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National Wildlife
Coordinating Group



Interagency Aviation Mishap Response Guide and Checklist Updated 04/02/19

PMS 503

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*Do not waste time trying to figure out if an event is an accident, that's not your job.
If you have an event with an aircraft that results in damage or injury no matter how slight.*

REPORT IT to DOI or USFS by calling 1-888-464-7427 (888-4MISHAP).

Has 911/ Search and Rescue (SAR) been notified?

Notify your Bureau/ Agency and follow their procedures
Bureau/ Agency Point of Contact and phone number _____

Administrative Information

This is a generic aircraft mishap response guide and checklist. It is not intended to be all encompassing but rather it provides the minimum essential elements that apply to most aviation mishaps. **You must tailor this plan to your own organization, mission, and operational location.** An electronic copy of this document can be downloaded at <http://amd.nbc.gov/safety/library/iamp.html>. It will serve you best when used in conjunction with the Agency Administrator's Guide to Critical Incident Management (available on www.nwcg.gov (PMS 926).

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

Change Symbols. Revised text is indicated by a black vertical bar in the right margin of the page, adjacent to the affected text, like the one printed next to this paragraph. The change symbol identifies the addition of either new information, changed procedure, the correction of an error, or a rephrasing of the previous material.

Priority of Actions. As soon as you are aware of the accident **START A LOG OF ALL ACTIONS AND CALLS**, then refer to the expanded subsections of this plan. The subsections are listed in order of priority.

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

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

Update Record

Date of Review

Signature

Protecting People

- a. Many times in the urgency to assist accident victims the **rescuers may place themselves in jeopardy** and become victims themselves. **Risk assessment and mitigation procedures should be enforced.**
- b. Ensure **ALL** crew and passengers involved in an aircraft accident are cleared by medical authority prior to returning to duty.
- c. Aircraft wreckage attracts people like a magnet. Keep non-essential personnel well clear, and preferably upwind.
- d. **Hazards at an aircraft accident site** can include:
 1. **Biological Hazards** -- Hepatitis B Virus (HBV), Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), and many others. See OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.1030 for control measures.
 2. **Toxic Substances** -- Fuel, oil, hydraulic fluid, and exotic aircraft materials such as beryllium, lithium, chromium, and mercury. You must also consider the cargo the aircraft was carrying (see the DOT Emergency Response Guide at <http://phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>)
 3. **Pressure Vessels** -- Tires (often above 90 psi), hydraulic accumulators, oleo struts, oxygen cylinders, and fire extinguishers. They may look OK, but they may have been damaged in the crash.
 4. **Mechanical Hazards** -- Metal under tension (rotor blades bent under fuselage), heavy objects, composite materials, and innumerable sharp edges.
 5. **Fire Hazards** -- Unburned fuel, hot metal (or other components), aircraft batteries, pyrotechnics, and the ignition of grass as a result of the accident. Be cautious of smoldering items which may re-ignite.
 6. **Environmental Hazards** -- Weather, terrain, and animals (snakes, spiders, scorpions, etc.) Depending on the location and time of year, the environment may be among the most serious hazards at the scene.
- e. **Utilize available protective devices and clothing**, and use extreme caution when working around the wreckage. Protective measures include:
 1. Minimize the number of personnel allowed to enter the accident site.
 2. Ensure exposed personnel use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as boots, long pants, long-sleeved shirts, leather gloves (use surgical gloves as inserts if blood or bodily fluids are present), and appropriate respirators if toxic vapors or composite material pose respiratory hazards.
- f. Do whatever is necessary to extricate victims and to extinguish fires, but keep in mind the need to protect and preserve evidence. **Document and/or photograph the location of any debris, which must be disturbed** in order to carry out rescues or fire suppression activities.

REMEMBER, it's already a bad day; don't make it worse by letting someone else get hurt!

Emergency Actions

Tab A

(Protect People)

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Protecting Property

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

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

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

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

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

Initially the accident site should be protected by either your own people (e.g. if the accident occurred at a fire) or by agency and local law enforcement officers. The investigation team may request extended security until the investigation is complete.

Emergency Actions

TabB *(Protect Property)*

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Preserving Evidence

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

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

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

Control access to the site by cordoning off the area and contact the agency aviation safety investigator to determine who needs access. Request agency or local law enforcement to immediately secure the site for the accident investigation team. Establishing a pass system to identify authorized personnel is an excellent technique for serious accidents. Everyone who enters should be briefed on the known or suspected hazards and cautioned to avoid disturbing the evidence (flipping switches and souvenir hunting).

Photograph everything. Film is cheap (digital photos are preferred) and some evidence may be easily destroyed prior to the arrival of the accident investigators. Photograph aircraft, ground scars, and other perishable evidence. Collect copies of all photos and videos taken by witnesses, participants, and rescuers. **DO NOT DISTURB WRECKAGE,**

Identify witnesses. Request witnesses to write out their statements as soon as possible (before witnesses can compare notes). Be sure to **GET WITNESSES' NAMES, ADDRESSES AND PHONE NUMBERS.** Supervisors must ensure that personnel with information pertinent to the investigation are made available to the investigators in a timely manner. If possible, coordinate with the accident investigator(s) **PRIOR** to de-mobilizing personnel with information pertinent to the accident.

Secure equipment and records. Crew items (i.e. helmets, survival equipment (if used), notes, charts, etc.) as well as dispatch logs and records should be controlled and provided to the UC/investigation team upon arrival.

Emergency Actions

TabC

(Preserve Evidence)

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Notify and Investigate

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

Do not try to "classify" events as accidents or incidents, that is the job of the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB). If you have an event with an

Initial Notification. DOI's Aviation Management (AMD) or the USDA-Forest Service (USFS) will be contacted by calling 1-888-464-7427 (**1-888-4MISHAP**) and providing the information on the Aircraft Accident Checklist AMD Form 77IFS 5700-28.

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

The AMD or USFS Investigator will review your procedures taken and advise you of any additional actions you should be taking, or reports you need to make. The AMD / USFS investigator will notify the NTSB as appropriate. Field personnel should **not** make initial notification to the FAA or the NTSB. If contacted by the FAA or the NTSB you should refer them to the AMD or USFS Aviation Safety Manager and answer those questions that you can.

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

Investigation:

- a. Aircraft **accidents** (fatality, serious injury, or substantial damage) will be investigated by NTSB personnel (PL 110-181). AMD/USFS personnel will generally be a "party" to the NTSB investigation.
- b. Aircraft **incidents-with-potential** will be investigated by Air Safety Investigators from AMD or USFS.
- c. Aircraft **incidents** will require the local Aviation Manager or Aviation Safety Manager to investigate the event and report the facts and circumstances to AMD/USFS.
- d. All aviation-related events that impact aviation safety (for either DOI or USFS), must be reported using the **SAFECOM** (<http://www.safecom.gov>) reporting system.

Emergency Actions

TabD

(Notify and Investigate)

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Recovery Operations

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

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

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

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

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

Release of wreckage from the NTSB should go to the USFS or AMD investigation team, and they will release it to the contractor through the contracting officer.

Emergency Actions

TabE
(Recovery Operations)

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

Conduct of Aircraft Accident Investigations. All DOI and USFS aircraft accidents are investigated under the authority of the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) as defined in:

- a. 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 830 and 831
- b. Public Law (PL) 110-181, and Federal Management Regulation (FMR) 102-33.185.

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

Tips and Techniques

- a. **Who's in charge** -- Although the investigation is the responsibility of the NTSB you need to determine in advance who your organization wants to be responsible for the initial actions at the accident site
- b. **Notification of Next-of-Kin** -- See Agency Administrator's Guide to Critical Incident Management (<http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/pubs/pubs.htm>) for guidance. As a minimum, all supervisors should have a plan on how to contact their employee's next-of-kin.
- c. **Start a journal** -- Write down everything regarding events, actions, points of contact (who, what, when, where, why).
- d. **Control of Records** -- Under the provisions of NTSB Part 831.12 (Tab B) the records pertaining to the aircraft and the flight become a part of the investigation and "belong" to the NTSB until released. Gather and control the appropriate records until they can be turned over to the NTSB (or other authorized investigator). Required records include (but are not limited to) aircraft operating and maintenance documents, crew records (flight and medical), flight plans, weather briefings, weight and balance forms, and load calculations.
- e. **Conduct after-action review (AAR)** -- After the dust has settled and the professional investigators have taken charge it is time to review what happened, what worked, and what needs to be improved. Conduct the AAR while issues and events are fresh in everyone's mind. Share your lessons learned with your Regional/ Bureau/ National Aviation and Safety Managers. Update your Aviation Plan with the lessons learned.

NOTE: NTSB policy prohibits Parties to an investigation (see Part 831.11 and .13) from discussing information about that accident without the specific approval of the NTSB IIC, For questions on the proper release of information about an accident investigation contact the AMD or USFS IIC.

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Definitions (See 49 CFR (NTSB) 830/831)

- a. **Aircraft Accident** -- an occurrence associated with the operation of an aircraft, which takes place between the time any person boards the aircraft with the intention of flight and all such persons have disembarked, and in which any person suffers death or serious injury, or in which the aircraft receives substantial damage.
- b. **Substantial Damage** -- damage or failure which adversely affects the structural strength, performance, or flight characteristics of the aircraft, and which would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component. Engine failure or damage limited to an engine if only one engine fails or is damaged, bent fairings or cowling, dented skin, small punctured holes in the skin or fabric, ground damage to rotor or propeller blades, and damage to landing gear, wheels, tires, flaps, engine accessories, brakes, or wingtips are not considered "substantial damage" for the purpose of this part.

* **Incident with Potential (IWP)**-- an incident that narrowly misses being an accident and in which the circumstances indicate significant potential for substantial damage or serious injury. The USDA-PS National Aviation Safety and Training Manager or the AMD Aviation Safety Manager, as appropriate, will determine final classification. (The concept "IWP" is unique to USDA-PS and DOI.)

- c. **Aircraft Incident** -- an occurrence other than an accident, associated with the operation of an aircraft, which affects or could affect the safety of operations.
- d. **Investigator In Charge** -- the designated Investigator-In-Charge (UC) organizes, conducts, controls, and manages the field phase of the investigation. The UC has the responsibility and authority to supervise and coordinate all resources and activities of all personnel, both Board and non-Board, involved in the on-site investigation. The UC continues to have considerable organizational and management responsibilities throughout later phases of the investigation, up to and including Board consideration and adoption of a report or brief of probable cause(s).
- e. **Serious Injury** -- any injury which:
 - 1. Requires hospitalization for more than 48 hours, commencing within 7 days from the date the injury was received;
 - 2. Results in a fracture of any bone (except simple fractures of fingers, toes, or nose);
 - 3. Causes severe hemorrhages, nerve, muscle, or tendon damage;
 - 4. Involves any internal organ; or
 - 5. Involves second- or third-degree burns, or any burns affecting more than 5 percent of the body surface.

* 49 CFR Part 830.5 requires the NTSB be immediately notified whenever damage (including ground damage) occurs to main or tail rotor blades that requires major repair or replacement of the blades, whenever there is a runway incursion that requires immediate corrective action, and whenever an aircraft is overdue and believed to be involved in an accident. **Report any of these events immediately to DOI/USFS Aviation Managers by calling 1888464-7427 (888-4MISHAP).**

** Managers may also need to record employee injuries in their Department/Agency's Safety Reporting System, DOI: Safety Management Information System (SMIS)/ USPS: Safety Health Information Portal System (SHIPS).

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Media Relations

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

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

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

Tips and techniques when working with the media:

- a. You can acknowledge an accident has occurred, but do not speculate on what caused it or release any names. Advise the media that the investigation of this accident is under the jurisdiction of the NTSB and any questions must be directed to them.
- b. Don't aggravate the media and don't get aggravated by the media; they're just doing their job. Even aircraft accidents don't stay in the headlines forever... unless the reporter thinks you're hiding something.
- c. Most reporters have prior experience at accident sites. Remind them of the hazards, to avoid disturbing the wreckage, and ask them to be respectful of the victims.

Media Relations

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OVERDUE AIRCRAFT

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

Time	Action	Contact and Phone	Time Log
Immediately at time aircraft is due	Attempt to contact aircraft by radio or phone. If equipped, review Automated Flight Following data. Contact destination agency airbase or airport. Gather info required for Aircraft Accident Report.		
15 minutes past due	Contact originating or enroute agency dispatch. Contact originating or enroute agency airbase. Contact originating or enroute airports		
30 minutes past due	Contact vendor home base. Contact the FAA/ Lockheed-Martin Flight Service Station and request an Alert Notice (ALNOT)	1 800 992-7433 (800 WX BRIEF)- Select "1" to speak to a briefer. Give the briefer the info and your contact info. The briefer will notify the "Hub" supervisor who will notify the FAA. Expect a return call for more info.	

MISSING AIRCRAFT

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

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

Anytime the fuel duration is exceeded or if an aircraft is missing/and an accident is suspected	Submit data from the Aircraft Accident Checklist to: FAA / Lockheed-Martin Flight Service Station and request an Alert Notice (ALNOT) or contact the FAA Regional Operations Center Notify NBC-AM /USFS Aviation Safety Manager Notify Local Aviation Manager	1800992-7433 (800 WXBRIEF) List of centers are on the reverse side 1 888 464-7427 (888-4MISHAP)	
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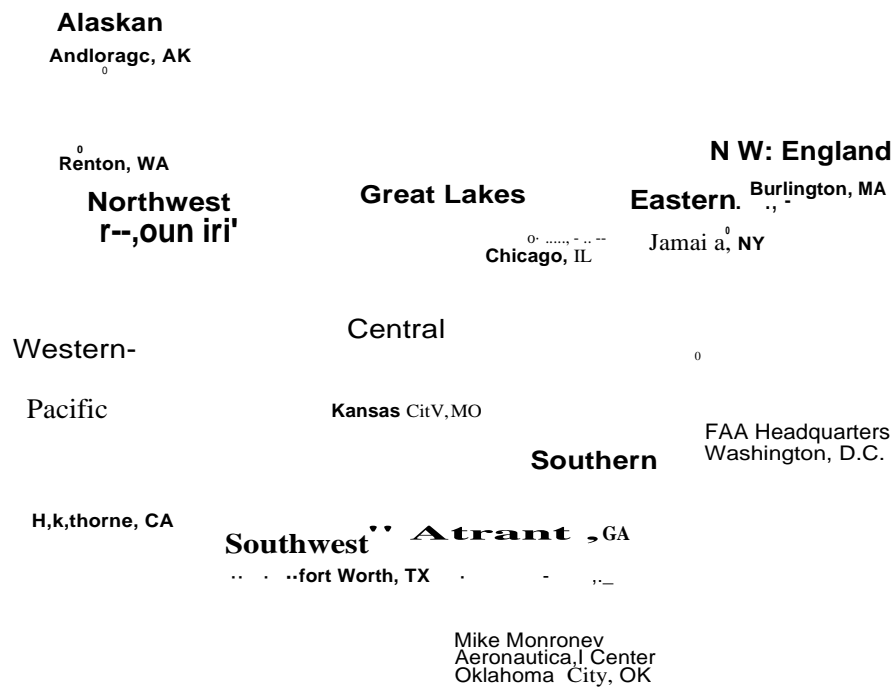
**** Provide the information on the Aircraft Accident Checklist AMD Form-77 or FS 5700-28 (Aircraft Accident Report).** Do not delay notification if you do not have all the blocks filled. Provide as much information as you can and follow-up when additional info is available.

SEARCH AND RESCUE. Search and Rescue (SAR) operations should be coordinated through the FAA to the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) console-(800 851-3051 / 850 283-5955) and with local law enforcement agencies. It is recommended that both the FAA and AFRCC be contacted to ensure optimum coordination. For additional information on SAR visit <http://www.1af.acc.af.mil/library/factsheets/factsheet.asp?id=7497>.

Overdue and Missing Aircraft

FAA Regional 24-Hour Accident and Incident Response Centers

Alaskan Region	(907) 271-5936
Central Region	(816) 329-3000
Eastern Region	(718) 553-3100
Great Lakes Region	(847) 294-8400
New England Region	(781) 238-7001
Northwest Mountain Region	(425) 227-1389
Southern Region	(404) 305-5180
Southwest Region	(817) 222-5006
Western-Pacific Region	(310) 725-3300



Aircraft Accident Checklist

AMD/USFS 1-888-464-7427 (888-4MISHAP)

Has 911/Search and Rescue (SAR) been notified?

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

1. Point of Contact Information (the person who will provide information and direct actions)		
a. Name		c. Duty Position:
b. Phone Numbers		d. Address:
Work:	Cell:	
Fax:	Home:	e. E-mail:
2. Accident Information		
a. Aircraft Registration/Tail Number	Type of Aircraft	Color
b. Date and Time of Accident		
c. Location of Aircraft (Grid, Lat/Log, Reference to Known Point)		
d. Hazardous Materials Involved? (Explosives, Radioactive Materials, etc.)		
e. Accident Site Secured?	Photos Taken?	
f. NTSB & D01/USFS IIC ONLY:		
Flight Data Recorder Secured? (if applicable)		ELT Deactivated?
Witnesses identified and statements requested?		
g. Total Number of Personnel Involved		
h.. Number of Fatalities	Number of Injuries	
3. Accident Description (type of mission, what happened, weather, extent of damage, etc.)		
4. Admin Information		
a. Aircraft Owner	b. Operator	
c. Pilot in Command		
d. Point of Last Departure	e. Destination	
f. Route of Flight	g. Fuel on Board	
h. Nearest Commercial Airport	i. Suitable Helicopter Landing Site	
j. Other		

Aircraft Accident Checklist

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Emergency Contact Checklist

Notify AMD/USFS Aviation Managers using... 1-888-464-7427 (18884MISHAP)
 Notify your Bureau/ Agency personnel (name) _____ (phone) _____

Only contact the FAA or NTSB if you cannot contact your
 Bureau/Regional or AMD/USFS Aviation Managers
 FAA Flight Service Station 1-800-992-7433 (1 800 WX BRIEF)
Update phone numbers, frequencies, and POCs quarterly and for each unique mission

1. Primary Response (Emergency Responders - dial 911, use discrete numbers as a back-up)
a. Fire Department Determine jurisdiction see County Dispatch Info.
b. Police Determine jurisdiction see County Dispatch Info.
c. Ambulance Determine jurisdiction see County Dispatch Info.
d. Air Ambulance Air Med: 877-247-6331 Life Flight: 801-321-1234 (Hoist Capable)
e. Hospital Determine jurisdiction see County Dispatch Info.
f. Regional Burn Center- U of U Hospital SLC 801-581-2700/Transfer Center (for conf. call to all parties involved) 801-587-8980
2. Secondary Response (Support Personnel)
a. Flight Following -- FAA Flight Service Station (800-992-7433)
b. - Dispatcher
c. OAS / USFS Aviation Safety Manager (888-464-7427)
d. Photographer
e. HAZMAT Response Team Determine jurisdiction see County Dispatch Info.
f. Coroner Determine jurisdiction see County Dispatch Info.
g. Clergy
h. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (Military or Police)
i. Engineer/ Recovery Specialists
j.
3. Agency Management and Other Agencies (as required)
a. Aviation Safety Manager Cameron Dingman (c) 801-550-9857
b. Aviation Manager WDD Cory Johnson (c) 435-632-5922 State Cameron Dingman (c) 801-550-9857
c. Public Affairs Officer Jhennifer Rawling 385-266-1132
d. Military Base Operations Clover 801-777-7575 Dugway 435-831-5141
e. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 800-621-3362
f. Airport Operations Tac Air (SLC) 800-752-5382 / TVY Dave Teggins 801-556-4082
g. Aircraft Owner/Operator) Cory Johnson (c) 435-632-5922 _____
h. Contracting Officer Cory Johnson (c) 435-632-5922
i. Security
j. OAS or USFS Regional Office Western Regional Office 208-334-9310
k. Regional Communication / Coordination Center Great Basin 801-531-5320
l. State Emergency Operations Center
m.

West Desert District Emergency Contact List

Emergency Contact Checklist

Notify AMD/USFS Aviation Managers using... 1-888-464-7427 (1 888 4MISHAP)
 Notify your Bureau/ Agency personnel (name) _____ (phone) _____

Only contact the FAA or NTSB if you cannot contact your
 Bureau/Regional or AMD/USFS Aviation Managers
 FAA Flight Service Station 1-800-992-7433 (1 800 WX BRIEF)
Update phone numbers, frequencies, and POCs quarterly and for each unique mission

1. Primary Response (Emergency Responders - dial 911, use discrete numbers as a back-up)
a. Fire Department Determine jurisdiction see County Dispatch Info.
b. Police Determine jurisdiction see County Dispatch Info.
c. Ambulance Determine jurisdiction see County Dispatch Info.
d. Air Ambulance Air Med: 877-247-6331 Life Flight: 801-321-1234 (Hoist Capable)
e. Hospital Determine jurisdiction see County Dispatch Info.
f. Regional Burn Center- U of U Hospital SLC 801-581-2700/Transfer Center (for conf. call to all parties involved) 801-587-8980
2. Secondary Response (Support Personnel)
a. Flight Following -- FAA Flight Service Station (800 992-7433)
b. - Dispatcher
c. OAS / USFS Aviation Safety Manager (888 464-7427)
d. Photographer
e. HAZMAT Response Team Determine jurisdiction see County Dispatch Info.
f. Coroner Determine jurisdiction see County Dispatch Info.
g. Clergy
h. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (Military or Police)
i. Engineer/ Recovery Specialists
j.
3. Agency Management and Other Agencies (as required)
a. Aviation Safety Manager Nikki Sandhoff 385-264-4018
b. Aviation Manager UWF Lee Rackham (c) 801-725-6985
c. Public Affairs Officer Kathy Jo Pollock (c) 801-558-8016 Loyal Clark (c) 801-310-3633
d. Military Base Operations Clover 801-777-7575 Dugway 435-831-5141
e. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 800-621-3362
f. Airport Operations OGD 801-392-7532 42U 801-829-6787
g. Aircraft Owner/Operator UWF Lee Rackham (c) 801-725-6985
h. Contracting Officer Lee Rackham (c) 801-725-6985
i. Security.
j. OAS or USFS Regional Office Sam Ramsey (c) 801-745-7867
k. Regional Communication/ Coordination Center Great Basin 801-531-5320
l. State Emergency Operations Center
m.

Uinta/Wasatch/Cache Emergency Contact List

HELICOPTER AMBULANCE REQUEST INFORMATION

A. Injury Information

1. Total personnel involved in mishap -----
2. Time of **mishap** -----
3. Type or extent of injuries (vitals, other medical personnel on scene):

B. Mishap Site Information

1. Unit/Agency _____
 2. Contact name and telephone **number** -----
 3. Radio frequency to contact unit/agency: VHF -AM _____ VHF-FM _____
 4. Location of mishap: a. Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ **I**/Section _____
b. Latitude _____ Longitude _____
c. _____ Nautical miles at _____ Degrees from _____ VOR _____
 - d. Prominent landmark: Distance -----
 5. Site Contact: _____
- Radio frequencies at mishap site: Primary: VHF-AM _____ VHF-FM _____
Secondary: VHF-AM _____ VHF-FM _____
6. Other known aircraft in the area (call signs) -----
Air-to-Air Frequency Primary: VHF-AM _____ VHF-FM _____
Secondary: VHF-AM _____ VHF-FM _____
 7. Special information, flight hazards, MOAs, MTRs, etc. _____

 8. Landing site(s) and conditions (location, description, hazards, control measures, etc.) _____

 9. Proximity of landing site to mishap site _____

 10. Nearest available AV Gas/Jet A fuel _____
 11. Conditions at the mishap site: Wind **direction** ----- Wind velocity _____
Ceiling and visibility _____ Obstructions to visibility _____
Obstructions to visibility _____ Temperature _____
Degrees (For C) _-,- _____ Elevation _____ Sunrise _____ Sunset _____
Description of Terrain _____

Box Elder County (Brigham City)	(435) 734-3800	
Cache County (Logan)	(435) 753-7555	(435) 716-9400
Davis County (Farmington)	{801) 451-4150	
Juab County (Nephi)	(435) 623-1344	
Morgan County (Morgan)	(801) 629-8221	
Rich County (Randolph)	{435) 793-2285	
Salt Lake County (Salt Lake City)	{801) 840-4061	(801) 840-4062
Summit County (Park City)	(435) 615-3600	{435) 615-3602
Tooele County (Tooele)	{435) 882-5600	
Uintah County (Vernal)	{435) 789-4222	
Uinta County (Evanston, WY)	(307) 783-1000	
Utah County (Spanish Fork)	{801) 794-3970	
Wasatch County (Heber City)	{435) 654-1411	
Weber County (Ogden)	(801) 629-8221	
Forest/BLM/State Aviation		
WDD: UAM Cory Johnson	c(435) 632-5922	0(801) 977-4322
UWF : FAQ Lee Rackham	c(801) 725-6985	
Utah State, Forestry, Fire, and State Lands		
FMO Brett Ostler	c(385) 251-0144	0(801) 538-5389
AFMO Shane Freeman	c(801) 560-1072	0(801) 538-5501
Regional/State Aviation Officer		
BLM: Cameron Dingman	c(801) 467-8960	0(801) 539-4241
R-04: Sam Ramsey	c(801) 745-7867	0(801)620-1890
Regional/State Aviation Safety Officer		
BLM: Cameron Dingman	c(801) 467-8960	0(801) 539-4241
R-04: Nikki Sandhoff	C(385) 264-4018	O(801)620-1856
Forest Supervisor/District Manager & FMO		
BLM: District Manager Mike Gates (acting)	c(801) 231-9898	0(801) 977-4300
WDD: FMO Justin Kincaid	c(801) 541-4020	0(801) 977-4316
UWF: Forest Supervisor Dave Whittekiend	c(801)503-7190	0(801) 999-2108
UWF: FMO Brook Chadwick (acting)	c(801) 702-7116	o(801) 999-2148
Aircraft Vendors		
N407PJ- P.J. Helicopters	530-527-5059	
N408PJ-P.J. Helicopters	530-527-5059	
N526MW Mountain West	801-222-9814	
N31BH- Firehawk Helicopters	352-365-9077	
N54163- Spur Aviation	208-733-867 4	
N1542- FS Region 04	208-830-2081	
N600ML- FS Region 04	208-830-2081	
N205PT Precision Helicopters	530-537-0108	

County Dispatch Information

Administrative Review

All personnel involved in aviation operations should be familiar with the Aviation Mishap Response Guide and Checklist.

The Guide should be reviewed and updated annually or when contact numbers or personnel changes occur.

The Guide should be reviewed by all aviation personnel on an annual basis.

Name

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