

# California Interagency Mobilization Guide

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## 1 70 – SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

2

3 **Requests for supplies and equipment will be ordered in two specific categories: “E” for Equipment and**  
4 **“S” for Supplies.**

5 **Examples of Equipment resources: National Contract Mobile Food Services (Caterers), National**  
6 **Contract Shower Facilities, National Contract Commissaries and rolling stock – engines, water tenders,**  
7 **dozers.**

8 **Supplies are identified as materials or goods not defined in any other resource category. This includes**  
9 **all, but is not limited to, NFES items, Telecommunications and mobile cache vans.**

10 The caches stock three types of goods; Consumable, Durable and Property. All three of these types of goods  
11 are considered accountable.

12 Consumable items are intended to be consumed at an incident, with life expectancy not to exceed one  
13 incident, if used (example: batteries).

14 Durable items have a life expectancy of more than one incident, or use (examples: sleeping bags, fire hose).

15 Property items are items with a purchase price greater than \$5,000 or sensitive items valued less than \$5,000.  
16 Property items are expected to be returned to the cache without exception. If a Property Numbered item is not  
17 returned, the cache will forward a Transfer of Property Form to the Forest/Unit where the incident is located,  
18 and procure for replacement of the unreturned item (examples: Regional RAWs, pumps).

19 Limited Resource items are those items which have a fixed inventory in the national system. When ordering  
20 Limited Resource items, it is mandatory that all units go through a GACC to place the request. The GACC  
21 maintains records to monitor available quantities, providing management of these items as National  
22 Resources.

23 Kits have been established to provide a collection of related articles, pre-assembled to accomplish specific  
24 functions. There are over 40 national kits, with an additional six specific to California. National kits are of  
25 standard configuration throughout all caches in the nation. Contents of all kits may be found in the NWCG  
26 National Fire Equipment System Catalog.

27 All supplies or equipment furnished to incidents will be considered "on loan" and should be returned as soon  
28 as practical.

## 29 71 – NATIONAL INTERAGENCY INCIDENT SUPPORT CACHES



30

31 California operates two National Interagency Incident Support Caches as part of the National System (NFES).  
32 The Northern California Incident Support Cache (NCK) is located in Redding, CA; and the Southern  
33 California Incident Support Cache (LSK) in Ontario, CA. These caches serve the Supply needs of the  
34 Geographical Area Coordination Centers, including supplies required for project activities when not in  
35 conflict with incident activity.

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1 Both caches stock National and Regional "NFES" items.

## 2 **71.1 – ORDERING**

3  
4  
5 Interagency Cache Business System (ICBS) and Resources Ordering and Status System (ROSS) are now  
6 interfacing. This interface allows ROSS users to enter Supply (S) number requests to be sent to the cache  
7 direct for processing and filling. The cache, via ICBS is allowed to create (S) numbers for supply orders that  
8 go directly to the cache without the request being created in ROSS. This interface also allows ROSS users to  
9 see fill information for all S numbers that the cache has filled, no matter which way the requests were  
10 initiated.

11  
12 Except for Limited Resource items, each Fire Cache will accept and process Incident Resource Orders directly  
13 from Units within their area of influence once the incident is created in ROSS. All other initial orders (from  
14 all cooperators), will be required to originate from a GACC/Region until the incident has been established. At  
15 the discretion of the GACC, orders from the Ordering Unit to the Fire Cache may then be permitted.

16 Orders to the cache from any Unit **not** within the area of influence of a cache must go through their respective  
17 GACC.

18 Cache orders from any Forest/Unit will require Incident Request Numbers assigned by the ordering unit, one  
19 per line item.

20 Once an incident is established, contact the local Cache to establish an ordering schedule.

21 The NFES Numbers and the established Unit of Issue associated with each NFES item are mandatory parts of  
22 any order placed with the Caches. When placing orders through the cache, it is always necessary to provide  
23 the NFES Number, corresponding Unit of Issue, quantity requested, and a written description of the item.

### 24 **Abnormal Quantities**

25 Any order exceeding 25% of the established cache stocking level for an item is subject to verification by  
26 the GACC Assistant Director, Coordinator, Logistics Chief, or the Incident Commander.

## 27 **71.2 – MOBILE CACHE VANS**

28  
29 Mobile Cache Vans provide the preliminary supply essentials to establish an Incident Base. For this reason it  
30 is expected that one Mobile Cache Van should suffice per incident.

31 Each Mobile Cache Van contains supplies to support 150 people working, and 150 people sleeping.

32 Mobile Cache Vans are sealed, and are intended to be utilized as a complete unit. Component items may be  
33 ordered separately.

34 Mobile Cache Vans are to be returned to their respective cache after use.

35 Mobile Cache Vans are ordered as Supplies, NFES 008646 (ONCC) and NFES 008640 (OSCC).

36 Many Mobile Cache Vans are pre-positioned on host units. If your unit does not host a Mobile Cache Van,  
37 your order is to be placed with your respective GACC. They in turn will order a Mobile Cache Van from the

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1 nearest location. If your unit does host a Mobile Cache Van, it may be utilized at the discretion of the unit  
2 Fire Management Organization/Officer. The use of a local cache van must be documented with an “S”  
3 number on an incident resource order and the request placed to the respective GACC. The GACC places the  
4 request with the cache. It is the responsibility of the host unit to provide transportation of the van. Standby  
5 locations:

## 6 GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

### NORTHERN SUPPORT CACHE

### SOUTHERN SUPPORT CACHE

SIX RIVERS	Rohnerville	SIERRA	North Fork
LASSEN	Susanville	SEQUOIA	Porterville
PLUMAS	Quincy	SEQUOIA	Kernville
SONOMA LAKE/NAPA	Konocti	LOS PADRES	King City
ELDORADO	Placerville	LOS PADRES	Los Prietos
KLAMATH	Yreka (2)	INYO	Bishop
MODOC	Alturas	CLEVELAND	Goose Valley
		STANISLAUS	Sonora

7 Mobile Cache Vans are also on standby at each Geographic Area Cache location.

## 8 71.3 – DEMOBILIZATION

9

10 All supplies being demobilized from an incident are to be documented on an OF-285 Interagency Incident  
11 Waybill, NFES 1472; one per shipment. Any supplies being retained on an incident during the demobilization  
12 process are to be documented on a Waybill, and forwarded to the cache as well.

13 Sensitive, or Property Numbered items requiring reconditioning prior to reissue from a cache, should be  
14 returned as soon as no longer required. Seal numbers securing the shipping containers for these items are to  
15 be documented on Incident Waybills. Seals are mandatory when transporting any Sensitive items to or from  
16 the caches, i.e. Radios and Computer Equipment.

17 An AD-112 will be prepared for any property items that are lost, stolen or found to be unserviceable. Each  
18 cache requires immediate notification when Property Numbered items are involved.

19 Contact the cache with intended demobilization plans.

20 Both California Caches will close an incident 45 days following a control status, and charge unreturned  
21 supplies and equipment to the Ordering Unit. Replacement Orders received after the closing process will **not**

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1 be filled. Upon incident closure, a Loss/Use Tolerance Report will be generated for all Type 1 and 2 incidents  
2 supported by the GA Caches. This is a comprehensive report, displaying totals of Loss/Use rates for all  
3 Consumable and Durable items issued from the caches. Total percentages above or below the nationally  
4 accepted standard are also displayed. This report is forwarded to the agency administrator hosting the  
5 incident.

6 The following percentages have been assigned nationally as potentially acceptable rates of loss for Durable  
7 items:

Water handling (valves, nozzles)	10%
Helicopter accessories (cargo nets, lead lines)	10%
Camp items (tents, heaters, tables)	10%
Tools (shovels, pulaskis)	20%
Hose	20%
Backpack pumps	20%
Sleeping equipment (sleeping bags, cots)	20%
Clothing (jeans, shirts, coveralls)	30%

## 8 A. Replacement Orders

9 Whenever possible, Replacement Orders are to be filled from stock on hand in Supply at the incident.

10 Incident Replacement Requisition (4/00), OF-315, NFES #1300 shall be used when forwarding  
11 Replacement Orders to the cache.

12 Incident Replacement Requisitions from Type 1 or Type 2 incidents must be authorized by the Supply Unit  
13 Leader or other appropriate position. If received at the cache unauthorized, the requisition will be mailed  
14 to the appropriate FMO according to the incident location, for signature.

15 Incident Replacement Requisitions from Type 1 or Type 2 incidents can be sent to the cache, Supply (S)  
16 numbers will be created in ICBS and sent to ROSS via the interface. Incident Replacement Requisitions  
17 from individual resources will be created by the incident/expanded dispatch in ROSS and sent to the cache  
18 via the interface.

19 Replacement Requisitions require Incident Request Numbers be included, as a continuation of the incident  
20 documentation process.

21 Fire Management Officers shall forward to their respective cache, by April each year, a list of those persons  
22 authorized to approve Replacement Orders on their Unit. The authorized designees may then approve  
23 requisitions for incidents located on their Forest.

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## 1 B. Recycling

2 The recycling of plastics, cardboard, etc., is highly recommended, and is the responsibility of an incident to  
3 process.

## 4 C. Hazardous Materials

5 Hazardous materials are identified by definition of the Department of Transportation (DOT). Hazardous  
6 materials are: Any substance or material, which has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to  
7 be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety or property when transported in commerce, and  
8 which has been so designated. The definition includes hazardous substances, hazardous waste, marine  
9 pollutants and elevated temperature materials as defined in 49 CFR, part 106 to 180.

10 If storing an identified hazardous material, refer to your DOT Emergency Response Guidebook. The  
11 guidebook lists all hazardous materials, and in the event of an accident explains precautions and actions to  
12 take.

13 If intending to ship the material by highway, the material and its quantity will determine how the item is to  
14 be packaged, documented and shipped.

### 15 \* **The following directions apply to all hazardous material shipping documents:**

16 All information must be printed (mechanically or manually) in English.

17 Shipping documents must contain the shipper's name and address, as well as the destination name and  
18 address.

19 "Hazardous material" must be entered as the first line item on a shipping document, or be printed in a  
20 different color.

21 Hazardous material must be listed by their proper shipping name, hazard class, ID number and packaging  
22 group. No abbreviations.

23 All hazardous material packages must be properly marked, labeled, and packaged. The total weight must  
24 be included.

25 The following shipper's certification must be entered on each shipping document: "This is to certify that  
26 the above named materials are properly classified, described, packaged, marked and labeled, and are in  
27 proper condition for transportation according to the applicable regulations of the Department of  
28 Transportation."

29 A 24 hour emergency response telephone number, with someone available while the commodity is in  
30 transit.

31 Emergency response information listed in the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook is also to be included.

32 For questions regarding National Fire Equipment System (NFES) stocked hazardous materials, refer to the  
33 Interagency Transportation Guide for Gassoline, Mixed Gas, Drip-torch Fuel and Diesel, 06/09 PMS 442  
34 (<http://www.nwccg.gov/pms/pubs/pubs.htm> ) or the "Hazardous Materials Haulback Guide" dated May 1999.

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## D. Hazardous Waste

Regulations for hazardous waste are directed by the State. The State in turn charges the counties with enforcing their regulations. Therefore, determining the disposition of hazardous waste depends greatly upon the jurisdiction you are in. In all states, the regulations which govern the generation, containment, storage, transportation and documentation of bio-hazardous waste are very specific and well enforced.

Use of red bio-hazardous waste bags are specifically regulated. When used, contents are to be documented IMMEDIATELY by the user, as the bag may not be re-opened under any circumstances. The bag may not be taken to a landfill until it has been properly treated.

Caches have no method of disposal for bio-hazardous (medical waste) bags.

**Under NO circumstances, will any California Cache accept used bio-hazard bags.**

## 72 - RADIO CACHE

### 72.1 - NATIONAL FIRE RADIO CACHES (NFRC)

A cache of ICS Command (Starter) systems are available at the National Interagency Fire Center's National Incident Support Cache. The standard NFRC system is a NFES 4390 Starter system and contains sufficient equipment for Command and Logistical communications needs for a three Division incident. The entire system will be packaged and shipped as a standard unit. Requests for individual or additional kits (boxes) will be honored. They must be ordered by their individual NFES stock numbers. A description of the equipment available from NIFC- National Incident Radio Support Cache (NIRSC) is located in the ICS Communications user guide. Dispatch of NIRSC systems will be through the GACC. The NIRSC starter system will still have Air Guard located in the last channel of all starter systems. This frequency is **not** authorized for use by the incident for communications.

California may preposition NIRSC 4390 kits at the Caches. These kits are only pre-positioned at the Cache—they remain under the control of NIFC. They are ordered through the GACC as Supplies, with the appropriate NFES number, using the following procedures:

1. Ensure that the request has accurate Latitude/Longitude information.
2. In the Shipping Information block of the request,
  - a. Check the “Will Pick up at Cache” enter in Pickup Date/Time and Contact information.
  - b. Select Shipping Address from the drop down or enter Shipping Instructions.
3. In the Special Needs block of the request, include the full “Bill to” information.
4. In the Shipping Contact block of the request, identify the Shipping Contact and a phone number.
5. In the Incident Ordering Contact block of the request, identify the Communications Leader, specifying “on order” if needed..

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- 1           6. Specify if freight shipping is OK, or if a charter aircraft is required to meet the needed date and time.  
2           As 4390 kits are released from the incident, they are to be returned to NIRSC at NIFC for refurbishment. The  
3           receiving unit will check with the GACC before returning any NFRC system back to NIFC. Starter systems  
4           and individual kits will not be reassigned to another incident without being returned to NIFC for  
5           refurbishment.

## 6   72.2 – FREQUENCIES



7  
8           Activation of National Fire Radio Frequencies will be controlled and coordinated by the GACC/ CAL FIRE  
9           Operations Coordination Center.

10           GACC/ CAL FIRE Operations Coordination Center and Forest/Unit Dispatchers are responsible for  
11           monitoring the use of frequencies to insure that interference is held to a minimum.

12           The incident Communications Unit Leaders will use the normal dispatch channels to solve any frequency  
13           problems.

14           Due to the complexity of Incident radio usage, a full time frequency coordinator may be assigned at the  
15           GACC level. When dispatching a radio kit to cooperating agencies, a Communications Unit Leader must be  
16           ordered as well.

17           National Radio Frequencies may be activated without implementation of a National or Regional Radio Cache  
18           by the following procedure:

19           A. Forest/Unit requests frequency assignment from GACC/ CAL FIRE Operations Command Center.

20           B. GACC/ CAL FIRE Operations Coordination Center assigns frequency, advises NIFC, and records incident  
21           frequency assignment.

### 22           1. List of Frequencies

#### 23                   a. National Command Frequencies

#### 24                           COMMAND

C1	168.700T 168.700R MHz
C1 Repeat	170.975T 168.700R MHz
C2	168.100T 168.100R MHz
C2 Repeat	170.450T 168.100R MHz
C3	168.075T 168.075R MHz
C3 Repeat	170.425T 168.075R MHz

25

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1                    b. National and R-5 Tactical/Project Frequencies

2                    Activation of National and R-5 Tactical/Project frequencies is delegated to Incident  
3                    Communications Unit Leader unless the tactical and project frequencies have been  
4                    assigned by the Frequency Coordinator, or GACC.

Tactical	1	168.050 MHz
Tactical	2	168.200 MHz
Tactical	3	168.600 MHz
Tactical	4	166.5500 MHz
Tactical	5	167.1125 MHz
Tactical	6	168.2375 MHz
R5 Project/Fire		168.6625 MHz *

5                    \* Cannot be used on Klamath National Forest or Siskiyou Unit, due to interference with units in Oregon.

6                    c. Additional Incident Frequencies

7                    Additional Incident Frequencies can be obtained through the NIRSC Communications  
8                    Duty Officer.

9                    d. Air Operation Frequencies

10                  Air Tactics frequencies are assigned and coordinated by GACC.

11                  VHF-FM

Air Tactics	1	166.675 MHz
Air Tactics	2	169.150 MHz
Air Tactics	3	169.200 MHz
CAL FIRE Air Tactics	4	151.2800 MHz
CAL FIRE Air Tactics	5	151.2950 MHz
CAL FIRE Air Tactics	6	151.3100 MHz
CAL FIRE Air Tactics	21	151.2725 MHz
CAL FIRE Air Tactics	22	151.2875 MHz
CAL FIRE Air Tactics	23	151.3025 MHz

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1

VHF-AM	FAA-FCC
123.975	Air Tanker Base ground control/operations
122.925	Air to Air Operations Helicopter Hailing

2 These frequencies reflect the usage specified on the frequency assignment from the National  
3 Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), that are held by the Pacific Southwest Region,  
4 not included are assignments held by the Washington Office for national usage.

5 Additional frequencies are assigned to R-5 by the FAA on a yearly basis and are not always the same. RO  
6 F&AM advises the field yearly of the frequencies assigned.

## 7 **73 – SPECIALIZED SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT**

8

### 9 **73.1 - RAWS- REMOTE AUTOMATED WEATHER STATION**

10

- 11 A. When a Forest/Unit requires additional RAWS units they should be ordered using the normal dispatch  
12 procedures. They are ordered on a Supply Request and have NFES numbers.
- 13 B. Regardless of acreage or type of incident, the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) Fire RAWS will  
14 be ordered by local area fire managers through regular Incident Command Systems (ICS). An "S"  
15 number (Supply) will be requested from the incident. This Supply request will be filled with one NIFC  
16 Fire RAWS. Two RAWS technicians will accompany the RAWS and need overhead orders, unless the  
17 requesting unit specifies that RAWS technicians are available locally.
- 18 C. All requests will be generated from the incident to the local area dispatch centers and passed to the  
19 Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC). The GACC will process and pass the order to the  
20 National Interagency Fire Center for final approval. Shipping and Billing addresses must be provided.
- 21 D. The National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) will process the order and make travel  
22 arrangements.

### 23 **73.1.2 – CAL FIRE RAWS**

24



25

- 26 A. When a CAL FIRE Unit requires additional RAWS units they should be ordered using the normal  
dispatch procedures. Refer to CAL FIRE 8100 Handbook Procedure 8100p006E.

### 27 **73.2 - NATIONAL CONTRACT MOBILE FOOD SERVICE**

28

29 National Food Service units are ordered as Equipment ("E" numbers) and are called Food Service, Mobile in  
30 ROSS.

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1 When the determination is made that contract mobile food services are needed in support of federal wildland  
2 fire activities in the contiguous western United States, the Government is obligated to purchase such quantities  
3 as may be needed from National Mobile Food Service Contractors to fill all requirements for all three meals  
4 (See exception: refer to C 2.3.1; lunch clause). The government is obligated to order from the National  
5 Mobile Food Service Contract (National Caterer) when at any time:

6 A. The number of people to be fed is at or above 150 persons per meal, and,

7 B. The headcount is estimated to remain at those numbers, or greater, for at least 72 hours from when the  
8 headcount first reaches 150 per meal.

9 The selected National Caterer has the right of refusal when the headcount quantities are below the minimum  
10 acceptance quantity shown in the schedule.

11 If national incident activity is high and a National Food Service unit is unavailable, cooperator units may be  
12 used. In such case, the cooperator is guaranteed 72 hours work, even if a National unit becomes available  
13 before then. Cooperators include state managed kitchens.

14 When cooperator kitchens and other food service organizations are utilized for federal wildland fire activities,  
15 national contract specifications will be used as guidelines to assure adequate service is provided. Refer to the  
16 Interagency Mobile Food Service at <http://www.nifc.gov/contracting>.

## 17 **73.2.1 – MOBILIZATION**

18 All National contract Mobile Food Service requests in the lower 48 states will be ordered through and  
19 mobilized by NICC.

20 Mobile Food Service requests require a completed Food Service Request Form at the time of request (see  
21 Chapter 20, Exhibit VII).

22 If an incident has a need for additional mobile food service or shower units, the request will be sent through  
23 established ordering channels to NICC. NICC will determine and assign the appropriate units to all federal  
24 wildland fire incidents.

## 25 **73.2.2 – REASSIGNMENTS**

26 All requests to reassign National Contract Mobile Food Service will be placed through established ordering  
27 channels to NICC. All reassignments of National Mobile Food Service will be done by NICC.

## 28 **73.2.3 – DEMOBILIZATION**

29 All release information will be documented in ROSS and relayed to NICC within 15 minutes. Contractors  
30 may take 24 hours to rest and replenish supplies within the local area after release. After 24 hours, contractors  
31 must return to the unit's designated dispatch point. Government shall arrange for removal of waste water  
32 from the Contractor's holding facilities.

## 33 **73.3 - NATIONAL CONTRACT SHOWER UNITS**

34  
35 The National contract Shower Facility units are available in support of federal wildland fire activities. Refer to  
36 National Mobile Shower Facilities Contract at [www.fs.fed.us/fire/contracting](http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/contracting).

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## 1 73.3.1 – MOBILIZATION

2

3 All National Shower units in the lower 48 states are ordered through and mobilized by NICC, as Equipment  
4 (“E” number) in ROSS.

5 Shower requests require information regarding the approximate number of personnel to service and the  
6 estimated duration of the need. Enter this in the Special Needs block in ROSS.

7 If an incident has a need for additional shower units the request will be sent through established ordering  
8 channels to NICC. NICC will determine and assign the appropriate units to all federal wildland fire incidents.

9 National shower contractors may offer to bring other optional items such as hand-washing units and water  
10 tenders, in addition to the shower units. Incidents are not required to order or use these items from national  
11 contractors. Units should use local vendors to fill these needs when possible.

## 12 73.3.2 – REASSIGNMENTS

13

14 All requests to reassign National Contract Shower units will be placed through established ordering channels  
15 to NICC. All reassignments of National Shower units will be done by NICC.

## 16 73.3.3 – DEMOBILIZATION

17

18 All release information will be documented on the resource order and relayed to NICC within 15 minutes.  
19 Contractors may take 24 hours to rest and replenish supplies within the local area after release. After 24  
20 hours, contractors must return to the units' designated dispatch point.

## 21 73.4 – PRE-SEASON – NON-COMPETITIVE EERA EQUIPMENT

22

### 23 A. SERVICE DISABLED VETERAN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS (SDVOSB) EERAs

24

25 A region wide list of Region 5 EERAs with SDVOSB vendors is maintained by equipment type. When requests are  
26 received by Dispatchers for equipment matching the types of equipment on the list, those vendors who can meet the  
27 date and time needed by the incidents should be ordered first before ordering other vendors with EERAs for the same  
28 type of equipment.

29 The list will be housed on the Region 5 Geographic Area websites North Ops and South Ops:

30 [http://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/logistics/equipment\\_supplies/index.htm](http://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/logistics/equipment_supplies/index.htm)

### 31 B. ALL OTHER PRE-SEASON EERAs

32 When SDVOSBs are not available, ordering of all other Pre-Season EERA equipment should be on a closest available  
33 resource basis.

## 34 73.5 – INCIDENT BLANKET PURCHASE AGREEMENT EQUIPMENT ORDERING PROTOCOL (Forest Service)

35

36 The following contract equipment has been awarded Incident Blanket Purchase Agreements (IBPA) through the Virtual  
37 Incident Procurement (VIPR) Program:

38

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1	Support Water Tenders – Types 1-3	Engines – Types 3 & 6	Single Fallers
2	Faller Modules (2 fallers)	Mechanics w/Service Truck	Clerical Units
3	Refrigerated Trailers	Tents – Types 1-4	Laundry Units – Types 1 & 2
4	GIS Units – Types 1 & 2	Trailer Mounted Hand Washing Stations	
5	Potable Water Trucks – Types 1-4	Gray Water Trucks – Types 1-4	
6	Portable Toilets and Portable Hand Washing Stations		Crew Busses

7  
8 Dispatch Priority Lists (DPL) have been generated by VIPR for each of these types of equipment. These DPLs are  
9 automatically populated to the following website by the VIPR program

10  
11 <http://www.fs.fed.us/business/incident/dispatch.php>  
12

13 A guide providing details on mobilization and specifications of the above resources is available at the following website:  
14

15 [http://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/logistics/equipment\\_supplies/index.htm](http://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/logistics/equipment_supplies/index.htm)

16  
17 Each host dispatch center will give dispatch priority to the resource offering the greatest advantage to the Government **before**  
18 all other private resources not under Agreement with the following exceptions:

- 19  
20 A. For Immediate Need/Initial Attack, dispatchers will follow the “closest forces” concept and utilize locally available  
21 resources according to agency and incident needs.  
22  
23 B. Tribal preference policy established within reservation jurisdiction  
24  
25 C. Government normally will dispatch resources in accordance with this protocol; however, the number of fire orders in  
26 process and actual fire conditions at the time of dispatch may require a deviation from normal procedures in order to  
27 respond effectively to such conditions.  
28

29 **Immediate Need Dispatches** – Only tactical equipment (engines & tenders) may be ordered “Immediate Need” and deviate  
30 from the DPLs. The establishment of an “Immediate Need” request will be at the sole discretion of the IC. These requests will  
31 be placed for contract equipment within the Host Dispatch Zone listed on the priority dispatch list(s) and are determined to be  
32 the closest available resources. The Planned Need procedures do not apply to Immediate Need dispatches.  
33

34 If the resources from the DPLs are exhausted or equipment cannot meet the immediate need then the dispatch center may  
35 utilize locally available resources not on a DPL **as an exception** due to emergency fire conditions that warrant immediate  
36 deployment of resources. The EERAs issued in these situations shall be for that incident only. In these instances, equipment  
37 hired on an “Incident Only Basis” should be replaced with equipment from the local centers DPL as soon as practical based on  
38 the needs of the incident.  
39

40 **Planned Need Dispatches** - When dispatching Planned Need Equipment, the Dispatch Center will use the DPLs.  
41 During Planned Need dispatches, when the available resources within a dispatch zone are exhausted, dispatch centers should  
42 utilize neighboring centers priority dispatch lists. This procedure is not limited to adjacent centers but the closest center’s lists  
43 should be used first. When using other center’s lists a courtesy call should be placed advising that center of the mobilizations.  
44

45 Before orders are accepted by any priority dispatch contractor, the **specific** equipment or person from the priority dispatch list  
46 ordered (by VIN, serial number or name) must be available and able to meet the date and time requirements established by the  
47 incident.

48 Water tenders and engines having special attributes listed on the DPLs may be ordered by deviating from the priority list  
49 (**Engines** - compressed air foam systems (CAFS), foam induction systems (FIS) or 4X4 – **Water Tenders** – 4X4 only). When  
50 a resource request for water tenders or engines is received requiring CAFS, FIS or 4X4, the dispatcher shall order the first  
51 water tender or engine from the DPL that has these attributes.  
52

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1 When dispatches are being made, if the Contractor cannot be reached, or cannot meet the required reporting time, the  
2 dispatcher may proceed with ordering the next resource on the DPL. If a Contractor is not able to be contacted, dispatchers  
3 will leave messages or pages. If there is no response to these messages or pages within 10 minutes, that resource will be  
4 deemed non-responsive and the next resource on the DPL will be called. Not responding to a call does not remove a  
5 Contractor from the DPL. **Dispatchers must carefully document all of these calls and actions in ROSS.**

## 73.6 – INCIDENT BASE UNITS (Camp in a Box)

8  
9 Incident Base Units (IBU) are no longer a requirement contract (mandatory order). The Incident Base Units will be in two  
10 types: Type 1 (full configuration with 10 trailers) and Type 2 (reduced configuration with five trailers). The full complement  
11 of equipment for each type can be viewed in the solicitation at  
12

13 [http://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/logistics/equipment\\_supplies/index.htm](http://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/logistics/equipment_supplies/index.htm)

14  
15 There are four Type 1 and four Type 2 IBUs available within the Region. One Type 1 and One Type 2 are assigned to each of  
16 the following zones:

- 17 Riverside – (Cleveland, San Bernardino and Angeles and Inyo)
- 18 Fresno – (Los Padres, Sequoia, Sierra and Stanislaus)
- 19 Sacramento – (Eldorado, Tahoe, Plumas and Mendocino)
- 20 Redding – (Lassen, Modoc, Shasta-Trinity, Klamath and Six Rivers)

21  
22  
23 Both types of units will be placed on DPL region wide by price. These DPLs will be posted on the R5 Incident Procurement  
24 website.

25 [http://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/logistics/equipment\\_supplies/index.htm](http://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/logistics/equipment_supplies/index.htm)

26 Orders for IBUs will be placed to the GACC. When an incident places an order for an IBU, the GACC will order the unit from  
27 that incident's respective zone. If the unit assigned to that zone is committed or unavailable, the order will be placed to the  
28 first unit listed on the region wide Dispatch Priority List that can meet the date and time needed. Cost should be a  
29 consideration by the ordering incident when deciding on date and time needed if the least expensive unit cannot meet the initial  
30 time needed.

31  
32 GACCs will be provided with IBU DPLs showing vendor contact information, assigned zone and ranking in priority dispatch  
33 order.

## 73.7 – CONTRACTOR ORDERING PROCEDURES

34  
35  
36  
37 When placing a dispatch order, the dispatcher must have the Contractor confirm their availability and ability to meet specified  
38 timeframes with the specified equipment. The Contractor shall provide the dispatch center with their estimated time of  
39 departure (ETD) and their estimated time of arrival (ETA) at the incident. The preferred method for getting a copy of the  
40 resource order to the vendor is by FAX.

41  
42 The Contractor must provide the resource order information at the time of check-in at the incident.

43  
44 At the time of acceptance of the resource order, the following information will be given to the contractor:

- 45 -Resource Order Number.
- 46
- 47 -Date and time to report to incident.
- 48
- 49 -Descriptive location of the designated site where the Contractor shall meet a Government representative, a map, if  
available.

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- 1 -Incident contact phone number for further information.
- 2 -Fire Code/Funding Code.
- 3 ID (VIN, name, serial #) of the resource being ordered
- 4

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