 73

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations
of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 20 mph, RH less than 17%,
Temperature over 80, Energy Release Component over 70

Years to Remember: 2001 2006

DINWOODY
HARDY CREEK

Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

√ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends
calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity,
daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
√ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
√ Watch local conditions and variations across
the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
√ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:
When the following occurs by July 1, ERC greater than 69, 1000 hr. fuels less than 11,
KBDI greater than 240, and Palmer drought is -2.0 or greater than a significant year is
aligning.

Haines index of 5 indicates large fire growth potential.

Responsible Agency: FS
FF++4.0.2 05/26/2010-14:21 (C:\sapps\fam\FireFamily Plus\CDCZON...\0326_CDC_FDOP)
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

Dispatch Operations

Expectations

- If you are a government employee (including hand/engine crews) you are expected to be self-sufficient and be 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. (i.e.: If you were hired by Big Bend National Park in Texas, then you need to take your 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 motel, **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 motel you are staying at for after hour's dispatches.
- It is your responsibility to keep track of your time on an OF-288 and have the FMO sign prior to your release. Do not ask dispatch to sign your timesheets unless you are willing to give them a cut of your overtime.
- Fire Weather is broadcast via the radio daily at 1100 and 1600. Dispatch will ask all resources (by area) to acknowledge hearing the weather.
- When in the dispatch center use your inside voice. Be respectful of personal space, desks, computer, and phone.

Initial Attack Operations/Protocol

- Resources will be dispatched using the "closest forces policy" which states that the nearest (in terms of response time) like resource will be dispatched regardless of agency affiliation.
- Initial Attack resources are to maintain communications with the dispatch center at all times. Check in with dispatch via the radio when leaving the station, changing locations, arrival on scene, and departure from scene, and when arrived back in station. Cell phone notification is permitted in those cases where the frequencies are busy.
- Report all fires/smoke to the dispatch center immediately and await further direction. A decision will be made based on set priorities, closest forces, Fire Management Plans (WFU), 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 in degrees, minutes, seconds. NAD 83 will be the Datum standard for Dispatch.
- 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 WFU, dispatch will notify the respective FMO. Notify dispatch if the fire is a WUI (Wildland Urban Interface Fire).
- 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 (i.e.: "Engine 494 responding to IA 234". Do not say "we are enroute to the fire"). Be sure to include this number on all pertinent documentation related to the incident (i.e.: Size-up Cards, Unit Logs, etc.).

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

Make/Model – Self Explanatory

HOGE (Hover Out of Ground Effect) @ 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' = 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 Celsius 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 of 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 model of helicopter would provide good performance.

Aerial Supervision Requirements
Rocky Mountain Area

Situation	Lead Plane/ATCO	Ref.	ATGS	Ref.
Airtanker 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 airtankers	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 airtankers assigned to an incident	Must be ordered	1	Must be ordered	1
Two or more helicopters with two or more airtankers over an incident	Must be ordered	1	Must be ordered	1
Marginal weather, poor visibility or turbulence associated with use of airtankers over an incident	Must be ordered	1	Must be ordered	1
Two or more airtankers over an incident	Must be ordered	1	Must be ordered if Lead Plane/ATCO is not available	4
When requested by airtanker pilot or ATGS	Must be ordered	1		
Presence of smokejumper or Para cargo aircraft with two or more airtankers 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.

- Once on scene, ensure the Incident Commander is designated and 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 a 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 in time all communications will be done by identifying yourself as the "name of the fire" IC (i.e.: Pinyon Ridge IC).
- Remember, fire names must be a geographic reference. **Do not use numbers or names of landowners, etc.**
- No action is to be taken on the fire unless you have positive communications with dispatch. Cell phone communications, 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 on the fire or order one.
- Provide a size-up of the fire to dispatch utilizing 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.
- Human caused fires require an investigation. Protect point of origin and notify dispatch. Dispatch will notify LEO and FMO.
- Notify dispatch of your intentions to stay out late or overnight by 1800, so staffing can be planned accordingly. Dispatchers have to follow the same work/rest guidelines as firefighters. Every effort will be made to accommodate but under rare circumstances it may not be possible to staff 24 hours. This will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis.
- Weather/Red Flag Warnings will be read each day. When Dispatch has finished reading the weather/Red Flag Warning, units will be asked to acknowledge that they have copied and Dispatch will log each unit's acknowledgement.

Ordering

- Order resources by type not by name requesting. For example, order a Type 4 engine, do not order E-414. Be specific in what you want (numbers, types, sizes, etc.) Be specific and realistic on the date and time resources/supplies are needed. Consolidate your orders the best you can to eliminate numerous trips to your fire. Give good directions to the reporting site. For requests that are unusual or unique provide justification. Strike Teams are not recognized by the dispatch system and those resources need to be ordered separately.
- For meals, plan on being self-sufficient for at least the first 24 hrs. When ordering meals, order at least a meal ahead (i.e.: in the morning order for dinner.) Don't forget to plan for incoming resources.

Aircraft

- When ordering aircraft for your incident, clearly state any threats (primary residences, secondary residences, outbuildings, communication sites, resource concerns, etc.). This will determine resource allocation and assist with setting priorities.
- Aircraft assigned to your incident will flight follow with dispatch until positive communication is made with the incident. At that time the aircraft will be flight followed locally with the incident. 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 request a TFR if deemed necessary. The IC will be notified if this occurs.
- 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

- If at all possible notify dispatch in advanced 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.**
- The IC is responsible for closing out with resources (signing shift tickets, timesheets, and completing inspections). If you need help doing this place an order for an EQTR (Equipment Time Recorder) or PTRC (Personnel Time Recorder).

AVIATION PROCEDURES

All flight following will be handled through the Cody Dispatch Center for all tactical fire missions. The standard 15-minute check-in period will be followed, NO EXCEPTIONS! If aircraft are equipped with automated flight following, then the 15-minute tracking will be done by computer. The aircraft dispatcher and pilot must agree to which method of flight following will take place (radio check-ins or AFF). 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. Regardless of AFF being used, radio communications must be maintained with all aircraft which the dispatcher has agreed to flight follow. To and from the tanker bases the dispatch center will flight follow using the National Flight Following frequency or automated flight following if available. **Emergency in-flight communications will utilize National Air Guard.** When using these frequencies, be sure to identify: **Cody Dispatch Flight Follow**, etc., as other dispatch centers in the 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 or the local radio net.

> **Note: Incident Management Teams are required to request their own discrete tactical frequencies for their incident. The frequencies in appendices 1 and 2 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, the Dispatch Office 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.

Air Operations within the Rocky Mountain Area will operate utilizing 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 ensure the proper procedures are implemented. A Safecom will be required and a copy provided to the Unit Aviation Officer within 24 hours of the incident.

Cody Interagency Dispatch Center utilizes BLM and USFS 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 6). 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.

MOTELS

Cody

Budget Host	587-4258
Buffalo Bill Antlers Inn	587-2084
Cody Legacy Inn & Suites	587-6067
Comfort Inn	587-5556
Skyline Motor Inn	587-4201
Uptown Motel	587-4245
Kings Inn Cody	527-6604
Super 8	527-6214
KOA Campground	800-562-8507
Ponderosa Campground	587-9203

Thermopolis

Best Western The Plaza Hotel	864-2939
Super 8	846-5515
Rainbow Motel	846-2129

Buffalo

Best Western Crossroads Inn	684-2256
Super 8	684-2531
Mountain View Motel	684-2881
Econo Lodge	684-2219

Riverton

Super 8	857-2400
Thunderbird Motel	856-9201
Jackpine Motel	856-9251

Lander

Best Western	332-2847
Holiday Lodge	332-2511
Pronghorn Lodge	332-3940
Silver Spur Motel	332-5189

Sheridan

Best Western Sheridan Center	674-7421
Best Value	672-5120
Super 8	672-8725
Comfort Inn	672-5098

Powell

Super 8	754-7231
America's Best Value Inn	754-9297
Park Motel	754-2233
Best Choice Motel Of Powell	754-2243

Worland

Comfort Inn	347-9898
Super 8	347-9236
Wild Sage Inn	347-2222

Ask for the government rate – some rates change daily (ie: Cody) depending on local events.

See page previous page for per diem information.

FY 2010 CODY DISPATCH AREA ESTABLISHED FIRECODE CHART (7May10)

CODING TYPE	BLM-WBD	USFS-BHF	USFS-SHF	
	USFS code PD (1502)	USFS code P2 Firecode & Override 0202	USFS code P2 Firecode & Override 0214	
Fire Suppression	1 Firecode per Fire LF20000SP HU0000 LFSPxxxxQ000 (x=firecode) LLWYR00000	All A-D BHF fires - Firecode P2 EKT8 (0202) Unique Firecode for E+, human, reimbursable/billable, or IMT 1, 2 or 3 fires USFS Firecode preface with P2 (2 = Region #) BLM fires - Firecode preface with PD BIA fire - Firecode preface with PA NPS fires - Firecode preface with PP State fires - Firecode preface with PN Fed fires on non-NWCG lands - PF Firecodes assigned by NICC - PW	All A-D SHF fires - Firecode P2 EKU8 (0214) Unique Firecode for E+, human, reimbursable/billable, or IMT 1, 2 or 3 fires USFS Firecode preface with P2 (2 = Region #) BLM fires - Firecode preface with PD BIA fire - Firecode preface with PA NPS fires - Firecode preface with PP State fires - Firecode preface with PN Fed fires on non-NWCG lands - PF Firecodes assigned by NICC - PW	
Support Order Codes	WBD Support to: BHF PD EPA2 (0202) SHF PD EPA3 (0214)	BHF P2 EK4F (0202) Region 2 FY10 Staging (Use by all R2 Forests) P2 EKR4 (0231)	SHF Region 2 FY10 Staging (Use by all R2 Forests) P2 EKR4 (0231)	
False Alarm Response	1 Firecode per Fire	BHF False Alarm Use A-D BHF fires Firecode - P2 EKT8 (0202)	SHF False Alarm Use A-D SHF fires Firecode - P2 EKU8 (0214)	
Severity (Area or National Office)	Prior approval required For WY State Office LLWY910000 LF20000ST.HT0000 LFSRD09Q0000 (See list for other states)	Prior approval required Region 2 - S21111 (0202) National - S29999 (0202)	Prior approval required Region 2 - S21111 (0214) National - S29999 (0214)	
Assisting other DOI	Use their Firecode #	Severity support to DOI code - override 1502 BIA S70001 BLM S70002 FWS S70003 NPS S70004	Severity support to DOI code - override 1502 BIA S70001 BLM S70002 FWS S70003 NPS S70004	
BLM Assist to FS	LLWY910000 LF20000SR.HT0000 LFSRD09Q0000			
BAER	WSO approval required Stabilization - the Firecode Rehab - State Code	Prior RO approval required BAER Assessment H2BAER (0231) DOI code for BAER Asseaament (1502) BAER Implementation H2xxxx (notify ASC) Firecode and Region/Unit override code	Prior RO approval required BAER Assessment H2BAER (0231) DOI code for BAER Asseaament (1502) BAER Implementation H2xxxx (notify ASC) Firecode and Region/Unit override code	
AD/EFF Training/WC	National Code AZA1 NPS/BLM/FWS	Regional WFSUAD (0231)	Regional WFSUAD (0231)	
Misc Direction				> USFS must always have an override code attached to fire time and travel. Use the override code of the incident region and unit for USFS fires or 1502 for all non-USFS fires. Federal agencies charge base 8 to operations code (USFS = WFSU account) and overtime is charged to teh FEMA reimbursable code. (USFS - F code & the incident region and override) >FEMA incidents - Firecode is not used by any agency.

FY 2010 CODY DISPATCH AREA ESTABLISHED FIRECODE CHART (7May10)

CODING TYPE	BLM USFS code PD (1502)	BIA USFS code PA (1502)	NPS USFS code PP (1502)	USFS USFS code P_xxxx(_=Region #, xxxx = firecode)
Fire Suppression	See previous chart	1Firecode per fire 92310-	1 Firecode per fire E11-	Override = USFS incident Region and unit (P2 or P1, etc) 1 Firecode for A-D USFS fires unless reimb/bill Unique Firecode for E +, human, reimbursable/billable, or IMT 1, 2 or 3 fires. USFS Firecode preface with P2 (2 = Region #) BLM fires - Firecode preface with PD BIA fire - Firecode preface with PA NPS fires - Firecode preface with PP State fires - Firecode preface with PN Fed fires on non-NWCG lands - PF
Severity (USFS only does not use Firecode)	See previous chart	BIA-NIFC Firecode assign 1 per BIA Unit upon approval. Severity Support An Area support code is created, 1 for USFS and all DOI use Firecode	Regional code assigned at the time of Severity request approval. An all alph/numeric code. IMR Severity Support: IMR will assign as needed	Prior approval required Region - S_1111 + Region/Unit override (_=Region) National - S_9999 +Region/Unit override (_=Region) Severity support to DOI code - override 1502 BIA S70001 BLM S70002 FWS S70003 NPS S70004
Staging Code	Use Unit Severity or Support Codes	Use Unit Severity or Support Codes	Use Unit Severity or Support Codes	Regional FY10 Staging (Use by all Forests in that region) Region/Unit override DOI Code for R2 Staging
BAER	See previous chart	Stab. - the Firecode NIFC approved Rehab - NIFC PCAS#	RO approval required E13 Stab. - Region code B11 Rehab - Region code	Prior RO approval required BAER Assessment H_BAER + Regional override (_=Region) BAER implementation H_xxxx (notify ASC) (_=Region) Firecode and Region/Unit override code (If incident was originally coded as DOI and 1502 but USFS lands were involved and need rehab, use H_xxxx - Firecode + affected Region/Unit override code)
AD/EFF Training/WC	See previous chart	BIA-NIFC will assign for each BIA regional office	NIC assigns for the NPS	Regional - P_ WFSUAD (_=Region) + Regional override
Misc Direction	> USFS must always have an override code attached to fire time and travel. Use the override code of the incident region and unit for USFS fires or 1502 for all non-USFS fires. Use the override code of the incident region and unit. Federal agencies charge base 8 to operations code (USFS = WFSU account) and overtime is charged to teh FEMA reimbursable code. (USFS - F code & the incident region and override) >FEMA incidents - Firecode is not used by any agency.			

Restaurant Rules

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

- Bring receipt back to local procurement office that set up your meals with names of personnel or Crew Name written on it (legibly) or copy of manifest attached.
- No Alcohol can 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 Cody which is $51 and Sheridan which is $56)

M & IE	$46	$51	$56
Breakfast	7	8	9
Lunch	11	12	13
Dinner	23	26	29
Incidentals	5	5	5

- Lodging Rates (excluding taxes):
  $125 for Cody June 1-Sept 30 then $82 Oct 1-May31
  $93 for Sheridan June 1-Aug 31 then $74 Sept 1-May 31
  $70 for all other communities within our unit

  For other locations reference this website:
  http://www.gsa.gov/perdiem

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

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