



The Northeast Nevada Interagency Fire Management Program has fire suppression responsibility for 12.5 million acres (8.5 million acres of public land) under the jurisdiction of the Elko District Bureau of Land Management; Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (Mountain City, Ruby Mountain and Jarbidge Ranger Districts); Bureau of Indian Affairs Eastern Nevada Agency; the United States Fish and Wildlife Service’s Ruby Lake Refuge; the Duck Valley Indian Reservation of the Shoshone–Paiute Tribes, and privately owned lands under the jurisdiction of the Nevada Division of Forestry.

This guide is meant to give you some basic information relating to wildland fire safety, communications, procedures, and a variety of background information specific to Northeastern Nevada. Prior to being assigned to an incident, you will receive a briefing from staff from one of the agencies listed above. This guide will not replace a full briefing, but it is meant to supplement the briefing and provide you with a hardcopy of the information that is covered.

MISSION

“Our mission is to provide a motivated, safe, and professional workforce with core values of duty, respect, and integrity to manage all aspects of fire to achieve Nevada’s goal of healthy, productive, sustainable ecosystems.”

SAFETY FIRST – EVERY TIME, ALL THE TIME.

IMPORTANT NUMBERS

Elko Interagency Dispatch Center (EIDC) Toll Free	1-800-258-9478
Elko Interagency Dispatch Center (EIDC)	775-748-4000
Elko Interagency Dispatch Center Fax	775-748-4015
Elko BLM Duty Officer Line	775-753-0316
Elko BLM District Office Front Desk	775-753-0200
Northeastern Nevada Interagency Fire Management Officer	775-753-0304
Elko District BLM Assistant Fire Management Officer	775-753-0395
Carlin BLM Fire Station	775-754-6961
Wells BLM Fire Station	775-752-3183
Midas BLM Fire Station	775-529-0580
Mountain City Ranger District Office	775-738-5171
Nevada Division of Forestry Northern Region Office	775-738-3454

SAFETY – Highest Priority, Safety First, Every Time All The Time

As with any fire program, safety is our top priority. No activity or emergency is so critical that safety rules should be overlooked and if a task cannot be completed safely it should not be attempted. You will be expected to know, apply, and practice safety throughout your employment or assignment here.

All fire suppression resources are expected to follow the Risk Management Process as outlined in your Incident Response Pocket Guide. This includes ensuring that LCES is in place prior to any tactical engagement during suppression operations, continual evaluation of the 10 Standard Fire Orders and 18 Watchout Situations, and following established guides such as the Downhill Line Construction Checklist and Common Denominators of Fire Behavior on Tragedy Fires.

Escape routes and safety zones must be continually evaluated and monitored during suppression operations as fire behavior dictates changing situations. The regions dry climate and abundance of fine fuels creates fire behavior that demands constant attention and keen situational awareness. Complacency and not maintaining situational awareness during rapidly escalating fire behavior have caught experienced resources off guard and created “near miss” and entrapment situations in recent years.

The proper use of PPE must also be stressed to all resources. Line supervisors are expected to continually monitor their crews for the proper usage of PPE to limit exposure to personnel. Crews and resources whom are observed not utilizing PPE correctly while assigned to fires will be de-mobed immediately. This includes making sure sleeves are rolled down to the wrist, gloves are worn appropriately, and Shelter is worn at all times while on the fireline.

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL CONCERNS

A cultural resource is anything resulting from past human activities. This includes tools, art, trails, buildings, sites and districts that are important to our knowledge of human development. The Elko BLM Cultural resource program is set up to discover and preserve these sites and artifacts for scientific, cultural educational and religious use. It is our responsibility as Federal and State employees to help in the identification and protection of the artifacts and sites. Many of these areas have been intentionally vandalized or looted; therefore we should try to leave these areas as we find them. It is against federal law to willfully take any artifact from federally managed lands. If you have any questions as to what is cultural, historical or a sensitive area ask or request a Resource Advisor.

LOCAL POLITICAL CONCERNS

In addition to the cultural and historical values placed on the land in the area many people use this land to make a living. What may seem to be sage, grass, juniper or barren land to you is someone’s rangeland, mining operation, recreation area, hunting ground, or back yard. The land here is just as important to the local community as the lands that you protect at your home units. Previous fire seasons have had an impact on local ranchers and cattle operations in the region. Remember, you are representing yourself, your home unit, and the Northeast Nevada Interagency Fire Management program to the public and we expect you to be courteous and professional in all situations.

TOPOGRAPHY

Elevations range from about 4000 to 12000 feet above sea level. Major landforms found in these areas include the full spectrum of broad valleys, mesas, and mountains varying in elevation and steepness.

FIRE WEATHER

Resources must continually monitor local weather and atmospheric conditions and provide for contingencies should rapid changes adversely affect fire behavior. Ensure fire weather forecasts and spot weather forecasts are being requested and that on-going weather monitoring is done. Lookouts must also be cognizant of local weather patterns. The weather on our district is normally hot and dry. Average annual precipitation is between 8-16 inches per year, and summer thunderstorms can result in dry lightning with little to no precipitation reaching the ground. Daytime temperatures range from 85 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit during the summer. Relative humidity is often below 10%. Fire weather forecasts will be covered in daily morning briefings for initial attack resources and EIDC will also read both the morning and afternoon fire weather forecasts over the radio to keep personnel updated on changing conditions. All fire personnel should anticipate that changing weather will be a high risk factor during their planning. Wind shifts or increasing wind speed, dust devils or atmospheric instability, and drops in relative humidity can rapidly change in North East Nevada. Identify your trigger points and continually reassess your current actions and contingency plans.

FIRE BEHAVIOR

Extreme fire behavior can be common in the Great Basin, when using direct attack ensure that you continually have “**one foot in the black**” or you “**carry the black with you**”. This is essential for all fire resources to ensure a sound escape route to their safety zones. Northern Nevada has a history of extreme fire behavior that is only increasing with the expansion of cheat grass. Fine dead fuel moistures are consistently near 2-3% during the summer months, and live foliar moistures are typically below 100% by July. Please be aware that the dry fuels, high temperatures, and low relative humidity may produce extreme fire behavior. It is important to recognize that our range fires can exhibit rapid rates of spread and wind speed / direction will determine your fire behavior and spread potential.

Fire whirls are commonly experienced in the Great Basin because of the combination of fine flashy fuels, terrain, dry atmospheric conditions and strong surface instability. Fire whirls can reach 800 to 1000 feet AGL. Expect multiple fire whirls on Great Basin fires causing extreme to advanced fire behavior conditions with rapid fire growth in short periods of time. Firebrands from these fire whirls can cause short to moderate range spotting in many directions. Winds associated with these fire whirls can be intense and unpredictable and have caused blow up conditions on numerous incidents. Other concerns that have been documented in Safety Warnings and Advisories include:

- Anticipated rapid runs in dry live fuels such as pinyon and juniper, especially with windy conditions. With low live fuel moistures, do not assume “green” fuels will not burn.
- Anticipate easy ignition and rapid spread in flashy fine fuels. You cannot outrun it!
- Watch for moderate to long range spotting from intense surface fires, torching trees or areas of active crown fires.
- Anticipate fire whirls in hot, unstable conditions which can rapidly escalate fire behavior, jeopardize control lines and quickly increase fire growth rates.
- Watch for prolific cheat grass growth which can allow fire to spread into old burn areas. Old burns may not provide for adequate fire breaks depending on fine fuel loads.
- Anticipate fires to exhibit extreme spread rates, elongated flaming fronts and an increase in fire brands. Expect long range spotting.
- Expect large amounts of acres to be consumed in short periods of time.
- **Bottom line is maintain your situational awareness at all times, ensure LCES is in place prior to engagement, and carry the black with you during direct attack while constantly evaluating safety zones and escape routes!**

GREAT BASIN WEATHER

Precipitation varies in amounts from about 4 to 16+ inches per year. In the Great Basin, the majority of precipitation is received in winter in the form of snow and rain, depending on elevation (March is often the heaviest precipitation month). Because this area experiences a continental climatic influence, it is subject to extended duration of hot, dry, windy weather with frequent thunderstorm activity throughout the summer. Low humidity and high temperatures serve to promote thunderstorm development. With summer thunderstorms comes high lightning activity.

Relative humidity can drop to minimums in the single digits with nighttime recovery ranging to 20-30%. Do not expect significant moderation of fire behavior. Above this level, spread and intensity are reduced, although strong winds can sometimes overpower the effects of relative humidity recovery. An example is the fact that sagebrush stands can be consumed with significantly intense head fires at relative humidity levels in excess of 30% in the presence of winds in excess of 30 mph.

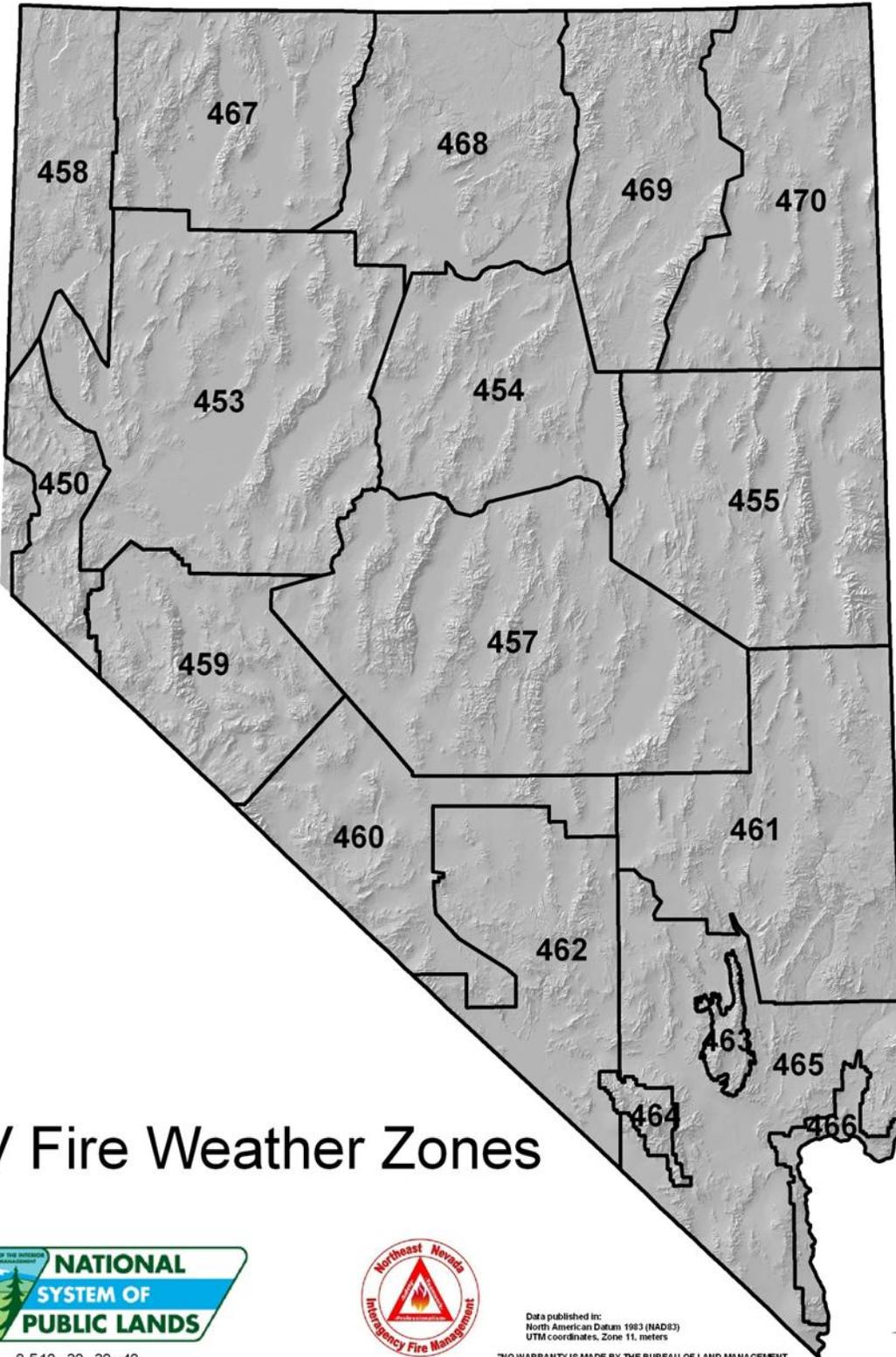
Temperatures during July and August can reach 90-110 degrees with diurnal changes of 30-50 degrees below daytime high temperatures.

Winds created by upper air flow generally originate from the west to southwest and moves to the east to northeast. Surface winds vary greatly, are affected by local terrain, and afternoon surface winds of 10-20 mph are common. Winds associated with the passage of thunderstorms can reach higher levels for short durations and often have significant effects on fires. Dust devils are common and dry cold fronts frequently affect active fires.

Storms track into the Great Basin from the southwest and affect Central and Western Nevada. They also track in from the northwest into Southern and Central Idaho, as well as, from the south and west into Utah. North Eastern Nevada is predominantly affected by storms tracking from the west and southwest into Nevada and traveling to the northeast. The extreme southern portion of the state will usually receive an influx of monsoonal moisture from Arizona and New Mexico during late July and August.

Thunderstorm frequency increases as the summer progresses. Moisture associated with thunderstorms varies but is greatest at higher elevations. In the Great Basin or western portion of this geographic area, thunderstorms will persist into August and early September.

Generally daytime hours are fairly long but traveling from south to north in the area will increase the day length about one and one-half hours. This does impact suppression operations during the peak burning periods (1000-1800) and occurs at different times and can affect operational period crew changes etc.



NV Fire Weather Zones



0 5 10 20 30 40
Miles

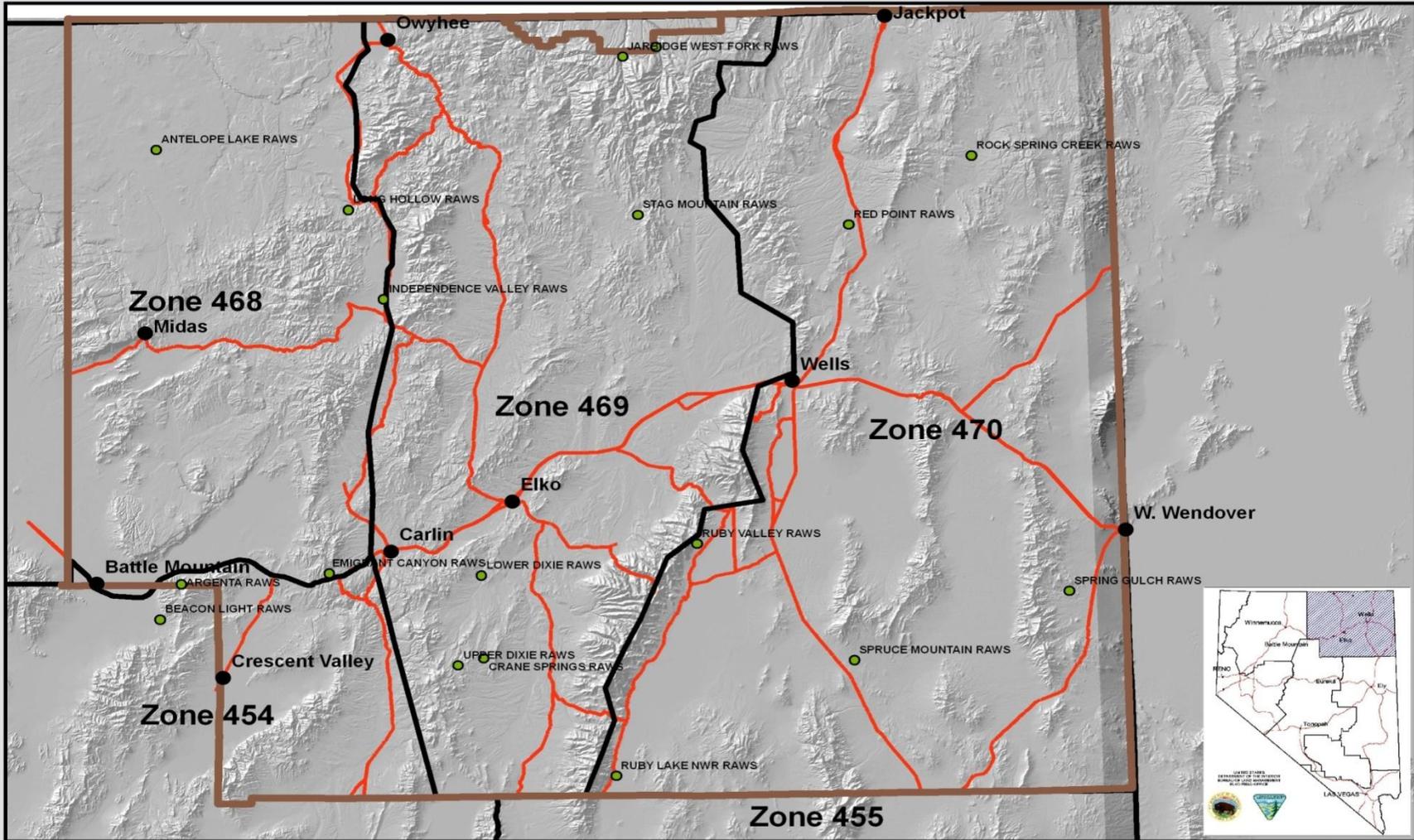
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North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)
UTM coordinates, Zone 11, meters

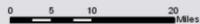
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Elko District BLM Fire Weather Zones and RAWS Locations



Legend
 ● RAWS Stations
 ● Cities
 - NV Fire Weather Zones
 - Elko Major Roads



1:1,310,274

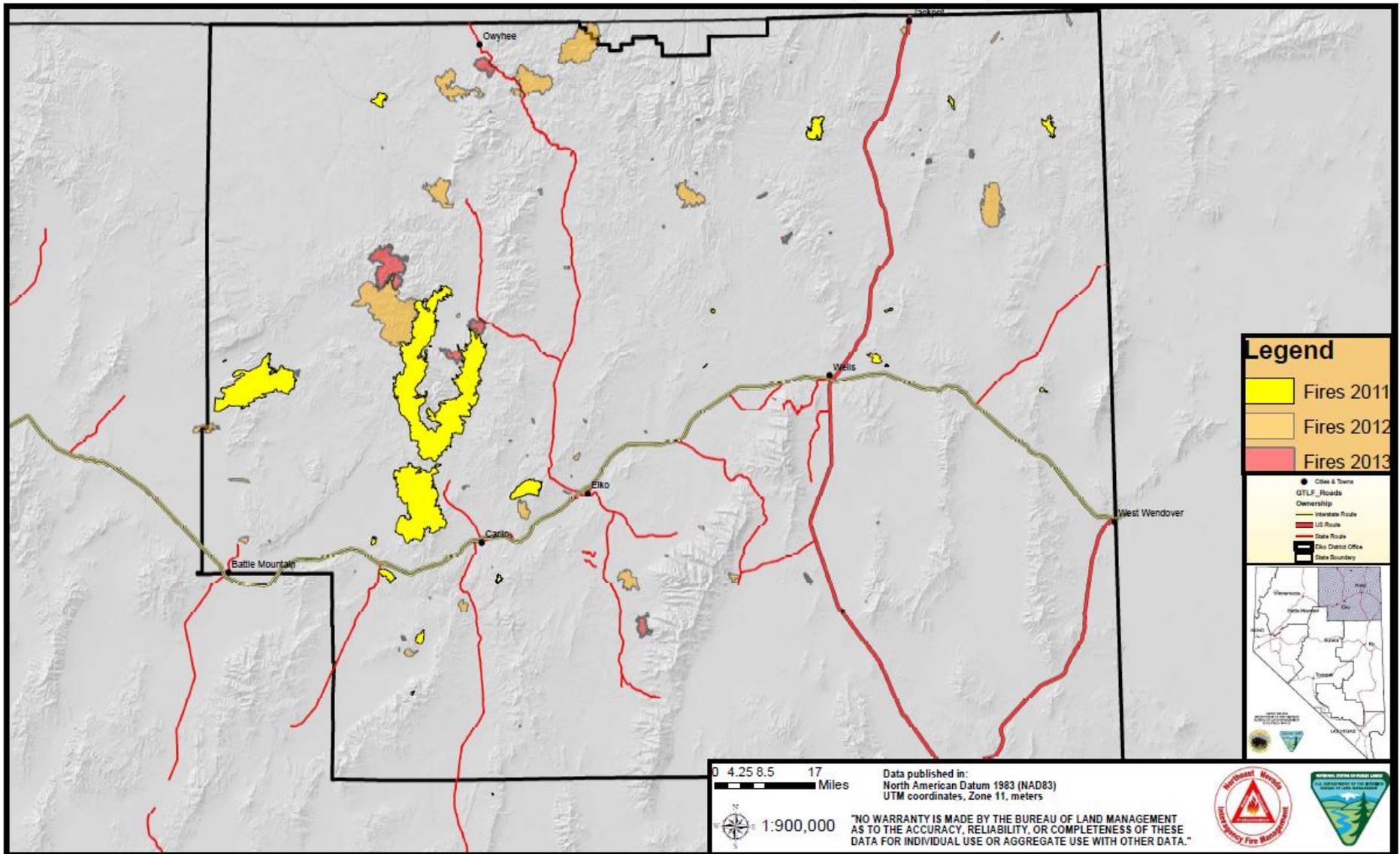
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Northeast Nevada Fire Perimeters (10+ Acres) 2011-2013



SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS

Strategy: The Great Basin contains the full range of resource values, fuel types and topographic features, appropriate strategies utilized during suppression activities will vary depending upon the specific set of conditions for a particular incident.

ANCHOR, FLANK, and PINCH with ONE FOOT IN THE BLACK

Direct Attack: Generally speaking, on most fires direct attack with hand tools and engines can be effective. Direct attack is also effective for higher elevation fuel types depending on the fire intensity. Normally, the flame length and spread rates will allow resources to work close to fire perimeter on heels and flanks. Water and retardant can effectively stop the fire spread. If rekindling occurs, it will happen over a short period of time due to light fuels. Most failures come from running out of water prior to completing control lines. Aerial retardant is effective as indirect attack for establishing line and also for tying engine lines together. Fire chemicals such as foam are also very effective in our light fuel types.

The ability to utilize direct attack is limited by the following:

1. Ability to work close to fire's edge (fire intensity), size of perimeter, and number of engines available.
2. Availability of water.
3. Type of terrain and ability to maneuver equipment through obstacles.

Indirect Attack: In lighter fuels, indirect attack and burning out is a good approach in areas where minimal burned area is not a significant concern. Indirect attack also becomes an option when direct attack is limited as mentioned earlier.

When using an indirect attack, several factors must be considered:

- Natural barriers
- Roads
- Burned acreage
- Timing-can burn out be completed prior to fire spread reaching predetermined line?
- Availability of resource for firing and holding
- Methods available to prepare burnout line

Methods of preparing burnout line that have proven effective include:

- Wet line with immediate burnout
- Engine applied foam line
- Air tanker applied retardant line

INDIRECT LINES SHOULD BE FIRED OUT IMMEDIATELY. CARRY YOUR FIRE WITH YOU! TIME AND AVAILABILITY DETERMINES IGNITION DEVICE USED. Time is critical and ground and aerial based ignition devices can be highly effective. Ground firing by hand is much slower but also effective.

Parallel attack: This type of attack is used on medium to large sized fires at higher elevations. Intensity of these fires frequently precludes direct attack so establishment of sound anchor points and well timed burnouts make this method successful.

Tactics: As resource values to be protected increase, tactics will implement a more aggressive and productive capability of suppression resources. Common tactical considerations include:

- Night operations are highly effective, consider shifts that allow resources to work into the night
- Use of natural barriers/fire line location
- Chemical retardant use and limitations on use
- Burnout indirect lines both through aerial and ground ignition
- Minimum impact rehabilitation techniques
- Mop-up standards
- Helispot location and rehabilitation
- Safety concerns/snag problem areas/ evacuation needs
- Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST)-should be standard procedure on all wildland fires but are mandatory in all Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas unless authorization is granted for more aggressive tactics.

RED LIGHTS AND SIREN POLICY

The use of red lights and sirens (Code 3 Driving) **WILL NOT** be utilized for responses to wildland fire incidents occurring within the NE NV dispatch zone by any resources or overhead. Emergency lighting will be used on active incidents and at all time on roadside incidents to provide greater visibility and safety for and all others in the location of the incident.

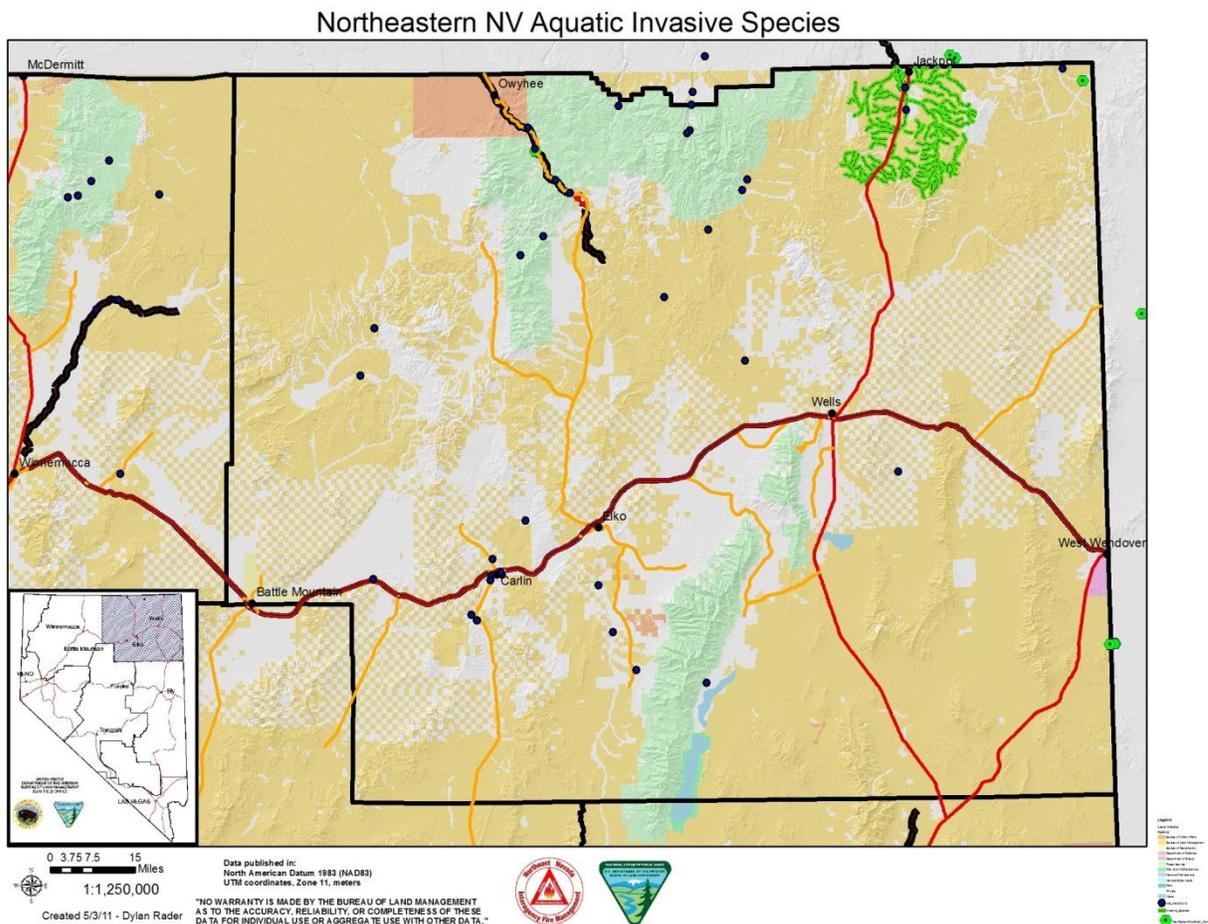
SUPPRESSION RESOURCES

Engines: The most common and effective suppression resource is our engine crews. Engines types may range from Type 6 to Type 1 Structure Engines, with the most common being Type 4 Heavies (4 X 4). The limiting factor to the success of direct mobile attack is the availability of natural water sources or support through water tenders. Heavy Type 4 engines will routinely engage in direct mobile attack working in tandem with other engines. Excellent driving skill is required to maneuver this equipment through rough terrain while maintaining situational awareness of fire behavior and activity.

Heavy Equipment: It is very common in northeast Nevada to utilize heavy equipment including but not limited to Engines, Dozers, Graders, and Tractor/Mowers to aid in the suppression of wildland fires. The Elko District has an agency dozer that can be used as an Initial Attack Resource. We also utilize heavy equipment through cooperators such as NDF, local VFDs, local mining companies, and private citizens and vendors under contract as needed. Dozers are a very effective tool in the control of wildland fires, but the resource impacts must also be considered and mitigated during and after their use. Ensure Resource Advisors (READs) are ordered if dozers are to be utilized on public lands, and if you are in an area of cultural significance a District Archaeologists must be consulted.

Hand Crews: Hand Crews are a common resource utilized on extended attack and team action wildland fires. The Ruby Mountain Interagency Hotshot Crew is based out of the Elko District BLM, Nevada Division of Forestry provides 12-24 person inmate hand crews out of the Wells and Carlin Honor Camps, and the Eastern Nevada Agency has AD Type II Crews.

Aircraft: Helicopters are extremely effective for quick initial attack, personnel movement, support, supply transport, reconnaissance, and water or chemical delivery. Single Engine Air Tanker (SEATs) and Heavy Air tanker use in the Great Basin is common. There are numerous airtanker bases throughout this area with the capability for operation of portable refill bases to support large fire suppression activities as needed. The Elko Helitack Crew hosts an Exclusive Use Type 3 Helicopter (call sign 354E) with a 10 person module that is based out of the Elko Regional Airport at EIDC. We also host an air attack platform (8TM). When available, smokejumpers may be useful for single tree fires with no road access or small fires in inaccessible terrain.



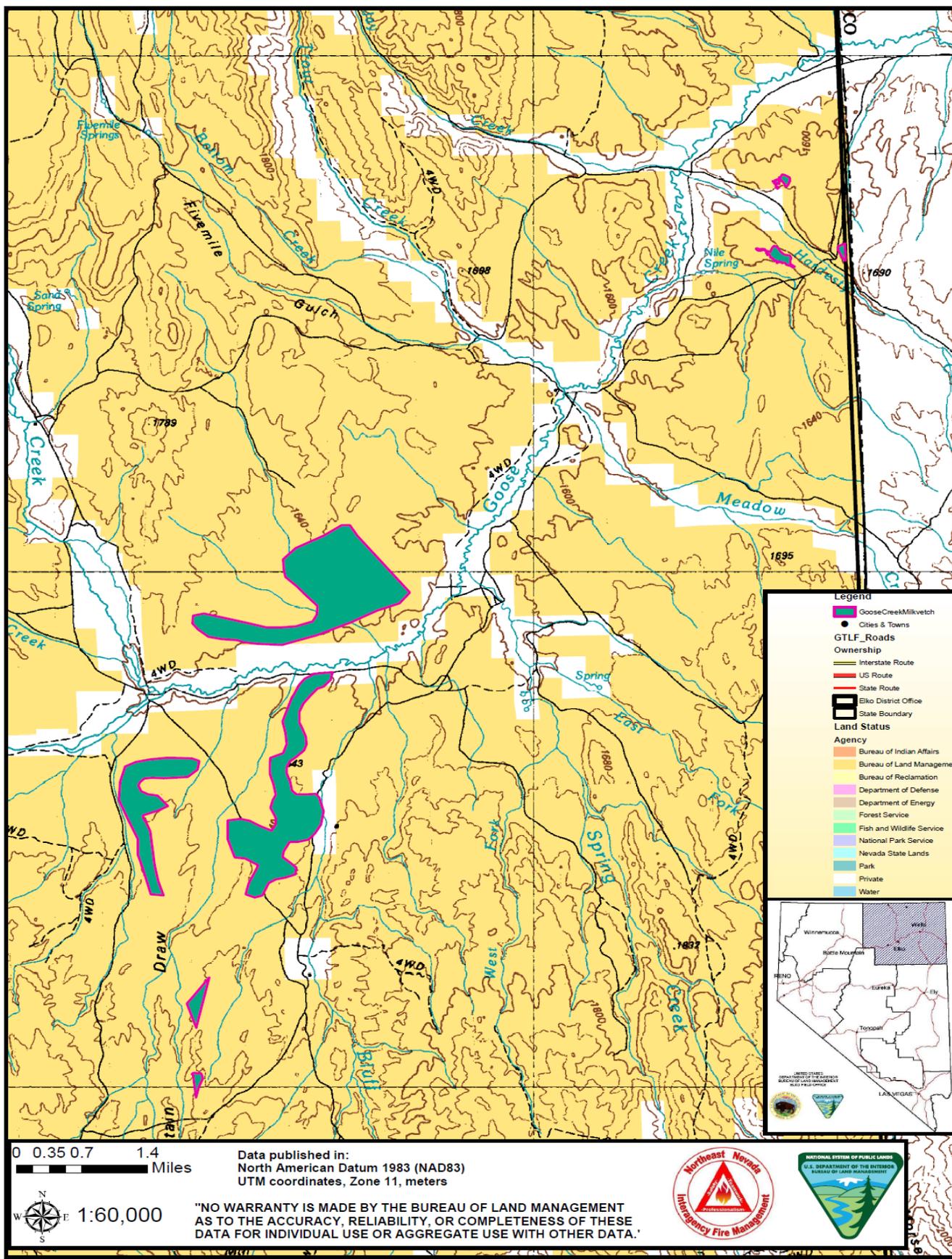
The current location of New Zealand Mud Snails: located within the Salmon Falls Creek drainage below the bridge along Highway 93 at the rest area south of Jackpot (south of the Delaplain Rd). The additional point locations on the map above show potential areas where other aquatic invasive species have been observed, the extent of distribution for these locations is unknown. Disinfection is pretty easy for this species when using Quat (DO NOT USE BLEACH...IT WILL NOT WORK). Quat should be mixed with water (Request more info from the Duty Officer) and run through the entire pump system for at least 10 minutes. If the decontaminating multiple engines/water tenders is required it would be suggested that a 'pumpkin' be setup at the treatment area in order to reuse the cleaner (engine pumps it out-runs it through-and then returns it to the pumpkin). At the end of the treatment period it is suggested that the mix be dumped down a municipal drain if available. Otherwise if municipal disposal is unavailable, the mix should be disposed of FAR from water and simply spread over several miles of road.

Goose Creek Milkvetch

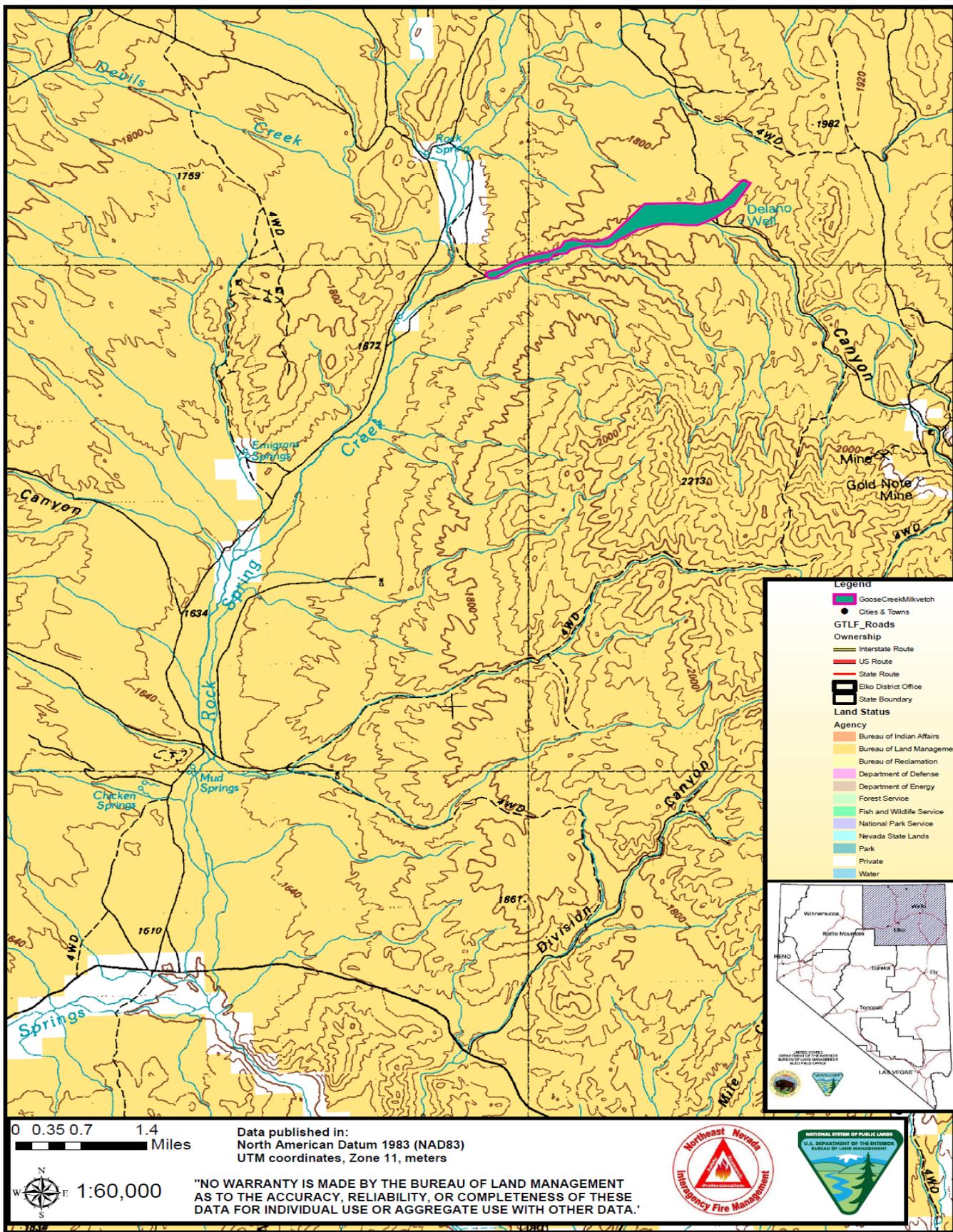
- Think of Goose Creek Milkvetch if in the extreme northeastern corner of the County.
- Resource Advisor to all fires within or adjacent to species' habitat.
- Avoid/minimize the construction of fire lines, fire breaks, access routes, staging areas and other fire-fighting related activities in occupied habitat; 100 meter minimum distance shall be maintained between surface disturbance and habitat to protect the habitat and pollinators.
- Suppression resources will notify IC or Resource Advisors if found to document all fire management impacts within the species' habitat from fire-fighting related activities and provide that information to the conservation team.



Goose Creek Milkvetch Occupied Habitat - Trout Creek Ranch



Goose Creek Milkvetch Occupied Habitat - Dry Gultch



PROTECTION OF SAGE-GROUSE HABITAT

EMS TRANSMISSION 12/27/2011
Instruction Memorandum No. 2012-043
Expires: 09/31/2013

To: All Field Office Officials
From: Director
Subject: Greater Sage-Grouse Interim Management Policies and Procedures

Program Areas: All Programs.

Purpose: This Instruction Memorandum (IM) provides interim conservation policies and procedures to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) field officials to be applied to ongoing and proposed authorizations and activities that affect the Greater Sage-Grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) and its habitat. This direction ensures that interim conservation policies and procedures are implemented when field offices authorize or carry out activities on public land while the BLM develops and decides how to best incorporate long-term conservation measures for Greater Sage-Grouse into applicable Land Use Plans (LUP). This direction promotes sustainable Greater Sage-Grouse populations and conservation of its habitat while not closing any future options before the planning process can be completed.

This IM supplements the direction for Greater Sage-Grouse contained in Washington Office (WO) IM 2010-071 (*Gunnison and Greater Sage-Grouse Management Considerations for Energy Development*) and is consistent with WO-IM-2011-138 (*Sage-Grouse Conservation Related to Wildland Fire and Fuels Management*). The Gunnison Sage-Grouse, bi-state distinct population segment in California and Nevada, and the Washington State distinct population segment are not covered by this IM and will be addressed through other policies and planning efforts. WO-IM-2010-071 remains applicable to the Gunnison Sage-Grouse.

The 2010 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) findings on petitions to list the Greater Sage-Grouse (petition decision) (75 FR 13910 – 14014; 03/23/2010) identified habitat conversion and fragmentation from wildfire, invasive plants, energy and infrastructure development, urbanization, and agricultural conversion as the primary threats to the species throughout its range. Through this IM, the BLM is providing interim conservation policies and procedures across multiple programs, in order of threat magnitude, while the BLM considers amendments or revisions to LUPs. Maintaining and restoring high quality habitat for the Greater Sage-Grouse is consistent with the BLM multiple-use and sustained-yield management direction of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Policy/Action: As summarized in the BLM's National Strategy, emphasis for protecting and managing Greater Sage-Grouse habitat incorporates the following principles:

- 1) Protection of unfragmented habitats;
- 2) Minimization of habitat loss and fragmentation; and
- 3) Management of habitats to maintain, enhance, or restore conditions that meet Greater Sage-Grouse life history needs.

To provide guidance to field offices about how to promote these principles, this IM transmits policies and procedures that apply to ongoing and proposed BLM actions, including use authorizations, within Preliminary Priority Habitat (PPH) and Preliminary General Habitat (PGH). PPH comprises areas that have been identified as having the highest conservation value to maintaining sustainable Greater Sage-Grouse populations. These areas would include breeding, late brood-rearing, and winter concentration areas. These areas have been identified by the BLM in coordination with respective state wildlife agencies. PGH comprises areas of occupied seasonal or year-round habitat outside of priority habitat. These areas have been identified by the BLM in coordination with respective state wildlife agencies.

The policies and procedures identified in this IM are designed to minimize habitat loss in PPH and PGH and will advance the BLM's objectives to maintain or restore habitat to desired conditions by ensuring that field offices analyze and document impacts to PPH and PGH and coordinate with states and the Fish and Wildlife Service when issuing the decisions described below. These policies and procedures are in addition to and do not replace more protective measures in existing LUPs. The direction in this IM is time-limited: for each planning area where Greater Sage-Grouse occur, the conservation policies and

procedures described in this IM will be applied until the BLM makes decisions through the land use planning process. All such LUP decisions are expected to be completed by the end of 2014. The BLM field offices do not need to apply the conservation policies and procedures described in this IM in areas in which (1) a state and/or local regulatory mechanism has been developed for the conservation of the Greater Sage-Grouse in coordination and concurrence with the FWS (including the Wyoming Governor's Executive Order 2011-5, Greater Sage-Grouse Core Area Protection); and (2) the state sage-grouse plan has subsequently been adopted by the BLM through the issuance of a state-level BLM IM. If BLM programs are not addressed in the adopted state Greater Sage-Grouse plan then program direction will default to the policies and procedures set forth in this WO IM.

PPH and PGH data and maps have been developed through a collaborative effort between the BLM and the respective state wildlife agencies and are stored at the National Operations Center (NOC). These science-based maps were developed using the best available data and may change as new information becomes available. Such changes would be science-based and coordinated with the state wildlife agencies so that the resulting delineation of PPH and PGH provides for sustainable populations. In those instances where the BLM state offices have not completed this delineation, the Breeding Bird Density maps developed by Doherty 2010[1] will be used. The NOC will establish the process for updating files to include the latest PPH and PGH delineations for each state. This information will assist in applying the interim conservation policies and procedures identified in Sections I and II below. As LUPs are amended or revised, the BLM state offices will be responsible for coordinating with the NOC to use the newest delineation of PPH and PGH. BLM staff may access the PPH and PGH data, using the following link: \\blm\dfs\loc\EGIS\OC\Wildlife\Transfers\GREATER_SAGE_GROUSE_GIS_DATA. Non-BLM personnel, may access these maps through the respective state wildlife agency.

The BLM will continue to work with its partners including the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), FWS, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the Farm Services Agency (FSA) within the framework of the Sagebrush Memorandum of Understanding (2008) and the WAFWA *Greater Sage-Grouse Comprehensive Conservation Strategy* (2006).

I. Interim Conservation Policies and Procedures for “Preliminary Priority Habitat”

Through these policies and procedures, you should seek to maintain, enhance, or restore conditions for Greater Sage-Grouse and its habitat. These policies and procedures apply to PPH only. Separate policies and procedures for PGH are provided in Section II of this IM.

Integrated Vegetation Management

Proposed Authorizations/Activities

- Evaluate land treatments (including Greater Sage-Grouse habitat treatments) in a landscape-scale context to address habitat fragmentation, effective patch size, invasive species presence, and protection of intact sagebrush communities. Coordinate land treatments with adjacent land owners to avoid any unintended negative landscape effects to Greater Sage-Grouse.
- When designing vegetation treatments, reference Ecological Site Descriptions (ESD), where available; the BLM *Integrated Vegetation Management Handbook* (H-1740-2); and a white paper developed by the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies entitled, *Prescribed Fire as a Management Tool in Xeric Sagebrush Ecosystems: Is it Worth the Risk to Sage-Grouse?*
- Coordinate, plan, design, and implement vegetation treatments (e.g., pinyon/juniper removal, fuels treatments, green stripping) and associated effectiveness monitoring between Resources, Fuels Management, Emergency Stabilization, and Burned Area Rehabilitation programs to:
 - o Promote the maintenance of large intact sagebrush communities;
 - o Limit the expansion or dominance of invasive species, including cheat grass;
 - o Maintain or improve soil site stability, hydrologic function, and biological integrity; and
 - o Enhance the native plant community, including the native shrub reference state in the *State and Transition Model*, with appropriate shrub, grass, and forb composition identified in the applicable ESD where available.
- When conducting National Environment Policy Act (NEPA) analysis for vegetation treatments, document your analysis of (1) short- and long-term objectives and (2) direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of treatment types on Greater Sage-Grouse and its habitat.

- Pursue short-term objectives that include maintaining soil stability and hydrologic function of the disturbed site so a resilient plant community can be established.
- Pursue a long-term objective to maintain resilient native plant communities. Choose native plant species outlined in ESDs, where available, to revegetate sites. If the commercial supply of appropriate native seed/plants is limited, work with the BLM Native Plant Materials Development Program (NPMDP) through your respective State Office Plant Conservation Program Lead. It is a primary objective of the NPMDP to ensure native plants used by Greater Sage-Grouse are being collected and developed into commercially viable crops. If currently available supplies are limited, use the materials that provide the greatest benefit for Greater Sage-Grouse. When necessary, analyze the use of non-native species that do not impede long-term reestablishment goals of native plant communities and Greater Sage-Grouse habitat.
- Meet vegetation management objectives that have been set for seeding projects prior to returning the area to authorized uses, specifically livestock grazing. This generally takes a minimum of two growing seasons (see Handbook H-1742, *Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Handbook*). When treating invasive species, use the standard operating procedures and best management practices outlined in the *2007 Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in 17 States Environmental Impact Statement* and applicable practices found in its accompanying *Biological Assessment*.
- Where pinyon and juniper trees are encroaching on sagebrush plant communities, design treatments to increase cover of sagebrush and/or understory to (1) improve habitat for Greater Sage-Grouse; and (2) minimize avian predator perches and predation opportunities on Greater Sage-Grouse.
- Implement management actions, where appropriate, to improve degraded Greater Sage-Grouse habitats that have become encroached upon by shrubland or woodland species.
- Identify opportunities for prescribed fire; including where prescribed fire has been identified as the most appropriate tool to meet fuels management objectives and Greater Sage-Grouse conservation objectives, and the potential expansion or dominance of invasive species has been determined to be minimal through an invasive species risk determination for the treatment project (see BLM Manual Section 9015). Before using prescribed fire, field offices must analyze the potential expansion or dominance of invasive species as a result of this treatment.

Wildfire Emergency Stabilization and Burned Area Rehabilitation

Both Ongoing and Proposed Authorizations/Activities

- In Emergency Stabilization and Burned Area Rehabilitation plans, prioritize re-vegetation projects to (1) maintain and enhance unburned intact sagebrush habitat when at risk from adjacent threats; (2) stabilize soils; (3) reestablish hydrologic function; (4) maintain and enhance biological integrity; (5) promote plant resiliency; (6) limit expansion or dominance of invasive species; and (7) reestablish native species.
- Increase post-fire activities through the use of integrated funding opportunities with other resource programs and partners.
- In areas burned within the past 5 years, ensure that effectiveness monitoring outlined in post-fire stabilization and rehabilitation plans continues and report the results as outlined in WO-IM-2010-195. Post-fire stabilization and rehabilitation monitoring should continue until post-fire objectives are met.

Wildfire Suppression and Fuels Management

Ongoing Authorizations/Activities

- Threatened, endangered, and sensitive species (including sage-grouse) and associated habitats will continue to be a high natural resource priority for National and Geographic Multi-Agency Coordination Groups, whose purpose is to manage and prioritize wildland fire operations on a national and geographic area scope when fire management resource shortages are probable.
- Greater Sage-Grouse protection and habitat enhancement is a high priority for the fire management program. A full range of fire management activities and options will be utilized to sustain healthy ecosystems (including Greater Sage-Grouse habitats) within acceptable risk levels. Local agency administrators and resource advisors will convey protection priorities to incident commanders.
- Comply with the policies established in WO-IM-2011-138 (Sage-Grouse Conservation Related to Wildland Fire and Fuels Management) or successor guidance, regarding suppression operations and fuels management activities.

- Identify opportunities for prescribed fire; including where prescribed fire has been identified as the most appropriate tool to meet fuels management objectives and Greater Sage-Grouse conservation objectives, and the potential expansion or dominance of invasive species has been determined to be minimal through an invasive species risk determination for the treatment project (see BLM Manual Section 9015). Before using prescribed fire, field offices must analyze the potential expansion or dominance of invasive species as a result of this treatment.

II. Interim Conservation Policies and Procedures for “Preliminary General Habitat”

The intent of these interim conservation policies and procedures in PGH is to reduce and mitigate adverse effects on Greater Sage-Grouse and its habitat to the extent practical. These policies and procedures differ from those applied to PPH.

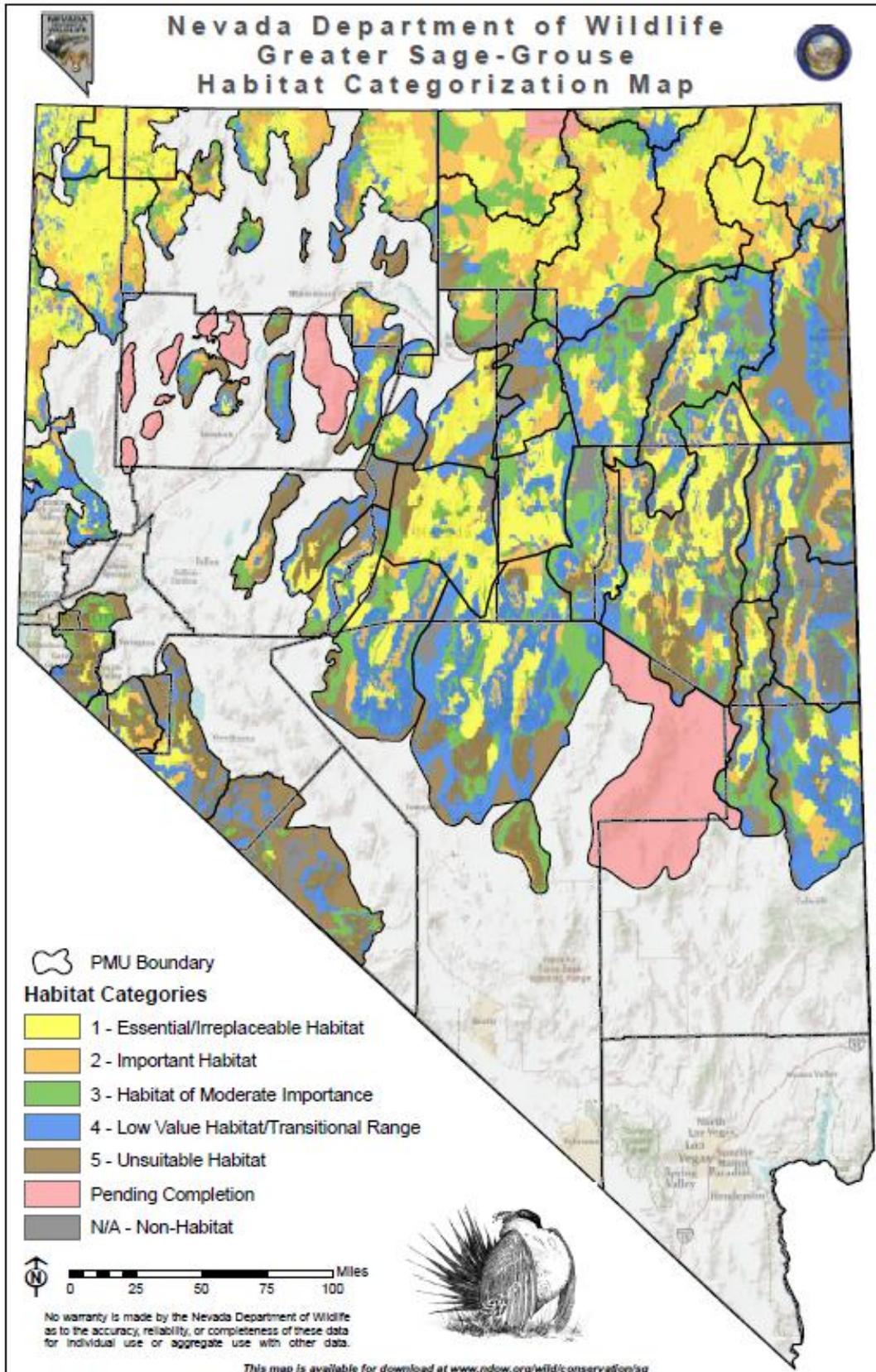
- When approving uses and authorizations, consider and analyze management measures that would reduce direct, indirect, and cumulative adverse effects on Greater Sage-Grouse and its habitat. For example, consider alternatives that would increase buffer distances around active leks and timing restrictions within existing LUPs as needed to further reduce adverse effects on Greater Sage-Grouse and its habitat.
- Consider deferring authorizations in PGH where appropriate, depending on local characteristics, new science and/or data (e.g., migratory corridors or habitat between PPH), and relative habitat importance if authorizations could result in Greater Sage-Grouse population loss in PPH.
- Consider offsite mitigation measures in collaboration with state wildlife agencies and project proponents when authorizing activities.
- Evaluate and address anticipated fence collision risks within 1.25 miles³ of leks and other seasonal habitats. Where NEPA analysis suggests that a deviation from this distance is warranted, modifications of this distance are acceptable.

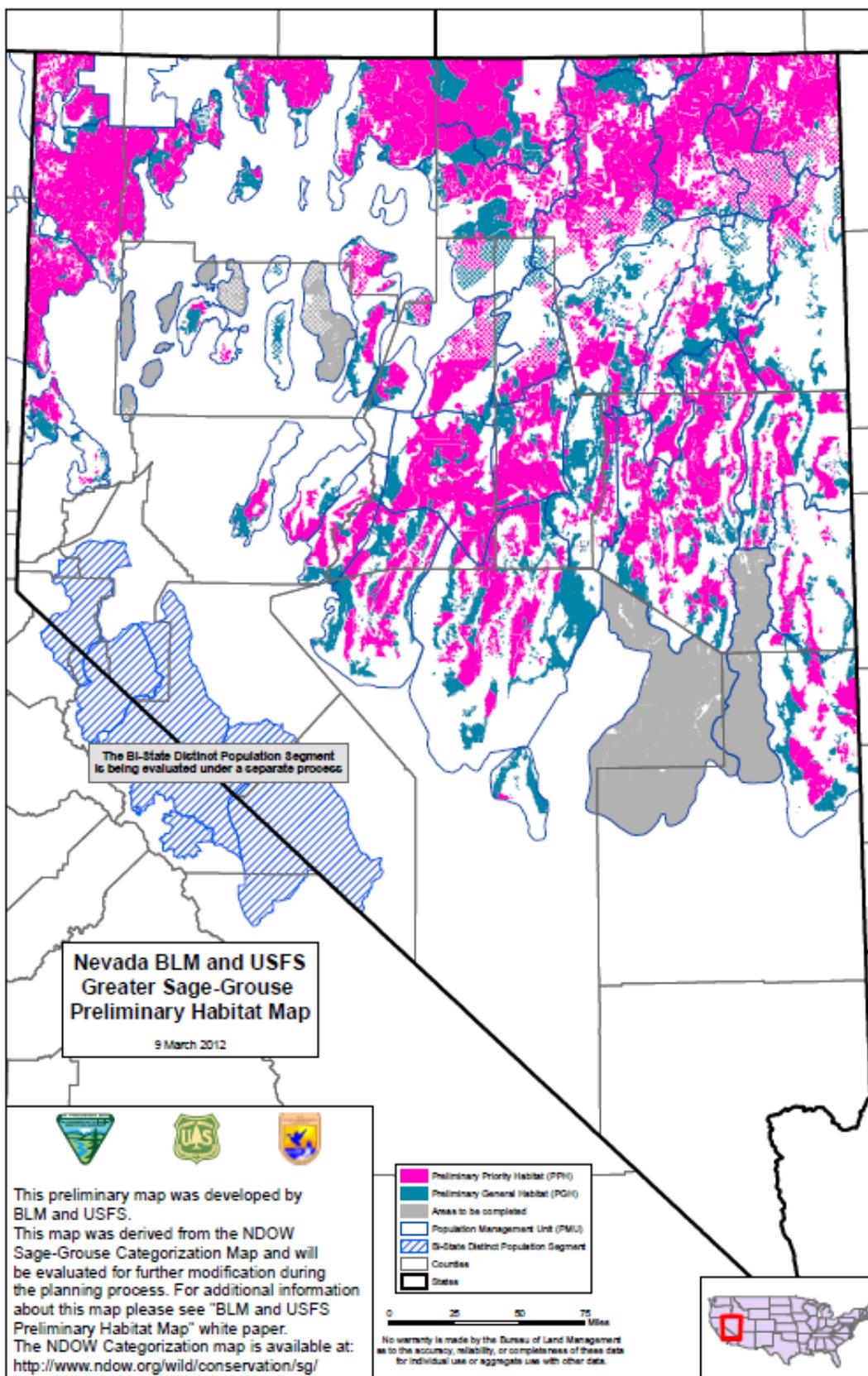
Timeframe: This IM is effective immediately and will remain in effect until the BLM completes the LUP process described in the *National Greater Sage-Grouse Planning Strategy*.

Budget Impact: This IM will result in additional costs for coordination, NEPA review, planning, implementation, and monitoring.

Background: In March 2010, the FWS published its petition decision for the Greater Sage-Grouse as “Warranted but Precluded.” Inadequacy of regulatory mechanisms was identified as one of the major factors in the FWS’s finding on Greater Sage-Grouse. The FWS has identified the principal regulatory mechanism for the BLM as protective measures embedded in LUPs. The BLM is identifying sage-grouse conservation measures for consideration through the planning process, with a target decision date of September 2014. The goal is to conserve habitat necessary to sustain Greater Sage-Grouse populations and reduce the likelihood of listing under the Endangered Species Act.

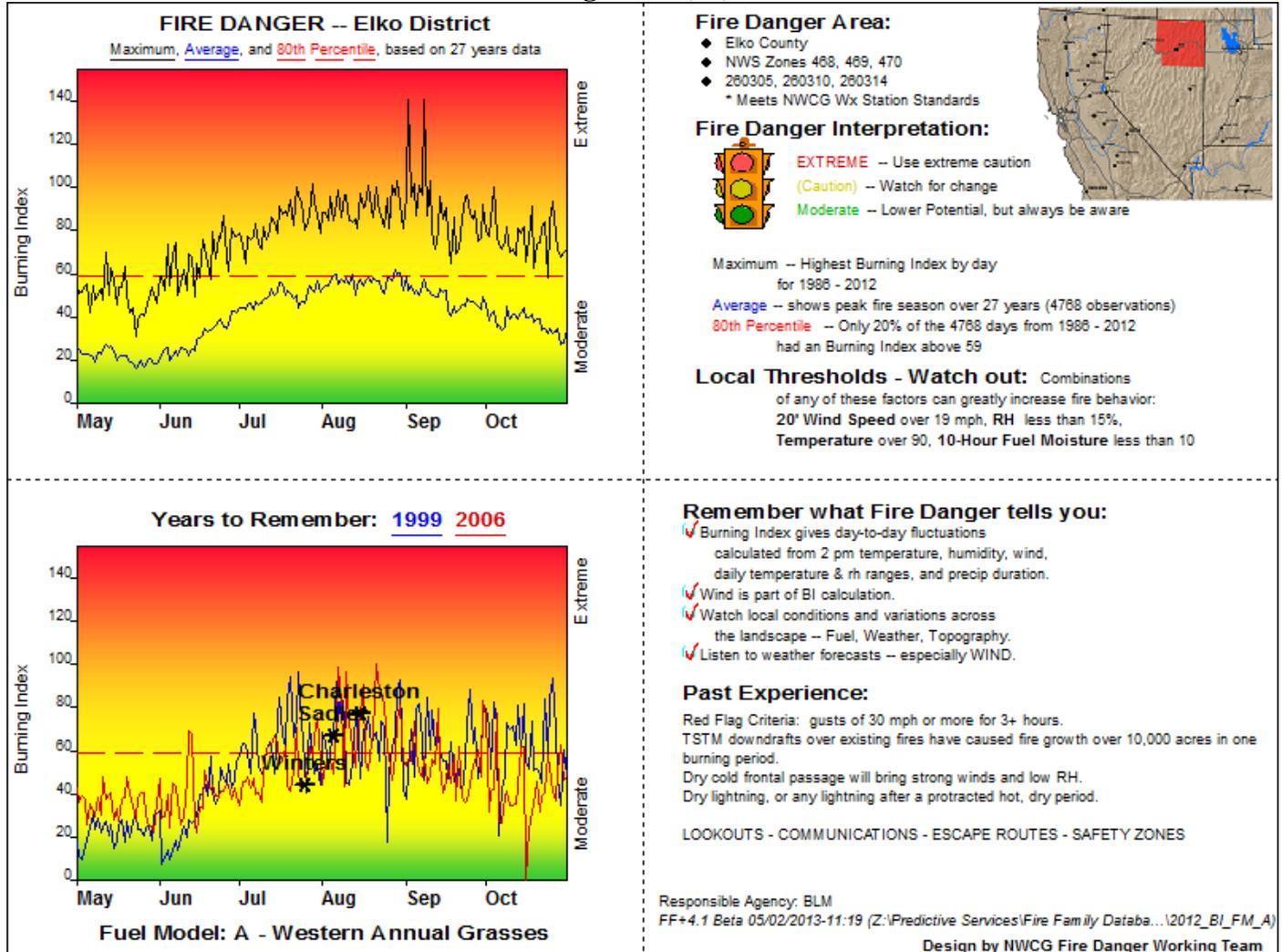
In July 2011, the BLM announced the *National Greater Sage-Grouse Planning Strategy* which provides a framework for establishing adequate regulatory mechanisms (conservation measures) in applicable BLM LUPs throughout the range of the Greater Sage-Grouse.





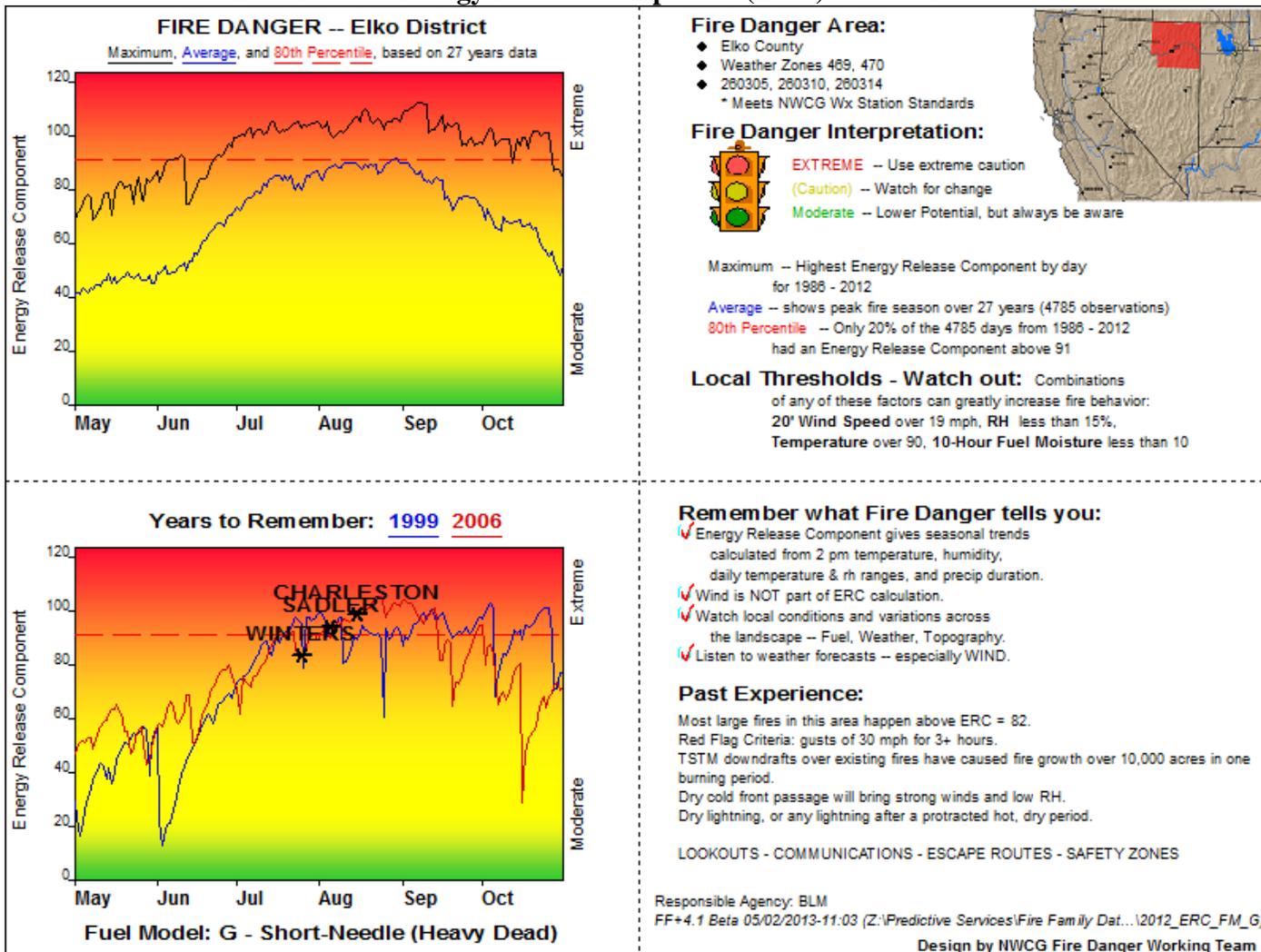
NFDRS POCKET CARDS and FIRE DANGER RATING INFORMATION

Elko District Burning Index (BI) – Fuel Model A



The BI is expressed as a numeric value related to potential flame length in feet multiplied by 10. The scale is open-ended which allows the range of numbers to adequately define fire problems, even during low to moderate fire danger. A cross reference for BI to potential flame length, fireline intensity and descriptions of expected prescribed burning and fire suppression conditions is provided in Table 1 (adapted from Deeming et al. 1977). It is important to remember that a computed BI value is an index representing the near upper limit to be expected on the rating area. In other words, if a fire occurs in the worst fuel, weather and topography conditions somewhere in the rating area, these numbers represent the potential fireline intensity and flame length. These conditions are not expected throughout the entire fire danger rating area at any one time or under less severe conditions.

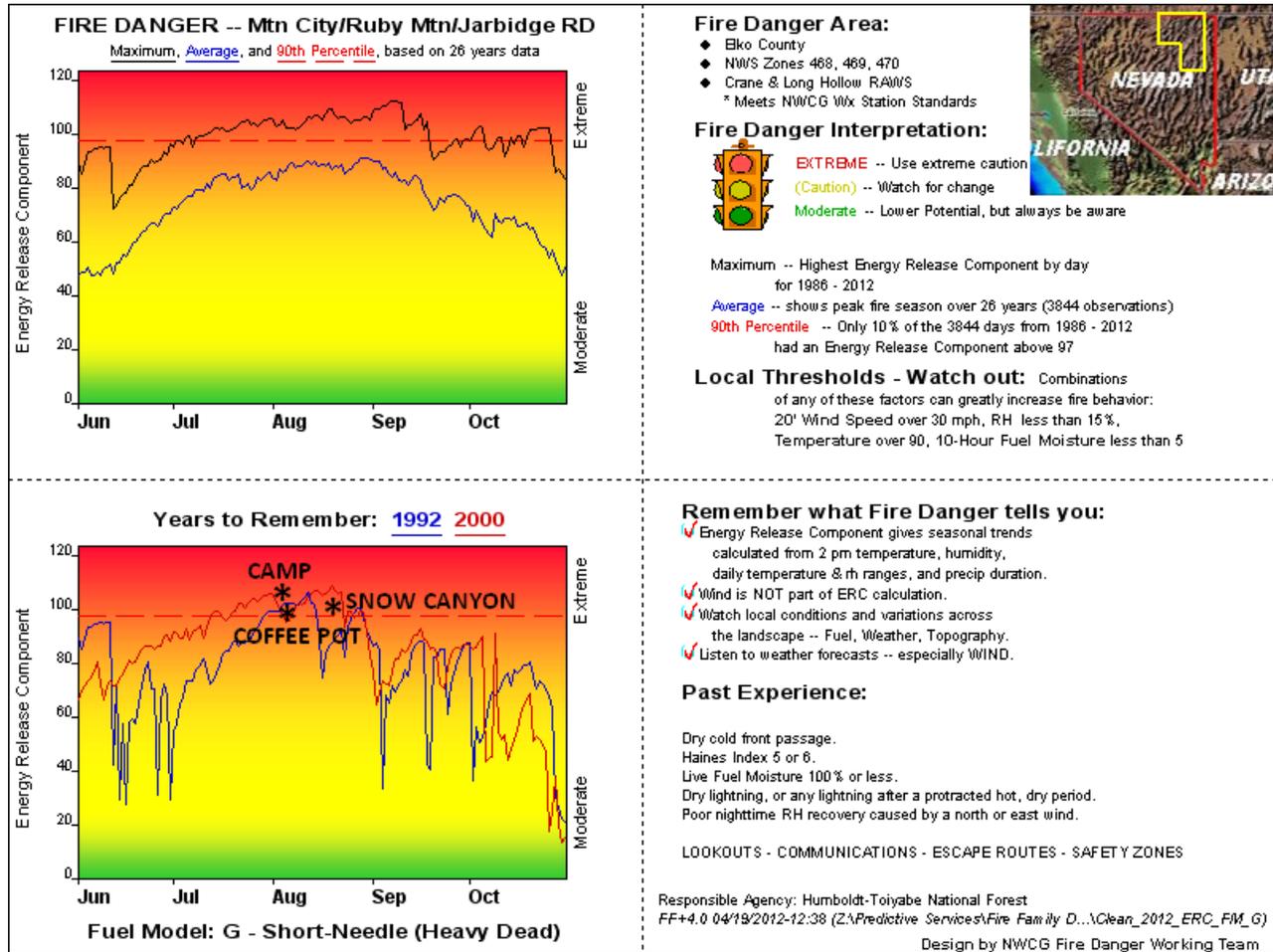
Elko District Energy Release Component (ERC) - Fuel Model G



Responsible Agency: BLM
 FF+4.1 Beta 05/02/2013-11:03 (Z:\Predictive Services\Fire Family Dat...\2012_ERC_FM_G)
 Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

BI	Potential Flame Length (ft)	Fireline Intensity (BTUs/sec/ft)	Narrative Comments
0-30	0-3	0-55	Most prescribed burns are conducted in this range.
30-40	3-4	55-110	Generally represent the limit of control for direct attack methods.
40-60	4-6	110-280	Machine methods usually necessary or indirect attack should be used.
60-80	6-8	280-520	The prospects for direct control by any means are poor above this intensity.
80-90	8-9	520-670	The heat load on people within 30 feet of the fire is dangerous.
90-110+	9+	670-1050+	Above this intensity, spotting, fire whirls, and crowning should be expected.

Humboldt Toiyabe NF / Elko Ranger Districts Energy Release Component (ERC) - Fuel Model G

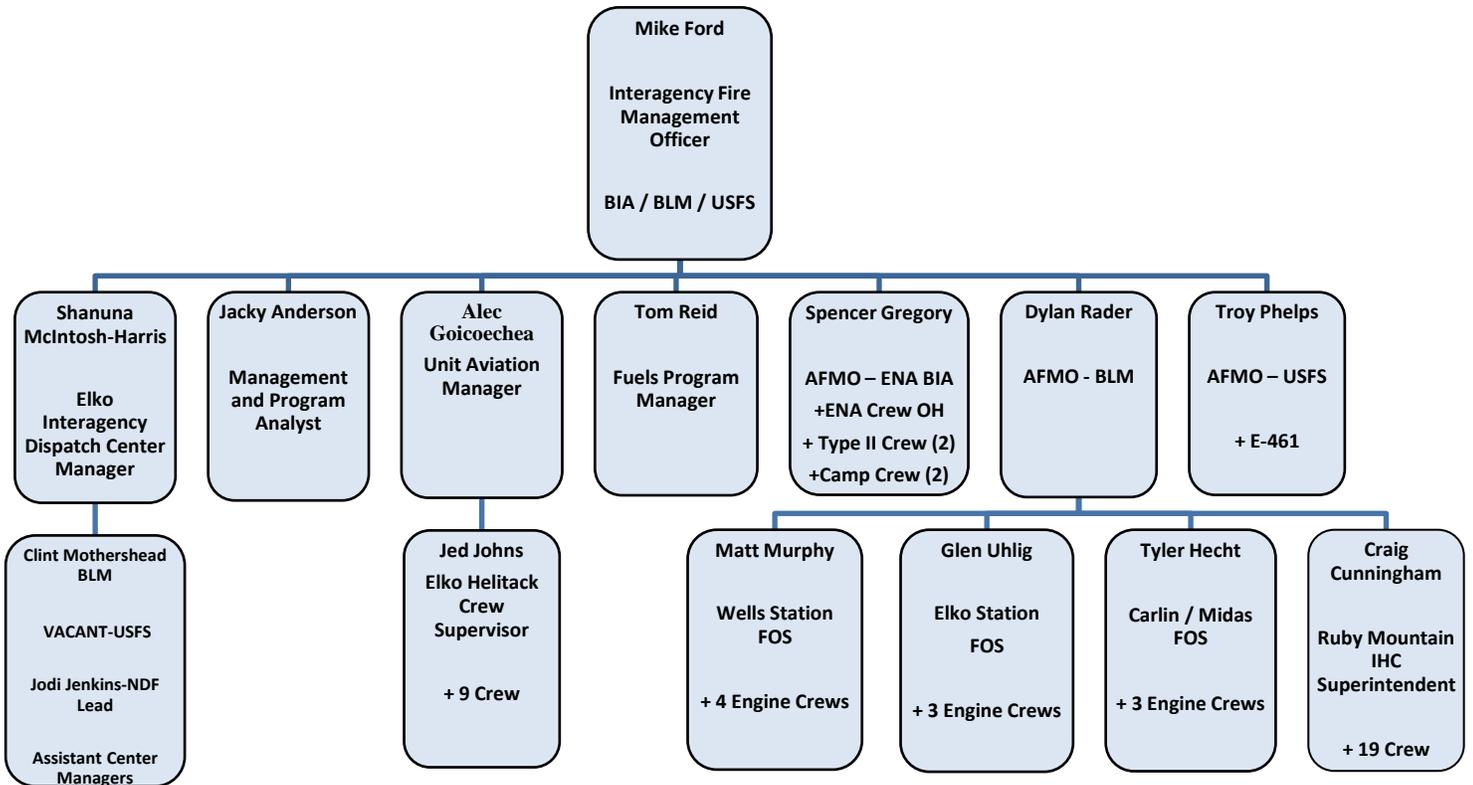


The Energy Release Component is a number related to the available energy (BTU) per unit area (square foot) within the flaming front at the head of a fire. Daily variations in ERC are due to changes in moisture content of the various fuels present, both live and dead. Since this number represents the potential "heat release" per unit area in the flaming zone, it can provide guidance to several important fire activities. It may also be considered a composite fuel moisture value as it reflects the contribution that all live and dead fuels have to potential fire intensity. The ERC is a cumulative or "build-up" type of index. As live fuels cure and dead fuels dry, the ERC values get higher thus providing a good reflection of drought conditions. The scale is open-ended or unlimited and, as with other NFDRS components, is relative. Conditions producing an ERC value of 24 represent a potential heat release twice that of conditions resulting in an ERC value of 12.

NORTHEAST NEVADA INTERAGENCY FIRE PROGRAM OVERVIEW

BLM / BIA / USFS IFMO	CH-1900	Mike Ford	775-753-0304
BLM AFMO	DC-1901	Dylan Rader	775-753-0395
BIA AFMO	DC-1906	Spencer Gregory	775-753-0308
USFS AFMO	DC-6	Troy Phelps	775-738-5171
Fire Operations Fax	775-753-0315	Elko Interagency Dispatch	775-748-4000 Fax: 775-748-4015
Elko Station (BLM) - Elko District Office - 3900 E. Idaho Street - Elko, NV 89801 - (775) 753-0200 – Fax (775) 753-0315			
Fire Operations Supervisor / ICT3	BC-1904 (Glen Uhlig)		775-753-0341
3 - Type 4 Heavy Engines	E-1444 / E-1441 / E-1443		
1- Interagency Hotshot Crew	Ruby Mountain IHC		775-753-0352
1 - Type 2 Dozer	DZ-16 (D-6)		
1 – T2 IA Crew	ENA Crew 1		775-753-0308
Humbolt-Toiyabe NF NE Ranger Districts – 2035 Last Chance Road – Elko, NV 89801 – (775) 738-5171 – Fax (775) 778-6167			
1 – Type 4 Engine	E-461 (Sean Basso) 775-934-7476		
Elko Aviation Base – EIDC – 725 Aspen Way - Elko, NV 89801 – (775) 748-4000 - Fax (775) 748-4015			
1- Type 3 Exclusive Use Helitack Crew	Elko Helitack & Helicopter 354E...w/ chase E-1660		775-748-4050
1- Air Attack w/ ATGS	Air Attack 8TM		775-748-4048
Carlin Station (BLM) – 103 Hamilton Street – Carlin, NV 89822 – (775) 754-6961 – Fax (775) 754-2359			
Fire Operations Supervisor / ICT3	BC-1902 (Tyler Hecht)		775-754-6961
3 – Type 4 Heavy Engines	E-1346 / E-1347 / E-1348		
Wells Station (BLM) – 152 Highway 93 North – Wells, NV 89835 – (775) 752-3183 – Fax (775) 752-2394			
Fire Operations Supervisor	BC-1903 (Matt Murphy)		775-752-3183
4 – Type 4 Heavy Engines	E-1440 / E-1445 / E-1449		
Midas Station (BLM) – Elko County Road 724 (Tuscarora Road) – (775) 529-0580 or 0581 - Fax (775) 529-0582			
1 – Type 4 Heavy Engine/ 1 Type 6	E-1432 / E-1660 Station Leader: Scott Pace		
Ruby Valley Wildlife Refuge – HC60 Box 680 – Ruby Valley, NV 89833 – (775) 779-2237 – Fax (775) 779-2370			
2 – Type 6 Engines	E-761 / E-762 (Not Permanently Staffed)		
Nevada Division of Forestry – Northern Region Office – 911 Falcon Way – Elko, NV 89801- (775) 738-3454			
Fire Management Officer (FMO)	Division 52 (Tim Woolever)		
Elko County Battalion Chief	Battalion 1 (Jim Urristi)		
WilLand Battalion Chief	Battalion 2 (Tom Turk)		
Spring Creek - Station 24	E-24 (Type 1) / B-24 (Type 3/2) / Dozer 2 (Type 2) / WT-24 (Water Tender Type 1) / P-24 (T- 6)		
Elko Office – Station 21	B-21 (Type 3) / Dozer 1 (Type 2) / WT-21 (Water Tender Type 1) /B-22		
Wells Office – Station 22	P-22 (Type 6 Engine) / Captain 247 (Vacant)		
Eureka County (Carlin) – Station 26	Vacant		
Wells Camp	1-2 (varies) 12-24 Person Inmate Crews / 1 NDF Kitchen Unit		
Carlin Camp	1-2 (varies) 12-24 Person Inmate Crews		
The Nevada Division of Forestry (NDF) has jurisdictional responsibility for fire suppression as well as all-risk duties on state and private lands within the dispatch zone. All Volunteer Fire Departments (VFD's) in Elko and Eureka Counties fall under NDF's oversight and responsibility. Due to the interagency nature of our suppression organization, it is common to have overhead, crews, engines, and aircraft from multiple agencies on an incident regardless of land ownership.			

BIA / BLM / USFS TABLE OF ORGANIZATION



STATION STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Each outstation has its own SOP. Contact the FOS or Engine Captains at each station for these SOP's. The following guidelines are for Elko Station and Elko District Office:

- Parking for engines and crews is along the east fence; please reserve the engine bays for the local engines.
- The Fitness Room and Ready Room are available for use, including phones, fax machine, copy machine, desks, pop machine, and fitness equipment. Phones, copier/fax machine, and computers are open to use.
- Showers and bathrooms are available for everyone.
- The shop is shared with Force Account; please cooperate and share the shop for both divisions. Feel free to use the shop, but supply your own tools. If you need specific tools or help, ask one of our employees.
- If you are the last engine to leave the compound, whether after hours or on weekends, ensure that all facility doors are locked and gates are secured. Vehicles are to be locked with keys secured during non-work hours. If leaving engines in yard overnight, ensure all cabinets and doors are locked before leaving.

DAILY SCHEDULE

Standard Shift: 0900-1300 (1 Hour Lunch) 1400-1800 -Shift Times Will Vary	
0900-0915	Status with FOS, Complete PM Checks
0915-0920	Fax Morning Line Up to EIDC
0920-1020	Physical Training
1020-1030	Shower
1030-1045	Briefing, Daily Assignments, and Assigned Project Work
1045-1730	Complete Assigned Work
1730-1800	Clean Up Work Areas, Secure Engines and Facilities, End of Shift AAR
1800	Normal Duty Day, Call Out of Service to EIDC, Note After Hours Call Engine
<i>Lunch is 1 hour with staggered start between engines. Stay in contact with Supervisor and EIDC.</i>	

RESPONSE STANDARDS

Local Response During Working Hours	3 minutes
Local Response During Non-Working Hours	30 minutes
Off District Assignment During Working Hours	30 minutes
Off District Assignment During Non-Working Hours	2 hours

DAILY MORNING BRIEFING

Briefing will be held each morning at each station and all initial attack resources and their crews are required to attend. Information covered during these daily briefings will include, but is not limited, to the EIDC Morning Intel Report (includes resource status and NFDS fire danger forecasts) and the following:

[Elko National Weather Service Fire Weather Forecast](#)

[Western Great Basin Morning Report](#)

[NICC National Situation Report & 6 Minutes for Safety](#)

[Great Basin Tactical Aircraft Report](#)

[Fuel Moisture Graphs and Tables](#)

[NDOT Highway Construction Update](#)

TIME KEEPING

Resources will record time daily on an OF-288 or CTR. Times will be signed by the Incident Commander, FOS, or Duty Officer. The 2:1 Work / Rest Ratio will be adhered to for all incidents, even during Initial Attack. In the event that Incident Commander's can justify violating 16 hour work shifts or 2:1 Work / Rest Ratios in order to contain an active fire, ***authorization from the DO prior to exceeding 16 hour shifts is required***. Justification of shifts over 16 hours will require documentation from the Incident Commander and approval from the Duty Officer. In rare situations where this does occur (for example, initial attack), incident personnel will resume 2:1 Work / Rest Ratio as soon as possible and resources will be restricted from driving long distances (over 1 hour) until adequate sleep / rest can be taken. Falsification of time will result in demobilization and/or disciplinary action.

PROJECT WORK

All employees will be required complete assigned project work. Fire suppression and preparedness / readiness will take priority over project work. Project work will be completed professionally and in an expedient manner.

SUPPLY POLICY FOR ELKO CACHE AND S NUMBERS

To maintain a higher level of accountability for supplies and equipment issued by the Elko BLM Warehouse, and to maintain fiscal responsibility for stores and cache items available from the warehouse, the following policy is established. Items used, expended, damaged, or lost on an incident may be replaced from the warehouse and charged against the incident. Employees must complete the following steps: 1. Complete a General Message Form (ICS 213) stating the fire name, number, person requesting, and items to be issued/replaced. For lost or damaged equipment, all units should also complete a Property Loss or Damage Form (OF-289). These forms must be signed by the Incident Commander. In addition, Jurisdictional Agency Duty Officers (JA DO) must approve issuance of Supply Resource Orders (S#s) for items that are procured outside of the National Cache System. Consumable items (i.e. food, water, batteries, flagging, etc.) and National Cache System items normally used during suppression actions (i.e. hose, hand tools, etc.) do not need Duty Officer approval. Examples of items requiring JA DO approval include clothing, vehicle repairs, pump and saws, IT equipment, cellular and satellite phones, and kits. 2. Submit the completed documentation to Elko Interagency Dispatch Center. EIDC will then issue the Supply Resource Order (S#) for the item(s). 3. Present the Supply Resource Order (S#) to the Warehouse Supervisor to obtain Cache items. For items procured outside of the Cache system, employees may now procure the item through established procurement procedures. Employees are reminded of their fiscal responsibility with regards to incident replacement procedures, and that all items procured against an incident are routinely audited, and inappropriate incident procurements by an individual may result in disciplinary action.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Preventative maintenance will be performed each morning prior to or immediately after physical training. Any deficiencies in equipment must be brought to the supervisor's attention to initiate action to repair or correct problems as soon as possible.

- All engines and equipment will show up with full NUS and be maintained to minimum NUS before being available for reassignment.
- All IA resources are expected to be self sufficient for 48 hrs on fires before requesting meals or supplies to be delivered to incidents.

DISPATCH PROCEDURES

All fire resources are dispatched by the Elko Interagency Dispatch Center. You will routinely be responding with a group of engines or other resources. If possible, we will dispatch you with a local engine or resource. This local resource will assist you with access to the fire and providing local knowledge. Unless you are specifically told that you are being dispatched as a Strike Team or Task Force with a qualified STEN or TFLD, you will be functioning as a Single Resource on all fire assignments on the district. The purpose of being tied in with the local resource is only to ensure you get to where you are dispatched to. All resources are dispatched based on the closest available forces concept.

When an incident is reported during normal staffing hours, the IA Dispatcher will dispatch resources in the following method based on predetermined run cards:

1. **PREALERT**
2. “Wildland Fire, (GENERAL DESCRIPTION OR AREA OF REPORT)”
3. **TONE**
4. “(ALL RESOURCES LISTED ON RUN CARD FOR CURRENT RESPONSE LEVEL INCLUDING ENGINES, WATER TENDERS, DOZERS, AND AIR RESOURCES) respond to a reported wildland fire in (GENERAL AREA OF REPORT or DIRECTIONS TO INCIDENT). Your Command frequency will be (ASSIGNED COMMAND FREQUENCY), Tactical frequency will be (ASSIGNED TACTICAL FREQUENCY), and Air to Ground will be (ASSIGNED AIR TO GROUND FREQUENCY).”
5. EIDC may repeat this on multiple frequencies if more than one agency is responding. This will normally occur on Elko BLM Local or appropriate repeaters at outstations, and NDF Local or appropriate NDF repeaters.
6. Once you have been dispatched and as soon as you are en route to the fire, using the Command Frequency specified during the tone out, call yourself in service: “Elko Dispatch, (YOUR UNIT IDENTIFIER) is responding to reported fire in (GENERAL AREA OF REPORT)”.
7. From this point switch your radio over to the assigned Command Frequency while scanning the Tactical Frequency and Air to Ground Frequency assigned to the incident. Once on scene of the incident, communicate to EIDC that you are on scene using the assigned Command Frequency, then immediately switch over to the assigned Tactical Frequency and make contact with the Incident Commander.

After normal staffing hours the IA desk will dispatch resources following the above process, but they will also follow up with a telephone call to the identified “call engine”. That is why when stations call out of service, it is important to identify the “call engine”. All resources are expected to remain in communication with EIDC, assigned Fire Operations Supervisor (FOS), and / or the Duty Officer.



Fed. Fire Facilities & Repeaters

Elko District Office

Elko District Office/Fire Station	775 753-0395
Carlin Fire Station	775 754-6961
Wells Fire Station	775 752-2394
Midas Fire Station	775 529-0580/81
Elko Interagency Dispatch	775 748-4000

Winnemucca District Office

Winnemucca District Office/Fire Station	775 623-1500
McDermitt Fire Station	775 532-8711
Lovelock Fire Station	775 273-3638
Gerlach Fire Station	775 557-2503
Central Nevada Interagency Dispatch	775 623-1750

Carson City District Office

Carson City District Office/Fire Station	775 885-6000
Palomino Valley Fire Station	775 475-0350
Doyle Fire Station	530 827-2220
Fish Springs Fire Station	775 782-4054
Markleeville Fire Station	530 694-2142
Fernley/Fallon Fire Station	775 423-2482
Stead Air Tanker Base/Fire Station	775 972-3133
Sierra Front Interagency Dispatch	775 883-5995

Ely District Office

Ely District Office/Fire Station	775 289-1800
Pony Springs Fire Station	775 724-3181
Caliente Field Station/Fire Station	775 726-8112
Ely Interagency Communications Center	775 289-1925

Southern Nevada District Office

Southern Nevada District Office	702 515-5000
Pahrump Fire Station	775 751-7630
Redrock Fire Station	No Number
Logandale Fire Station	702 864-2176
Las Vegas Interagency Com. Center	702 631-2350

Battle Mountain District Office

Battle Mountain Dist. Office/Fire Station	775 635-4000
Austin Fire Station (unstaffed w/ BLM)	775 964-2671
Eureka Fire Station	775 237-5254
Battle Mountain Air Tanker Base	775 635-3034

- Repeater
- Fire Station - BLM
- Fire Station - FS
- Fire Station - NPS
- Fire Aircraft Base
- NV BLM Districts
- IA Agreement (CCD-Doyle)
- Water

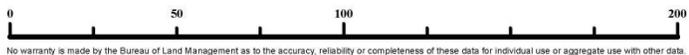
Nevada State Office

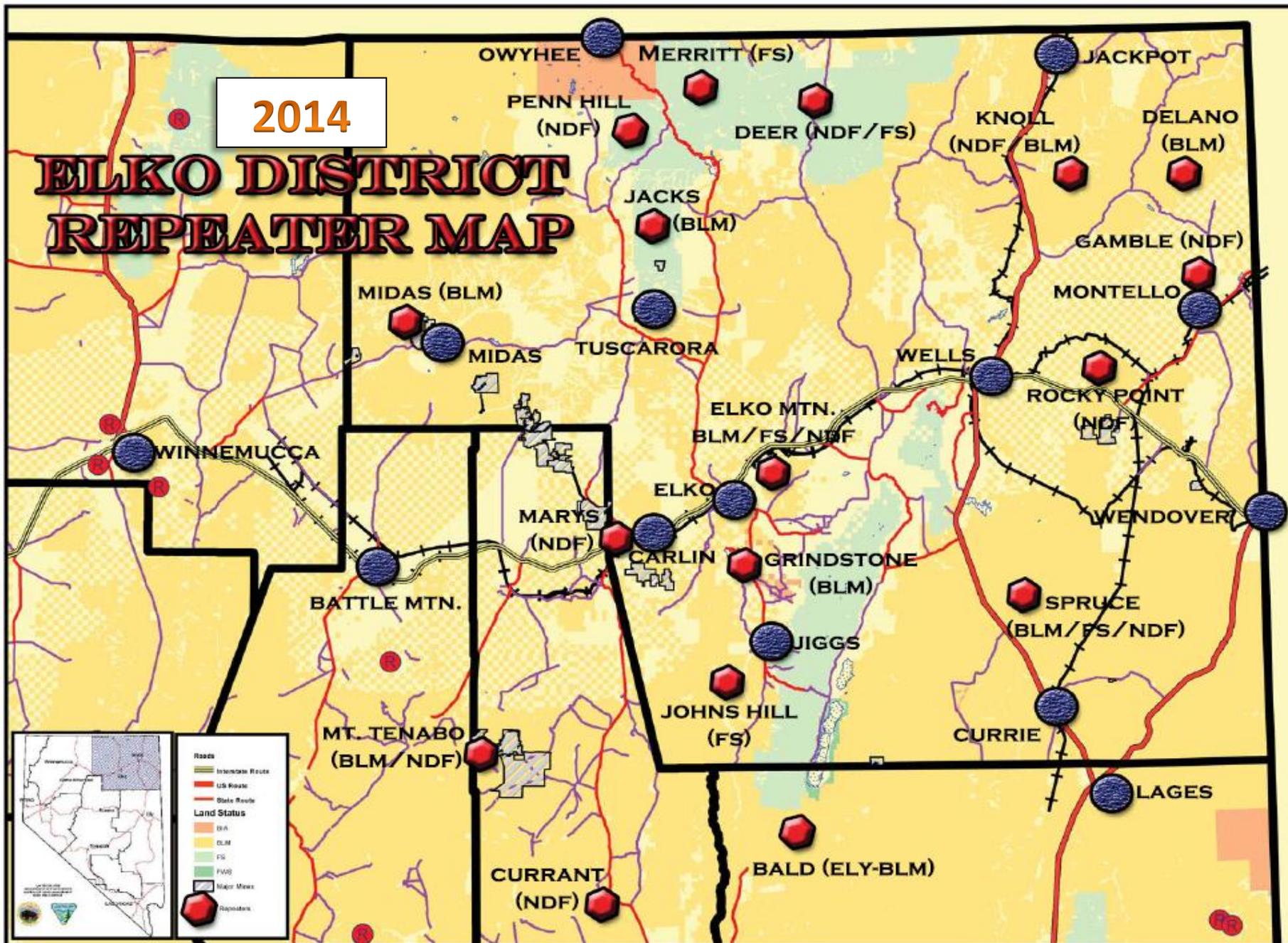
Front Desk	775 861-6400
SFMO - Rex McKnight	775 861-6670
DFMO - Paul Petersen	775 861-6507
Western Great Basin Coord. Center	775 861-6455

Duty Officer Lines

Nevada State Office	775 861-6757
Elko District	775 753-0316
Winnemucca District	775 625-3055
Carson City District	775 885-6199
Ely District	775 289-1984
Southern Nevada District	702 515-5115
Battle Mountain District	775 635-9196

- Interstate
- US Route
- State Route





NORTHEAST NEVADA FIRE ORIENTATION GUIDE – 2014 (updated 6/26/2014)

All Federal Frequencies are narrow band as denoted by 4 digits after the decimal point.

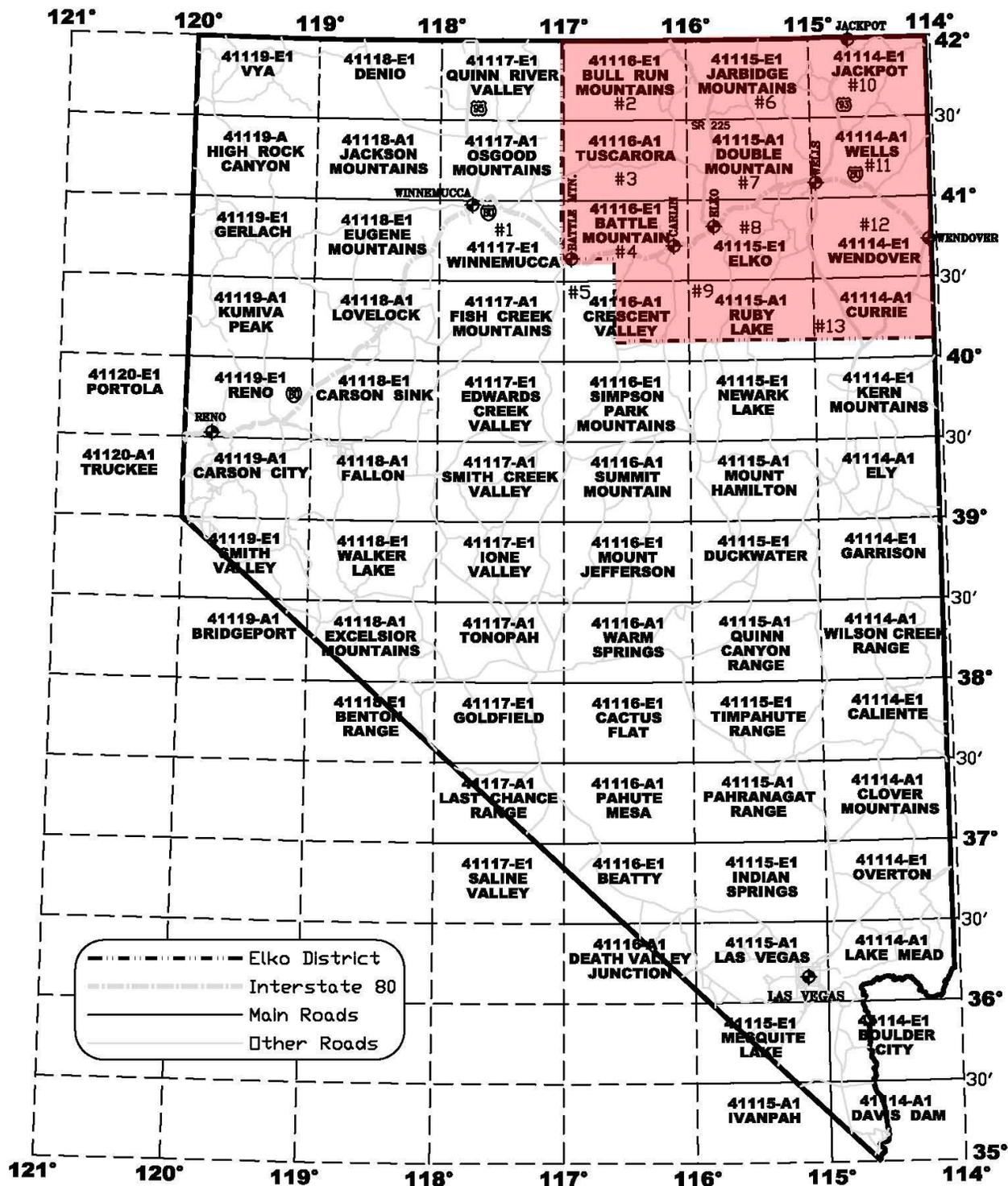
2014 Northeast Nevada (5/19/2014)

GROUP	Chan 1	Chan 2	Chan 3	Chan 4	Chan 5	Chan 6	Chan 7	Chan 8	Chan 9	Chan 10	Chan 11	Chan 12	Chan 13	Chan 14	Chan 15	Chan 16	
1/11 Elko BLM NV-010	ELKO LOC Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 110.9	KNOLL Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 110.9	SPRUCE Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 123.0	JACKS Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 131.8	TENABO Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 136.5	DELANO Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 146.2	MIDAS Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 156.7	GRINDSTONE Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 103.5	NDF LOCAL Rx 158.8950 Tx 158.8950	NDF RED1 Rx 159.3450 Tx 159.3450	NDF RED2 Rx 158.8650 Tx 158.8650	NDF RED3 Rx 172.3750 Tx 172.3750	R4 SOA Rx 168.7750 Tx 168.7750	EKD A/G8 Rx 166.8750 Tx 166.8750	EKD A/G49 Rx 168.0375 Tx 168.0375	BLM TAC Rx 171.6750 Tx 171.6750	
	2/12 Winnemucca BLM NV-020	WMCA MTN Rx 172.5750 Tx 164.7250 Rx T 103.5 Tx T 203.5	BUCKSKIN Rx 169.9750 Tx 171.425 Rx T 103.5 Tx T 110.9	ALTA Rx 173.8250 Tx 166.2375 Rx T 103.5 Tx T 151.4	GERLACH Rx 173.8250 Tx 166.2375 Rx T 103.5 Tx T 151.4	STAR Rx 172.5750 Tx 164.7250 Rx T 103.5 Tx T 186.2	GOOSEY Rx 172.5750 Tx 164.7250 Rx T 103.5 Tx T 123.0	NEW YORK Rx 172.5750 Tx 164.7250 Rx T 103.5 Tx T 114.8	SONOMA Rx 173.8250 Tx 166.2375 Rx T 103.5 Tx T 110.9	Toulon Rpt Rx : 173.825 Tx : 166.2375 Rx T : 103.5 Tx T : 131.8	Humboldt Rpt Rx : 153.7700 Tx : 153.8900	Pershing FIRE MA Rx : 153.8900	GOVCOM 1 Rx 163.1000 Tx 163.1000	GOVCOM 2 Rx 168.3500 Tx 168.3500	WID A/G 53 Rx : 168.4875 Tx : 168.4875	WID A/G6 Rx : 166.8000 Tx : 166.8000	BLM TAC Rx 171.6750 Tx 171.6750
	3/13 Carson City BLM NV-030	CC LOCAL Rx 169.9875 Tx 169.9875 Rx T 146.2 Tx T 146.2	FAIRVIEW Rx 169.9875 Tx 162.2375 Rx T 146.2 Tx T 114.8	CORREY PK Rx 169.9875 Tx 162.2375 Rx T 146.2 Tx T 151.4	FT SAGE Rx 169.9875 Tx 162.2375 Rx T 146.2 Tx T 173.8	MCLELAN Rx 169.9875 Tx 162.2375 Rx T 146.2 Tx T 186.2	VIRGINPK Rx 169.9875 Tx 162.2375 Tx T 203.5	HTFLOCAL Rx 169.8750 Tx 169.8750	BLM TAC RP Rx 171.6750 Tx 168.2250	GOV COM 1 Rx 163.1000 Tx 163.1000	GOV COM 2 Rx 168.3500 Tx 168.3500	VFIRE 21 Rx 154.2800 Tx 154.2800	VFIRE 22 Rx 154.2650 Tx 154.2650	VFIRE 23 Rx 154.2950 Tx 154.2950	CCD A/G51 Rx : 168.3125 Tx 168.3125	CCD A/G8 Rx : 166.8750 Tx 166.8750	BLM TAC Rx 171.6750 Tx 171.6750
4/14 Ely BLM NV-040	ELYLOCAL Rx 169.7750 Tx 169.7750	BALD Rx 169.7750 Tx 169.0250	N WILSON Rx 169.7750 Tx 169.0250	N IRISH Rx 169.7750 Tx 169.0250	PROSPECT Rx 169.7750 Tx 169.0250	KERN Rx 169.7750 Tx 169.0250	WARD Rx 169.7750 Tx 169.0250	ELY SOUTH Rx : 170.0250 Tx : 170.0250	ELLA Rx : 170.0250 Tx : 168.3750	S WILSON Rx : 170.0250 Tx : 168.3750	S IRISH Rx 170.0250 Tx 168.3750	WEST MTN Rx : 170.0250 Tx : 168.3750	BLM TAC RP Rx 171.6750 Tx 168.2250	ELD A/G43 Rx : 167.6000 Tx 167.6000	ELD A/G6 Rx : 166.8000 Tx 166.8000	BLM TAC Rx 171.6750 Tx 171.6750	
5/15 Southern NV BLM NV-050	LV LOCAL Rx 169.4000 Tx 169.4000	HAYFORD Rx 169.4000 Tx 168.5250	VIRGIN Rx 169.4000 Tx 168.5250	XMASTREE Rx 169.4000 Tx 168.5250	POTOSI Rx 169.4000 Tx 168.5250	WILSONAZ Rx 169.4000 Tx 168.5250	WEST MTN Rx 169.4000 Tx 168.5250	RED ROCK Rx 172.5250 Tx 166.2375 Rx T 114.8 Tx T 114.8	FS LOCAL Rx 169.8750 Tx 169.8750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 110.9	FS ANGEL Rx 169.8750 Tx 170.4750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 146.2	FSCHARLS Rx 169.8750 Tx 170.4750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 156.7	FSPOTOSI Rx 169.8750 Tx 170.4750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 123.0	USFS TAC Rx 168.7750	SND A/G23 Rx : 166.7625 Tx : 166.7625	SND A/G8 Rx : 166.8750 Tx : 166.8750	BLM TAC Rx 171.6750 Tx 171.6750	
6/16 Battle Mtn BLM NV-060	BAMLOCAL Rx 171.7250 Tx 171.7250 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 110.9	CALLAHAN Rx 171.7250 Tx 164.8375 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 110.9	WRMSPRNG Rx 171.7250 Tx 164.8375 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 123.0	MOHAWK Rx 171.7250 Tx 164.8375 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 131.8	PROSPECT Rx 171.7250 Tx 164.8375 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 136.5	SAWTOOTH Rx 172.0750 Tx 164.8375 Tx T 110.9 Tx T 146.2	FS BALD Rx 169.8750 Tx 170.4750	FSAUSTIN Rx 169.8750 Tx 170.4750	FSBROCK Rx 169.8750 Tx 170.4750	FSBUNKER Rx 169.8750 Tx 170.4750	(FS) JEFERSON Rx 169.8750 Tx 170.4750	FSAHAGNY Rx 169.8750 Tx 170.4750	BLM TAC RP Rx 171.6750 Tx 168.2250	BMD A/G15 Rx 167.5250 Tx 167.5250	BMD A/G02 Rx 166.6375 Tx 166.6375	BLM TAC Rx 171.6750 Tx 171.6750	
7/17 NDF Elko FD	NDF LOCAL Rx 158.8950 Tx 158.8950	NDF PENN Rx 158.8950 Tx 151.2200	NDF KNOLL Rx 158.8950 Tx 151.2200	ELKO MTN Rx 158.8950 Tx 151.2200	NDF TENBO Rx 158.8950 Tx 151.2200	NDF SPRUCE Rx 158.8950 Tx 151.2200	NDF DEER Rx 158.8950 Tx 151.2200	NDF ROCKY Rx 158.8950 Tx 151.2200	NDF RED1 Rx 159.3450 Tx 159.3450	NDF RED2 Rx 158.8650 Tx 158.8650	NDF RED3 Rx 172.3750 Tx 172.3750	ELKOFD1 (Elko Fire Dept) Rx 154.1300 Tx 154.1300	ELKOFD2 (Elko Fire Dept) Rx 154.4300 Tx 154.4300	CARLNTAC (Carlin FD) Rx 154.1450 Tx 154.1450	WELLSTAC (Wells FD) Rx 154.4300 Tx 154.4300	EURKATAC (Eureka Co VFDs) Rx 154.265 WB Tx 154.265 WB	
8/18 USFS HTF NWS	HNF LOCAL Rx 171.4750 Tx 171.4750	FS SPRUCE Rx 171.4750 Tx 172.2250	FS JOHN HILL Rx 171.4750 Tx 172.2250	FS DEER Rx 171.4750 Tx 172.2250	FS MERRIT Rx 171.4750 Tx 172.2250	TNFLOCAL Rx 169.8750 Tx 169.8750	FS BALD Rx 169.8750 Tx 170.4750	FSAHAGNY Rx 169.8750 Tx 170.4750	FSBROCK Rx 169.8750 Tx 170.4750	FSAUSTIN Rx 169.8750 Tx 170.4750	FS ANGEL Rx 169.8750 Tx 170.4750	(FS) BUNKHILL Rx 169.8750 Tx 170.4750	(FS) JEFERSON Rx 169.8750 Tx 170.4750	BLM TAC Rx 171.6750 Tx 171.6750	EKD A/G8 Rx 166.8750 Tx 166.8750	EKD A/G49 Rx 168.0375 Tx 168.0375	
9/19 ID/UT BLM	TFDLOCAL (Twin Falls BLM) Rx 168.5625 Tx 168.5625	GranPass (TFD) Rx 168.5625 Tx 163.0750 Tx T 123.0	TFDMAGIC Rx 168.5625 Tx 163.0750	STFLOCAL (Sawtooth NF) Rx 171.5000 Tx 171.5000	STFKNOLL Rx 171.5000 Tx 162.6125	TFD A/G19 Rx 168.1250 Tx 168.1250	TFD A/G 54 Rx 168.5375 Tx 168.5375	(ID) BLM TAC1 Rx 172.7750 Tx 172.7750	(ID) BLM TAC2 Rx 173.8625 Tx 173.8625	(ID) BLM TAC3 Rx 168.6375	(ID) BLM TAC4 Rx 166.8000	(UT) BLM WDD Pilot Peak Rx 170.5125 Tx 163.0250 Tx T 146.2	(UT) BLM WDD Deep Creek Rx 170.5125 Tx 163.0250 Tx T 167.9	(UT) BLM TAC1 Rx 166.2375 Tx 166.2375	(UT) BLM TAC2 Rx : 166.9625 Tx : 166.9625	(UT) BLM TAC3 Rx 168.7250 Tx 168.7250	
10/20 Elko Mutual Aid	BLMLOCAL Rx 171.5375 Tx 171.5375 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 110.9	NDF LOCAL Rx 158.8950 Tx 158.8950	*LINK* RPT Rx 168.3500 Tx 168.3500 Tx T 167.9	BLM TAC Rx 171.6750 Tx 171.6750	NDF RED1 Rx 159.3450 Tx 159.3450	NDF RED2 Rx 158.8650 Tx 158.8650	NDF RED3 Rx 172.3750 Tx 172.3750	VFIRE 21 Rx 154.2800 Tx 154.2800	VFIRE 22 Rx 154.2650 Tx 154.2650	VFIRE 23 Rx 154.2950 Tx 154.2950	ELKO FD1 Rx 154.1300 Tx 154.1300	GOVCOM 1 Rx 163.1000 Tx 163.1000	GOVCOM 2 Rx 168.3500 Tx 168.3500	EKD A/G8 Rx 166.8750 Tx 166.8750	EKD A/G49 Rx 168.0375 Tx 168.0375	R4 SOA Rx 168.7750 Tx 168.7750	
21 Elko East IA Zone	Jacks (BLM) Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 131.8	KNOLL (BLM) Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 110.9	DELANO (BLM) Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 146.2	SPRUCE (BLM) Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 123.0	NDF KNOLL Rx 158.8950 Tx 151.2200	NDF GAMBLE Rx 158.8950 Tx 151.2200	NDF ROCKY Rx 158.8950 Tx 151.2200	NDF SPRUCE Rx 158.8950 Tx 151.2200	FS DEER Rx 171.4750 Tx 172.2250	FS SPRUCE Rx 171.4750 Tx 172.2250	NDF RED1 Rx 159.3450 Tx 159.3450	NDF RED2 Rx 158.8650 Tx 158.8650	BLM TAC Rx 171.6750 Tx 171.6750	EKD A/G8 Rx 166.8750 Tx 166.8750	EKD A/G49 Rx 168.0375 Tx 168.0375	AIRGUARD Rx 168.6250 Tx 168.6250 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 110.9	
22 Elko Central IA Zone	BLMLOCAL Rx 171.5375 Tx 171.5375 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 110.9	HNF LOCAL Rx 171.4750 Tx 171.4750	NDF LOCAL Rx 158.8950 Tx 158.8950	ELKO MTN Rx 158.8950 Tx 151.2200	ELKOFD1 (Elko Fire Dept) Rx 154.1300 Tx 154.1300	ELKOFD2 (Elko Fire Dept) Rx 154.4300 Tx 154.4300	R4 SOA Rx 168.7750 Tx 168.7750	GOVCOM 1 Rx 163.1000 Tx 163.1000	GOVCOM 2 Rx 168.3500 Tx 168.3500	NDF RED1 Rx 159.3450 Tx 159.3450	NDF RED2 Rx 158.8650 Tx 158.8650	NDF RED3 Rx 172.3750 Tx 172.3750	BLM TAC Rx 171.6750 Tx 171.6750	EKD A/G8 Rx 166.8750 Tx 166.8750	EKD A/G49 Rx 168.0375 Tx 168.0375	AIRGUARD Rx 168.6250 Tx 168.6250 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 110.9	
23 Elko North IA Zone	Jacks (BLM) Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 131.8	KNOLL (BLM) Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 110.9	MIDAS Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 156.7	NDF PENN Rx 158.8950 Tx 151.2200	NDF DEER Rx 158.8950 Tx 151.2200	NDF KNOLL Rx 158.8950 Tx 151.2200	FS MERRIT Rx 171.4750 Tx 172.2250	FS DEER Rx 171.4750 Tx 172.2250	GOVCOM 1 Rx 163.1000 Tx 163.1000	NDF RED1 Rx 159.3450 Tx 159.3450	NDF RED2 Rx 158.8650 Tx 158.8650	NDF RED3 Rx 172.3750 Tx 172.3750	BLM TAC Rx 171.6750 Tx 171.6750	EKD A/G8 Rx 166.8750 Tx 166.8750	EKD A/G49 Rx 168.0375 Tx 168.0375	AIRGUARD Rx 168.6250 Tx 168.6250 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 110.9	
24 Elko West IA Zone	GRINDSTONE Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 103.5	MIDAS Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 110.9	JACKS Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 131.8	TENABO Rx 171.5375 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 136.5	BAMLOCAL Rx 171.7250 Tx 163.5750 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 110.9	NDF MARYS Rx 158.8950 Tx 151.2200	NDF TENBO Rx 158.8950 Tx 151.2200	NDF PROSPECT Rx 158.8950 Tx 151.2200	FS JOHN HILL Rx 171.4750 Tx 172.2250	NDF RED1 Rx 159.3450 Tx 159.3450	NDF RED2 Rx 158.8650 Tx 158.8650	NDF RED3 Rx 172.3750 Tx 172.3750	BLM TAC Rx 171.6750 Tx 171.6750	EKD A/G8 Rx 166.8750 Tx 166.8750	EKD A/G49 Rx 168.0375 Tx 168.0375	AIRGUARD Rx 168.6250 Tx 168.6250 Rx T 110.9 Tx T 110.9	

Bendix King Radios: Groups 1 - 10 are locked and password protected. Groups 11 - 20 are duplicates of Groups 1 - 10 but are not locked or password protected. Groups 21 - 24 are IA Zone Fire groups. Group 25 is open with no programming.

** ALL FEDERAL FREQUENCIES ARE NARROWBAND - DENOTED BY 4 DIGITS AFTER DECIMAL POINT - WB DESIGNATES STATE OR LOCAL COOPERATOR WIDEBAND FREQUENCIES. LABELS IN () ARE NOT DISPLAYED, FOR CLARIFICATION ONLY.**

Elko District and NV 1:100,000 Map Quad



WILDFIRE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES & RESPONSIBILITIES

INITIAL ATTACK FIREFIGHTERS:

- Note the fire location and direction of spread at the time of arrival to pass on to the Fire Investigator.
- Protect the General Point-of-Origin (GPO) and mark it with flagging.
- Note vehicles or people leaving the fire scene. Get descriptions and/or vehicle license plate numbers.
- Document weather observations for the Fire Investigator (INVF).

INCIDENT COMMANDER:

- Check the GPO for obvious signs of a lightning strike.
- If the fire is lightning caused, report to Dispatch, who will cancel the INVF.
- If there is no obvious lightning strike, order an INVF.
- Ensure that the GPO is protected until the INVF arrives.
- Ask any witnesses with information on cause of fire to remain in a safe area until the INVF arrives. If they can't remain, request their contact information for the INVF.

FIRE INVESTIGATOR / LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER:

- Ensure that you have all the necessary equipment and report to the fire in a separate four-wheel drive vehicle. Ask EIDC to pull up a lightning map for your report.
- Report to the IC and determine if it is safe to start investigation. Check your radio and telephone communications **with the IC before beginning your investigation.**
- Determine if the firefighters obtained any witness information. If so, gather that information. If witnesses are on scene, gather information directly from them, including contact information, so that the Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) can conduct follow-up interview.
- Determine the GPO.
- Search for evidence of a lightning strike. If none is found, start investigation.
- Place barrier tape around the GPO and guard the area.
- Determine Specific Point-of-Origin (SPO) within GPO.
- Look for obvious ignition device and any evidence. If found, leave in place, protect, and flag.
 - Look for tire tracks and footprints. If found, protect and flag.
 - Complete photo log. Photograph GPO, SPO, and all evidence.
 - Determine GPS coordinates for SPO.
- Sketch SPO, label north arrow, exposure, evidence locations, and distance measurements from a fixed location. Document negative corpus (i.e., what didn't start the fire).
- If LEO is unavailable, collect all evidence, complete evidence labels and log, cast tire tracks and footprints, and complete search of SPO. On hands and knees, using garden tools, a magnet, and a magnifying glass, collect and photograph any additional evidence found during SPO search.
- Maintain custody of evidence, photographs, and documentation until you turn it over to LEO Case Officer.
- Generate report documenting your crime scene investigation (including negative corpus) for the Case Officer. Keep a copy of your notes until all legal matters are settled. Fill out a DI-105 with the Case Officer when you turn your notes over to her/him. As INVF, the Case Officer may request that you return to the crime scene for further investigation.

INTERIM WILDERNESS / WSA FIRE RESPONSE GUIDELINES

This plan affects the following Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)

1. Bad Lands	2. Rough Hills	3. Owyhee Canyon	4. S. Fork of Owyhee River	5. Bluebell
6. Red Springs	7. Cedar Ridge	8. South Pequops	9. Little Humboldt River	10. Goshute Peak

1st: Air Support 2nd: Hand Crews 3rd: Vehicle Use

- Exercise all reasonable alternatives that would avoid surface disturbance. Fire is a natural process and part of the wilderness.
- Use Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) or Light Hand on the Land. Copies of the MIST guidelines are provided below.
- All uses of earth moving equipment, (tractors and dozers), or cross country vehicle use within a WSA requires prior authorization by the Field Manager or Acting Field Manager along with determination that the action is required due to an extreme emergency situation, (THOSE THAT THREATEN LIFE OR REAL PROPERTY).
- Heavy fire equipment (engines) and motorized vehicles will be allowed on cherry stemmed roads and those roads identified during the initial inventory. See WSA maps for identification of those roads. [Other roads may be present as trespass roads, any visible road is better than cross-country use if it is determined that this is an emergency situation that threatens life or real property.]
- The use of natural barrier and existing roads is encouraged in planning fire breaks. Suppression efforts may be limited to “guiding” the fire to take advantage of fuel breaks, terrain, or areas of rock or sparse fuels. This effort is preferred over total perimeter attack.
- Fire camps will be located well outside the WSA.
- Air tankers (retardant and foam), helicopters, handcrews, and power tools can be used under MIST.
- All evidence of human activity must be removed to the maximum extent possible. Every reasonable effort possible will be made to *Leave No Trace* within the Wilderness Study Area.
- Use existing natural openings for helispots. Clearing of new areas must be approved in advance by the Resource Advisor.

REHABILITATION

- Keep in mind that rehabilitating a WSA means returning to its natural state, before the fire.
- Seeding must be with the species present before the fire and it should look natural (broadcast seeding). Only native seed species will be used.
- Most straight lines detract from a visitors experience and show signs of mans effect on the land. Straight lines or paths across a WSA will be eliminated (raked out).
- **Use Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST).**

MIST GUIDELINES MINIMUM IMPACT SUPPRESSION TACTICS

A. Safety

Safety is of utmost importance. Constantly review and apply the “Watch Out Situations” and “Fire Orders.” Be particularly cautious with:

- Unburned fuel between you and the fire.
- Burning snags allowed to burn.
- Burning or partially burned live and dead trees.

B. Fire Line Phase

- Select procedures, tools, equipment that least impact the environment.
- Seriously consider using water as a fireline tactic. Fireline constructed with nozzle pressure, wet lining.

In light fuels, consider:

- Cold trail line.
- Allowing fire to burn to natural barrier.
- Burning out and use of “gunny” sack or swatter.
- Constantly rechecking cold trailed fireline. If constructed fireline is necessary, using minimum width and depth to check fire spread.

In medium/heavy fuels, consider:

- Using natural barriers and cold trailing.
- Cooling with dirt and water, and cold trailing.
- If constructed fireline is necessary, using minimum width and depth to check fire spread.
- Minimizing bucking to establish fireline. Preferably move or roll downed material out of the intended constructed fireline area. If moving or rolling out is not possible, or the downed bole is already on fire, build line around and let material be consumed.

Aerial fuels—brush, trees, snags:

- Adjacent to fireline: Limb only enough to prevent additional fire spread.
- Inside fireline: Remove or limb only those that if ignited would have potential to spread fire outside the fireline.
- Brush or small trees that are necessary to cut during fireline construction will be cut flush with the ground.

Trees, burned trees, and snags:

- Minimize cutting of trees, burned trees and snags.
- Live trees will not be cut, unless determined they will cause fire spread across the fireline or endanger workers. If tree cutting occurs, cut the stumps flush with the ground.
- Scrape around tree bases near fireline if hot and likely to cause fire spread.
- Identify hazardous trees with an observer, flagging, and/or glow sticks.

When using indirect attack:

- Do not fall snags on the intended unburned side of the constructed fireline, unless they are safety hazard to crews.
- On the unintended burn-out side of the line, fall only those snags that would reach the

fireline should they burn and fall over.

- Consider alternative means to falling, i.e., fireline explosives, bucket drops.
- Review items listed above (aerial fuels, brush, trees, and snags).

C. Mop-up Phase: Consider using “hot-spot” detection devices along perimeter (aerial or hand-held).

Light fuels:

- Cold trail areas adjacent to unburned fuels.
- Do minimal spading; restrict spading to hot areas near fireline.
- Use extensive cold trailing to detect hot areas.

Medium and heavy fuels:

- Cold trail charred logs near fireline; do minimal scraping or tool scarring.
- Minimize bucking of logs to check for hot spots or extinguish the fire.
- Return logs to original position after checking or ground is cool.
- Refrain from making bone yards; burned/partially burned fuels that were moved should be arranged in natural position as much as possible.
- Consider allowing larger logs near the fireline to burnout instead of bucking into manageable lengths. Use lever, etc., to move large logs.

Aerial fuels- brush, small trees, and limbs.

- Remove or limb only those fuels that if ignited, have potential to spread outside the fireline.

RECREATION AREA USE GUIDELINES

- Recreation sites are critical due to the high concentration of people who may be present. If people are present and the site is being threatened, evacuation will be necessary. If evacuated and closed, let our Public Affairs person know so they can inform the public of the closure.
- Campgrounds and developed recreation sites are limited in NE Nevada. Alternative sites to locate base camps, staging areas, ICP, etc., should be looked at critically prior to taking over one of these sites and thereby excluding the public. In the case of fee areas, there would be a direct loss of recreation fee revenue for each campsite that is not available for rent. If recreation sites are used as staging areas, or for ICP or helibase, the site should not be altered in any way, (no cutting of trees, etc.).
- Established restrooms can be used, but the fire will pay for pumping the vaults before the incident is over.
- Kitchens, water trucks, gas trucks, etc. should be strategically placed so as not to impair water quality, or impair the quality of the recreation area in general.
- If access roads and/or roads within the recreation area are damaged due to suppression related activities, rehabilitation efforts will include grading the roads before incident closure.

***If there are any questions related to the use of recreation areas, please direct them to the Outdoor Recreation Planner, Recreation Technician or the Wells Field Office Manager.**

NORTHEAST NEVADA MEDICAL PLAN INFORMATION

This Medical Action Plan will be used for all incidents within the Elko Interagency Dispatch Center zone of influence, unless incident-specific Medical Action Plans are implemented.

This is a life threatening injury or illness. One or more major body systems (Respiratory, Circulatory, and Neurological) are involved. This patient needs advanced life support (ALS). Definitive care for this patient is a Trauma or Burn Center. TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE! Air transportation should be considered early.

All requests for medical assistance will be made to Elko Interagency Dispatch Center via radio, telephone (775-748-4000), or by calling 911.

Medical Emergency Procedures:

1. Perform scene and patient assessment and initiate first aid.
2. Obtain Latitude/Longitude or legal description of location of medical emergency.
3. Inform Incident Commander or Supervisor of the situation.
 - a. Nature of Emergency
 - b. Number of persons involved
 - c. Is emergency life-threatening?
 - d. Recommended evacuation method
 - e. Relay Lat/Long or location and ground access information.
4. Incident Commander will contact EIDC.
 - a. Relay information from 3a through 3e.
5. EIDC will begin medical evacuation procedures.
6. EIDC will notify Duty Officer(s).
7. If the medical injury is burn-related, refer to the attached Wildland Firefighter Burn Protocol.

ALS AIR TRANSPORT

Used for lengthy extrication of the patient, when terrain or road conditions restricts ground transportation.

Rotor Wing: 150 mile response area based on one fuel cycle. If injury location is outside of response area helicopter will have to refuel en-route.

Agency	Location	Contact	Patient Capability	Special Capacities
Summit Air	Elko, NV	877-554-9111	1 Patient	Night Flight
REMSA Careflight	Reno, NV	800-648-4888	3-1 pax ships	Night Flight
Intermountain Lifeflight	Salt Lake City, UT	801-321-1234	5-1 pax ships	Hoist & Night Flight
Univ. of Utah Air Med	Salt Lake City, UT	800-453-0120	2-1 pax ships	Night Flight
Air St. Lukes	Twin Falls/Boise, ID.	877-785-8537	1-1 Patient ships at each	Night Flight
Life Flight	Boise, ID	800-521-2444	1-1 pax	Night Flight
*NAS Fallon *Nellis AFB	NAS Fallon Nellis AFB	800-851-3051	Multiple, Variety of aircraft	Hoist & Night Flight

* Military does not require pre-approval.

Fixed Wing: Larger response area, fuel is not normally a factor. Consider ordering with a rotor wing if more than one patient.

Agency	Location	Contact	Patient Capability	Landing Needs
Summit Air	Elko, NV	877-554-9111	Pilatus PC-12 (2)	Paved/Dirt Runway
American Medflight	Reno and Ely, NV	800-799-0400	2 – Piper Cheyenne II (1)	Paved Runway Only
Univ. of Utah Air Med	Salt Lake City, UT	800-453-0120	Pilatus PC-12 (3)	Paved/Dirt Runway
Intermountain Life Flight	Salt Lake City, UT	801-321-1234	B200 King Air (3)	Paved Runway Only
Life Flight	Boise, ID.	800-521-2444	Piper Cheyenne III (1)	Paved Runway Only
Air St. Luke's	Boise, ID.	877-785-8537	King Air 200 (2)	Paved Runway Only

Airports:

 Airport/Designator	Lat/Long	Contact	Elevation / Runway Length / Fuel
Elko/EKO	40° 49' 29"N, 115° 47' 30"W	775-777-7190	5140' / 7214 ft. Paved / 100LL & Jet A
Battle Mountain/BAM	40° 35' 57"N, 116° 52' 27"W	775-635-2885	4532' / 7300 ft. Paved / 100LL & Jet A
Wells/LWL	41° 07' 02"N, 114° 55' 19"W	775-752-3355	5772' / 5498 ft. Paved / 100LL & Jet A
Wendover/ENV	40° 43' 07"N, 114° 01' 51"W	435-665-2308	4237' / 8001 ft. Paved / 100LL & Jet A
Jackpot/06U	41° 58' 33"N, 114° 39' 29"W	775-755-2447	5213' / 6200 ft. Paved / 100LL only

DEFINITIVE CARE

The most appropriate place to transport a patient.

TRAUMA CENTERS

St. Alphonsus Medical Center	43° 36' 48"N, 116° 15' 12"W	208-367-2121	Boise, ID
University of Utah	40° 46' 34"N, 111° 50' 24"W	801-581-2121	Salt Lake City, UT
Intermountain Medical Center	40° 39' 22"N, 111° 53' 13"W	801-507-6600	Salt Lake City, UT
Renown Regional Health Care	39° 31' 29"N, 119° 47' 46"W	775-982-4100	Reno, NV

BURN CENTERS

Lion's Burn Center	36° 09' 36"N, 115° 09' 59"W	702-383-2268	Las Vegas, NV
University Medical Center			
University of Utah Burn Ctr.	40° 46' 34"N, 111° 50' 24"W	801-581-2700	Salt Lake City, UT

POISON CONTROL NEVADA 1-800-222-1222

Nevada Poison Center	Locations throughout the state	1-800-222-1222	All of Nevada
University of Utah Salt Lake City Poison Control Ctr.	Locations throughout the state	1-800-222-1222	Eastern Nevada/Utah

Ground Ambulances

Name	Location	Phone	Care Level
Elko Ambulance	Elko, NV	911	Paramedic
Wells Ambulance	Wells, NV	911	EMT-II
Carlin Ambulance	Carlin, NV	911	EMT-II
Battle Mt. Ambulance	Battle Mountain, NV	911	EMT-II
Jackpot, NV	Jackpot, NV	911	EMT-II
Wendover Ambulance	West Wendover, NV	911	EMT-II
Owyhee Ambulance	Owyhee, NV	911	EMT

Hospitals

Name	Location	Lat/Long	Phone	Helipad	Burn Center
Northeast Nevada Regional Hospital	2001 Errecart Elko, NV	40 49 25 115 43 41	775-738-5151	Yes	No
Humboldt General Hospital	118 E. Haskell St. Winnemucca, NV	40 58 18 117 43 40	775-623-5222	Yes	No
Battle Mt. General Hospital	535 S. Humboldt St. Battle Mt., NV	40 38 22 116 56 30	775-635-2550	Yes	No
Magic Valley Regional Medical Center	650 Addison Ave. W Twin Falls, ID	42 34 15 114 29 31	208-737-2711	Yes	No
St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center	1055 N. Curtis Rd. Boise, ID	43 36 48 116 15 12	208-367-3553	Yes	No
University Medical Center	1800 W. Charleston Las Vegas, NV	36 09 33 115 10 00	702-383-2661	Yes	Yes
University Medical Center	50 N. Medical Dr. Salt Lake City, UT	40 46 00 111 50 11	801-581-2121	Yes	Yes

Other Medical Care Providers

Name	Location	Phone
Northeast Nevada Regional Hospital	2001 Errecart Elko, NV 89801	775-738-5151
Elko Clinic	2001 Errecart Elko, NV 89801	775-777-9355
Pioneer Urgent Care	160 12 th Street Elko, NV 89801	775-738-2034
Pinion Road Clinic	1825 Pinion Road Elko, NV 89801	775-778-0386
Carlin Community Health Nursing	101 S. 8 th St. Carlin, NV 89822	775-754-6354
Wells Rural Medical Clinic	197 Baker Wells, NV 89835	775-752-3322

Agency Provided Medical Care (APMC) Contacts

Name	Agency	Position	Work Phone
Jacky Anderson	BLM	Management and Program Analyst	775-753-0305
Laurette Gaylord	USFS	Fire Business	775-355-5364
NDF Duty Officer	NDF	Northern Region NDF Duty Officer	775-748-4000

Home phones or cell phone numbers provided by EIDC (775-748-4000) for after hours and weekends.

WILDLAND FIREFIGHTER BURN INJURY PROTOCOL

Purpose

This document establishes burn injury protocols for treatment and transportation of wildland firefighters who sustain burn injuries during wildland fire operations.

Policy/Action

The following procedures will be used when employees sustain burn injuries, regardless of agency jurisdiction. After on-site medical response, initial medical stabilization, and evaluation are completed, Agency Administrators will coordinate with the attending physician to ensure that an employee whose injuries meet *any* of the following burn injury criteria (identified by the American Burn Association as warranting immediate referral to an accredited burn center) is immediately referred to the nearest regional burn center. A list of possible burn care facilities can be found at <http://www.blm.gov/nifc/st/en/prog/fire/im.html>.

The decision to refer the employee to a regional burn center will be made directly by the attending physician or may be requested of the physician by the Agency Administrator.

Burn Injury Criteria

1. Partial thickness burns (second degree) involving greater than 5% Total Body Surface Area (TBSA).
2. Burns involving the face, hands, feet, genitalia, perineum, or major joints.
3. Third-degree burns of any size are present.
4. Electrical burns, including lightning injury are present.
5. Inhalation injury is suspected.
6. Burns are accompanied by traumatic injury (such as fractures).
7. Individuals are unable to immediately return to full duty.

It is imperative that action is expeditious, as burn injuries are often difficult to evaluate and may take 72 hours to manifest themselves. When there is any doubt as to the severity of the injury, the required action is to immediately refer and transport the employee to a regional burn center.

Background

Burn injuries are often difficult to diagnose and may continue to worsen if they do not receive immediate, specialized treatment. The initial evaluation and treatment of these burns often happens in rural medical facilities with limited experience in burn injury care. In the past, this has resulted in evaluation and treatment that did not provide the best care to injured firefighters. Therefore, victims with either severe burns or burns that meet any of the above criteria should be immediately referred and transported to a regional burn center.

ELKO AREA VENDOR LIST

Clothing/Misc.		
Annacabe's (Boots)	416 Idaho Street	775-738-3295
Cedar Creek Clothing	453 Idaho Street	775-738-3950
JC Penny	2190 Idaho Street	775-738-7274
K-Mart	2450 Mtn. City Hwy	775-738-8866
Wal-Mart	2944 Mtn. City Hwy	775-778-6778
Tools		
Builder's Mart	2755 Mtn City Hwy	775-738-8454
Elko Tool & Fastener	3716 E. Idaho Street	775-738-2288
Home Depot	2955 Mtn. City Hwy	775-778-0574
Western Nevada Supply	450 S. 4 th Street	775-738-9811
Elko Wire Rope & Mining Supply	4280 E Idaho Street	775-777-3824
Ruby Mountain Pawn	1340 Idaho Street	775-777-3203
Vehicle Repairs		
Big O Tires	330 11 th Street	775-738-2877
Les Schwab Tire	650 W. Silver Street	775-777-9303
Clack Automotive Repair	475 14 th Street	775-738-8106
Cummins International	5370 Idaho Street	775-738-6405
D&D Tire	1825 Idaho Street	775-738-2161
Dale White (Dodge)	1585 Lamoille Hwy	775-738-8086
Ed's Place	1084 Idaho Street	775-738-3000
Gallagher (Ford)	650 30 th Street	775-738-3147
Riverton (Chevy/GMC)	3750E. Idaho Street	775-738-5131
Gary's Oil City & Auto Repair	1940 E Idaho Street	775-753-5969
Murphy's Diesel (Fire Engines)	5241 Manzanita Drive	775-753-6429
Smith-Detroit Diesel (Fire Engines)	4900 E. Idaho Street	775-738-7154
Auto Parts		
Car Quest Auto Parts	480 W Idaho Street	775-738-5116
Checker Auto Parts	1710 Mtn. City Hwy	775-777-3977
Napa Auto Parts	331 12 th Street	775-738-8406
Generators		
Cashman Equipment	5150 Idaho Street	775-738-9871
Cummins Rocky Mountain	5370 E Idaho Street	775-738-6450
Ellison Electric	438 S. 5 th Street	775-738-6284
Smith Detroit Diesel	4900 E Idaho Street	775-738-7154
Oil Changes		
Big O Tires & Express Lube	330 11 th Street	775-738-2877
Chuck's Oil City	1940 E. Idaho Street	775-753-5969
D&D Tire	1084 Idaho Street	775-738-2161
ED's Place	1084 Idaho Street	775-738-3498
Wal-Mart	2944 Mtn. City Hwy	775-778-6778
Vehicle Rental		
Avis	975 Terminal Way	775-738-4426
Enterprise	3750 Idaho Street/975 Terminal Way	775-738-2899
Hertz Rent A Car	Elko Airport 1900 E Idaho Street #3102	775-738-5620

NORTHEAST NEVADA FIRE ORIENTATION GUIDE – 2014 (updated 6/26/2014)

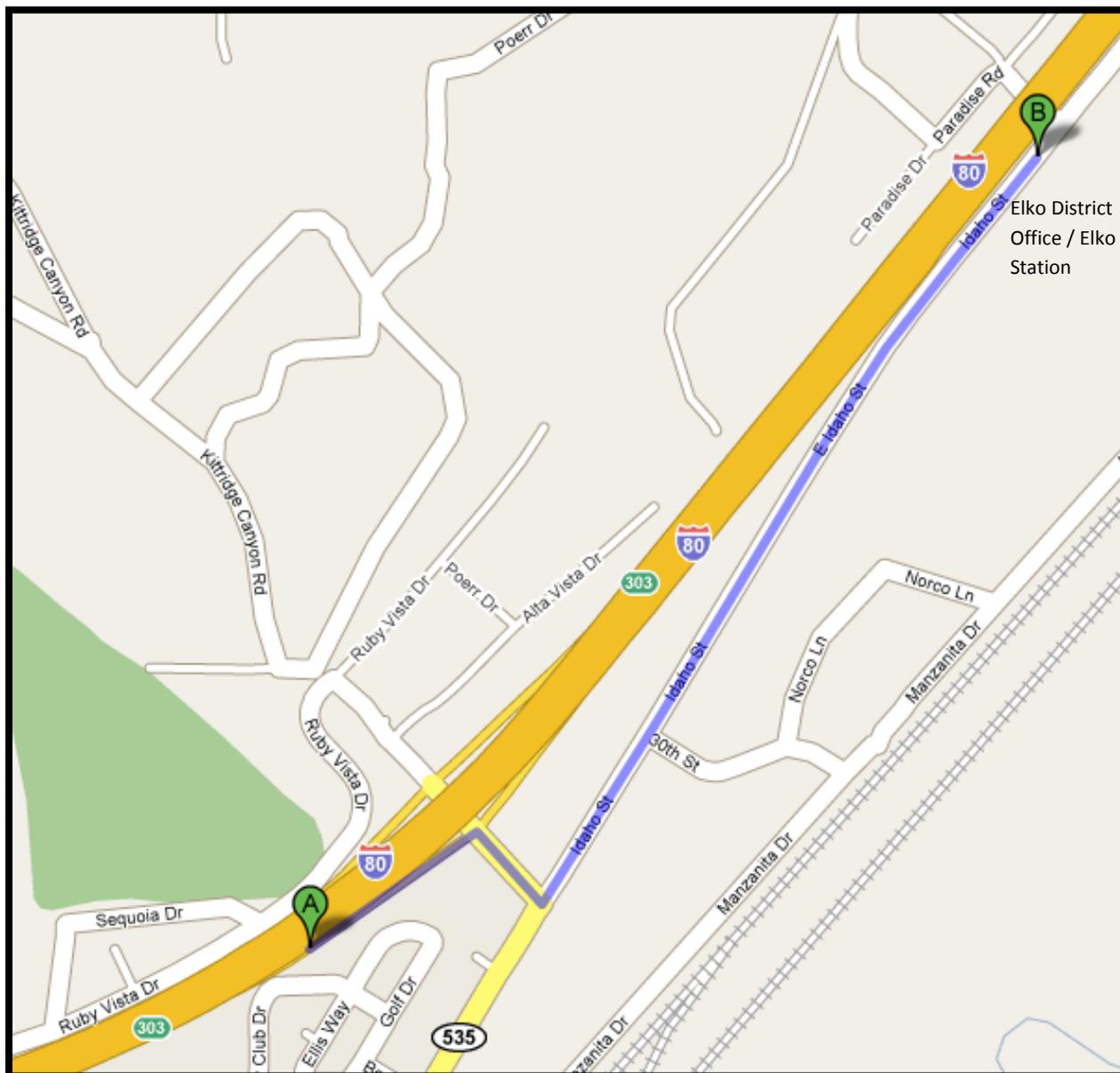
Chainsaw Parts & Repair		
Elko Tool & Sharpening	143 12 th Street	775-738-8500
Precision Service	680 B Cedar Street	775-738-5425
Small Engine Repair		
Elko Tool & Sharpening	143 12 th Street	775-738-8500
Precision Service	680 B Cedar Street	775-738-5425
Fuel (Delivery)		
Al-Park Petroleum	275 12 th Street	775-738-3835
Welding		
Coyler Welding	642 W Edgewater	775-738-9659
Norco	440 30 th Street	775-738-8830
Elko Blacksmith Shop	180 S. 6 th Street	775-738-3633
Vehicle Towing		
Lostra Brothers	5400 E Idaho Street	775-738-8899
Road Runner	537 5 th Street	775-738-5554
Ice		
Blair Distributing	476 12 th Street	775-738-5811
Petroleum / Oil Products		
Al-Park Petroleum	275 12 th Street	775-738-3835
Carlin Food		
Burger King	1014 Fir Street	775-754-2325
Subway	1014 Fir Street	775-754-6384
Wells Food		
Flying J (Fuel Stop)	156 Hwy 93 South	775-752-2400
Burger King/Subway	Hwy 93 North	775-752-3095
4-Way Bar Cafe	174 Hwy 93 North	775-752-3344
China Town	765 S. Humboldt Ave	775-752-2888
Love's (Fuel Stop)/McDonald's	157 Hwy 93 South	775-752-9915
Quizno's	1237 6 th Street	775-752-3608

NORTHEAST NEVADA FIRE ORIENTATION GUIDE – 2014 (updated 6/26/2014)

Elko Lodging Contact List		
American Inn	500 W. Oak St	775-738-7269
Best Western, Elko Inn Express	837 Idaho St	775-738-7261
Best Western, Gold Country Inn & Casino	2050 Idaho St	775-738-8421
Budget Inn	1349 Idaho St	775-738-7000
Centre Motel	475 3rd St	775-738-3226
Comfort Inn, Elko	2970 Idaho St	775-777-8762
Country Hearth, Elko	1930 Idaho St	775-738-8787
Days Inn	1500 Idaho St	775-738-7245
Econo Lodge	3320 Idaho St	775-777-8000
Economy Inn	411 10th St	775-738-8018
Elko Motel	1243 Idaho St	775-738-4433
Esquire Inn	505 Idaho St	775-738-3157
High Desert Inn – Elko	3015 Idaho St	775-738-8425
Hilton Garden Inn, Elko	3650 E. Idaho St	775-777-1200
Holiday Inn Express Hotel & Suites	3019 E. Idaho St	775-777-0990
Holiday Motel	1276 Idaho St	775-738-7187
Key Motel	650 W. Idaho St	775-738-8081
Louis Motel	2100 W. Idaho St	775-738-3536
Manor Motor Lodge	185 Idaho St	775-738-3311
Mid-Town Motel	294 Idaho St	775-738-3515
Motel 6	3021 Idaho St	775-738-4337
Oak Tree Inn	95 Spruce Rd	775-777-2222
Once Upon A Time B & B	537 14th St	775-738-1200
Travelodge	1785 Idaho St	775-753-7747
Red Lion Inn & Casino	2065 Idaho St	775-738-2111
Roadway Inn	736 Idaho St	775-738-7152
Stampede 7 Motel	129 W. Idaho St	775-738-8471
Star Hotel	246 Silver St	775-738-9925
Stockmen's Hotel & Casino	340 Commercial St	775-738-5141
Super 8 Motel	1755 Idaho St	775-738-8488
Thunderbird Motel	345 Idaho St	775-738-7115
Traveler's Motel	1181 Idaho St	775-738-4048
Carlin Lodging Contact List		
Comfort Inn	1018 Fir Street	775-754-6110
Wells Lodging Contact List		
Four Way Casino	144 6th Street	775-752-3344
Motel 6	1561 6th Street	775-752-2116
Rest Inn Suites	1509 6th Street	775-754-2277
Sage Inn	576 6th Street	775-752-3232
Super 8	904 6th Street	775-752-3384

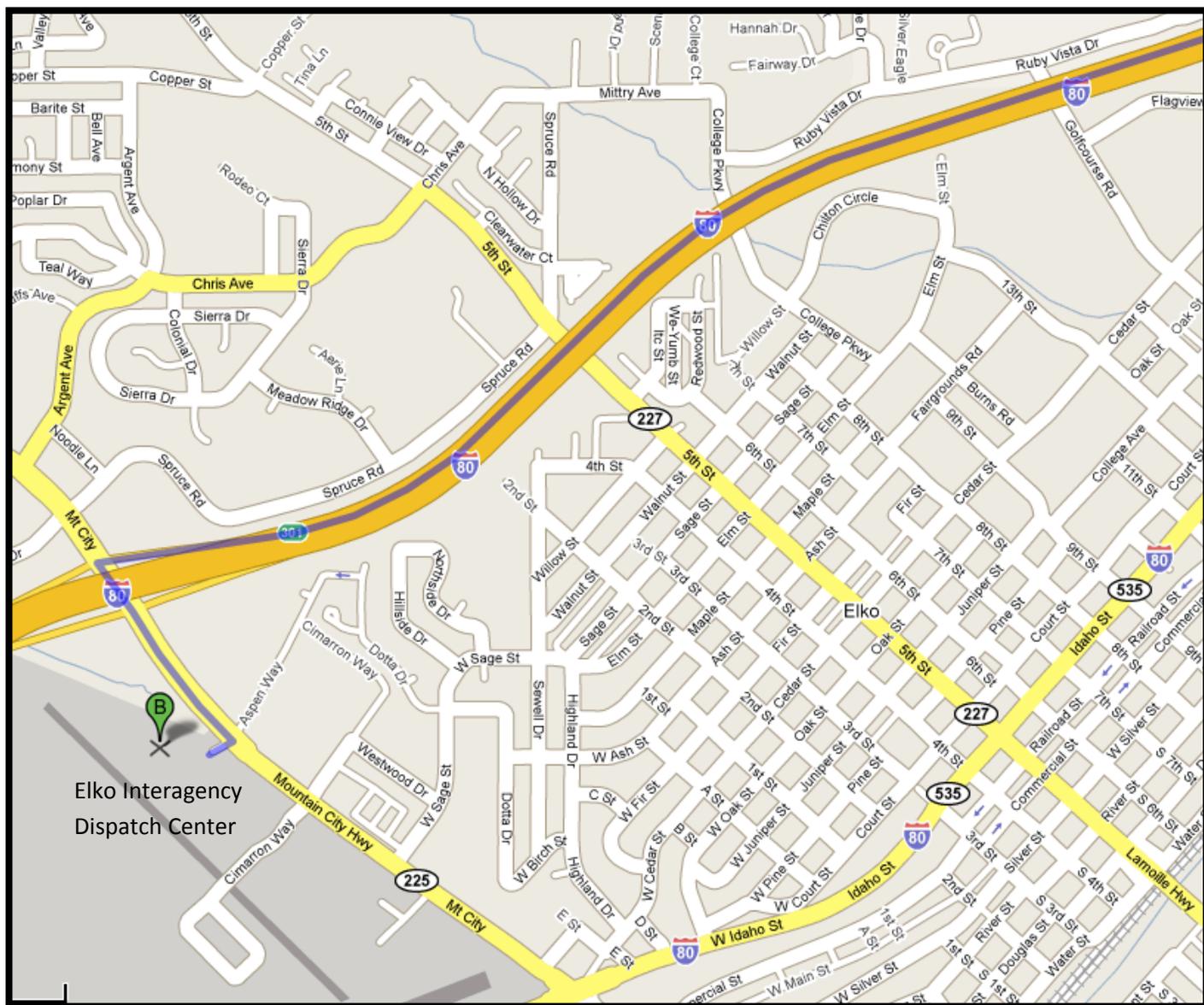
DRIVING DIRECTIONS and MAPS

Elko District Office / Elko Station



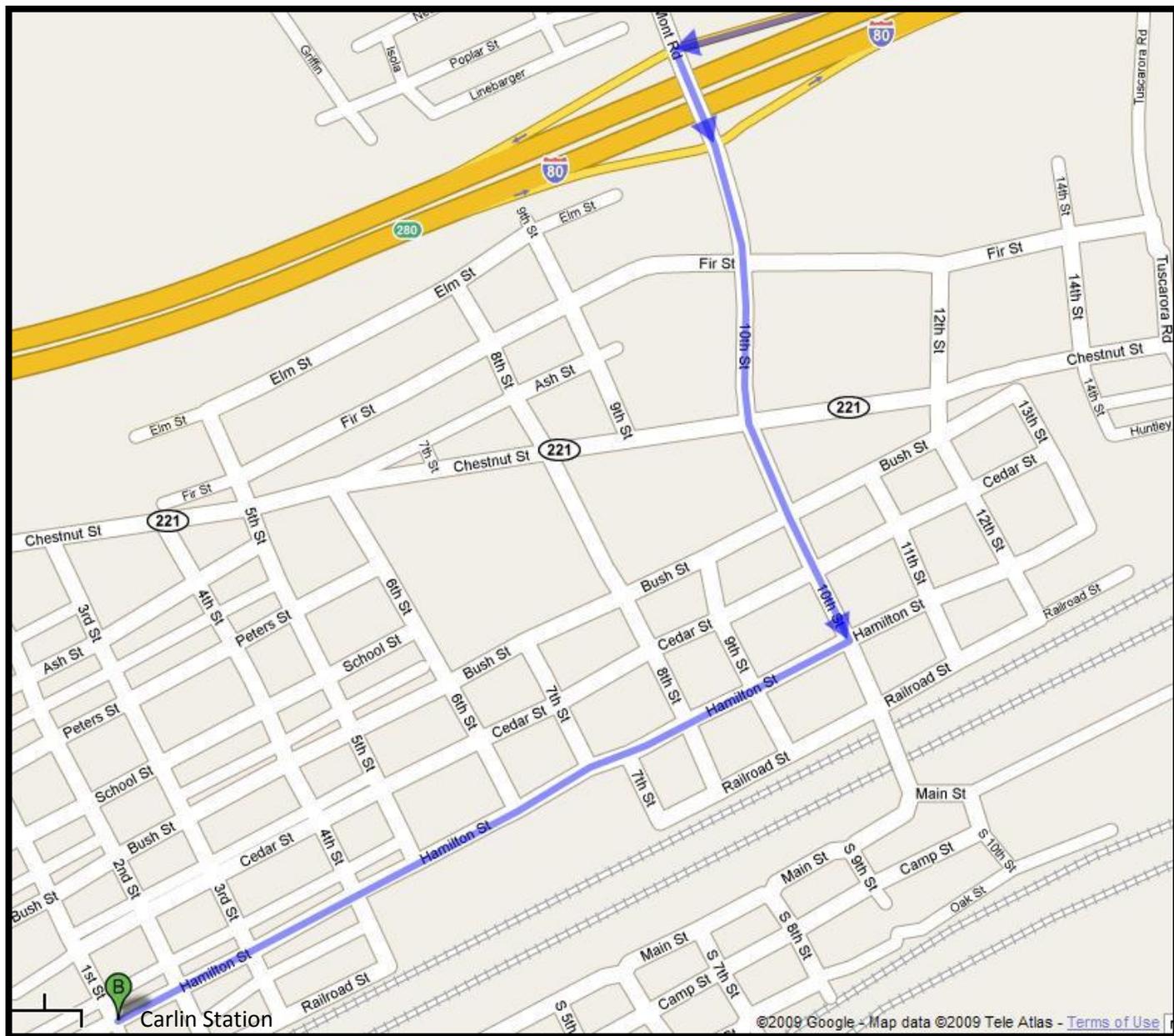
- 1) Interstate 80 Exit 303/ East Jennings Way
- 2) Drive South on East Jennings Way for .25 miles
- 3) Turn Left on Idaho Street, drive for .9 miles
- 4) Turn Right at 3900 E Idaho Street / Elko District Bureau of Land Management

Elko Interagency Dispatch Center (EIDC) / Elko Aviation Base



- 1) Interstate 80 Exit 301/ Mountain City Highway
- 2) Drive South on Mountain City Highway (NV-225) for 0.6 miles
- 3) Turn Right on Aspen Way
- 4) Enter Parking Lot / Elko Interagency Dispatch Center

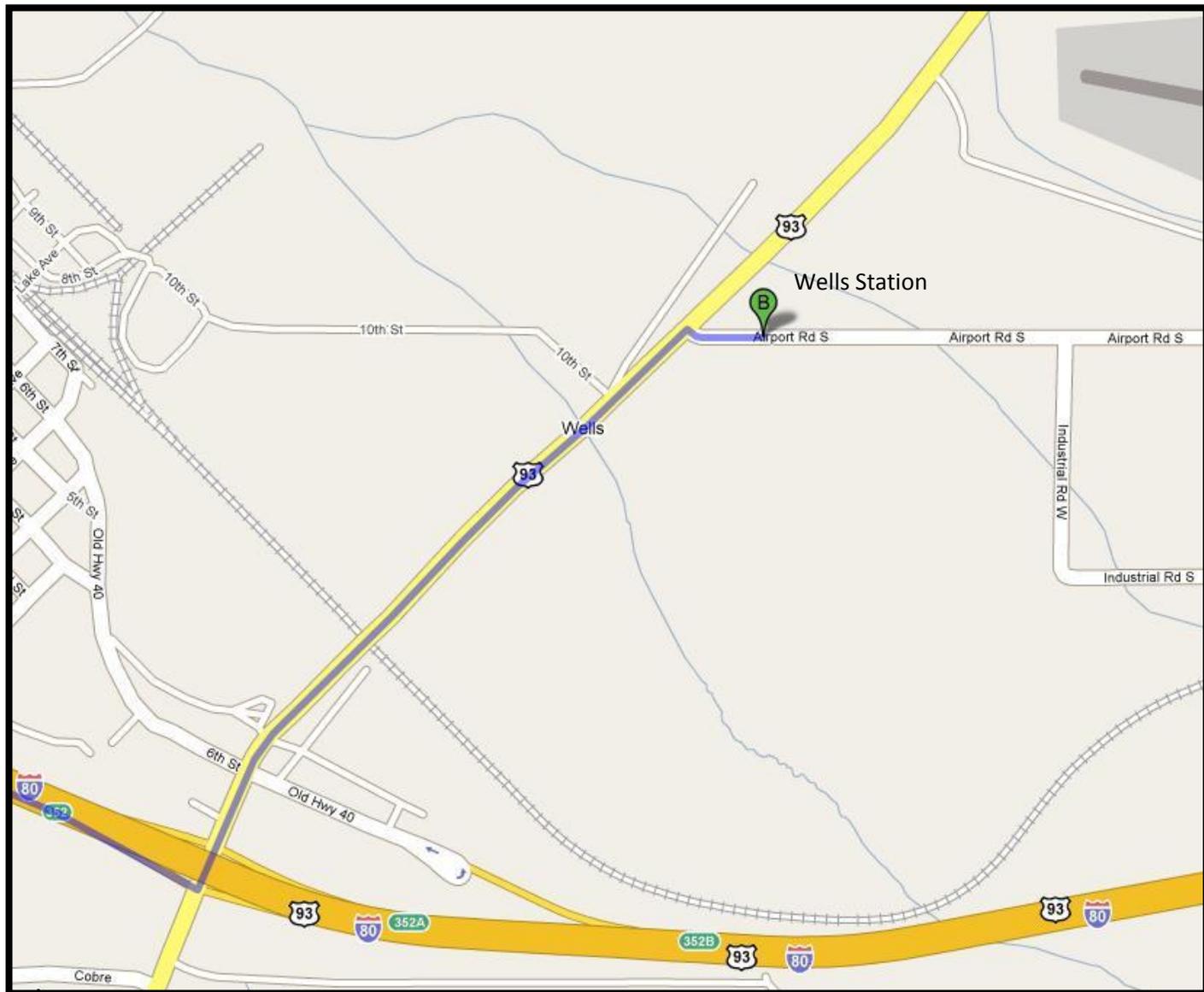
Carlin BLM Fire Station



Carlin is 22 miles West of Elko on I-80

- 1) Take Exit 280 toward Central Carlin
- 2) Turn Left (Drive South) on 10th Street / Newmont Road
- 3) Turn Left onto Hamilton Street
- 6) End at 103 Hamilton Street / Elko District BLM – Carlin Fire Station

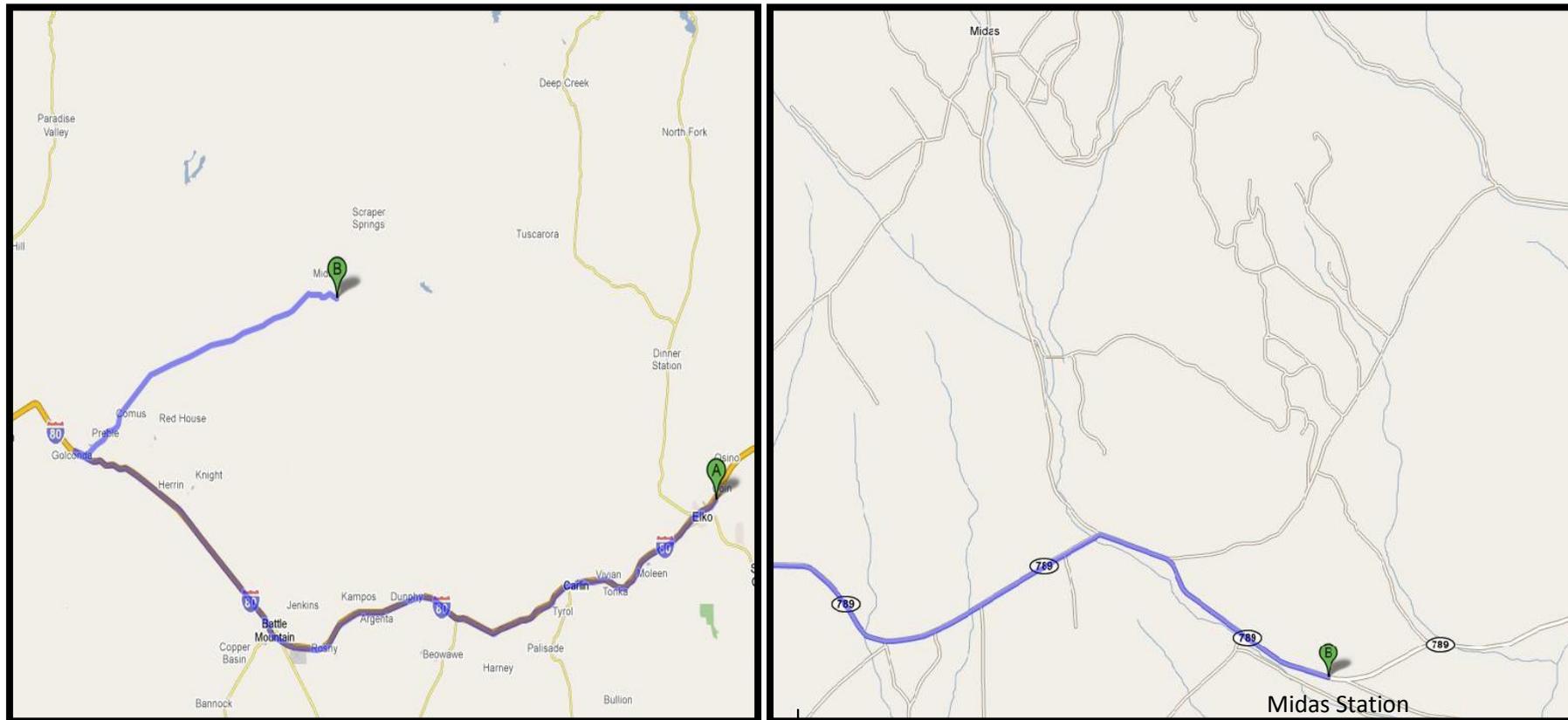
Wells BLM Fire Station



Wells is 50 miles East of Elko on I-80

- 1) Exit I-80 on Exit 352 (Highway 93 / East Wells)
- 2) Drive Highway 93 North for 1.5 miles
- 3) Turn Right on Airport Road South, Station just north of Airport Road.

Midas BLM Fire Station



Midas is staffed on a rotating basis from July – September and is 155 miles from Elko

- 1) Drive I-80 West to Golconda (109 miles), exit 194
- 2) Turn Right, Drive East on Old Highway 40 for 1.7 miles
- 3) Turn Left, Drive North on Midas County Road (NV-789) for 14 miles, turn right at Midas-Tuscarora Road Junction
- 4) Drive Midas-Tuscarora Road East for 27.4 miles, Midas BLM Fire Station sits 1.3 miles east of turn off to Midas on south side of road.

NORTHEAST NV FIRE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM BRIEFING ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

RESOURCE CALL SIGN: _____ **SUPERVISOR NAME:** _____ **DATE:** _____

ENGINE CELL PHONE / SAT PHONE #'s: _____

RESOURCE: OVERHEAD / ENGINE / CREW / OTHER **TYPE:** _____ **REQUEST #:** _____

CREW NAMES	CELL PHONE	ASSIGNED TO:
1. _____	_____	LOGGING:
2. _____	_____	SELF-SUFFICIENT: Y / N
3. _____	_____	NOTES:
4. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____

Crew IA Break Down Capability: _____ **License Plate #:** _____ **Page**

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BRIEFING CONDUCTED BY (Sign/Date): _____

BRIEFING RECEIVED BY (Sign/Date): _____

PERSON GIVING BRIEFING IS RESPONSIBLE FOR REMOVING THIS FORM AND TURNING INTO THE DUTY OFFICER