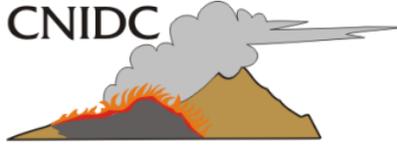


# Desert Basin Zone Fire Orientation Guide



Welcome to the Desert Basin Zone (DBZ) Fire Management Program. The intent of this packet is to supplement the in briefing you receive when entering the zone and provide you a reference to refer back to throughout your assignment on the DBZ. If you have any questions, please feel free to ask any of our local staff. If they cannot provide an answer, they will direct you to someone who can.

## Important Numbers and Addresses

Central Nevada Interagency Dispatch Center (CNIDC)	5330 Jays Road Winnemucca, NV 89445	775-623-1555 Business Hours 775-623-3444 After Hours ( <b>Fire Line</b> )
Battle Mountain District Office	50 Bastian Road Battle Mountain, NV 89820	775-635-4000 Front Desk
Battle Mountain Duty Officer		775-635-9196
Battle Mountain Tanker Base	1080 Airport Rd. Battle Mountain, NV 89820	775-635-3034
Austin Fire Station	100 Midas Loop Rd. Austin, NV 89310	775-964-1048
Eureka Fire Station	951 North Main St. Eureka, NV 89316	775-237-5254
Winnemucca District Office	5100 E Winnemucca Blvd Winnemucca, NV 89445	775-623-1500 Front Desk
Winnemucca Duty Officer		775-625-3055
Winnemucca SEAT Base	5500 Jays Road Winnemucca, NV 89445	775-623-2397
McDermitt Fire Station	Hwy 95 and N Reservation Rd McDermitt, NV 89421	775-532-8711
Lovelock Fire Station	1190 Cornell Street Lovelock, NV 89419	775-273-3638
Paradise Valley Fire Station	385 S Main Street Paradise Valley, NV 89426	775-578-3523
Gerlach Fire Station	200 Transfer Rd Garlic, NV 89512	775-557-2503
Tonopah Field Office	1553 South Main Street Tonopah NV 89049	775-482-7800

## Vision

To inspire the dedication of excellence through the recruitment, retention, mentoring, and development of the highest quality employees through incorporation of innovative plans, facilities, and equipment to achieve desired goals. Continue to build and foster relationships with our interagency partners and cooperators, leading to the development of the highest quality fire management program achievable.

## Mission

To provide the highest levels of service and efficiency to public lands managed across multiple jurisdictions by providing interagency protection of life, property, and natural resources through safe, professional, and dynamic implementation of Fire and Aviation Programs.

# *DESERT BASIN ZONE SAFETY MESSAGE*

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 assignment here.

## **Risk Management**

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.

## **Situational Awareness**

Escape routes and safety zones must be continually evaluated and monitored during suppression operations as fire behavior dictates changing situations. Nevada has an exceptionally dry climate and an abundance of flashy fuels. This combination frequently produces extreme fire behavior. Complacency and not maintaining situational awareness during rapidly escalating fires have caught experienced resources off guard and led to “near miss” and entrapment situations throughout the Great Basin.

## **PPE**

The proper use of PPE must 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 must utilize PPE correctly while assigned to fires; failures in this realm are unacceptable.

## **Driving Standards**

The Desert Basin Zone stretches across nearly half of the state of Nevada; be prepared for long road trips across the sparsely populated lands of rural Nevada. Driving is statistically one of the most hazardous duties of our jobs. The following standards have been instituted to assist you in maintaining your situational awareness:

1. Seatbelts will be worn whenever your vehicle is in operation. Chock blocks will be set in place when your vehicle is parked.
2. Headlights and taillights shall remain illuminated at all times the vehicle is in operation.
3. Vehicle operators will not use cell phones or other electronic communication devices (excluding mobile radios) without a hands free device while the vehicle is in operation.
4. Overhead lighting (or other appropriate emergency lights) shall be illuminated whenever visibility is reduced to less than 300 feet, when involved in Wildland Urban Interface operations, or when suppressing fires along roadways.
5. Desert Basin Zone BLM fire division vehicles will not respond Code 3 to an incident unless prior approval has been given by the duty officer and FMO. Generally these incidents will be limited to severe emergencies or severe threat to life and property.
6. Light bars, flashing lights, strobe lights, and other lighting equipment designed for emergency use, shall only be used for designated purposes during suppression operations and emergencies. Specific approval and training must be provided for these special uses.

# OVERVIEW OF THE DESERT BASIN ZONE

The DBZ was formed in 2012 to provide fire management and primary fire protection responsibility for 19,746,093 acres of public lands under the jurisdiction of the Battle Mountain District and Winnemucca District Offices of the Bureau of Land Management, the Santa Rosa Ranger District of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, and Bureau of Indian Affairs lands encompassed with the Zone boundaries. The Austin-Tonopah Ranger District lies completely within the Desert Basin Zone and is dispatched out of CNIDC, but the fire management is administered by the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.



## 1) Area

Area		
	Acres by Jurisdiction	Total Acres Encompassed
Battle Mountain District	10,585,829 BLM Acres	13,119,310 Acres
Winnemucca District	8,276,113 BLM Acres	11,099,758 Acres
Santa Rosa Ranger District	284,395 USFS Acres	(included in Winnemucca District Totals)
Austin – Tonopah Ranger District	2,133,481 USFS Acres*	(included in Battle Mountain District Totals)
<b>Desert Basin Zone Totals</b>	<b>19,746,093 Total Acres</b>	<b>24,219,068 Acres</b> (just over 34% of the state of Nevada)

\*Within the Desert Basin Zone but fire management is responsibility of the Humboldt-Toiyabe NF.

- 513,441 Private acres are contained within the Zone with primary fire protection duties upon local county or fire protection districts.
- 3,159,038 acres managed by other agencies – BOR, DOD, DOE, FWS, and the State of Nevada.

## 2) Historical Fire Statistics

Fire and Acre Averages – 2012, 5 Year and 10 Year				
		2012 Stats	5 Year Average	10 Year Average
Battle Mountain District	Fires	52	30	38
	Acres	61,028.20	13,541.68	22,566.69
Winnemucca District	Fires	99	66	67
	Acres	292,687.59*	91,566.54	68,781.85
Santa Rosa Ranger District	Fires	0	1	1
	Acres	5,222.00	1984.20	955.10
Austin – Tonopah Ranger District	Fires	11	5	7
	Acres	118.45	24.18	111.43
<b>Desert Basin Zone Totals</b>	Fires	162	101	112
	Acres	359,056.29	107,106.60	92,415.07

\*The Holloway Fire burned 460,850 acres across the Winnemucca District in NV and the Vale and Burns Districts in Oregon. Only the Winnemucca District acres are counted in these averages.

### 3) Topography

- a) **Elevation:** Elevations of major landforms in this geographic area are from about 2,500 to over 11,000 feet above sea level.
- b) **Landforms:** Major landforms found in these areas include the full spectrum of broad valleys to mesas, and mountains, varying in elevations and steepness.

### 4) 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. In the BLM, cultural resource programs are set up to discover and preserve these sites and artifacts for scientific, cultural educational and religious use. It is our responsibility as employees of the Federal government 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.

### 5) Political and Local 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 just sage, grass, juniper or barren land is someone's rangeland, mining operation, recreation area, hunting area or back yard. The land here is just as important to the local community as the tribal, refuge, timber, or park lands and urban interface that you protect on your home units. So think before you speak and ask before you do something that may impact someone else. Be professional and courteous to all parties at all times. Remember, you are representing yourself, your unit, and the Desert Basin Zone Fire Program to the public.

### 6) Weather

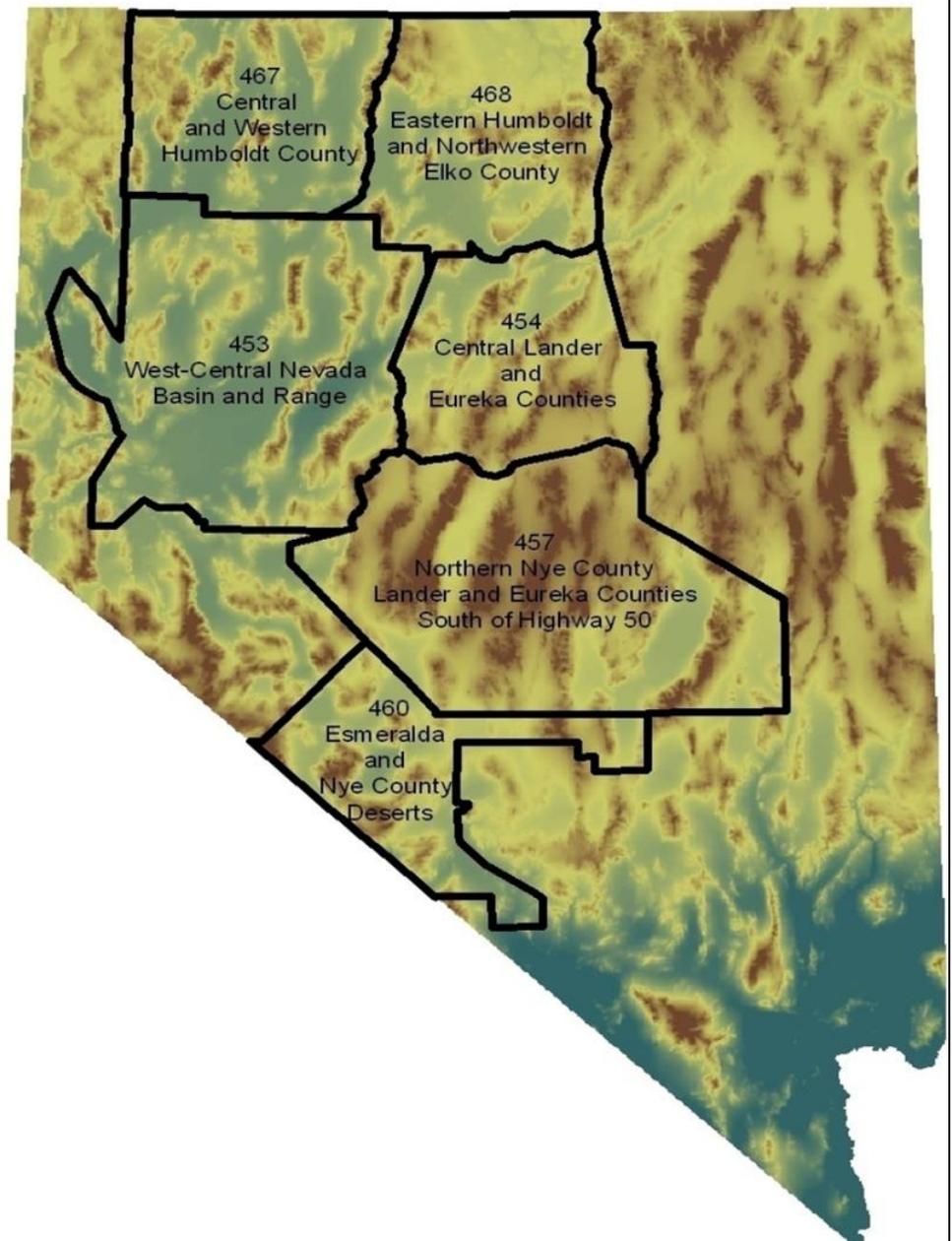
This area experiences a continental climatic influence and is regularly subject to extended durations of hot, dry, windy weather with frequent thunderstorm activity throughout the summer. With summer thunderstorms comes high lightning activity. Crews must continually monitor local weather and atmospheric conditions and provide for contingencies should rapid changes adversely affect fire behavior. Crews must ensure daily weather forecasts are used and that on-going weather monitoring is done. Lookouts must also be cognizant of local weather patterns.

- a) **Precipitation:** Precipitation varies in amounts from about 4 to 25+ inches per year. In the Great Basin area, the majority of precipitation is received in winter in the form of snow and rain, depending on elevation. March is quite often the heaviest precipitation month.
- b) **Relative Humidity:** Relative humidity can drop to minimums in the single digits with nighttime recovery ranging to 25-30 %. Above this level, spread and intensity are markedly reduced, although strong winds can sometimes overpower the dampening effects of humidity. 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 above of 30 mph.
- c) **Temperature:** During July and August, maximum temperatures can reach 90-110 degrees with minimums 30-50 degrees lower. Minimum temperatures dropping below freezing and even into the teens and snow can occur at higher elevations during any month of the year.
- d) **Winds:** Upper air flow generally originates 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. High winds of 30-60 miles per hour can be associated with the passage of thunderstorms, beware how this affects fires. Dust devils are common and dry cold fronts frequently affect active fires.

- e) **Storm Tracks:** Storms track into the Great Basin from the southwest and affect southern and western Nevada. From the northwest into southern and central Idaho, and from the south and west into Utah. The Desert Basin Zone 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.
- f) **Storm Frequency:** 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.
- g) **Day Lengths:** 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 in that the peak burning activity and occurs at different local times and can affect operational period crew changes etc.

h) **Fire Weather Zones:**

- I. **Winnemucca District**
  - i. 467
  - ii. 468
  - iii. 453
- II. **Battle Mountain District**
  - i. 454
  - ii. 457
  - iii. 460
- III. **Santa Rosa Ranger District**
  - i. 468
- IV. **Austin – Tonopah Ranger District**
  - i. 454
  - ii. 457



## 7) Fire Behavior

Nevada has a history of extreme and advanced fire behavior that is only increasing with the cheatgrass invasion. Fine dead fuel moistures are consistently near 5% during the summer months, and live fuel moistures are typically below 100% by July. Please be aware that the dry fuels, high temperatures, and low relative humidity produce fire behavior that many are not accustomed to. It is important to recognize that our range fires can travel at great speeds, especially under windy conditions.

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:

- a) 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.
- b) Anticipate easy ignition and rapid spread in flashy fine fuels. You cannot outrun it!
- c) Watch for moderate to long range spotting from intense surface fires, torching trees or areas of active crown fires.
- d) Anticipate fire whirls in hot, unstable conditions which can rapidly escalate fire behavior, jeopardize control lines and quickly increase fire growth rates.
- e) Watch for prolific cheatgrass 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.
- f) Anticipate fires to exhibit extreme spread rates, elongated flaming fronts and an increase in fire brands. Medium to long range spotting is possible in these fuel types.
- g) 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!**

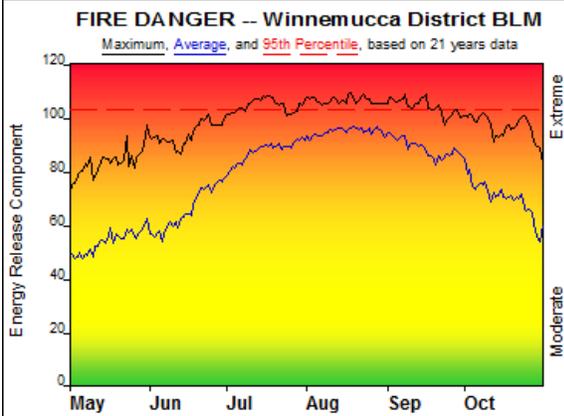
## 8) Current Fuel Conditions

### a) Battle Mountain

Site	Type	Reading	Average	Fire Behavior
Lewis Canyon	Live / Sage			
Austin	Live / Sage			
Lucky Springs	Live / Sage			
Austin	Dead / 1000 hour			

### b) Winnemucca

Site	Type	Reading	Average	Fire Behavior
National	Live / Sage			
Jungo	Live / Sage			
Panther	Live / Sage			
Fencemaker	Live / Pinyon			
Fencemaker	Dead / 1000 hour			



**Fire Danger Area:**

- ◆ North Fire Danger Area
- ◆ FWZ's 453,467, & 468
- ◆ Siard & Texas Spring RAWS
- \* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

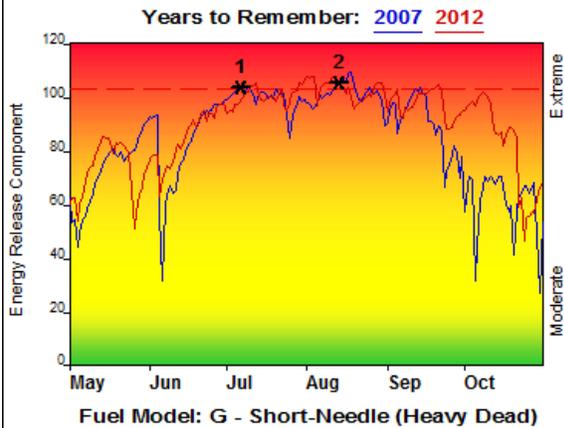
**Fire Danger Interpretation:**



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

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1992 - 2012  
 Average -- shows peak fire season over 21 years (3607 observations)  
 95th Percentile -- Only 5% of the 3607 days from 1992 - 2012 had an Energy Release Component above 103

**Local Thresholds - Watch out:** Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:  
 20' Wind Speed over 30 mph, RH less than 15%,  
 Temperature over 90, 10-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 5



**Remember what Fire Danger tells you:**

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

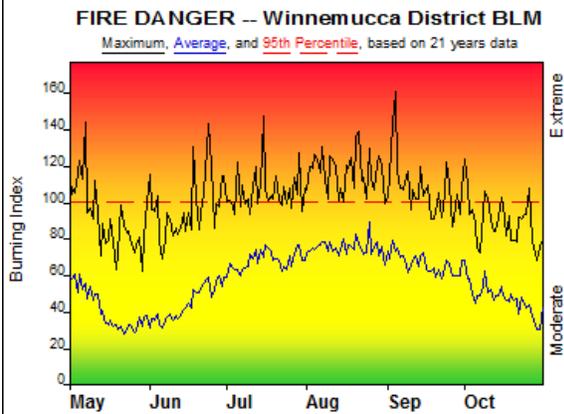
**Past Experience:**

- 1 Thomas Fire-07/06/2007--ERC 104--Lightning caused. Fire burned 18,327 acres. Rapid down-hill growth and extreme fire behavior occurred as a result of Plume-Dominated fire behavior.
- 2 Buckskin Fire-08/13/2012--ERC 105--Powerline caused. Fire burned 10,721 acres. Winds in excess of 70mph (from a thunderstorm) fanned the flames in drought-stressed sagebrush to over 2,000 acres in 15 minutes.

\*Large fires or multiple fire days can be expected when:  
 Haines Index is a 5 or 6; Dry cold front passage;  
 Dry lightning or any lightning activity after extended dry period.

Responsible Agency: Bureau of Land Management  
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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team



**Fire Danger Area:**

- ◆ North Fire Danger Area
- ◆ FWZ's 453,467, & 468
- ◆ Siard & Texas Spring RAWS
- \* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

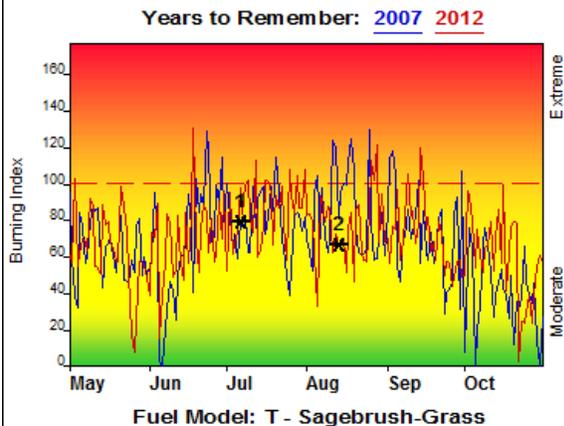
**Fire Danger Interpretation:**



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

Maximum -- Highest Burning Index by day for 1992 - 2012  
 Average -- shows peak fire season over 21 years (3607 observations)  
 95th Percentile -- Only 5% of the 3607 days from 1992 - 2012 had an Burning Index above 100

**Local Thresholds - Watch out:** Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:  
 20' Wind Speed over 30 mph, RH less than 15%,  
 Temperature over 90, 10-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 5



**Remember what Fire Danger tells you:**

- ✓ Burning Index gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, wind, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is part of BI calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

**Past Experience:**

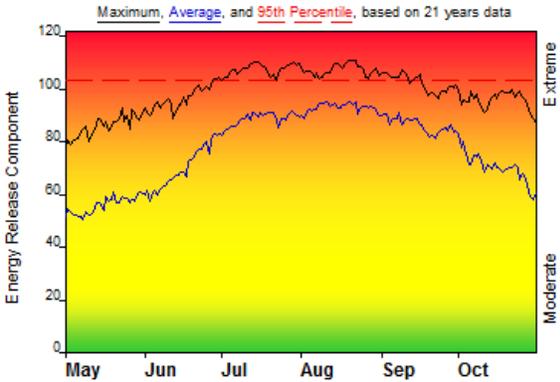
- 1 Thomas Fire-07/06/2007--BI 79--Lightning caused. Fire burned 18,327 acres. Rapid down-hill growth and extreme fire behavior occurred as a result of Plume-Dominated fire behavior.
- 2 Buckskin Fire-08/13/2012--BI 65--Powerline caused. Fire burned 10,721 acres. Winds in excess of 70mph (from a thunderstorm) fanned the flames in drought-stressed sagebrush to over 2,000 acres in 15 minutes.

\*Large fires or multiple fire days can be expected when:  
 Haines Index is a 5 or 6; Dry cold front passage;  
 Dry lightning or any lightning activity after extended dry period.

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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

**FIRE DANGER -- CFDR-A-Battle Mt. District BLM**



**Fire Danger Area:**

- ◆ North of HWY 50
- ◆ FWZ 454
- ◆ Desatoya, Beacon, Coils
- \* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

**Fire Danger Interpretation:**

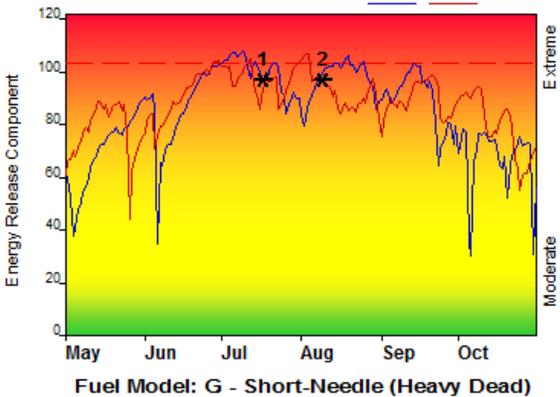


- EXTREME** -- Use extreme caution
- (Caution)** -- Watch for change
- Moderate** -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1992 - 2012  
 Average -- shows peak fire season over 21 years (3553 observations)  
 95th Percentile -- Only 5% of the 3553 days from 1992 - 2012 had an Energy Release Component above 103

**Local Thresholds - Watch out:** Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:  
 20' Wind Speed over 21 mph, RH less than 16%,  
 Temperature over 90, 10-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 5

**Years to Remember: 2007 2012**



Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)

**Remember what Fire Danger tells you:**

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

**Past Experience:**

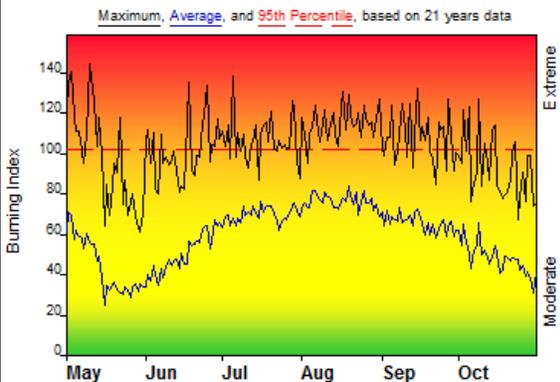
- 1 Raven Fire-07/17/2007--ERC 98--Lightning caused. Fire burned 20,736 acres. On 07/19/2007, fire made a significant run of 2-1/2 to 3 miles to the North in about 45 minutes.
- 2 Cain Fire-08/09/2012--ERC 97--Lightning caused. Fire burned 12,091 acres. Exhibited extreme ROS with fuel driven fire behavior and long range spotting in light fuels.

\*Large fires or multiple fire days can be expected when:  
 Haines Index is a 5 or 6; Dry cold front passage;  
 Dry lightning or any lightning activity after extended dry period;

Responsible Agency: Bureau of Land Management  
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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

**FIRE DANGER -- CFDR-A-Battle Mt. District BLM**



**Fire Danger Area:**

- ◆ North of HWY 50
- ◆ FWZ 454
- ◆ Desatoya, Beacon, Coils
- \* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

**Fire Danger Interpretation:**

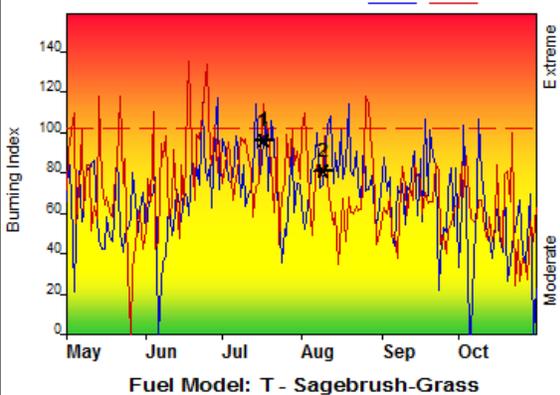


- EXTREME** -- Use extreme caution
- (Caution)** -- Watch for change
- Moderate** -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Burning Index by day for 1992 - 2012  
 Average -- shows peak fire season over 21 years (3553 observations)  
 95th Percentile -- Only 5% of the 3553 days from 1992 - 2012 had an Burning Index above 101

**Local Thresholds - Watch out:** Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:  
 20' Wind Speed over 21 mph, RH less than 16%,  
 Temperature over 90, 10-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 5

**Years to Remember: 2007 2012**



Fuel Model: T - Sagebrush-Grass

**Remember what Fire Danger tells you:**

- ✓ Burning Index gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, wind, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is part of BI calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

**Past Experience:**

- 1 Raven Fire-07/17/2007--BI 98--Lightning caused. Fire burned 20,736 acres. On 07/19/2007, fire made a significant run of 2-1/2 to 3 miles to the North in about 45 minutes.
- 2 Cain Fire-08/09/2012--BI 81--Lightning caused. Fire burned 12,091 acres. Exhibited extreme ROS with fuel driven fire behavior and long range spotting in light fuels.

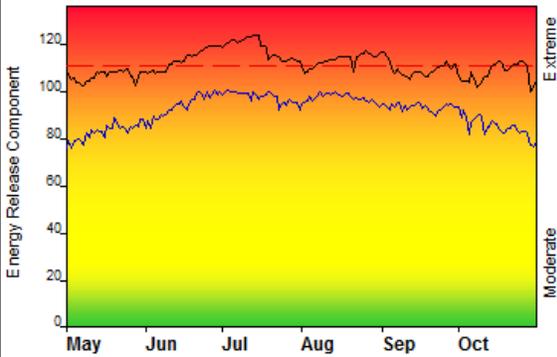
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Responsible Agency: Bureau of Land Management  
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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

**FIRE DANGER -- SFDRA-Battle Mtn. District BLM**

Maximum, Average, and 95th Percentile, based on 21 years data



**Fire Danger Area:**

- ◆ South FDRA
- ◆ 457 & 460
- ◆ Pancake & Oriental Wash
- \* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

**Fire Danger Interpretation:**

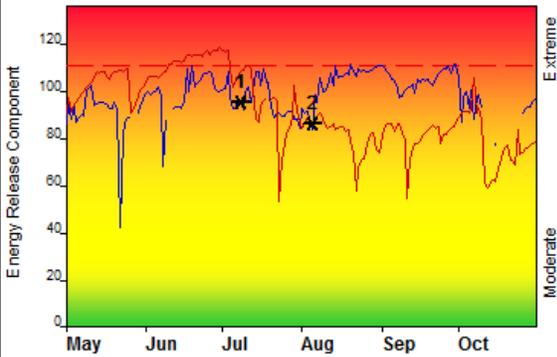


- EXTREME** -- Use extreme caution
- (Caution)** -- Watch for change
- Moderate** -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1992 - 2012  
 Average -- shows peak fire season over 21 years (3461 observations)  
 95th Percentile -- Only 5% of the 3461 days from 1992 - 2012 had an Energy Release Component above 111

**Local Thresholds - Watch out:** Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:  
 20' Wind Speed over 30 mph, RH less than 15%,  
 Temperature over 90, 10-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 5

**Years to Remember: 2006 2012**



Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)

**Remember what Fire Danger tells you:**

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

**Past Experience:**

1 Beatty Fire--07/08/2006--ERC 83--Lightning caused. Fire burned 20,736 acres. Fuel loadings were abnormally high which created high ROS and extreme fire behavior.  
 2 Fraiser Fire--08/05/2012--ERC 95--Lightning caused. Fire burned 12,091 acres. Significant fire runs were observed between the hours of 2200 to 0100, which is rare in Pinion Juniper.

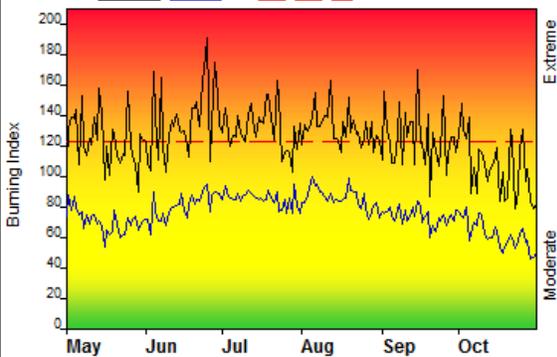
\*Large fires or multiple fire days can be expected when; Haines Index is a 5 or 6; Dry cold front passage; Dry lightning or any lightning activity after extended dry period.

Responsible Agency: BLM  
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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

**FIRE DANGER -- SFDRA-Battle Mtn. District BLM**

Maximum, Average, and 95th Percentile, based on 21 years data



**Fire Danger Area:**

- ◆ South FDRA
- ◆ 457 & 460
- ◆ Pancake & Oriental Wash
- \* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

**Fire Danger Interpretation:**

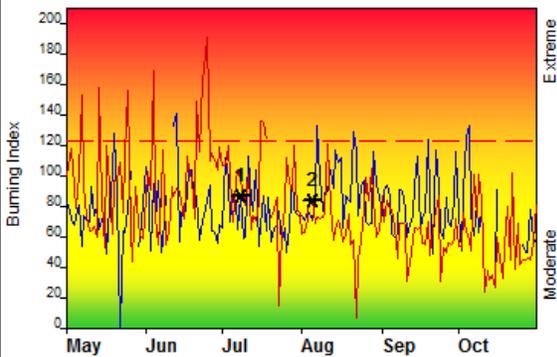


- EXTREME** -- Use extreme caution
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 95th Percentile -- Only 5% of the 3461 days from 1992 - 2012 had an Burning Index above 122

**Local Thresholds - Watch out:** Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:  
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 Temperature over 90, 10-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 5

**Years to Remember: 2006 2012**



Fuel Model: T - Sagebrush-Grass

**Remember what Fire Danger tells you:**

- ✓ Burning Index gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, wind, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is part of BI calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

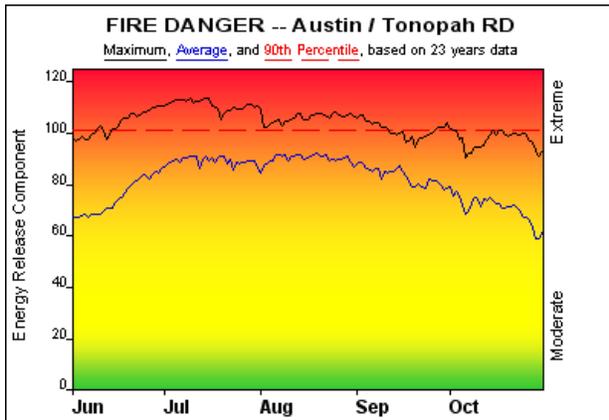
**Past Experience:**

1 Beatty Fire--07/08/2006--BI 48--Lightning caused. Fire burned 20,736 acres. Fuel loadings were abnormally high which created high ROS and extreme fire behavior.  
 2 Fraiser Fire--08/05/2012--BI 58--Lightning caused. Fire burned 12,091 acres. Significant fire runs were observed between the hours of 2200 to 0100, which is rare in Pinion Juniper.

\*Large fires or multiple fire days can be expected when; Haines Index is a 5 or 6; Dry cold front passage; Dry lightning or any lightning activity after extended dry period.

Responsible Agency: BLM  
 FF+4.1 Beta 06/05/2013-15:46 (H:\FDOPI\2013\OTHER\ICNZ\_RAWS\_FFP)

Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team



#### Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ Northern Nye County
- ◆ Weather Zones 454 & 457
- ◆ Desatoya, Combs, Pancake
- \* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

#### Fire Danger Interpretation:



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



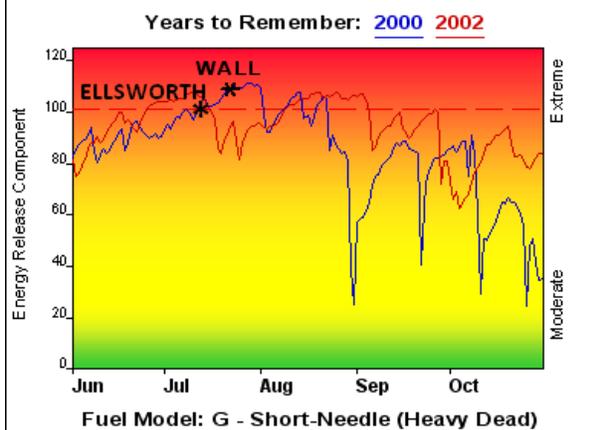
Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1989 - 2012

Average -- shows peak fire season over 23 years (3509 observations)

90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 3509 days from 1989 - 2012 had an Energy Release Component above 100

#### Local Thresholds - Watch out:

Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:  
 20+ Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 15%,  
 Temperature over 90, Herbaceous Fuel Moisture less than 120



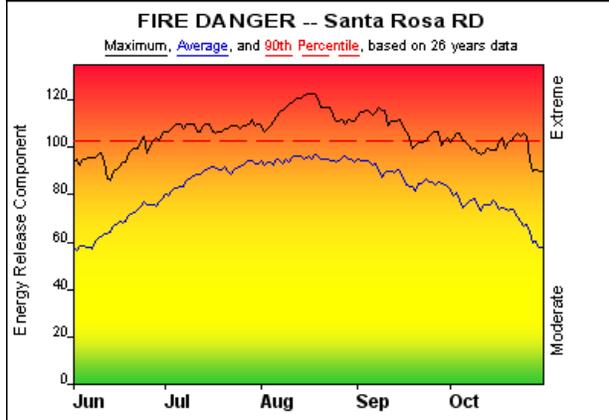
#### Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

#### Past Experience:

- Expect fast moving fires even when ERCs are low.
- Expect strong outflow gusts near any thunderstorm activity.
- Frontal assault is not advised if fire is actively burning.
- ESTABLISH AN ANCHOR and FLANK THE FIRE

Responsible Agency: Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest  
 FF+4.0 04/19/2012-12:51 (Z:\Predictive Services\Fire Family D...Clean\_2012\_ERC\_FM\_G)  
 Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team



#### Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ Humboldt County
- ◆ Forecast Zone E467 & W468
- ◆ Money Creek RAWS
- \* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

#### Fire Danger Interpretation:



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



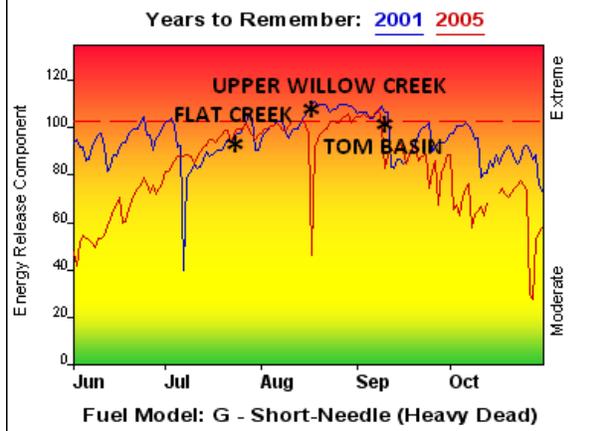
Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1986 - 2012

Average -- shows peak fire season over 26 years (3892 observations)

90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 3892 days from 1986 - 2012 had an Energy Release Component above 100

#### Local Thresholds - Watch out:

Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:  
 20+ Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 15%,  
 Temperature over 90, 10-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 5



#### Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

#### Past Experience:

- Wind gusts @ 30+ mph for 3+ hours.
- Haines Index 5 or 6.
- Live Fuel Moisture 100% or less.
- Dry cold front passage or lightning after an extended dry period.
- Poor nighttime RH recovery due to a north or east wind.

LOOKOUTS - COMMUNICATIONS - ESCAPE ROUTES - SAFETY ZONES

Responsible Agency: Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest  
 FF+4.0 04/19/2012-13:16 (Z:\Predictive Services\Fire Family D...Clean\_2012\_ERC\_FM\_G)  
 Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

# *WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS IN THE DESERT BASIN ZONE*

## 1) Strategy and Tactics

The Great Basin area contains a full extent of resource values at risk, fuel types and terrain features; appropriate strategies utilized during suppression activities will vary depending upon the specific set of conditions for a particular incident.

- a) **Direct Attack:** Generally speaking, on most fires within the Great Basin and lower elevation fire communities (Pinion-Juniper and northern desert shrub-sagebrush); 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 close in work with equipment. 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 an effective indirect attack method for supporting the establishment of direct line. Foam units are becoming more common and are very effective in these light fuels.

### **The direct attack method is limited by the following:**

- Ability to work close in to the fire (fire intensity), size of perimeter, and number of engines available.
- Availability of water.
- Type of terrain and ability to maneuver equipment through obstacles.

- b) **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
- Heavy equipment produced line i.e. Dozer line
- Engine applied retardant or foam line
- Air tanker applied retardant line

NOTE: Indirect lines (i.e. tying fingers together) should be fired out as soon as possible. Carry your fire with you when appropriate!

**PLANNED FIRING OPERATIONS (LARGE SCALE) MUST BE COMMUNICATED TO THE DUTY OFFICER AND APPROVED BY THE AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR, PARTICULARLY IN SAGE GROUSE HABITATS (PPH, PGH)**

- c) **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 makes this method successful.

## 2) Tactics

Again, the full spectrum of tactics is available and will be called into play in these geographic areas. 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-can be highly effective
- Use of natural barriers/fire line location
- Chemical retardant use and limitations on use
- Burnout, aerial and ground ignition
- Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST)-should be standard procedure on all wildland fires but will be mandatory in all wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas.
- Minimum impact rehabilitation techniques
- Mop-up standards
- Helispot location and rehabilitation
- Safety concerns/snag problem areas/ evacuation needs

## 3) Fire Management Resources

The Desert Basin Zone manages wildland suppression operations for BLM Battle Mountain and Winnemucca Districts, USFS Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, Santa Rosa and Austin/Tonopah Ranger Districts, and all BIA lands within the zone. Additionally, the Zone Fire Management Officer oversees and manages hazardous fuel reduction, Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ESR), prevention and mitigation activities, rural fire assistance and fire planning for both BLM districts within the Desert Basin Zone.

- a) **Engines:** The most common and effective suppression resource is our engine crews. The Desert Basin Zone has 17 engines in its fleet, 11 on the Winnemucca District and 5 on the Battle Mountain District. 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.
- b) **Heavy equipment:** It is very common in The Desert Basin Zone to utilize heavy equipment including but not limited to Dozers, Graders, and disc equipment to aid in the suppression of wildland fires. The Winnemucca District has an agency Dozer, DZ-2817, that is used as an initial attack resource. Dozers are very effective in aiding with suppression of wildfires burning in sage brush and grass.
- c) **Hand Crews:** Hand Crews are the most common resource utilized on extended attack and team action wildland fires. Nevada Division of Forestry provides 12-24 person inmate hand crews for fire suppression. Three Type 1 Interagency Hotshot Crews are available within Nevada from roughly May – Sept.
- d) **Aircraft:** Helicopters are effective for reconnaissance, personnel movement, initial attack support, supply transport, and water or chemical delivery. Air tanker use in the Great Basin is heavy, particularly SEATs. There are numerous air tanker bases throughout this area with the capability for operation of portable refill bases to support large fire suppression activities as needed.

# DESERT BASIN ZONE RESOURCES

Zone FMO – CH-2900

## Battle Mountain District Resources

### District AFMO Operations – DC-6901

#### Station 61 – Battle Mountain

1 Type 3 IC Fire Operations Supervisor BC-6903  
2 Type 4 Engines, 6411, 6412  
1 Water Tender 6913  
1 Type 2 D6T Dozer DZ-6811

#### BAM Air Tanker Base

Type 1 Heavy Air Tanker Base / SEAT Base / Air Attack Base / Full Service Retardant Base

#### Station 62 - Eureka

1 Type 3 IC Fire Operations Supervisor BC-6904  
2 Type 4 Engine 6422, 6323  
1 Type 6 Engine 6621

#### Station 63 - Austin

1 Forest Service AFMO BC-31  
1 Type 7 Engine PT-731

## Winnemucca District Resources

### District AFMO Operations – DC-2901

#### Station 21 - Winnemucca

1 Type 3 IC Fire Operations Supervisor BC-2902  
2 Type 3 Engines 2311, 2312  
2 Type 4 Tatrads 2413, 2414  
2 Type 4 Engines, 2415, 2416  
1 Type 6 Engine 2642  
1 Water Tender 2919  
2 Type 2 Dozers DZ-2817, DZ-2818

#### Winnemucca SEAT Base

2 Single Engine Air Tankers  
Full Service Retardant Base (SEAT)

#### Station 22 -McDermitt

1 Type 3 IC Fire Operations Supervisor BC-2903  
1 Type 3 Engine 2321  
1 Type 4 Engine 2422  
1 Water Tender 2923

#### Station 23-Lovelock

1 Type 3 IC Fire Operations Supervisor BC-2904  
2 Type 4 Engines 2431, 2432

#### Station 24- Paradise Valley

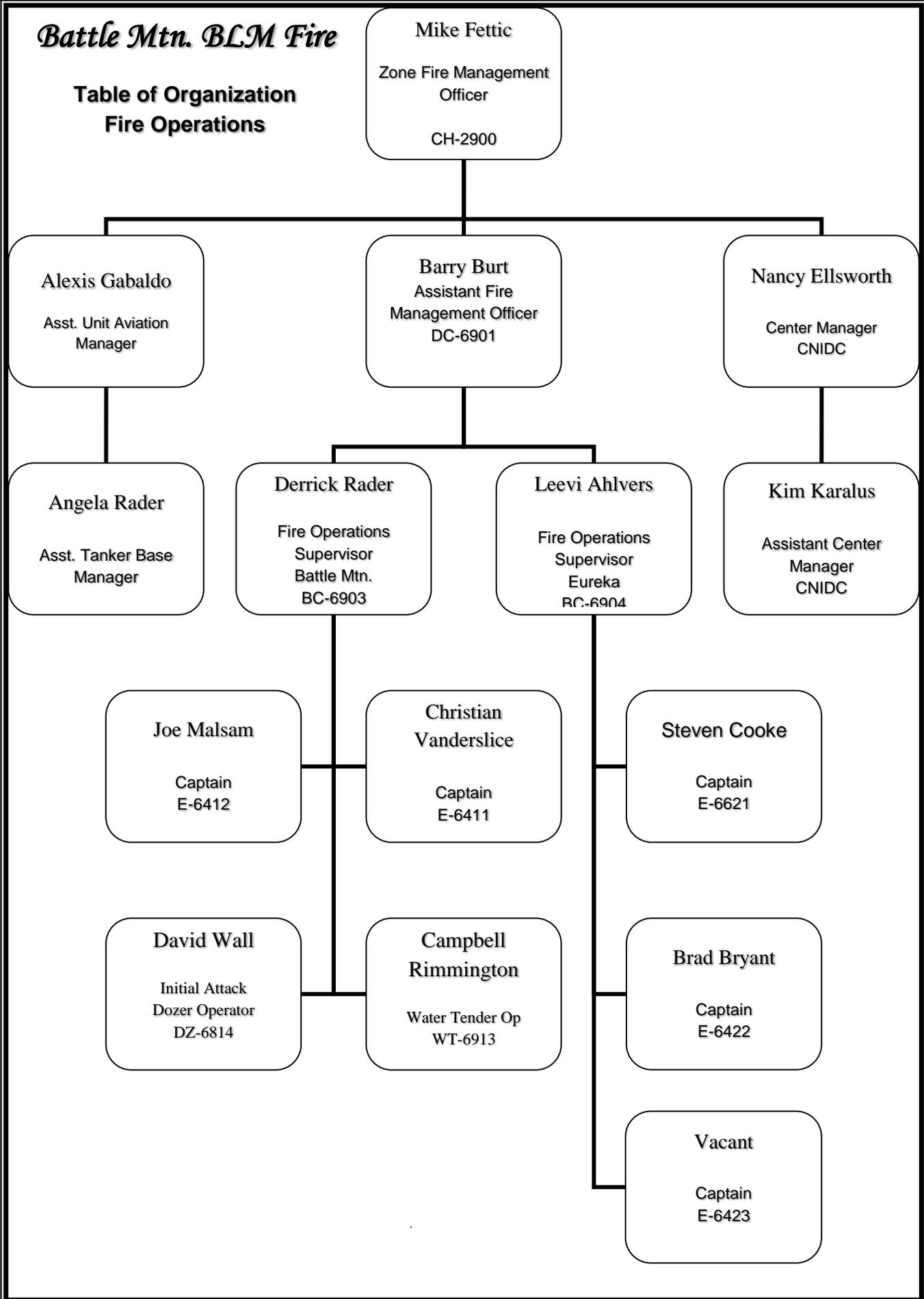
1 Type 4 Engine 2441

#### Station 25- Gerlach

Winnemucca resources rotate to staff station. 7 days per duty.

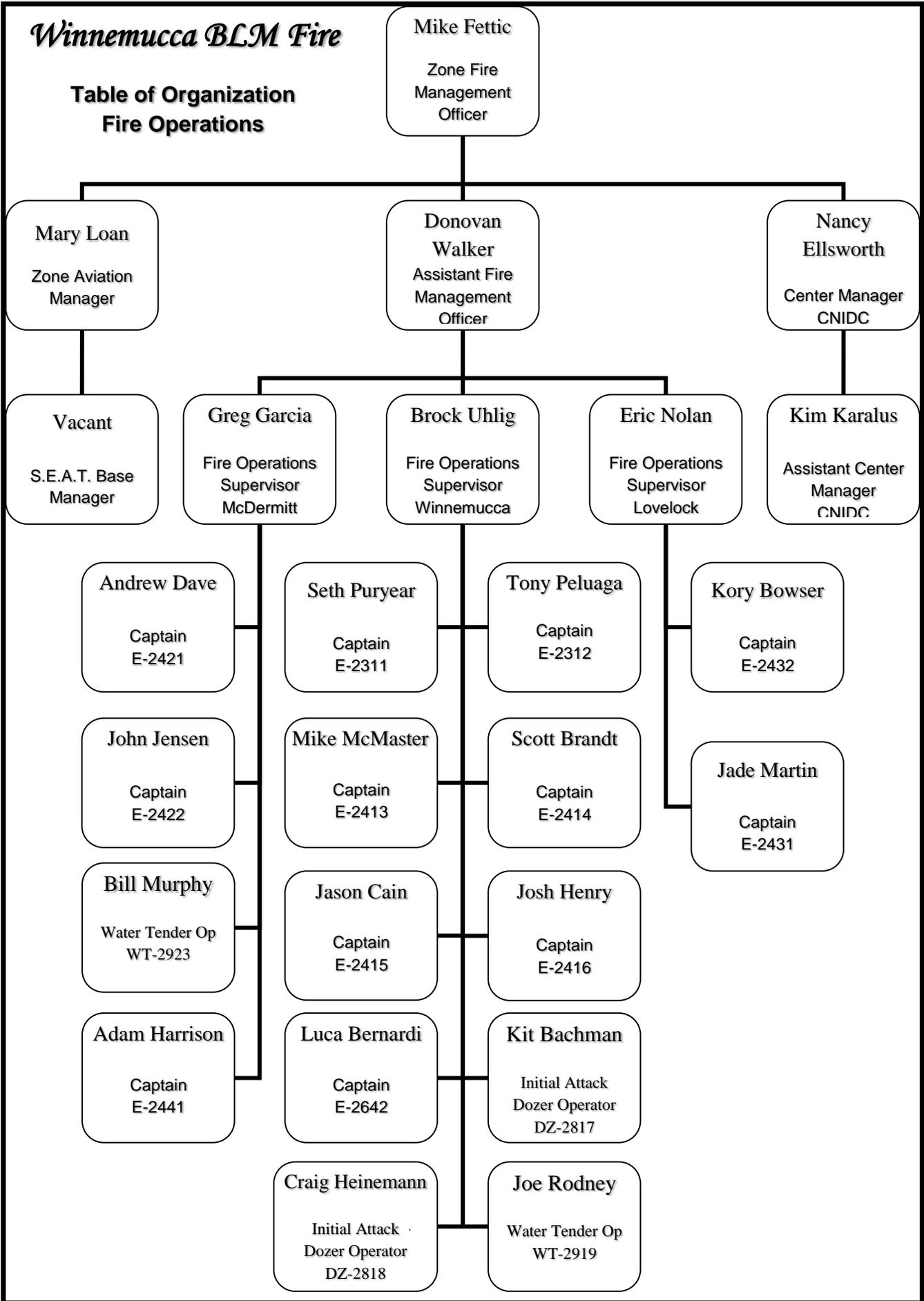
# *Battle Mtn. BLM Fire*

## Table of Organization Fire Operations



# Winnemucca BLM Fire

## Table of Organization Fire Operations



# Desert Basin Zone Fire and Aviation Call Signs and Cell #'s

Call Sign		Name	Position	Gov Cell	Primary Duty Station	
<b>Command &amp; Tactical Overhead</b>	CH-2900	Fetic, Mike	Zone FMO	775-304-2598	Winnemucca DO	
	<b>WID</b>	DC-2901	Walker, Donovan	AFMO	775-304-1001	Winnemucca DO
		BC-2902	Uhlig, Brock	Winnemucca FOS	775-304-1016	Winnemucca Station 21
		BC-2903	Garcia, Greg	McDermitt FOS	775-304-1044	McDermitt Station 22
		BC-2904	Nolan, Eric	Lovelock FOS	775-304-2937	Lovelock Station 23
		2905	Detailed Overhead	ICT3/DIVS		TBD
		2906	Detailed Overhead	ICT3/DIVS		TBD
	<b>BMD</b>	DC-6901	Burt, Barry	AFMO	775-455-5324	Battle Mountain Station 61
		BC-6903	Rader, Derrick	Battle Mountain FOS	775-635-9752	Battle Mountain Station 61
		BC-6904	Ahlvers, Leevi	Eureka FOS	775-635-9775	Eureka Station 62
<b>Aviation</b>	2915	Loan, Mary	Zone Aviation Manager	775-304-1021	Winnemucca Airbase	
	<b>W</b>	2481		SEAT Manager	Winnemucca / McDermitt	
		<b>BM</b>	6919	Gabaldo, Alexis	Asst. UAM	775-443-7145
	6920		Rader, Angela	Asst. Tanker Base Manager		Battle Mountain Tanker Base
<b>Fuels and ESR</b>	<b>WID</b>	DC-2800	Messmer, Derek	Fuels Manager	775-304-2254	Winnemucca DO
		2811	Williams, Mark	Fire Ecologist		Winnemucca DO
		2812	Kemper, Lisa	Fuels Tech.	775-304-3077	Winnemucca DO
		2813	Whalen, Mike	Fire Specialist	775-304-1009	Winnemucca DO
		2820	Baxter, Eric	Nat. Res. Spec.		Winnemucca DO
		2821	Henson, Allison	ESR Tech	775-304-1029	Winnemucca DO
	<b>BMD</b>	DC-6902	Lewis, Chad	AFMO Fuels	775-635-3937	Battle Mountain DO
		6907	Tibbetts, Josh	Fuels Specialist	775-635-9511	Battle Mountain DO
		6908	Vaccant	Fuels Tech.		Battle Mountain DO
<b>Fire Admin</b>	<b>B</b>	6905	Crotteau, Darcy	Battle Mountain FMPA	775-635-9510	Battle Mountain DO
		<b>WID</b>	2913	Lewis, Lisa	Winnemucca FMPA	775-304-1026
	2916		Stone, Miranda	Fire Warehouse	775-304-5229	Winnemucca Station 21
	2920		Deboi, Laurel	Equipment Inspector		Winnemucca Station 21
<b>Central Nevada Interagency Dispatch Center</b>	2700	Ellsworth, Nancy	Center Mgr	775-304-1037	CNIDC	
	2701	Karalus, Kim	Asst Ctr Mgr - OPS		CNIDC	
	2702	Flodeen, Tina	Asst Ctr Mgr - Intel		CNIDC	
	2703	Virag, Tim	Senior Dispatcher		CNIDC	
	2704	Granath, Bryan	IADP		CNIDC	
	2705	Walker, Lisa	IADP		CNIDC	
	2706	Cook, April	IADP		CNIDC	
	2707	Martinez, Melanie	IADP		CNIDC	
2708				CNIDC		

## Desert Basin Zone Fire and Aviation Call Signs and Cell #'s

Call Sign		Name	Position	Gov Cell	Primary Duty Station	
<b>Captains</b>	<b>WID</b>	C-2311	Puryear, Seth	Capt-2311	775-304-2986	Winnemucca Station 21
		C-2312	Peluaga, Tony	Capt-2312	775-304-3068	Winnemucca Station 21
		C-2413	McMaster, Mike	Capt-2413	775-304-1014	Winnemucca Station 21
		C-2414	Brandt, Scott	Capt-2414	775-304-2997	Winnemucca Station 21
		C-2415	Cain, Jason	Capt-2415	775-304-2994	Winnemucca Station 21
		C-2416	Henry, Josh	Capt-2416	775-304-1007	Winnemucca Station 21
		C-2642	Bernardi, Luca	Capt-2642	775-304-1011	Winnemucca Station 21
		C-2321	Dave, Andrew	Capt-2321	775-304-1000	McDermitt Station 22
		C-2422	Jensen, John	Capt-2422	775-304-2987	McDermitt Station 22
		C-2431	Martin, Jade	Capt-2431	775-304-2998	Lovelock Station 23
		C-2432	Bowser, Kory	Capt-2432	775-304-2028	Lovelock Station 23
	C-2441	Harrison, Adam	Capt-2441	775-304-1991	Paradise Valley Station 24	
	<b>BMD</b>	C-6411	Vanderslice, Christian	Capt-6411	775-635-9781	Battle Mountain Station 61
		C-6412	Malsam, Joe	Capt-6412	775-635-9663	Battle Mountain Station 61
C-6631		Cooke, Steven	Capt-6621	775-635-9784	Eureka Station 62	
C-6432		Bryant, Brad	Capt-6422	775-455-6556	Eureka Station 62	
C-6433		Jackson, Bruce	Capt-6423	775-635-9784	Eureka Station 62	
<b>Engineers</b>	<b>WID</b>	E-2311	Seeley, Chris	Engr-2311		Winnemucca Station 21
		E-2312	*Vacant*	Engr-2312		Winnemucca Station 21
		E-2413	Perez, Anthony	Engr-2413		Winnemucca Station 21
		E-2414	Speer, Jared	Engr-2414		Winnemucca Station 21
		E-2415	*Vacant*	Engr-2415		Winnemucca Station 21
		E-2416	*Vacant*	Engr-2416		Winnemucca Station 21
		E-2321	*Vacant*	Engr-2421		McDermitt Station 22
		E-2422	Biddle, Scott	Engr-2422		McDermitt Station 22
		E-2431	Jones, Ryan	Engr-2431		Lovelock Station 23
	E-2432	Treich, Adam	Engr-2432		Lovelock Station 23	
	<b>BMD</b>	E-6411	Hillenbrand, John	Engr-6411		Battle Mountain Station 61
		E-6412	Vacant	Engr-6412		Battle Mountain Station 61
		E-6421	Greenfield, Adam	Engr-6421		Austin Station 62
		E-6432	Vacant	Engr-6432		Eureka Station 63
<b>Equipment</b>	<b>WID</b>	C-2817	Bachman, Kit	DZIA-2817	775-304-1015	Winnemucca Station 21
		O-2817	Kissack, William	DZOP-2817		Winnemucca Station 21
		C-2818	Heinemann, Craig	DZIA-2818		Winnemucca Station 21
		O-2919	Rodney, Joe	WTOP-2919	775-304-1035	Winnemucca Station 21
		O-2923	Murphy, Bill	WTOP-2923		McDermitt Station 22
	<b>BMD</b>	C-6814	Wall, David	DZIA-6811		Battle Mountain Station 61
		O-6913	Rimmington, Campbell	WTOP-6913		Battle Mountain Station 61

# *DESERT BASIN ZONE*

## *STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES*

### **Preparedness Staffing**

All resources must be staffed in WildCAD in order to be dispatched to an incident. Coordinate with the FOS where you are assigned to ensure you are properly staffed. You can check on the daily CNIDC Morning Intelligence Report (MIR) to ensure you are properly staffed with dispatch.

### **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 daily MIR, the IMSR, Fire Weather forecasts, 6 Minutes for Safety, and the Great Basin Tactical Aircraft Report.

### **Daily Schedule**

*Standard shift: 0900-1300, 1400-1800 (Exact shift times may vary by station.)*

0900-0915	Roll Call, engine inspections, gear on engine.
0915-1100	Physical training (Run, Hike, Weights) Cleanup, Shower, Fire ready.
1100-1130	Daily briefing (Situation reports, Weather, Safety), Daily Assignments
1130-1300	Daily assignments, training, or project work
1300-1400	Lunch remain in contact with supervisor and dispatch
1400-1730	Daily assignments, training, or project work
1730-1800	Put away tools, close out paperwork, secure engine, end of shift briefing

### **Response and Get Away Standards**

Local Response, Working hours: 3 minutes

Local Response, Non-working hours: less than 30 minutes

### **Standard Dispatch Procedures**

When an incident is reported, the IA dispatcher will dispatch resources by one of two methods.

#### **1) *During normal staffing hours***

1. Set off appropriate pager tones for 3 seconds.
2. Announce: "Reported (vegetation fire, smoke check, etc.) in the area of (give geographic location of reported incident). This is incident # (give WildCAD incident number).
3. Announce: "(Read all aircraft, engines, WSG, crews, and personnel to respond) respond to (incident number, geographic location), Recreation Atlas (give page and grid location). The incident will be on \_\_\_\_\_ (Zone frequencies). Recommend Command \_\_\_\_\_ A/G \_\_\_\_\_ and Tac \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Central Nevada clear at (time).

All responding ground resources should contact CNIDC to acknowledge they received the dispatch and provide their status. If this does not happen within 3 minutes, CNIDC will attempt to contact dispatched resources on the radio. If they are unable to contact responding units, CNIDC will contact the Duty Officer.

#### **2) *After normal staffing hours***, the IA desk will dispatch resources by telephone or pager. It is important to remain in communication with dispatch, Fire Operation Supervisor and/or Duty Officer.

All responding units must confirm their response with CNIDC via radio once they are actually responding.

## **Fire Caches, Incident Replacement and Supply Number Procedures**

### **1) Fire Caches**

**Winnemucca Cache** – This is the primary support Cache for the Desert Basin Zone. This cache supports the vast majority of all type 3 incidents within the zone and handles the majority of incident resupply needs.

**Battle Mountain Cache** – This is a satellite cache of the main cache in Winnemucca. This cache is capable of handling resupply and limited incident support.

**Outstation Caches** – These caches are very limited with water, batteries, and other limited resupply items.

Any supplies returned to any of the fire caches must be physically returned to the fire cache manager or delegate. Do not simply dump your supplies and/or equipment at the cache.

### **2) Incident Replacement / S#'s**

All incident replacement items from the fire cache must be signed out to the crew supervisor. If items were used or damaged on an incident; the incident name and number must be provided with the appropriate approving signature to receive replacement items.

**At an Incident** - Supply Numbers/Incident replacement items must be requested on a General Message Form (ICS-213) to the Incident Commander (or delegate) for approval. Information that will be needed is as follows ITEM, INCIDENT NAME AND INCIDENT NUMBER, DATE AND TIME NEEDED, SUPPLIER, and METHOD OF PAYMENT (S#'s only). Central Nevada Interagency Dispatch Center will then issue supply numbers through dispatch or the warehouse. A supply resource order will then be relayed to the requesting party.

**At a Cache** – Supply Numbers/Incident replacement items must be requested on a CNIDC Resource Order Supply form (next page) and may only be approved by the Operational Duty Officer for the district of the incident. Information that will be needed is as follows ITEM, INCIDENT NAME AND INCIDENT NAME, DATE AND TIME NEEDED, SUPPLIER and METHOD OF PAYMENT (S#'s only). Central Nevada Interagency Dispatch Center will then issue supply numbers through dispatch or the warehouse. A supply resource order will then be relayed to the requesting party.

Any damaged items on an incident must have a property loss and damage report completed and turned in with the request for replacement or S# request. If a non-cache item is damaged a property loss and damage report must be completed before a supply number will be issued.

*Please be aware that non-cache item replacement must adhere to the national policy set forth on non-cache item incident replacement. Refer to the National Mob Guide-Chapter 20, Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook-Chapter 30, and Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations-Chapter 11.*



## **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 hours on fires before requesting meals or supplies to be delivered to incidents.

## **Time Keeping**

Crew Leaders will maintain their time in accordance with their agency policies. Crew Time Reports will be signed daily by the Incident Commander, Duty Officer or FOS and submitted to the Fire Business specialist for the district you are assigned to. Work shifts that exceed 16 hours and/or consecutive days that do not meet the 2:1 work/rest ratio should be the exception, and no work shift should exceed 24 hours. Justification of shifts over 16 hours will require documentation from the operational duty officer for the incident. In the rare situations where this does occur, for example initial attack, incident personnel will resume adherence to the 2:1 work/rest ratio as quickly as possible. The operational duty officer is the only person with the authority to approve work shifts in excess of 2:1. Hard copies of the justification forms will be available from the operational duty officer when you return from the incident.

Falsification of time will result in demobilization and/or disciplinary action.

## **Project Work**

All employees will be required to complete assigned project work for BLM fire and other BLM programs. Project work will come secondary to all pre-suppression activities and fire projects. Project work will be expected to be completed professionally and in an expedient manner. Risk Assessments will be completed and documented for all project work.

# *MUTUAL AID, ASSISTANCE & UNIFIED COMMAND*

Throughout the Desert Basin Zone, the BLM has Mutual Aid Agreements with most rural fire protection districts, cities and counties with respect to fire operations. Please familiarize yourself with these agreements as appropriate so that you are aware of our operating plans with our cooperators. This is especially important when operating under unified command during mutual aid periods.

## **Fire Suppression Action**

Within the boundaries of the mutual aid area, either agency may take initial attack action on the other agency's lands upon request of the agency having jurisdiction of the lands involved (hereafter "the responsible agency"). If such initial action is taken, officials of the responsible agency will be immediately notified of the action, and the initial attack force shall be relieved as soon as practical. Action may also be taken without request if an agency perceives a threat to their jurisdictional lands per Agreement. Rural Fire Department resources shall be released from BLM fires as soon as possible, so as to reestablish structural coverage in the Rural Fire Districts.

The BLM is not equipped or trained to do interior attack for structure suppression. Therefore, any such suppression action will be the responsibility of the respective County Rural Fire Departments. BLM will furnish assistance if requested through appropriate dispatch channels. This may consist of water transport and supply for the Rural Fire Department.

If the agencies respond to a fire where the location is undetermined or the boundaries unknown, the crew leader who arrives on scene first will act as Incident Commander until the exact land status is known. Once this is determined, an Incident Commander from the appropriate agency will be agreed upon. If needed, either agency may render fire suppression assistance to the other agency.

### **Desert Basin**

In order for BLM to assist VFD agencies, BLM Resources must be requested through Dispatch. Mutual aid is for a period of up to 24 hours.

When initial jurisdiction is unclear, first unit on scene assumes command as IC (BLM or VFD), Land jurisdiction is then determined, and IC from jurisdictional agency will run fire when on scene or the fire will be placed into unified command.

## **Unified Command**

In instances where a fire is burning on multiple jurisdictions, a unified command will be implemented to include all agencies affected and or involved. When Unified Command is established, it must be communicated through Dispatch (CNIDC) so it can be documented. Cost share agreements need to be considered when multi-jurisdictional incident control goes or threatens to go beyond 24 hrs.

Aircraft and Hand Crews are always considered assistance by hire resources and should be a consideration of each IC under Unified Command depending on where the resources are to be used on the fire.

When under Unified Command, a "single-point ordering" process will be used. (ie. All orders for the fire go through CNIDC, including the need for additional rural fire structure protection assistance)

# *COOPERATING FIRE DEPARTMENTS*

## **Humboldt County FD's**

Winnemucca City FD  
Winnemucca Rural Fire VFD  
Orovada VFD  
Paradise Valley / Paradise Hills VFD  
McDermitt VFD  
Pueblo VFD (Denio)  
Golconda / Valmy VFD

## **Pershing County FD's**

Grass Valley VFD  
Imlay VFD  
Rye Patch VFD  
Lovelock VFD  
Unionville VFD

## **Washoe County FD's**

Gerlach VFD  
Truckee Meadows FD

## **Churchill County FD's**

Churchill County VFD

## **Lyon County FD's**

North Lyon Fire

## **Lander County FD's**

Battle Mt. VFD  
Austin VFD  
Kingston VFD

## **Eureka County FD's**

Eureka VFD  
Diamond Valley VFD  
Beowawe VFD  
Crescent Valley VFD

## **Storey County FD's**

Storey County Fire Dept.

## **Esmeralda County FD's**

GoldField VFD  
Gold Point VFD  
Fish Lake Valley VFD  
Silver Peak VFD

## **Nye County FD's**

Tonopah VFD  
Round Mtn. VFD  
Manhattan VFD  
Gabbs VFD  
Belmont VFD  
Beatty Fire VFD



# *WILDFIRE SUPPORT GROUP (WSG) SUPPRESSION PROGRAM*

**PURPOSE:** To familiarize firefighters with the utilization of Wildfire Support Group (WSG) members during wildfire suppression efforts on the Winnemucca District.

**BACKGROUND:** After the 1999 fire season in Winnemucca, an effort was organized by several local ranchers and the BLM to organize, train, and equip the ranchers with the certified ability to report, respond to and work on wildland fires within the Winnemucca District. There are eleven participating groups or individuals in the WSG organization who you may expect to see on some wildfires. They all receive yearly refresher training, and have Red Cards. Some will be operating heavy equipment and not be engaged in “arduous” suppression efforts on the ground.

**AUTHORITY:** The Wildfire Support Group is considered a “Cooperating Entity”, authorized by an annual Cooperative Agreement and an Annual Operating Plan, signed by the BLM and each participating member of WSG.

## **OPERATIONS:**

Wildfire Support Group provides

1. Quick Detection of Incidents
2. Best Access to Incidents
3. Availability of Heavy Equipment

Wildfire Support Group members are concentrated mainly in the Quinn River Valley around McDermitt and Orovada, with other members located around Denio, the Jackson Mountains, Leonard Creek, and Imlay. There are 20 members total, with several also being members of their local volunteer fire departments.

When WSG members respond, it will be at the approval of the BLM Duty Officer and at the request of CNIDC. They will be qualified as Firefighter 2s and FFT1 trainees, or will be equipment operators on graders or dozers. Some of the “older” members will serve as lookouts and road guides. They will all have PPE, radios, initial attack size-up card and information, and be in contact with CNIDC during fire activity.

WSG members serve three main purposes-to serve as lookouts and early fire reporting entities; to provide local access knowledge, and to provide local heavy equipment that can respond rapidly to fires.

There are two coordinators-one (Mike Fetic) for the BLM and one for the group itself (Mel Hummel). If any issues or problems arise, please contact either of these two individuals for assistance.

For further information, please contact Mike Fetic at his desk 775-623-1705 or his cell 775-304-2598.

# *WILDFIRE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES & RESPONSIBILITIES*

## **INITIAL ATTACK FIREFIGHTERS:**

- 1) Note the fire location and direction of spread at the time of arrival to pass on to the Cause Determination Specialist (CDS).
- 2) Protect the General Point-of-Origin (GPO) and mark it with flagging.
- 3) Note any vehicles or people leaving the fire scene. Get descriptions and/or vehicle license plate numbers.
- 4) Document weather observations for the CDS.
- 5) Provide all gathered information to the CDS when practical after he or she arrives on scene of the incident.

## **INCIDENT COMMANDER:**

- 1) Check the GPO for obvious signs of a lightning strike.
  - a) If the fire is lightning caused, report to Dispatch, who will cancel or not order the CDS.
  - b) If there is no obvious lightning strike, order a CDS from Dispatch.
- 2) Ensure that the GPO is protected until the CDS arrives.
- 3) Ask any witnesses with information on cause of fire to remain in a safe area until the CDS arrives. If they can't remain, request their contact information for the CDS.
- 4) Provide any written input to the CDS upon request.

# ZONE COMMUNICATIONS

## 2013 Desert Basin Zone Frequency Plan

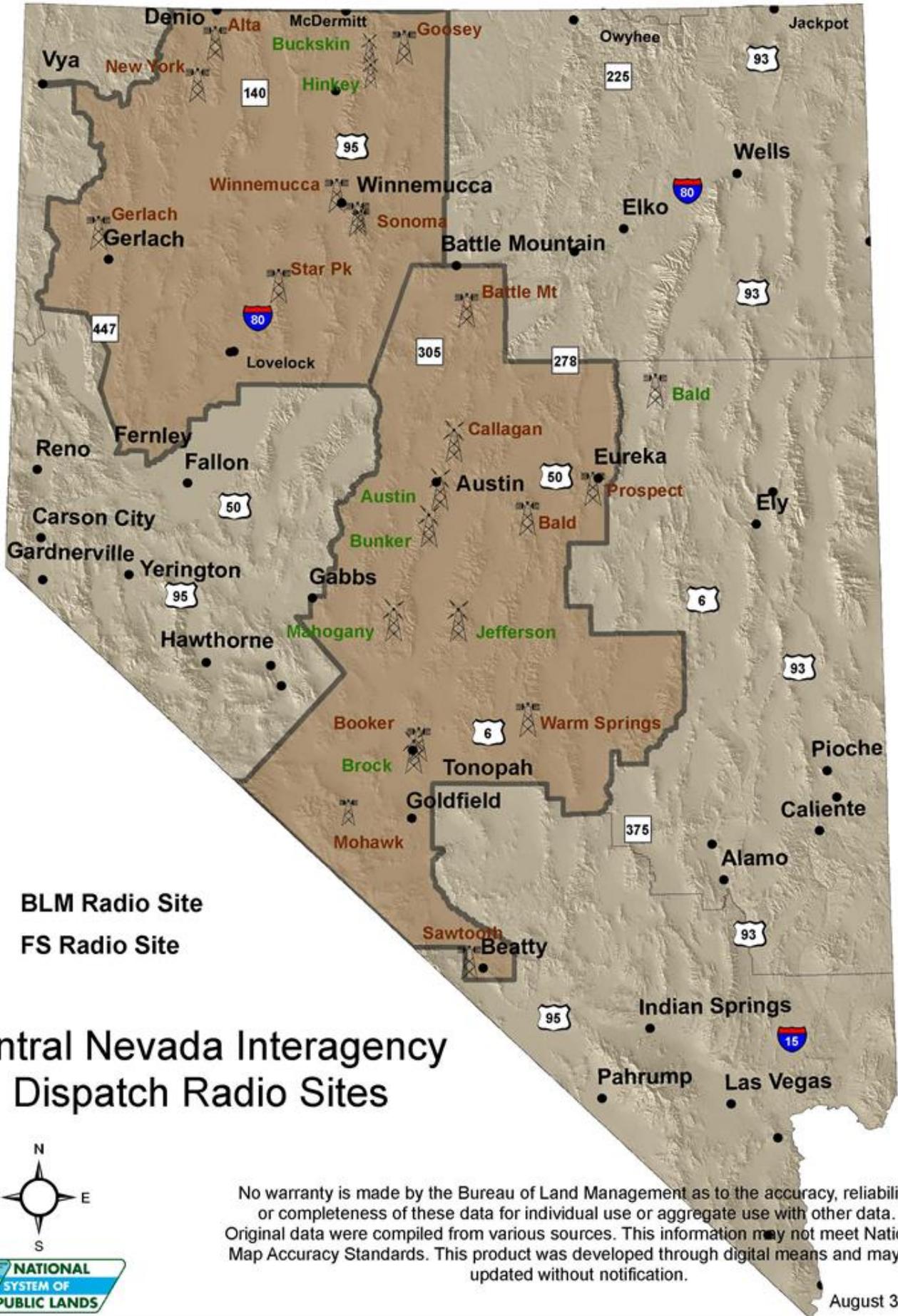
(Revision 4/25/2013)

Group	CH 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1 Elko BLM NV-EKD-010	Elko Local Rx-171.5375 CG 110.9 Tx-171.5375 CG 110.9	Knoll Rpt Rx-171.5375 CG110.9 Tx-163.5750 CG 110.9	Spruce Rpt Rx-171.5375 CG 110.9 Tx-163.5750 CG 123.0	Jacks Rpt Rx-171.5375 CG 110.9 Tx-163.5750 CG 131.8	Tenabo Rpt Rx-171.5375 CG 110.9 Tx-163.5750 CG 136.5	Delano Rpt Rx-171.5375 CG 110.9 Tx-163.5750 CG 146.2	Midas Rpt Rx-171.5375 CG 110.9 Tx-163.5750 CG 156.7	Grindstone Rpt Rx-171.5375 CG 110.9 Tx-163.5750 CG 103.5	NDF Local Rx-158.8950 Tx-159.345	NDF Red 1 Rx-159.345 Tx-159.345	NDF Red 2 Rx-158.865 Tx-158.865	VFIRE 21 Rx-154.280 Tx-154.280	FF LOCAL RX-172.7500 CG-123.0 TX-172.7500 CG 123.0	Elko A/G 49 Air to Ground Rx-168.0375 Tx-168.0375	Elko A/G 8 Air to Ground Rx-166.8750 Tx-166.8750	NV BLM SOA Rx-171.6750 Tx-171.6750 CG 114.8
	Wmca Mtn Rpt Rx-172.5750 CG 103.5 Tx-164.7250 CG 203.5	Buckskin Rpt Rx-169.9750 CG 110.9	Alta Rpt Rx-173.8250 CG 103.5 Tx-166.2375 CG 151.4	Gerlach Rpt Rx-173.8250 CG 103.5 Tx-166.2375 CG 173.8	Star Rpt Rx-172.5750 CG 103.5 Tx-164.7250 CG 186.2	Goosey Rpt Rx-172.5750 CG 103.5 Tx-164.7250 CG 123.0	New York Rpt Rx-172.5750 CG 103.5 Tx-164.7250 CG 114.8	Sonoma Rpt Rx-173.8250 CG 103.5 Tx-166.2375 CG 110.9	Toulon Rpt Rx-173.8250 CG 103.5 Tx-166.2375 CG 131.8	Humboldt Fire Disp (D) Rx-153.770 NAC 2035 Tx-154.415 NAC 1959	Pershing FIRE TAC Rx-153.890 Tx-153.890	Gov Comm 1 R-163.1000 T-163.1000	Gov Comm 2 Rx-168.3500 Tx-168.3500	Winnemucca A/G 53 Air to Ground Rx-168.4875 Tx-168.4875	Winnemucca A/G 6 Air to Ground Rx-166.8000 Tx-166.8000	NV BLM SOA (TAC 1) Rx-171.6750 Tx-171.6750 CG 114.8
3 Carson City BLM NV-CCD-030	Carson City Local Rx-169.9875 CG-146.2 Tx-169.9875 CG 146.2	Fairview Rpt Rx-169.9875 CG-146.2 Tx-162.2375 CG 151.4	Corey Rpt Rx-169.9875 CG-146.2 Tx-162.2375 CG 151.4	Ft. Sage Rpt Rx-169.9875 CG-146.2 Tx-162.2375 CG 173.8	McClellan Rpt Rx-169.9875 CG-146.2 Tx-162.2375 CG 186.2	Virginia Rpt Rx-169.9875 CG-146.2 Tx-162.2375 CG 203.5	HTF SFIDC Local Rx-169.8750 Tx-169.8750	NV BLM SOA Rx-171.6750 Tx-171.6750 CG 100.0	Gov Comm 1 R-163.1000 T-163.1000	Gov Comm 2 Rx-168.3500 Tx-168.3500	VFIRE 21 Rx-154.280 Tx-154.280	VFIRE 22 Rx-154.265 Tx-154.265	VFIRE 23 Rx-154.295 Tx-154.295	Carson City A/G 51 Air to Ground Rx-168.3125 Tx-168.3125	Carson City A/G 8 Air to Ground Rx-166.8750 Tx-166.8750	NV BLM SOA (TAC 1) Rx-171.6750 Tx-171.6750 CG 114.8
	Ely Local North Kimberly (Ely) Rx-169.7750 Tx-169.7750	Bald Rpt Rx-169.7750 Tx-169.0250 CG 114.8	N. Wilson Rpt Rx-169.7750 Tx-169.0250 CG 151.4	N. Irish Rpt Rx-169.7750 Tx-169.0250 CG 173.8	Prospect Rpt Rx-169.7750 Tx-169.0250 CG 186.2	Kerns Rpt Rx-169.7750 Tx-169.0250 CG 203.5	Ward Rpt Rx-169.7750 Tx-169.0250 CG 123.0	Ely 5. Rx-170.0250 Tx-170.0250	Ella Rpt Rx-170.0250 CG 186.2	S. Wilson Rpt Rx-170.0250 CG 151.4	S. Irish Rpt Rx-170.0250 CG 173.8	West Mtn Rpt Rx-170.0250 CG 203.5	BM SOA RPTR Rx-171.6750 Tx-167.6000	Ely A/G 43 Air to Ground Rx-167.6000 Tx-167.6000	Ely A/G 6 Air to Ground Rx-166.8000 Tx-166.8000	NV BLM SOA (TAC 1) Rx-171.6750 Tx-171.6750 CG 114.8
5 Southern Nevada BLM NV-SND-050	Las Vegas Local Rx-169.4000 Tx-169.4000	Hayford Rpt Rx-169.4000	Virgin Rpt Rx-169.4000	Xmas Rpt Rx-169.4000	Potosi Rpt Rx-169.4000	WilsonAZ Rpt Rx-169.4000	West MT. Rpt Rx-169.4000	Redrock Rx-172.5250 CG-114.8 Tx-166.2375 CG-114.8	FS Local Rx-169.8750 CG-110.9 Tx-169.8750 CG-110.9	FS Angel Rx-169.8750 CG-110.9 Tx-170.4750 CG 146.2	FS Charleston Rx-169.8750 Rx-110.9 Tx-170.4750 CG 156.7	FS Potosi Rx-169.8750 Tx-110.9 Tx-170.4750 CG 123.0	FS SOA RX 168.7750 Tx-168.7750	Las Vegas A/G 23 Air to Ground Rx-166.7625 Tx-166.7625	Las Vegas A/G 8 Air to Ground Rx-166.8750 Tx-166.8750	LV BLM SOA (TAC 1) Rx-171.6750 Tx-171.6750 CG 114.8 & 8
	Battle Mtn Local Rx-171.7250 CG 110.9 Tx-171.7250 CG 110.9	Calaghan Rpt Rx-171.7250 CG 110.9 Tx-164.8375 CG 110.9	Warm Springs RPT Rx-171.7250 CG110.9 Tx-164.8375 CG 123.0	Mowhawk RPT Rx-171.7250 CG110.9 Tx-164.8375 CG 131.8	Prospect RPT Rx-171.7250 CG 110.9 Tx-164.8375 CG 136.5	Sawtooth RPT Rx-171.7250 CG110.9 Tx-164.8375 CG 146.2	HTF Bald RX 169.8750 Tx-170.4750 CG 123.0	HTF Austin RX 169.8750 Tx-170.4750 CG 131.8	HTF Brock RX 169.8750 Tx-170.4750 CG 136.5	HTF Bunker RX 169.8750 Tx-170.4750 CG 156.7	HTF Jefferson RX 169.8750 Tx-170.4750 CG 167.9	HTF Mahogany RX 169.8750 Tx-170.4750 CG 110.9	BM SOA RPTR Rx-171.6750 Tx-168.2250 CG 167.9	BM A/G 15 Air to Ground Rx-167.5250 Tx-167.5250	BM A/G 2 Air to Ground Rx-166.6375 Tx-166.6375	NV BLM SOA Rx-171.6750 Tx-171.6750 CG 114.8
7 Winnemucca North Zone	Buckskin Rpt Rx-169.9750 Tx-171.4250 CG-110.9	New York Rpt Rx-172.5750 CG 103.5 Tx-164.7250 CG 114.8	Alta Rpt Rx-173.8250 CG 103.5 Tx-166.2375 CG 151.4	Tac 1 BLM SOA Rx-171.6750 Tx-171.6750 CG 114.8	Tac 2 NDF RED 1 Rx-159.3450 Tx-159.3450	Tac 3 NDF Red 2 Rx-158.8650 Tx-158.8650	Tac 4 VFIRE 21 Rx-154.2800 Tx-154.2800	Tac 5 VFIRE 22 Rx154.2650 Tx-154.2650	Air to Ground A/G 53 Rx-168.4875 Tx-168.4875	Air to Ground A/G 6 Rx-166.8000 Tx-166.8000	Mutual Aid Rx-155.475 Tx-155.475	Goosey Rpt Rx-172.5750 CG 103.5 Tx-164.7250 CG 123.0	Tac 1 Rpt BLM SOA R-171.6750 T-168.2250 CG-110.9	Humboldt Rural Tac (D) Rx-155.085 NAC 1280 Tx-155.880 NAC 1024	Trident Fire Rpt (D) Rx-153.770 NAC 2035 Tx-154.415 NAC 2181	Hinkey Simplex Rx-169.9750 Tx-169.9750
	Wmca Mtn Rpt Rx-172.5750 CG 103.5 Tx-164.7250 CG 203.5	Sonoma Rpt Rx-173.8250 CG 103.5 Tx-166.2375 CG 110.9	New York Rpt Rx-172.5750 CG 103.5 Tx-164.7250 CG 114.8	Tac 1 BLM SOA Rx-171.6750 Tx-171.6750 CG 114.8	Tac 2 NDF RED 1 Rx-159.3450 Tx-159.3450	Tac 3 NDF Red 2 Rx-158.8650 Tx-158.8650	Tac 4 VFIRE 21 Rx-154.2800 Tx-154.2800	Tac 5 VFIRE 22 Rx154.2650 Tx-154.2650	Air to Ground A/G 6 Rx-166.8000 Tx-166.8000	Air to Ground A/G 53 Rx-168.4875 Tx-168.4875	Golconda Fire Rpt (D) Rx-153.7700 NAC 2035 Tx-154.4150 NAC 2257	Golconda Tac 2 (D) Rx-153.9650 NAC 1230 Tx-155.9400 NAC 1273	Golconda Tac 1 (D) Rx-153.980 NAC 1413 Tx-155.805 NAC 1462	City Fire Tac (D) Rx-154.3850 NAC 1911 Tx-153.9500 NAC 1911	Humboldt Rural Tac (D) Rx-155.085 NAC 1280 Tx-155.880 NAC 1024	Humboldt Fire Disp (D) Rx-153.770 NAC 2035 Tx-154.415 NAC 1959
9 Winnemucca Southwest Zone	Star Rpt Rx-172.5750 CG 103.5 Tx-164.7250 CG 186.2	Gerlach Rpt Rx-173.8250 CG 103.5 Tx-166.2375 CG 131.8	Toulon Rpt Rx-173.8250 CG 103.5 Tx-166.2375 CG 131.8	Tac 1 BLM SOA Rx-171.6750 Tx-171.6750 CG 114.8	Tac 2 NDF RED 1 Rx-159.3450 Tx-159.3450	Tac 3 NDF Red 2 Rx-158.8650 Tx-158.8650	Tac 4 VFIRE 21 Rx-154.2800 Tx-154.2800	Tac 5 VFIRE 22 Rx154.2650 Tx-154.2650	Air to Ground A/G 53 Rx-168.4875 Tx-168.4875	Air to Ground A/G 6 Rx-166.8000 Tx-166.8000	Mutual Aid Rx-155.475 Tx-155.475	Winnemucca Rptr Rx-172.5750 CG-103.5 Tx-164.7250 CG-203.5	National Air Guard Rx-168.6250 Tx-168.6250	TMFPD Gerlach Rx-158.745 CG 146.2 Tx-159.390 CG 127.3	Humboldt Rural Tac (D) Rx-155.085 NAC 1280 Tx-155.880 NAC 1024	Pershing Fire TAC Rx-153.890 Tx-153.890
	BAM BLM Local RX 171.7250 CG 110.9 TX 171.7250 CG 110.9	BAM BLM Calaghan RX 171.7250 CG 103.5 TX 164.8375 CG 110.9	WMCA BLM Sonoma RX 173.8250 CG 103.5 TX 166.2375 CG 110.9	ELKO BLM Midas RX 171.5375 CG 110.9 TX 163.5750 CG 156.7	ELKO BLM Jacks RX 171.5375 CG 110.9 TX 163.5750 CG 131.8	ELKO NDF Tenabo RX 151.2200 CG 118.2	ELKO NDF Mary's RX 151.2200 CG 136.5	BATTLE MTN VFD RX 155.895 TX 155.895	AUSTIN VFD RX 155.085 TX 155.085	NDF VFIRE 21 RX 154.2800 TX 154.2800	NDF VFIRE 21 RX 159.345 TX 159.345	BM BLM Gov Com 1 RX 163.1000	BM BLM Gov Com 2 RX 168.3500	BM BLM P A/G 15 RX 167.5250	BM BLM A/G 2 RX 166.6375	NV BLM SOA RX 171.6750 CG 114.8

## 2013 Desert Basin Zone Frequency Plan

(Revision 4/25/2013)

11 Battle Mtn South Zone	BM BLM Local RX 171.7250 CG 110.9 TX 171.7250 CG 110.9	BAM BLM Calaghan RX 171.7250 CG 110.9 TX 164.8375 CG 110.9	BAM BLM Prospect RX 171.7250 CG 110.9 TX 164.8375 CG 136.5	BAM BLM Warm Spr RX 171.7250 CG 110.9 TX 164.8375 CG 123.0	BAM BLM Mohawk RX 171.7250 CG 110.9 TX 164.8375 CG 131.8	BAM BLM Sawtooth RX 171.7250 CG 110.9 TX 164.8375 CG 146.2	HTF Austin RX 169.875 TX 170.475 CG 131.8	EUREKA SO Local RX 155.070 TX 155.070	NYE CO. Sherriff RX 155.6250 TX 155.6250 CG 110.9	KINGSTON VFD RX 158.760 TX 158.760	NDF Red 1 RX 159.345 TX 159.345	BM BLM Gov Com 1 RX 163.1000 TX 163.1000	BM BLM VFIRE 21 RX 154.2800 TX 154.2800	BM BLM P A/G 15 RX 167.5250 TX 167.5250	BM BLM S A/G 2 RX 166.6375 TX 166.6375	NV BLM SOA RX 171.6750 TX 171.6750 CG 114.8
12 Humboldt Toiyabe N.F.	Local South Rx-169.8750 Tx-169.8750 CG 110.9	Mahogany Slide Rpt Rx-169.8750 Tx-170.4750 CG 110.9	Bald Peavine Rpt Rx-169.8750 Tx-170.4750 CG 123.0	Masonic Rpt Rx-169.8750 Tx-170.4750 CG 123.0	Austin Hawkin Rpt Rx-169.8750 Tx-170.4750 CG 131.8	Brock Rawe Rpt Rx-169.8750 Tx-170.4750 CG 136.5	Lobdel Rpt Rx-169.8750 Tx-170.4750 CG 146.2	Bunker Mean Rpt Rx-169.8750 Tx-170.4750 CG 156.7	Jefferson Corey Rpt Rx-169.8750 Tx-170.4750 CG 167.9	Leviation Rpt Rx-169.8750 Tx-170.4750 CG 103.5	Local North Rx-171.4750 Tx-171.4750	Buckskin Rpt Rx-169.9750 Tx-171.4250 CG-110.9	Merrit Rpt Rx-171.4750 Tx-172.2250 CG 123.0	Hamilton Rpt Rx-171.4750 Tx-172.2250 CG 156.7	Deer Rpt Rx-171.4750 Tx-172.2250 CG 131.8	Johns Rpt Rx-171.4750 Tx-172.2250 CG 146.2
13 Susanville/ WID/CCD/ FWS	Gerlach Rpt Rx-173.8250 CG 103.5 Tx-166.2375 CG 173.8	Star Rpt Rx-172.5750 CG 103.5 Tx-164.7250 CG 186.2	New York Rpt Rx-172.5750 CG-103.5 Tx-164.7250 CG-114.8	Ft. Sage Rpt Rx-169.9875 CG-146.2 Tx-162.2375 CG-173.8	Virginia Rpt Rx-169.9875 CG-146.2 Tx-162.2375 CG 203.5	49er Rpt Fire (Tone 2) Rx-171.6250 Tx-164.2500 CG 123.0	Fox Rpt Fire (Tone 1) Rx-171.6250 Tx-164.2500 CG 110.9	Observation Rpt Fire (Tone 7) Rx-171.6250 Tx-164.2500 CG 167.9	Nevada BLM SOA Rx-171.6750 Tx-171.6750 CG 114.8	Winnemucca A/G 53 Air to Ground Rx-168.4875 Tx-168.4875	Region 5 Air to Ground Rx-167.6000 Tx-167.6000	California BLM SOA Rx-168.3000 Tx-168.3000	FWS-Sheldon Badger Mtn Rpt Rx-169.6250 Tx-164.5250 CG 146.2	FWS-Sheldon 1000 Creek Rpt Rx-169.6875 Tx-166.0875 CG 146.2	FWS-Sheldon Mahogany Mtn Rpt Rx-171.1625 Tx-165.1750 CG 146.2	FWS-Sheldon Direct (Tac) Rx-168.5750 Tx-168.5750
14 Vale BLM	Mutual Aid Rx-154.280 Tx-154.280	SOA Direct Rx-173.6750 Tx-173.6750 CG 131.8	SOA Rpt Rx-173.6750 Tx-166.2750 CG 131.8	SHOTTAC4 Rx-173.6250 CG250.3 Tx-173.6250 CG 250.3	Tac 2 Rx-166.6375 Tx-166.6375	Air to Ground 62 Rx-169.3625 Tx-169.3625	Air to Ground 42 Rx-167.5500 Tx-167.5500	Vale Direct Rx-171.6500 CG 88.5 Tx-172.65000 CG 88.5	Monument Rpt Rx-171.6500 CG 88.5 Tx-166.3000 CG 100.0	Coyne Point Rpt Rx-172.1125 Tx-164.5500 CG 107.2	Owyhee Rpt Rx-172.6125 Tx-166.3750 CG 107.2	Jordan Direct Rx-172.1125 Tx-172.1125 CG 88.5	Mahogany Rpt Rx-172.1125 Tx-164.5500 CG 100.0	Lookout Rpt Rx-172.6125 Tx-166.3750 CG 114.8	Lime Hill Rpt Rx-172.1125 Tx-164.5500 CG 114.8	Blue MTN Rpt Rx-171.6500 CG 88.5 Tx-166.3000 CG 114.8
15 Burns BLM	Oregon State S&R Rx-155.8050 Tx-155.8050	Oregon Fire Marshal (Violet) Rx-154.2800 Tx-154.2800 CG 157.6	BUD Cadastral Survey (Gold) Rx-169.6500 CG 88.5 Tx-166.3500 CG 114.8	BUD SOA Direct Rx-169.7500 CG 123.0 Tx-169.7500 CG 123.0	BUD SOA Rpt Rx-169.7500 CG 123.0 Tx-163.0750 CG 123.0	BUD Direct Rx-169.6500 CG 88.5 Tx-169.6500 CG 88.5	BUD King Mtn Rpt Rx-169.6500 CG 88.5 Tx-166.3500 CG 100.0	BUD Wagontire Rpt Rx-169.6500 CG 88.5 Tx-166.3500 CG 107.2	BUD Steens Rpt Rx-169.6500 CG 88.5 Tx-166.3500 CG 114.8	South King Mtn Rx-172.3250 Tx-171.4250 CG 167.9	South Snow Mtn Rx-172.3250 Tx-171.4250 CG 103.5	Freemont Bald Mtn Rpt Rx-172.3250 Tx-171.4250 CG 156.7	Freemont Picture Rock Rpt Rx-172.3250 Tx-171.4250 CG 151.4	Malheur Refuge HQ Rpt Rx-172.6750 Tx-173.7625 CG 123.0	BUD A/G 42 Rx-167.5500 Tx-167.5500	VAD A/G 62 Rx-169.3625 Tx-169.3625
16 Lakview BLM	Freemont Pict. Rock Rpt Rx-170.6000 CG 110.9 Tx-172.3500 CG 110.9	Freemont Round Pass Rpt Rx-168.1750 CG 131.8 Tx-170.1250 CG 131.8	ODF Lake Round Pass Rpt Rx-154.1150 CG 131.8 Tx-159.2250 CG 179.9	Freemont Grizzley Peak Rpt Rx-170.6000 CG 136.5 Tx-172.350 CG 136.5	Freemont Drake Peak Rpt Rx-171.7000 CG 114.8 Tx-168.7250 CG 114.8	BLM SOA Tac 1 Rx-166.6375 Tx-166.6375	NIFC Tac 2 Rx-168.2000 Tx-168.2000	BLM SOA Tac 3 Rx-166.2750 Tx-166.2750	BLM SOA Tac 4 Rx-173.6750 Tx-173.6750	ODF Red Net SOA Rx-151.3400 CG 156.7 Tx-151.3400 CG 156.7	Lakeview Direct Rx-166.3250 Tx-166.3250 CG 131.8	Hart Mtn Rpt Rx-166.3250 Tx-166.9250 CG 100.0	Green Mtn Rpt Rx-166.3250 Tx-166.9250 CG 114.8	FWF A/G 41 Rx-167.4750 Tx-167.4750	ODF A/G 11 Rx-151.3100 CG 156.7 Tx-151.3100 CG 156.7	Lake Co Coglan Buttes 911 Rx-155.9550 Tx-158.9700 CG 162.2



# Central Nevada Interagency Dispatch Radio Sites

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.

August 3, 2011

## BK DPH Ops

### Knobs:

#### CG-SQ

Adjust squelch level. Full counter-clockwise position is Channel Guard Mode – which inhibits audio unless the proper RX CG value is received. (Relevant only to channels programmed with RX CG.)

#### OFF-VOL

Turn power ON/OFF; adjust volume.

1 – 16 Select channel within Group.

### Switches:

#### LO HI

Select LO G wats) or HI (5 wats) output power.

#### SCAN

Scan selected Group's scan-list, without Priority channel override.

#### PRI

Scan Priority channel and selected channel, with Priority channel override.

#### SCAN and PRI

Scan selected Group's scan-list, with Priority channel override.

### Scan Notes:

-Group Scan (see Keypad: FCN) scans all Groups' scan-lists, without Priority channel

-The use of the Group Scan function may cause your radio to lock up under certain conditions.

## BK DPH Programming

1. Select Group in which to program.
2. Insert Program Plug into side of radio, with button *up*.
3. Press & hold Plug's button and FCN key simultaneously for 3 seconds.
4. Enter the six digit ID (i.e. password), then press ENT key. **NOTE: ID for programmable Groups = 000000; Non-programmable Groups are password-protected.**

Display shows CH 00. This is the section for Global Settings – which requires no re-programming.

Enter channel number to be programmed (e.g. 0 1), or advance to that channel by pressing PRL. Display shows CH 01 through 16.

**NOTE: At this point, press # to make the new frequency Narrowband. An "N" will appear beside the channel number. All Federal frequencies (162-174 MHz) must be Narrowband; State and Local frequencies remain Wideband (denoted by the lack of an "N").**

Scroll through the Channel Settings by pressing the FCN key. To change a value: 1) press CLR; enter new value; press ENT; or 2) cycle through options using PRL key; then press ENT. You **MUST** press ENT after making a change or the new value will not be accepted! Channel Settings appear in this order:

CH 01; press FCN to ↓ (Note: ▲ settings are relevant only for digital channels)	
PRG RX 000,000	Receive Frequency
PRG RX MODE-A	Options: Analog/Mixed/Digital
PRG RX CG 000,0	Receive Channel Guard
PRG RX ID CG NAC0659	Receive Network Access Code ▲
PRG RX SQL-NRM	Options: Normal/SELective ▲
(continued next column)	
PRG TX 000,000	Transmit Frequency
PRG TX MODE-A	Options: Analog/Mixed/Digital
PRG TX CG 000,0	Transmit Channel Guard
PRG TX ID CG NAC0659	Transmit Network Access Code ▲
PRG ID TG00001	Talk Group ID ▲
CHI	Channel Label

Check your work by cycling through all settings again. Select another channel to program (at CH 01 display), or if finished, turn power OFF and remove Program Plug.

## BK DPH to DPH/GPH/GMH Cloning (older E & L radios need to be cloned by a tech)

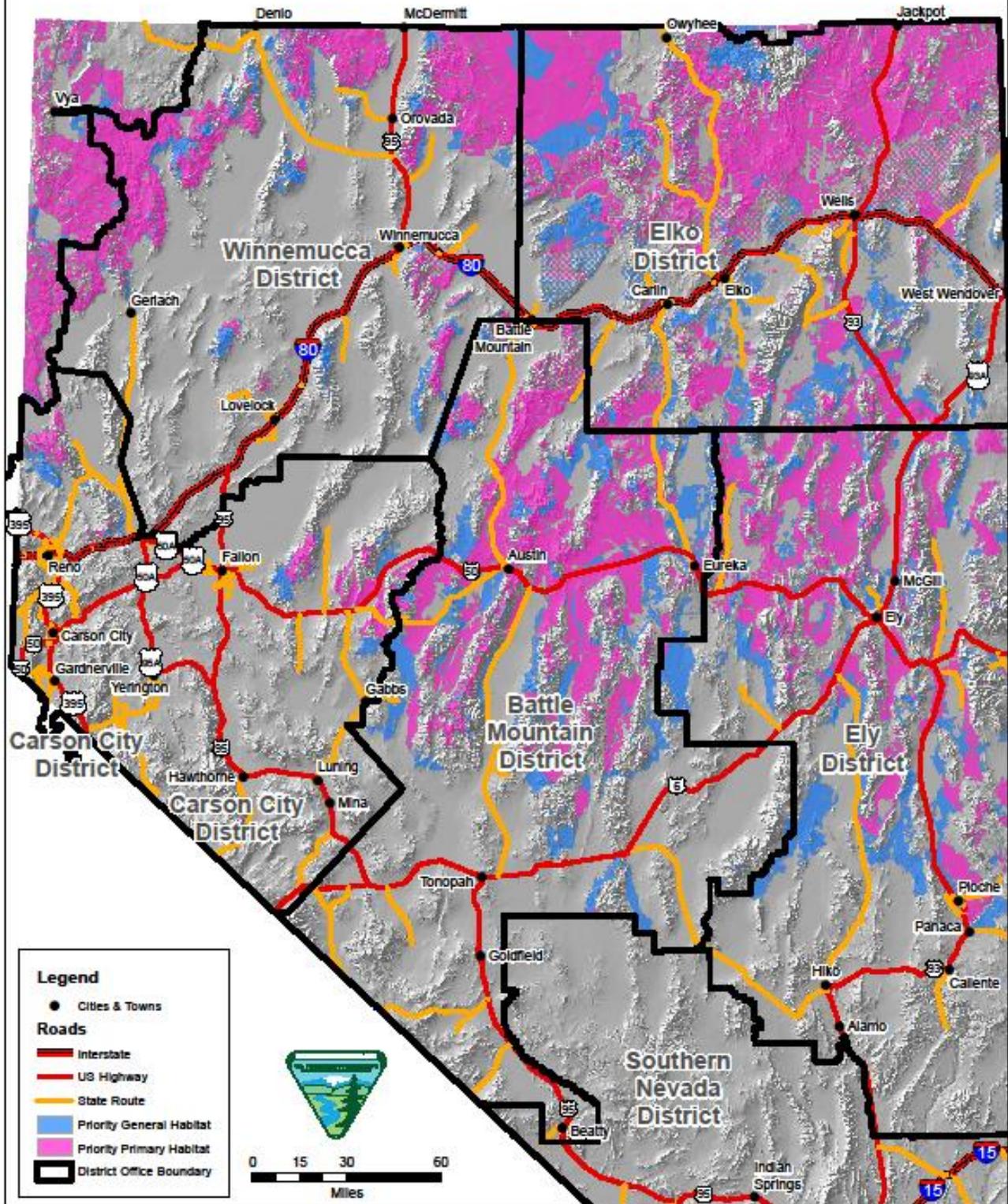
1. On *SOURCE* radio: Power ON; select Group to transfer; insert Cloning Cable Plug (with button); enter Programming Mode; press # (see flashing PROG); then,
2. On *TARGET* radio: Insert Cloning Cable Plug (without button); power ON; set your radio to the Group to be programmed; then,
3. On *SOURCE* radio: Press FCN to initiate cloning. An unsuccessful clone results in flashing FAIL on *SOURCE* radio.

**NOTE:** Groups 1-9,12,13 on WFO radios cannot be cloned *to* or *from* Groups 10,11,14-24 are open for programming. Group 25 is used to clone WFO to other radios

# *Fire Operations Best Management Practices for Sage-Grouse Conservation*

1. Compile district-level information into state-wide sage-grouse tool boxes. Tool boxes will contain maps, listing of resource advisors, contact information, local guidance, and other relevant information for each district, which will be aggregated into a state-wide document.
2. Provide localized maps to dispatch offices and extended attack incident commanders for use in prioritizing wildfire suppression resources and designing suppression tactics.
3. Assign a resource advisor with sage-grouse expertise, or who has access to sage-grouse expertise, to all extended attack fires in or near sage-grouse habitat areas. Prior to the fire season, provide training to sage-grouse resource advisors on wildfire suppression organization, objectives, tactics, and procedures to develop a cadre of qualified individuals.
4. On critical fire weather days, pre-position additional fire suppression resources to optimize a quick and efficient response in sage-grouse habitat areas.
5. As appropriate, utilize existing fuel breaks, such as roads or discrete changes in fuel type, as control lines in order to minimize fire spread.
6. During periods of multiple fires, ensure line officers are involved in setting priorities.
7. To the extent possible, locate wildfire suppression facilities (i.e., base camps, spike camps, drop points, staging areas, heli-bases, etc.) in areas where physical disturbance to sage-grouse habitat can be minimized. These include disturbed areas, grasslands, near roads/trails or in other areas where there is existing disturbance or minimal sagebrush cover.
8. Power-wash all firefighting vehicles, to the extent possible, including engines, water tenders, personnel vehicles, and all-terrain vehicles (ATV) prior to deploying in or near sage-grouse habitat areas to minimize noxious weed spread.
9. Minimize unnecessary cross-country vehicle travel during fire operations in sage-grouse habitat.
10. Minimize burnout operations in key sage-grouse habitat areas by constructing direct fireline whenever safe and practical to do so.
11. Utilize retardant, mechanized equipment, and other available resources to minimize burned acreage during initial attack.
12. As safety allows, conduct mop-up where the black adjoins unburned islands, dog legs, or other habitat features to minimize sagebrush loss.
13. Adequately document fire operation activities in sage-grouse habitat for potential follow-up coordination activities.

# Sage Grouse Habitat

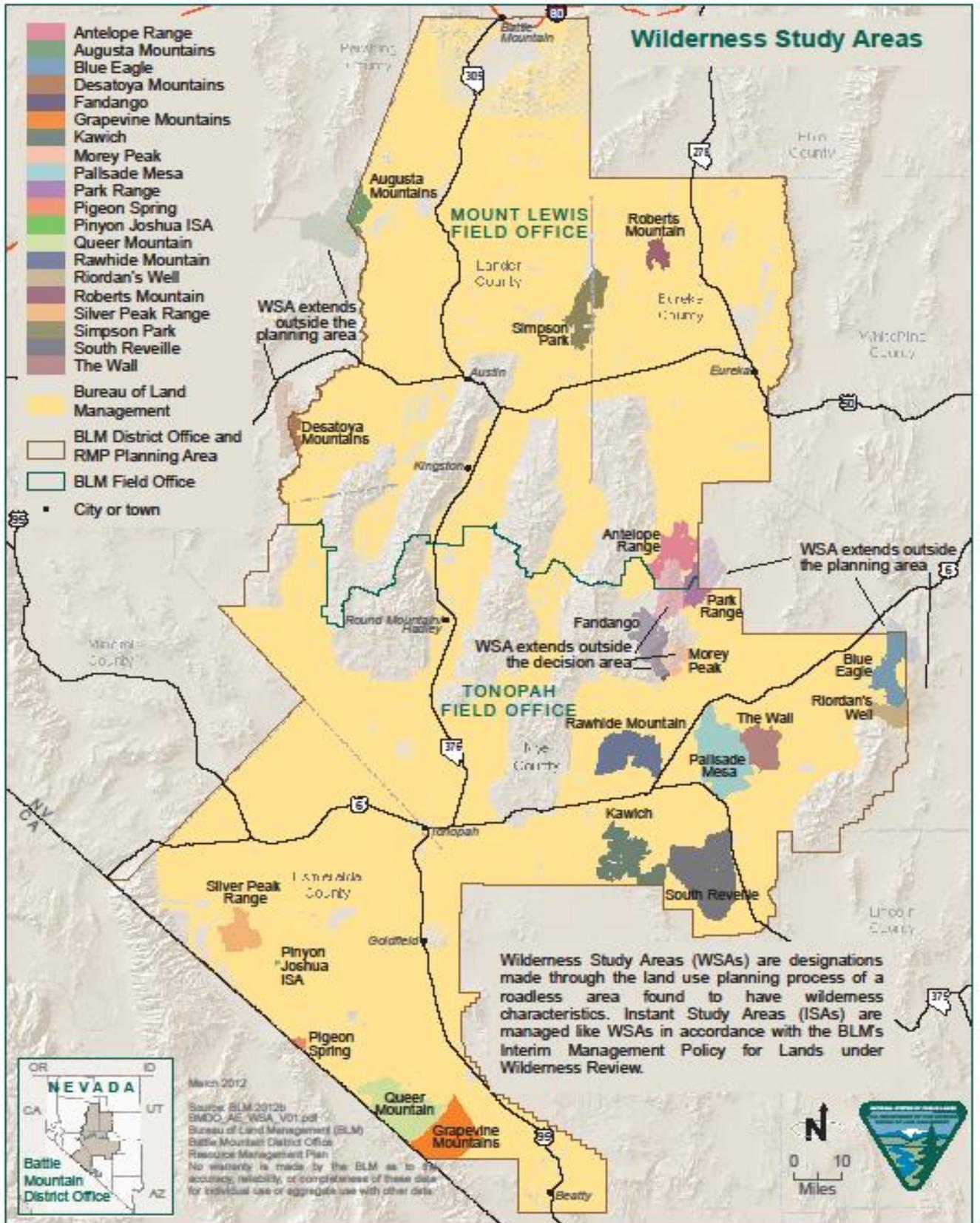


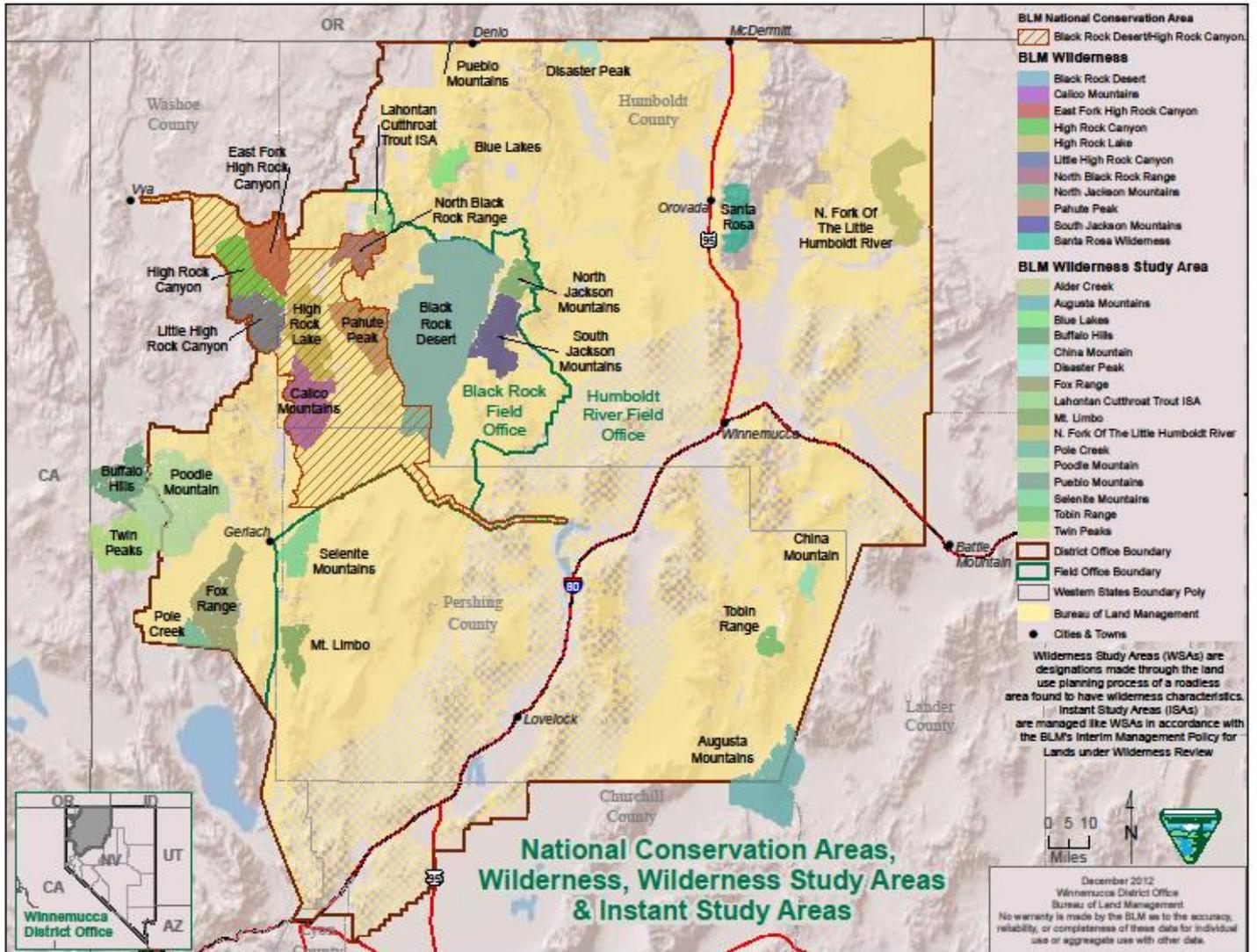
# *WILDERNESS/WSA FIRE RESPONSE PLAN*

This plan is in effect for the following areas across the Desert Basin Zone:

Battle Mountain District		Winnemucca District	
Antelope Range WSA	Alder Creek WSA	Black Rock Desert Wilderness	
Augusta Mtn WSA	Augusta Mtn WSA	Calico Mtns Wilderness	
Blue Eagle WSA	Blue Lakes WSA	East Fork High Rock Canyon Wilderness	
Desatoya Mtn WSA	Buffalo Hills WSA	High Rock Canyon Wilderness	
Fandango WSA	China Mtn WSA	High Rock Lake Wilderness	
Grapevine Mtn WSA	Disaster Peak WSA	Little High Rock Canyon Wilderness	
Kawich WSA	Fox Range WSA	North Black Rock Desert Wilderness	
Morey Peak WSA	Lahontan Cutthroat Trout ISA	North Jackson Mtns Wilderness	
Palisade Mesa WSA	Mt Limbo WSA	Pahute Peak Wilderness	
Park Range WSA	N. Fork of the Little Humboldt WSA	South Jackson Mtns Wilderness	
Pigeon Spring WSA	Pole Creek WSA		
Pinyon Joshua ISA	Poodle Mtn WSA		
Queer Mtn WSA	Selenite Mtns WSA		
Rawhide Mtn WSA	Tobin Range WSA		
Riorden Well WSA	Twin Peaks WSA		
Robert's Mtn WSA			
Silver Peak Range WSA			
Simpson Park WSA			
South Reveille WSA			
The Wall WSA			

1. Resource advisor will be included in the WILDCAD system for all wilderness fire suppression actions.
2. Air resources, including helicopters, air tankers, and smokejumpers, will be included in the WILDCAD system for all wilderness fire suppression actions.
3. Use existing clearings in the vegetation for helispots.
4. Helibases should be located outside the wilderness area.
5. Hand crews with power tools may be used in suppression actions with approval.
6. Retardant is not automatically approved, though water may be used in aircraft without Agency Administrator approval.
7. Use minimum impact suppression tactics (MIST) as defined in the Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG).
8. The use of any mechanized earth-moving equipment within wilderness boundaries requires prior approval from the Agency Administrator and will only be used during emergency situations when life or property is threatened.
9. Heavy fire vehicles (i.e., engines) will be allowed in the wilderness area using predetermined, existing roads only. See map on next page. Use of vehicles on non-designated roads or off-road requires Agency Administrator approval. Approved use should be limited to what is necessary to contain the fire.
10. The use of roads and natural barriers will be utilized for fire breaks whenever possible.
11. Fire camps should be located outside the wilderness area whenever possible.
12. Staging areas should be located outside the wilderness area whenever possible.
13. Leave No Trace guidance will be followed in the wilderness area. All evidence of human activity must be removed to the maximum extent possible.
14. Seeding must be done with native species and planted in such a way as to appear natural.





# *WILDERNESS/WSA SUPPRESSION TACTICS*

## **A. Safety**

Safety is of utmost importance.

Constantly review and apply the “Watch Out Situation” 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.

Be constantly aware of surroundings; expect fire behavior, and possible fire perimeter 1 or 2 days hence.

## **B. MIST Tactics**

Follow the MIST Guidelines listed in the Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG) page 100.

- Select procedures, tools, equipment that least impact the environment.
- Seriously consider using water as a fireline tactic. Wet lining leaves little impact.
- Utilize “Cold trail, check line” tactics where possible.

Maintain MIST tactics throughout the incident (Suppression, Mop-up, and Rehab)

## **C. Authorization of tactics beyond MIST within Wilderness/WSA**

Agency Administrators have the authority to authorize the use of equipment and retardant within Lands with Wilderness Characteristics (Wilderness, WSA, etc.).

### **Authorization of equipment or retardant**

The use of equipment must go through the following process for approval:

- 1) Make your request through dispatch, ensure you state what you need authorization for, how it will be utilized and what values at risk will be protected by the authorization. If possible contact the Operational Duty Officer by phone to give additional details.
- 2) The Operational Duty Officer will contact the appropriate Agency Administrator for approval.
- 3) The Agency Administrators decision on approval is documented and disseminated to the incident through dispatch.

The Agency Administrator makes all decisions based on the info he/she receives from the field, ensure you give the Operational Duty Officer all the information he/she needs to give the Agency Administrator the full picture.

### **Equipment/Retardant Wilderness use trigger points**

- Seasonal Severity/High potential for large fire growth
- Values at risk have a potential for high resource damage
- Fire behavior making MIST tactics unsuccessful
- Safety
- Resource Availability

Ensure your tactics are commensurate with the fire behavior/potential for large growth as well as the values at risk

### **Documentation and Reporting Standards**

- All actions taken above MIST standards must be documented; ensure a Resource Advisor is on scene to record, document, and report any of these actions.

# *DESERT BASIN ZONE MEDEVAC INFO*

## I. OBJECTIVE

The objective of this outline is to provide Desert Basin Zone area Incidents information concerning medical facilities and medevac support. It also provides information on obtaining assistance and local protocols.

## II. PROTOCOLS/PROCEDURES

**NOTE:** For ALL helicopter evacuations contact and work directly with the Central Nevada Interagency Dispatch Center (CNIDC). The Battle Mountain and Winnemucca District Offices have in place a pre-arranged system of mobilizing and coordinating contact with the hospital / ambulance service (or Life Flight -- as situation applies), comp/claims personnel, flight-following, and airspace control at the airport and helibases. Outside calls to any of the above confuse the system and may slow the overall process.

This is not an attempt to replace the duties of your medical unit but to increase the efficiency and response times of the local support units.

- a. If an Incident is able to handle the initial medevac with its assigned resources; they should notify CNIDC with the necessary information and flight follow with CNIDC to destination of flight.
- b. If an Incident is not able to handle the initial medevac they should contact CNIDC and order the medevac from dispatch. Proper information such as exact location, ground contact, type of injury, hazards, etc., will greatly expedite the medevac.
- c. Depending on the severity of the injury or services needed, patient(s) will be transported to the appropriate hospital, burn center or trauma center.
- d. The situation could develop where a flight may be routed directly to the nearest burn center or trauma center from the incident. This should be coordinated through Central Nevada Interagency Dispatch Center to ensure flight following and coordination with the receiving unit.
- e. The situation could develop where a flight may be routed directly to the hospital from the incident. CNIDC will ensure flight following and coordination with the receiving unit.
- f. For any other medical situations not requiring air evacuation, contact will be made with the Overhead desk in the Expanded Dispatch function that will assure that comp/claims and the receiving medical facility are notified.

# 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 in the emergency care portion of this guide or 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.

## **BATTLE MTN. MEDICAL EMERGENCY**

*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.*

**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	775-777-7300	1 Patient	Night Flight
REMSA Careflight	Reno, NV	775-858-6000	1 Patient	Night Flight
Intermountain Lifeflight	Salt Lake City	801-321-1234	1 Patient	Hoist & Night Flight
Univ. of Utah Air Med	Salt Lake City	800-453-0120	1-2 pax ship/3-1 pax ships	Night Flight
Careflight	Gardnerville, Reno	775-856-9111	1 Patient	Night Flight
Life Flight	Boise, Mtn. Home	800-521-2444	1 Patient	Night Flight
*NAS Fallon	Nellis AFB	800-851-3051	Multiple, Variety of craft	Hoist & Night Flight

*\* Military does not require pre-approval, call Fallon direct.*

**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
Univ. of Utah Air Med	Salt Lake City	800-453-0120	Pilatus PC-12 (3)	Paved/Dirt Runway
Intermountain Lifeflight	Salt Lake City	801-321-1234	King Air B200 (2)	Paved Runway Only
American Medflight	Reno	775-887-3880	Cheyenne (1)	Paved Runway Only
Life Flight	Boise	800-521-2444	Piper Cheyenne III (1)	Paved Runway Only

### Airports:

 Airport/Designator	Lat/Long	Contact	Elevation / Runway Length / Fuel
Battle Mountain/KBAM	40° 35' 57"N, 116° 52' 27"W	775-635-2245	4532' / 69-7300 ft. Paved / Fuel
Tonopah/KTPH	38° 03' 37"N, 117° 05' 13"W	775-482-3626	5430' / 61-7100 ft. Paved / Fuel
Eureka/05U	39° 36' 15"N, 116° 00' 18"W	775-237-6100	5954' / 7300 ft. Paved / Fuel
Austin/KTMT	38° 28' 05"N, 117° 11' 43"W	No FBO	5730' / 6000 ft. Paved / No Fuel

**DEFINITIVE CARE** *The most appropriate place to transport a patient.*

#### TRAUMA CENTERS

University Medical Center	36° 09' 36"N, 115° 09' 59"W	702-383-2000	Las Vegas
University of Utah	40° 46' 34"N, 111° 50' 24"W	801-581-2121	Salt Lake City
Intermountain Medical Center	40° 39' 22"N, 111° 53' 13"W	801-507-6600	Salt Lake City
Renown Regional Health Care	39° 31' 29"N, 119° 47' 46"W	775-982-4100	Reno

#### BURN CENTERS

University Medical Burn Ctr.	36° 09' 36"N, 115° 09' 59"W	702-383-2000	Las Vegas
University of Utah Burn Ctr.	40° 46' 34"N, 111° 50' 24"W	801-581-2700	Salt Lake City

#### POISON CONTROL 1-800-222-1222

University of Utah	40° 46' 34"N, 111° 50' 24"W	801-581-2151	Salt Lake City
Nevada Poison Center	Several locations	800-446-6179	All of Nevada

## **BATTLE MTN. NON-EMERGENCY**

*This is a non-life threatening injury or illness. No major body systems (Respiratory, Circulatory, or Neurological) are involved. This patient can be handled with Basic (BLS), Intermediate (ILS), or Advanced life support (ALS). Definitive care is a local hospital or clinic. Ground transportation is appropriate. If available and properly equipped, agency helicopters can be utilized for both treatment and transportation.*

**GROUND TRANSPORT** *Non-Emergency Medical patients can appropriately be transported to definitive care by Basic (BLS), Intermediate (ILS), or Advanced (ALS) life support units listed below.*

Agency	Location	Contact	No. of Units	Life Support Rating
Battle Mtn. Ambulance	Battle Mountain	775-635-1111	2 units	Intermediate
Austin Ambulance	Austin	775-964-2661	2 units	Basic
Eureka County	Eureka	775-237-5330	2 @ Eureka 1 @ Diamond 2 @ Crescent	Intermediate Intermediate Intermediate/Basic
Nye County	Tonopah	775-482-3501	2 units	Intermediate
Elko County	Elko	775-777-7300	Multiple	Intermediate/Advanced
Clark County Dispatch	Multiple locations	702-384-3400	Multiple	Advanced

**DEFINITIVE CARE** *The most appropriate place to transport a patient. Non-emergency transports can be treated at local hospitals or clinics.*

Agency	Location	Lat/Long	Contact	Add'l. Info.
Renown Health Care	Reno	39° 31' 29"N, 119° 47' 46"W	775-982-4100	Land @ helipad
University of Utah	Salt Lake City	40° 46' 34"N, 111° 50' 24"W	801-581-2121	Land @ helipad
Battle Mountain General	Battle Mtn.	40° 38' 26"N, 116° 56' 20"W	775-635-2550	Land @ helipad
Nye County Regional	Tonopah	38° 03' 37"N, 117° 05' 13"W	775-482-6233	Land @ airport (TPH)
Elko General Hospital	Elko	40° 49' 47"N, 115° 43' 08"W	775-738-5151	Land @ helipad
Banner Community Hospital	Fallon	39° 28' 03"N, 118° 46' 00"W	775-423-7888	Land @ helipad

## **LAW ENFORCEMENT / SEARCH AND RESCUE**

Agency	Location	Contact
NHP	Elko(Central Command	775-753-1111
NHP	Winnemucca	775-623-6511
NHP	Lovelock	775-273-7255
NHP	Reno	775-688-2500
Humboldt County Sheriff's Office	Winnemucca	775-785-4629
<b>Elko County Sheriff's Office</b>	<b>Elko</b>	<b>775-777-7300</b>
Lander County Sheriff's Office	Battle Mountain	775-635-5161
Nye County Sheriff's Office	Tonopah	775-482-8101
Pershing County Sheriff's Office	Lovelock	775-273-2641
Military Search and Rescue (Langley)		800-851-3051(Requests can go direct through this number no additional approval needed)

## WINNEMUCCA MEDICAL EMERGENCY

*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.*

**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
Life Flight	Boise, Mtn. Home	800-521-2444	1 – 1 pax ship ea. location	Night Flight
Summit Air	Elko, NV	775-777-7300	1 Patient	Night Flight
REMSA Careflight	Reno, NV	775-858-6000	3 – 1 pax ships	Night Flight
Intermountain Lifeflight	Salt Lake City, UT	801-321-1234	4 – 1 pax ships	Hoist & Night Flight
Univ. of Utah Air Med	Salt Lake City, UT	800-453-0120	1-2 pax ship/3-1 pax ships	Night Flight
*NAS Fallon *Nellis AFB	NAS Fallon Nellis AFB	800-851-3051	Multiple, Variety of craft	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	775-777-7300	Pilatus PC-12 (2)	Paved/Dirt Runway
Univ. of Utah Air Med	Salt Lake City, UT	800-453-0120	Pilatus PC-12 (2)	Paved/Dirt Runway
Intermountain Lifeflight	Salt Lake City, UT	801-321-1234	King Air B200 (2)	Paved Runway Only
American Medflight	Reno & Roving Bases Throughout Nevada	775-887-3880 775-856-5800	3-Piper Cheyenne II (1)	Paved Runway Only
Life Flight	Boise, ID	800-521-2444	Piper Cheyenne III (1)	Paved Runway Only
Air St. Lukes	Boise, ID	208-381-8900	King Air 200 (2)	Paved Runway Only

### Airports:

 Airport/Designator	Lat/Long	Contact	Elevation / Runway Length / Fuel
Winnemucca Municipal/WMC	40° 53' 47"N, 117° 48' 21"W	775-623-5091	4308' / 7000 ft. Paved /100LL & Jet A
McDermitt/26U	42° 00' 07"N, 117° 43' 23"W	503-378-4880	4478' / 5900 ft. Paved / No fuel
Derby Field, Lovelock/LOL	40° 03' 59"N, 118° 33' 54"W	775-273-4922	3904' / 5529 ft. Paved / 100LL only
Denio Airport/E85	41° 57' 15"N, 118° 37' 52"W	775-623-6416	4200' / 3430 ft. Dirt Runway / No fuel
Battle Mountain/BAM	40° 35' 57"N, 116° 52' 27"W	775-635-2245	4532' / 7300 ft. Paved / 100LL & Jet A
Empire/1A8	40° 34' 40"N, 119° 21' 09"W	775-557-2341	3990' / 3770 ft. Dirt Runway / No fuel

**DEFINITIVE CARE** *The most appropriate place to transport a patient.*

TRAUMA CENTERS			
St. Alphonsus	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
University Medical Center	36° 09' 36"N, 115° 09' 59"W	702-383-2000	Las Vegas, NV
Renown Regional Health Care	39° 31' 29"N, 119° 47' 46"W	775-982-4100	Reno, NV

BURN CENTERS			
Lion's Burn Center University Medical Ctr.	36° 09' 36"N, 115° 09' 59"W	702-383-2268	Las Vegas, NV
University of Utah Burn Ctr.	40° 46' 34"N, 111° 50' 24"W	801-581-2700	Salt Lake City, UT
UC Davis Regional Burn Center	38° 33' 07"N, 121° 27' 19"W	916-734-3636	Sacramento, CA

POISON CONTROL Nevada 1-800-222-1222			
Nevada Poison Center	Locations throughout the state	1-800-222-1222	All of Nevada

## **WINNEMUCCA NON-EMERGENCY**

*This is a non-life threatening injury or illness. No major body systems (Respiratory, Circulatory, or Neurological) are involved. This patient can be handled with Basic (BLS), Intermediate (ILS), or Advanced life support (ALS). Definitive care is a local hospital or clinic. Ground transportation is appropriate. If available and properly equipped, agency helicopters can be utilized for both treatment and transportation.*

**GROUND TRANSPORT** *Non-Emergency Medical patients can appropriately be transported to definitive care by Basic (BLS), Intermediate (ILS), or Advanced (ALS) life support units listed below.*

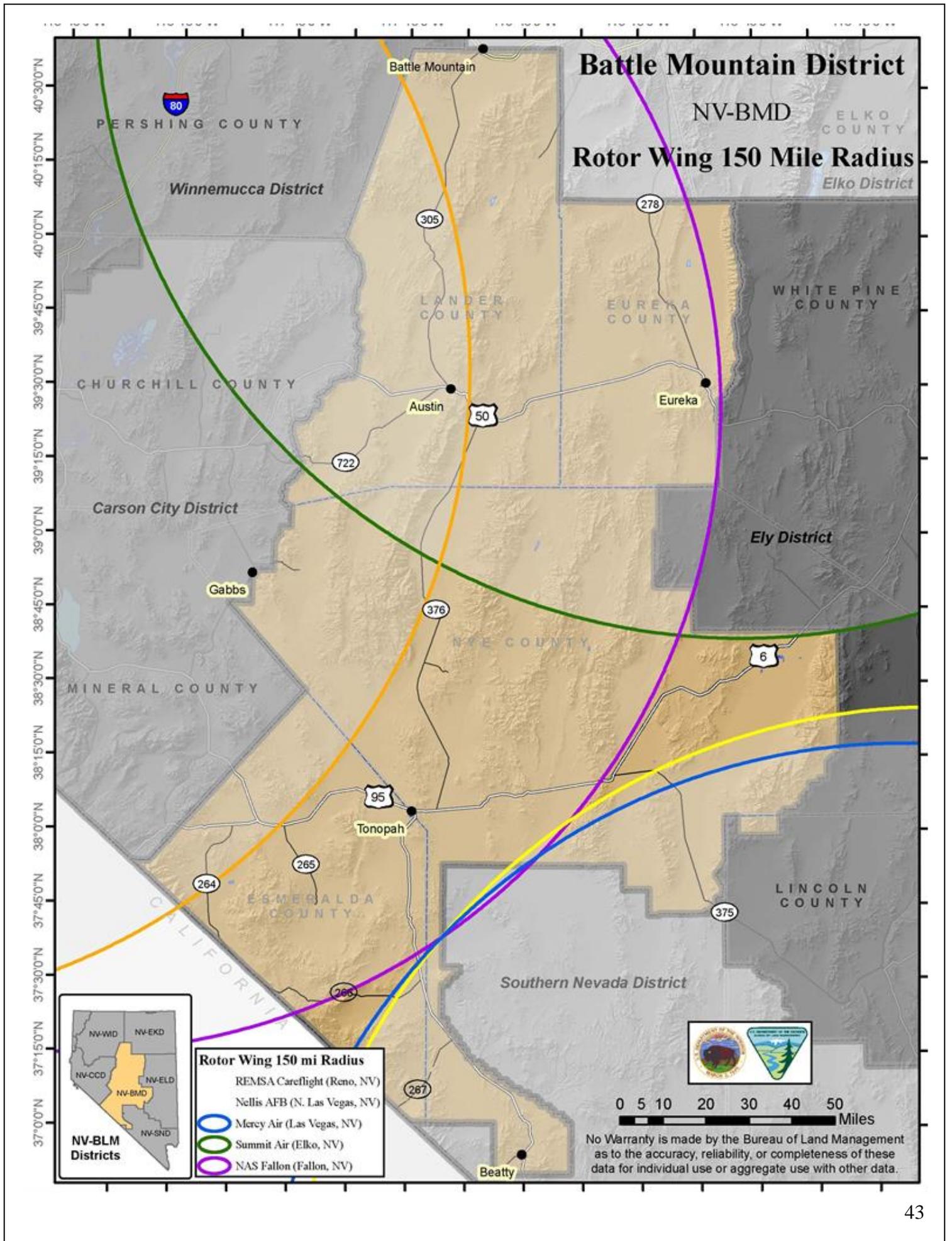
Agency	Location	Contact – 911 or	No. of Units	Life Support Rating
Humboldt County	Winnemucca, NV	775-623-6429	4 units	Advanced
McDermitt	McDermitt, NV	775-623-6429	1 units	Intermediate
Lander County	Battle Mountain, NV	775-635-5161	2 units	Intermediate
Pershing County	Lovelock, NV	775-273-2641	2 units	Intermediate
REMSA	Reno, NV	775-858-6000	Multiple	Advanced

**DEFINITIVE CARE** *The most appropriate place to transport a patient. Non-emergency transports can be treated at local hospitals or clinics.*

Agency	Location	Lat/Long	Contact	Add'l. Info.
Renown Health Care	1155 Mill St. Reno, NV	39° 31' 29"N, 119° 47' 46"W	775-982-4100	Land @ helipad
Northern Nevada Medical Center	2375 E. Prater Way Sparks, NV	39° 32' 25"N, 119° 41' 54"W	775-331-7000	Land @ helipad
University of Utah	50 N. Medical Drive Salt Lake City, UT	40° 46' 34"N, 111° 50' 24"W	801-581-2121	Land @ helipad
Humboldt General Hospital	118 East Haskell St. Winnemucca, NV	40° 53' 48"N, 117° 48' 21"W	775-623-5222	Land @ the airport (WMC)
Pershing General	855 6 <sup>th</sup> Street Lovelock, NV	40° 03' 59"N, 118° 33' 54"W	775-273-2621	Land @ Derby Field (LOL)
Battle Mountain General Hospital	535 S. Humboldt St. Battle Mountain, NV.	40° 38' 22"N, 116° 56' 30"W	775-635-2550	Land @ helipad
Banner Churchill Community Hospital	801 E. Williams Fallon, NV	39° 28' 03"N, 118° 46' 00"W	775-423-7888	Land @ helipad

### **LAW ENFORCEMENT / SEARCH AND RESCUE**

Agency	Location	Contact
NHP	Elko(Central Command	775-753-1111
NHP	Winnemucca	775-623-6511
NHP	Lovelock	775-273-7255
NHP	Reno	775-688-2500
Humboldt County Sheriff's Office	Winnemucca	775-785-4629
Elko County Sheriff's Office	Elko	775-777-7300
Eureka County Sheriff's Office	Eureka	775-237-5330
Lander County Sheriff's Office	Battle Mountain	775-635-5161
Nye County Sheriff's Office	Tonopah	775-482-8101
Pershing County Sheriff's Office	Lovelock	775-273-2641
Military Search and Rescue (Langley)		800-851-3051(Requests can go direct through this number no additional approval needed)

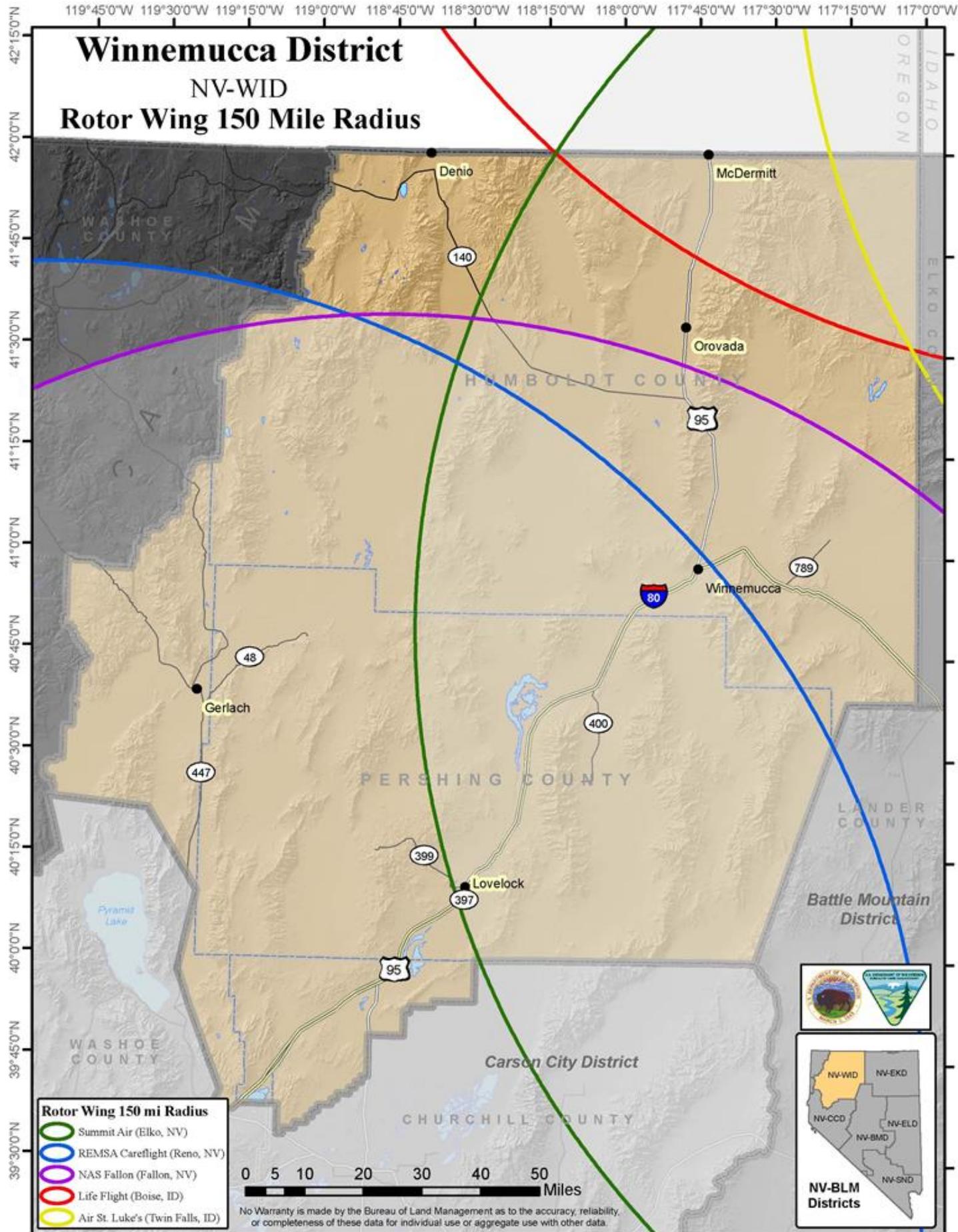


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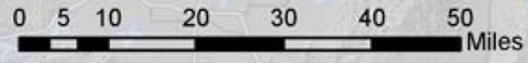
# Winnemucca District

NV-WID

## Rotor Wing 150 Mile Radius



- Rotor Wing 150 mi Radius**
- Summit Air (Elko, NV)
  - REMSA Careflight (Reno, NV)
  - NAS Fallon (Fallon, NV)
  - Life Flight (Boise, ID)
  - Air St. Luke's (Twin Falls, ID)



No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

**NV-BLM Districts**

- NV-WID
- NV-EKD
- NV-CCD
- NV-ELD
- NV-BMD
- NV-SND

# *DESERT BASIN ZONE RESTAURANTS*

<b>Austin</b>		
<b>International Café</b>	59 Main Street	(775) 964-1225
<b>Toyiabe Café</b>	150 Main Street	(775) 964-2220
<b>Battle Mountain</b>		
<b>Blimpies Sub's (Flying J)</b>	660 West Front Street	(775) 635-5424
<b>Colt Restaurant</b>	654 West Front Street	(775) 635-3278
<b>El Aguila Real</b>	254 East Front Street	(775) 635-8390
<b>Etcheverry's Food Town</b>	424 E. Front Street	(775) 635-2677
<b>The Hide-A-Way</b>	872 South Broad Street	(775) 635-5150
<b>Mama's Pizza</b>	515 East Front Street	(775) 635-9211
<b>McDonalds</b>	930 Broyles Ranch Road	(775) 635-8222
<b>Midway Market</b>	975 Broyles Ranch Road	(775) 635-2406
<b>The Owl Club</b>	72 East Front Street	(775) 635-2444
<b>Port of Subs</b>	995 Broyles Ranch Road	(775) 635-9111
<b>Winners Corner</b>	760 South Broad Street	(775) 635-9333
<b>Beatty</b>		
<b>Stage Coach</b>	900 E Hwy 95 N	(775) 553-2419
<b>Ensenada Grill</b>	600 E Hwy 95 N	(775) 553-2600
<b>Exchange Club</b>	119 W. Main	(775) 553-2333
<b>Revert Oil Pizza &amp; Subs</b>	103 E. Main	(775) 553-2227
<b>Denio</b>		
<b>Denio Junction</b>	Jct 140 & SR 292	(775) 941-0171
<b>Eureka</b>		
<b>DJ's Diner</b>	501 South Main Street	(775) 237-5356
<b>Eureka Café</b>	90 North Main Street	(775) 237-7628
<b>E-Z Stop</b>	291 South Main Street	(775) 237-5533
<b>The Owl Club</b>	61 North Main Street	(775) 237-5280
<b>Pony Expresso</b>	101 Bullion Road	(775) 237-7665
<b>Gerlach</b>		
<b>Bruno's Country Club</b>	445 Main Street	(775) 557-2220
<b>Imlay</b>		
<b>Travel America (Taco Bell, Subway, Fork in the Road)</b>	6000 E Frontage Rd	(775) 538-7483
<b>Lovelock</b>		
<b>Chevron</b>	150 Main Street	(775) 273-7272
<b>Cowpoke Café</b>	995 Cornell Ave	(775) 273-2444
<b>La Casita Restaurant</b>	410 Cornell Ave	(775) 273-7773
<b>Las Palomas</b>	1525 Cornell Ave	(775) 273-7170
<b>Lazy K Campground &amp; RV Park</b>	1550 Cornell Ave	(775) 273-0577
<b>Java Joe's</b>	415 Cornell Ave	(775) 273-2032
<b>McDonald's</b>	155 Main Street	(775) 273-0209
<b>Pizza Factory</b>	260 Main Street	(775) 273-3232
<b>Safeway</b>	400 Dartmouth	(775) 273-2418
<b>Sturgeon's Restaurant Casino</b>	1420 Cornell Ave	(775) 273-2971
<b>McDermitt</b>		
<b>Ideal Market</b>	195 hwy 95, McDermitt	(775) 532-8306
<b>McDermitt Drive In</b>	52 hwy. 95, McDermitt	
<b>Say-When Bar, Café &amp; Casino</b>	50 hwy. 95, McDermitt	(775) 532-8515

<b>Orovada</b>		
<b>Sawtooth Shell Station</b>	Hwy 95 Orovada	(775) 272-7151
<b>Paradise Valley</b>		
<b>Paradise Saloon</b>	95 S Main Street	(775) 578-3090
<b>Tonopah</b>		
<b>Cisco's Tacos</b>	702 N. Main	(775) 482-5022
<b>El Marques</b>	348 N. Main	(775) 482-3885
<b>McDonald's</b>	1300 S. Main	(775) 482-3232
<b>Piccadilly Plaza</b>	1500 E. Main	(775) 482-9448
<b>Pittman Café/Mizpah Hotel</b>	100 Main Street	(775) 482-3030
<b>Stage Stop</b>	1137 S. Main	(775) 482-8502
<b>Subway (Chevron C-Store)</b>	1206 Highway 95	(775) 482-3907
<b>Valmy</b>		
<b>Valmy Shell Station</b>	I-80 Valmy	(775) 635-5511
<b>Winnemucca</b>		
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Street Bistro</b>	45 E Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-0800
<b>Arby's</b>	3325 Potato Rd	(775) 625-3424
<b>Burger King</b>	3220 Fountain Way	(775) 625-1300
<b>Chihuahua's Restaurant</b>	71 Giroux St	(775) 625-4613
<b>China Garden</b>	1061 W 4 <sup>th</sup> St	(775) 623-6777
<b>Claudia's Bakery</b>	245 South Bridge St	(775) 623-1042
<b>The Crazy Tuna</b>	1038 Grass Valley Road	(775) 623-5700
<b>Delizioso Global Coffee</b>	508 W Winnemucca Blvd suite A	(775) 625-1000
<b>Dos Amigo's Restaurante</b>	1985 W Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-2006
<b>Grandma's House (in Winner's Casino)</b>	185 W Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-2511
<b>The Griddle</b>	460 W Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-2977
<b>Java Town</b>	1042 Grass Valley Rd	(775) 623-2625
<b>Jack in the Box</b>	246 W Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-JACK
<b>KFC / Long John Silver's</b>	1734 W Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 625-4024
<b>Khoury's Supermarket</b>	1041 S Grass Valley Rd	(775) 623-4333
<b>Marisco's el Rey</b>	5186 E Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-0808
<b>Las Margaritas</b>	47 E Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 625-2262
<b>The Martin Hotel</b>	Melarkey and W Railroad	(775) 623-3197
<b>McDonald's</b>	I-80 @ Exit 176	(775) 623-5161
<b>Model T Casino</b>	1130 W Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-2588
<b>Ormachea's Dinner House</b>	180 Melarkey St	(775) 623-3455
<b>Raley's Supermarket</b>	1125 W. Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-2577
<b>Pete's Coffee Shop (in Winner's Casino)</b>	185 W Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-2511
<b>The Pig BBQ</b>	1100 W Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-4104
<b>Sid's Restaurant</b>	1195 Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 625-2100
<b>Spare Time Bowling Center</b>	777 Bridge St	(775) 623-5444
<b>Subway (multiple locations)</b>	936 W. Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-5515
<b>Taco Bell</b>	TBA	
<b>Taco Time</b>	1400 W. Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-0990
<b>Taqueria El Mono</b>	329 W. Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 625-1115
<b>Toasted Tavern</b>	485 W Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 625-1582
<b>Winnemucca Inn &amp; Casino</b>	741 W. Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-2565
<b>Winnemucca Pizzeria</b>	139 S. Bridge St	(775) 625-2700
<b>Winner's Casino</b>	185 W Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-2511
<b>The Wonderful House</b>	1105 W 4th St	(775) 625-8388
<b>Uptown Market</b>	1200 S. Bridge St	(775) 623-2405

# *DESERT BASIN ZONE LODGING*

<b>Austin</b>		
<b>Lincoln Motel</b>	60 Main Street	(775) 964-2698
<b>Cozy Mountain Motel</b>	40 Main Street	(775) 964-1433
<b>Pony Canyon Hotel</b>	30 Main Street	(775) 964-2605
<b>Battle Mountain</b>		
<b>Big Chief</b>	434 West Front Street	(775) 635-2416
<b>Battle Mountain Inn &amp; Suites</b>	650 Front Street	(775) 635-5200
<b>America's Best Value Inn</b>	521 East Front Street	(775) 635-5880
<b>Super 8 Motel</b>	825 Super 8 Drive	(775) 635-8808
<b>Beatty</b>		
<b>Stage Coach Hotel</b>	900 E. Hwy 95	(775) 553-2419
<b>Motel 6 (Beatty)</b>	700 E. Hwy 95	(775) 553-9090
<b>Denio</b>		
<b>Denio Junction</b>	Jct 140 & SR 292	(775) 941-0171
<b>Eureka</b>		
<b>Best Western Eureka Inn</b>	251 North Main street	(775) 237-5247
<b>Sundown Lodge</b>	60 North Main Street	(775) 237-5334
<b>Ruby Hill Motel</b>	380 North Main Street	(775) 237-5339
<b>Gerlach</b>		
<b>Bruno's Country Club</b>	445 Main Street	(775) 557-2220
<b>Lovelock Area</b>		
<b>Cadillac Inn</b>	1395 Cornell Ave	(775) 273-2798
<b>Covered Wagon Motel</b>	945 Dartmouth Ave	(775) 273-2961
<b>Royal Inn</b>	1435 Cornell Ave	(775) 273-2500
<b>Lazy K RV Campground</b>	1550 Cornell Ave	(775) 273-0577
<b>Sturgeon's Inn &amp; Casino</b>	1420 Cornell Ave	(775) 273-2971 or 888-234-6835
<b>Super 10 Motel</b>	1390 Cornell Ave	(775) 273-1666
<b>The Old Pioneer Garden B&amp;B (Unionville)</b>	2805 Unionville Rd	(775) 538-7585 or 800-538-7556
<b>McDermitt</b>		
<b>Diamond A Motel</b>	140 hwy. 95 McDermitt	(775) 532-8551
<b>McDermitt Motel &amp; Mini-Mart</b>	Hwy. 95, McDermitt	(775) 532-8588
<b>Tonopah</b>		
<b>Best Western "High Desert Inn"</b>	320 Main Street	(775) 482-3511
<b>Jim Butler</b>	108 S. Main	(775) 482-3577
<b>Ramada Inn Tonopah</b>	1137 S. Main	(775) 482-9777
<b>Silver Queen Motel</b>	319 Cross Ave	(775) 482-6291

**Winnemucca**

<b>*Best Western Gold Country Inn</b>	921 West Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-6999
<b>*Best Western Holiday Motel</b>	670 West Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-3684
<b>Budget Inn</b>	251 East Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-2394
<b>Cozy Motel</b>	410 East Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-2615
<b>Days Inn</b>	511 West Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-3661
<b>Economy Inn</b>	635 West Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-5281
<b>F &amp; H Motel</b>	1240 East Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-2489
<b>Frontier Motel</b>	410 East Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-2915
<b>*Holiday Inn Express</b>	1987 West Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 625-3100
<b>*Model T Quality Inn Hotel Casino</b>	1130 West Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-2588
<b>Motel 6 – Winnemucca</b>	1600 West Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-1180
<b>Motel Scott Shady Court</b>	Pavilion & 1 <sup>st</sup> St	(775) 623-3646
<b>Overland Hotel</b>	215 South Bridge St	(775) 623-2865
<b>Park Motel</b>	740 West Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-2180
<b>Pyrenees Motel</b>	714 West Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-1116
<b>*Winnemucca Inn and Casino</b>	741 West Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-2565
<b>Regency Inn and Suites</b>	705 West Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-4898
<b>Santa Fe Inn</b>	1620 West Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-1119
<b>Scottish Inn</b>	333 West Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-3703
<b>*Super 8 Motel</b>	1157 East Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 625-1818
<b>*Town House Motel</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> West and Monroe	(775) 623-3620
<b>Val-U Inn Motel</b>	125 East Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-5248
<b>Western Inn</b>	17 North Bridge St	(775) 623-2500
<b>Winners Hotel Casino</b>	185 West Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-2511

\*Denotes vendor on BPA

**Per Diem Rates**

Max Lodging Rate is \$77.00 per person per day throughout the Zone.

Meals and Incidental Expenses is \$46.00 per day throughout the Zone.

Be aware that all towns located within the Desert Basin Zone are small and most are highly influenced by the abundant mining activity currently occurring in Nevada. Hotels fill up fast and government rates may not always be available. Your due diligence is required to ensure you and your crew are adhering to government travel regulations. Justifications for staying over per diem can only be completed by the DBZ FMO and will be done so on a case by case basis.

# *DESERT BASIN ZONE VENDOR LIST*

## Auto Glass

<b>Commercial Glass</b>	Winnemucca	65 W. Railroad St	(775) 623-3700
<b>Fast Glass</b>	Winnemucca	3200 Traders Way	(775) 623-2065
<b>Viper Glass</b>	Winnemucca	4590 Grass Valley Rd	(775) 623-2929

## Auto Parts

<b>Carquest</b>	Winnemucca	319 Baud St	(775) 625-2531
<b>Go Nuts</b>	Winnemucca	625 Sheehan St Ste. C	(775) 623-5200
<b>Kragen</b>	Winnemucca	942 W. Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 625-3334
<b>Napa Auto Parts</b>	Winnemucca	681 W. 6 <sup>th</sup> St	(775) 623-3691
<b>Victory Auto Parts</b>	Winnemucca	319 Baud St	(775) 623-2531
<b>Napa Auto Parts</b>	Battle Mountain	955 Broyles Ranch Road	(775) 635-5401

## Light Truck Service & Repair

<b>Bosch Motors</b>	Winnemucca	5025 W. Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-5001
<b>C&amp;M Auto Clinic</b>	Winnemucca	550 W. Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-3453
<b>D&amp;D Truck &amp; Auto</b>	Winnemucca	4532 Grass Valley Rd	(775) 623-5880
<b>Delong Ford</b>	Winnemucca	3305 Potato Rd	(775) 623-5001
<b>Liberty Dodge</b>	Winnemucca	5050 W. Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-5005
<b>Pennzoil Service Center</b>	Winnemucca	1042 Grass Valley Rd	(775) 623-5823
<b>PDQ Lube</b>	Winnemucca	745 W. 6 <sup>th</sup> St	(775) 623-2277
<b>Ed's Tire Factory</b>	Battle Mountain	590 West Front Street	(775) 635-5606
<b>Riverton (Chevy/GMC)</b>	Elko	3750 E. Idaho St	(775) 738-5131

## Heavy Engine Repair / Parts

<b>Cashman Cat</b>	Winnemucca	3050 Railroad St	(800) 937-2311
<b>Maga Truck &amp; Repair</b>	Winnemucca	4505 W. Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-2768
<b>Ross Equipment</b>	Midvale, Utah	7285 S 700 W	(800) 841-6315
<b>Smith-Detroit Diesel</b>	Elko	4900 E. Idaho Street	(775) 738-7154
<b>Ramage Repair</b>	Reno	2305 East 5 <sup>th</sup> St	(775) 355-8766
<b>Silver State International</b>	Sparks	2255 Larkin Circle	(775) 685-6000
<b>Sierra Freightliner</b>	Sparks	1550 E Greg St	(775) 331-2550
<b>Rush International</b>	Boise, Idaho	770 W Amity Rd	(800) 541-3645
<b>McCandless International</b>	Las Vegas	3780 Losee Rd	(877) 402-0945

## Mobile Mechanics

<b>B-High Mobile Repair</b>	Winnemucca	7300 Rose Creek Rd	(775) 304-0089 (775) 625-2512
<b>S&amp;C Mechanical Service</b>	Winnemucca	3855 Mountain View	(775) 304-0035
<b>S&amp;D Diesel</b>	Elko / Minden		(775) 690-5482

## Tires

<b>Ed's Tire Factory</b>	Battle Mountain	590 West Front Street	(775) 635-5606
<b>Les Schwab Tire Center</b>	Winnemucca	3290 Fountain Way	(775) 625-4960 After Hours (775) 304-1770
<b>Les Schwab Tire Center</b>	Elko	650 W Silver	(775) 777-9303
<b>Northern Nevada Tire Company</b>	Battle Mountain	590 W Front Street	(775) 635-2447
<b>OK Tire</b>	Winnemucca	750 W. Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-5066
<b>Winnemucca Tire Factory</b>	Winnemucca	580 Hanson Street	(775) 623-4089

**Tools/Hardware**

<b>Big R</b>	Winnemucca	3270 W Railroad	(775) 623-2447
<b>Brown's True Value</b>	Winnemucca	221 S. Bridge St	(775) 623-2543
<b>Fastenal</b>	Winnemucca	4630 Grass Valley Rd	(775) 623-2917
<b>Reliable Ace Hardware</b>	Winnemucca	930 W. Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-4433
<b>Wal-Mart</b>	Winnemucca	3010 Potato Rd	(775) 625-3999
<b>Royal Hardware True Value</b>	Battle Mountain	404 E Front St.	(775) 635-2422

**Vehicle Rental**

<b>Avis</b>	Elko	975 Terminal Way	775-738-4426
<b>Enterprise</b>	Elko	975 Terminal Way	775-738-2899
<b>Hertz Rent A Car</b>	Elko	Elko Airport	775-738-5620

**Vehicle Towing**

<b>A-1 Auto Repair &amp; Towing</b>	Winnemucca	5075 W. Winnemucca Blvd	(775) 623-3498
<b>Atlas Towing &amp; Recovery</b>	Battle Mountain	640 W Front St	(775) 635-5007
<b>D&amp;D Tire</b>	Eureka	MM 32 Hwy 50	(775) 237-5476
<b>High Desert Towing</b>	Winnemucca	7570 Airport Rd	(775) 623-9111
<b>Lostra Brothers</b>	Elko	5400 E Idaho Street	(775) 738-8899
<b>Road Runner</b>	Elko	537 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	(775) 738-5554



## DESERT BASIN ZONE FIRE AND AVIATION BRIEFING ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

**BRIEFING DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **BRIEFING REP:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Resources:**

<b>RESOURCE:</b>	OVERHEAD / ENGINE / CREW / OTHER	<b>TYPE:</b>	
<b>CALL SIGN:</b>		<b>CELL:</b>	
<b>SUPERVISOR NAME:</b>		<b>OTHER CONTACT #'s</b>	
<b>CREWMEMBER NAMES</b>		<b>ASSIGNMENT INFO</b>	
		<b>ASSIGNED TO:</b>	
		<b>FIRST DAY:</b>	
		<b>PROJECTED LAST DAY</b>	

**Administrative Information:**

<b>HOME UNIT:</b>		Notes:
<b>HOME UNIT FAX:</b>		
<b>SELF SUFFICIENT:</b>	YES / NO	

**Briefing Checklist:**

Organization, Protection Boundaries:	
Central Nevada Interagency Dispatch Center	
Desert Basin Zone Organization, Duty Officers	
Zone Boundaries	
Values at Risk	
Stations & Support Facilities:	
DBZ Cache, Winnemucca	
Winnemucca District Office	
Battle Mountain District Office	
Outstations	
Fuels, Terrain, Fire Behavior, & Weather Conditions:	
Ecosystems – Great Basin, Mojave Desert. Grass Sage, Pinyon-Juniper	
Seasonal Severity – See attached NFDRS Pocket Cards	
Topography	
Fire Behavior	
Weather Conditions – See attached weather forecast	
Fuel Loading	
Live Fuel Moisture	

Initial Attack, Suppression Tactics, & Crew Configuration	
Dispatch, tone outs, off duty contacts	
Suppression Tactics –	
Initial Attack, Extended Attack/type 3, & 2 Teams	
Initial Attack Configurations (Engines, Dozers etc.)	
Local Fire/Incident Activities	
Incident Organizers	
Wildfire Support Group/VFD's	
Other:	
Safety	
Safety #1 Priority - PPE	
Coordination with fire dispatch, crew/fire overhead, Fire Departments, etc.	
Fire Orders, LCES, Watch-out Situations, Red Flag Warnings/weather alerts, notification & Confirmation	
Work Rest guideline, 2:1 work/rest, day-off requirements, over 16 hour justifications	
District Medical Plans	
Communications – Freq list and radios cloned	
Incident Qualification Cards valid for assignment and on file	
Red Lights & Sirens Policy	

**Issued items:**

Nevada Gazetteer   
  Zone Resource Guide   
  Water Source Guide   
  Pager # \_\_\_\_\_

**Briefing Conducted By:** \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature)

**Briefing Received By:** \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature)