UPPER COLORADO RIVER INTERAGENCY FIRE MANAGEMENT

USFS - White River National Forest
BLM - Grand Junction & Glenwood Springs
USFS - Grand Mesa National Forest

INCOMING RESOURCE BRIEFING GUIDEBOOK

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BRIEFING GUIDEBOOK FOR INCOMING RESOURCES
INTRODUCTION

The enclosed materials will hopefully provide you with a reference for most of the information you will need during your stay on UCR unit, as well as some basic items that may apply on our neighboring units. If you have other questions, please be sure to ask.

All fire assignments will come through Grand Junction Interagency Dispatch Center until you are released to Rocky Mountain Coordination Center or your home unit. Dispatch may be contacted through the BLM or USFS logistics net radio frequencies (included) or by phone 970-257-4800 or 800-972-4526. After hours, all calls ring through to an answering service that will direct your call. If for some reason this fails, use the attached personnel/phone directory.

Equipment and Supply Needs/Responsibilities:

(1) All basic equipment and other supply needs should be anticipated and arranged for in advance through Dispatch or a Zone Fire Cache Manager.
(2) You will be expected to be totally self-sufficient for all personal items during your first twenty-four hours after a field assignment. This includes, but is not limited to drinking water, rations, sleeping bags, etc..
(3) If you do not have a radio capable of using Grand Junction frequencies, please advise dispatch.

Not all fires within the Unit are managed with a control/full suppression objective. If you are assigned as an Initial Attack IC, good legal descriptions and fire size-ups are essential. Relay this information through dispatch ASAP upon arriving to our incident; they will in turn give you further instructions regarding management direction for the fire.

If you are on standby, meals and lodging will be arranged as necessary by dispatch. Do not make your own arrangements, unless instructed to do so. Meal and Lodging tickets and instructions will be issued by dispatch as needed.

While on standby you may be asked to assist with fire cache or other project work. If no work is needed, you are encouraged to participate in one form of training (physical, safety, proficiency or Sand Table exercises.) Some duty stations have a Physical Fitness/Training Room. If so, the facilities are available for your use. Check with the staff for routes and distances used for running. A Fire Crew Ready Room may also be available during standby. We do ask that you not loiter either in dispatch or in any of the office areas.

If you have any questions or concerns, please let us know. We hope your assignment here will be a positive experience. Near the back of the package is an evaluation form covering aspects of how well we served you, while you were assigned here. If you wish, it may be completed anonymously and mailed to the Upper Colorado River Fire Management Officer, 2815 H Road, Grand Junction, Colorado 81506.

Thanks for your help!
Bill Hahnenberg
Upper Colorado River
Fire Management Officer & Staff

FIRE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY - 52.1.1

UNIT UPPER COLORADO RIVER FIRE MGMT	**FIRE TELEPHONE NUMBERS** Commercial: 970-257-4800
ADDRESS 2815 H Road Grand Junction, CO 81506	**NIGHT OR 24 HOUR TELEPHONE NUMBERS** Commercial: 970-257-4800
FACSIMILE NUMBER Type: Automatic Commercial: (970)244-3124	**ELECTRONIC ADDRESS** IBM: Email:

IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE FIRE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW

NAME/TITLE	CITY STATE	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM	CELL/PGR	HOME
BILL HAHNENBERG **Unit FMO**	Grand Junction CO	970	244-3103	216-7416	878-3385-Mkr 254-9302-GJT
BOB LEIGHTY **Unit AFMO-Aviation/Fuels**	Glenwood Springs CO	970	945-3218	250-0075 947-4462	945-6815
CHRIS FARINETTI **Operations Specialist**	Grand Junction CO	970	257-4800	640-4611	241-0105
WINSLOW ROBERTSON **Fire Ecologist - BLM**	Grand Junction CO	970	244-3112	250-9613 256-3347	464-0675
BRENDA WILMORE **Fire Ecologist - FS**	Rifle CO	970	625-2872	948-2647	625-0646
PETE BLUME **Fire Mitigation Specialist**	Grand Junction CO	970	263-5821	250-6000	242-2927
TIM FOLEY **West Zone FMO**	Grand Junction CO	970	244-3101	250-9612** 250-6006*	257-7082
FRANKIE ROMERO **Central Zone FMO**	Rifle CO	970	625-2371 625-2872	948-4764 928-6375	625-5378
VACANT **East Zone FMO**	Eagle CO	970	328-6388	471-2372 513-8909	328-1642
STEPHANIE BROWN **Air Center Manager**	Grand Junction CO	970	257-4800	640-8412	523-1894
SHARI LAUKAITIS **BLM Procurement Asst.**	Grand Junction CO	970	244-3061	257-8075	434-0258
KIM SMITH **WRF Procurement Asst.**	Glenwood Springs CO	970	945-3269	948-4353	984-3442

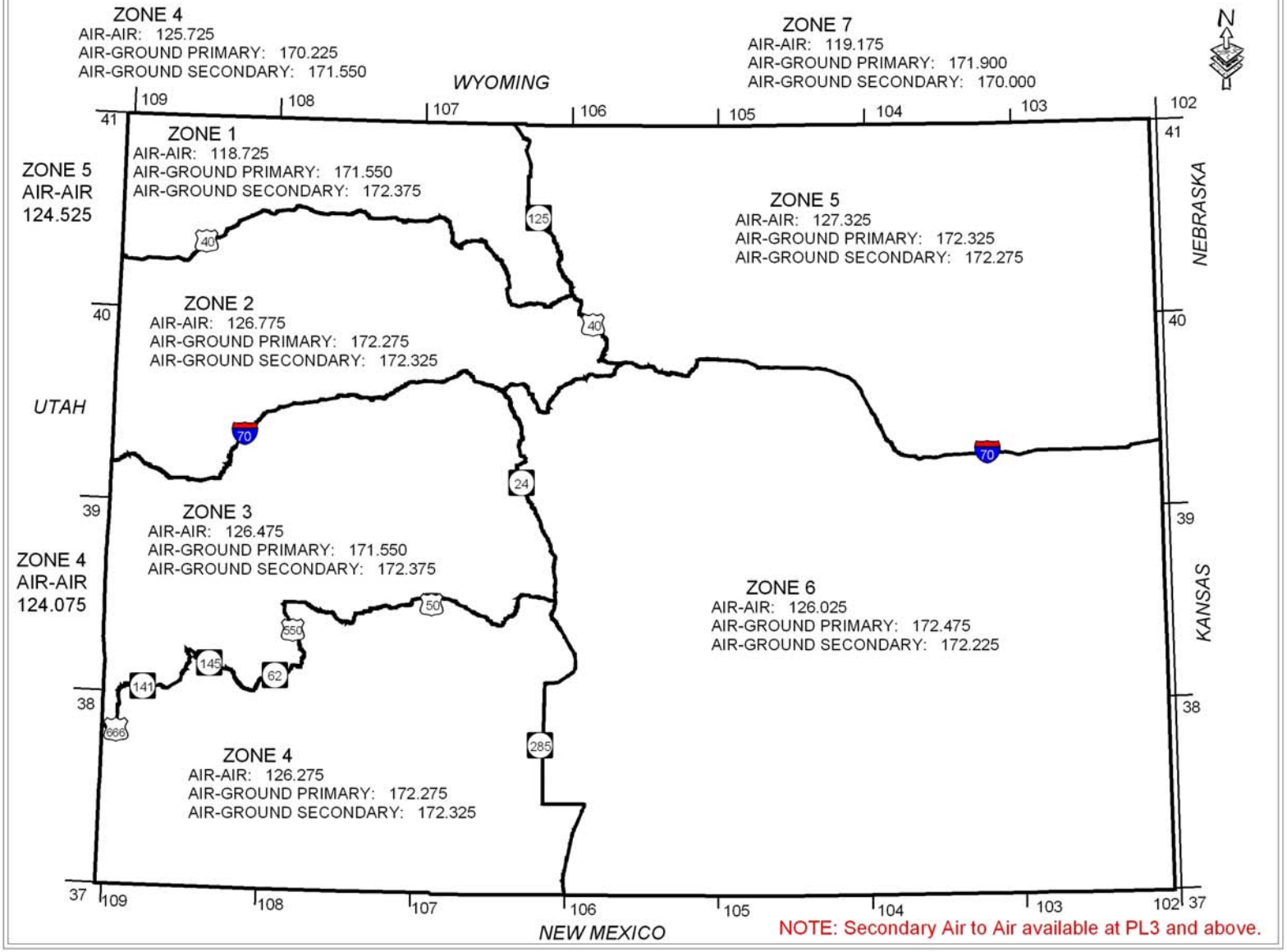
-
- * Vehicle Cellular Phone
- ** Handheld Cellular Phone

INITIAL ATTACK RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

W.T. Foley

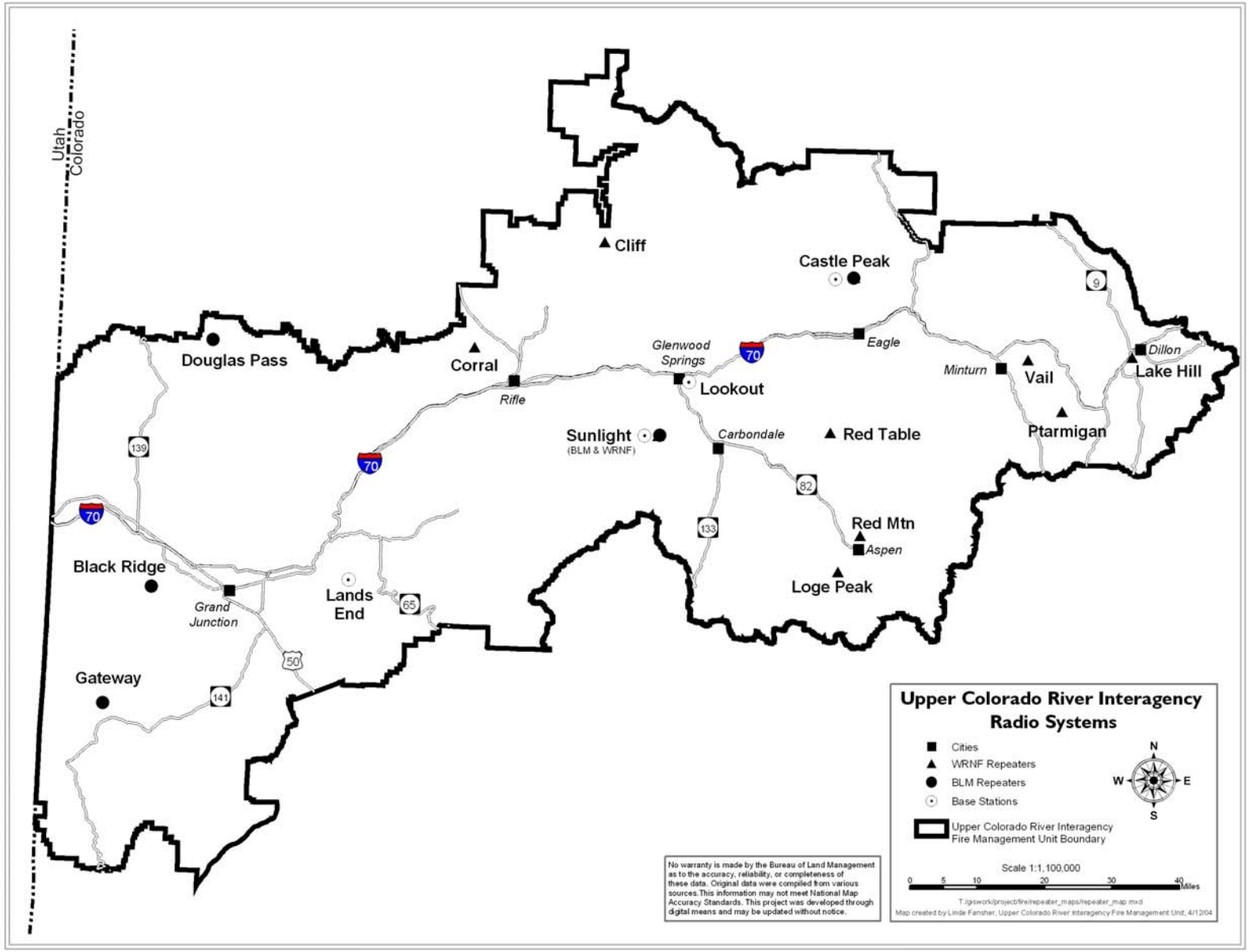
UCR	Upper Colorado River Interagency Fire Management			30-May-04
Type	**Name**	**Rx-Rx tone/ Tx-Tx tone**	**Area**	**Remarks**
Command, BLM GJD	Lands End (base station)	168.225-0.0 / 168.225-156.7	direct and G. J. area	Use for communications with dispatch, do not use as tactical frequencies
	Douglas Pass (repeater)	168.225-0.0 / 168.850-179.9	NW of Grand Junction	
	Blackridge (repeater)	168.225-0.0 / 168.850-173.8	West of Grand Junction	
	Gateway (repeater)	168.225-0.0 / 168.850-186.2	South of Grand Junction	
	Sunlight (repeater)	168.225-0.0 / 168.850-156.7	Glenwood Springs	
	Lookout (repeater)	168.225-0.0 / 168.850-77.0	Glenwood Springs	
	BLM Castle Peak (repeater)	168.225-0.0 / 168.850-162.2	Eagle	
Command, USFS WRF	Corral (repeater)	169.925-103.5 / 166.5625-131.8	Rifle	Use for communications with dispatch, do not use as tactical frequencies
	Sunlight (repeater)	169.925-103.5 / 166.5625-156.7	Glenwood Springs	
	FS Castle Peak (repeater)	170.525-110.9 / 166.675-127.3	Eagle (N)	
	Red Table (repeater)	170.525-110.0 / 166.675-179.9	Eagle (S)	
	Vail (repeater)	170.525-110.9 / 166.675-94.8	Vail	
	Blue Ridge (repeater)	169.925-103.5 / 166.5625-167.9	Dillon	
	Red Mountain (repeater)	169.925-103.5 / 166.5625-151.4	Aspen	
	Lobo (repeater)	170.525-110.9 / 166.675-123.0	Meeker	
	Sand (repeater)	170.525-110.9 / 166.675-110.9	Flat Tops	
	Lake Hill (repeater)	169.925-103.5 / 166.5625-123.0	Dillon	
	Loge (repeater)	169.925-103.5 / 166.5625-136.5	Pitkin County	
	Ptarmigan (repeater)	170.525-110.9 / 166.675-118.8	Copper Mountain	
AVIATION	Zone 2 (North) Air to Ground	**1°** 172.275 **2°** 172.325	North of I-70	**1°** = primary
	Zone 2 (North) Air to Air	126.775	North of I 70	**2°** = secondary
	Zone 3 (South) Air to Ground	**1°** 171.550 **2°** 172.375	South of I-70	
	Zone 3 (South) Air to Air	126.475	South of I-70	Rx = Tx
	Zone 6 (East) Air to Ground	**1°** 172.475 **2°** 172.225	East of Highway 24	
	Zone 6 (East) Air to Air	126.025	East of Highway 24	Use FERN if FDs can't program air frequencies
	Flight Follow	168.650	Dispatch use only	
	Air Guard	168.625	emergency/initial contact only	
TACTICAL	Tac 1	168.350	BLM work channel	Rx = Tx
	Tac 2	163.100	USFS work channel	
	Tac 3	163.7125	Fire Tac narrowband	
	FERN	154.280	use w/ FD cooperators	

2004 INITIAL ATTACK AIRCRAFT COMMUNICATION ZONES FOR COLORADO

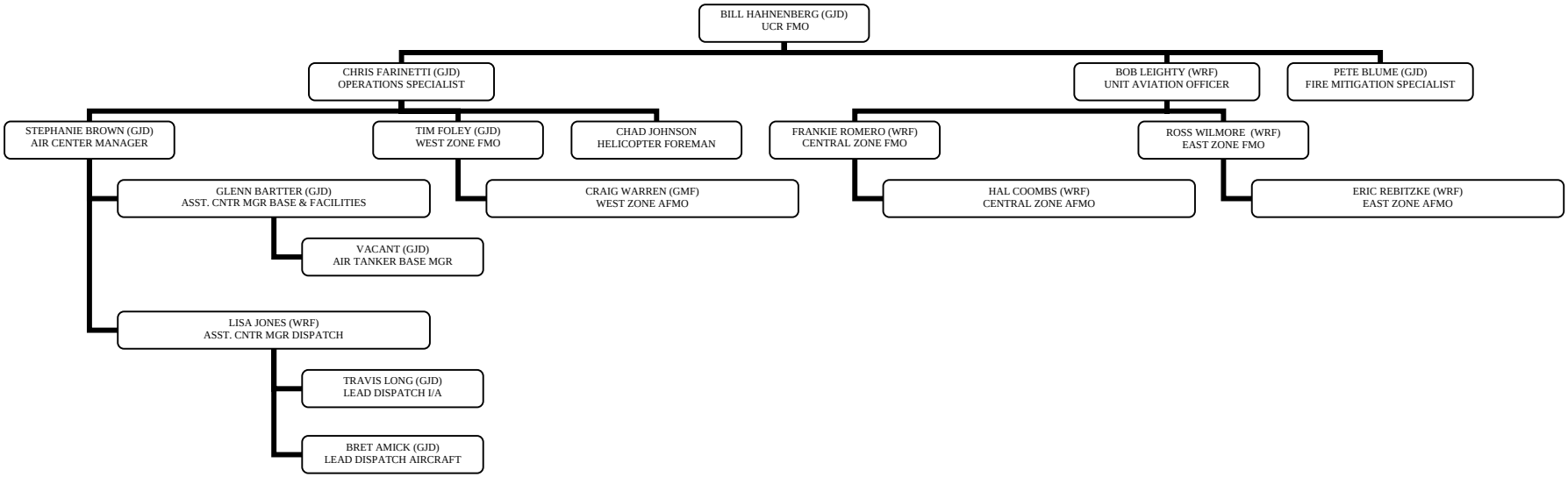


NOTE: Secondary Air to Air available at PL3 and above.

2004 UCR Repeater Locations



2004 UCR Fire Management



Welcome to Western Colorado. We have provided the following information for firefighters who are not familiar with our area. Please read the enclosed information and brief your crew members. This information could be critical in making tactical decisions. Safety is our number one priority!

ORGANIZATION

Western Colorado utilizes Interagency Dispatch Centers for fire suppression support. The following are centers you may be assigned to:

Grand Junction Interagency Dispatch Center & Grand Junction Air Center (includes Air Tanker and Smokejumper Sub-Base) - Grand Junction District BLM, White River National Forest, Grand Valley Ranger District of the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison National Forests, Colorado National Monument, and the Colorado State Forest Service (portions of the Grand Junction and High Country Districts).

Craig Interagency Dispatch Center - Craig District BLM, Routt National Forest, Dinosaur National Park, Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge, Moffat County, and the Colorado State Forest Service (High Country and Steamboat Districts).

Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center - Montrose BLM, Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison National Forests, except the Grand Junction/Collbran Districts, Curecanti National Park, and the Black Canyon National Recreation Area.

The County Sheriff is responsible for fire protection on unincorporated private land. Many paid and volunteer fire protection districts assist in fire suppression efforts in Western Colorado and most of these entities have BLM/Forest Service radio frequencies and also can be reached on the FERN radio net.

TERRAIN

The terrain of Western Colorado varies from the high desert habitat types with most of the vegetation consisting of cheat grass and sage to high, steep alpine ridges with almost arctic-type vegetation. Between the two vegetation extremes which are typically dependent upon elevation and annual precipitation, are vast areas of pinyon-juniper woodlands, Wyoming big sage brush and moving up in elevation to steep ridges and slopes covered with gambel oak, mountain snowberry, mountain mahogany, and serviceberry. The latter fuel types blend upwards into the aspen and mixed conifer types that give way to large areas of lodgepole pine and spruce-fir forests.

When dry, the soils of this area are loose sand to heavy clay consistency and rocky. With *minimal* moisture, these soils can become extremely slick and impassable.

WEATHER - Weather in Western Colorado can change in minutes.

Temperatures

80-90s in high terrain.
95-100+ in high desert and plateau areas.
45-50s at night.

Relative Humidity

5% - 20s % RH-Typical summertime lows during burning periods.
30% - 50s % RH-Typical nighttime highs.
Please note that during extremely hot days, we can experience little or no relative humidity recovery.

Typical Weather Patterns

<u>Hot dry winds</u> in afternoons, with gusts up to 45 mph. <u>Thunderstorms/Dry lightning</u> and warm unstable conditions -cold fronts and storm squalls bring high winds with much instability at lower atmosphere and wind gusts sometimes as high at 60 mph. Thunderstorm activity and winds are variable with local terrain. Be alert to warm/dry frontal passages that are accompanied by <u>strong</u> southwest winds. Thermal belts are very distinct in the mountainous and canyon country of Western Colorado. Thunderstorm winds are often very strong in these areas due to the inverted topography

of canyon areas and the lack of tall forest cover. Expect higher mid-flame wind speeds near t-storm passages. River corridors also often act as wind tunnels, so be alert!

Dry lightening storms are prevalent and the largest cause of wildfire across Western Colorado, causing many days of Red Flag Warnings and Alerts. Contrary to many places, lightning tends to strike anywhere here. It is not uncommon to have lightning strikes in canyon or valley bottoms...not just ridges or mountain tops. Storms pass quickly, so plan ahead for protecting yourself from lightning.

Desert Winds in areas west of Grand Junction and eastern Utah have frequent wind shifts on desert fires. It is not uncommon to have winds blow from all four cardinal directions in a two-hour period. The Bookcliffs channel t-storm winds from storms overhead to the desert floor. These may be several miles from the fire. Other areas of Western Colorado have more consistent prevailing winds from the Southwest to the West except when passing storm fronts occur.

Diurnal Winds occur in virtually the entire region. These winds are typically light to moderate and downslope or down valley during late evening and early morning. Following solar heating of the valley floors during the morning, expect stronger upslope and upvalley winds to form on all aspects. These will remain until shortly after sunset.

Higher Humidity's may exist during our monsoon season usually in late July and typically ending during the middle of August. This time period frequently moderates fire danger indices and fire behavior, however it is also the period of most intense lightning activity. It is not uncommon for carry-over fires to occur up to 2 weeks following the monsoon season.

FIRE BEHAVIOR AND TACTICS IN COLORADO FUEL TYPES

High Deserts
Description - cheat grass, sage, greasewood.
Fire Behavior - expect rapid rates of spread in these light fuels.
Tactical Considerations - anchor and flank (especially in the Grand Valley due to wind shifts), keep engines in the black. Abundant deep arroyos (canyon, deep ravine) to get stuck in. Greasewood is very hard on vehicle tire sidewalls.

Plateaus
Description - pinyon, juniper, sage, grasses.
Fire Behavior - fire can transition rapidly from quiet surface fire to active or independent crown fire with addition of wind. Spotting is frequent in PJ. Do not let the lack of surface fuels fool you in old PJ stands.
Tactical Considerations - access maybe a problem as well as large areas of continuous fuels.

Foothill & Mountain Shrub Zones
Description - pinyon, juniper, oak brush, service berry, mahogany.
Fire Behavior - at < 100 % Live Fuel Moisture in oak brush, fire easily transitions from low intensity surface fire to crown fire. This transition can happen at any live fuel moisture content with a wind. Plume dominated fires typically do not occur in the PJ, however during periods of prolonged drying followed by high Haines indices, they have occurred on days with little or no wind.
Tactical Considerations - Burnout is difficult in oak brush. Nighttime burnout often only pre-heats and dries out canopy. Daytime burnout can be difficult to control. Consider clear cutting small oak brush fires to remove re-burn potential. Mop-up is slow in oak brush. Frost killed oak brush or fall season oak behaves similarly to FM 4 (chaparral). At RH of 30-60%, fine fuels may not carry much fire, but the oak canopy often does. Do not let cloudy, high RH days fool you in oak brush. Be cautious of under slung line building.

Montane & High Mountain Timberlands
Description – Douglas Fir, Ponderosa Pine, Aspen, oak brush understory, Lodgepole Pine and Englemann Spruce/Subalpine Fir.
Fire Behavior - Drought cycles often result in low 1000 hour fuel moisture, causing rapid rates of spread and very high intensities. Typically, live fuel moisture in these conifer types never seem to recover well above 120%. Often, the live fuel moisture hovers between 85-95% most of the fire season with 1000 hr fuels dropping as low as 8%.

Plume dominated fires in the conifer types occur readily when dry conditions persist. Spotting distances in the spruce/fir have been documented up to 5 miles from a plume-dominated fire on the White River NF

during 1994. Both the spruce and lodgepole are noted for their terrific spotting capabilities. Crown fires in these fuels are extremely intense with flame lengths of greater than 100 feet.

Tactical Considerations - Aspen stands are not necessarily a good fuel break, especially at lower elevations, where a significant shrub understory exists, or in the fall time. Suppression actions in the conifer types mean low production rates due to the heavy fuel loading. In the high spruce-fir zones where insect infestations have occurred, SNAGS are everywhere and extremely hazardous. Some agency specific restrictions are in place restricting night-time operations in these areas. Tactics may have to be adjusted in areas where shallow -rooted tree species (aspen, lodgepole pine) have experienced a fire with a long residence time

***** *Note that fire often transitions from one fuel type to another or with topographic changes that result in a wide range of fire behavior activity.*

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

Resources normally stationed in Western Colorado are:

Two light helicopters
One medium helicopter
Numerous Fire Engines w/ crews (Type IV, V, VI)
Two Type I Crews – when needed
Five Type II Crews
Single Engine Airtankers – when needed
Smokejumpers

*****Please check with assigned unit on resource availability*. The Colorado Air National Guard may be available upon request. In the Eagle area, their helicopters may show up on a fire without being ordered by the managing unit.

COMMUNICATIONS

Many crews have discreet inter-crew radio frequencies. Make sure crew and squad leaders program and scan local tactical frequencies assigned to the incident.

SAFETY

CRITICAL FUEL AND WEATHER FACTORS TO CONSIDER**:**

1. Extreme weather conditions consisting of high temperatures and low relative humidity.
2. Low dead fuel moisture and extremely low live fuel moisture and drought stress.
3. Strong wind events. Pay attention to "RED FLAG WARNINGS."

FIRE BEHAVIOR CAN BE SO EXTREME THAT THE TIME FRAME FOR DECISION-MAKING IS VERY SHORT! Think LCES and Situational Awareness at all times.

STRATEGY AND TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Remember the basics, establish a secure anchor and flank your fire from your anchor. FRONTAL ATTACK IN EXTREME FIRE BEHAVIOR IS TOO RISKY!!

If you cannot clearly see the fire edge, assign a lookout(s) who can see all areas of the fire.

Communications are critical. You must be able to talk with your crew and adjacent crews. Each crew must have access to operational and fire weather information.
Exercise caution when using discreet frequencies.

Designating your fireline as an escape route is not enough. Factor your travel time into escape situations. Steep slopes and loose soil on many firelines slows your escape. Be sure your escape route will get you out of potential trouble in time.

The safety zone you select must offer protection from direct flames and high levels of radiant heat. Be sure it is big enough for everyone who intends to use it. Medium-sized helispots are often not adequate.

Consider the potential for reburn in areas that appear black and safe. If an area doesn't have a good safety zone, either build one or do not go in.

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENT:

10 FIRE ORDERS
18 SITUATIONS THAT SHOUT "WATCH OUT"
L.C.E.S = LOOKOUTS, COMMUNICATIONS, ESCAPE ROUTES & SAFETY ZONES
WORK/REST----- LENGTH OF ASSIGNMENT GUIDELINES
PERSONNEL, NUTRITION and WEATHER REQUIREMENT

NO WILDLAND FIRE, EVEN THOSE THAT THREATEN STRUCTURES OR IMPROVEMENTS, IS WORTH RISKING INJURY OR DEATH!

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Light-hand tactics (MIST) in Wilderness Study Areas, designated Wilderness areas, and other restricted fire suppression areas exist in Western Colorado. The UCR has several areas that are approved for Wildland Fire Use, and may require only a size-up from the responding resource. Confer with local managing unit personnel.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS WITHIN WESTERN COLORADO

- Dehydration - lack of humidity and high temperatures of Western Colorado have a direct link to cases of dehydration of firefighters in this area. Please drink lots & lots of water!
- Heat Exhaustion - dehydration accompanied with continuous exercise will cause heat exhaustion. Please watch for rapid, shallow breathing, cold and clammy skin, heavy perspiration, total body weakness, and dizziness that can lead to unconsciousness.
- Altitude Sickness - usually occurs in un-acclimatized individuals who rapidly ascend to an altitude that exceeds 8,000 feet, especially when heavy exertion is involved. Symptoms include shortness of breath, coughing up white phlegm, weakness, easy fatigue, and rapid heart rate. Treatment includes descent to a lower altitude at which there were previously no symptoms and administer oxygen if available.
- Insects/Arachnids - gnats, mosquitoes, and ticks are common in Western Colorado. Take precautions by using repellants. Check for ticks on a regular basis, especially if working in heavy brush areas. At the lower elevations, be aware that there are also black widow and brown recluse spiders in the area. At virtually all elevations are various species of bees, scorpions, wasps, hornets, and yellow jackets.
- Snakes - common grass snakes, and more importantly rattlesnakes inhabit Western Colorado. The pygmy rattler seems to be more aggressive. Be cautious in the summer heat in shaded areas such as rocks and brush. Don't pick up rocks or other objects that might conceal a snake. Use a tool to turn the rock over first.
- Poison Ivy - exists in Western Colorado around stream and riverbeds. Be cautious when working in these areas.

WORK / REST GUIDELINES

- 24 hour shift is permissible for initial attack. Requires 12 hours off before beginning next shift. Incident Commander is responsible to document rationale for shift in excess of 16 hours. This will need to be coordinated through the appropriate Zone FMO.
- 16 hour shifts INCLUDE non-compensable meal breaks every 6 hours.
- Agency Administrator approval is required for shifts $\geq$ 24 hours.
- Resources should arrive back in station by 2200 hours as a general rule. Coordinate in advance with appropriate Zone FMO for specific situations that do not meet this.
- **FAST TEAMS or FMOs MAY REVIEW YOUR TIMES REGARDING THE INFORMATION ABOVE!**

ADMINISTRATION

Check with the host unit on proper administrative procedures (i.e., meals, lodging, time, accident reporting, OWCP, etc.).

MEDICAL PLAN	1. ZONE NAME **West Zone & GJ Air Center**	2. DATE PREPARED **Initial/Extended Attack**	3. TIME PREPARED **05-12-04**	4. OPERATION PERIOD **2004 Fire Season**

5. PROJECT MEDICAL AID STATIONS OR CLINICS

MEDICAL AID STATIONS	LOCATION	PARAMEDICS YES OR NO
ST. Mary's Handles all medicals in GJ	2635 N 7th Grand Junction	Yes

6. TRANSPORTATION

A. AMBULANCE SERVICES

NAME	ADDRESS/LOCATION	PHONE #	PARAMEDICS YES OR NO
American Medical Response	529 25 ½ Road, Grand Junction	911/245-5358	Yes
Air Life (See Below)			

B. AIR AMBULANCE OR FLIGHT FOR LIFE

NAME	ADDRESS/LOCATION	PHONE #	PARAMEDICS YES OR NO
Air Life @ St. Mary's	N 39°,05.39 lat., W 108°,33.8 long.	800-332-4923	(Flight Nurse)

7. HOSPITALS

NAME	ADDRESS OR LOCATION	TRAVEL TIME AIR	TRAVEL TIME GND	PHONE #	BURN CENTER Y OR N	HELIPAD Y OR N
St. Mary's Hospital	7th & Patterson, Grand Jct.			970-244-2273	Limited	Yes*
Salt Lake City Hospital				801-581-2700	Yes	Yes

8. MEDICAL EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

All major medical incidents will be reported through Dispatch repeater channels - Declare "Medical emergency, please clear the air." Provide dispatch with type of injury, # of people injured, and basic vital signs. Utilize crew EMT's and first aid to stabilize and comfort the patient. Helispots should be a minimum of 100 X 100, and advise dispatch of obvious hazards (e.g. power lines). For minor injury transport to a doctor. Contact Dispatch for logistical support. Tell Dispatch "Non-emergency" if so appropriate.

*Other helicopters CAN land at St. Mary's, but Air-Life needs at least 10 minutes notice to move Air-Life inside to clear the pad. Use the 800 number to warn Air-Life of an incoming helicopter or to dispatch the Air-Life helicopter.

9. PREPARED BY:	10. REVIEWED BY: (SAFETY OFFICER)
W. Timothy Foley - West Zone FMO	/s/: Mark Taber

MEDICAL PLAN	1. ZONE NAME **Central Zone**	2. DATE PREPARED **Initial/Extended Attack**	3. TIME PREPARED **05-12-04**	4. OPERATION PERIOD **2004 Fire Season**

5. PROJECT MEDICAL AID STATIONS OR CLINICS

MEDICAL AID STATIONS	LOCATION	PARAMEDICS YES OR NO
Aspen Basalt Care Clinic	1450 E. Valley Road, Basalt CO - 927-6107	No
Herrington, Knaus, Spence	1340 Highway 133, Carbondale CO - 963-3350	No
Grand River Medical Center	501 Airport Road, Rifle, CO - 625-1100	No
St. Mary's Family Medical Center	0073 Sipprelle Drive, Parachute, CO - 285-7045	No
Meeker Family Clinic	345 Cleveland, Meeker, CO - 878-4014	No

6. TRANSPORTATION

A. AMBULANCE SERVICES

NAME	ADDRESS/LOCATION	PHONE #	PARAMEDICS YES OR NO
Pitkin County EMS	506 East Main, Aspen, CO	911/923-5310	Yes
Garfield County EMS	109 8th Street, Glenwood Springs, CO	911/945-9151	Yes
Rifle VFD	1850 Railroad Avenue, Rifle, CO	911/625-1243	Yes
Parachute VFD	222 Grand Valley Way, Parachute, CO	911/285-7711	Yes
Meeker EMS - Vol. Fire & Rescue	7th & Market St, Meeker, CO	911/878-5023	Yes
Town of Silt Ambulance	401 Main St., Silt, CO	970-876-0510 Pager 625-5855	Yes

B. AIR AMBULANCE OR FLIGHT FOR LIFE

NAME	ADDRESS/LOCATION	PHONE #	PARAMEDICS YES OR NO
St. Mary's Careflight*	N 39°,05.39 lat., W 108°,33.8 long.	800-332-4923	Yes
Life Guard 2 - Frisco	Summit Medical Center, Frisco, CO	800-332-3123	Yes

7. HOSPITALS

NAME	ADDRESS OR LOCATION	TRAVEL TIME AIR	TRAVEL TIME GND	PHONE #	BURN CENTER Y OR N	HELIPAD Y OR N
Valley View	1906 Blake Ave. Glenwood Springs, CO			970-945-6535	Limited	No
Aspen Valley	0401 Castle Creek, Aspen, CO			970-925-1120	Limited	Yes
Clagett Memorial	501 Airport Road, Rifle, CO			970-625-1510	Limited	Yes
Pioneers Hospital	345 Cleveland, Meeker, CO			970-878-5047	No	Yes
St. Mary's Hospital	7th & Patterson, Grand Jct.			970-244-2273	Limited	Yes*
Salt Lake City Hospital				801-581-2700	Yes	Yes
UC University Hospital	4200 E. 9th Denver, CO			303-372-0000	Yes	Yes

8. MEDICAL EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

All major medical incidents will be reported through Grand Junction Dispatch repeater channels - Declare "Medical emergency, please clear the air." Provide dispatch with type of injury, # of people injured, and basic vital signs. Utilize crew EMT's and first aid to stabilize and comfort the patient(s). Helispots should be a minimum of 100 X 100, and advise dispatch of obvious hazards (e.g. power lines). For minor injury transport to a doctor. Contact Dispatch for logistical support. Tell Dispatch "Non-emergency" if so appropriate.
*Other helicopters CAN land at St. Mary's, but Air-Life needs at least 10 minutes notice to move Air-Life inside to clear the pad. Use the 800 number to warn Air-Life of an incoming helicopter or to dispatch the Air-Life helicopter.

9. PREPARED BY:	10. REVIEWED BY: (SAFETY OFFICER)
Frankie Romero - Central Zone FMO	

MEDICAL PLAN	1. ZONE NAME **East Zone**	2. DATE PREPARED **Initial/Extended Attack**	3. TIME PREPARED **05-12-04**	4. OPERATION PERIOD **2004 Fire Season**

5. PROJECT MEDICAL AID STATIONS OR CLINICS

MEDICAL AID STATIONS	LOCATION	PARAMEDICS YES OR NO
Medical Center of Eagle	232 Broadway, Eagle, CO 81631	970-328-1650
Eagle Valley Medical Center	948 Chambers Ave., Eagle, CO 81631	970-328-6357
Edwards Immediate Care Center	322 Beard Creed Road, Edwards, CO 81632	970-569-7700
Breckenridge Medical Center	555 S. Park Ave., Village @ Breckenridge	970-453-1010

6. TRANSPORTATION

A. AMBULANCE SERVICES

NAME	ADDRESS/LOCATION	PHONE #	PARAMEDICS YES OR NO
Western Eagle Co. Ambulance Service	0360 Eby Creek Rd., Eagle, CO	911/328-1130	Yes
Eastern Eagle Co. Ambulance Service	1055 Edward Village Blvd., Edwards, CO	911/926-5270	Yes

B. AIR AMBULANCE OR FLIGHT FOR LIFE

NAME	ADDRESS/LOCATION	PHONE #	PARAMEDICS YES OR NO
Air Life @ St. Mary's - Grand Junction	N 39°,05.39 lat., W 108°,33.8 long.	800-332-4923	Yes
Life Guard 2 - Frisco	Summit Medical Center, Frisco, CO	800-332-3123	Yes

7. HOSPITALS

NAME	ADDRESS OR LOCATION	TRAVEL TIME AIR	TRAVEL TIME GND	PHONE #	BURN CENTER Y OR N	HELIPAD Y OR N
Vail Valley Medical Center	181 West Meadow Dr. Vail, CO			970-476-2451	Limited	Yes
Summit Medical Center	Hwy. 9 School Road, Frisco, CO.			970-668-3300	Limited	Yes
Valley View	1906 Blake Ave. Glenwood Spg.			970-945-6535	Limited	No
St. Mary's Hospital	7th & Patterson, Grand Jct.			970-244-2273	Limited	Yes*
St. Vincent General	822 W. 4th St., Leadville, CO			719-486-0230	Limited	Yes
UC University Hospital	4200 E. 9th Denver, CO			303-372-0000	Yes	Yes

8. MEDICAL EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

All major medical incidents will be reported through Grand Junction Dispatch repeater channels - Declare "Medical emergency, please clear the air." Provide dispatch with type of injury, # of people injured, and basic vital signs. Utilize crew EMT's and first aid to stabilize and comfort the patient(s). Helispots should be a minimum of 100 X 100, and advise dispatch of obvious hazards (e.g. power lines). For minor injury transport to a doctor. Contact Dispatch for logistical support. Tell Dispatch "Non-emergency" if so appropriate.

*Other helicopters CAN land at St. Mary's, but Air-Life needs at least 10 minutes notice to move Air-Life inside to clear the pad. Use the 800 number to warn Air-Life of an incoming helicopter or to dispatch the Air-Life helicopter.

9. PREPARED BY:	10. REVIEWED BY: (SAFETY OFFICER)
Janice Morgan	Philip W. Bowden - East Zone FMO

UCR-206 12/96

UPPER COLORADO RIVER INTERAGENCY FIRE MANAGEMENT

USFS - White River National Forest
BLM - Grand Junction & Glenwood Springs
USFS - Grand Mesa National Forest

Dear Visiting Fire Fighter,

Thank you for the effort you have put forth while assigned to the Upper Colorado Interagency Fire Management Unit. We hope that your experience has been a positive one. In an effort to do a better job utilizing and supporting resources stationed here, we would appreciate it if you would take a few minutes to give us a few comments on what you observed here.

While here, I was stationed at (check all that apply):

- ❑ Fire name or location:
- ❑ Grand Junction Air Center
- ❑ West Zone (Grand Junction vicinity)
- ❑ Central Zone (Rifle vicinity)
- ❑ East Zone (Eagle vicinity)

	Excellent	Good	Average	Below Average	Poor
Quality of briefing:	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Clarity of assignment:	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Utilization of resources:	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Attention to safe operating procedures:	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Logistic support (meals/lodging/supplies):	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Communications (radio):	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑
Mutual respect and openness:	❑	❑	❑	❑	❑

Comments:

Optional: If you would like a follow-up contact on your concerns, please leave us your name, address, and phone number.

Thank you again for your efforts, and have a good ***SAFE*** fire season!

Unit Fire Management Officer

Please Return To:

BLM District Office
Attn: Bill Hahnenberg
2815 H Road
Grand Junction, CO 81506
Or
Fax To:
970-244-3124

S A F E N E T

Wildland Fire Safety and Health Network

Report unsafe situations in wildland and prescribed fire operations.

The purpose of **SAFENET** is to provide:

1. immediate reporting and correction of unsafe situations or close calls in wildland fire.
2. a means of sharing safety information throughout the fire community.
3. long-term data that will assist in identifying trends.

Submitting a SAFENET is not a substitute for on-the-spot correction(s).

When filing a **SAFENET**:

You are encouraged to submit it to your supervisor for immediate corrective action.

You have the option of submitting a SAFENET to any level of the organization (local FMO, fire safety officer, incident commander, agency administrator) for corrective action.

If you submit SAFENET directly to the national center electronically, you are encouraged to provide a copy to your supervisor.

You have the right to report unsafe working conditions anonymously, 29CFR1960.

Reported by:

Name*_____ phone*_____ E-mail*_____

Agency/Organization_____ date reported_____

*optional

EVENT

Date_____ Local Time_____

Incident Name and Number_____

State_____ Jurisdiction _____ Local Unit_____

Incident Type: ☐ Wildland ☐ Rx ☐ WFU ☐ All Risk ☐ Training ☐ Fuel Treatment ☐ WCT

Activity: ☐ Fireline ☐ Support ☐ Transportation ☐ Readiness/Preparedness

Stage of Incident: ☐ I.A. ☐ Extended Attack ☐ Transition ☐ Mopup ☐ Demob ☐ Non-Incident ☐ Other

Position title_____

(firefighter, division supervisor, facilities unit leader, etc.)

Task_____

(line construction, structure protection, camp activities, etc.)

Resources Involved_____

(crew, equipment, overhead, etc.)

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

☐ Fire behavior ☐ Communications ☐ Equipment ☐ Environmental ☐ Decision making

☐ Leadership ☐ Risk assessment ☐ Fatigue ☐ Performance ☐ Situational awareness

☐ Other (list)

NARRATIVE

Describe in detail what happened including the concern or potential issue, the environment (weather, terrain, fire behavior, etc.) and the resulting safety/health issues (use more space if required):

SUGGESTIVE CORRECTIVE ACTION

Reporting individual, please list anything that, if changed, would prevent this safety issue in the future.

CORRECTIVE ACTION

Please document how you tried to resolve the problem.

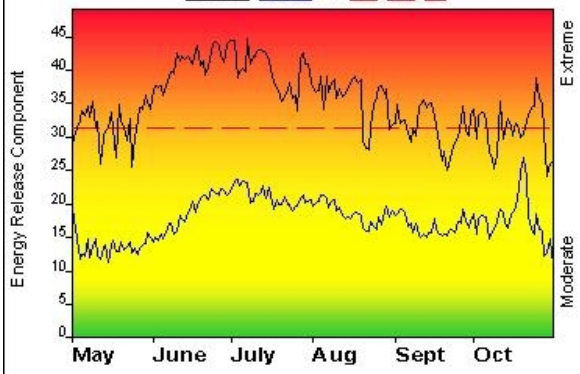
This SAFENET my be filed with your supervisor, your Fire Management Officer, the hosting unit's Fire Management Officer, file electronically at: http://safenet.nifc.gov/ or submitted hardcopy to:

SAFENET
P.O. Box 16645
Boise, Idaho 83715-6645

"Safety and tactics should not be considered as separate entities. As with any task safety and technique necessarily should be integrated." Paul Gleason, LCES and other thoughts, June 1991

FIRE DANGER -- UCRIFMU-GRASS/SAGE/PJ

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile



Fire Danger Area:

- West Central Colorado
- WRF-GJD-GMF
- Areas 4300-7500 ft.

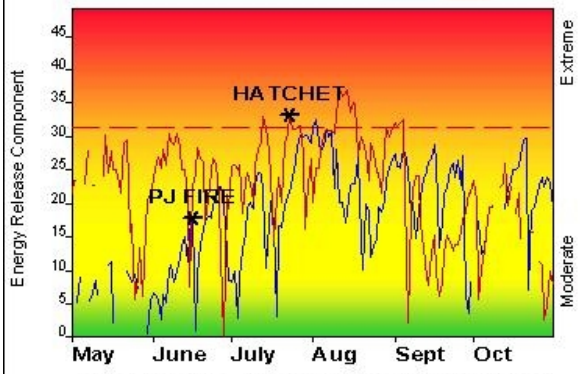
Fire Danger Interpretation:

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

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1973 - 2003
Average -- shows peak fire season
90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the days from 1973 - 2003 had an Energy Release Component above 31

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 10 mph, RH less than 15%, Temperature over 85, Woody fuel Moisture less than 120

Years to Remember: 1995 1996



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.

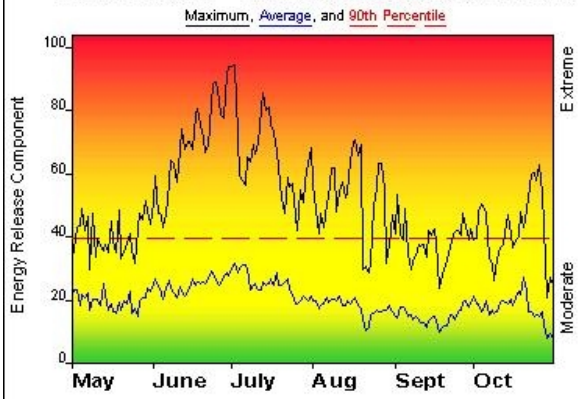
Past Experience:

Fires in the sage/grass are very sensitive to change in RH, wind, and slope, each of which can create rapid spread rates in these light fuels. While any wind above 10 mph can cause troublesome spread rates, RH above 40% will usually halt fire spread in sage/grass. Because of the sparse nature of ground fuels in most pinyon/juniper stands, fires in this fuel type generally spread by direct flame contact, thus these fires are often confined to a single lightning struck tree or group of trees (1995 PJ fire) in the absence of wind. Dense stands of PJ can support active crown fire but usually require winds in excess of 15 mph or fairly steep slopes. The 1996 Hatchet fire was a wind driven event in PJ with sage/grass scattered throughout.

Prepared by: F. Romero 04/04
Developed by NWCG-Fire Danger Working Team FF+3.0.3 04/08/2004-10:21

FIRE DANGER -- UCRIFMU-MT. SHRUB/ASPEN

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile



Fire Danger Area:

- West Central Colorado
- WRF-GJD-GMF
- Areas 6000-85000 ft.

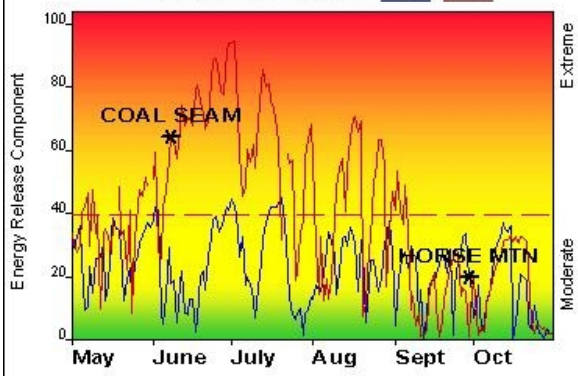
Fire Danger Interpretation:

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

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1973 - 2003
Average -- shows peak fire season
90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the days from 1973 - 2003 had an Energy Release Component above 39

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 15%, Temperature over 80, Woody fuel Moisture less than 120

Years to Remember: 1998 2002



Fuel Model: F - Intermediate Brush

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.

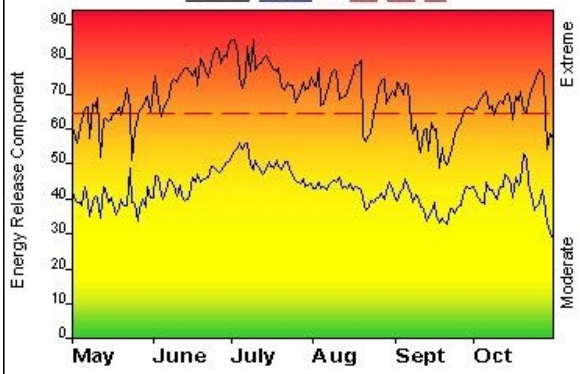
Past Experience:

Aspen and various low shrubs such as snowberry generally tend to act as barriers to fire spread during most of the year but can support fire during early spring, late fall, or during severe drought. Monitor live fuel moisture in Gambel oak. LFMC < 120% exhibits advanced fire behavior and LFMC < 110% will often exhibit extreme fire behavior. Oak tends to display a threshold effect, where rather than fire behavior increasing steadily as burning conditions improve, fire will often remain sedate until the threshold is reached, at which time it will suddenly become active. The Horse Mt. fire was a typical moderate condition brush fire where as the Coal Seam fire occurred in drought conditions on a 40 mph wind day that pushed 15 ft. flames through oak even though LFMC was near 160%.

Prepared by: F. Romero 04/04
Developed by NWCG-Fire Danger Working Team FF+3.0.3 04/08/2004-10:25

FIRE DANGER -- UCRIFMU - TIMBER

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile



Fire Danger Area:

- West Central Colorado
- WRF-GJD-GMF
- Areas above 8500 ft.

Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

(Caution) -- Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

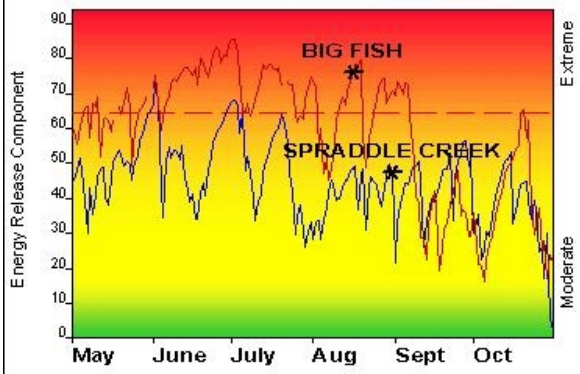
Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1984 - 2003

Average -- shows peak fire season

90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the days from 1984 - 2003 had an Energy Release Component above 64

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 75, Woody fuel Moisture less than 100

Years to Remember: 1998 2002



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:

Timber fires usually spread by creeping ground fire, passive torching & short-range spotting and are usually controllable under moderate conditions (eg. Spraddle Cr. fire, 1998). During more extreme conditions such as those produced by extended drought, wind and/or slope may induce extreme fire behavior characterized by active crown fire and long-range spotting. Extreme spread-rates are usually related to high wind events such as the 7,000 acre run on the Big Fish fire in August of 2002 during a cold front passage with winds in excess of 30 mph. The heavy dead/down fuels in these stands can also create fires that exhibit plume dominated fire behavior resulting in extreme and erratic fire spread.

Prepared by: F. Romero 04/04

Developed by NWCG-Fire Danger Working Team FF+3.0.3 04/08/2004-10:34