70 - SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Table of Contents Pages

[70 – SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT 300](#_Toc318288709)

[71 – NATIONAL INTERAGENCY INCIDENT SUPPORT CACHES 300](#_Toc318288710)

[71.1 – ORDERING 301](#_Toc318288711)

[71.2 – MOBILE CACHE VANS 301](#_Toc318288712)

[71.3 – DEMOBILIZATION 302](#_Toc318288713)

[72 - RADIO CACHE 305](#_Toc318288714)

[72.1 - NATIONAL FIRE RADIO CACHES (NFRC) 305](#_Toc318288715)

[72.2 – FREQUENCIES 306](#_Toc318288716)

[73 – SPECIALIZED SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT 308](#_Toc318288717)

[73.1 - RAWS- REMOTE AUTOMATED WEATHER STATION 308](#_Toc318288718)

[73.1.2 – CAL FIRE RAWS 308](#_Toc318288719)

[73.2 - NATIONAL CONTRACT MOBILE FOOD SERVICE 308](#_Toc318288720)

[73.2.1 – MOBILIZATION 309](#_Toc318288721)

[73.2.2 – REASSIGNMENTS 309](#_Toc318288722)

[73.2.3 – DEMOBILIZATION 310](#_Toc318288723)

[73.3 - NATIONAL CONTRACT MOBILE SHOWER FACILITIES UNITS 310](#_Toc318288724)

[73.3.1 – MOBILIZATION 310](#_Toc318288725)

[73.3.2 – REASSIGNMENTS 311](#_Toc318288726)

[73.3.3 – DEMOBILIZATION 311](#_Toc318288727)

[73.4 – INCIDENT ONLY (I/O) EERA EQUIPMENT 311](#_Toc318288728)

[73.5 – Region 5 INCIDENT BLANKET PURCHASE AGREEMENT (IBPA)/VIPR EQUIPMENT ORDERING PROTOCOL (Forest Service) 311](#_Toc318288729)

[73.6 – INCIDENT BASE UNITS (Camp in a Box) 313](#_Toc318288730)

[73.7 – CONTRACTOR ORDERING PROCEDURES 313](#_Toc318288731)

# 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 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, Telecommunications and mobile cache vans.**

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 items with a purchase price greater than $5,000 or sensitive items valued less than $5,000. 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.

71.1 – ORDERING

Interagency Cache Business System (ICBS) and Resources Ordering and Status System (ROSS) are now interfacing. This interface allows ROSS users to enter Supply (S) number requests to be sent to the cache direct for processing and filling. The cache, via ICBS is allowed to input (S) numbers for supply orders that go directly to the cache without the request being created in ROSS. These (S) numbers must be assigned by the incident and be between 100000 – 199999. This interface also allows ROSS users to see fill information for all S numbers that the cache has filled, no matter which way the requests were initiated.

Except for Limited Resource items, each Fire Cache will accept and process Incident Resource Orders directly from Units within their area of influence once the incident is created in ROSS. 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 and the established Unit of Issue associated with each NFES item are mandatory parts of any order placed with the Caches. When placing orders through the cache, it is always necessary to provide the NFES Number, corresponding Unit of Issue, quantity requested, and a written description of the item.

Refer to the [National Fire Equipment System Catalog - Parts 1 and 2 PMS 449 NFES 0362](http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/pubs/catalog.htm)at [http://www.nwcg.go/pms/pubs/pubs.htm](#_71_–_NATIONAL) for NFES numbers, descriptions, and Units of Issue.

**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 supplies to support 150 people working, and 150 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 008646 (ONCC) and NFES 008640 (OSCC).

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:

 **GEOGRAPHICAL AREA**

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

 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.

To help facilitate the return process used (Not Ready For Issue) and unused (Ready For Issue) supplies being demobilized back to the cache should be divided, packaged, and packed separately. The caches will only accept rolled hose.

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 a control status, 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% |
|  Clothing (jeans, shirts, coveralls)  | 30% |

1. 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.

Incident Replacement Requisitions from Type 1 or Type 2 incidents can be sent to the cache, the S numbers must be assigned by incident and be between 100000 – 19999. Supply (S) numbers will be input in ICBS and sent to ROSS via the interface. Incident Repleacement Requisitions from individual resources will be created by the incident/expanded dispatch in ROSS and sent to the cache via the interface.

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.

1. Recycling

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

1. 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.

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 Interagency Transportation Guide for Gasoline, Mixed Gas, Drip-torch Fuel and Diesel, 06/09 PMS 442 (*http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/pubs/pubs.htm* ) or the “Hazardous Materials Haulback Guide” dated May 1999.

1. Hazardous Waste

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

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

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

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

# 72 - RADIO CACHE

72.1 - NATIONAL FIRE RADIO CACHES (NFRC)

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

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

1. Ensure that the request has accurate Latitude/Longitude information.
2. In the Shipping Information block of the request,
	1. Select Shipping Address from the drop down or enter Shipping Instructions.
3. In the Special Needs block of the request, include the full “Bill to” information.
4. In the Shipping Contact block of the request, identify the Shipping Contact and a phone number.
5. In the Incident Ordering Contact block of the request, identify the Communications Leader, specifying “on order” if needed.
6. 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 Coordination Center.

GACC/ CAL FIRE Operations Coordination 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 kit to cooperating agencies, a Communications Unit Leader must be ordered as well.

 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 Coordination 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  | 166.5500 MHz |
|  Tactical  | 5  | 167.1125 MHz |
|  Tactical  | 6  | 168.2375 MHz |
|  R5 Project/Fire |  | 168.6625 MHz \* |

\* Cannot 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.

 VHF-FM

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  Air Tactics  | 1  | 166.675 MHz |
|  Air Tactics  | 2  | 169.150 MHz |
|  Air Tactics  | 3  | 169.200 MHz |
|  CAL FIRE Air Tactics | 4 | 151.2800 MHz |
|  CAL FIRE Air Tactics | 5 | 151.2950 MHz |
|  CAL FIRE Air Tactics CAL FIRE Air Tactics CAL FIRE Air Tactics CAL FIRE Air Tactics | 6212223 | 151.3100 MHz151.2725 MHz151.2875 MHz151.3025 MHz |

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

These frequencies reflect the usage specified on the frequency assignment from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), which 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 - RAWS- REMOTE AUTOMATED WEATHER STATION

1. 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.
2. 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 ”S” number (Supply) will be requested from the incident. This Supply request will be filled with one NIFC Fire RAWS. Two RAWS technicians will accompany the RAWS and need overhead orders, unless the requesting unit specifies that RAWS technicians are available locally.
3. 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.
4. The National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) will process the order and make travel arrangements.

73.1.2 – CAL FIRE RAWS

A. When a CAL FIRE Unit requires additional RAWS units they should be ordered using the normal dispatch procedures. Refer to CAL FIRE FIRE Handbook 8100p344.

73.2 - NATIONAL CONTRACT MOBILE FOOD SERVICE



For a complete listing of the Schedule of Items and Contract Specifications for the National Mobile Food Service Contract, refer to the current National Mobile Food Services publication, NFES #1276. This information can also be found at the following website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/contracting/>

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 western United States, the Government is obligated to order services from National Mobile Food Service Unit (MFSU) Contractors (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.

MFSU Contractors will be given the opportunity to provide three meals per day unless other arrangements are mutually agreed to with the Food Unit Leader (FDUL) or the needs of the incident require different meal options such as Meals Ready to Eat (MRE).

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

MFSU also may be ordered for other types of incidents at the Government’s option. State and other federal cooperators may also utilize this contract at their option. However, the ordering procedures located in Section C.2 of the National Mobile Food Service Contract will be followed for all orders.

If national incident activity is high and a National Mobile 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 adequate service is provided. Refer to the Interagency Mobile Food Service at [http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/contracting/food/food.htm](#_73_–_SPECIALIZED)

73.2.1 – 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, Exhibit VII).

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.

73.2.2 – 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.

73.2.3 – 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.

73.3 - NATIONAL CONTRACT MOBILE SHOWER FACILITIES UNITS



Any time Mobile Shower Facilities are needed for federal wildland fire incidents in the western United States, the Federal Wildland Fire Agencies (see Section J.10, National Mobile Shower Facilities Contract), are obligated to order services from the National Mobile Shower Facilities Contractors, provided the Contractors can reasonably meet the incident’s needs and required time frames (see Section C.2, 2.2, National Mobile Shower Facilities Contract). Refer to National Mobile Shower Facilities Contract at <http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/contracting>.

73.3.1 – MOBILIZATION

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

In addition to what is needed for the initial order in ROSS, shower requests require the following information: Approximate number of personnel to service estimated duration of the need and name of contact at the incident. 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.

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.

Mobile Shower Facilities also may be ordered for other types of incidents at the Government’s option. State and other federal cooperators may also utilize this contract at their option. However, the ordering procedures located in Section C.2 of the National Mobile Food Service Contract will be followed for all orders. Refer to the National Mobile Food Service Contract publication or on the following website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/contracting/shower/shower.htm>

73.3.2 – 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.

73.3.3 – 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.

73.4 – INCIDENT ONLY (I/O) EERA EQUIPMENT



1. As of December 31, 2011 the balance of the formerly known pre-season EERA’s have expired with the exception of the equipment that is now under an Incident Blanket Purchase Agreement (IBPA) held in the Virtual Incident Procurement (VIPR) program, and available on the Dispatch Priority List (DPL) for each resource category/dispatch. If a resource is not on an existing DPL then an Incident Only (I/O) EERA will need to be executed. Any resource order request for an I/O EERA will need to be forwarded to the service area Contracing ficer at which time an Incident Only (I/O) EERA’s will be executed by a warranted Contracting Officer for each Acquisition Management (AQM) Service Area within Region 5. Contact the local service area AQM office for the designated Contracting officer who will be able to respond and execute the I/O EERA. A list of AQM offices, and contacts is located on the R5 Incident Procurement website, under the I-TEAMS tab:

 <http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/fire/management/incident_procurement/index.php>

1. SERVICE DISABLED VETERAN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS (SDVOSB) EERAs

A region wide list of Region 5 SDVOSB vendors is maintained by equipment type under the master list held in ITEAM for Incident Only EERA’s. This list can be accessed by the service area CO and a copy forwarded to dispatch. A copy of the resource order is then forwarded to the designated service area CO for executing of the incident only EERA and determining if a SDVOSB is available to respond and meet date and time needed. The CO will forward order/fill information to dispatch as the I/O EERA is completely executed.

 73.5 – Region 5 INCIDENT BLANKET PURCHASE AGREEMENT (IBPA)/VIPR EQUIPMENT ORDERING PROTOCOL (Forest Service)

The following contract equipment has been awarded Incident Blanket Purchase Agreements (IBPA) through the Virtual Incident Procurement (VIPR) Program specific for Region 5 to date (2012):

Support Water Tenders – Types 1-3 Engines – Types 3 & 6 Faller Modules (2 fallers) Single Fallers Mechanics w/Service Truck Clerical Units Refrigerated Trailers

Tents – Types 1-4 Mobile Laundry Units – Types 1 & 2 GIS Units – Types 1 & 2

Trailer Mounted Hand Washing Stations Fuel Tender Potable Water Trucks – Types 1-4

Gray Water Trucks – Types 1-4 Communication Trailer Vehicle w/Driver

Crew Busses Helicopter Support Trailers Mobile Sleeper Units

Weed Washing Units Aircraft Rescue Firefighting Apparatus Coach Buses

Chainsaw and Small Engine Repair Service Portable Toilets and Portable Hand Washing Stations

Heavy Equipment – Dozers, Excavators, Transports

Dispatch Priority Lists (DPL) has 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://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/logistics/equipment_supplies/index.htm>

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

1. For Immediate Need/Initial Attack, dispatchers will follow the “closest forces” concept and utilize locally available resources according to agency and incident needs.
2. Tribal preference policy established within reservation jurisdiction
3. Government normally will dispatch resources in accordance with this protocol; however, the number of fire orders in process and actual fire conditions at the time of dispatch may require a deviation from normal procedures in order to respond effectively to such conditions.

**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. 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.

**Planned Need Dispatches** - When dispatching Planned Need Equipment, the Dispatch Center will use the DPLs.

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.

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 available and able to meet the date and time requirements established by the incident.

Water tenders and engines having special attributes listed on the DPLs may be ordered by deviating from the priority list (**Engines** - compressed air foam systems (CAFS), foam induction systems (FIS) or 4X4 – **Water Tenders** – 4X4 only). 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.

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.

**NOTE: Dispatchers must carefully document all non-responsive calls and/or if the vendor states they cannot meet the date and time needed. This documentation shall be placed and stated clearly in ROSS within the documentation block for that request.**

73.6 – INCIDENT BASE UNITS (Camp in a Box)

Incident Base Units (IBU) is no longer a requirement 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://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/logistics/equipment_supplies/index.htm>

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://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/logistics/equipment_supplies/index.htm>

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

73.7 – CONTRACTOR ORDERING PROCEDURES

When placing a dispatch order, the dispatcher must have the Contractor confirm their availability and ability to meet date and time needed 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 or e-mail.

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.

-Equipment/Resource ID information obtained from the dispatch priority list (DPL) noting the VIN, name, serial number, etc. of the resource being ordered**.**