

**NORTHERN ROCKIES COORDINATING GROUP (NRCG)
NWCG STANDARDS FOR INTERAGENCY INCIDENT BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
SUPPLEMENT**

CHAPTER 20 – ACQUISITION

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Approved:

/s/ Ryan Melin

Ryan Melin

Chair

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New Document	NR-2026-3	51 pages
Superseded Document(s) by Issuance Number and Effective Date	NR-2025-3 (5/1/2025)	59 pages

Digest:

- Updated various weblinks
- Updated rates
- Renamed UTV to OHV to be consistent with National Standard and added Rates
- Added rates for ALS and BLS Ambulances

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA SOLICITATIONS

Refer to the Northern Rockies Contracting for Fire website for specific geographic area information including equipment solicitation plan:

https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/equipment_supplies/agree-contract/agree-contract.htm

Vendor Source information is located at

https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/equipment_supplies/agree-contract/contractor_updates/contracting_updates.htm

NRCG IBC Contract Operations Representative will update the NRCG Vendor Source Memo annually. The NRGV Vendor Source List Information is a fillable form for vendors to provide their service/supply information in the Northern Rockies. NRCC is the owner of this source list and can share vendor information with Dispatch, Buying Teams, etc. The National Vendor Source List Information is a fillable form for vendors to provide their service/supply information nationally. USFS AIMS is the owner of this source list and can share vendor information appropriately with Dispatch, Buying Teams, etc. VIPR and AIMS Dispatch Priority List are located at

https://www.fs.usda.gov/business/incident/dispatch.php?tab=tab_d&rAccess=30793200

For exceptions to this policy, e.g., tribal lands, IDL lands, MT DNRC lands, see Chapter 50, Interagency Cooperative Relations.

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ACQUISITION METHODS

1 Land-Use and Facility Rental Agreements

2 Northern Rockies Land Use Agreement Guide is posted to NRCG Business Committee website:
3 https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/committees/business/toolbox/contracting/NR_LUA_Guidance.pdf

4 General Guidelines for Equipment Hire

5 Laws, Regulations, and Guidelines

6 Service Contract Act (SCA) Wage Determination. Federal agencies must apply the SCA to all
7 rentals wherein service employees are used, except for owner/operators. Contractors are
8 responsible for paying these rates. Current Wage Determination is posted on the NRCG website,
9 CONTRACTING FOR FIRE at [https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/equipment_supplies/agree-](https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/equipment_supplies/agree-contract/agree-contract.htm)
10 [contract/agree-contract.htm](https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/equipment_supplies/agree-contract/agree-contract.htm)

11 Operator Hour Limitations. Operator assignments should be on a scheduled rotation for each
12 operational period if the equipment is working 24 hours per day. When equipment is used less
13 than 24 hours per day and only one operator is provided, the operator's schedule must be based
14 on an operational period allowing a minimum of 8 hours off duty between operational periods
15 (all work/rest guidelines in the Chapter 7, page 165, Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire
16 Aviation Operations (Red Book) and the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG)
17 Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management, Chapter 10, shall apply).

18 Licensing Requirements. If a piece of equipment requires a licensed operator, then all private
19 sector operators must have a valid license for the equipment operated. Equipment requiring a
20 Commercial Driver's License (CDL) is classified in two ways: (1) by Class and (2) by Type. See
21 Exhibit NR5, in this supplement. All commercial vehicles must meet the insurance requirements
22 in 49 CFR 387.7. This information can also be located at the following website:
23 www.fmcsa.dot.gov.

24 Personnel Requirements. Reference Exhibit NR6 and within each equipment category as needed.
25

26 Department of Transportation (DOT) Requirements.

27 Refer to website: www.fmcsa.dot.gov

28 Current safety ratings for contractors may be assessed at the following website:

29 <https://safer.fmcsa.dot.gov/CompanySnapshot.aspx>

30 All commercial motor vehicles must be licensed for interstate travel. Commercial motor vehicles
31 as described by Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulation 390.5 are defined as:

32 **Commercial motor vehicle means any self-propelled or towed motor vehicle used on a**
33 **highway in interstate commerce to transport passengers or property when the vehicle:**

34 1) Has a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) or gross combination weight rating (GCWR),
35 or gross vehicle weight (GVW) or gross combination weight (GCW), of 4,536 kg (10,001
36 pounds) or more, whichever is greater; or

37 2) Is designed or used to transport more than 8 passengers, including the driver, for
38 compensation: or

1 3) Is designed or used to transport more than 15 passengers, including the driver, and is not
2 used to transport passengers for compensation: or

3 4) Is used in transporting material found by the Secretary of Transportation to be hazardous
4 under 49 U.S.C. 5103 and transported in a quantity requiring placarding under regulations
5 prescribed by the Secretary under 49 CFR, Subtitle B, Chapter I, Subchapter C.

6 5) DOT operator regulations apply unless incident host agency driving standards are more
7 restrictive.

8 In addition, all commercial motor vehicles must meet all DOT requirements found in 49 CFR
9 390 through 396.

- 10 • Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW)/Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR)/Gross Axle Weight
11 Rating (GAWR). Equipment, which by law requires an operator to possess a driver's license
12 to operate on a public highway, must be licensed. The GVW must not exceed the weight of
13 the manufacturer's GVWR. Gross Axle Weight Rating will not be exceeded while vehicle is
14 fully loaded.

15 Contractor must abide by GVW/GVWR/GAWR requirements.

16 All equipment must be within the limits of the manufacturer's GVWR when fully loaded
17 (including operators and accessory equipment). This includes balancing the load in a manner that
18 all axle weights comply with the manufacturer's gross axle weight rating. Equipment must be
19 configured in a manner that the center of gravity, to the vehicle, is within the design limits of the
20 equipment. The contractor may be responsible for providing certification from a professional
21 mechanical engineer or other expert in the field of design engineering, establishing the fact the
22 design limits of the equipment have not been compromised.

23 At the time an incident-only agreement is awarded, the inspection for engines, water tenders and
24 water trucks may require the unit to be fully loaded, with the contractor providing loaded weight
25 tickets from a certified scale. The government reserves the right to reweigh the vehicle at any
26 time.

- 27 • Insurance Requirements. All commercial vehicles must meet the insurance requirements
28 found in 49 CFR 387.7.

- 29 • Work Rates. For equipment not identified in this supplement, the rates must be negotiated,
30 taking into consideration wages (if hired fully operated), depreciation, taxes, storage,
31 insurance, overhead and profit. Local customary rates must also be considered.

- 32 • Daily Rates. Reference Clause 12, General Clauses of the Emergency Equipment Rental
33 Agreement (EERA). Fully Operated Rate. The operator portion of the fully operated rates for
34 heavy equipment is based on the following formula: $([8 \text{ hours} * \text{the applicable SCA rate}] + [6$
35 $\text{hours}] * [1.5] * \text{the SCA rate}] + [8 \text{ hours} * \text{the fringe benefit rate}]$), with an assumed 35
36 percent payroll burden. Equipment can be hired "wet" (contractor provides fuel and
37 operating supplies) or "dry" (government provides fuel and operating supplies) as defined in
38 the General Clauses of the EERA.

- 1 • Un-operated Rate. The un-operated rates are based on a government-provided operator. If the
2 government provides operating supplies, downward adjustment to the daily rate will be made
3 for the cost of the operating supplies.
- 4 • Operating Supplies. As noted, in the agreement, operating supplies are provided either by the
5 government or the contractor. When it is the government's responsibility to provide these
6 supplies, but the contractor supplies them, reimbursement must be made by the government.
7 When the reverse is true, and the government provides supplies that should be furnished by
8 the contractor, a deduction for the value of the supplies must be taken. Documentation of
9 additions and deductions must be attached to the OF-286, Emergency Equipment Use
10 Invoice.
- 11 • Special Provisions. The most current General Clauses can be found at:
12 [https://gacc.nifc.gov/swcc/management_admin/incident_business/docs/GeneralClausesToE](https://gacc.nifc.gov/swcc/management_admin/incident_business/docs/GeneralClausesToEERA.pdf)
13 [ERA.pdf](https://gacc.nifc.gov/swcc/management_admin/incident_business/docs/GeneralClausesToEERA.pdf)
- 14 • Repair Rates. Reference Clause 10.7, General Clauses of the EERA.
- 15 • Work/Rest Guidelines. NRCG policy requires compliance with work/rest guidelines as
16 outlined in Chapter 7, of the Red Book.
- 17 • State Workers' Compensation. All private sector operators must follow state law for
18 Workers' Compensation. Contractor (owner) must provide proof that all employees are
19 covered by Workers' Compensation insurance. Additionally, contractors (owners) who will
20 be operating equipment must provide the following prior to issuance of an EERA/ BPA:
- 21 1) Independent Contractor Exemption certificate issued after April 28, 2005 (certificates
22 approved before April 28, 2005, are not acceptable) **or**
23 2) Proof of Workers' Compensation insurance showing owner is covered, **or**
24 3) DOL&I Letter: Subject: Workers' Compensation – Exempt Status (for Corporate
25 Officers and LLC Managers.)
- 26 It is a contractor's responsibility to ensure they and their employees are covered with
27 Workers' Compensation Insurance or have an exemption as defined by state statute. The
28 following states have reciprocal coverage for Workers' Compensation: Montana,
29 Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Nevada.
30 Contractors traveling outside of their state of residency will need to validate coverage if
31 accepting an assignment in another state.
- 32 • Severity. Severity must be paid at 75% of the daily rate and, if applicable, 75% of the
33 transport daily guarantee for ten hours or less. Mileage rates are not reduced on a severity
34 assignment. Shifts exceeding ten hours will be paid the full daily rate and transport
35 guarantee, if applicable. During severity assignments, contractors may be assigned duties
36 which may include patrol, prevention and education duties, and refurbishment of fire
37 equipment including washing and rolling hose. Duties not acceptable include thinning
38 projects, building maintenance and other projects that should be paid from host unit funds
39 and take the contractor out of their classification for Workers' Compensation coverage. If a
40 severity payment option is not included in regional awards, federal agencies must enter into
41 an incident only agreement for payment purposes.

1 • Equipment hired must meet the minimum specifications for wildland firefighting established
2 by NRCG and NWCG.

3 • Red Dyed Fuel. State Law prohibits the use of dyed fuel in motor vehicles operating upon
4 public roads and highways.

5 While working on incidents in Montana, Idaho, South Dakota, and North Dakota, state laws must
6 be followed. There are no exemptions for contract, over the road equipment employed as
7 firefighting resources to use dyed fuel while traveling public highways.

8 To access information regarding off-road fuel, please refer to the following sites:

- 9 • Montana Administrative Rule regarding off-road fuel use can be accessed at:
10 [https://rules.mt.gov/browse/collections/aec52c46-128e-4279-9068-](https://rules.mt.gov/browse/collections/aec52c46-128e-4279-9068-8af5d5432d74/sections/46be448e-1dfb-443a-831e-5bbd84b12273)
11 [8af5d5432d74/sections/46be448e-1dfb-443a-831e-5bbd84b12273](https://rules.mt.gov/browse/collections/aec52c46-128e-4279-9068-8af5d5432d74/sections/46be448e-1dfb-443a-831e-5bbd84b12273)
- 12 • State of Idaho Commercial Driver's License Manual: [https://itd.idaho.gov/wp-](https://itd.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/cdl_manual.pdf)
13 [content/uploads/2025/03/cdl_manual.pdf](https://itd.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/cdl_manual.pdf)
- 14 • State of North Dakota Commercial Driver License Manual:
15 <https://www.dot.nd.gov/driver/commercial/commercial-driver-license-manual>
- 16 • State of South Dakota Motor Carrier Handbook: [https://sdtruckinfo.sd.gov/rules-](https://sdtruckinfo.sd.gov/rules-regulations/motor-carrier-handbook/)
17 [regulations/motor-carrier-handbook/](https://sdtruckinfo.sd.gov/rules-regulations/motor-carrier-handbook/)
- 18 • Equipment Travel Time. Travel time via ground transportation must be calculated by
19 dividing distance (from point of hire to incident, incident to incident, incident to point of hire,
20 or ordered travel route) by average travel speed of 45 mph, plus applicable rest time. Route
21 will be determined by using available maps or mapping applications, such as Google Maps.
- 22 • Use of communication equipment while driving. All resources must abide by federal, state
23 and city laws regarding cellular phone use while driving. In addition, while on incident,
24 resources must follow agency policy which may be more restrictive.

25 **Hiring**

26 NRCG member agencies agreed to establish and use competed resources where agency
27 regulations allow. Federal agencies within the Northern Rockies are required to use the competed
28 agreements before all other private resources not under agreement with the following exceptions:
29 initial attack at which time an EERA must be established prior to order, or where Tribal
30 preference policy established with reservation jurisdiction applies. State exceptions to this
31 requirement are initial attack or as outlined in the competed agreements or as referenced below
32 for state agencies. (Initial attack resources must be under an agreement prior to taking action.
33 The exception allows IA resources to be contracted under incident only EERAs).

34 The IDL preferred source of supply for incidents occurring on lands protected by the Idaho
35 Department of Lands (IDL) is that which reduces mobilization time and/or is most advantageous
36 in meeting incident objectives, as determined by the area Agency Administrator or Fire Warden.
37 Equipment that has not been competitively bid, but is available locally, can be procured through
38 the execution of an Incident Only EERA. Refer to the IDL Incident Business Operating Guide

1 (IBOG) and Idaho Cooperative Mobilization Agreement (ICMA) at
 2 <https://www.idl.idaho.gov/fire-management/incident-business/>.

3 Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) may utilize any resource
 4 to aid in the suppression/rehabilitation of any fire on lands protected by the state of Montana.
 5 This includes, but is not limited to, use of any resource from the following sources: DNRC, other
 6 states and federal agencies, local government fire forces, and private contract resources
 7 (including competed solicitation resources and local EERAs). DNRC will order and utilize
 8 resources from the best, closest and most appropriate source as determined by urgency (date and
 9 time needed), availability, delivery time, reasonable cost, and operational impact on the agency
 10 and incident. This allows DNRC to select resources that will provide the fastest, most effective,
 11 and safest suppression of fires occurring on state protection.

12 **Forest Service competed agreements:**

13 **National:**

14 Ambulance
 15 Communication Trailer
 16 Fireline EMT
 17 Bus, Crew Carrier
 18 Crew, Type2 and Type 2 IA
 19 GIS Unit
 20 Helicopter Operations Support Trailer
 21 REMS (Rapid Extraction Module Support)
 22 Refrigerated Trailer

23 **Northern Rockies Geographic Area:**

24 Chipper	Heavy Equipment Task Force	Skidgine
25 Dozer	Masticator	Soft Track
26 Engine	Mechanic, w/Service Truck	Transport
27 Excavator	OHV (Off-Highway Vehicle) (Formerly UTV)	
28 Faller/Faller Module	Pumper Cat	Truck, Gray Water
29 Feller Buncher	Road Grader	Truck, Potable Water
30 Fuel Tender	Skidder	Weed Wash Unit
31 Handwashing Station, Trailer Mounted		Vehicle with Driver

32 **AIMS BPAs:**

33 Hand Wash Station Porta-Potties

34 These Regional agreements are administered by the contracting officers who executed the
 35 agreements.

36 APEX Accelerator, formally **Procurement Technical Assistance Centers (PTAC) for** 37 **Montana, Idaho, and North Dakota**

- 38 • APEX Accelerator provides assistance to vendors interested in responding to any state or
 39 federal government solicitation or invitation to bid. APEX contacts are listed at: [www.aptac-](http://www.aptac-us.org/new/index.php)
 40 [us.org/new/index.php](http://www.aptac-us.org/new/index.php)

1 Incident-Only EERAs

2 **Rates:** Resource rates referenced in this supplement are commercial rates and may be utilized as
3 guidance for local procurement officials when negotiating incident-only agreements.

4 The following describes requirements, **which may differ from the competitive process**, and
5 establishes commercial rates for incident only EERAs for equipment rented within the Northern
6 Rockies Geographic Area. The rates are fair and reasonable for equipment that is relatively new,
7 in good operating condition and meets all the requirements listed in this chapter. The rates reflect
8 that the equipment will be engaged in fighting wildland fires under adverse working conditions,
9 driven on both improved and unimproved roads, and will likely require operators to work
10 overtime. The rates may be adjusted as follows:

- 11 • Rates may be adjusted downward when equipment fails to provide the basic configuration
12 required for each equipment type listed or is excessively old and will not perform up to the
13 standards of newer equipment in terms of quality operating time or production capability.
- 14 • The equipment must be inspected utilizing the OF-296 Vehicle/Heavy Equipment Pre-
15 Use Inspection Checklist and any additional checklists provided at:
16 https://www.fs.usda.gov/business/incident/equipment.php?tab=tab_d.
- 17 • Rates may be adjusted upward to reflect the contractor's actual payroll cost when a contractor
18 demonstrates a long-term history of paying wages exceeding the established SCA wage
19 determination for the period (example: payroll records for past 12 months).
- 20 • Rates may be exceeded (within agency authority) on a case-by-case basis to reflect
21 equipment that is unique in operating capability or cannot be obtained without a higher rate.
- 22 • **Heavy Equipment Transports:** Preferred method of hire for all heavy equipment (HE) in
23 the Northern Rockies is self-transported, i.e., EERA rates would include a daily rate for
24 heavy equipment, a special rate for mileage, and a transport minimum guarantee (guarantee
25 or mileage is paid, whichever is greater).
- 26 • Vendors may not be required to provide transport, but dispatch will retain the right to
27 withdraw the resource order if they are not capable of providing their own transport.
- 28 • Vendors accepting the order including transport must have an agreement in place that
29 covers transport costs, including a mileage rate and a transport minimum daily guarantee.
30 Payment for transport is included on the Emergency Equipment Use Invoice (OF-286) at
31 either the transport minimum daily guarantee OR mileage rate, whichever is greater – a
32 separate “E” number is not issued for the transport.
- 33 • For mobilization and demobilization time under hire of less than eight hours, apply one
34 half of the daily guarantee or the full mileage, whichever is greater (mileage rate is not
35 reduced).
- 36 • If there is a single operator for heavy equipment and the transport, the transport will be
37 paid at 65% of the transport minimum daily guarantee; mileage rate is not reduced.
- 38 • Formula for calculating payment when transport is ordered Double Shift (DS) with one
39 shift fully operated and second shift unoperated (operator is operating both heavy
40 equipment and transport):

Steps Calculation

Step 1 (Transport Guarantee X 165%) / 2 = per shift fully operated rate

Step2 Unoperated shift calculated at: per shift fully operated rate x 65% (or .65) = unoperated shift rate

Step 3 Fully operated shift rate + unoperated shift rate = double shift transport with one operator

Example: Using \$1500 Transport Guarantee

$\$1500 \times 165\% = \$2475 / 2 = \$1237.50$

$\$1237.50 \times 65\% = \804.37

$\$1237.50 + \$804.37 = \$2041.87$

- DAILY RATE: Payment will be made on basis of calendar days (0001-2400). For fractional days at the beginning and ending of time under hire, payment will be based on 50% of the Daily Rate for periods less than 8 hours.
 - Transport rate should be commensurate with the size or requirement of equipment. If dispatch is not able to find a fully transported piece of heavy equipment, then a resource order will be offered to a piece of heavy equipment with the stipulation that the transport DPL will be used, and the first capable transport will be utilized. In this case a separate “E” number is issued, and the government will track on shift tickets and process a separate use invoice as per normal payment procedures.
 - NOTE: All regionally awarded heavy equipment agreements, as well as most locally awarded heavy equipment agreements, identify transport to and from an incident as mandatory and the rate is stated in the agreement.
 - All equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned before arriving at an incident. Frames and cross-members will be inspected, and all debris-collecting areas including belly pans, guards and coverings will be washed to alleviate the spread of noxious weed seeds and water borne pathogens, and to protect against grease and oil-soaked residues catching on fire in belly pans and skid plates. Heavy equipment operators must manually clean tracks and belly pans before leaving the project site. Water handling equipment crossing watershed boundaries may have additional requirements to alleviate the spread of water borne pathogens. Reference NWCG publication “Guide to Preventing Aquatic Invasive Species Transport by Wildland Fire Operations” at www.nwcg.gov/publications/444

Equipment and Method of Hire National Standards – Reference the NWCG SIIBM, Chapter 20, Exhibit 21. Deviations from the standard method of hire chart should be rare and well documented on the agreement to assure administration and payment is correct.

- Recommended Standard Language for Block 15 Special Provisions of Incident Only EERAs, choose statements that apply:
- General Clauses to the Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement are attached and incorporated herein. US DOL Wage Determination (WD) NO. 1995-0221 (Rev 51) and NRCG Chapter 20 supplement to the NWCG SIIBM is incorporated by reference. Full text of clauses, supplements, and applicable WD are posted at

1 <https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms902>

- 2 • Equipment and personnel must meet all minimum standard specifications as stated in the
3 NWCG SIIBM Chapter 20 and NR Chapter 20 Supplement. All resources must pass a
4 pre-use inspection; resources that do not pass are considered non-compliant and will not
5 be paid.
- 6 • Any warranted procurement personnel may settle claims on matters pertaining to this
7 agreement that are within their warrant authority.

8 Recommended language for heavy equipment and transport using mileage with a guarantee as
9 the transport rate. The HE rate is listed in the “Daily rate” column, the mileage is listed in the
10 “Special” column, and the transport daily guarantee is listed in the “Guarantee” column.

11 **Heavy Equipment with transport must be compensated as follows:**

- 12 • One E Number
- 13 • Daily rate for HE paid for each day under hire (exceptions apply for first and last day).
14 The guarantee OR mileage (whichever is greater) is paid for the transport. Mileage is
15 paid round trip for transports utilized only for mobilization and de-mobilization.
- 16 • If the incident chooses to retain the transport, it is paid the guarantee or mileage
17 (whichever is greater) for each day the transport is retained (exceptions apply for first and
18 last day).
- 19 • In the event there is a single operator for both the HE and transport, the transport daily
20 guarantee is reduced to 65% (mileage rate is not reduced).

UNIQUE ITEMS

1 **Cellular Communication**

2 Cell Phones

3 Refer to host agency Incident Business Operating Guidelines for specific guidance on use of all
4 cell phones. Incident purchased phones are the property of the incident host unit.

5 **Use of personal cell phones (including personal TracFones and the recharging minutes)**
6 **and satellite phones will not be reimbursed.**

7 **Audio/Visual Equipment**

8 In the absence of a national standard, refer to the host agency for specific guidance on the
9 procurement of all audio/visual equipment. Any equipment purchased is the property of the host
10 unit.

11 **IT Equipment**

12 In the absence of a national agreement, IT equipment may need an incident only agreement.
13 Refer to the host agency for specific guidance on the procurement of all IT equipment. Any
14 equipment purchased is the property of the host unit.

EERA AND I-BPA ADMINISTRATION

15 **Contract Payment Processing**

16 Unless otherwise prohibited by the host agency or the contractor, all operated equipment EERAs
17 and I-BPAs must have interim payments processed and forwarded to the appropriate payment
18 center at least every 14 days. Shorter time periods may be acceptable for high-cost items.
19 Unoperated equipment that does not have a monthly rate may also be processed every 14 days.

20 **Contract Claims**

21 Contract claims settlement is agency specific and remains the responsibility of the incident
22 agency. Procurement personnel, either on an Incident Management Team or a Buying Team,
23 shall receive direction for claims resolution from the incident agency upon assignment. Contract
24 claim resolution responsibility reverts to the incident agency upon the release of assigned
25 procurement personnel.

26 • Federal Government Contract Claims. Unless limited by agency policy or the Agency
27 Administrator, any contractor claims made against a federal agency may be settled by the
28 paying agencies federally warranted Contracting Officer acting within their warrant
29 authority. Some agencies may require contract claims be reviewed by their legal
30 department.

31 • State of Montana Contract Claims. Contract claims arising under the jurisdiction of the
32 State of Montana are negotiated by the responsible line officer or his or her designee,
33 who must be on the approved DNRC Authorized Signers List. For information on
34 handling contract claims against the DNRC, see the DNRC 300 Incident Business
35 Management Manual at: <https://dnrc.mt.gov/Forestry/Wildfire/agreements-plans-guides>,
36 or contact the DNRC Forestry Division Office, 2705 Spurgin Road, Missoula, Montana

- 1 59804; office phone: (406) 542-4300.
- 2 • State of Idaho Contract Claims. Refer to the IDL Incident Business Operating Guide at:
- 3 <https://www.idl.idaho.gov/fire-management/incident-business/>
- 4 • State of North Dakota Contract Claims. Contract claims against the state must be made in
- 5 writing to the Director of Office of Management and Budget. The contract claim must be
- 6 filed within 180 days of when the alleged incident was discovered or reasonably should
- 7 have been discovered. Claim forms may be requested from the Office of Management
- 8 and Budget, 600 East Boulevard Avenue, Department 110, Bismarck, ND 58505-0400;
- 9 phone: (701) 328-4904.
- 10 • State of South Dakota Wildland Fire.
- 11 <http://wildlandfire.sd.gov/admin/firebusinessmanagement.aspx>

EXHIBITS

- 12 Exhibit NR4 – EQUIPMENT AND METHOD OF HIRE GEOGRAPHIC AREA STANDARDS
- 13 Exhibit NR5 – CLASSIFICATION OF COMMERCIAL DRIVER’S LICENSES
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EXHIBIT NR4 – EQUIPMENT AND METHOD OF HIRE GEOGRAPHIC AREA STANDARDS

HEAVY EQUIPMENT

AGRICULTURAL TRACTORS (with implements)

Minimum Standards for Types and Rates:

Type	Flywheel Horsepower	Fully Operated Daily Rate Single Shift (\$)	Fully Operated Daily Rate Double Shift (\$)
1	100+	1663	2744
2	50-99	1338	2208

- Preferred method of hire for all heavy equipment is self-transported, reference pages 12-13, Heavy Equipment Transports.
- All heavy equipment operators performing tactical duties are required to complete an annual light physical fitness test (walk 1 mile in 16 minutes or less).

BACKHOE

Minimum Standards for Types and Rates:

Type	Minimum Digging Depth	Flywheel Horsepower	Fully Operated Daily Rate Single Shift (\$)	Fully Operated Daily Rate Double Shift (\$)
1	18+ ft.	91+	2050	3383
2	15+ ft.	63-90	1363	2249
3	13+ ft.	40-62	1219	2011

- Preferred method of hire for all heavy equipment is self-transported, reference pages 12-13, Heavy Equipment Transports.
- All heavy equipment operators performing tactical duties are required to complete an annual light physical fitness test (walk 1 mile in 16 minutes or less).

CHIPPERS

Minimum Standards for Types and Rates:

Type	Minimum inch diameter capacity	Fully Operated Daily Rate Single Shift (\$)	Fully Operated Daily Rate Double Shift (\$)
1	18	5934	9791
2	13-17	4135	6823
3	9-12	3333	5499

- All types must be equipped with an in-feed mechanism.
- Method of hire for chippers is self-transported and is included in the daily rate.
- Specify: self-propelled or tow- behind

- Optional: Boom feed if required
- Requires a minimum of 2 operators trained to OSHA standards
- All operating costs, including fuel, maintenance, insurance, personnel, etc. are included in the daily rate.
- All heavy equipment operators performing tactical duties are required to complete an annual light physical fitness test (walk 1 mile in 16 minutes or less).

DOZER

Minimum Standards for Types and Rates:

Type	Flywheel Horsepower	Minimum Base Weight	Fully Operated Daily Rate Single Shift (\$)	Fully Operated Daily Rate Double Shift (\$)
1	240+	60,000 lbs.	3103	5120
2	150-250	35,000 lbs.	2398	3956
3	99-165	20,000 lbs.	2087	3444
4	50-110	10,000 lbs.	1654	2729

- Manufacturer's published rated net horsepower (HP). Horsepower rating taken at the flywheel with all the engine accessories installed not counting transmission losses or anything after the flywheel.
- Manufacturer's published base weight for dozer including equipped track width and blade configuration, equipment fluids, etc. If a published base weight is unavailable, a certified in-service weight must be used.
- Base operational weight is only used for typing. Final in-service dozer weight will be higher and include additional accessories such as winch, grapple, forestry package, etc. Final in-service dozer weight must be used when calculating hauler capacity, bridge weight limits, etc.
- Equipment will be typed in the highest category it qualifies for (where it meets both minimum base weight and horsepower). Examples would be if a machine had 165 horsepower and a minimum operating weight of 34,000 pounds, it would be a Type 3 machine. If a machine had 165 horsepower and 35,000 pounds, it would be a Type 2 machine.
- Dozers offering 6-way Power-Angle-Tilt (PAT) capability are preferred; rates listed may be negotiated up for this type of resource (a 5% premium is recommended).
- Preferred method of hire for all heavy equipment is self-transported, reference pages 12-13, Heavy Equipment Transports.

EXCAVATOR WITH THUMB**Minimum Standards for Types and Rates:**

Type	Minimum Weight Class in Pounds	Minimum Flywheel Horsepower	Fully Operated Daily Rate Single Shift (\$)	Fully Operated Daily Rate Double Shift (\$)
1	50,000	160+	2760	4554
2	30,000	111	2307	3807
3	20,000	81	1989	3282
4	15,000	60	1849	3051

- Excavator typing is determined by both weight and horsepower criteria. If a machine has horsepower for a particular type but lacks the operating weight, it will default to the lower type (i.e., if a machine has a horsepower of 165 and operating weight of 48,000 pounds, it would be typed as a Type 2 machine due to operating weight.)
- Horsepower is based on manufacturers' published data for NET horsepower. Weight is also based on manufacturer's published data for minimum base operating weight. Final in-service weight will be higher and must be used for determining transport needs and any weight limitations for roadways or bridges.
- Only Excavators with a Hydraulic Thumb or Clamshell bucket shall be ordered.
- Machines used in fire line construction or fire line rehabilitation in timber must have forestry-type operator cab guarding in place. This includes front window guarding further described in Heavy Equipment Requirements. Operator must have two available exits from cab.
- Preferred method of hire for all heavy equipment is self-transported, reference pages 12-13, Heavy Equipment Transports.

FELLER BUNCHER WITH CUTTING HEAD OR PROCESSING HEAD**Minimum Standards for Types and Rates:**

Type	Flywheel Horsepower	Fully Operated Daily Rate Single Shift (\$)	Fully Operated Daily Rate Double Shift (\$)
1	226+	3643	6011
2	160 - 225	3373	5565

- Rates are based on a machine equipped with a Bar Saw capable of cutting 22-inch (and up) DBH trees with accumulator arm or Rotary (Hot) Saw capable of cutting 20-inch (and up) DBH trees with accumulator arm.
- If ordered with a processing head, rate will be negotiated under a separate agreement.
- Machines must meet state and federal safety regulations.
- Operator must be accompanied at all times by agency personnel qualified at or above the Firefighter 1 level.
- Preferred method of hire for all heavy equipment is self-transported, reference pages 12-13, Heavy Equipment Transports.
- All heavy equipment operators performing tactical duties are required to complete an annual

light physical fitness test (walk 1 mile in 16 minutes or less).

MULCHER – STRIP

Minimum Standards for Types and Rates:

Type	Minimum Flywheel Horsepower (Carrier)	Fully Operated Daily Rate Single Shift (\$)	Fully Operated Daily Rate Double Shift (\$)
1	200-350	3300	5445
2	100-199	2786	4597
3	50-99	2509	4140

- Rubber tired carriers are not acceptable within the Northern Rockies.
- Must have Operator guarding – Polycarbonate (Lexan) windshield is required.
- Preferred method of hire for all heavy equipment is self-transported, reference pages 12-13, Heavy Equipment Transports.
- All heavy equipment operators performing tactical duties are required to complete an annual light physical fitness test (walk 1 mile in 16 minutes or less).

MULCHER – BOOM MOUNTED

Minimum Standards for Types and Rates:

Type	Minimum Flywheel Horsepower (Carrier)	Minimum Carrier Weight (lbs.)	Fully Operated Daily Rate Single Shift (\$)	Fully Operated Daily Rate Double Shift (\$)
1	160+	50,000	3527	5820
2	111-159	30,000	2945	4859
3	81-110	20,000	2563	4229

- Must have Operator guarding – Polycarbonate (Lexan) windshield is required.
- Rate assumes mulcher boom is mounted on an excavator as the platform; mulcher boom mounted on feller bunchers should default to feller buncher rates.
- Preferred method of hire for all heavy equipment is self-transported, reference pages 12-13, Heavy Equipment Transports.

PUMPER CAT (Hard Track)**Minimum Standards for Types:**

Components	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
Flywheel Horsepower Range	200+	100-199	60-99
Pump Capacity* (GPM @ PSI)	30 @ 70	30 @ 70	30 @ 70
Tank Capacity** (Gallons Minimum)	500+	325	200
1-inch hardline with ¾-inch inside diameter hose on reel	150 ft.	150 ft.	150 ft.
1-inch linen hose	200 ft.	200 ft.	200 ft.
Personnel ***	1	1	1

* All pumps must have pressure gauges that meet the minimum pump pressure rating.

** No fiberglass or plastic tanks will be accepted unless surrounded by metal guarding sufficient to prevent puncture damage. All tanks must be certified and baffled in compliance with NFPA or American Society of Mechanical Engineers standards or other industry accepted engineering standards. Additional gallons are acceptable but must meet all standards.

*** Pumper Cat and operator must be accompanied at all times by agency personnel qualified at or above the Firefighter 1 level.

Per recommendations from NWCG and NRCG and in response to aquatic invasive species (AIS) concerns, all water handling equipment must be equipped with a functioning foot valve on the draft hose. Additional mitigation measures may be required based on NWCG publication PMS-444 and/or direction from government AIS specialists.

Rates:

Rates	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
Fully Operated Daily Rate Single Shift (\$)	3200	2588	2286
Fully Operated Daily Rate Double Shift (\$)	5280	4270	3772

- Preferred method of hire for all heavy equipment is self-transported, reference pages 12-13, Heavy Equipment Transports.

ROAD GRADER**Minimum Standards for Types and Rates:**

Type	Flywheel Horsepower	Fully Operated Daily Rate Single Shift (\$)	Fully Operated Daily Rate Double Shift (\$)
1	165+	2277	3757
2	120-164	1983	3272

- Preferred method of hire for all heavy equipment is self-transported, reference pages 12-13, Heavy Equipment Transports.

SKIDDER**Minimum Standards for Types and Rates:**

Type	Flywheel Horsepower	Fully Operated Daily Rate Single Shift (\$)	Fully Operated Daily Rate Double Shift (\$)
1	176+	2541	4193
2	100-175	2161	3566
			None in R1 or neighbors

- Preferred method of hire for all heavy equipment is self-transported, reference pages 12-13, Heavy Equipment Transports.

SKIDGINE (Rubber Tire)**SK class must meet the S class for skidders**

*All pumps must have pressure gauges that meet the minimum pump pressure rating.

**No fiberglass or plastic tanks will be accepted unless surrounded by metal guarding sufficient to prevent puncture damage. All tanks must be certified and baffled in compliance with NFPA or American Society of Mechanical Engineers standards or other industry accepted engineering standards. Additional gallons are acceptable but must meet all standards.

***Skidgine and operator must be accompanied at all times by agency personnel qualified at or above the Firefighter 1 level.

Per recommendations from NWCG and NRCG and in response to AIS concerns, all water handling equipment must be equipped with a functioning foot valve on the draft hose. Additional mitigation measures may be required based on NWCG publication PMS 444 and/or direction from government AIS specialists.

Rates:

Type	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Fully Operated Daily Rate Single Shift (\$)	3306	2519	2518	2298
Fully Operated Daily Rate Double Shift (\$)	5455	4156	4155	3792

- Preferred method of hire for all heavy equipment is self-transported, reference pages 12-13, Heavy Equipment Transports.

SOFT TRACK**Minimum Standards for Types and Rates:**

Components	
Flywheel Horsepower Range	170+
Pump Capacity* (GPM @ PSI)	30 @ 70

Tank Capacity** (Gallons Minimum)	600
1-inch hardline with ¾-inch inside diameter hose on reel	150 feet
1-inch linen hose	200 feet
Personnel***	1

*All pumps must have pressure gauges that meet the minimum pump pressure rating.

**No fiberglass or plastic tanks will be accepted unless surrounded by metal guarding sufficient to prevent puncture damage. All tanks must be certified and baffled in compliance with NFPA or American Society of Mechanical Engineers standards or other industry accepted engineering standards. Additional gallons are acceptable but must meet all standards.

***Soft Track and operator must be accompanied at all times by agency personnel qualified at or above the Firefighter 1 level.

Per recommendations from NWCG and NRCG and in response to AIS concerns, all water handling equipment must be equipped with a functioning foot valve on the draft hose. Additional mitigation measures may be required based on NWCG publication PMS 444 and/or direction from government AIS specialists.

Rates:

Fully Operated Daily Rate Single Shift (\$)	3306
Fully Operated Daily Rate Double Shift (\$)	5455

- Preferred method of hire for all heavy equipment is self-transported, reference pages 12-13, Heavy Equipment Transports.

MODIFIED OHVs or SMIDGINES

*** NRCG will not develop standards or rates for modified OHVs or Smidgines (skid steers with tanks) in the Northern Rockies Geographic Area.**

TRANSPORT, LOWBOY

Current vendors and specifications can be found at: [Northern Rockies Coordinating Group \(NRCG\) >> Contracting For Fire](#)

The term "transport" or "lowboy" includes a truck tractor with trailer(s), or trucks with tilt beds. Trailers may be an enclosed van, flatbed, or lowboy-type for hauling heavy equipment.

When long haul transport services are required for trips greater than 500 miles one-way, trucking companies offering commercial rates and invoicing shall be the method of hire.

Upon arrival at the incident, the transport is considered released unless directed to remain for on-incident use, by the Operations Section Chief in writing. Signed shift tickets are not adequate documentation for this purpose.

Transports that haul equipment not owned by the transport company are required to have Common Carrier Insurance.

When transporting between tariff locations by a licensed common carrier, shipments and payment must be in accordance with appropriate established tariff. Federal and state agencies must use a Commercial Bill of Lading (CBL) for shipments of this type.

When required by state law, the government, upon presentation of invoice or receipt, will reimburse the cost for pilot vehicles. Contractors are responsible for meeting all state requirements, such as weight restrictions and hauling permits.

Rates:

TYPE	Load rating (lbs.)	Mileage (\$)	Fully Operated Minimum Daily Guarantee (\$)	Fully Operated Double Shift Minimum Daily Guarantee (\$)
1	Loads over 70,000	7.28	1898	3132
2	Loads 35,001 to 69,999	6.74	1712	2825
3	Loads up to 35,000	5.63	1722	2841

Transports are paid the minimum daily guarantee OR mileage, whichever is greater. Reference pages 12-13, Heavy Equipment Transports.

REQUIREMENTS for Dozer, Excavator, Feller Buncher, Pumper Cat, Skidder, Skidgine, Soft Track, and Road Grader:

1. Heavy equipment used for line construction or line abolishment (suppression repair) in heavy timber types must meet all applicable federal and state logging safety standards and must have operator protection guarding such as a forestry cab package with wire mesh or safety glazing that provides equivalent protection. Stand-alone safety glass does not provide equivalent protection as wire mesh. However, it may be used as part of the window glazing system. Note that polycarbonate windows are not “glass” and may be acceptable as a stand-alone window guard. Any machine cab meeting ISO 8084 or SAE 1084 would fulfill this requirement. This requirement does not apply to Road Graders.
2. The *protective canopy* must be constructed to protect the operator from injury due to falling trees, limbs, saplings, or branches which might enter the compartment area and from snapping winch lines or other objects. The rear portion of the cab on dozers and skidders must be fully enclosed with open mesh material. The openings in the mesh should be of such size as to reject the entrance of an object larger than 2 inches in diameter. This covering must be affixed to the structural members so that ample clearance will be provided between the screen and the back of the operator and must provide maximum rearward visibility. Open mesh material must extend forward as far as possible from the rear corners of the cab sides, to provide the maximum protection against obstacles, branches, etc., entering the cab area. Deflectors or sweeps, which may be part of the cab, must be installed in front of operator area to deflect whipping saplings and branches. Deflectors must be located so as not to impede visibility and access to the cab. This requirement does not apply to road graders.
3. Rollover Protective Structure (ROPS) meeting the applicable OSHA standards at time of manufacture or SAE J 1040 is required on all machines except for 360-degree swing

machines.

4. 360 Degree Swing machines (excavators, feller bunchers, etc.,) must have a factory enclosed cab constructed to OSHA standards at the time of manufacture. All machines that use attachments that have potential for chain shot or cutting tooth damage to the operator area must have protective glazing (polycarbonate) to protect the operator. Excavators used in line construction or line abolishment must have protective screen or bars over the front of the cab acting as a deflector of brush and branches.
5. A manufacturer's nameplate certifying the operator enclosure or alternative documentation that the cab meets these provisions is required. Modification of factory ROPS/FOPS (Cutting/Welding) and any aftermarket ROPS/FOPS requires certification to ISO 3471, ISO 8082, or SAE J 1040.
6. Lighting (minimum: 2 forward on feller bunchers and excavators, and 2 forward and 2 rear on skidders, skidgines, pumper cats and dozers). Factory equipped lighting must be operational. All attachments to the parent machine must be illuminated for night operations. Lights must be mounted to the equipment in such a way to provide protection from damage and provide illumination beyond the blade or working area.
7. Underbody protection (belly pan, rock guards unless not recommended by manufacturer).
8. **Equipment Requirements.** All equipment must have:
 - a. An audible reverse warning device (backup alarm) of 87 decibels or greater measured at 5 feet behind and in the center of the equipment.
 - b. A fire extinguisher, multi-purpose 2A-10BC that is securely mounted to the vehicle and accessible by the operator. The fire extinguisher must have a current annual inspection tag and the annual maintenance tag regarding a 6-year annual inspection and every 12 years regarding a hydro test on all dry powder, metal fire extinguishers.
 - c. Shovel
 - d. US Forest Service-qualified spark arrester on all naturally aspirated engines
 - e. All factory guards must be in place and in functional condition (i.e. engine compartment) (applicable for heavy equipment)
 - f. Radiator protection (applicable for heavy equipment)
 - g. Seat belts
 - h. Flashlight
 - i. Water, 1-gallon drinking
 - j. 5-person first aid kit
9. **Skidders, skidgines, road graders** are required to have tire chains, and if requested, must be made available by next operational period. Chains must be inspected pre-use.
10. PPE as described under Personnel Requirements.
11. **In addition to the above: dozers, skidders, and soft tracks** may be equipped with rear-mounted log grapple or a towing winch with cable (indicate on EERA/I-BPAs if so equipped).
12. Heavy equipment modified to transport water, such as pumper cats, skidgines, soft tracks, must be configured in a manner that the center of gravity for the vehicle is within the design limits of the equipment. The contractor must be responsible for providing certification from a professional mechanical engineer or other expert in the field of design engineering,

establishing the fact that design limits of the equipment have not been compromised. All additional modifications must be re-certified. Water tanks must also be certified as to actual size and having adequate baffles. Note: Cost for this certification has been figured into the daily rate.

13. Pumper cats, skidgines, soft tracks are not required to have rear-mounted grapples or logging winches with cable. If equipped with a grapple, the grapple must be secured to prevent hazards to individuals working with the skidgine.

Additional information can be found at: [Northern Rockies Coordinating Group \(NRCG\) >> Contracting For Fire \(nifc.gov\)](#) and <https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/Memos.htm>

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS for Dozer, Excavator, Feller Buncher, Pumper Cat, Skidder, Skidgine, Soft Track, and Road Grader:

1. Annual Fireline Safety Refresher Training (RT-130) or equivalent.
2. All heavy equipment operators are required to complete an annual light physical fitness test (walk 1 mile in 16 minutes or less).
3. The following personal protective equipment is required and must be provided by the contractor:
 - Boots - All leather, lace-up type, minimum 8 inches high with lug-type sole in good condition (steel toed boots are unacceptable).
 - Hardhat - Plastic, class B, ANSI Z89.1, OSHA approved, with chinstrap. Note: Hardhat meeting NFPA Standard 1977, 1998 edition, is required.
 - Gloves - One pair per person, heavy-duty leather.
 - Eye protection - One pair per person (meets standards ANSI 287, latest edition).
 - Headlamp - One lamp per person with batteries and attachment for hardhat.
 - Canteen - 1-quart size, two per person required, and four per person recommended (filled prior to arrival at incident).
4. The following equipment may be agency provided at the time of hire:
 - Fire Shelter - One serviceable shelter per person. **New Generation Fire Shelters are required for all personnel.**
 - For routine fireline duties, flame resistant clothing must be certified to NFPA 1977.
 - NOTE: It is recommended that fireline personnel wear a short-sleeved t-shirt, underwear, and socks under fire clothing and boots. T-shirts and underwear should be 100% cotton or a 100% flame resistant blend of fibers. Socks should be cotton, wool, or a blend of flame-resistant fibers.
 - Radio, if required.

WATER HANDLING EQUIPMENT

NOTE: The NRCG Operations Committee has elected not to solicit for tactical water tenders within the geographic area.

ENGINE**Minimum Standards for Types and Rates:**

When typing equipment, all of the standards must be met to qualify the equipment. Failure to meet any standard, places the equipment in a lower type or disqualifies the equipment in its entirety.

All Engines, Water Trucks and Support Tenders hired per the terms in this handbook must be able to be legally driven on highways under their own power and be able to travel at a minimum of 50 miles per hour.

MINIMUM STANDARDS BY TYPE:

Components	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tank minimum capacity (Gallons)	300	300	500	750	400	150	50
Pump minimum flow (GPM)*	1000	500	150	50	50	50	10
@ rated pressure	150	150	250	100	100	100	100
Hose 2 ½ inches	1200	1000	-	-	-	-	-
1 ½ inches	500	500	1000	300	300	300	-
1 inch	-	-	500	300	300	300	200
Ladder (feet)	**48	**48					
Master Stream 500 GPM	YES	YES					
Pump and roll	-	-	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Max GVWR (lbs.)	-	-	-	-	26,000	19,500	14,000
Personnel (min)	4	3	3	2	2	2	2

- All types must meet federal, state and agency requirements for motor vehicle safety standards, including all gross vehicle weight ratings when fully loaded.
- All wildland engines (Types 3-7) must be able to prime and pump water from a 10-foot lift.
- *All pumps must have pressure gauges that meet the minimum pump pressure rating.
- Type 3 engines must be equipped with a foam proportioning system.
- **This includes 24-foot extension ladder, 14-foot roof ladder and 10-foot attic ladder for a total of 48 feet.

Per recommendations from NWCG and NRCG and in response to AIS concerns, all water handling equipment must be equipped with a functioning foot valve on the draft hose.

Additional mitigation measures may be required based on NWCG publication PMS 444 and/or direction from government AIS specialists.

Rates:

Type		Number of Personnel Per Shift	Fully Operated Daily Rate Single Shift (\$)	Fully Operated Daily Rate Double Shift (\$)
1	Structural Engine I	4	6026	9943
2	Structural Engine II	3	4485	7400
3	Wildland Engine III	3	5079	8380
4	Wildland Engine IV	2	4870	8036
5	Wildland Engine V	2	4311	7113
6	Wildland Engine VI	2	4527	7470
7	Wildland Engine VII	2	2866	4729

- Reference engine typing/requirements - next page(s).
- Reference engine checklist:
https://www.fs.usda.gov/business/incident/equipment.php?tab=tab_d
- Engine rate is to be used only when the equipment and personnel meet all requirements.
- Number of personnel is the minimum required per operational period (shift).
- Extra engine personnel: \$600.00 per day - must be ordered through the resource order process.

ENGINE REQUIREMENTS

Personnel Requirements for Engines:

1. Satisfactory completion of the NWCG arduous-duty work capacity physical fitness test.
2. All engines are required to have a NWCG 310-1 qualified single resource boss-engines and, at minimum, a Firefighter 2 on board (See Exhibit NR6 for training requirements).
3. Annual Fireline Safety Refresher Training (RT-130) or equivalent.
4. Introduction to National Incident Management System (IS-700a).
5. In addition, structural engine personnel must have attended Firefighter 1 (NFPA Standard 1001 Professional Structural Firefighter Qualification) or equivalent or be certified by the chief of their fire department as being able to perform at the NFPA Firefighter 1 level.
6. The following Personal Protective Equipment is required and must be provided by the

Contractor:

- Boots - All leather, lace-up type, minimum 8 inches high with lug type sole in good condition (steel toed boots are unacceptable).
- Hardhat - Plastic, Class B, ANSI Z89.1, 1986, OSHA approved, with chinstrap. Note: Hardhat meeting NFPA Standard 1977, 1998 Edition, is required.
- Gloves - One pair per person, heavy-duty leather.
- Eye Protection - One pair per person (meets standards ANSI 287, latest edition).
- Head Lamp - One lamp per person with batteries and attachment for hardhat.
- Canteen - 1-quart size, two per person required, four per person recommended (filled prior to arrival at incident).
- Fire Shelter - One serviceable shelter per person. **New Generation Fire Shelters are required for all personnel.**
- **Chain saw chaps (when applicable)** – UL classified to NFPA 1977 (current edition) and USDA Forest Service specification 6170-4F or later.
- For routine fireline duties, flame resistant clothing must be certified to NFPA 1977.

NOTE: It is recommended that fireline personnel wear a short-sleeved t-shirt, underwear, and socks under fire clothing and boots. T-shirts and underwear should be 100% cotton or a 100% flame resistant blend of fibers. Socks should be cotton, wool, or a blend of flame-resistant fibers.

Other Engine Requirements:

1. Tank Baffling. The water tanks must be equipped with partitions that reduce the shifting of the water load. Engines must have the water tank baffled in a manner that conforms to the NFPA Standard 1906, or the American Society of Mechanical Engineers standards or other industry-accepted engineering standards.
2. Inventory. At the time of hire, the contractor must provide a complete inventory of the firefighting complement on the vehicle. A copy of the inventory must be provided to the inspector and the procurement unit each time the vehicle is hired or reassigned to an incident.
3. At time of hire, contractor must meet minimum standards.
4. Typing. When typing engines, all of the requirements for both equipment and personnel must be met to be acceptable and must be certified by a government fire expert. The government fire expert is defined as a government employee (local, state or federal) who, through their regular employment, works with and is knowledgeable of this type of equipment. Equipment lacking this certification shall not be signed up. It shall be the contractor's responsibility to obtain the certification prior to dispatch.
 - When classifying Type 1 and 2 structural engines, a government fire expert will certify the equipment meets the minimum requirements specified in NFPA 1901.
5. Foam Units. Type 3-6 engines must have foam capabilities. The government must provide the foam or make reimbursement only for approved chemicals when provided by the contractor. A list of approved chemicals can be found at:
<https://www.fs.usda.gov/rm/fire/wfcs/products/>

If a Resource Order specifically requests and the engine is equipped with Compressed Air Foam System (CAFS), payment will be adjusted according to the hourly rates for the system shown below. Hourly use must be documented on a shift ticket. Payment must be for hours of actual use of the CAFS in addition to the daily rate for the engine.

Cubic Feet/Minute (CFM)	CAFS Allowance with Pump and Roll HOURLY RATE (\$)
35 – 50 CFM @ 150 PSI	34
51 – 85 CFM @ 150 PSI	56
86 – 120 CFM @ 175 PSI	75
121 – 200 CFM @ 175 PSI	95
201+ CFM @ 200 PSI	118

Foam Unit Criteria for CAFS:

- One GPM per one CFM MINIMUM water pump capacity at PSI rates required of the compressor.
- Pump & Roll 86+ CFM and above must have deck mounted cannon with stacked tips or adjustable tips.
- Pump & Roll 86+ CFM equipment must be able to pump water and foam while moving.
- CFM, GPM, PSI and foam flow gauges are required.
- Must be capable of injection of foaming agent into the water line at variable controlled rates on discharge side of pump (be proportional).
- System must provide full foam delivery within 60 seconds after system is engaged.
- Operators must be experienced and knowledgeable of system operation and be capable of demonstrating their ability to operate the system.

Any other foam capabilities, such as eductor units (which siphon foam into the hose system), or when the foam is dumped directly into the tank, will not be accepted.

6. Vehicle Requirements

When fully loaded (including operators and accessory equipment), engines will conform to manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR). **The vehicle GVWR/GAWR plate should be on the driver's side doorpost, driver's door, or in the glove compartment. If missing or illegible, the contractor must provide a GVWR certificate from manufacturer stating front, rear and total GVWR.** This includes balancing the load in a manner that all axle weights comply with the manufacturer's gross axle weight rating. The contractor may be responsible for providing certification from a professional mechanical engineer or other expert in the field of design engineering, establishing the fact the design limits of the equipment have not been compromised.

- At time of hire, resource may be required to be fully loaded, with the contractor providing weight tickets for the load from a certified scale. The weight tickets will be by individual axle weight. All resources must arrive at incident fire ready.

All vehicles must be licensed to carry the GVW of the loaded unit. Private sector vehicles that require a CDL operator when operating on public highways must be furnished with a licensed CDL operator at all times. Drivers will comply with DOT driving limitations found at:

<http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/>.

All vehicles hired as engines or water tenders must have brakes on all axles.

All vehicles 36,000 GVWR or greater must be installed with an operator-controlled auxiliary braking system in addition to the service brakes (i.e., engine retarder, transmission retarder, driveline retarder, or exhaust retarder). All cargo and equipment not permanently attached to the vehicle must be secured in accordance with requirements found in 49 CFR 393.

TENDER, WATER SUPPORT

Minimum Standards for Types:

When typing equipment, all of the standards must be met to qualify the equipment. Failure to meet any standard, places the equipment in a lower type or disqualifies the equipment in its entirety.

Components	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
Tank Capacity (Gallons)	4000+	2500-3999	1000-2499
Pump minimum flow (GPM)	300	200	200
Off load capability (GPM)	300+	200+	200+
@ rated pressure (PSI)	50	50	50
Pump and roll	none	none	none
Operators (minimum)	1	1	1

Rates:

Rates	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
Fully Operated Daily Rate Single Shift (\$)	2364	2130	1949
Fully Operated Daily Rate Double Shift (\$)	3901	3515	3216

- All support water tender operators are required to complete an annual light physical fitness test (walk 1 mile in 16 minutes or less).
- Per recommendations from NWCG and NRCG and in response to AIS concerns, all water handling equipment must be equipped with a functioning foot valve on the draft hose. Additional mitigation measures may be required based on NWCG publication PMS 444 and/or direction from government AIS specialists.

TENDER, WATER SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Personnel Requirements for Tender, Water Support:

1. Annual Fireline Safety Refresher Training (RT-130).
2. All water tender operators are required to complete an annual light physical fitness test (walk 1 mile in 16 minutes or less).
3. Current CDL with endorsements.
4. The following personal protective equipment is required and must be provided by the contractor:

- Boots - All leather, lace-up type, minimum 8 inches high with lug-type sole in good condition (steel toed boots are unacceptable).
- Hardhat - Plastic, Class B, ANSI Z89.1, 1986, OSHA approved, with chinstrap. Note: Hardhat meeting NFPA Standard 1977, 1998 Edition, is required.
- Gloves - One pair per person, heavy duty leather.
- Eye Protection - One pair per person (meets standards ANSI 287, latest edition).
- Head Lamp - One lamp per person with batteries and attachment for hardhat.
- Canteen - 1-quart size, two per person required, four per person recommended (filled prior to arrival at incident).
- Fire Shelter - One serviceable shelter per person. New Generation Fire Shelters are required for all personnel.
- For routine fireline duties, flame resistant clothing must be certified to NFPA 1977.
 - NOTE: It is recommended that fireline personnel wear a short-sleeved t-shirt, underwear, and socks under fire clothing and boots. T-shirts and underwear should be 100% cotton or a 100% flame resistant blend of fibers. Socks should be cotton, wool, or a blend of flame-resistant fibers.

Tender, Water Support Equipment Requirements:

1. Per recommendations from NWCG and NRCG and in response to AIS concerns, all water handling equipment must be equipped with a functioning foot valve on the draft hose. Additional mitigation measures may be required based on NWCG publication PMS 444 and/or direction from government AIS specialists.
2. Foam Units. The government must provide the foam or make reimbursement only for approved chemicals when provided by the contractor. A list of approved chemicals can be found at <https://www.fs.usda.gov/rm/fire/wfcs/products/>
3. Water Tank Baffles. The water tanks must be equipped with partitions that reduce the shifting of the water load, including transverse baffles. Support water tenders must have the water tank baffled in a manner that conforms to NFPA Standard 1906, or the American Society of Mechanical Engineers standards or other industry-accepted engineering standards.
4. Support water tenders must have a spreader bar or equivalent that is capable of broadcasting an even spray of water across a road surface (must demonstrate at inspection).
5. All cargo and equipment not permanently attached to the vehicle must be secured in accordance with requirements found in 49 CFR 393. Synthetic strapping will not be accepted.
6. When typing support water tenders, all of the requirements for both equipment and personnel must be met. In addition, a government fire expert must certify the equipment and personnel both meet the minimum requirements.
7. Inventory. At the time of hire, the contractor must provide a complete inventory of the firefighting complement on the vehicle. A copy of the inventory must be provided to the government fire expert and the procurement unit each time the vehicle is hired or reassigned to an incident.
8. Fully loaded tenders and trucks (including operators and complement) must conform to manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) and gross axle weight rating (GAWR). This includes balancing the load in a manner that all axle weights comply with the manufacturer's gross axle weight rating. The vehicle GVWR/GAWR plate should be on the driver's side doorpost, driver's door, or in the glove compartment. If missing or illegible, the

Contractor must provide a GVWR certificate from manufacturer stating front, rear and total GVWR. The contractor may be responsible for providing certification from a professional mechanical engineer or other expert in the field of design engineering, establishing the fact the design limits of the equipment have not been compromised.

- At time of hire, resource may be required to be fully loaded, with the contractor providing weight tickets for the load from a certified scale. The weight tickets will be by individual axle weight. All resources must arrive at incident fire ready.
9. At time of hire, contractor must meet minimum standards and must be documented on the forms below.
 10. Vehicles must be licensed to carry the loaded GVW of the unit. Vehicles which require a CDL operator when operating on public highways must be furnished with and operated by a licensed CDL operator at all times.
 11. Modifications of tanks to meet GVWR must be permanent; overflow devices and water displacement devices are not allowed.
 12. All vehicles hired as engines or water tenders must have brakes on all axles.
 13. All vehicles 36,000 GVWR or greater must be installed with an operator-controlled auxiliary braking system in addition to the service brakes (i.e., engine retarder, transmission retarder, driveline retarder, or exhaust retarder).

TRUCK, GRAY WATER

Current vendors and specifications can be found at:

https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/equipment_supplies/agree-contract/solicitations.htm

The government is responsible for locating sites for disposal of wastewater. Contractor is responsible for all permits. Disposal fees will be reimbursed based on actual receipts. Gray water trucks must possess a current DOT Mechanical Inspection. Gray water trucks must not be utilized as a tender or a water truck.

Rates:

Type	Size	Fully Operated Daily Rate (\$)
1	4000++ gallons	1750
2	2500-3999 gallons	1722
3	1000-2499 gallons	1573
4	400-999 gallons	1420

TRUCK, POTABLE WATER

Potable water trucks should be hired through local commercial sources. The government may be responsible for the water source.

Type	Size	Fully Operated Daily Rate (\$)
1	4000+ gallons	2445
2	2500-3999 gallons	1947
3	1000-2499 gallons	1620
4	400-999 gallons	1300

ALL OTHER EQUIPMENT**EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES**

Preferred method of hire is fully operated commercial rates. Use a daily rate and provide for reimbursement for the expendable supplies not associated with patient transport. Ambulances must meet local and state rules, regulations, and licensing requirements where such exist. The age, condition, and configuration of ambulances vary significantly and directly impact the operational costs.

This section applies to private ambulances, EMTs/Paramedics, and Fireline Qualified EMTs/Paramedics only. If using local government ambulances, EMTs/Paramedics, and Fireline Qualified EMTs/Paramedics, refer to Chapter 50.

GROUND AMBULANCES

ALS and BLS standards are defined by state rules, regulations, and licensing requirements.

Ambulance Type	Attributes	Daily Rate (\$)
Type 1	ALS, Hazmat Capable, 1 Paramedic + 1 EMT	3655
Type 2	ALS, 1 Paramedic + 1 EMT	3300
Type 3	BLS, Hazmat Capable, 2 EMT or 1 EMT & 1 First Responder	3900
Type 4	BLS, 2 EMT or 1 EMT & 1 First Responder	3750

Contractor must produce the following for ambulances being offered for incident only agreements prior to finalizing the agreement or receiving a resource order:

- a) Copy of individual EMTs/Paramedics Emergency Care Provider Certifications/Licenses specific to the state where the individual will be performing emergency medical care services.
- b) Copy of any relevant state required Medical Service Provider License (transport).
- c) Copy of any relevant state required ambulance permits.
- d) Letter from medical director that gives vendors EMTs/Paramedics authority to provide medical care on wildland fire incidents within the state of required performance.
- e) Inventory list with restocking fees.

When an ambulance is mobilized to transport a patient to a medical facility while under agreement, the ambulance reverts to their normal billing procedures for the medical response, which would include a loaded mileage rate. For all patient care and transport, the ambulance will submit a bill to the patient's appropriate home agency for worker's compensation billing if appropriate, or to the patient directly. No further payment will accrue from the time an ambulance begins transporting a patient from the incident until returning to the incident after delivering the patient to a medical facility. For those calendar days that include patient transport, payment will be based on the hours the resource was available to the incident as documented on the shift ticket versus the designated shift, as shown in the Incident Action Plan. Medical transports and times must be documented on the shift ticket and must be turned into Finance Section for documentation purposes.

A daily rate is not a 24-hour shift; there is no standby or on-call addition to a daily rate. If an

ambulance is required for a 24-hour period, a double shift must be ordered, and two crews must be provided.

Patient transports outside of the standard shift on an occasional basis does not qualify as a double shift.

Emergency Care Provider License Verification Sites:

Montana - <https://ebizws.mt.gov/PUBLICPORTAL/searchform?mylist=licenses>

Idaho - <https://dopl.idaho.gov/bom/>

INDIVIDUAL EMTS/PARAMEDICS AND/OR FIRELINE QUALIFIED EMTF/AEMF/EMPF

EMT, AEMT, and Paramedic standards are defined by state rules, regulations, and licensing requirements.

Level of Care	Level of Care, Fireline Qualified
Emergency Medical Technician Basic (EMTB)	Emergency Medical Technician basic, Fireline (EMTF)
Advanced Emergency Medical Technician (AEMT)	Advanced Emergency Technician, Fireline (AEMF)
Paramedic (EMTP)	Paramedic, Fireline (EMPF)

Contractor must produce the following for each individual EMT/Paramedic and/or EMTF/AEMF/EMPF being offered for incident only agreements prior to finalizing the agreement or accepting a resource order:

- a) Copy of individual's Emergency Care Provider Certifications/Licenses specific to the state where the individual will be performing emergency medical care services.
- b) Letter from medical director that gives vendor's EMTFs/AEMFs/EMPFs authority to provide medical care on wildland fire incidents within the state of required performance.
- c) Copy of individual EMTFs/AEMFs/EMPFs verified fireline qualifications.
- d) Inventory list with restocking fees.

Fireline qualified EMTFs/AEMFs/EMPFs must meet training requirements for Firefighter Type 2 position (FFT2) per current version of NWCG PMS 310-1 found at www.nwcg.gov/publications/310-1

Fireline qualified EMTFs/AEMFs/EMPFs must come with an off-road capable vehicle that has high clearance and is 4-wheel drive. These vehicles are to be used only for transport to and from the fireline and are not to be used for patient transport.

Emergency Medical Technician License Verification Sites:

Montana - <https://ebizws.mt.gov/PUBLICPORTAL/searchform?mylist=licenses>

Idaho - [State of Idaho Public Portal](#)

RAPID EXTRACTION MODULE SUPPORT (REMS)

The first source of supply for REMS is local government search-and-rescue organizations.

- **Refer to NWCG Standards for Rapid Extraction Module Support, PMS 552:**

- <https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms552>
- **Refer to the Northern Rockies Supplement to Chapter 50 for REMS Local Government Minimum configuration.**

FALLER (SINGLE) AND FALLER MODULES

Single Faller and Faller Module should provide verifiable proof of experience. Rate must include equipment, operating supplies, appropriate insurance, and transportation with off road capability.

A Faller Module is comprised of two fully equipped professional sawyers. Refer to the following link for specifications: https://www.fs.usda.gov/business/incident/solicitations.php?tab=tab_d

Must provide proof of liability insurance, Workers' Compensation insurance or exemption. Annual Arduous duty a Work Capacity test and RT-130 Safety refresher is required. Chain saw chaps must meet UL classification to NFPA 1977 current edition and USDA Forest Service specification 6170-4F (minimum).

Types	Fully Operated Daily Rate (\$)
Single Faller	1620
Faller Module (Two Fallers)	2926

OFFICE, MODULAR

Use daily, weekly or monthly commercial rates, generally paid by commercial invoice. Should include set up, take down, OSHA approved steps for all doors.

Mobilization and demobilization mileage may apply.

This resource category includes all forms of hard-sided structures offered by vendors.

PACK AND SADDLE STOCK

Use commercial rates.

Fully equipped pack and saddle stock must be signed up with packer(s). Costs of transporting stock to designated locations may be paid as a separate item. Contractor is responsible to provide feed and veterinary expenses. Contractor must provide and use weed-free hay only.

PUMP, PORTABLE

Type	Un-operated Daily Rate (\$)	Components
1	189	Trailer-mounted low-pressure/high-volume pump producing a minimum volume of 500 GPM. Contractor provides intake and discharge hose.
2	89	Small low volume/high-pressure portable pumps with intake hose, capable of being transported by one or two people. Pumps in this category are the Mark 26, Mark III and Gorman Rupp, or similar type pumps.
3	51	Small low-pressure/high-volume portable pump that can be transported by one or two people. These pumps are similar to a Homelite or Honda trash pump.

Per recommendations from NWCG and NRCG and in response to AIS concerns, all water handling equipment must be equipped with a functioning foot valve on the draft hose.

Additional mitigation measures may be required based on NWCG publication PMS 444 and/or direction from government AIS specialists.

TENDER, FUEL

Current specifications can be found at:

https://www.fs.usda.gov/business/incident/solicitations.php?tab=tab_d

Rates:

The typing for fuel tenders aligns with the current SIIBM Method of Hire Chart and the national VIPR template.

Type	Size	Fully Operated Daily Rate Single Shift (\$)
1	3501+ gal	3488
2	2501-3500 gal	2750
3	500-2500 gal	2628

- * Type 4 is a new classification that will be smaller-sized and come with non-ethanol fuel. Expect high pricing in 2026 due to high demand and very few vendors with this truck.
- Per gallon price will be established at the time of hire based on vendor's costs plus a reasonable markup, at the contracting officer's discretion, to include consideration for credit card surcharges if applicable. Vendor fuel costs supporting the price per gallon may be requested by the government. Per gallon prices must be displayed in a visible fashion.
- Additional operator for extended staffing will be paid an additional \$500 per person per day.
- **While under an EERA, scheduled partial days (for example, mornings and/or nights), may be negotiated at an hourly rate and mileage rate not to exceed daily rate.**

TENTS and YURTS

The following specifications do not apply to hard-sided mobile structures. Resource orders for tents/yurts must be filled with items meeting the following specifications.

Minimum Standards

Typing

1. Type 3 tent sizes: 501- 700 square feet
2. Type 4 tent sizes: 200- 500 square feet
3. Mobile manufactured hard-sided structures are not appropriate to be filled as a Tent/Yurt.

Safety

1. Meet the requirements of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code, NFPA 102 Standard for Grandstands, Folding & Telescopic Seating
2. Tents, and Membrane Structures; and all tent fabric must meet the flame propagation performance criteria contained in NFPA 701.
3. Must have a minimum 50 MPH wind load rating, with proper staking.

4. Water and slip resistant flooring.
5. All extension cords must meet the testing and requirements of the Underwriters Laboratories (UL) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). All cords must be three pronged, stamped for exterior use and have the letters SJTW stamped in the cord covering (S=Service Grade, also means extra hard service when not followed by J, V, or P; J=Hard Service; T=Thermoplastic; W=Outdoor- includes sunlight resistant jacket and wet location rated conductors (formerly "W-A")).
6. All electrical outlets must be protected with a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) at the power source.

Minimum requirements to be included in the daily rate

1. Cooling unit (required for Type 3 and 4 Tents at no additional compensation) adequate to maintain a temperature of 15 degrees less than the outdoor temperature. The vendor will be required to provide power to the cooling unit from the power source identified in #10 below.
2. Freestanding with self-supporting internal frame, minimum six-foot (6') sidewalls (no center poles)
3. Adequate artificial lighting for office environment
4. The Government (incident personnel) will bring power to the outside of the tent and the vendor will be required to supply the electrical connections to attach to that power source. The maximum length of each individual cord is 100 feet, and the minimum wire size is a 14 gauge. A minimum of (4) four, exterior approved power outlets connected to a generator or local utility company to supply electricity for lighting, cooling and to small appliances such as laptop computers, printers, and chargers for phones or iPads. All electrical outlets must be protected with a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) at the power source.
5. Windows with clear panel view, screened, and privacy flap.
6. Doors (hinged, framed), minimum size (Type 3-46" W x 72" H) (Type 4-30" W x 72" H)
7. Set-up must be completed in accordance with industry standards, within 12 hours after arrival at camp, unless otherwise negotiated.
8. Takedown must be completed in accordance with industry standards, tents must be removed within 12 hours after the time of release, unless otherwise negotiated.

Additional Considerations

1. Relocation means moving a tent from one location to another, moving panels or doors does not constitute relocation.
2. The contractor is not required to provide daily maintenance of equipment; however, must provide basic operating instructions for any equipment.

Rates:

Type	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Relocate
3	275	1600	4000	575
4	200	1200	3000	500

Mileage: Mileage will be paid based on \$.50 per tent per mile and with total miles being one round trip (mobilization and demobilization). As an example, if the incident is 50 miles from the vendor's listed address and seven tents were ordered, the mileage would be as follows:

$$(50 \text{ miles} \times 2) (7 \text{ tents} \times 50 \text{ cents}) = (100 \text{ miles}) (\$3.50) = \$350.00$$

Relocation: Each tent that is relocated will be paid the relocation fee if ordered by the incident.

TOILETS, PORTABLE

Use commercial daily rate, which includes delivery, pickup, servicing, plus mileage, if applicable.

TRANSPORTATION, BUS

1. Buses for Hire. For all buses, the incident agency shall be responsible for processing the payments.
2. Contractors/operators must not exceed duty limitation hours set forth in Chapter 10 of the NWCG SIIBM.
3. The preferred method of procuring buses is fully operated. The contractor is responsible for meeting all state laws, including insurance coverage, for the state(s) in which an assignment is initially accepted or reassigned. All buses must meet the insurance requirements of Department of Transportation (DOT) Regulation CFR 49 Part 387.33, which specifies a minimum \$5,000,000 insurance coverage.
4. Contracting for School-Type Bus Services.
 - All buses will have a date of manufacture 1999 or newer and meet the minimum FMVSS standards for ROPS and seat belts.
 - DOT and state law governs operator licensing. Each operator will have the appropriate commercial driver's license (CDL).
 - All buses must have proof of current safety inspection.

Current safety ratings for contractors may be accessed at the following website:

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/company-safety-records>

All buses must have the capability to safely transport personnel, packs, and hand tools either internally or externally and must have a minimum of 120 cubic feet of storage space. Internal cargo storage areas will be constructed of durable materials that can safely and securely hold a minimum of 5100 pounds of firefighting gear. The storage area must be securely mounted to the body or frame of the vehicle. The device will be engineered for the protection of the passengers, with no sharp edges or unfinished areas that may cause personnel injury. All the original emergency exits that were required when the bus was manufactured must be in working order. Alternate or additional emergency exits are allowed but are not an acceptable replacement for the original emergency exits. All emergency exits must be clearly identified and must not be blocked by any portion of the cargo area. Cargo area door(s) may not block access to emergency exits at any time. A clear unobstructed path to all emergency exits must be maintained at all times. Due to the wracking nature of off-road personnel carriers, storage areas must be constructed as to withstand shifting cargo. Storage areas may be constructed of heavy weight ballistic nylon that is reinforced with heavy webbing that encapsulates the load, but netting is not approved. If the storage area is a cage like device, then the frame must be constructed of metal. The internal or external transport space must meet Federal Motor Carrier – Safety Regulations 392.62 (c) 1, 2, 3 Safe operations. If the contractor chooses to provide a “chase vehicle” to transport packs/tools, it must be at no cost or liability to the government. If the government is required to provide a “chase vehicle” to carry packs/tools because the bus cannot transport them, \$150/day will be deducted from the contractor's invoice. Buses must not transport flammable/combustible liquids, such as chainsaw gas, internally. Flammable/combustible liquids may be transported in a DOT approved external compartment. A chase vehicle for these items may be provided by the government.

5. **If the travel time to an incident will exceed 8 hours, the use of a coach bus is recommended for crew transport. Reference the Northern Rockies Mobilization Guide, Chapter 40.**
6. **Basis and Amount of Payment.** Payment for competed agreements and local EERAs/I-BPAs is based either on the mileage rate or the daily rate, whichever is greater. The host agency for the incident is the designated payment office. **NO BUS SHALL BE RELEASED OR REASSIGNED WITHOUT A COMPLETED EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT USE INVOICE FOR THE INCIDENT THEY ARE LEAVING.**

Rates:

The preferred method of hire is commercial rental paid via commercial vendor invoicing.

Bus Type	Capacity	Fully Operated Mileage Rate (\$)	Daily Guarantee (\$)
Coach		8.50	1529
School Type	22 or greater	7.62	1291
School Type - Short	21 or fewer	7.00	1250

- EERA Payment is based on either **mileage rate or daily guarantee, whichever is greater.**

TRUCK/TRAILER, REFRIGERATION

Use commercial rates when available.

Onsite pickup and delivery rates may be in addition to the un-operated daily rate. Rates for truck-mounted refrigerator units will be significantly higher than trailer units and must be negotiated. Equipment must meet commercial standards for refrigerator trailers. Should include OSHA approved steps for all doors.

Rates:

Type	Trailer Length	Un-operated Daily Rate (\$)
1	43+ feet	808
2	29 - 42 feet	786
3	20 - 28 feet	752

TRUCK, SERVICE (With Mechanic)

The rates are based on commercial heavy equipment service trucks that include field repair and maintenance as a major part of their normal business. The trucks are to be fully equipped with welder, cutting torch, compressor, and tools. Vendor is responsible for ensuring mechanic carries appropriate certifications and credentials to perform work requested.

Service Truck with Mechanic – Heavy Equipment, normally carries an auto crane with a capacity between 500 and 4,000 lbs., with more assorted mechanical tools, toolboxes, welder, cutting torch, air compressor that is around 180 PSI at 20 cubic feet per minute, and specialized tools.

Services provided may include but are not limited to changing tires, repair of steel tracks, repair of hydraulic hoses, fixing simple cracks in metal, removing and replacing heavy parts on equipment, and/or replacing bearings and seals. A generic diagnostic code reader is desirable.

Service Truck with Mechanic – Light Auto/Heavy Truck normally carries limited mechanical tools, 10-ton lift jack, small portable air compressor, and limited specialized equipment for minor field repairs or maintenance.

Services provided may include but are not limited to general troubleshooting and repair of passenger cars and trucks, changing tires, repair, and carburetor adjustments on small engines, and/or replacing bearings and seals. A generic diagnostic code reader is desirable.

The contractor must be responsible for keeping records (using Incident Equipment Repair Order form – reference Exhibit NR8) of services and supplies used in repairing vehicles. Repair order forms will be turned in to Finance after each operational period. These records are required by the government to charge contractors for government-provided services (\$100/hr., rounded to nearest ½ hr.) and supplies (actual supplies as identified on the Incident Equipment Repair Order Form).

Rates:

Type	Fully Operated Daily Rate Single Shift (\$)
Heavy Equipment	2043
Light Auto/Heavy Truck	2162

- Service truck is compensated at the daily rate only, and not through the repair rate charged by the government to individual contractors.

VAN, BOX

Use commercial rates.

VEHICLE, ALL-TERRAIN (ATV) AND OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE (OHV)

All ATV/OHV use on incidents will follow the “ATV/OHV Guidance for Use on Fires in the Northern Rockies” located on the NRCG website: <https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/Memos.htm>

OHVs (UTVs)

Type	Requirements	Daily Rate (\$)
Type 1 (4+ passenger)	Min. 2 seats per row Min. 2 rows of seating Min. Payload 1,000 pounds Min. Rear Box Capacity 500+ pounds	562
Type 2 (2+ passenger)	Min. 2 seats per row Min. 1 row of seating Min. Payload 1,000 pounds Min. Rear Box Capacity 500+ pounds	445
Type 3 (4+ passenger)	Min. 2 seats per row Min. 2 rows of seating Min. Payload 800 pounds Min. Rear Box Capacity 150-499 pounds	450
Type 4 (2+ passenger)	Min. 2 seats per row Min. 1 row of seating	356

	Min. Payload 550 pounds Min. Rear Box Capacity 150-499 pounds	
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OHV*

- Delivery and pickup negotiated separately.
- Negotiate trailer separately.
- Must have certified ROPS.
- Incident must provide operators who meet agency certification.
- Must be all wheel drive.

ATV

- Delivery and pickup may be negotiated separately.
- Tie-downs and ramps are included in daily rate.
- Incident must provide operators who meet agency certification.
- Must be all wheel drive.
- No 3-wheel vehicles.
- No 2-stroke engines.

*** OHVs must be equipped with certified Rollover Protective Structures (ROPS) and used in conjunction with seatbelts. In accordance with safety standards, model Max IV UTV shall not be hired.**

VEHICLE, COMMERCIAL RENTAL

1. Un-operated commercial rental vehicle hired at daily rate only, use standard commercial market prices. Consideration should be given to weekly or monthly rates when determined to be more economical.
2. When negotiating with national rental companies, ensure the vendor understands the vehicles may be used off-road. Therefore, the preferred method of hiring vehicles is on the EERA. A government purchase card may also be used for agencies other than the Forest Service. If the purchase card is used, the cardholder must consider:
 - how the vehicles will be closed out at the end of the cardholder's assignment,
 - that use is for ALL government employees and
 - the process for claim settlement that may result from the rental.
3. It is recommended the procurement officer determine ownership and review the vehicle license and registration.
4. Equipment must be equipped with spare tire, lug wrench, and jack.
5. Vehicles must be in good condition and meet all state and local laws for operation on public roads.
6. Vehicle cleanup after use should be addressed at the time of signup. The government has the option of cleaning the vehicles before final inspection or providing compensation to the vendor for cleanup. The preferred method is for the vendor to include cleanup in the pricing.

VEHICLE, WITH DRIVER**Fully operated:** daily rate plus mileage rate.

- The vendor provides all operating supplies, equipment, transportation, lodging, personnel, and supervision and management of those personnel.
 - Duties of a driver vary but may include the delivery of people and/or supplies.
- Vendors entering into fully operated vehicle agreements should assure their insurance coverage includes commercial liability coverage sufficient to comply with agreement requirements, i.e., hauling cargo, transporting people, etc. Proof of insurance coverage is required at time of inspection. Reference FAR 52.247-21.
 - The vendor assumes responsibility for all damage or injury to persons or property.
 - The vendor must maintain adequate public liability and property damage insurance.
 - The vendor must maintain Workers' Compensation and other legally required insurance.

Type	Requirements	Fully Operated Daily Rate (\$)	Fully Operated Mileage Rate (\$)
Sedan, Midsize or Larger	Minimum 4 passengers, 2WD or AWD	350	.53
Sport Utility Vehicle (SUV)	Minimum 5 passengers, 2WD or 4WD	431	.68
Passenger Van	7 to 9 passengers, 2WD or 4WD	440	.75
Pickup, Type 1	8,501 to 19,500 GVWR, minimum of 72", maximum of 103" bed length	444	.80
Type 2	6,001 to 8,500 GVWR, minimum of 66", maximum of 96" bed length	428	.75
Type 3	Up to 6000 GVWR, minimum of 60" bed length	420	.68
Stakeside, Type 1	14,001 to 26,000 GVWR	481	.98
Type 2	10,001 to 14,000 GVWR	449*	.79
Type 3	6,000 to 10,000 GVWR	437*	.73

*Add \$25/day for Stakeside with either a dump/tilt box or liftgate.

WATER TANK - PORTABLE, SELF-STANDING

Capacity	Un-operated Daily Rate (\$)
2,000-3,000 gallons	129
1,000-1,999 gallons	89

WEED WASHING UNITS

Standard method of hire: Fully operated daily rate includes delivery, pickup, servicing, and mileage.

Weed Wash	Daily Rate \$1720
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Responsibilities:**1) The Jurisdictional Agency will:**

- a. Determine weed wash needs and type of unit(s) used and area(s) of placement.

2) The Government will:

- a. Provide wash water to the wash site.
- b. Remove wastewater.
- c. Remove solid waste or designate an appropriate disposal site.
- d. At the government's discretion, inspect washed equipment to ensure that the wash station meets agreement requirements. If the wash station does not meet the expectations of the government, it may be removed and replaced with a different system.
- e. Document contractor performance on a performance evaluation form (ICS-224).

3) The Contractor must:

- a. Thoroughly wash all vehicles and equipment to remove all soil, plant parts and seeds. Vehicles and equipment include, but are not limited to, fire engines, heavy equipment, logging equipment, transports, pickups, SUVs and sedans.
- b. Ensure that contractor services include, but are not limited to, the removal of all mud, caked dirt, and vegetative parts off the undercarriage, cross members, frame, skid plates, belly pans, wheels, treads, tracks, suspension, bumpers, wheel wells, radiator grills, and the ledges on the inside of rear and front bumpers.
- c. Visually and manually inspect hard to reach areas to ensure they are clean.
- d. Inspect and wash all soil and plant parts off drafting hoses and drafting gear on engines, water tenders, and all heavy equipment that carry water (i.e.: skidgines, pumper cats and soft tracks).
- e. Ensure that the system used does not cause damage to the paint or electrical connections of vehicles and equipment being washed.
- f. Keep the wash station in repair and fully operational during the designated assignment.
- g. Capture, package, and label solid waste in secure, easily transportable containment packages/devices, approved by the government representative at the incident, and place them at a location specified by the government. Containers/packages of solid waste must weigh no more than 50 lbs. each.
- h. Maintain a daily record of all washed vehicles. The contractor must use government forms, if required by the government.

4) The Contractor must not:

- a. Dispose of solid waste unless an acceptable site is designated by the government for the waste to be disposed of; otherwise, this is the responsibility of the government (the intent is to ensure proper disposal).

5) Weed Wash Containment Station Equipment

- a. Wash systems may be high pressure with low volume or low pressure with high volume. High pressure systems have water pressures designated above 1000 pounds per square inch (PSI), while high volume systems deliver 10 gallons of water per minute or more.

The vendor may use a high pressure/low volume or high volume/low pressure system.

Self-Contained with Recycling Water System

- a) Portable commercial power washers with two hand-held, high-pressure wands/nozzles. These nozzles must be suitable to wash 100% of the underbody surfaces.
- b) Underbody washer. The underbody washing system must have nozzles that can be directed to within 45 degrees of vertical. The spray from these nozzles must be able to cover 100% of the underbody surfaces.
- c) A water source or storage tank. The water source or tank must have adequate capacity to operate the wash system continuously for a minimum of two hours.
- d) Wastewater must be contained by the wash system. All wash residues must be removed from the tracking surfaces of the vehicle being washed before vehicle exits system to prevent contamination to the exiting vehicle.
- e) Wash water must be filtered to a maximum particle size of 100 microns or use a clean water final rinse. Contractor is responsible for maintaining the quality of the recycled water to ensure clean and safe washed equipment. Contractor must maintain the containment system in a functional condition at all times. Prior to disposal, all wastewater must be filtered to 100 microns or smaller particle size. Wastewater must be disposed of in accordance with wastewater requirements of the authority having jurisdiction.
- f) Contractor must place solid waste in a secure, easily transportable (not to exceed 50 lbs.) containment device in consultation with the ground support or resource unit on the incident. Solid waste must be disposed of by the host agency unless an appropriate disposal site has been identified by the government. In that case, the contractor must dispose of the solid waste at this designated site.
- g) Process time to wash a single wildland fire engine must not exceed 5 minutes average for any 10 fire engines (i.e., 12 engines per hour).
- h) The contractor must provide at least two (2) skilled operators to perform operations. The operators must be knowledgeable in the safe operation, maintenance, and repair of the wash system. These personnel must be present at all times during the incident operational periods and are responsible for the safe operation of the weed wash station.
- i) The wash system must be able to accommodate equipment up to 10' wide.
- j) Two (2) 1000-watt halogen work lights on stands and FGI module.
- k) The wash system must comply with all applicable OSHA regulations related to operator safety and all segments of the washer must be in operating condition with no missing parts. All alternating current electric motors must be listed with Underwriters Laboratory.
- l) Generator sufficient to power all operational needs.

EXHIBIT NR5 – CLASSIFICATION OF COMMERCIAL DRIVER’S LICENSES

CLASSIFICATION	DEFINITION
Class D	This is the license most people carry. It covers any single vehicle under 26,000 GVWR - Trailers under 10,000 GTWR - Vehicles that carry 15 passengers or less including the driver. It is a regular non-commercial license.
Class C	All vehicles UNDER 26,000 lbs. that haul hazardous materials which require placarding or haul 16 or more passengers including the driver. Trailers not more than 10,000 lbs. GTWR.
Class B	All single vehicles OVER 26,000 GVWR - Trailers not more than 10,000 GTWR - All vehicles that will carry 16 or more passengers including the driver. Includes all vehicles under Class C or D.
Class A	Any combination of two or more vehicles, including trailer(s) in excess of 10,000 lbs., articulated buses over 26,000 lbs., and all vehicles authorized under Class B, C, and/or D.

Operators of vehicles that have a GVWR of 10,001 and greater and are engaged in interstate commerce are required to have a current DOT medical examination card in their possession.

DEFINITIONS OF STATE LICENSE TYPE ENDORSEMENTS

ENDORSEMENT	DEFINITION
Type 1	Allows the driver to operate a commercial motor vehicle in any state (interstate). Must be 21 years of age or older.
Type 2	Limits the driver to operating a commercial vehicle in a single state (intrastate). Must be 18 years of age or older.
M	When added to a Class A, B, C or D license, allows the driver to operate a motorcycle or ATV on public roads.
H	When added to a Class A, B, or C license, allows the driver to haul hazardous materials that require placarding per DOT regulations.
P	Allows the driver to operate a passenger vehicle carrying 16 passengers or more including the driver.
N	When added to a Class A, B, or C license, allows the driver to operate a tank vehicle transporting bulk liquid. Not required for "portable" tanks less than 1,000-gallon capacity.
X	Allows the driver to haul hazardous material and operate a tank vehicle.
T	When added to a Class A license, allows the driver to operate any commercial vehicle combination with two or more trailers.
A	Air Brake Restriction - placed on the commercial license of those who ARE NOT qualified to operate air brake equipment vehicles.

EXHIBIT NR6 – NORTHERN ROCKIES CONTRACT PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

Classification	Physical Fitness Test	Fireline Safety Refresher (5)	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Dozers, Skidders, Skidgines, Pumper Cats, Soft Tracks, Feller-Bunchers, Graders, Excavators, Chippers, Masticators (1)	Light**	Yes	Yes
Drivers of pickups, SUVs, sedans, cargo	No	Yes/No (2)	Yes/No (2)
Buses	No	Yes/No (2)	Yes/No (2)
Transports	No	Yes/No (2)	Yes/No (2)
Water Tender, Support* (1)	Light**	Yes	Yes
Engines Type 1-2, and CFR (4) (6)	Light	Yes	Yes
Engines Type 3-7 (3) (6)	Arduous	Yes	Yes
Shop Trucks	No	Yes	Yes
Fuel Tenders	No	Yes/No (2)	No
Ambulances Ground (6)	No	Yes	Yes
Professional Fallers (1)	Arduous	Yes	Yes
Gray Water Trucks	No	Yes/No (2)	Yes/No (2)
Potable Water Trucks	No	Yes/No (2)	Yes/No (2)
Support Positions	No	Yes/No (2)	Yes/No (2)
Weed Wash Stations	No	Yes /No (2)	Yes /No (2)
Misc. Support Trailers	No	Yes /No (2)	Yes /No (2)

*The NRCG Operations Committee has elected not to solicit for tactical water tenders within the geographic area.

** Operators are required to complete an annual light physical fitness test (walk 1 mile in 16 minutes or less)

Training providers:

https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/dispatch/equipment_supplies/agree-contract/training_info.htm

- (1) A fireline qualified person must accompany position(s) on fireline activity.
- (2) On a case-by-case basis, some situations may require PPE and the Annual Safety Refresher (RT-130). If not staying in camp, refer to Host Agency Operating Guidelines for requirements.
- (3) Engines are required to have a NWCG 310-1 Qualified Single Resource Boss (Engine) and one FFT2 at a minimum.
- (4) NFPA 1001 & NFPA 1051 or equivalent training required.
- (5) Annual Fireline Safety Refresher Training (RT-130) is required for all personnel who are staying in fire camp and/or going to the fireline. The minimum requirement is four (4) hours for Contract Resources and up to eight (8) hours, depending on the hiring agency for Casual employees. Refresher training must minimally consist of fire shelter purpose and use, practice deployments, and any pertinent fire safety related topics, such as: Fire Orders and Watch-Out Situations; Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, and Safety Zones (LCES); Look Up, Look Down, and Look Around; and SAFENET at www.nifc.gov
- (6) Homeland Security / FEMA (IS-700a and/or IS-800) Training Requirements for private sector first responder engine personnel.

EXHIBIT NR7 - AFTERMARKET EQUIPMENT CERTIFICATION

(Revised February 22, 2010)

ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT

Name of Contractor: _____

Description and Model: _____

Serial Number: _____

Operating Limitations: _____

AFTERMARKET EQUIPMENT

Description and Model: _____

Serial Number: _____

(Owner shall assign Serial Number if none is available – stamped on metal)

Tank Capacity: _____ Gallons: _____

(Temporary fillers and spacers are not permitted.)

Baffles: _____

- One longitudinal baffle regardless of width and one transverse baffle at a minimum of every 52”
- All baffles must cover 75% of the plane of the tank.
- Baffling. The water tanks shall be equipped with partitions that reduce the shifting of the water load. Free Floating Baffle System - baffles which reduce the shifting of the water load AND do not compromise the structural integrity of the originally manufactured tank are acceptable. If a Free-Floating Baffle System is used the vendor must submit data sheets which validates that the baffling is sufficient to meet the manufacturer’s recommendation.

CERTIFICATION OF AFTERMARKET EQUIPMENT MOUNTED ON ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT (Does Not Exceed Operational Limitations)

I certify that the addition of the prescribed aftermarket equipment will not exceed the original equipment operating limitations. Affix engineer’s stamp or seal below.

Engineer Signature: _____ Date: _____

Engineer Printed Name: _____

License No.: _____ State: _____ Expiration: _____

If the individual signing this certification is not an Engineer, you are required to complete the continuation sheet on the next page with the additional information requested.

**AFTERMARKET EQUIPMENT CERTIFICATION – Continuation Sheet
(Revised February 22, 2010)**

Documentation of Qualification to Certify Aftermarket Equipment
-Form will be kept on file with Aftermarket Certification-

Name of person providing certification: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____ E-mail: _____

Engineering or other applicable education (include degree and institution): _____

Past experience in engineering, including design, analysis, manufacturing, testing, etc. if applicable. Attach additional information if needed: _____

Professional certifications or licenses: _____

Additional information documenting expertise: _____

References: Name and phone number: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

EXHIBIT NR8 - INCIDENT EQUIPMENT REPAIR ORDER

1. Contractor's Name:	2. Date:
3. Incident Name and Incident Number:	4. "E" Number:
5. Equipment Description (include: year, make, model, serial number):	
6. Description of Work Performed:	
Labor: Inclusive hours (rounded to the nearest ½ hour) work was performed: Total Labor Hours: \$100.00 X = \$ Hourly Rate Total Labor Odometer Reading:	
9. Parts and Accessories (Use reverse for additional Parts and Accessories if necessary):	

Parts Used	Quantity	Unit Price	Total

TOTAL PARTS:
TOTAL LABOR (FROM BLOCK 8):
TOTAL OF EQUIPMENT REPAIR ORDER:
10. Signatures (must be legible):
Contractor's Signature:
Printed Name and Title:
Date:
Mechanic's Signature:
Printed Name and Title:
Date:

Original = Finance Copy in Contractors OF-304
 Copy = Contractor Posted to OF-286

EXHIBIT NR9 – NR CHAINSAW PARTS REQUEST FORM

<https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/committees/business/toolbox/miscellaneous/Saw-Parts-Order-Form-NR.pdf>

EXHIBIT NR10 – EQUIPMENT CERTIFICATION

This certification is incorporated in and made part of Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement No. _____. The equipment listed herein meets all of the minimum requirements for the equipment type.

EQUIPMENT TYPE	SERIAL NO.	ENGINEERING CERTIFICATION (Attach Exhibit NR7)

The following individuals meet all the personnel and training requirements for the position listed.

NAME	POSITION

The personnel listed above shall be provided with the equipment, in the numbers required by the agreement and equipment typing configurations. The personnel and equipment qualifications are in accordance with NRCG Supplement to Chapter 20 of the NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management.

A copy of the Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement, along with this certification, shall be part of the payment packet.

I certify that the above-listed equipment meets the minimum typing standards for the type listed. I also certify that the above-listed personnel meet all of the qualification requirements for the position(s) listed.

Government Official (Signature)	Contractor Representative (Signature)
Name and Title (Printed)	Contractor Name (Printed)
Home Unit	Address
Phone No.	City, State
Date	Date