

# California Interagency Mobilization

## 70 – SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Table of Contents	Pages
<b>70 – SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>339</b>
<b>71 – NATIONAL INTERAGENCY INCIDENT SUPPORT CACHES</b>	<b>339</b>
71.1 – ORDERING	340
71.2 – MOBILE CACHE VANS	340
71.3 – DEMOBILIZATION	341
<b>72 - RADIO CACHES</b>	<b>344</b>
72.1 - NATIONAL FIRE RADIO CACHES (NFRC)	344
72.2 - FREQUENCIES	344
<b>73 – SPECIALIZED SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>346</b>
73.1 - ATMU - ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY METEOROLOGICAL UNIT	346
73.2 - RAWS- REMOTE AUTOMATED WEATHER STATION	347
73.3 - NATIONAL CONTRACT MOBILE FOOD SERVICE	347
73.3.1 - MOBILIZATION	348
73.3.2 - REASSIGNMENTS	348
73.3.3 - DEMOBILIZATION	348
73.4 - NATIONAL CONTRACT SHOWER UNITS	348
73.4.1 - MOBILIZATION	349
73.4.2 - REASSIGNMENTS	349
73.4.3 - DEMOBILIZATION	349
73.5 – NON-PRIORITY DISPATCH CONTRACT EQUIPMENT	349
73.6 – INCIDENT BLANKET PURCHASE AGREEMENT EQUIPMENT ORDERING PROTOCOL (Forest Service)	350
73.7 – INCIDENT BASE UNITS (Camp in a Box)	351
73.8 – CONTRACTOR ORDERING PROCEDURES	352

# California Interagency Mobilization

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# California Interagency Mobilization

## 70 – SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Requests for supplies and equipment will be ordered in two specific categories: "E" for Equipment and "S" for Supplies.

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

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

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

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

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

Property items are either of high dollar value, or are sensitive items. Property items are expected to be returned to the cache without exception. If a Property Numbered item is not returned, the cache will forward a Transfer of Property Form to the Forest/Unit where the incident is located, and procure for replacement of the unreturned item (examples: Regional RAWs, pumps).

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

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

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

## 71 – NATIONAL INTERAGENCY INCIDENT SUPPORT CACHES

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

Both caches stock National and Regional "NFES" items.

# California Interagency Mobilization

## 71.1 – ORDERING

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

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

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

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

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

### **Abnormal Quantities**

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

## 71.2 – MOBILE CACHE VANS

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

Each Mobile Cache Van contains equipment to support 250 people working, and 250 people sleeping.

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

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

Mobile Cache Vans are ordered as Supplies, NFES 7069.

Many Mobile Cache Vans are pre-positioned on host units. If your unit does not host a Mobile Cache Van, your order is to be placed with your respective GACC. They in turn will order a Mobile Cache Van from the nearest location. If your unit does host a Mobile Cache Van, it may be utilized at the discretion of the unit Fire Management Organization/Officer. The use of a local cache van must be documented with an "S" number on an incident resource order and the request placed to the respective GACC. The GACC places the request with the cache. It is the responsibility of the host unit to provide transportation of the van. Standby locations:

# California Interagency Mobilization

## GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

### NORTHERN SUPPORT CACHE

SIX RIVERS Rohnerville  
 LASSEN Susanville  
 PLUMAS Quincy  
 TAHOE Grass Valley  
 ELDORADO Placerville  
 KLAMATH Yreka (2)  
 MODOC Alturas

### SOUTHERN SUPPORT CACHE

SIERRA North Fork  
 SEQUOIA Porterville  
 SEQUOIA Kernville  
 LOS PADRES King City  
 LOS PADRES Los Prietos  
 INYO Bishop  
 CLEVELAND Goose Valley  
 STANISLAUS Sonora

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

## 71.3 – DEMOBILIZATION

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

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

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

Contact the cache with intended demobilization plans.

Both California Caches will close an incident 45 days following control, and charge unreturned supplies and equipment to the Ordering Unit. Replacement Orders received after the closing process will not be filled. Upon incident closure, a Loss/Use Tolerance Report will be generated for all Type 1 and 2 incidents supported by the GA Caches. This is a comprehensive report, displaying totals of Loss/Use rates for all Consumable and Durable items issued from the caches. Total percentages above or below the nationally accepted standard are also displayed. This report is forwarded to the agency administrator hosting the incident. The following percentages have been assigned nationally as potentially acceptable rates of loss for Durable items:

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

# California Interagency Mobilization

Clothing (jeans, shirts, coveralls)

30%

## A. Replacement Orders

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

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

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

Replacement Orders are to be checked against Engine Accountability sheets, or other approved inventory document to verify quantities being ordered.

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

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

## B. Recycling

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

## C. Hazardous Materials

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# California Interagency Mobilization

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

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

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

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

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

For questions regarding National Fire Equipment System (NFES) stocked hazardous materials, refer to the "Hazardous Materials Haulback Guide" dated May 1999.

## D. Hazardous Waste

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

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

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

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

The California Caches stock NFES 7203, a water soluble laundry bag for handling contaminated items, other than infectious or medical waste. ie: Soiled Shirts, Jeans etc. which may be sorted, counted, bagged and tagged prior to their return to the cache. Other NFES items which may be useful in this process are: NFES 1217 Gloves, Vinyl, NFES 0131 Mask, Dust Filtering and NFES 7445, 7446, 7447, 45, 47 Coveralls, Disposable.

# California Interagency Mobilization

## 72 - RADIO CACHES

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

A cache of ICS Command (Starter) systems are available at the National Interagency Fire Center's National Incident Support Cache. The standard NFRC system is an NFES 4390 Starter system and contains sufficient equipment for Command and Logistical communications needs for a three Division incident. The entire system will be packaged and shipped as a standard unit. Requests for individual or additional kits (boxes) will be honored. They must be ordered by their individual NFES stock numbers. A description of the equipment available from NIFC-NIRSC is located in the ICS Communications user guide (NFES 0968). Dispatch of NIRSC systems will be through the GACC. The NIRSC starter system will still have the "R-5 Air Dispatch" net located in the last channel of all starter systems. This frequency is not authorized for use by the incident for communications.

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

1. Ensure that the request has accurate Latitude/Longitude information.
2. In the Incident Ordering Contact block of the request, identify the Communications Leader, specifying "on order" if needed.
3. In the Special Needs block of the request, include "Ship to/Bill to" information, including a physical address, nearest jetport, and location at the airport for the driver to meet the aircraft.
4. Specify if freight shipping is OK, or if a charter aircraft is required to meet the needed date and time.

As 4390 kits are released from the incident, they are to be returned to NIRSC at NIFC for refurbishment. The receiving unit will check with the GACC before returning any NFRC system back to NIFC. Starter systems and individual kits will not be reassigned to another incident without being returned to NIFC for refurbishment.

### 72.2 - FREQUENCIES

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

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

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

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



# California Interagency Mobilization

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

- A. Forest/Unit requests frequency assignment from GACC/ CAL FIRE Operations Command Center.
- B. GACC/ CAL FIRE Operations Command Center assigns frequency, advises NIFC, and records incident frequency assignment.

## 1. List of Frequencies

### a. National Command Frequencies

#### COMMAND

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

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

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

Tactical	1	168.050 MHz
Tactical	2	168.200 MHz
Tactical	3	168.600 MHz
Tactical	4	173.9125 MHz
Tactical	5	173.9625 MHz
Tactical	6	173.9875 MHz
R5 Project/Fire		164.1500 MHz *

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

### c. Additional Incident Frequencies

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

### d. Air Operation Frequencies

Air Tactics frequencies are assigned and coordinated by GACC.

# California Interagency Mobilization

## VHF-FM

Air Tactics	1	166.675 MHz
Air Tactics	2	169.150 MHz
Air Tactics	3	169.200 MHz
CAL FIRE Air Tactics	4	151.280 MHz
CAL FIRE Air Tactics	5	151.295 MHz
CAL FIRE Air Tactics	6	151.310 MHz

## VHF-AM

122.850  
122.900  
123.975  
122.975  
123.025  
122.750  
122.925

## FAA-FCC

Air to Air Operations  
Air to Air Operations  
Air Tanker Base ground control/operations  
Air to Air Operations Helicopter  
Air to Air Operations Helicopter  
Air to Air Operations  
Air to Air Operations

These frequencies reflect the usage specified on the frequency assignment from the NTIA, that are held by the Pacific Southwest Region, not included are assignments held by the Washington Office for national usage.

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

## 73 – SPECIALIZED SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

### 73.1 - ATMU - ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY METEOROLOGICAL UNIT

The National Weather Service has re-packaged and re-named NFES 1836 - ATMU. The Advanced Technology Meteorological Unit has one box weighing 116 lbs and is 13.8 cubic feet. All NWS mobile units are modular, which allows the units to be moved rapidly from one location to another. Regional kits are ordered as Supplies, NFES 7836.

UNIT #	LOCATION	DISPATCHING AGENCY
CA-01	Redding, CA	North GACC
CA-02	Fresno, CA	South GACC
CA-03	Redding, CA	North GACC
CA-04	Riverside, CA	South GACC
CA-05	Redding, CA	North GACC
CA-06	Ontario, CA	South GACC
CA-07	Redding, CA	North GACC

# California Interagency Mobilization

## 73.2 - RAWS- REMOTE AUTOMATED WEATHER STATION

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

## 73.3 - NATIONAL CONTRACT MOBILE FOOD SERVICE

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

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

- A. The number of people to be fed is at or above 150 persons per meal, and,
- B. The headcount is estimated to remain at those numbers, or greater, for at least 72 hours from when the headcount first reaches 150 per meal.

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

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

When cooperator kitchens and other food service organizations are utilized for federal wildland fire activities, national contract specifications will be used as guidelines to assure

# California Interagency Mobilization

adequate service is provided. Refer to the Interagency Mobile Food Service (NFES 1276) or at <http://www.nifc.gov/contracting>.

## 73.3.1 - MOBILIZATION

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

Mobile Food Service requests require a completed Food Service Request Form at the time of request (see Chapter 20, Section 28.2). If Contracting Officer's Technical Representative has not been filled, state "COTR on order" and provide Logistics Section Chief's name as a contact.

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

The receiving Geographic Area is responsible for providing a Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) for National Mobile Food Service assigned to an incident. When a Geographic Area cannot furnish a COTR, the order will be placed with NICC. Once the unit is operating smoothly, the COTR does not need to be retained at the incident beyond a few shifts.

## 73.3.2 - REASSIGNMENTS

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

## 73.3.3 - DEMOBILIZATION

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

## 73.4 - NATIONAL CONTRACT SHOWER UNITS

The National contract Shower Facility units are available in support of federal wildland fire activities. Refer to National Mobile Shower Facilities Contract (NFES 2729) or [www.fs.fed.us/fire/contracting](http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/contracting).

# California Interagency Mobilization

## 73.4.1 - MOBILIZATION

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

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

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

The receiving Geographic Area is responsible for providing a Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) for a National Shower unit assigned to an incident. When a Geographic Area cannot furnish a COTR, the order will be placed with NICC. Once the unit is operating smoothly, the COTR does not need to be retained at the incident beyond a few shifts.

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

## 73.4.2 - REASSIGNMENTS

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

## 73.4.3 - DEMOBILIZATION

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

## 73.5 – NON-PRIORITY DISPATCH CONTRACT EQUIPMENT

### SERVICE DISABLED VETERAN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS (SDVOSB's)

All Agencies fully support the goal of increasing our use of SDVOSB's in our procurements. Buying Teams, dispatchers, and others are encouraged to consider utilization of SDVOSB's to the maximum extent reasonable. Whenever they are the closest resource they should be ordered. Additionally, when they are not the closest resource, they may be considered for orders whenever they can meet the time requirements and when the cost, including mobilization, is relatively equal to closer resources. In addition, a vendor's status as an SDVOSB may be used as a consideration when deciding which resources will be retained and which released on incidents. Also remember to consider using SDVOSB contractors when fire "severity standby"

# California Interagency Mobilization

funding becomes available. Any questions regarding a vendor's status as an SDVOSB should be forwarded to the Contracting Officer signing the agreement.

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



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

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

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

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

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

[http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/fire/management/incident\\_procurement/index.php](http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/fire/management/incident_procurement/index.php)

Ordering of the above resource types not on a DPL may occur on an exception basis for "Immediate Need" or if due to extreme emergency fire conditions the resources that have IBPAs on the host and neighboring units are exhausted or cannot meet the date and time needed. These resources will be hired on Incident Only Emergency Equipment Rental Agreements.

Only water tenders and engines having these special attributes listed on the DPLs may be ordered by deviating from the priority list (compressed air foam systems (CAFS), foam induction systems (FIS) or 4X4) When a resource request for water tenders or engines is received requiring CAFS, FIS or 4X4, the dispatcher shall order the first water tender or engine from the DPL that has these attributes.

**Planned Need Dispatches** - When dispatching Planned-Need Equipment, the Dispatch Center will use the DPLs. If the dispatch center has IBPA resources that are owned by SDVOSBs, these resources will be listed first, by type.

During planned-need dispatches, when the available resources within a dispatch zone are exhausted, dispatch centers should utilize neighboring centers priority dispatch lists. This procedure is not limited to adjacent centers but the closest center's lists should be used first. When using other center's lists a courtesy call should be placed advising that center of the mobilizations.

# California Interagency Mobilization

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

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

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

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

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



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

[http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/fire/management/incident\\_procurement/index.php](http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/fire/management/incident_procurement/index.php)

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

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

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

[http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/fire/management/incident\\_procurement](http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/fire/management/incident_procurement)

Orders for IBUs will be placed to the GACC. When an incident places an order for an IBU the

# California Interagency Mobilization

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

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

## 73.8 – CONTRACTOR ORDERING PROCEDURES



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

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

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

- Resource Order Number.
- Date and time to report to incident.
- Descriptive location of the designated site where the Contractor shall meet a Government representative. A map, if available.
- Incident contact phone number for further information.
- Fire Code/Funding Code.
- ID (VIN, name, serial #) of the resource being ordered (Not needed for Immediate Need Orders).