



FOUR MILE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT newsletter

Special Issue: The Changing of the Guard

The Passing of the Hat.

By Chief Bret Gibson

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Passing the hat of leadership is a traditional way of passing the responsibility and direction of a group from one person to another. This year we had the "passing of the helmet." Margaret Hansen shoved her Chief's helmet on my head. I am a long-time mountain resident and ten-year veteran of our fire department.

Two decades is a long time to serve as a volunteer in any role, but as Chief it is true dedication. Margaret, with the help of many, brought this department to a level of respect in the fire community that is something to be proud of. There is so much more to a department than trucks. It is the people and their dedication that makes a department what it is. The high level of dedication comes, in part, from the leaders. Margaret, with her barefoot no nonsense mountain attitude, helped to foster that degree of dedication.

Passing the helmet does not mean that she is leaving the department. She will work with us in many areas, just not on the front lines: from mapping, to data bases, to grants, to working with Clark Woodward to develop the Community Wildfire Education software program for in-home site specific demonstrations on the benefit of home fire mitigation.

So I ask you to take a moment and reflect on what 20 plus years of dedicated service to you and to our community really means. Then the next time you see our barefoot chief let her know just how lucky we have been to have her.



**New Four Mile
Fire Chief Bret
Gibson**

Editor's note: Bret Gibson took over as Chief of the Four Mile Fire Department last Spring from Margaret Hansen, who has served as Chief for the last twenty years. This Special Issue marks this transition. Look for Margaret's article "Twenty Years of Change," some thoughts from Bret about mitigation, and an interview with Chris McKenny, who succeeds Bret as Assistant Chief. In addition, this issue includes our regular column by Dave Hustvedt, the Department's Chief Medical Officer.



Dave Hustvedt,
Chief Medical
Officer for the
Four Mile Fire
Department
writes on issues
pertinent to Four
Mile residents.

Dave's Corner

by Dave Hustvedt, Chief Medical Officer

Imagine that you are driving around Four Mile Canyon trying to find somebody's house. You have the address—just a number. Now imagine that it is dark and that snow is falling in the huge white pillows of a spring storm. You are looking for the number and trying to drive without spinning off the road.

Just to increase the challenge, imagine that you are a volunteer with the Four Mile Fire Protection District. The reason that you are searching for this special house number is that someone called 911 and reported that a male occupant of the house is on the floor having what appears to be a heart attack. Time is important—actually a matter of life and death. But out on the road, the numbers are hard to see, or are only on the downhill side of the mailbox. Somehow you miss the number on the first pass and have to turn around to retrace your route until, by a process of elimination, you arrive at the right driveway. Valuable time has been wasted.

Unfortunately, this imaginary scenario is all too often reality for Four Mile volunteers responding to an emergency call. An amazing web of technology and people designed to accomplish rapid emergency response is snagged by its final, low-tech component: the house number sign on the road. In Boulder County we have enhanced 911 so that when you dial 911 a computer system automatically tells the 911 dispatcher the street address of your phone. In Four Mile Canyon, addresses are fairly logical. The address number of a building is just the distance in miles from the

origin of the road. For example, 5000 Four Mile Canyon Drive is 5 miles from the intersection of Four Mile and Boulder Canyons. Of course all this clever planning is worthless if the numbers are missing or invisible.

I offer some suggestions to help us find you in your next emergency:

- Make sure that your house numbers are readable from the main road (not halfway up your driveway). This means numbers that are large, reflective, and visible from both directions of travel. Try driving towards your driveway from all directions to see if the numbers are visible. Hand-painted black letters on an old rusty mailbox aren't very helpful at night in the snow.
- On branch roads with several driveways, consider working with the other residents to put a list of house numbers out on the main road.
- If you are calling from the road, don't use a mileage number unless you can see a mileage marker. Use a landmark or a nearby road intersection. Mileage markers in Boulder Canyon seem to violate the numbering rule with the numbers increasing (rather than decreasing) toward Boulder. Four Mile Canyon is at mile post 39 but the Dome Rock near the start of the canyon is at mile post 40. More than half the time, people give us the wrong mileage marker for calls in Boulder Canyon.



Does your deck look like this? Storing building materials, wood, and flammable clutter beneath a deck increases risk to your home in a forest fire. Summer's a good time to clean up under your deck and mitigate hazards around your home.

Interview with Assistant Chief Chris McKenny

interview by Newsletter editor Annette Dula

I understand that you are now Assistant Chief (C2) for the Four Mile Fire District. What is your job?

I'm second in command to the new chief, Bret Gibson. I've held that position for a few months, since Chief Hansen retired. My main job is support for the people driving the trucks, and for truck captains. If anyone has a problem with any of the trucks or equipment, they come see me. And if Bret is out of the district or unable to make a call, I'm in charge. If Bret is overloaded with work he can delegate some of it to me. I also respond to as many calls as possible, including medical calls.

Since becoming C2, how have your responsibilities changed?

As C2, my role with the fire department carries more responsibility than I had before. I've learned a lot more about the equipment we have in the District. I've found that I want to keep track of what's going on with equipment, with what's going on with volunteers in the department; I'm now concerned with following up on calls; and I'm more interested in how the emergency system is run.

How did you end up being the new C2 although several fighters have been at it longer than you?

More than anything, I believe that I ended up where I am because I am willing to put in the time. Others were eligible and would certainly have been great in the position, but they just didn't have the time that being C2 requires.

It was a good decision for me because I'm enjoying myself and learning a lot about the fire department that I wouldn't have learned otherwise.

How did you feel when you were asked to be the second in command?

I was honored. I was excited by the proposition. But I was worried that I wouldn't have time to do what it takes to do the job well. I had to think about it for a few days before I got back to Bret with an answer. I found that I could make the time to do it, in part, due to the hard work of our truck captains. They have taken a lot of the initiative in maintaining the trucks; they do their job really well. So I don't have to do a lot of truck maintenance.

Did you have fire-fighting experience before joining Four Mile Fire Department?

No but I was an EMT before I joined the fire Department. I'd worked for a small company that used to be here in the canyon called Atwater Carey. The company assembled wilderness medical first-aid kits and EMT kits. I took the EMT course because it was offered at a discount rate and because I've always been interested in medicine; my grandfather was a doctor. I joined the department because I wanted to keep current and have hands-on experience as an EMT. Looking back, it was 1992 or 1993 when I joined the department. Also, I'm into old trucks; I'd met Bret and he was too. We'd done some truck trading. I guess I was also influenced by Bret to join the fire department.

What are the strengths of our department?

The biggest strength in our department is that we have motivated members who are dependable, believe in and enjoy what they are doing, and have a variety of skills. We have a very strong EMS staff. We've got some new recruits who are a great bunch of people.

As second in command, are there things you would like to change?

There's not a whole lot I'd like to change. I would like to upgrade some of the equipment to make it



Assistant Chief Chris McKenny:
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20 Years of Change

by Margaret Hansen

Most things related to the Four Mile Fire Dept. have changed in the 20 years I was chief. Fortunately, the two most important factors have remained constant.

- First, the type of people who volunteer to be members of the Department. They are the cream of the crop—the antithesis of the “me generation.” Anyone willing to commit hours each month to training, plus get out of bed at 2 AM to help a stranger is a very special person.
- Second, the support of all of you in the canyon.

Whether it was emptying your refrigerators to feed us when the fire lasted too long or voting to tax yourselves so we could improve our equipment, you always said “yes” when we asked for help.

It was the pleasure of working with and for you that kept me in the job so long. Thank you all.

Changes start with the basics—fires have gotten hotter.

- Structure fires have become more dangerous as we bring more synthetics into our homes: furniture cushion stuffing, rugs, Gore-Tex raincoats, drip dry clothing, empty pop bottles; to a firefighter it is all increased fuel loading.
- Wildfire risk has increased. An unhealthy forest is now even less healthy. There are more and larger houses. Houses are denser fuel sources than the trees they replace. People bring fuels with them: gasoline, paint, propane, barbecues, and on.



Margaret Hansen, Four Mile’s “barefoot chief” and her son, Ethan, who joined the Department as an eleven year old lad. As a result, Margaret joined too, and four years later she became Chief.

The Department has made lots of positive changes.

- The most important change was adding emergency medical response. Now about 60% of our calls are medical-related. Mostly we reduce suffering. Occasionally we save lives.
- The next most important change was firefighter safety. Then, we had a few protective jackets for forest fires. Period. Now, we have full protective gear for both forest fires and structure fires. We have SCBA (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) to protect firefighters from both heat and toxic smoke.
- We come when you call 911. Twenty years ago only a few volunteers had pagers. The rest had to be telephoned by someone in the canyon who knew about the call. Now, all who are able to respond promptly have pagers. We have more radios with more channels so our communication on an incident is better. This improves the safety of victims, responders, and bystanders.
- Our responders have a professional level of training. They are skillful on an incident and work together as a team. The Keystone Kops days are past. Reflect on the dedication of volunteers who also have full-time jobs. They spend their nights, weekends, and even vacation time taking classes so they have the knowledge to help you in your time of need.
- Twenty years ago we had one station and 4 fire trucks. That station was the Quonset hut at the bottom of Logan Mill Road. It holds only 2 trucks, so when freezing weather came we had to drain those trucks without a heated home. In winter, when most structure fires occur, we had the least fire fighting equipment.
- We now have 4 stations which house 7 trucks. The stations are dispersed through the District so that all areas are within 5 miles of at least one station. We have replaced all of the original trucks and added 3 more.

- We have new types of equipment. Of course, all our medical equipment is new. Our fire suppression has been improved with port-a-ponds, more powerful yet comparatively light weight portable pumps, special purpose ladders, exhaust fans, generators, and even new types of hoses and nozzles.
- Fire fighting technology has changed. Class A foam increases the effectiveness of our limited amount of available water. It helps suppress both structure and forest fires. The foam is even more effective when it is expanded with compressed air. Two of our trucks can make foam “solution” (no air) and 2 can add compressed air. The replacement for one of the latter trucks, which is old, unreliable, and has limited compressed air capabilities, is being built now.

The District has changed.

- The original District boundaries, defined in the early 1960s, did not reflect the area we were serving in 1980. The District is funded by the property taxes of those within the District; this meant that a large area was receiving free service. The first addition to our service area was from the west side of Wallstreet through Sunset. Then, the Public Service Hydro plant in Boulder Canyon was added. For years, before it was included in the District, it was a continuing source of calls; some of them real incidents, some caused by the alarm system being tripped (by electric surges in an electric generating plant).
- As part of the Boulder Rural fire department reorganization in the late 1980s, the area from the mouth of Four Mile Canyon to 348 Arapahoe(!) was added to our District. The buildings on west Arapahoe only looked as if they were part of the City. The majority of them were in the County, so they became our responsibility.

We bought hydrant wrenches. We could refill a truck's water tank without turning on a pump. The water source did not run dry. We learned the easy part of urban firefighting.

- The original boundaries were defined by USGS sections. This was satisfactory when most people lived near the main mountain roads. As secondary roads were extended through the forest, access routes became longer and less direct. The result was that the house was built in one fire district but the road to the house started in the adjoining district. Requesting mutual aid on a call from the department with direct access to the house is the immediate fix for this problem. We are working on the long term solution with our neighboring departments—Sunshine and Sugarloaf. We have asked individual property owners to switch to the district that can serve them more quickly.

Population growth has come.

- Everybody in the Canyon used to live at the same address: Salina Star Route. Gold Hill and Sunshine Canyon also lived at this address. (It made it easy when I moved here from Sunshine Canyon in the 1960s. No address change.) Obviously, there were few enough of us in the hills so that the mail lady could keep track of where we lived. When Jane Doe called 911, we could count on a firefighter knowing at which house we were needed.
- In the early 1980s the County started Mountain

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Whether it was emptying your refrigerators to feed us when the fire lasted too long or voting to tax yourselves so we could improve our equipment, you always said “yes” when we asked for help.

**It was the pleasure of working with and for you that kept me in the job so long. Thank you all.
- former Four Mile Fire Chief,
Margaret Hansen**

We developed a computer database for all buildings in the District to fill in gaps in firefighters' knowledge. It includes medical conditions you want us to know about if you call us. The information about your house can help us save lives and property.

Hansen, cont'd from previous page

Addressing. The system is supposed to have unique names for roads; numbers are to be mileage-based; numbers are to increase in the direction emergency-response vehicles travel; and even numbers are to be on the right-hand side of the road as one travels in the direction of increasing numbers. We cannot count on any of those conditions being true. (See Dave Hustvedt's article.) Most of the inconsistencies we can show on our maps. Our worst problem with Mountain Addressing is when an address number is changed. This happens when houses are sold. The house does not move, but the mileage-based address claims that it does. Part of Site Plan Review is establishing the correct address for a new house. The corrected number often changes during the building process although neither the house nor the drive move. Number changes put people at risk because the newer the resident to the District, the less likely a firefighter can connect name with house.

- We developed a computer database for all buildings in the District to fill in gaps in firefighters' knowledge. It includes medical conditions you want us to know about if you call us. The information about your house can help us save lives (which are the kids bedrooms?) and property (where is the cistern? where is the gasoline stored?) in a fire. We ask you for updates periodically. We always welcome your new information.
- We have surveyed the houses in the District for wildfire hazard. The County entered the

information into a GIS database. We have used this database to develop the Community Wildfire Education program which shows a community how it can reduce its risks in a forest fire. Call us. We will show you.

- Our call load has increased tremendously. Twenty years ago we averaged 12 calls a year. Now we get about 70 calls. Only part of that is from local growth. When gambling opened in Blackhawk and Central City the number of traffic accidents in Boulder Canyon jumped.
- Growth has increased our assessed valuation and with it our budget. In 1980 our budget was about \$5,000 and was the only source of funds for all Department equipment. Now our tax income is \$80,000. It is this income combined with donations and large grants from the State that have paid for the improvements of the last 20 years.

Other agencies provide different types of amusement.

- I believe it was on my first call as Chief that the responding Sheriff's Deputy said to me "I want to talk to the man in charge." His look when I responded "You're talking to her" was priceless.
- Shoes are not my favorite garment. In the mid-1980s,



**Margaret Hansen and Br
burn wildland training ex**

a July 4th fireworks started a small forest fire. A new Sheriff's Deputy responded. After the fire was out, he had to fill out his report form. He came to a question he could not answer. "What's aspect?" "That's the direction the slope faces," I said. "Who are you?" he asked, looking down at my bare feet. "The Chief." He got in his car and drove off.

The next day we got a call for a downed power line. Same Deputy. Chief still barefoot. One look at my feet and he told me, "I'm going in the house to talk to the folks who reported it." The moment the residents opened the front door for him, their pet pig came around the corner of the house and pushed past him to go inside first. That was the last time we saw that Deputy in the Canyon.

Despite our —and the Boulder Fire Department's— pleas to Boulder City Council, they made the west

end of Arapahoe one-way headed west. If we were to obey the street signs, our only way to serve the portion of our District between Eben Fine Park and our eastern edge would be to go east on Canyon to Sixth Street and back west on Arapahoe. Too slow. After the traffic circles and other impediments were installed, we planned a training session to be sure that we could drive east on Arapahoe to the end of our District. The City patrols this street. Several days before the training session I called the police asking for a cop to block traffic headed west. Every day the responsible person was not in, nor returned my calls. Finally, on the morning of the training I get Dispatch's attention with: ***"This is going to happen!"***

I am transferred immediately to the patrol supervisor. "WHAT are you going to do?" "We're going to drive two big red fire trucks the wrong way on Arapahoe." "That sounds like fun. I want to watch. I'll block the road myself." And she did.

The District's organization has changed.

- The previous chiefs did way too much of the Department's work themselves. One of my first and best recruits was Lou Ann Shirley to do the ordering of supplies. She turned the job into that of a full quartermaster, tracking supplies from pipe dream to the end of their useful life.
- Supplies are stored in the stations. Lou Ann, being a neat homemaker, could not bear to put new equipment in dirty stations. She formed an auxiliary to clean the stations. The auxiliary's role has expanded to cleaning trucks, sharpening tools, maintaining equipment, preparing food for Department picnics, repairing stations, building storage, and doing all the odd jobs that take so much time.
- The support on calls has changed from maybe-somebody-calling-somebody-to-go-to-a-fire, to 3 Base people who have pagers, powerful radios, and the Department database on their computers. One of the 3 is on duty 99% of the time. If the incident is large, the Bases divvy up their work. The hills and valleys in the District make radio communication difficult. The Base relaying information speeds response and

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serve a live-Mile Canyon.

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- improves on-scene safety. The relevant database information is available from the Base.
- The last change on my watch is one of the best: Bret Gibson replacing me as Chief. While Assistant Chief he took on a lot of responsibilities and performed them with skill and efficiency. He is a quick learner. He started by being in charge on simple incidents and worked his way up to running a multi-agency fire. (I had never run any incident when I was appointed Chief.) He has the respect, trust, and friendship of the other volunteers. Working with him is a pleasure. Expect the Department to continue its improvement.

Count on BCFFA (Boulder County Fire Fighters Association), which represents all emergency service organizations in the County, to bring him up right. He was tackled as he came in the door at the first meeting which he attended as Chief. His fellow chiefs pulled off his shoes and told him, "If you're going to represent Four Mile, you have to do it barefoot.."



A fire truck decorates the cake at the retirement party for outgoing Chief Hansen.

Interview: McKenny cont'd from page 3

more user-friendly. For example a couple of old trucks are really hard to learn to drive; they could be upgraded to better trucks. I must say that I like the way this department is right now.

What trainings have you done with the County?

I've done basic courses in wildland fire fighting. I've done the courses, Firefighter 1 and 2 at Boulder County Fire Fighting Academy. (All firefighters in Boulder County are trained there.) I learned about structure fires, motor vehicle fires, some hazardous materials, as well as extrication. I've also done wildland-fire weather behavior training. I've done two re-certification courses through the Wilderness Medical Institute (WMI). This training was geared around prolonged patient care that is needed when a patient is more than a mile from the trailhead or an ambulance, or more than an hour away from definitive care.

What strengths do you bring to the Department?

My prior knowledge about EMT and my dedication are strengths. I have mechanical background and knowledge which is beneficial to the department. I've worked on a lot of heavy equipment. I understand most trucks and pumps. I like working with people. And I like what I'm doing.

What benefits and burdens have come your way because you are a firefighter?

One big benefit is feeling good about helping people. Also, anytime you're doing something, you learn from what you're doing and that's a definite benefit. But more than anything, our professional training is free; so I got a free education. We also

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get first-hand knowledge of what's going on if there is an incident in the District.

Night calls could be considered a burden, but being a fire fighter is something I chose because I wanted to do it. I don't really mind any calls, as long as they are real. Even late night calls—I kind of like 'em; I like going out late at night and dealing with those calls too.... It takes a lot of time. Sometimes it takes more time than what we have to give. Other than that....

Do you have a memorable incident to tell us from your early fire-fighting experiences?

My first wildland fire was the Packer Gulch fire, down near the base of Logan Mill Road. There was the potential for a very large fire. When I showed up on the scene, I was pumped up with adrenaline; there was lots of smoke and a good smoke column. I was excited. But I had not had any wildland fire training. Chief Hansen was there and she yelled for me to "Grab a McLeod and head up the hill." I asked her who McLeod was. I learned that a McLeod is a fire-fighting tool that looks like a big hoe.

What heads your wish list for the department?

A new main response engine—a new engine 3. And of course, more good volunteers like what we've been getting.

What kind of work do you do?

I work as a carpenter for a company that builds fine custom-built homes. That's a vague description because I basically do everything until the owners move in. I lay out a footprint to make sure everything is done literally from the ground up until the job is finished.

Do you have time to do anything else?

I restore antique motorcycles—any brand, as long as it's old and has two wheels. Mostly, though, I work on Harleys and Indians. I also like collecting anything that's old, rusty, and heavy. That takes a lot of time. I sometimes restore bikes for other people, and locate parts that are hard to find. I'm also a diver.

What requests or reminders do you want to leave with readers?

Drive safely, be very aware of fire danger when you're barbecuing or having outside fires. And don't forget to install—and check— your fire alarm system.



Bret and Chris confer with a Pridemark EMT at the July vehicle extrication training.

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**- Chris McKenny,
Assistant Chief**

The house itself can be made safer by removing a wood shake roof and replacing it with class A fire shingles. Keep gutters clear of pine needles and trash. The underside of the deck is a major trouble spot with the collection of pine duff, household stuff, and the wood from the dog house you might need some day.

from the Chief: Before the Fire Starts...

A lightning strike, cigarette butt or car exhaust—it doesn't really matter how the fire started but it did. The fire smoldered, then with a little gust of mid-afternoon wind, it started up the hill. At 2 PM it was spotted about a hundred yards up the hill from the road. The caller says it's about fifty feet across and moving up the hill pretty fast. The call goes out to the fire department. Volunteers respond from work, home, and all about the county. Responding to the fire in a variety of fire trucks, as the first units arrive they see the fire is now two-plus acres. With ten to thirty foot flames, the afternoon winds are out of the east and average 15 to 25 miles per hour with gusts to 40 mph. Air tankers are called because the flames are too high to fight on the ground, and the call goes out to evacuate the area. Time elapsed from arrival to the call for evacuation: five to ten minutes. The fire has grown to ten-plus acres.

Your phone rings. It's a recording telling you that a fire is in your area and you must evacuate now, your life is in extreme danger. At your friends' house you watch the news, there are now four hundred acres involved, many homes lost and no end in sight. Homeowners won't be allowed back into the burn area for at least two more days. Sound familiar? Just last month on both sides of us this story played out, so why retell it?

Well, it's simple: The time to fight fire is before it starts. In all but a few cases owners of the homes that were lost had not done fire mitigation. The complete devastation of people's homes and dreams might have been avoided; instead these homes could have been with the "lucky few" that survived. Those lucky few had by chance chosen an area that had few trees or they had mitigated the fire danger around the house years, months and even days prior to the fire.

The reality is simple. When fire hits in heavy dry forests (such as all of Four Mile) with moderate winds; the fire is far too intense to attack on the ground. The use of air tankers is a slowing action only and will never put the fire out. If you have forest leading to your home it will burn. All the fire trucks and manpower of Boulder County won't be able to stop it!

That said, let's move to what can be done. Living in the mountains, we desire to be "in the forest" with trees right up to the windows and the smell of pine at the front door. This still can be the case—almost. Remove the trees at the window and those within a thirty-foot circle from the house. You'll need more on the downhill side of the house. Limbing trees within 100 feet of your house up to eight to ten feet from the ground will keep the fire near your house on the ground. A three to five foot no-vegetation border around the house will help prevent the ground fire from getting to the house. This sounds extreme, but if you mark the trees that need to go, in most cases you will find that you are still very much "in the forest". The house itself can be made safer by removing a wood shake roof and replacing it with class A fire shingles. Keep gutters clear of pine needles and trash. The underside of the deck is a major trouble spot with the collection of pine duff, household stuff, and the wood from the dog house you might need some day. All are ready fuel for the fire and so well placed to eat up the old homestead. The



Four Mile Fire Chief Bret Gibson offers advice on how to avoid losing your home to fire.

wood pile that is placed nicely by the door is a great spot for the flying ember to land, and then with plenty to burn does just that. Well marked and easily accessed water cisterns are important for the fire personnel who are trying to save your home. Marked house number signs are also a must to help us find your house quickly. Remember that personnel from other fire departments may be coming to our aid and they don't know the area.

The members of your fire department are here to help before, during, and after the fire. We are asking here for your help before the fire. Please mitigate around your home. Put up those address signs. Install that smoke detector, and please feel free to call us with any questions you have. All our volunteers are happy to come and visit with you about home safety question and to help identify a good mitigation plan.

Thank you,
Bret Gibson, Your new Fire Chief



Every forest fire starts out small — a cigarette butt, a spark from a campfire, or a lightning strike is all it takes. The fire can grow within minutes to threaten life and property. Take steps now to protect your home from fire, by mitigating the hazards around your house. See Chief Gibson's article, opposite.

Please mitigate around your home. Put up those address signs. Install that smoke detector, and please feel free to call us with any question.

An open fire ban is now in effect in Boulder County due to exceptionally hot, dry weather, dangerous conditions for forest fires.

The ban prohibits open fires. It includes tossing **cigarette butts** from your car window, **burning trash**, and **campfires**. Not only are these actions **illegal**; they could easily start a dangerous blaze.

A cigarette butt thrown from your car window or dropped while you walk is every bit as hazardous as a spark from a barbecue, or a hot exhaust pipe on your motor vehicle. **Please be extra cautious** during this fire season, and comply with the fire ban.

Please put those cigarette butts out in your ashtray, or keep them until you can discard them safely.

We publish two Newsletters a year. We'd like your suggestions about future topics or comments. Call Annette Dula, editor, 303-440-7056.

Thanks to these Newsletter contributors:

Bret Gibson, Margaret Hansen, Dave Hustvedt, Lou Ann Shirley, Jim Hubbard (Sugarloaf Fire Protection District), Mark Gross (layout), & Don Witte (production).



Members of the Four Mile Fire Department and Auxiliary enjoy a picnic after the July training in Sunset.

District Service Record

Calls this year:

Medical calls:	26
Fires:	16

Training Schedule

Training sessions are held at 7:00 p.m. at Station Two, in Salina.

- **Emergency Medical Services** training sessions are held the second Thursday of each month.
- **Fire Fighting** training sessions are held the third Thursday of each month.
- **To volunteer** for any of the crews, or to find out more about how to join the fire department, please call one of the coordinators below:

Fire Chief Bret Gibson
303-444-0882

Lou Ann Shirley (Auxiliary)
303-442-4271

Dave Hustvedt (Medical)
303-442-2814

FOUR MILE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

87 Four Mile Canyon Drive
Boulder, Colorado 80302

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