



FINAL REPORT

July 2001

**Northern Nevada Fire Prevention and Education Team
Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office**

ABSTRACT

In June 2001, the Elko, Battle Mountain, and Winnemucca BLM Field Offices in northern Nevada requested a National Fire Prevention and Education Team be assigned to Nevada to assist with their prevention and education efforts during a period of extreme fire danger. The first team arrived on June 26, 2001 to begin a two-week assignment. The second team arrived on July 9, 2001 for another two-week assignment. The teams were based at the Battle Mountain Field Office in Battle Mountain, Nevada. Over the period of four weeks, the teams met with various staff from the northern Nevada Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, the Nevada Department of Forestry, the Nevada Fire Safe Council, and various city and county officials and provided assistance and support to the various agencies. This report details the accomplishments and activities of both Northern Nevada Teams.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Teams would like to specifically acknowledge the following individuals and organizations for assisting us in completing our assignments:

Dave Davis	John Ruhs
Dave Ullrich (AKA Luau Dave)	Greg Garcia
Darci Crotteau	Joe Freeland
Lisa Glenn	Melissa Peterson
Chad Lewis	Nancy Lahr
And Engine 6942 Crew	Rick Lange
Casey Domgaard	Diane Stamm
Dave Deming	Kathy Clossin
And Engine 6943 Crew	Randy Reader
Barb Keleher	Calvin Robinson
Diane Murray	Shauna McIntosh-Harris

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INTRODUCTION

Background

The northern Nevada BLM requested a National Fire Prevention and Education Team be assigned to Nevada to help raise public awareness about the volatile fire conditions in northern Nevada. The primary area of concern was the public lands within the Battle Mountain, Elko, and Winnemucca BLM districts and surrounding areas.

Northern Nevada BLM is concerned about the potential for catastrophic fires under the present conditions. The state of Nevada is experiencing its third year of drought. The combination of low snowfall this winter and record breaking temperatures this spring have contributed to extremely dry fuel conditions throughout the Great Basin area.

Current fuel moistures have been consistently below normal, resulting in extremely dry to dead or dying vegetation. The Long Range Fire Assessment for the Great Basin Geographic Area reports the thousand hour fuel moistures at the 5-15% level, with normal fuel moistures ranging from 20-35% this time of season. As of mid-June, they reported that the live fuel moisture levels were two to three weeks ahead of average, with values ranging from 8-10% below last year's readings.

According to the Long Range Fire Assessment, "Current observations on wildland fires are indicating more complete consumption than normal for thousand hour and live fuels. Fuel conditions will exacerbate the current and future wildland fire situation through increased fire intensity as the season progresses."(pg. 3) The long-range weather forecast indicates that these conditions will continue through late summer and early fall. The projected 90-day temperature and precipitation outlook reveals a high probably for above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation for Nevada.

To complicate the problem, over the past decade, Nevada has experienced unusually high fire activity, which has been very damaging to the ecosystem. From 1985 – 1996, natural fires burned over 1,900,000 acres of BLM land in Nevada (Program for Climate, Ecosystem, and Fire Applications – CEFPA). In addition, the 1999 and 2000 fire seasons were particularly active. In 2000, the Winnemucca, Battle Mountain, and Elko BLM Field Offices burned over 500,000 acres. In 2001, the combined Field Offices have already burned 46,688 acres. While fire can be beneficial to this high desert sagebrush ecosystem, the fires over the last decade have contributed to the decline of the sagebrush plant communities across the landscape.

Wildfire has historically played an important role in the environment of northern Nevada. Sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, and grasses are the dominant vegetation types. Lightning-caused fires periodically burned large tracts of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush and grasses native to the high desert, helping to maintain the diversity of plant species and age classes and keep the delicate balance of plant and animal species viable.

However, a combination of factors has contributed to the decline of the diversity and viability of this high desert sagebrush ecosystem. Historic grazing and fire management practices have both contributed to the changing plant composition and loading in many areas. In addition, an invasive grass called “cheatgrass” has become well established and has changed the whole ecological face of this high desert landscape. Wildfire enhances the cheatgrass range by removing the less competitive native shrubs and grasses and allowing more cheatgrass to take over. In the wake of ground disturbances such as fires, this annual grass aggressively replaces most and, in some areas, all of the native vegetation in the area.

As a result, cheatgrass has become the dominant plant species in many areas of northern Nevada. As plant communities have changed across the landscape, fire frequency intervals have also changed. The historical fire frequency interval of 50 –70 years has now been replaced with a fire frequency interval of 3-5 years in many areas. Fires in this light fuel start more quickly and spread rapidly, which makes them very difficult to control. Under the present extreme fuel conditions, and with continuing hot and dry weather conditions, any fire start could potentially result in the loss of life and property or damage to natural resources.

Adding to the volatility of the wildfire situation is the growing development of homes and communities in fire prone areas. Residents are living in what is now considered to be a “high fire hazard environment.” In addition, there are a number of new fire employees this year with limited fire training and experience and little to no knowledge of the local area.

BLM fire managers in northern Nevada are extremely concerned about the safety of the public and firefighters under the current extreme fire conditions. They also have concerns about the long-range affects of additional large fires to the natural resources in the area. They requested a National Fire Prevention and Education Team to help them with a public information and education campaign to alert the rural and community residents and the visiting public about the extreme fire danger.

The main focus of this effort is on preventing unwanted human caused fires and encouraging residents to do their part to make their homes, neighborhoods and communities more defensible and survivable against wildfires. While the number of human-caused fires is typically low (accounting for only 1/3 of the fires in Nevada), any fire under the present conditions has the potential to destroy lives, property, and natural resources. The major three sources of human-caused fires are debris burning, juvenile fire starters, and railroad fires. The illegal use of fireworks on public lands around the 4th of July holiday has also a big concern. Therefore, the team focused their efforts toward these three areas.

The first Northern Nevada Fire Prevention and Education Team arrived on June 26, 2001 for a two-week assignment. The team was based out of the Battle Mountain BLM Field Office in Battle Mountain, Nevada. The team met with the BLM Fire Managers from Winnemucca, Battle Mountain, and Elko BLM Field Offices to discuss the current situation and establish team objectives, areas of emphasis, key contacts, and key messages.

The second team arrived on July 9, 2001 for another two-week assignment. The first team spent a day with the second team and briefed them about the objectives and accomplishments. Both

teams maintained ongoing contact with the Field Offices throughout their assignments. The second team met with the BLM Fire Managers to report the results of the teams assignments on July 22, 2001.

Team Members

Team I Members:

Rich Olsen, Team Leader

Fire Prevention Specialist (Retired)
Plumas National Forest
P.O. Box 7, 23 Mohawk Road
Blairsden, CA 96103
Phone: 530-836-7136
Fax: 530-836-0493
E-mail: RichOlsen45@hotmail.com

Maggie McCaffrey

Fire Education Specialist
Montrose Bureau of Land Management
2465 South Townsend
Montrose, CO 81401
Phone: 970-240-5396
Fax: 970-240-5369
E-mail: maggie_mccaffrey@co.blm.gov

Mark Hensley

Fire Prevention Specialist
San Bernardino National Forest
P.O. Box 290
Fawnskin, CA 92333
Phone: 909-866-3437 *3278
Fax: 909-866-2867
E-mail: mhensley@fs.fed.us

Jane Leche

Public Affairs Specialist
UFSF Rocky Mountain Regional Office
P.O. Box 25127
Lakewood, CO 80225
Phone: 303-275-5349
Fax:
E-mail: jleche@fs.fed.us

Team II Members:

Donald Johnson

Fire Prevention Program Leader
Michigan Department of Natural Resources
Forest, Mineral, & Fire Management Division
PO Box 30452
Lansing, MI 48909-7952
(517) 335-3348 - Voice
(517) 373-2443 – FAX
email: johnsod4@state.mi.us

Anne Stanworth

Public Affairs Specialist
Bureau of Land Management
Cedar City Field Office
176 East DL Sargent Drive
Cedar City, UT 84720
(435) 865 – 3032 – Voice
(435) 865 – 3058 – FAX
email: Anne.Stanworth@blm.gov

Warren Grandall

PO Box 273
Meadow Valley, CA 95956
(530) 283-0478
email: wgrandall@juno.com

Anna Payne

Fuels Planner
Stanislaus National Forest
Mi-Wok Ranger District
PO Box 100
Mi Wuk Village, CA 95346
(209) 586-3234 – Voice
(209) 586-0643 – FAX
email: apayne@fs.fed.us

Communication Plan

Communication Objectives

The following are the key communication objectives to raise overall awareness of high to extreme fire conditions, fire prevention methods and fire preparedness techniques to residents and communities in northern Nevada. We will do that by:

- Increasing property owner awareness of fire prevention measures and encourage property owners to take responsibility for reducing fire hazards on their property.
- Delivering wildland fire prevention education programs to organizations and communities through community special events, appropriate public meetings, and the news media.
- Informing wildland visitors, recreationists and residents of fire dangers, public lands closures and restrictions for fire prevention measures.
- Developing key fire prevention messages for use by fire and information personnel.
- Keeping prevention messages simple and target what affects area residents personally.

Key Messages

These key messages are to be used to accomplish the communication objectives:

- Northern Nevada is experiencing the second driest year ever recorded. Fire danger is extreme and any fire has the potential to cause loss of life, property, valuable rangeland and other natural resources.
- Primary concern is public and fire fighter safety.
- Fire is an essential part of this ecosystem but under these extreme conditions an unplanned ignition can be very destructive.
- People can affect wildfire risks by reducing the source of ignitions such as:
 - sparks from engines, catalytic converters, barbecues, or campfires
 - emissions from dirty eductor tubes in locomotive exhaust systems
 - burning cigarettes and other materials
 - Fireworks
 - debris burning

- playing with matches
- Use slogan: *Play with fire and Nevada gets burned.*
- People can reduce their potential losses from wildfire to their own property by creating defensible space around their homes, neighborhoods, and communities. Defensible space methods include:
 - modifying the vegetation surrounding your homes and neighborhoods
 - using fire-resistant construction materials
 - ensuring addresses are well marked
 - providing adequate community water sources
 - completing community emergency response plans.
 - Using the “*Three R’s of Defensible Space: Removal, reduction, replacement*”
- Use of fireworks are strictly prohibited on public lands. Persons violating these restrictions face imprisonment and a substantial fine. They will also be liable for all suppression and reclamation costs for any fire they may start. Encourage viewing public displays who are set up to handle fire emergencies. Since fireworks can be legally sold in some jurisdictions, here are some safety tips in using fireworks where legal:
 - Use fireworks outdoors and in a safe area away from fields, grassy areas, and buildings
 - Use fireworks in parking lots, driveways, and gravel or dirt areas
 - Follow instructions carefully, with close adult supervision
 - Let fireworks cool, then soak them in water before disposing of debris
 - Keep a bucket of water, wet towel, and a garden hose nearby
 - Use slogan: *Don’t blow it on the 4th of July*
- Destruction of natural resources by unplanned fire will affect grazing and rangelands, hunting, recreational uses, watersheds and aquatic life.
- The National Fire Prevention Team is assisting the BLM and Forest Service in getting fire prevention and fire preparedness information out to local communities.
- To protect public health, well being and safety effective July 1, 2001 the following acts are prohibited on all public land areas, roads and trails located within and administered by the BLM-Nevada Winnemucca and Battle Mountain Field Offices and by the US Forest Service, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, Santa Rosa, Tonopah and Austin Ranger Districts until further notice:

- Building, maintaining, attending or using a fire, campfire, or stove fire (except a portable stove using gas, jellied petroleum or pressurized liquid fuel) outside a developed, fee area, recreation site
- Smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle
- Welding, or operating an acetylene torch with open flames, except by permit
- Using or causing to be used any explosive, except by permit
- Using fireworks or firing a tracer or other incendiary device

Target Audiences

Principal audiences for communicating the key messages include:

- Urban and rural/wildland interface residents in the Battle Mountain, Elko, Winnemucca and surrounding areas in northern Nevada
- Visitors and recreationists to northern Nevada
- Union Pacific Railroad
- Federal and state land management agencies
- Local area TV, radio, print and web media
- Local fire department personnel
- Local congressional, tribal, state, county and community officials
- BLM – Battle Mountain employees (team information)
- Student Conservation Association Team, Elko (Eleni Vagelatos – Team Leader)
- Agency Law Enforcement, Front Desk and Fire Management personnel
- Fireworks vendors

Strategy and Products

Methods and products used to help convey fire prevention education messages include:

“Living with Fire: A Guide for Homeowners” newspaper inserts (contains information about fire behavior and actions homeowners can take to reduce their risks from wildfire): Distribute to newspapers, state agencies, local VFDs and other appropriate common points of public contact.

“Wildfire Strikes Home”: Distribute at local special events and local businesses

Handouts: Develop fire restriction, defensible space, fire prevention, fireworks, spark arrester, and current conditions flyers distribution to local businesses, government agencies and to put in media packets.

Media Campaign: Compile a media packet consisting of an overview of fire conditions; fire restrictions, defensible space, OHV and spark arresters, fireworks, general fire prevention messages; a fact sheet on fire as part of the ecosystem; a list of helpful websites, public service announcements and appropriate news releases.

Coordinate team efforts with other Federal, State and Local officials:

- Meet with agencies
- Communicate with agency public affairs officers
- Provide materials and attend joint functions
- Deliver or fax press kits or news releases to federal, state and local officials
- Send posters to all districts recreation staff to post at trailheads, parking areas, and campgrounds.
- Compile a list of appropriate gatherings and special events
- Coordinate with field offices

Special Events

July 4th: Set up booths, distribute appropriate materials and make personal contacts with participants Event locations are:

- Battle Mountain (city park) w/engine crew
- Winnemucca Celebration – Ball Park
- Spring Creek Marina Celebration
- Elko Celebration and Parade

Air Attack Base Open House: Provide tours of Air Attack Base. Distribute appropriate materials and make personal contacts.

Other Special Events:

- **Stock Car Races at Battle Mountain:** Smokey takes a lap /w BLM Engine Crew and greets those in attendance. Provide prevention messages to the announcer to deliver before and during the race. Distribute appropriate materials and personal contacts with participants.
- **Stock Car Races at Elko:** Smokey takes a lap /w NDF Engine Crew and greets those in attendance. Provide prevention messages to the announcer to deliver before and during the race. Distribute appropriate materials and make personal contacts with participants.
- **Community Picnic at Lamoille:** Distribute Living /w Fire and make personal contacts with community residents.
- **Silver State Stampede – Elko:** Distribute appropriate materials and make personal contacts.
- **Junior Rodeo – Winnemucca:** Distribute appropriate materials and make personal contacts.

Network with Union Pacific Railroad: Discuss railroad caused fires and preventative methods

Objectives And Accomplishments

The Winnemucca, Battle Mountain, and Elko BLM Field Offices agreed to the following objectives. Actions to achieve the objectives are identified in detail under each objective.

Objective 1: Raise overall awareness of the general public concerning fuel loading, fire behavior, and low fuel moisture in Nevada.

Gathered historical data from local sources and statistics from websites and used in:

- Press Releases
- Radio Interview
- Talking Points
- Final Report
- Current Extreme Conditions Flyer for distribution

Objective 2: Provide assistance to the agency in the implementation of fire restrictions and any future closures (if closures occur). This may be accomplished through public education and awareness, including the public's responsibilities under the fire restrictions.

Gave copies of the restrictions to the following personnel in the Battle Mountain and Winnemucca Field Offices as well as the media for distribution to the general public:

- Webmaster
- BLM Ranger
- Receptionist
- Recreation Planner
- Media

Objective 3: Develop a media campaign for defensible space, general fire prevention practices, catalytic converters, fire restrictions, outdoor recreation and OHV use, 4th of July, and other topics appropriate.

Lander County: Emphasis use of fireworks on public lands is illegal, subject to arrest and trespass damages if fire occurs.

Handouts: Developed fire restriction, defensible space, and fire prevention brochures and flyers and distributed to local businesses, government agencies, individuals and the media (see Attachment 4, “Materials Distribution Locations” for a distribution list).

- “Home at Risk” Beware/Prepare Defensible Space Brochure
- “Extreme Danger” Survivable Space Tips Flyer
- “Extreme Wildfire Danger” Prevention/Safety Tips
- “Don’t Blow It Nevada” Fireworks Flyer
- “Don’t Blow It Nevada” Fireworks Handout
- “Tips for Riders” Flyers
- “Firewise Fire Resistant Plant” List
- “Don’t Blow it With Fireworks” flyer
- “Don’t Let Your Equipment Start A Wildfire” flyer
- “Play with Fire and Nevada Gets Burned” flyer

Media Campaign: Compiled a media packet consisting of an overview of fire conditions; fire restrictions, defensible space, OHV and spark arresters, fireworks, general fire prevention messages; a fact sheet on fire as part of the ecosystem; a list of helpful websites, public service announcements and appropriate news releases.

Media Packet

- “Make Your Home More Defensible” News Release
- “Fuels Facts”
- “Fireworks Safety Tips” News Release
- “Fire Prevention Teams Come to Northern Nevada” News Release
- “Midsummer Conditions Forecast More Wildfires” News Release
- “Helpful Websites” Handout
- “Nevada Native Plants” Handout
- PSAs

Outreach

- “Prevent Wildfires” Flying J Reader Board
- “Prevent Wildfires” Puckerbrush Truck Stop
- “Extreme Wildfire Danger” Safety Tips Flyers in bills for SW Gas
- “Living With Fire” Newspaper inserts in the Humbolt Sun (Winnemucca)
- Radio Interview with KWNA Radio (Winnemucca)

Objective 4: Develop an education campaign for homeowners to make their homes safe in the event of a wildfire.

Developed and distributed news releases, brochures, and flyers on defensible space in the communities of McDermitt, Orovada, Paradise Valley, Golconda, Midas, Tuscarora, Valmy,

Crescent Valley, Austin, Eureka, Beowawe, Jack Creek, Owyhee, Mountain City, Wild Horse, Jiggs, Ruby Valley, Arthur, Lamoille, Spring Creek, Halleck, Deeth, Oasis, Jackpot, Montello, Currie, Ryndon, Battle Mountain, and Carlin (see Attachment 4 “Materials Distribution Locations” for a distribution list):

- “Living With Fire “Make Your Home More Defensible” News Release
- “Home at Risk” Beware/Prepare Defensible Space Brochure
- “Extreme Danger” Survivable Space Tips Flyer
- “Living With Fire” tabloid

Objective 5: Coordinate team efforts with state and local agencies. Ensure unified message.

The team coordinated efforts with other Federal, State and Local officials as follows:

- Met with BLM Winnemucca, Battle Mountain, and Elko Field Office Fire Managers to discuss objectives and priorities
- Communicated with agency public affairs officers
- Met with SCA and NFSC representatives
- Delivered or faxed press kits or news releases to federal, state and local officials
- Attended MAC Briefing in Elko on the 4th of July
- Ongoing coordination with field offices
- Provide camera-ready copy of materials developed.

Objective 6: Attend public gatherings, for instance county fairs, 4th of July parades and picnics. Provide booth or similar set-up for district info and messages.

July 4th Special Events: Set up booths and distributed appropriate materials and make personal contacts with participants at the following events:

- Battle Mountain (city park) w/engine crew
- Winnemucca Celebration – Ball Park (Greg Garcia)
- Spring Creek Marina Celebration

Other Special Events: Distributed appropriate materials and made personal contacts with participants at the following events:

- Stock Car Races in Battle Mountain (/w BLM Crew) - ~75 people
- Stock Car Races in Elko (/w NDF Crew) - ~100 people
- Junior Rodeo in Winnemucca (/w BLM crew) - ~200 people
- Silver State Stampede in Elko (/w BLM Crew) - ~60 people
- Community Picnic in Lamoille - ~75

Air Attack Base Open House: Provided tours of the facilities and aircraft, allowed people to watch tanker loading operations, distributed appropriate materials, and made personal contacts with participants. Approximately 200 people attended.

Objective 7: Emphasis on working with railroad company (Union Pacific).

Rich Olsen made contact with Randy Reader, Winnemucca BLM Ranger, and discussed railroad fire causes and occurrences and preventative measures. Randy will contact the railroad company

to instigate fire prevention inspections and work with them on engineering (see Attachment 6 on railroad).

Recommendations

Recommendation 1:

Hire a trained seasonal fire prevention person. Cost for the person will be much lower than bringing in teams for weeks at a time. Cost of less than \$20,000/yr. as opposed to \$30,000+ for a team for two weeks.

Recommendation 2:

Organize an eductor tube inspection schedule in Winnemucca at the Union Pacific yard.

Recommendation 3:

Bring in a Fire Prevention Specialist with experience in doing railroad inspections to train local NDF, State Fire Marshal, and, if desired, BLM staff. If another Fire Prevention/Education Team is brought in, make this one of the team's objectives so the team can bring someone with this expertise.

Recommendation 4:

Fire Restrictions need to be consistent between and among all agencies initiating fire restrictions. For example, the Winnemucca BLM, Humbolt-Toiyabe, and the Nevada Department of Forestry restrictions were not consistently worded. Winnemucca BLM states "Smoking only in vehicles," while the Santa Rosa District state "Smoking allowed in developed sites, a three-foot clearance or in an enclosed vehicle." Winnemucca states "No incendiary devices or tracer ammunition," while the Hombolt-Toiyabe does not address such devices. Another example is that Winnemucca BLM states "Smoking in vehicles only," and the Battle Mountain BLM states "Smoking only in developed recreation sites and enclosed vehicles."

Recommendation 5:

Notify staff of the team arrival and status. If possible, when the Team arrives, have a meeting to introduce them to the staff so they know the new faces.

Recommendation 6:

Battle Mountain District Ranger in particular would like a heads up about the arrival of the Prevention Teams.

Recommendation 7:

Continue to keep the public informed about the fire prevention program and restrictions.

Recommendation 8:

Train Law Enforcement (LE) to assist Winnemucca BLM Ranger Randy Reader by hiring through the Student Career Experience Program (SCEP) for fire investigation.

Many of the Law Enforcement (LE) Student Career Experience Program (SCEP) students area trained to be Cause/Determination Specialists (P-151). This training is a way of teaching the LE SCEP students investigative techniques without involving the legal difficulties that arise with

investigating criminal cases. In training the LE SCEP students to be effective Cause/Determination Specialists, advanced training in Fire Behavior would assist their development. Attending S-290, Fire Weather Behavior S-390, Fire Behavior Calculations; S-205, Urban Interface; and local fire investigation/arson courses are examples of courses which would improve their skills and make LE SCEPs better Cause/Determination Specialists. During many investigations concerning the cause of a fire, the Cause/Determination Specialist will conduct fire prevention activities while interviewing witnesses or talking to the fire's on-lookers.

Recommendation 9:

Place a "current fire danger" sign in front of the Battle Mountain Field Office to help inform the public of the current fire danger. Also, place a signboard near the front entrance where prevention information can be posted.

Recommendation 10:

Develop a plan for using signs a prevention measure to place specific reminders at point of use. For example, we noticed a number of unimproved campsites along the Harrison Pass road on the Humbolt- Toiyabe National Forest that had no prevention signs to remind campers to extinguish their campfires.

Recommendation 11:

Given the success of the Air Attack Base Open House, this event is one worth repeating periodically.

Recommendation 12:

Involve local VFD's in prevention events. Since the members are known in the local community, their involvement can give additional emphasis to the prevention message.

Recommendation 13:

Tie in with the Nevada Fire Safe Council. Working jointly with a larger group can provide additional avenues for reaching communities with fire prevention and fire safety information. It can also help develop local coalitions who can work autonomously to promote wildland fire safety.

Recommendation 14:

Use local events, such as the stock car races, special 4th of July picnics, etc. to promote fire prevention, and to build stronger ties with local communities.

Recommendations for Large-Scale Efforts

There are a number of prevention actions that can best be implemented on a larger scale. One is the development of an interagency prevention group, or cooperative. Such a group can orchestrate prevention activities that may be regional or state-wide in scope. It can also facilitate a unified message among agencies.

One such activity could be working with outdoor advertisers to have prevention billboards put up on unrented boards. The CFFP billboards can be obtained for a nominal charge from the Ad Council. Often, outdoor advertisers are willing to put something like this up for a month on

billboards that have not been rented. Often, all that is needed is to either provide the posters, or pay to have them printed.

Recommendations for the Union Pacific Railroad

The Union Pacific Railroad fire occurrence issue on the Winnemucca, Battle Mountain, and Elko BLM Field Offices was pursued by Team Leader Rich Olsen. The District Rangers from each unit do the fire investigations and were contacted and information was gathered. The number of fires the railroad causes is small, but the potential for large fires given in light fuel types along the rail right-of-way greatly increases the risk. Most of the fires were attributed to track maintenance crews welding and cutting.

Some break shoe fires were identified by evidence found, while others may have been caused by heated wheel bearings. A fourth cause, and one of the most difficult to prove because of the lack of physical evidence is eductor tube fires. Hot solidified particles of oil are ejected out of locomotive exhaust ports onto wildland vegetation. Upon impact, the particles many times break into smaller particles and are very difficult to find by the investigator. By using some simple fire prevention methods, two of these fire causes can be greatly reduced.

Winnemucca District Ranger Randy Reader will work with the Union Pacific to develop a portable screen that will be set up near welding and cutting operations to deflect sparks that may otherwise reach vegetation and cause unwanted ignitions. Also, each crew and high railer would carry a five-gallon bladder bag of water in the event of an ignition.

Ranger Reader will also try to schedule locomotive inspections on a bi-weekly basis to check exhaust systems for eductor tubes that are encrusted with oil that is vented from the locomotive's crankcase. The inspections will be made in Winnemucca where the trains normally stop to change crews. The Union Pacific's train schedule should not be impacted by these inspections, as a crew change will usually take longer than the inspections. These inspections will be scheduled and conducted with a Union Pacific Railroad employee.

The Beckwourth Ranger District on the Plumas National Forest in northeast California conducts these bi-weekly inspections during the fire season and has nearly eliminated the eductor tube fires along the Union Pacific's Feather River route.

Brake shoes and hot bearings are fire causes that would be difficult to prevent, since they are caused by the dynamics of the normal use of heavy moving equipment.

It is noted that a firebreak does not parallel much of the Union Pacific's line through northern Nevada. Ideally, the presence of a firebreak would be a deterrent to fire starts escaping. Realistically, constructing and maintaining such a firebreak by the company may not be an option yet may be a consideration for local fire managers to approach.

Attachments:

- Team Leader Log
- Financial Report
- Public Service Announcements
- News release form
- Northern Nevada Fire Facts
- Fireworks Safety Tips
- Wildfire Safety “Beware and Prepare” Brochure
- Native Plants handout
- Restrictions handout
- Spark Arrester Flyer
- Fireworks Flyer
- Extreme Conditions Flyer
- “Wildfire” brochure and poster, including cover letter and distribution list
- Cover letter and distribution list for Fireworks, Spark Arrester, and Extreme Conditions flyers
- Announcer Spots for Elko & Battle Mountain Races
- Air Attack Base Open House Flyer
- Air Attack Base Open House Communication Plan
- Southwest Gas Company Billing Insert
- Sign Template for Battle Mountain Raceway
- “Creating Defensible Space” handout
- “Burn Barrel Tips” handout