

SANTA FE NATIONAL FOREST

RAINBOW FAMILY GATHERING 2009



INCIDENT ACTION PLAN

July 3, 2009

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES	1. Incident Name Rainbow Family Gathering 2009	2. Date 07/03/2009	3. Time 0700									
4. Operational Period 07/03/2009 Rainbow Unified Command Team Operational Period												
5. General Control Objectives for the incident (include alternatives) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for the safety and welfare of all incident staff through effective organization, good briefings, supervision within span-of-control, coordination of all resources, reliable communications, continuous situation awareness, and effective scene size-up prior to committing resources on any response. • Use all available resources and opportunities to show respectful regard for Rainbow Family participants. • Promote the safety and welfare of the public, protect infrastructure, and public property through information and enforcement of laws. • Provide timely response to all appropriate requests for assistance. • Ensure that incident personnel follow established Department of Agriculture guidelines regarding civil rights, and other Forest Service policies, practices, and procedures. • Provide effective incident management training experience for all trainee positions. • Mobilize the needed resources to manage the event activity safely, effectively, and efficiently. • Provide timely and accurate information to internal audiences, all levels of media, local communities, affected agencies, and partners. 												
6. Weather Forecast for Period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep informed of twice daily Santa Fe Zone Interagency Dispatch Center Forecasts. 												
7. General Safety Message <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop contingency planning to limit the potential spread of all infectious diseases, and to protect incident staff and the public from widespread exposure. • Observe driving regulations and personal limitations. • Reduce speed by 25% on Forest Roads • Honor Work/Rest requirements. (Work shifts restricted to 12 hours without IC prior approval). • Get adequate rest, hydration, and use your vitamins. • Santa Fe NF requires a hardhat to be worn anytime outside the vehicle when in the NF. 												
8. Attachments (mark if attached) <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organization List - ICS 203</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medical Plan - ICS 206</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Other)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Div. Assignment Lists - ICS 204</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incident Map</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications Plan - ICS 205</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Plan</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organization List - ICS 203	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medical Plan - ICS 206	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Other)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Div. Assignment Lists - ICS 204	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incident Map	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications Plan - ICS 205	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications Plan - ICS 205	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>										
9. Prepared by (Planning Section Chief)		10. Approved by (Incident Commander)										

Organization Assignment List, ICS Form 203

ORGANIZATION ASSIGNMENT LIST		1. INCIDENT NAME	2. DATE PREPARED	3. TIME PREPARED
		Rainbow Gathering 2009	07/03/2009	0700
POSITION	NAME	4. OPERATIONAL PERIOD (DATE/TIME)		
5. INCIDENT COMMAND AND STAFF		9. OPERATIONS SECTION		
Ex.(b)(6) & (b)(7)(C)		Ex.(b)(6) & (b)(7)(C)		
INCIDENT COMMANDER	Derek Padilla	CHIEF		
DEPUTY		DEPUTY		
SAFETY OFFICER	Robert Beckley, Rick Albrecht-(alternate)	a. BRANCH I- DIVISION/GROUPS		
INFORMATION OFFICER	Denise Ottaviano, Lawrence Lujan, Andrea Pruitt, Sheila Poole	BRANCH DIRECTOR		
LIAISON OFFICER	Dave Bervin-Emerg. Serv. Rep.	DEPUTY		
6. AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES		DIVISION/GROUP	Daytime	Ex.(b)(6) & (b)(7)(C)
AGENCY	NAME	DIVISION/ GROUP	Evening	
USFS	Dan Jiron	DIVISION/ GROUP	Night	
Cuba VFD	Alissa Short	DIVISION/GROUP	Mounted	
USMS		DIVISION /GROUP	Resources	Jim Eaton
NM State Police				Ex.(b)(2)(high)
Sandoval Cnty SD				
Rio Arriba SD				
NM DHS & EM	Don Scott, James Mason	b. BRANCH II- DIVISIONS/GROUPS		
	Mary Magnusson	BRANCH DIRECTOR		
7. PLANNING SECTION		DEPUTY		
CHIEF	Andy Lang	DIVISION/GROUP		
DEPUTY		DIVISION/GROUP		
RESOURCES UNIT		DIVISION/GROUP		
GISS (THSP)	Bill Griggs, Rick, Dave	DIVISION/GROUP		
DOCUMENTATION UNIT				
DEMOBILIZATION UNIT				
TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS				
8. LOGISTICS SECTION		9c. VISITORS		
CHIEF	Richard Montoya	Gila Safety	David Buck Seals	
DEPUTY	Tom Fuchtmann	Channel 4	News	
	Ex.(b)(2)(high)			
a. SUPPORT BRANCH		d. AIR OPERATIONS BRANCH		
DIRECTOR		AIR OPERATIONS BR. DIR.		
SUPPLY UNIT		AIR TACTICAL GROUP SUP.		
FACILITIES UNIT		AIR SUPPORT GROUP SUP.		
GROUND SUPPORT UNIT		HELICOPTER COORDINATOR		
		AIR TANKER/FIXED WING CRD.		
b. SERVICE BRANCH		10. FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION SECTION		
DIRECTOR		CHIEF	Ex.(b)(6) &	
COMMUNICATIONS UNIT	Chris Reynolds, Curtis Steinman (THSP)	DEPUTY	(b)(7)(C)	
MEDICAL UNIT		TIME UNIT		
FOOD UNIT		PROCUREMENT UNIT		Barbara Hatch Sophie Salaz
PREPARED BY (RESOURCES UNIT)		COMPENSATION/CLAIMS UNIT		
		COST UNIT		

SAFETY & HEALTH

**2009 RAINBOW FAMILY GATHERING
Santa Fe National Forest**

July 3, 2009

Keep up the safe driving, Limit speed to the road and situation, drive defensively. Use safety belts, Use headlights at all times. Vehicle maintenance, clean windshields and watch out for animals on the roadway.

Use good Safety and Protective measures – Gloves & germ killing skin gel. Watch out for sharp objects and needles. Properly dispose of contaminated items. Be aware of edge weapons.

Mental alertness, Look out for each other and recognize dangerous situations, and hostile persons. Never stop seeking the next threat. Have an escape route.

Know your Backup – Have good communications with each other and other L.E. units in the area. Resource staff, let the LEOs know where you are.

Use good Officer Safety Skills. After transport wipe or spray your patrol vehicle with Lysol or decontamination wipes. And clean handcuffs.

L.E., support and assist other L.E. agencies as needed.

Resource personnel – Must be in radio contact, check in and check out. Communicate with Law Enforcement Officers. Always work in pairs or more. Always be aware of your surroundings – leave if you feel unsafe or unsure. Always have an on going escape route. Ask yourself “what If”.

L.E. units assist resource workers and State EMS workers when they are in the area. Provide cover for them as needed. Have them check in and out with you.

Keep the right mental mind set, a sense of winning, not just merely surviving any encounter or contact.

***Complacency is deadly.
Stay safe and have a good day!***










***Thanks for doing a good job!!!
SAFETY***

Your **National Weather Service** forecast

Cuba NM

Enter Your "City, ST" or zip code

NWS Albuquerque, NM Mobile Weather Information | [En Español](#)
Point Forecast: Cuba NM Last Update: 5:22 am MDT Jul 3, 2009
 36.03°N 106.96°W (Elev. 6898 ft) Forecast Valid: 7am MDT Jul 3, 2009-6pm MDT Jul 9, 2009

Today	Tonight	Independence Day	Saturday Night	Sunday	Sunday Night	Monday	Monday Night	Tuesday
								
40% Heavy Rain Hi 79 °F	30% Heavy Rain Lo 52 °F	30% Chance Tstms Hi 83 °F	40% Chance Tstms Lo 51 °F	30% Chance Tstms Hi 85 °F	20% Slight Chc Tstms Lo 49 °F	10% Slight Chc Tstms Hi 86 °F	20% Slight Chc Tstms Lo 50 °F	10% Slight Chc Tstms Hi 88 °F

Detailed 7-day Forecast **Current Conditions** [\[More Down\]](#)

Hazardous weather condition(s):

Hazardous Weather Outlook
Short Term Forecast

Today: Scattered showers and thunderstorms. Some of the storms could produce heavy rain. Mostly cloudy, with a high near 79. Northeast wind 5 to 10 mph becoming south. Chance of precipitation is 40%.

Tonight: Scattered showers and thunderstorms. Some of the storms could produce heavy rain. Mostly cloudy, with a low around 52. Southwest wind 5 to 10 mph becoming east. Chance of precipitation is 30%.

Independence Day: A 30 percent chance of showers and thunderstorms. Partly cloudy, with a high near 83. Calm wind becoming southwest around 5 mph.

Saturday Night: A 40 percent chance of showers and thunderstorms. Mostly cloudy, with a low around 51. Southeast wind between 5 and 15 mph.

Sunday: A 30 percent chance of showers and thunderstorms. Mostly cloudy, with a high near 85. North wind between 5 and 10 mph.

Sunday Night: A 20 percent chance of showers and thunderstorms. Mostly cloudy, with a low around 49.

Monday: A 10 percent chance of showers and thunderstorms. Partly cloudy, with a high near 86.

Monday Night: A 20 percent chance of showers and thunderstorms. Mostly cloudy, with a low around 50.

Tuesday: A 10 percent chance of showers and thunderstorms. Partly cloudy, with a high near 88.

Tuesday Night: A 10 percent chance of showers and thunderstorms. Partly cloudy, with a low around 51.

Wednesday: A 10 percent chance of showers and thunderstorms. Partly cloudy, with a high near 88.

Wednesday Night: A 10 percent chance of showers and thunderstorms. Partly cloudy, with a low around 49.

Thursday: A 10 percent chance of showers and thunderstorms. Partly cloudy, with a high near 88.

Torreon
 Lat: 36.03 Lon: -106.95 Elev: 6909
 Last Update on Jul 2, 4:55 pm MDT
 Not a Current Observation

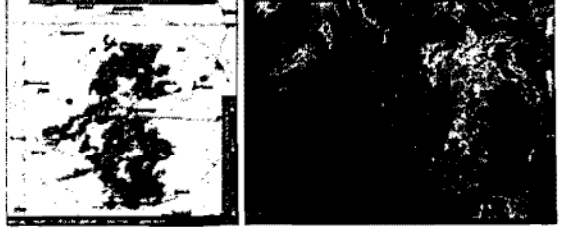
Humidity: 22 %
Wind Speed: S 8 MPH
Barometer: NA
Dewpoint: 45 °F (7 °C)
Heat Index: 85 °F (29 °C)
Visibility: 20.00 mi.
More Local Wx: [3 Day History](#)

A Few Clouds

88 °F
(31 °C)

- ALBUQUERQUE PTBL #2 Observation
- COYOTE RAWS Observation
- CUBA RAWS Observation
- DEADMAN PEAK RAWS Observation
- JARITA MESA RAWS Observation
- JEMEZ RAWS Observation
- LOS ALAMOS Observation
- STONE LAKE RAWS Observation
- TOWER RAWS Observation

Radar and Satellite Images



Detailed Point Forecast [\[More Up\]](#)

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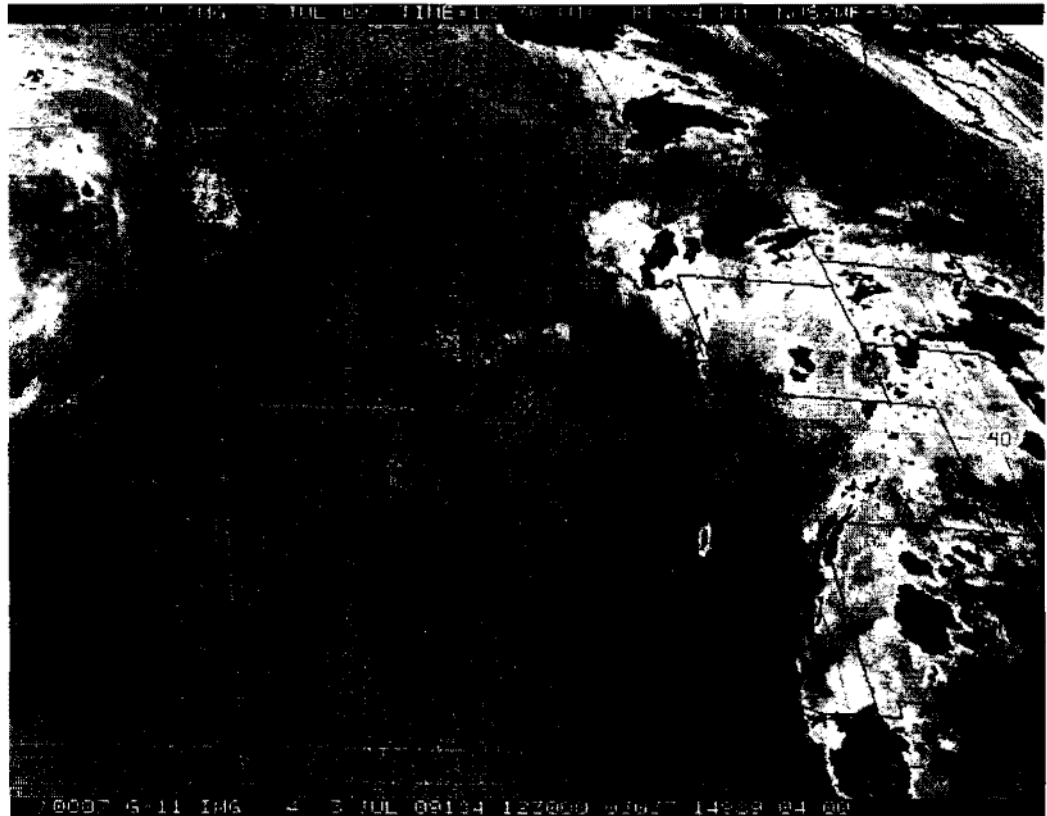
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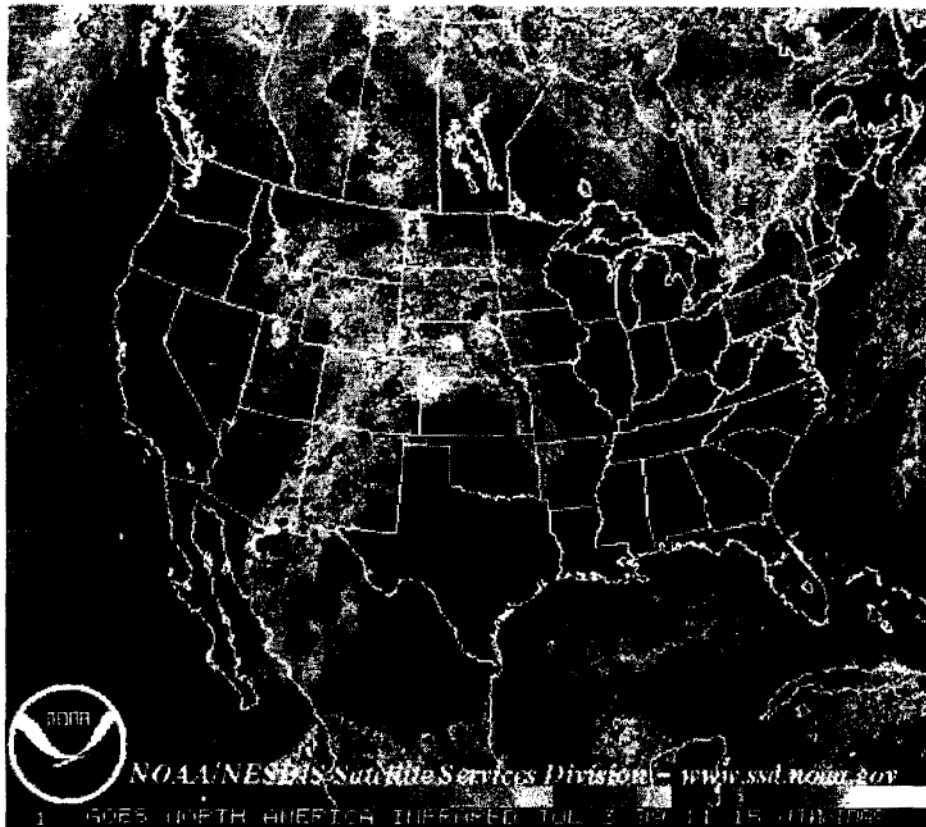
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Parvovirus: Serious Diarrhea in Puppies & Dogs

Veterinary & Aquatic Services Department, Drs. Foster & Smith



Canine parvovirus (CPV) disease is currently the most common infectious disorder of dogs in the United States.

'Parvo' is a highly contagious disease characterized by diarrhea that is often bloody. Prior to 1980, most canine parvovirus that caused disease was Type 2 (CPV-2). After 1980, CPV-2 was replaced by CPV-2a became more common and in 1986, another variation called CPV-2b appeared. In the past few years, a new strain, CPV-2c has been detected. Today, CPV-2b has largely replaced the previous strains as the most common parvovirus causing disease in the dog. There is currently some discussion that there may be other strains that are beginning to emerge and have yet to be formally identified. Current vaccinations have helped to control the spread of this disease but despite being vaccinated, some dogs still contract and die from parvo. There is much that we do not know about the virus or the best way to control the disease, but we are learning new information daily. Misinformation about the disease, its spread, and vaccination is widespread. We hope that with a better understanding of the disease, pet owners will be able to make good health decisions for their dogs that will help prevent and reduce the spread of this disease.

How is parvovirus spread?

Parvovirus is spread through contact with feces containing the virus. The virus is known to survive on inanimate objects - such as clothing, food pans, and cage floors - for 5 months and longer in the right conditions. Insects and rodents may also serve as vectors playing an important role in the transmission of the disease. This means any fecal material or vomit needs to be removed with a detergent before the bleach solution is used. The bleach solution should be used on bedding, dishes, kennel floors and other impervious materials that may be contaminated.

The normal incubation period (time from exposure to the virus to the time when signs of disease appear) is from 7-14 days. Virus can be found in the feces several days before clinical signs of disease appear, and may last for one to two weeks after the onset of the disease.

What are the symptoms of parvovirus infection?

There is a broad range in the severity of symptoms shown by dogs that are infected with parvovirus. Many adult dogs exposed to the virus show very few, if any, symptoms. The majority of cases of disease are seen in dogs less than 6 months of age with the most severe cases seen in puppies younger than 12 weeks of age. There are also significant differences in response to parvovirus infections and vaccines among different breeds of dogs, with Rottweilers, Doberman Pinschers, and Labrador Retrievers being more susceptible than other breeds.



The most common form of the disease is the intestinal form known as *enteritis*. Parvovirus enteritis is characterized by vomiting (often severe), diarrhea, dehydration, dark or bloody feces, and in severe cases, fever and lowered *white blood cell* counts. *Acute* parvovirus enteritis can be seen in dogs of any breed, sex, or age. The disease will progress very rapidly and death can occur as early as two days after the onset of the disease. The presence of *gram negative* bacteria, parasites, or other viruses can worsen the severity of the disease and slow recovery.

A less common form of the disease causes myocarditis (inflammation of the heart).

How is parvovirus infection diagnosed?

Not all cases of bloody diarrhea with or without vomiting are caused by parvovirus and many sick puppies are misdiagnosed as having 'parvo.' The only way to know if a dog has parvovirus is through a positive diagnostic test. In addition to the more time consuming and expensive traditional testing of the blood for *titers*, a simpler test of the feces with an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay antigen test (ELISA), commonly called the CITE test, is also available through most veterinary clinics. Testing of all suspect cases of parvo is the only way to correctly diagnose and treat this disease. A complete physical exam and additional laboratory tests such as a CBC and chemistry panel help to determine the severity of the disease.

How is parvovirus disease treated?

The treatment of parvovirus is fairly straightforward and directed at supportive therapy. Replacing fluids lost through vomiting and diarrhea is probably the single most important treatment. *Intravenous* administration of a balanced *electrolyte* solution is preferred, but in less severe cases, *subcutaneous* or oral fluids may be used. In severe cases, blood transfusions may be necessary. Antibiotic therapy is usually given to help control secondary bacterial infections. In those dogs who have severe symptoms, antiserum against endotoxins may be given. Corticosteroids may be given if the animal is in shock. In cases of severe vomiting, drugs to slow the vomiting may also be used. After the intestinal symptoms begin to subside, a broad spectrum de-worming agent is often used. Restricting the food during periods of vomiting is also necessary and parenteral nutrition (providing nutrients intravenously) may be necessary.

Undertaking the treatment of affected dogs and puppies without professional veterinary care is very difficult. Even with the best available care, the mortality of severely infected animals is high. Without the correct amount of properly balanced intravenous fluids, the chance of recovery in a severely stricken animal is very small.

All parvoviruses are extremely stable and are resistant to adverse environmental influences such as low pH and high heat. Exposure to ultraviolet light and sodium hypochlorite (a 1:32 dilution of household bleach - ½ cup bleach to 1 gallon of water) can inactivate parvovirus. The bleach solution can be impaired by organic matter and needs to have adequate exposure time and proper concentrations to work effectively.

Immunity and vaccination

If a puppy recovers from parvovirus infection, he is immune to reinfection for probably at least twenty months and possibly for life. In addition, after recovery the virus is not shed in the feces. There are many commercially prepared *attenuated* (modified) live CPV-2 vaccines available. The current vaccines protect against all strains of the canine parvovirus, including the relatively new parvovirus-2c strain. Although some people have expressed concern about the possibility of modified live vaccines reverting to a virulent strain after being given and then causing disease, studies have repeatedly shown that this does not occur. Commercially prepared vaccines are safe and do not cause disease.

The primary cause of failure of canine parvovirus vaccines is an interfering level of maternal antibody against the canine parvovirus. Maternal antibodies are the antibodies present in the mother's milk during the first 24 hours after the puppy's birth. The age at which puppies can effectively be immunized is proportional to the *titer* of the mother and the effectiveness of transfer of maternal antibody within those first 24 hours. High levels of maternal antibodies present in the puppies' bloodstream will block the effectiveness of a vaccine. When the maternal antibodies drop to a low enough level in the puppy, immunization by a commercial vaccine will work. The complicating factor is that there is a period of time from several days to several weeks in which the maternal antibodies are too low to provide protection against the disease, but too high to allow the vaccine to work. This period is called the window of susceptibility. This is the time when despite being vaccinated, a puppy can still contract parvovirus. The length and timing of the window of susceptibility is different in every puppy in every litter.

The primary cause of failure of canine parvovirus vaccines is an interfering level of maternal antibody against the parvovirus.

In one study of a cross section of different puppies the age at which they were able to respond to a vaccine and develop protection covered a wide period of time. At six weeks of age, 25% of the puppies could be immunized. At 9 weeks of age, 40% of the puppies were able to respond to the vaccine. The number increased to 60% by 16 weeks, and by 18 weeks of age, 95% of the puppies could be immunized.

When we examine all of the information about maternal derived antibodies, windows of susceptibility, breed susceptibilities, the possibility of unidentified strains, and the effectiveness of different vaccines, we begin to see why there are so many different vaccination protocols and why some vaccinated animals still develop the disease.

Vaccination protocols have been developed that will help protect the widest range of dogs. In using these protocols, we understand we will be vaccinating some dogs that are not capable of responding and we will be revaccinating some dogs that have already responded and developed a high titer. But without doing an individual test on each puppy, it is impossible to determine where the puppy is in its immune status. We also realize due to the window of susceptibility, some litters will contract parvovirus despite being vaccinated. By using quality vaccines and an aggressive vaccination protocol, we can make this window of susceptibility as small as possible. The generally recommended protocol is to vaccinate puppies against parvovirus beginning at 6-8 weeks of age, and revaccinating every 3 weeks until the puppy is 16-20 weeks of age. A booster is given at one year of age and every 1-3 years thereafter.

Conclusion

In summary, parvovirus is a very common problem that is a huge killer of puppies. Due to its ability to be transmitted through hands, clothes, and most likely rodents and insects, it is virtually impossible to have a kennel that will not eventually be exposed to the disease. *Modified live vaccines* are safe and effective, but despite the best vaccination protocol, all puppies will have a window of susceptibility of at least several days where they will be at risk. In addition, the newer CPV-2c strain presents new challenges since it is less detectable in laboratory tests and current vaccines may not be as effective in providing protection against it. Prompt treatment by a veterinarian will increase survivability in infected puppies and working with your veterinarian on a vaccination program that is best for your puppy is important.

References and Further Reading

Lamm, CG; Rezabek, G.B. Parvovirus infection in domestic companion animals. In Kapil, S; Lamm, CG (eds.) *Veterinary Clinics of North America Small Animal Practice: Emerging and Reemerging Viruses of Dogs and Cats*. W.B. Saunders Co, Philadelphia, PA; July 2008:837-850.

MacIntyre, D. Management of Severe Parvoviral Enteritis. Presented at the Western Veterinary Conference, Las Vegas, NV; February 2004.

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***Giardia* Infection**

Giardiasis

What is giardiasis?

Giardiasis (GEE-are-DYE-uh-sis) is a diarrheal illness caused by a microscopic parasite, *Giardia intestinalis* (also known as *Giardia lamblia* or *Giardia duodenalis*). Once a person or animal has been infected with *Giardia*, the parasite lives in the intestine and is passed in feces. Because the parasite is protected by an outer shell, it can survive outside the body and in the environment for long periods of time (i.e., months).

During the past 2 decades, *Giardia* infection has become recognized as a common cause of waterborne disease in humans in the United States. *Giardia* can be found worldwide and within every region of the United States.

How do you get giardiasis and how is it spread?

The *Giardia* parasite lives in the intestine of infected humans or animals (e.g., cats, dogs, cattle, deer, and beavers). Millions of germs can be released in a bowel movement from an infected human or animal. *Giardia* is found on surfaces or in soil, food, or water that has been contaminated with the feces from infected humans or animals. You **can** become infected after accidentally swallowing the parasite; you **cannot** become infected through contact with blood. *Giardia* can be spread by:

- Accidentally swallowing *Giardia* picked up from surfaces (such as bathroom fixtures, changing tables, diaper pails, or toys) contaminated with feces from an infected person or animal.
- Drinking water or using ice made from contaminated sources (e.g., lakes, streams, shallow [less than 50 feet] or poorly monitored or maintained wells).
- Swallowing recreational water contaminated with *Giardia*. Recreational water includes water in swimming pools, water parks, hot tubs or spas, fountains, lakes, rivers, springs, ponds, or streams that can be contaminated with feces or sewage from humans or animals.
- Eating uncooked food contaminated with *Giardia*.
- Having contact with someone who is ill with giardiasis.
- Traveling to countries where giardiasis is common and being exposed to the parasite as described in the bullets above.

What are the symptoms of giardiasis?

Giardia infection can cause a variety of intestinal symptoms, which include

- Diarrhea
- Gas or flatulence
- Greasy stools that tend to float
- Stomach or abdominal cramps
- Upset stomach or nausea

These symptoms may lead to weight loss and dehydration. Some people with *Giardia* infection have no symptoms at all.

How long after infection do symptoms appear?

Symptoms of giardiasis normally begin 1 to 2 weeks (average 7 days) after becoming infected.

How long will symptoms last?

In otherwise healthy persons, symptoms of giardiasis may last 2 to 6 weeks. Occasionally, symptoms last longer. Medications can help decrease the amount of time symptoms last.

Who is most likely to get giardiasis?

Anyone can get giardiasis. Persons more likely to become infected include

- Children in child care settings, especially diaper-aged children.
- Close contacts (such as those in the same family or in the same household or child care setting) or caregivers of infected people.
- People who drink water or use ice made from contaminated sources (e.g., lakes, streams, shallow or poorly monitored or maintained wells). Contaminated water may include water that has not been boiled, filtered, or disinfected with chemicals.
- Backpackers, hikers, and campers who drink untreated or insufficiently treated water or who do not practice good hygiene (e.g., proper hand washing).
- People who swallow contaminated water while swimming, especially in lakes, rivers, springs, ponds, and streams. Several community-wide outbreaks of giardiasis have been linked to recreational water or drinking water contaminated with *Giardia*.
- International travelers.
- People exposed to human feces through sexual contact.

What should I do if I think I may have giardiasis?

Contact your health care provider.

How is a *Giardia* infection diagnosed?

Your health care provider will likely ask you to submit stool samples to check for the parasite. Because *Giardia* can be difficult to diagnose, your provider might ask you to submit multiple stool specimens collected over a few days.

What is the treatment for giardiasis?

Several prescription drugs are available to treat *Giardia* infection. Although *Giardia* can infect all people, young children and pregnant women might be more susceptible to dehydration resulting from diarrhea and should, therefore, drink plenty of fluids while ill. Rapid loss of fluids from diarrhea can be especially life threatening to infants. Therefore, parents should talk to their health care providers about fluid replacement therapy options for infants.

My child does not have diarrhea, but was recently diagnosed as having *Giardia* infection. My health care provider says treatment is not necessary. Is this true?

Treatment is generally not necessary when your child has no symptoms. However, there are a few exceptions. If your child does not have diarrhea, but does have other symptoms such as nausea, fatigue (feels very tired), weight loss, or a poor appetite, you and your health care provider may wish to consider treatment. The same is true if several family members are ill, or if a family member is pregnant and therefore not able to take the most

effective anti-*Giardia* medications.

If my child or I have been diagnosed with giardiasis, should I worry about spreading the infection to others?

Yes, *Giardia* infection can be very contagious. Follow these guidelines to avoid spreading giardiasis to others:

1. Wash your hands with soap and water after using the toilet and before handling food.
2. Do not swim in recreational water (pools, hot tubs, lakes, rivers, the ocean, etc.) while you have diarrhea and for 1 week after your diarrhea stops. You can pass *Giardia* in your feces and contaminate water after your symptoms have stopped. This has resulted in outbreaks of *Giardia* infection among recreational water users.
3. Avoid fecal exposure during sexual activity. This is especially important while experiencing diarrhea caused by giardiasis.
 - Use a barrier during oral-anal sex.
 - Wash hands immediately after handling a condom used during anal sex or after touching the anus or rectal area.

If your child is diagnosed with giardiasis, follow these guidelines to help your child avoid spreading *Giardia* infection to others:

1. Wash your hands and your child's hands after changing the child's diapers or assisting your child with toileting.
2. Do not allow your child to swim while he or she has diarrhea and for 1 week after your child's diarrhea stop.

If your child receives child care with other children, work with the child care provider or your local health department to identify steps (e.g., keep your child out of group child care until the giardiasis symptoms resolve) you can take to help stop the other children from becoming infected with *Giardia*.

How can I prevent a *Giardia* infection?

Practice good hygiene.

1. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water.
 - a. After using the toilet and before handling or eating food, especially while having diarrhea.
 - b. After changing a diaper or assisting with toileting, especially if you are caring for diaper-aged children, even if you are wearing gloves.
 - c. After touching something that could be contaminated (such as a trash can, cleaning cloth, drain, or soil).
 - d. After handling animals or their toys, leashes, or feces.
2. Assist or visually supervise young children and other people you are caring for with hand washing as needed.
3. Protect others by not swimming if you are experiencing diarrhea and for 1 week after your diarrhea stops. This is essential for children in diapers.
4. Shower with soap and water before entering recreational water. Wash children thoroughly, especially their bottoms, with soap and water after they use the toilet or their diapers are changed and before they enter the water.
5. Keep *Giardia* and other germs out of pools, hot tubs, lakes, rivers, the ocean, etc. by taking the following steps.
 - Take children on frequent bathroom breaks or check their diapers often.
 - Change diapers in the bathroom or a diaper-changing areas.

Avoid water that might be contaminated.

1. Do not drink untreated water from shallow wells, lakes, rivers, springs, ponds, and streams.

2. Do not drink untreated water or use ice made from untreated water during community-wide outbreaks of disease caused by contaminated drinking water.
3. Do not swallow recreational water. For more information on recreational water-related illnesses, visit CDC's Healthy Swimming website at <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyswimming/>.
4. Do not drink untreated water or use ice made from untreated drinking water in countries where the water supply might be unsafe. For information on traveler's health and giardiasis, visit CDC's Yellow Book at <http://wwwn.cdc.gov/travel/yellowBookCh4-Giardiasis.aspx>.

In the United States, nationally distributed brands of bottled or canned carbonated water or soft drinks are safe to drink in terms of *Giardia* contamination. Commercially packaged non-carbonated soft drinks and fruit juices that do not require refrigeration until after they are opened (those that are stored unrefrigerated on grocery shelves) also are safe.

For information on choosing safe bottled water, see CDC's Fact Sheet A Guide to Commercially-Bottled Water and Other Beverages at <http://www.cdc.gov/crypto/factsheets/bottled.html>.

If you are unable to avoid using or drinking water that might be contaminated by *Giardia*, then you can make the water safer to drink by doing one of the following:

- Heat the water to a rolling boil for at least 1 minute (at altitudes greater than 6,562 feet [$>2,000$ meters]), boil water for 3 minutes.
OR
- Use a filter that has an absolute pore size of at least 1 micron or smaller, or one that has been NSF rated for "cyst removal." For more information on choosing a water filter, see CDC's Fact Sheet A Guide to Water Filters at <http://www.cdc.gov/crypto/factsheets/filters.html>.
- If you cannot heat the water to a rolling boil or use a recommended filter, then try chemically treating the water by chlorination or iodination. Using chemicals may be less effective than boiling or filtering because the amount of chemical required to make the water safe is highly dependent on the temperature, pH, and cloudiness of the water.

Avoid food that might be contaminated.

1. Use safe, uncontaminated water to wash all food that is to be eaten raw.
2. Wash and/or peel all raw vegetables and fruits before eating.
3. Avoid eating uncooked foods when traveling in countries with minimal water treatment and sanitation systems.

Avoid fecal exposure during sexual activity. This is especially important while experiencing diarrhea caused by giardiasis.

1. Use a barrier during oral-anal sex.
2. Wash hands immediately after handling a condom used during anal sex or after touching the anus or rectal area.

If my water comes from a well, should I have my well water tested?

It depends. You should consider having your well water tested if you can answer "yes" to any of the following questions:

- **Are members of your family or others who use your well water becoming ill?** If yes, your well may be the source of infection.
- **Is your well located at the bottom of a hill or is it considered shallow?** If so, runoff from rain or flood water may be draining directly into your well causing

contamination.

- **Is your well in a rural area where animals graze?** Well water can become contaminated with feces if animal waste seepage contaminates the ground water. This can occur if your well has cracked casings, is poorly constructed, or is too shallow.

Tests used to specifically identify *Giardia* are expensive, difficult, and usually require hundreds of gallons of water to be pumped through a filter. If you answered "yes" to the above questions, consider testing your well for fecal contamination by testing it annually for the presence of coliforms or *E. coli* instead of *Giardia*. Although tests for fecal coliforms or *E. coli* do not specifically tell you whether *Giardia* is present, these tests might show whether your well water has been contaminated by feces. For more information on other germs and chemicals that can contaminate well water, visit Contaminants in Well Water at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dpd/healthywater/factsheets/contaminants.htm>.

These tests are only useful if your well is not routinely disinfected with chlorine, since chlorine kills fecal coliforms and *E. coli*. If the tests are positive, it is possible that the water may also be contaminated with *Giardia* or other harmful parasites, bacteria and viruses. Contact your local health department or your county cooperative extension service to find out who offers water testing in your area. For more information on well testing, see Well Water Testing Frequently Asked Questions at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dpd/healthywater/factsheets/wellwater.htm>. If the fecal coliform test comes back positive, indicating that your well is fecally contaminated, stop drinking the well water and contact your local water authority for instructions on how to disinfect your well.

This fact sheet is for information only and is not meant to be used for self-diagnosis or as a substitute for consultation with a health care provider. If you have any questions about the disease described above or think that you may have a parasitic infection, consult a health care provider.

From http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dpd/parasites/giardiasis/factsht_giardia.htm



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
SAFER • HEALTHIER • PEOPLE™



2009 RAINBOW IAP MEDICAL PLAN

Emergency Procedures Checklist

1. Conduct Size-up of the situation to include:

- Nature of the problem, i.e., injury or illness.
- Number of people involved & crew identification.
- DO NOT give names of individuals over the radio
- Chief complaints, patient assessment (refer: to IRPG page 35).

2. Contact Santa Fe Dispatch Center

- Clear all radio traffic.
- Point of contact will relay patient information & type of evacuation requested.
- Point of contact will relay Lat. & Long. for pick up location or major landmark. Lat. & Long., UTM's or Legal location are required for Helicopter life flights.

3. For an ALS Med-EVAC Request:

- Point of contact will notify Incident Commander and Santa Fe Dispatch Center for ALS-EVAC.
(* See below for locations on Air Ambulances*).
- If an outside Air Ambulance is requested, Santa Fe Dispatch Center initiates call. Santa Fe Dispatch informs Incident Commander and point of contact on estimated time of arrival and destination of patient.
- Point of contact will inform Santa Fe Dispatch Center with patient lift-off.
- Non-emergency radio Communications resume when emergency is complete, Santa Fe Dispatch Center will announce to all units.

4. For a Medical Transport request:

- Incident Commander or point of contact will notify Santa Fe Dispatch Center for Medical Transport (*See below for locations Medical Transports*) request.
- Incident Commander or point of contact will identify and relay pick-up site.
- Santa Fe Dispatch Center will coordinate patient pick-up designated medical transport.
- Santa Fe Dispatch Center relays ETA to pick-up site.
- Santa Fe Dispatch Center will announce to all units to resume normal radio operations.

Hospitals/Clinics:

Name	Address	Travel Time		Phone	Heload		Birth Center	
		Air	Ground		Yes	No	Yes	No
Checker Board Area Health Systems	6349 HWY. 550 CUBA, NM 87013	15m	60m	911 (Emergency) (505) 289-3291	X			X
UNM Hospital	2211 Lomas NE, Albuquerque	35m	1.5 hrs	(505)272-2411 (Emergency) (505)272-2111	X		X	
Presbyterian Hospital	1100 Central Ave. S.E. Albuquerque, NM	35m	1.5 hrs	505-841-1234	X			X
St. Vincent	Santa Fe	25m	2.5h	(505)820-5250	X			X

Designated Helispots:

- [REDACTED]: [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]: [REDACTED]
1. This an emergency landing zone only as it is a "power in, power out" helispot. Use only as last alternative.
- Meadow Family Gathering Helispot: [REDACTED]
 - Cuba Admin Site, Warehouse, Engine Station Helispot: [REDACTED]

EMTs:

HELICOPTER AMBULANCE SERVICE IN & ADJACENT TO YOUR AREA

LOCATION	FACILITY	CALL SIGN	TYPE (Model)	PHONE NUMBER	Avg. Flight Time (Minutes)
PHI Air Medical Med 50, 51	Albuquerque, NM	N351LG	Eurocopter AS350-B3 "A-Star"	1-800-633-5438	45 - 70
PHI Air Medical Med 52	Santa Fe, NM	N352LG	Eurocopter AS350-B3 "A-Star"	1-800-633-5438	15 - 40
San Juan Regional Air Care 1	Farmington, NM	N911NM	Bell 222UT	1-505-609-2000 Main # 1-505-609-6280 Patient Service	45 - 70
PHI Air Medical Med 53	Grants, NM	N353LG	Eurocopter AS350-B3 "A-Star"	1-800-633-5438	60 - 80
Mercy Memorial Center	Durango, CO	N403CF Care flight 4	Agusta 119 Koala	1-800-345-2516	45 - 70

GROUND AMBULANCE SERVICE

FACILITY/LOCATION	COMMERCIAL PHONE	24 HOUR PHONE	ETA
CUBA RESCUE 125	CUBA, NM - EAST CORDOVA LANE	(505) 289-3456 or 911 or 1-800-898-2876	YES
CUBA AMBULANCE	CUBA, NM 6349 HWY 550	(505) 289-3456 or 911 or 1-800-898-2876	YES

AIR AMBULANCE SERVICE

FACILITY/LOCATION	ADDRESS/LOCATION	24 HOUR PHONE
AIR CARE	FARMINGTON, NM	1-800-452-9990
LIFEGUARD AIR EMERGENCY SERVICES	ALBUQUERQUE, NM	(505) 272-3116
CAREFLIGHT	SANTA FE, NM	1-800-4521
TRI-STATE CARE FLIGHT	DURANGO, CO	1-800-800-0900 Disp. 970-382-7790 Office

Updates of hospitals in area

Albuquerque Area Lovelace Downtown	601 Dr. Martin Luther King JR Ave NE Albuquerque N.M 87102	505-727-8000
Lovelace Womens	4701 Montgomery Blvd NE Albuquerque NM 87109	505-727-7800
Lovelace Westside	10501 Golf Course RD NW Albuquerque NM 87114	505-727-2000
Presbyterian Down Town	1100 Central Ave NE Albuquerque NM 87106	505-841-1234
Prebyterian Kasemen	8300 Constitution Ave NE Albuquerque NM 87110	505-291-2000
Heart Hospital	504 Elm Street NE Albuquerque NM 87012	505-724-2000
University NM	2211 Lomas Blvd NE Albuquerque, NM 87106	505-272-2411
Veterans Admin	2100 Ridgecrest Dr SE Albuquerque, NM 87108	505-265-1711
Rio Rancho Presbyterian Rio Rancho	4100 High Resort Blvd SE Rio Rancho, NM 87124	505-462-8901
Santa Fe St. Vencent's	455 Saint Michaels Dr Ste 110 Santa Fe, NM 87505	505-983-3361
Espanola Espanola Vally	1010 Spruce St Espanola, NM 87532	505-753-7111
Farmington San Juan Regional	525 S Schwartz Ave Farmington, NM 87401	505-325-5011

DOH Nursing Response Strategic Plan, Rainbow Family Gathering, June-July 2009

Local Hospital Contacts:

Lovelace Westside Emergency Room	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	Lead technician, ER	
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	@lovelace.com	
	MD	[REDACTED]
PMS, Cuba, New Mexico	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED], RN	[REDACTED]
Presbyterian Urgent Care, Rio Rancho, NM	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	@phs.org	
EMS Services, Cuba	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Cuba Fire Department	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
UNM Psychiatric Emergency	[REDACTED], RN	[REDACTED]
Presbyterian Downtown	[REDACTED], RN	[REDACTED]
UNM Emergency Room	[REDACTED], RN	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	@salu.unm.edu	
Lovelace Downtown ER	[REDACTED] RN	[REDACTED]
San Juan Regional Medical Center, ER	[REDACTED], RN	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	@SJRMC.net	
	RN Infectious Disease	
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	@SJRMC.net	

Nursing Response Strategic Plan:

██████████, RN, BSN
██████████, RN

1. Attend inter-agency briefings
2. Establish relationships with Forest Service, EMS, local hospitals and urgent care, Rainbow Family CALM
3. Provide a consistent physical presence at the gathering/establish trust and exchange of information to the extent possible with CALM workers
4. Assist DOH Epidemiology infectious disease surveillance, and intervention if necessary (e.g. sample collection, medication administration, isolation and quarantine)
5. Stock local Public Health Office with equipment specified by Epidemiology Department
6. Provide on-call support as needed
7. Participate in education outreach to Rainbow kitchens and CALM
8. Provide adult immunizations of Hep B and Hep A to Forest Service personnel as requested
9. Accompany Epidemiology teams to the gathering in order to provide a consistent contact and facilitate exchange of information.
10. Maintain regular contact and exchange of information with nurse managers at local Emergency Rooms in order to facilitate enhanced syndromic surveillance as recommended by DOH Infectious Disease Epidemiology Bureau.
11. Inform DOH Pharmacy and Laboratory staff as needed regarding laboratory sampling activities and any recommended distribution of medication.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

A. Radio Frequencies:

1. Command Frequency(s):

- **PRIMARY:** SFNF RPT - RX [REDACTED] TX=[REDACTED]
Tone = [REDACTED] ([REDACTED])
- **SECONDARY:** SFNF RPT - RX=[REDACTED] TX=[REDACTED]
Tone = [REDACTED] ([REDACTED])

2. Tactical Frequency(s)

- **PRIMARY:** Tac1 [REDACTED] RX/TX

3. Air Operations Frequency(s): Air to Ground - [REDACTED]

B. Verizon Identified Best Cellular Phone Coverage Sites:

1. 36.0123 x 106.7698
2. 36.0411 x 106.7588
3. 36.0418 x 106.7837

CHANNEL	NAME	USE

RAINBOW
ICP PHONE NUMBERS

06/20/09

Information:

505-438-5685 For the Public Only



Logistics:



Finance



Plans



Law Enforcement



Communications



Briefing Room

(Homeland Security trailer)



To call Cuba Ranger District dial 7 and last 4 digits.

To call Santa Fe NF SO dial 7 and last 4 digits.

All other calls dial 9 and all other digits.

To set up your voicemail and retrieve your voicemail, press the "messages" button (envelope) and then the code.

1. OPERATIONS Law Enforcement	2. DIVISION/GROUP Daytime	ASSIGNMENT LIST
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3. INCIDENT NAME Rainbow Family Gathering 2009	4. OPERATIONAL PERIOD Daytime Operations DATE <u>07/03/2009</u> TIME <u>0800-2000</u>
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Ex.(b)(6) & (b)(7)(C)	5. OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL	Ex.(b)(6) & (b)(7)(C)
OPERATIONS CHIEF [REDACTED]	DIVISION/GROUP SUPERVISOR [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] Ex.(b)(2)(high)
BRANCH DIRECTOR [REDACTED]	AIR TACTICAL GROUP SUPERVISOR [REDACTED]	

6. RESOURCES ASSIGNED TO THIS PERIOD

STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE/ RESOURCE DESIGNATOR	CALL #	LEADER	NUMBER PERSONS	TRANS. NEEDED	PICKUP PT./TIME	DROP OFF PT./TIME
K-9 Unit	Ex.(b)(2)(high)	Ex.(b)(6) & (b)(7)(C)	1	N	0800	2000
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1	N	0800	2000
K-9 Unit	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1	N	0800	2000
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1	N	0800	2000
Patrol	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1	N	0800	2000
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1	N	0800	2000

- 7. OPERATIONS**
- Operate as Unified Command and manage as one Incident Command Team.
 - Manage parking along roads 69 and 70 to maintain access.
 - Monitor one way travel along FR 70 between Welcome Home and San Gregorio.
 - Assist Resource Advisors, Santa Fe NF, local EMS, and County health officials as requested.
 - Insure compliance with all federal and state laws.

- 8. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS**
- Maintain situational awareness with resource personnel and Incident command post.

Ex.(b)(2)(high) **9. DIVISION/GROUP COMMUNICATIONS SUMMARY**

FUNCTION	FREQ.	SYSTEM	CHAN.	FUNCTION	FREQ.	SYSTEM	CHAN.
COMMAND	LOCAL	R x [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] repeater	SUPPORT			
	REPEAT	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]				
DIV/GROUP TACTICAL	[REDACTED] X/RX	T a c 1		GROUND TO AIR			

PREPARED BY (RESOURCE UNIT LEADER)	APPROVED BY (PLANNING SECT. CH.)	DATE	TIME
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1. OPERATIONS Resources		2. DIVISION/GROUP Resources		ASSIGNMENT LIST					
3. INCIDENT NAME Rainbow Family Gathering 2009				4. OPERATIONAL PERIOD Daytime Operations DATE <u>07/03/2009</u> TIME <u>0800-2000</u>					
5. OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL									
OPERATIONS CHIEF BRANCH DIRECTOR		<u>Jim Eaton - [REDACTED]</u>		DIVISION/GROUP SUPERVISOR AIR TACTICAL GROUP SUPERVISOR		<u>Jim Eaton - [REDACTED]</u>			
6. RESOURCES ASSIGNED TO THIS PERIOD									
STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE/ RESOURCE DESIGNATOR	CALL #	LEADER	NUMBER PERSONS	TRANS. NEEDED	PICKUP PT./TIME	DROP OFF PT./TIME			
Permit Administrator	[REDACTED]	Marcia Rose-Ritchie	1	N					
Permit Administrator	[REDACTED]	Rebecca Roof	1	N					
Operating Plan/Permit Admin.	[REDACTED]	Tom Florich	1	N					
Wildlife	[REDACTED]	Ramon Borrego	1	N					
Fire	[REDACTED]	Jarod Taylor	1	N					
Fire	[REDACTED]	Brian McCoy	1	N					
Fire	[REDACTED]	Rick Duran	1	N					
Fire	[REDACTED]	James Casaus	1	N					
7. OPERATIONS									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize re-checking non-compliance kitchens and camps; The Spot, On your way Cafe, S-H Alabama, Pirate Camp, Sloppy Seconds, etc.... • Do H2O samples on Palomas and American Creeks. • Continue doing 24 hour notices on illegally parked vehicles. • Monitor kitchens and water filtering. • Recheck flagging around Venado spring. Ongoing. 									
8. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain situational awareness with LEO personnel and incident command post. 									
9. DIVISION/GROUP COMMUNICATIONS SUMMARY									
FUNCTION		FREQ.	SYSTEM	CHAN.	FUNCTION		FREQ.	SYSTEM	CHAN.
COMMAND	LOCAL	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] repeater		SUPPORT	LOCAL			
	REPEAT	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]			REPEAT			
DIV./GROUP TACTICAL		[REDACTED] TX/RX	Tac 1		GROUND TO AIR				
PREPARED BY (RESOURCE UNIT LEADER)				APPROVED BY (PLANNING SECT. CH.)			DATE	TIME	

1. OPERATIONS Law Enforcement	2. DIVISION/GROUP Evening	ASSIGNMENT LIST
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3. INCIDENT NAME Rainbow Family Gathering 2009	4. OPERATIONAL PERIOD Daytime Operations DATE <u>07/03/2009</u> TIME <u>1200-2400</u>
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Ex.(b)(6) & (b)(7)(C)	5. OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL	Ex.(b)(6) & (b)(7)(C)
OPERATIONS CHIEF [REDACTED]	DIVISION/GROUP SUPERVISOR [REDACTED]	Ex.(b)(2)(high)
BRANCH DIRECTOR [REDACTED]	AIR TACTICAL GROUP SUPERVISOR [REDACTED]	

6. RESOURCES ASSIGNED TO THIS PERIOD						
STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE/ RESOURCE DESIGNATOR	CALL #	LEADER	NUMBER PERSONS	TRANS. NEEDED	PICKUP PT./TIME	DROP OFF PT./TIME
K-9 Unit	Ex.(b)(2)(high)	Ex.(b)(6) & (b)(7)(C)	1	N	1200	2400
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1	N	1200	2400
K-9 Unit	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1	N	1200	2400
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1	N	1200	2400
Patrol	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1	N	1200	2400
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1	N	1200	2400
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]			1200	2400

- 7. OPERATIONS**
- Operate as Unified Command and manage as one Incident Command Team.
 - Manage parking along roads 69 and 70 to maintain access.
 - Monitor one way travel along FR 70 between Welcome Home and San Gregorio.
 - Assist Resource Advisors, Santa Fe NF, local EMS, and County health officials as requested.
 - Insure compliance with all federal and state laws.

- 8. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS**
- Pay special attention when driving back down at night. Wildlife such as deer and elk are prevalent in the area.

Ex.(b)(2)(high) **9. DIVISION/GROUP COMMUNICATIONS SUMMARY**

FUNCTION	FREQ.	SYSTEM	CHAN.	FUNCTION	FREQ.	SYSTEM	CHAN.
COMMAND	LOCAL	R x [REDACTED]	repeater	SUPPORT			
	REPEAT	T x [REDACTED]			LOCAL		
DIV./GROUP TACTICAL		T x / R x [REDACTED]	T a c 1	GROUND TO AIR			
PREPARED BY (RESOURCE UNIT LEADER)				APPROVED BY (PLANNING SECT. CH.)		DATE	TIME

Ex. (b)(2)(high)

1. OPERATIONS Law Enforcement	2. DIVISION/GROUP Night	ASSIGNMENT LIST
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3. INCIDENT NAME Rainbow Family Gathering 2009	4. OPERATIONAL PERIOD Daytime Operations DATE <u>07/03/2009</u> TIME <u>2400-1200</u>
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Ex.(b)(6) & (b)(7)(C) OPERATIONS CHIEF _____ BRANCH DIRECTOR _____	5. OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL Ex.(b)(6) & (b)(7)(C) DIVISION/GROUP SUPERVISOR _____ AIR TACTICAL GROUP SUPERVISOR _____ Ex.(b)(2)(high)
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6. RESOURCES ASSIGNED TO THIS PERIOD

STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE/ RESOURCE DESIGNATOR	CALL #	LEADER	NUMBER PERSONS	TRANS. NEEDED	PICKUP PT./TIME	DROP OFF PT./TIME
K-9 Unit	Ex.(b)(2)(high)	Ex.(b)(6) & (b)(7)(C)	1	N	2400	1200
			1	N	2400	1200
K-9 Unit			1	N	2400	1200
			1	N	2400	1200
Patrol			1	N	2400	1200
			1	N	2400	1200

- 7. OPERATIONS**
- Operate as Unified Command and manage as one Incident Command Team.
 - Manage parking along roads 69 and 70 to maintain access.
 - Monitor one way travel along FR 70 between Welcome Home and San Gregorio.
 - Assist Resource Advisors, Santa Fe NF, local EMS, and County health officials as requested.
 - Insure compliance with all federal and state laws.

- 8. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS**
- Pay special attention when driving back after a long night shift.
 - Monitor fatigue.

Ex.(b)(2)(high) **9. DIVISION/GROUP COMMUNICATIONS SUMMARY**

FUNCTION	FREQ.	SYSTEM	CHAN.	FUNCTION	FREQ.	SYSTEM	CHAN.
COMMAND	LOCAL REPEAT	Rx [redacted] Tx [redacted] Tones [redacted] repeater		SUPPORT		LOCAL REPEAT	
DIV./GROUP TACTICAL	[redacted] TX/RX	T a c 1		GROUND TO AIR			

PREPARED BY (RESOURCE UNIT LEADER)	APPROVED BY (PLANNING SECT. CH.)	DATE	TIME
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1. OPERATIONS Law Enforcement		2. DIVISION/GROUP Mounted		ASSIGNMENT LIST			
3. INCIDENT NAME Rainbow Family Gathering 2009			4. OPERATIONAL PERIOD Daytime Operations DATE <u>07/03/2009</u> TIME <u>0800-2000</u>				
Ex.(b)(6) & (b)(7)(C) OPERATIONS CHIEF ██████████ BRANCH DIRECTOR ██████████		5. OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL DIVISION/GROUP SUPERVISOR ██████████ Ex.(b)(2)(high) AIR TACTICAL GROUP SUPERVISOR ██████████		Ex.(b)(6) & (b)(7)(C)			
6. RESOURCES ASSIGNED TO THIS PERIOD							
STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE/ RESOURCE DESIGNATOR	CALL #	LEADER	NUMBER PERSONS	TRANS. NEEDED	PICKUP PT./TIME	DROP OFF PT./TIME	
Mounted	Ex.(b)(2)(high) ██████	Ex.(b)(6) & (b)(7)(C) ██████████	1	N	0800	2000	
Mounted	██████	██████████	1	N	0800	2000	
Mounted	██████	██████████	1	N	0800	2000	
7. OPERATIONS							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate as Unified Command and manage as one Incident Command Team. • Manage parking along roads 69 and 70 to maintain access. • Monitor one way travel along FR 70 between Welcome Home and San Gregorio. • Assist Resource Advlors, Santa Fe NF, local EMS, and County health officials as requested. • Insure compliance with all federal and state laws. • Will help Resources GPS paths and trails. 							
8. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain situational awareness with resource personnel and incident command post. 							
Ex.(b)(2)(high)		9. DIVISION/GROUP COMMUNICATIONS SUMMARY					
FUNCTION	FREQ.	SYSTEM	CHAN.	FUNCTION	FREQ.	SYSTEM	CHAN.
COMMAND	LOCAL	██████████	repeater	SUPPORT			
	REPEAT	██████████	██████████				
DIV/GROUP TACTICAL		██████ TX/RX	Tac 1	GROUND TO AIR			
PREPARED BY (RESOURCE UNIT LEADER)				APPROVED BY (PLANNING SECT. CH.)		DATE	TIME



*Rainbow Family Gathering 2009
Cuba Ranger District, Santa Fe National Forest*

TELEPHONE LOG

DATE	TIME 24 HOUR	NAME	PHONE #	INFORMATION REQUESTED	FOLLOW-UP BY WHOM	INITIAL

Ex.(b)(6) & (b)(7)(C)

- Please refer all calls needing follow-up to Derek Padilla, [redacted] or appropriate Incident Command Team personnel
- Refer all media calls to Lawrence Lujan, Denise Ottaviano, or Andrea Martinez
- Please use this form to record walk-in inquires
- Please record all calls regarding the Rainbow Family Gathering and save for Incident file

UNIT LOG		1. Incident Name Rainbow Gathering	2. Date Prepared 07/03/09	3. Time Prepared 1530 hrs.
4. Unit Name/Designators TEAM PIOs		5. Unit Leader (Name and Position) Lead PIO Denise Ottaviano		6. Operational Period
7. Personnel Roster Assigned				
	Name	ICS Position	Home Base	
	Denise Ottaviano	NIMT PIO	Albuquerque Service Center, Albuquerque.	
	Andrea M. Pruitt	PIO	R3 Carson NF, Tres Piedras, RD	
	Lawrence Lujan	PIO	R3 Santa Fe NF, SO	
8. Activity Log				
	Time	Major Events		
	All 0800	Attended Command & General Staff meeting. Prepared news release and update.		
	Andrea 0900	Updated all visitor information boards. Plastic had been removed from boards and all information was ruined. Printed out all new pertinent information and headers and organized all Rainbow information boards.		
	Lawrence 1100	Cleaned up in trailer. Updated Special instructions board.		
	Denise 1400	Interviewed by channel 4, 7, 13, Peace talks Radio out of Toas.		
	1600	Tom Florich, interviewed by Channel 22 out of Toas.		
	1630	Lawrence created slide show to be distributed by e-mail for employees to view.		
	Denise 1700	Attended strategy meeting		
	Denise 1730	Met with Lawrence and Andrea P. and updated them on information from strategy meeting.		
	1830	Closed out for the day.		



[Redacted]

07/03/2009 11:31 PM

To: Derek J Padilla <dpadilla@fs.fed.us>, [Redacted]
cc: "TOM@RMEF.ORG" <TOM@RMEF.ORG>, "bhoffner@RMEF.ORG" <bhoffner@RMEF.ORG>, Ramon C Borrego <rborrego@fs.fed.us>, Chantel M Cook
bcc:
Subject: RE: Concern for elk and deer impacts by Rainbow Gathering and ATV's

History: ↻ This message has been forwarded.

Derek Thank you very much for the response, I understand the difficulties, concerns and costs that all of you with the Forest Service are having with this, and I am glad that you all see ours. I thank you for shedding some light on this matter. I will pass this email on to others.

I am however still concerned about what the area will look like and that the Rainbow group does clean it up, and rehabilitate that whole area correctly (remove human waste that will be behind every tree in a large area surrounding Park Vernado and along FR70 and 69) all in a timely manner and leave. We will still go up there in a few weeks to see for our self's, with cameras. We have the right and it is our duty as residences, conservationist, environmentalist and hunters to make sure our forests are taken care of. Please do everything you can to get this area back to what it was before they arrived. We will help where we can.

It is sad that a group like this can congregate in an area like this and disrupt not only the habitat and wildlife but the residences of New Mexico who use this area for up to 2 or 3 whole summer months and also disrupt the hunters who have permits for this area starting in September that may never draw a permit again for years. There are laws that prohibit disrupting legal hunts - which they have done. It would be wise for them to be gone several days before the September hunt.

In early June there were several ATV's with chain saws, and we did run into them, they did said they were going around opening all the side logging roads, and had just came out of a burned closed old road. This is one area worth saving from being over run by ATV's before its to late.

I understand all of our rights of the 1st amendment, but the US National Forest has laws and rules that the rest of us abide by.

The 1st amendment states a group can assemble to protest the government, and the freedom of association and assembly. It is awful that they can just do this in any National Forest. **I see this gathering protesting you the National Forest, the residence of NM, and the lack of any respect of our forest habitat and wildlife.**

I think the right to assemble in certain areas can and should be debated in the courts again. I hope they never come back to the Jemez Mtns again. Because of there assemble - we have not been able to use that area as we do every year as residents - what about our rights?

Our biggest fear is that area will never be the same.

Thank You

[Redacted]

From: Derek J Padilla [mailto:dpadilla@fs.fed.us]
Sent: Friday, July 03, 2009 10:19 AM
To: [Redacted]; [Redacted]
Cc: TOM@RMEF.ORG; bhoffner@RMEF.ORG; Ramon C Borrego; Chantel M Cook; Laurie A Thorpe; Judy

Yandoh; Don G DeLorenzo; [REDACTED]; Denise Ottaviano; Dolores Maese; Daniel Jiron; Erin Connelly; bgleadle@state.nm.us; Derek J Padilla

Subject: Fw: Concern for elk and deer impacts by Rainbow Gathering and ATV's

Hello Mr. [REDACTED] and Mr. [REDACTED]. I apologize that if through all the contacts you've made no one has responded back to you directly. As you can see in the e-mail traffic below people were working on addressing your questions. As is indicated below, there really isn't a decision on the part of the Forest Service to allow or not allow the Rainbow gathering to occur. They identify an area and so long as they aren't impacting any federally protected species, heritage sites, or some other congressionally mandated reason, we can't keep them from utilizing a particular site. What gives them the "right" to do this is the first amendment of the constitution which they have taken us to court on in the past and won. We too were concerned about the impacts to elk and other wildlife species in the area and took those concerns into consideration to mitigate the impacts to the extent possible. In fact we did find a federally protected species in the area and denied their request to designate the area of concern for parking. To date they have not utilized that area as agreed too. We have been working very closely with members of this group to ensure that when we do find resource concerns, that they are addressed. Again, they have been very cooperative and resolved virtually all the issues we have brought to their attention. We have spoken with individuals who have experienced past gatherings on their forests, and their description of the rehabilitation efforts are similar to those Mr. Toman describes below. In regards to the ATVs you encountered I do not believe they were associated with this group. I've been up at the site almost everyday for the past three weeks and have not seen a single ATV. I've also inquired about the presence of ATVs with the 20 or 30 other resource and law enforcement personnel who are patrolling the area and they report the same thing (no ATVs). ATV use in the forest is an issue and we are currently working on our Travel Management Plan to address this issue. I hope all the information below as well as what I have provided gives you the information you were requesting although I know you probably still don't agree. But hopefully you now have a better understanding of "why". I've also attached a copy of a news release that discusses natural resources in relation to this gathering.

Derek J. Padilla
District Ranger
Santa Fe NF - Cuba Ranger District
P O Box 130
Cuba, NM 87013
(575) 289-3264 (phone)
(505) 470-1937 (mobile)
(575) 289-0232 (fax)
Internal extension: 72130 (Cuba)
E-mail: dpadilla@fs.fed.us

Gail C
Tunberg/R3/US To "Tom Toman" <TOM@RMEF.ORG>
DAFS cc "Brandon Hoffner" <bhoffner@RMEF.ORG>, Ramon C Borrego/R3/USDAFS@FSNOTES, Ramon C
Borrego/R3/USDAFS@FSNOTES, Chantel M Cook/R3/USDAFS@FSNOTES, Laurie A
Thorpe/R6/USDAFS@FSNOTES, Judy Yandoh/R3/USDAFS@FSNOTES, Don G
DeLorenzo/R3/USDAFS@FSNOTES [REDACTED]
06/29/2009
02:13 PM

Subject RE: Concern for elk and deer impacts by Rainbow Gathering and ATVs [Link](#)

Tom, thanks for sharing the concern from Mr. [REDACTED] about impacts to elk and deer during calving and fawning season due to the Rainbow Gathering and ATVs on the Santa Fe National Forest. I need to correct earlier information on the status of the Gathering. The group does have a permit for their stay. Although they have successfully won in court in past years, and have not had a permit in several years, they signed one this year. The permit requires rehabilitation of surface disturbance caused by the Gathering. I am forwarding this message with Mr. [REDACTED] e-mail to Ray Borrego, Wildlife Biologist at Cuba Ranger District.

Prior to the arrival of the first group, Ray coordinated with New Mexico Department of Game and Fish who visited the location. They did not propose additional mitigations beyond what is included in the permit. In speaking with Ray, he said that although elk and deer were displaced at Bosque Vennado, the site of the Gathering, they are finding plenty of good forage and nursery habitat within other areas of San Pedro Parks. The Parks are comprised of a series of large meadows intermixed with forest. Although there are short term impacts to elk and deer during calving and fawning, the area will be rehabilitated by August. All of the Rainbow participants will be out of Bosque Vennado by the end of August. There should not be any interference with the September archery hunt.

The Santa Fe National Forest is currently planning travel management and may take Mr. [REDACTED] comments regarding ATV impacts into consideration.

If you would like more information, Ray would be happy to talk with you. His number is (575) 289-3264.

Gail Tunberg
Wildlife Program Leader
USDA Forest Service
Southwestern Region
333 Broadway Blvd SE
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 842-3262
(505) 842-3152 Fax

"Tom Toman" <TOM@RMEF.ORG>

To "Brandon Hoffner" <bhoffner@RMEF.ORG>

06/29/2009 10:46 AM

cc

Subject RE: Jemez Mountains elk

Brandon,

I have personally experienced the Rainbow Family of the Living Light. The first was outside Lander, the second was near Big Piney and the last was in the Upper Green River. We too were overwhelmed by the sheer number of people that would be invading these areas and were concerned about all kinds of resource damage, from grass trampling to stream pollution to poaching! Most of our worries were not realized, thankfully! From a resource standpoint, the group did a fairly good job of cleaning up after their celebration. They were required by USFS to rehabilitate the area with seed mixes approved by USFS on

trails and camping areas that were trampled in to the point native vegetation was harmed or removed. My experiences were that the rehab work was done well and by the end of summer and certainly by the middle of the next summer, the area showed little sign of the large number of folks who were in the area for a short time. We too were concerned about the impact on wildlife, especially the late calving and nursery areas that cow elk and their offspring used in these areas. We could not measure adverse effects although I am certain there could have been some that we could not observe. About a month after the celebration, we started seeing elk and deer using the area and the following summer saw what we would consider normal distribution on and around the camping site area.

There was always an issue of permits and party sizes. Standard for USFS at the time was no more than 40 persons in a group and no more than 14 days in the same same campsite or drainage. I learned this morning that those are no longer issues. Congress passed special legislation several years ago specifically for the Rainbow Family that precluded them from the USFS permit requirement, length of stay and party size. The USFS does monitor their activities for violations of Forest Service regulations and other agencies monitor other state and federal rules, regulations and laws.

As for the ATV use, that is a growing problem for much of elk country. A few folks seem to ruin it for everyone else and the RMEF has spent a lot of resources encouraging responsible use and we have even contributed funding to closing illegal roads and trails along with funds for restoring the native grasses, forbs and shrubs that had been disturbed. We can only encourage the enforcement of the rules and regulations by the various agencies to slow down their impact on elk country.

Best regards!



Tom Toman | Director of Conservation
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
406-523-3443 phone | 406-523-4550 fax
tom@rmeff.org | www.rmeff.org

From: Brandon Hoffner
Sent: Monday, June 29, 2009 9:59 AM
To: Tom Toman
Subject: FW: Jemez Mountains elk

Tom,
Here is another situation. Last year the Rainbows were on the BTNF and as I understood the situation, there was not much the FS or BLM could do to stop them. A lot of political stuff going on. Do you have response ready to go for the Rainbow situation?

Brandon Hoffner | Lands Program Manager

Colorado and New Mexico
0329 Highland Drive

Howard, CO 81233

Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
719.942.3448 phone | 719.221.5382 cell



bhoffner@rmef.org | www.rmef.org

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From: [REDACTED] [mailto:[REDACTED]]
Sent: Monday, June 29, 2009 9:51 AM
To: Brandon Hoffner; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]
Subject: Jemez Mountains elk

I am very concerned about the Rainbow group that will be in the Jemez mountains this coming week, up to 12,000 people in the Elk calving and a deer fawn area - Park Vernado, Rock Creek Mesa, Forest roads 103 and 69 up to 69 and road 70, the west side of Mining mountain.

I don't know why the Forest Service is letting them do there gathering there, one of the worst place to have a group that big in the whole Cuba ranger district. Stop this from happening. This is insane, There are other areas that would be less of an impact for this group to use.

I am a hunter and a life time resident who knows that area well, also I have spent time up there in the past few weeks and have seen a lot of elk, deer and there newborn. With this large of a group this many days right in the middle of there home it will push all the big game animals out and ruin that whole area for a long time and may take a few years for the animals to use that area for a spring newborn area again.

Also there has been a group of atvs driving every old logging road to make a path over burms or around them and remove fallen trees to open all the roads, this is what they said they were doing but would not say why, but would open all roads weather they were closed by burms or not. they are also making there own roads, which go through steams and down streams along the wilderness trials and ruining the whole area. To have atv trails and roads every few hundred yards all over the forest will remove all big game animal life, look at unit 6c where dirt bikes and atvs roam that whole area- and have disrupted a delicate habitat area for years now.

That whole area of the south and east of the San Pedro Wilderness is a very delicate area, great habitat and should be protected some how.

Please work with the Forest service to do something about the large groups like the Rainbow group and the Atv and off road group that could care less about the inpact that they all have.

Thank you for your time.



Ex. (b)(6) & PA

Ethel Baca/R3/USDAFS
07/04/2009 11:19 AM

To Derek J Padilla/R3/USDAFS@FSNOTES
cc
bcc
Subject Fw: hippioe control

----- Forwarded by Ethel Baca/R3/USDAFS on 07/04/2009 11:19 AM -----



07/03/2009 08:39 PM

To <ethelbaca@fs.fed.us>
cc
Subject hippioe control

Hi,

Keep up the good work on controlling those old hippies, keep arresting those breaking any law.

Hopefully you read this before they break up but although I would hope you figured this out let me make a suggestion on how to control all those vehicles as they try and leave.

Between you guys and the state police LIMIT THE NUMBER OF VEHICLES THAT CAN LEAVE TO SAY 25 EVERY 15 MINUTES.

That will give them and all other normal people time to be on the road without their tail gating and reckless driving.

And the state police need to increase their the number of them there.

It is perfectly legal with that many vehicles to control traffic and just allow a few at a time.

Let them sit and fume all they want.

A tax payer who does not appreciate those people coming here, doing their drug and sex thing and then leaving a mess to be cleaned up.

In fact DON'T LET THEM LEAVE TILL THEY REMOVE ALL THE GARBAGE THEY THROW ALL OVER THE PLACE.

Ex. (b)(6) & PA

Ethel Baca/R3/USDAFS

07/03/2009 10:00 AM

To Derek J Padilla/R3/USDAFS@FSNOTES

cc

bcc

Subject Fw: For Gilbert Zepeda and Daniel J. Jiron please forward

----- Forwarded by Ethel Baca/R3/USDAFS on 07/03/2009 10:00 AM -----



[REDACTED]
07/03/2009 09:45 AM

To "ethelbaca@fs.fed.us" <ethelbaca@fs.fed.us>,
"bmartinez@fs.fed.us" <bmartinez@fs.fed.us>,
"djiron@fs.fed.us" <djiron@fs.fed.us>,
"danieljiron@fs.fed.us" <danieljiron@fs.fed.us>

cc

Subject For Gilbert Zepeda and Daniel J. Jiron please forward

Daniel J Jiron and,

Gilbert Zepeda I dont think any of you have even been up to where the Rainbow group is gathering ,nor have you spent anytime in that spacific area, big mistake you all made giving them that paticular spot. you will be hearing from us we will be up there in numbers starting july 11th and 18th.

The Rainbow group is having their gathering this month in the Jemez Mountains, Cuba Ranger District here in NM with up to 10,000 or more people for over a week.

I am very concerned and upset at the site they are using. That area of the Mountain is one of the only area's on that side away from the Calderas that is a very delicate habitat, it is the elk calving and deer fawn nursery area for the whole west half of the Jemez mountains. Even the USFS maps show Elk calving area on the map for that site. This is insane, out of all the places to let them go this was the worst. Big mistake.

We would like to know **who with the forest service is responsible (Daniel Jiron)** for letting them have that site, there was a lot of better sites that would not have been so damaging in the Jemez. That person needs to be fired.

We were up there 2 weeks ago when a few of the rainbow people were already there, they had a group of large ATVs and Chainsaws opening up trails and old logging roads in that whole area. We could not stop them and reports go unanswered.

I have spent a lot of time in that area over the last 20 years, and have fought to keep it conserved. I have documented the animals and habitat in that area. This gathering has and will ruin that area for years to come no matter how much rehab is put into it. The animals are being pushed out of there nursing area and sanctuary.

It will take years for that area to even come close to what it was for the last 50 years. You can not have that many people in that small of an area for even one day.

10,000 people going to the bathroom, 1000s of cars, noise, loud music, fires. They are ruining a truly special place.

Ex. (b)(6) & PA

My family and friends and a lot of other New Mexicans, camp, hunt and enjoy one the best places on public land that a person can get away from the crowds in this whole state. Our hearts are broken that this is happening - a place we raised our children is gone in a matter of days by a bunch of hippies and it will never be the same.

Would the government let the Rainbow group use the Calderis?????

We have already been trying to do something about the ATVs in that area, but now all is lost.

We will start documenting the damage starting July 17th, and compare with our years of pics and notes.

Please do something about this so it never happens again. They should be forced to use Leave No Trace. and that is how we expect that area to look like by the end of Aug.

We will be calling

Thank You

