

North Carolina Association of Fire Chiefs



Emergency Response Plan

Intrastate Mutual Aid System (IMAS)

The NC Fire Chiefs Association created the ERP to provide for the systematic mobilization, deployment, organization and management of fire based resources throughout NC.

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CONCEPT AND DESIGN

Purpose

The purpose of the NCAFC Emergency Response Plan is to establish a mutual aid system for a systematic, coordinated, and effective response to and recovery from emergencies or disasters occurring in the State. It is intended in all instances to be consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's NIMS Integration Center and the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) have launched an initiative to develop a National Fire Service Interstate Mutual Aid System (IMAS) that will tie local fire districts and departments into statewide mutual aid networks and support implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The interstate mutual aid network will help the fire service be better prepared to respond to large-scale or concurrent events. It will also assist us in addressing the interoperability of various resources before an actual event. The initiative also will bring the skills, unique knowledge and tactical resources of the local fire service to the table to support NIMS and state-to-state mutual aid efforts such as the Emergency management Assistance Compact (EMAC). The North Carolina Association of Fire Chief's has chosen to participate and has formed the NC IMAS Task Force committee to look at the North Carolina Mutual Aid plan. The IAFC asked the State fire Chiefs associations to spearhead the effort.

The purpose of the North Carolina Association's Fire Chiefs' NCAFC Emergency Response Plan (NCAFC ERP) is to provide a practical approach and useful guide to assist the fire service in managing the types of devastation that occur in the state. The North Carolina Fire Chiefs' Association created the NCAFC ERP to provide for the systematic mobilization, deployment, organization, and management of emergency resources throughout the North Carolina, and the Nation, in assisting local agencies in mitigating the effects of emergencies and disaster. The local Fire-Rescue agency is the first tier of defense in responding to natural and man-made disasters (emergencies). The primary function of Fire-Rescue personnel in the wake of a disaster is to conduct search and rescue activities, treat the injured found, and transport them to the closest available medical facility. No community has the resources sufficient to cope with all emergencies.

North Carolina's population is estimated at over 8.54 million (US Census 2004) spread over a total land area of slightly more than 31 million acres. Approximately one third of the State's total population lives in the Coastal Plain, however, the population is not evenly distributed throughout that area. Most of the Coastal Plain population is concentrated in the southern section where the major military installations are located. Even though the Piedmont is only one third the State's total area, over one half the State's population resides in this area. The population is concentrated in the Piedmont Crescent, a large, loosely defined area that stretches from Charlotte through the Statesville, Winston-Salem, Greensboro-High Point area, and Burlington to the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area. The Mountain region is the smallest and least populated section in the State. Fifteen percent of the State's population lives in the mountains.

A disaster or emergency has the potential to produce substantial consequences concerning human needs to include food, water, shelter, and medical treatment. In addition, there could be considerable damage to the infrastructure. These might include utilities/energy systems (electricity, fuel, water/sewer), and vital facilities (communications shelters, essential goods management, and essential personnel management) necessary for performing immediate response/recovery functions. The North Carolina Intrastate Mutual Aid System Plan (IMAS) lends itself to the rapid activation and response of aid to a community in the event of all-hazard emergencies. Events include Tornadoes, Hurricanes, Droughts, Wildfire, Earthquakes, Foreign Animal (Livestock) Disease, Terrorism, Hazardous Materials and others that may overwhelm the departments serving the community or county and normal mutual aid resources.

Key Concepts of the NCAFC ERP

The NCAFC ERP is directed towards enhancing disaster management and emergency response at the local, county, and state level of government by:

1. Utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as a model to manage actions during a disaster.
2. Pre-designating responsibilities for leadership and resources at the local, county, and state levels.
3. Integrating agency's into the planning and response phases of Emergency Management systems at the county and state level.
4. Encouraging each agency to sign the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement for Catastrophic Disaster Response and Recovery, which supports all agencies responding in support of the NCAFC ERP.
5. Support the response to hazardous material incidents
6. Support the required response needs of Public Information Officers

Coordination of NCAFC ERP

The coordination of the NCAFC ERP, including its development, revision, distribution, training and implementation is the responsibility of the North Carolina Fire Chiefs' Association and the NC IMAS Task Force. The NC IMAS Task force will be composed of the following:

- NC IMAS Task-Force Chair (NCAFC State Coordinator)
- North Carolina Association Fire Chiefs Committee Chair (NCAFC Regional Director)
- North Carolina Emergency Management – Emergency Services Manager, Vice-Chair
- One representative from each of the NC Association Fire Chiefs Regions, totaling three
- North Carolina Office of State Fire Marshal, one representative
- North Carolina Fire Fighters Association, one representative.
- North Carolina Association of Haz-Mat Responders (NCAHMR) and North Carolina Regional Response Team, one representative.

The NC IMAS Task-Force Chair, may add to this membership as deemed necessary as approved by The President of NCAFC, with NCAFC Board of Directors for the success of the NCAFC ERP.

NCAFC ERP revision Process

September: The NCAFC Regional Directors will solicit their respective areas, for recommended revisions to the NC IMAS. These individuals will provide written comments to the chair.

October: At the NCAFC through the NCAFC board liaison, summarizes the recommended revisions to the NCAFC. The board of directors provides preliminary direction as to the scope of the proposed changes and sends it back to the NC IMAS Task Force for final draft.

November: The NCAFC provides a final draft of the Revised NC IMAS to the NCAFC President for reproduction and distribution to the board of directors. The board of directors will review the revisions and adopt the NC IMAS Plan.

February: The Revised NCAFC IMAS Plan will be made available to all NCAFC members and revisions will be included in the annual NCAFC training. The updated NCAFC ERP will be posted on the Association's Web page.

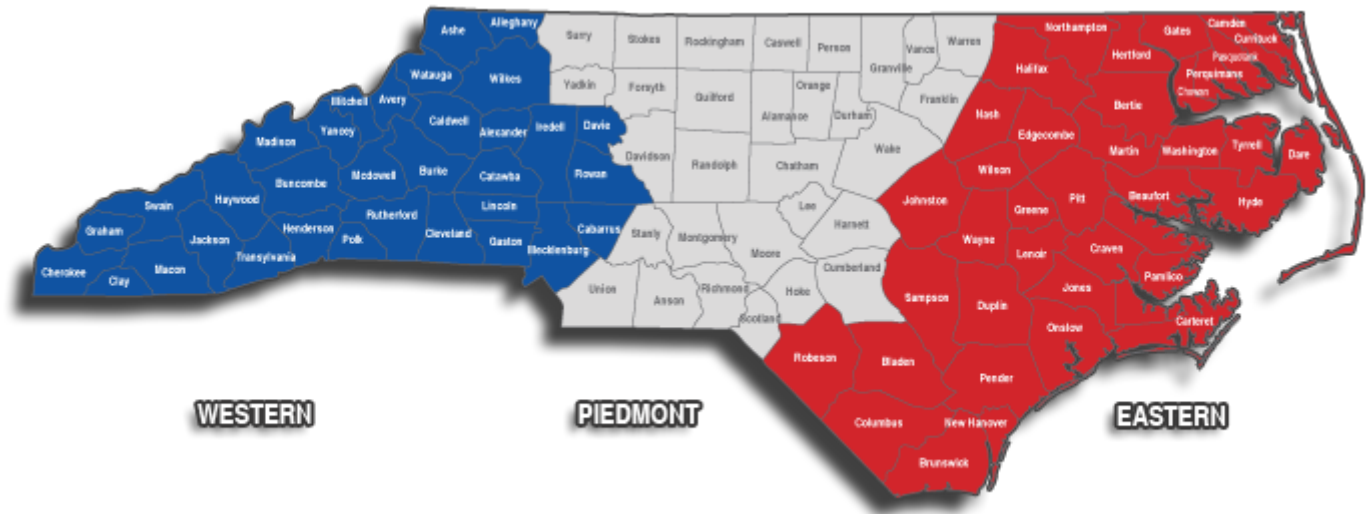
Regional Representation

For administrative functions within the North Carolina Association of Fire Chiefs', will appoint three fire service district coordinator districts; western, piedmont and eastern. For the purpose of this plan the State is broken into the three established regions for identifying resources that may be available.

Within each Region, an appointed Regional Emergency Response Coordinator (Regional Coordinator) may appoint a Fire Management Team (FMT). The Regional Coordinator will lead the FMT and appoint at least one alternate for each position. Representatives should be geographically separate in the region, minimizing the possibility of both persons being directly affected in the event of an emergency occurring in that region.

Each FMT is responsible for tracking all available resources within the region. The NCAFC ERP has incorporated standardized forms for ordering resources into the affected areas. Activity logs and chronological logs that are in compliance with state and federal guidelines are available to participating agencies. Current standardized fee schedules for the use of apparatus and equipment, allowable replacement costs will be provided to the participating agency when reimbursements are requested on declared disasters. It will be the responsibility of the participating agency to submit reimbursement forms to the appropriate local, state or Federal agency.

Statewide Emergency Response Plan Regional Map



Organizational Structure and Responsibilities

The organizational structure within each Region utilizes the designated roles of the Model National Incident Management System (NIMS). NCAFC District Directors appointed for each region by the NCAFC are a vital logistics link for the area. Alternates for each position should be if possible, geographically separate from each other in the Region. The individual departments shall then muster resources for the Region in support of the NCAFC ERP. The State Coordinator or his designee will staff the Emergency Services Branch in the State EOC, with representatives from the Office of State Fire Marshal's (OSFM), coordinating resource response into the affected Region.

The OSFM is lead agency and manages ESF 4 Firefighting. Support staff will consist of members of the OSFM and members of the NCAFC as needed. OSFM coordinates resource requests, serving as the Logistics function for statewide resources as requested by ESF 4 Firefighting.

Key Positions in the NCAFC ERP

NCEM Emergency Services Coordinator (serves as State Coordinator in NCAFC ERP): Responsible for assisting in staffing requirements for the ESF 4 Firefighting, ESF 9 Urban Search and Rescue, ESF 8 Public Health & MEDICAL Services, ESF 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials and ESF 13 Public Safety and Security at the State EOC and responsible for the oversight and implementation of the NCAFC ERP and direction of the NCAFC Emergency Response Plan.

SERT liaison (OSFM): Responsible for assigning staffing in the ESF 4 & 9 at the State EOC and responsible for the oversight and implementation of the NCAFC ERP

Fire Service District Coordinator: Will coordinate emergency assistance operations at the Regional level and provide resources into the affected area(s). Recommends to the State Coordinator the appointment of County Emergency Response Coordinators annually for each county within their region. Recommends to the State Coordinator the

appointment of members and alternates to the fire Management Team. Provides staff to the SEOC during activation when requested by the SERT Liaison. There are a total of seven Regional Coordinators, one per Region, with at least geographically separate alternate per Region appointed.

SEOC Liaison Officer

When requested, representative(s) will staff the SEOC and augment SERT Liaison as required

County Emergency Response Coordinator (County Coordinator): There are 101 identified, one per county and one tribal. Rural areas may identify one person to handle several counties. This person shall coordinate assistance among Fire-rescue agencies in that county and will be the primary contact for the regional logistics officer for resources.

Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, PIO, and Liaison: These positions should be filled from within the Region to support the activation and implementation of the NCAFC ERP. It is stressed that these positions are in support of the Resources to the Region, and not to assume Command and Control of the Incident. However, upon the request of the agency having jurisdiction for the incident, separate overhead IMS teams may be activated for Command and Control operations.

A checklist for each key position with their role and responsibilities are identified in Appendix A.

Training Competencies

Each of the personnel appointed to a designated role within the NCAFC ERP should be encouraged to complete the following phases of training, when available. These include:

IS 700 National Incident Management System: On February 28, 2003, President Bush issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5. HSPD-5 directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS provides a consistent nationwide template to enable all government, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work together during domestic incidents. (<http://training.fema.gov/emiweb/is/is700.asp>)

ICS 100 Introduction to Incident Command System: This course describes the history, features and principles, and organizational structure of the Incident Command System. It also explains the relationship between ICS and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). (<http://training.fema.gov/emiweb/is/is100.asp>)

ICS 200 ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents: Is designed to enable personnel to operate efficiently during an incident or event within the Incident Command System (ICS). ICS-200 provides training on and resources for personnel who are likely to assume a supervisory position within the ICS. (<http://training.fema.gov/emiweb/is/is200.asp>)

Positional Training and Certification These can be obtained through the NC Fire and Rescue Commission others also include NFA, IFSAC, EMI, OEMS and other state and national recognized third party certifications, etc.

Code of Conduct

The conduct of deployed resources under the North Carolina Association of Fire Chiefs' Statewide Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is of paramount importance to the North Carolina Fire Chiefs' Association (NCAFC), the sponsoring agency, and the local Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

These resources are perceived as representatives of a well-organized, highly trained group of responders who have been assembled to help communities in need of assistance. At the conclusion of a mission, system members must ensure that their performance has been positive, and that they will be remembered for the outstanding way they conducted themselves both socially and in the work environment.

This Code of Conduct consists of the rules and standards governing the expected demeanor of members of agencies responding as part of the NCAFC ERP. Each system member is both a representative of their response team and their Sponsoring Agency. Any violation of principles or adverse behavior demonstrated will be looked upon as unprofessional. Such behavior may discredit the good work that the resource completes and will reflect poorly on the entire team's performance and it's Sponsoring Agency.

General Responsibilities:

- It is the responsibility of the Sponsoring Agency to prepare its system members before deployment regarding conduct expectations. Each deployed member is bound by their sponsoring agency's rules, regulations, policies, and procedures.
- It is the responsibility of the NCAFC fire service district coordinator or designee(s) to reinforce the Code of Conduct during all planning sessions, team meetings and briefings and to monitor compliance. Any violations must be documented, with appropriate follow-up action taken by the NCAFC Statewide Emergency Response Committee, or the Sponsoring Agency.
- At no time during a mission will system members take personal advantage of any situation and/or opportunity that arises.
- It is the responsibility of each system member to abide by this Code of Conduct.

Issues to be considered:

As a basic guide, system members will base all actions and decisions on the ethical, moral and legal consequences of those actions. It is in this manner that positive and beneficial outcomes will prevail in all system events. Accordingly system members will:

- Keep the value of life and the welfare of the victim constantly in mind
- Remain cognizant of cultural issues including race, religion, gender and nationality
- Abide by all local law enforcement practices, including its policy regarding weapons
- Abide by all regulations regarding the handling of sensitive information
- Follow local regulations regarding medial care and handling of patients and/or deceased
- Follow prescribed direction regarding dress code and personal protective equipment
- Will not carry firearms
- Will not be in possession of non-prescribed or illegal substances
- Will not consume alcoholic beverages while on duty or subject to call
- Only procure equipment through appropriate channels
- Follow Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) and federal regulations or restrictions regarding taking and showing pictures of victims or structures
- Will not remove property from an operational work site as a souvenir
- Will not deface any property
- Transit only via approved roadways and not stray into restricted areas
- Demonstrate proper consideration for other teams' capabilities and operating practices
- Not accept gratuities to promote cooperation
- Willingly accept missions as assigned

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Structure

Each county in North Carolina is responsible for emergency management in its jurisdictional boundaries and will conduct emergency operations according to established plans and procedures. Should a disaster or emergency be beyond the capabilities of local government, requests for State and/or Federal assistance will be made through the appropriate NCEM Branch Office to the State EOC. North Carolina General Statute 166A establishes the authority and responsibilities of the Governor, state agencies, and local government for emergency management in North Carolina.

By order of the Governor, the State of North Carolina uses the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS). This system, originally created to combat wildfire, provides a rational model to prioritize and manage emergency operations. The Secretary of Crime Control & Public Safety is responsible to the Governor for all State emergency management activities. The Division of Emergency Management (NCEM) fulfills this role for the Secretary. When the resources of local government are exhausted or when a needed capability does not exist within a local government, the local units of government call for assistance from the State. State assistance will be provided under the overall coordination of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) Leader, acting for the Division of Emergency Management, Department of Crime Control & Public Safety, on behalf of the Governor.

The SERT is comprised of senior representatives of State agencies, state level volunteer and non-profit organizations, and state level corporate associations who have knowledge of their organizations' resources and have the authority to commit those resources to emergency response. The SERT is organized as follows to provide, coordinate, and/or arrange for emergency assistance to counties and localities. The SERT operates from the State EOC. It will be activated on a limited or full-scale basis as deemed appropriate by the SERT Leader. The North Carolina Emergency Operations Plan will be activated when a disaster has occurred or is imminent. The Governor may issue an executive order or proclamation of state of emergency that activates the emergency response, recovery and mitigation aspects of State, local and inter-jurisdictional disaster plans that apply to the disaster area. When local and state resources are determined to be inadequate to respond to the emergency, the Governor will request assistance through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The State EOC is manned seven days a week, twenty-four hours per day for normal day-to-day operations with one or more operations duty officers.

The SERT/EOC is activated fully or partially depending on the level of emergency. Activation Level 5. Normal day-to-day operations. The EOC is not activated. Activation Level 4. Any disaster/emergency that is likely to be within the capabilities of local government and results in only minimal need for state assistance. State agencies that would take action as part of normal day-to-day responsibilities are notified.

The EOC is not activated. Activation Level 3. Any disaster/emergency that is likely to require the assistance of several State agencies. All emergency support function agencies are alerted; however, the EOC is activated and staffed only with Emergency Management personnel and essential State agencies.

Activation Level 2. Any disaster/emergency that will require large scale State and possibly federal assistance in recovery. The EOC is fully activated with 24-hour staffing from all State Emergency Response Team (SERT) members.

Activation Level 1. Any disaster/emergency that requires continued involvement of all SERT members after the

event (e.g. hurricane, winter storm). The EOC is fully activated with 24-hour staffing from all SERT members. The National Response Framework is activated with deployment of the Federal Emergency Response Team (ERT) to the State EOC for response and recovery activities.

Upon activation of the SERT, agencies are authorized, in coordination with the SERT leader, to initiate and continue actions to carry out assigned missions, including tasking of designated support agencies.

When the President of the United States declares an emergency or a major disaster, federal assistance would then be authorized to assist State government. In North Carolina, the Division of Emergency Management has been designated as the state agency responsible for coordinating assistance received through federal programs

**NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT POINTS OF CONTACT
FOR FEDERAL EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs)**

ESF #	Title	NCEM Point of Contact
1	Transportation	Logistics
2	Communications	Logistics
3	Public Works and Engineering	Operations (Infrastructure)
4	Firefighting	Operations (Emergency Services)
5	Emergency Management	Planning
6	Mass Care	Operations (Human Services)
7	Resource Support	Logistics
8	Public Health and Medical Services	Operations (Human & Emergency Services)
9	Urban Search and Rescue	Operations (Emergency Services)
10	Oil and Hazardous Materials	Operations (Emergency Services)
11	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Operations (Human Services)
12	Energy	Operations (Infrastructure)
13	Public Safety and Security	Operations (Emergency Services)
14	Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation	Mitigation
15	External Affairs	Joint Information Center

ACTIVATION OF THE NCAFC ERP

When a fire department is affected by an emergency situation locally, the fire chief will request additional assistance from area mutual aid agencies. When the department is no longer able to obtain additional assistance from area departments, requests for additional assistance must be directed to the County Emergency Manager. When the County EOC has exhausted all local resources, a request for additional assistance will be made to the State EOC. The request at the State EOC will be forwarded to Emergency Services Branch at which time the NCAFC ERP will be activated.

Request for Assistance (RFA)

All requests for assistance will be processed through the State EOC utilizing the “Request for Assistance Form” (NCAFC Form 1a). The requesting agency will complete the form, assuring that a detailed explanation of the mission to which those resources will be assigned is included. The requestor utilizes the form to identify exactly what and how many of each resource type will be needed. The form utilizes the accepted resource typing methodology included within this plan. That request will then be forwarded to the State EOC for processing, through ESF 4 Firefighting, who will fill the request utilizing the NCAFC ERP.

Resource Inventory

Each department will maintain an updated inventory of its equipment, vehicles and personnel, which are available for response within the scope of the NCAFC ERP. The participating agencies will review the resource inventory section for completion and submit to their fire service district coordinator. It is clearly understood, as is the standard practice with all mutual aid agreements that all equipment, vehicles, and personnel listed will be provided within the NCAFC ERP only if available at the time of the request. The available resources are to be updated annually in accordance with the following guidelines utilizing the “Resource Inventory Form” (NCAFC Form 1).

Directions

1. Only include resources that are available for response to an emergency elsewhere, without reducing your own capabilities to an unacceptable level.
2. The Types refer to minimum requirements. If all requirements are not met for a Type 1, but are for a Type 2, then list it accurately as a Type 2 (Example: 1250 GPM pumper with 500 gallons of water, meeting all other Type 1 requirements, but will be listed as a Type 2 because it has less than 750 gallons of water)

DEPLOYMENT OF RESOURCES

Critical Concepts

Critical to the success of the deployment section of the NCAFC ERP are the three (3) concepts of; efficient timeframe for deployment; the ability to pre-stage resources in advance of a pending disaster; and pre-identified Strike Teams and Task Forces within each district. In concert with these concepts, it is critical that all resources deployed are adequately documented and tracked from within each district. In addition, it is imperative that our personnel arrive on scene of a disaster with complete, appropriate PPE. The minimum personal protective equipment (PPE) and training for all out of jurisdiction assignments through the NCAFC ERP shall be as specified in NFPA Standards.

- Time Frame for Deployment Routine: Unless specified otherwise at the time of request, the standard for deployment of resources shall be within twelve (12) hours of the mission assignment from the State EOC.
- Immediate Deployment: Under certain circumstances a more rapid deployment may be deemed necessary by the State EOC and authorized as an “Immediate Response”, to occur from notification time of mission less than 12 hours.
- Pre-Staged Resources: Based on the forecast of an imminent disaster, it may be necessary to stage resources in advance, to better position them geographically for a timely response into an affected area. That decision will be made with the concurrence of the State EOC.

Resource Definitions

NIMS provides the standardization in deployment.

Strike Team: Five (5) like units, e.g. Type 1 Engines, with common communications and an assigned Strike Team Leader.

Task Force: Five (5) units, which need not be identical, e.g. three (3) Type 1 Engines and two (2) Aerials, with common communications and an assigned Task Force Leader.

Single Resource: Individual engines, equipment, personnel that may be requested to support the incident. A single resource will be the equipment, plus the individuals required to properly utilize it.

The advantage of the district configuration in the NCAFC ERP is to provide effective mobilization and deployment of resources in order to provide rapid assistance to areas affected by an emergency.

Specialty Positions

During an emergency there are often requests for specialty positions to fill specific needs. For the most part these will be activated and deployed as a typical single resource based on their availability.

Documentation

The Emergency Response Team Deployment Form (NCAFC Form #2) shall contain the following information on each individual being prepared for deployment:

1. **Mission #** - to be issued by State EOC. Place next to the mission number the type of mission being filled. (Ex: Pumper Strike Team)
2. **Date/Time Deployed** - to be updated as replacement crews are deployed.
4. **Date/Time Demobilized** - to be updated as the mission is completed.
5. **NCAFC Form #2 - Full Name, Social Security Number** (as it would appear on payroll)
6. **Agency** - sponsoring department.

7. **Hourly Wage** - must indicate whether rate includes fringe benefits. If it does not include fringe benefits, then the fringe benefit amount must be indicated in a percentage basis.
8. **Position** - to indicate position within strike team, task force or position filled resource request. (May also indicate fire service rank)
9. **Unit Designation** - apparatus number/designation individual is assigned to.

Comments to provide additional information such as; fringe benefit amount, special skills or when providing replacement personnel

The Emergency Contact Form shall contain the name of a family member/friend and 24-hour contact number for each team member deployed.

Uniform Mission Tasking Numbers

The State EOC will issue uniform mission tasking numbers to all equipment, apparatus and personnel that are sent into an affected area or sent into staging areas.

It is important that the responding units place by either signage or marker the mission and task numbers on either the top or bottom left windshield area of the responding units. This identifier should be visible from the outside of the unit.

Mission Book

When resources are deployed to an affected area, the State EOC shall assure that the Team Leader, or individual if single resource, receives a Mission Book which includes the following items prior to leaving home base:

1. Copy of all ICS forms (multiple copies of ICS 214, Unit Log).
2. Emergency Contact Form.

Mission Orders

In addition, the Team Leader, or individual if single resource, will receive mission orders. The Mission Orders will clearly identify:

1. The mission tasking number.
2. Contact name and telephone number of the staging location in affected area.
3. Directions to staging area (maps are always helpful).
4. Primary mission objective and any special instructions.
5. 24-hour contact numbers for regional coordinator/staff (to allow team leader the ability to submit daily situation reports and any necessary emergency communications).

Two copies of the Emergency Response Team Deployment Form (NCAFC Form #2); one will remain in the possession of the Team Leader, the other will be submitted to the affected area's representative upon reporting to the staging area.

LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

Self-Contained

The logistical support of mutual aid resources is critical in the management of an emergency effort. It is believed a tiered resource response will be necessary. Initial units sent to an emergency should be self-contained for a period of 72 hours or able to return home each day, unless otherwise advised by the affected jurisdiction that logistical support has been established for the mutual aid forces. It is a fundamental assumption that this logistical support will be established as soon as possible and will be maintained by the agency requesting the resources. This shall include full structural fire, wildland fire, and HazMat PPE, as appropriate.

The size of the response sent to the area, the severity of the disaster, the extent of the area involved, and the infrastructure that is still functional within the affected area, will ultimately determine the extent to which logistical support is required.

1. Transportation to and from the area:
 - Staging areas, within and outside, the disaster area
 - Overnight storage for vehicles
 - Maps and directions for responding personnel
 - Emergency towing and repairs
 - Designating fuel, oil, and water depots
2. Food supplies and preparation:
 - Self contained mobile food preparation units
 - Personnel to prepare/distribute meals
 - Sanitation and clean up
 - Food supplies/utensils
3. Overnight shelter and rehabilitation areas:
 - Provide suitable (secure) overnight shelter
 - Environmental considerations (rain, sun/heat, insects)
 - Bedding
 - Transportation to and from shelter
 - Parking and security of apparatus
 - Electricity/generator power
 - Water and sanitary facilities
 - Communications links (in and out of the disaster area)
4. Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) considerations
5. Affected worker support/assistance
6. Security for personnel to, from and during deployments

Communications

It is realistic to assume that in the wake of a major disaster, such as a hurricane, the existing communications system in the affected area will be inoperable or severely compromised. Therefore, responding mutual aid forces must be able to communicate with each other, independent of the local communications network. Transportable communications caches should be available through State Emergency Management, regional and local government agencies. In addition, common terminology, use of clear text during disaster for radio communication with all Fire Rescue resources, and voice transmissions must be utilized.

It is essential that a statewide emergency communications network (VIPER) be established. This is perhaps the highest priority in the effort to design an effective statewide emergency response plan.

REIMBURSEMENT PROCEDURES

Financial Assistance

When a major or catastrophic emergency exceeds local resources and area departments are unable to fulfill the needs of the citizens, then aid and assistance may be requested from the State of North Carolina. Such financial assistance is made available on a supplemental basis through a process of application and review. If community resources are insufficient, the local government may apply to the state for state assistance. The governor reviews the application, studies the damage estimates and, if appropriate, declares the area a state disaster. This official declaration makes state funds, personnel, and resources available.

However, if damages are so extensive that the combined local and state resources are not sufficient, the governor applies to the President for federal disaster assistance. A similar assessment of the application and damage estimates is completed. If the need for federal assistance is justified, the President issues a major declaration and resources are made available. This official declaration makes federal funds, personnel, and resources available. Federal funding is usually on a shared cost basis with 75% federal funds and 25% state funds.

FEMA Reimbursement

This section serves as a reference for information on disaster cost recovery to assist individuals in documenting disaster-related expenditures following a Presidential and/or State Declaration to facilitate reimbursement from the federal government, the State of North Carolina and the county's private insurance carriers. This section may appear tedious and burdensome, but it reflects FEMA's requirements and emphasizes the need for close compliance. If the department fails to be comprehensive, detailed, and accurate in the type and extent of documentation, portions of the claim and possibly the entire claim will be disallowed, and the department will be required to absorb these costs.

Reimbursement Eligibility

To meet eligibility requirements for FEMA reimbursement, an item of work must:

- Be required as the result of the major disaster event
- Be located within a designated disaster area
- Be the legal responsibility of the eligible applicant

FEMA Categories of Work

FEMA provides reimbursement of funds based on the type of disaster-related work that was performed. Each activity for disaster-related work is eligible for a specific amount of reimbursement. Therefore it is imperative that all disaster-related work activities must be identified and documented as one of the following FEMA categories. Under the ERP, the work most often performed under is Emergency Work: Work performed immediately to save lives and protect improved property and public health and safety, or to avert or lessen the threat of a major disaster. Emergency Work contains two categories: Debris Clearance and/or Protective Measures.

Disaster-Related Expenditures

FEMA will provide reimbursement of expenditures to perform emergency protective measures in disaster-related work. Reimbursements must be in accordance with Federal Financial Management Annex and 44 CFR, Part 206. Examples of eligible reimbursement activities include, but are not limited to:

1. Payroll expense for personnel operating at the incident
2. Hourly cost to operate capital equipment (fire engines, rescues, etc)
3. Expendable materials used at the incident
4. Equipment leased/purchased specifically for the incident
5. Contracted services made necessary by the disaster

Expenses for Personnel

According to the federal regulations only actual hours worked, either overtime hours or regular time hours (volunteers cannot be paid), can be claimed for FEMA category A & B (emergency work).

Expenses for Equipment

Each department may be eligible for reimbursement of equipment owned by the department used in disaster work. To assist in the reimbursement process, FEMA has developed an equipment rate schedule. The Finance Section Chief should obtain the most recent version of the FEMA equipment rate schedule prior to submitting for reimbursement. The current approved FEMA rate schedule, for use in cooperation with this plan is included within this section.

Each request for reimbursement of department owned equipment must contain the following information:

1. Mission Tracking Number as issued by State EOC
2. Type and description of equipment
3. Location equipment was used

4. Number of hours used each day (show dates)
5. Total hours actually used (no standby time allowed)
6. Category of work performed

FEMA Equipment Rates

Listed below are examples of base rates most often used for resources deployed under the NCAFC ERP. The Complete listing of FEMA equipment rates can be found at <http://www.fema.gov>.

EXAMPLE ONLY:

Equipment	Rate/hour	FEMA Cost Code
Fire Truck - PC 1000 GPM	\$53.00/hr	8690
Fire Truck - PC 1250 GPM	\$56.00/hr	8691
Fire Truck - PC 1500 GPM	\$71.00/hr	8692

**Rates for specialty vehicles may be found at <http://www.fema.gov>.

Damage/Loss of Equipment

Equipment that is damaged and/or loss during disaster incidents may be eligible for reimbursement. The damage and/or loss must be documented along with sufficient supportive documentation such as video and/or photographs. If the documentation is not comprehensive, detailed, and accurate, portions of the claim and possibly the entire claim may be disallowed, and the department will be required to absorb these costs.

Reimbursement Processing

Each department is responsible for preparing the necessary documentation and submitting a reimbursement claim for resources deployed under the NCAFC ERP. The County Coordinator is responsible for collecting all documentation relative to the disaster incident from each department deployed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document is the culmination of a desire to succeed and to improve in our mission to serve and protect the citizens of the State of North Carolina. Through the efforts and leadership of the North Carolina Fire Chiefs' Association and the NC IMAS Task Force this document was possible. A special thanks goes to the members of the NC IMAS Task Force who brought the original concept forward from an idea to a reality.

PLAN INITIATION

Chief Johnny Teters, President NC Association of Fire Chiefs

TASK FORCE MEMBERS

Chief Frank Burns, Kings Mountain Fire Department, NCAFC - Western Director (Chair)

Mary Beth Young, North Carolina Division of Emergency Management (Co-Chair)

Larry Hughes, Office of State Fire Marshal

Bob Parnell, Salisbury Fire Department

James Peele, Williamston Fire Department and NC Firemen's Association

Kevin Gordon, Charlotte Fire Department

A.C. Rich, Raleigh Fire Department and NC Hazardous Material Association

Mike Burton, Greenville Fire Department

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Responsibility: The implementation of the NCAFC Statewide Emergency Response Plan (ERP) shall remain with the person or persons with incident management authority in the event of an emergency within that jurisdictional area.

Actions:

- _____ Adopt the Fire Rescue NCAFC ERP and blend into current Incident Management System.
- _____ In the event of an emergency/disaster when mutual aid assistance has been exhausted, the local jurisdiction shall conduct a needs assessment for determining the type and amount of additional resources required.
- _____ The locally affected jurisdiction establishes contact with the County Emergency Manager.
- _____ Transmit to the County Emergency management what logistical support, equipment, and personnel are needed for the local affected jurisdiction.
- _____ The State EOC gathers resources from the unaffected areas for assistance and response to the affected Counties/jurisdictions.

PRESIDENT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION

Position Responsibilities: Overall coordination and implementation of the NCAFC Statewide Emergency Response Plan (ERP) through the State Coordinator.

Actions:

- _____ Annually appoints the Chair of the Association's NC IMAS Task-Force.
- _____ Appoints other members to assist the NC IMAS Task-Force as deemed necessary.
- _____ Communicates with State Coordinator on all matters affecting the NCAFC ERP.
- _____ Notifies all NCAFC Board Members of the NCAFC ERP activation.
- _____ Assists State Coordinator with the NCAFC ERP implementation and management as necessary.
- _____ Liaison with IAFC for situation updates and assistance needs.
- _____ Attends critiques of the NCAFC ERP.

**NCAFC STATEWIDE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COORDINATOR
(NC IMAS CHAIR)**

Position Responsibility: Overall direction, coordination, implementation and management of the NCAFC Statewide Emergency Response Plan (ERP).

Actions:

- _____ Appointed annually by the President of the NCAFC.
- _____ Serves as Chairman of the NCAFC ERP.
- _____ Appoints a Vice Chair of the NCAFC ERP.
- _____ Maintains contact with all Fire Service District Coordinators upon appointment
- _____ Holds regular NC IMAS Task-Force meetings. These meetings shall be conducted at least quarterly.
- _____ Represents the NC IMAS Task-Force to the NCAFC Board of Directors
- _____ Makes reports to the NCAFC membership on the NCAFC ERP and the activities.
- _____ Notifies the NCAFC President when an emergency has occurred or is imminent in North Carolina or adjacent states that may require activation of the NCAFC ERP
- _____ Coordinates the NCAFC ERP activation.
- _____ Notifies FSDC of the NCAFC ERP activation and that resources may be required.
- _____ Critiques response with NC IMAS Task-Force and makes appropriate recommendations to NCAFC Board for changes in the NCAFC ERP.

**Co-CHAIR NCAFC EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMITTEE
(NC IMAS Co Chair)**

Position Responsibilities: Assists the State Coordinator in the overall direction, coordination, implementation and management of the NCAFC Statewide Emergency Response Plan (ERP).

- _____ Appointed annually by the Chairman of the NCAFC Emergency Response Committee.
- _____ Serves as committee chairman and State Coordinator in the absence of the NC IMAS Task force Chair .
- _____ Provides recommendations on revisions necessary to update the NCAFC ERP.
- _____ Liaisons with external associations and agencies.

**REGIONAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE COORDINATOR
(Fire Service District Coordinator)**

Position Responsibility: Command emergency response assistance operations at the regional level.

Actions:

- _____ Appointed annually by the Chair of the NCAFC Emergency Response Committee.
- _____ Identifies at least one (1) alternate for the Region.
- _____ Appoints Fire-Rescue personnel and other essential personnel within the Region to serve as fire service district management teams as necessary.
- _____ Serves as member of the NCAFC Emergency Response Committee.
- _____ Interacts with various County Emergency Managers in the Region.
- _____ Coordinates fire service mutual aid assistance into the emergency area as needed.
- _____ Pre-determines equipment, personnel, etc. that are available for response from within the Region.
- _____ Communicates with the State Coordinator.
- _____ Maintains access to inventories of equipment, personnel, etc. in region.
- _____ Utilizes NIMS/ IMS as the management structure and establishes the components of it, as needed in support of the Region's activities.

Appendix B

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
DISASTER ASSISTANCE DIRECTORATE
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20472

The rates on this Schedule of Equipment Rates are for applicant-owned equipment in good mechanical condition, complete with all required attachments. Each rate covers all costs eligible under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. § 5121, et seq., for ownership and operation of equipment, including depreciation, overhead, all maintenance, field repairs, fuel, lubricants, tires, OSHA equipment and other costs incidental to operation. Standby equipment costs are not eligible.

Equipment must be in actual operation performing eligible work in order for reimbursement to be eligible. LABOR COSTS OF OPERATOR ARE NOT INCLUDED in the rates and should be approved separately from equipment costs.

Information regarding the use of the Schedule is contained in 44 CFR § 206.228 *Allowable Costs*. Rates for equipment not listed will be furnished by FEMA upon request. Any appeals shall be in accordance with 44 CFR § 206.206 *Appeals*.

Current equipment rates can be found at the following link: www.fema.gov .

Appendix C

NCAFC Form #1 - WebEOC Resource Request Form – Part 1

Entry			Sort			Filter					
Save			Cancel			Print			Spell Check		
Position Log Form											
Last Modified By				Date/Time Entered							
<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>							
WebEOC ID				Contact Phone							
<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>							
<small>*This section is read-only. These fields are automatically populated with information of the last person to modify the record.</small>											
Requester Information											
Name						Agency					
<input type="text"/>						<input type="text"/>					
Date/Time						Priority					
<input type="text"/>						<input type="text"/>					
Entry Type											
<input type="radio"/> Journal Entry											
<input type="radio"/> Significant Event											
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Resource Request											
Description											
<input type="text"/>											
File Attachment <small>(For Word, Excel, Powerpoint files, please save attachments in Office 2003 compatible format.)</small>											
<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Browse..."/>											
Filename: <input type="text"/>											
Resource Request (Fill in all fields below.)											
Resource Type				Resource Category				Need By Date/Time			
<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>			
<small>To change, click calendar icon. Enter Time first, then click Date.</small>											
Size				Amount				Duration Needed			
<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>			
Resource Use											
<input type="text"/>											
Resource Location Information (Where the resource is needed.)											
Point-of-Contact at Location						Phone Number at Location					
<input type="text"/>						<input type="text"/>					
Street Address											
<input type="text"/>											
City				State				Zip			
<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>			
County											
<input type="text"/>											
Requesting Agency											
<input type="text"/>											
Requestor Name						Requestor Phone Number					
<input type="text"/>						<input type="text"/>					

WebEOC Resource Request Form – Part 2

Guide

Instructions for Use

This is the State Emergency Response Team Position Log Input View. Users can post journal entries, significant events and resource requests. Journal entry postings can be shift information, contact information, status of meals being served, etc...and are viewable only by the user that entered them. Significant event postings will be viewed by all WebEOC users. Information such as eoc openings, declared states of emergency, deaths and evacuations should be posted in the County Summary Response board by the counties or regional coordination centers. Resource requests are vetted through an approval process and will be assigned to the appropriate branch. The resource request portion of the form will expand once this option is chosen; this will allow the requestor to enter the resource type, size, drop location, etc...

Field Descriptions

Position Log Section

- **Last Modified By:** The name of the user to modify this record last will be autopopulated. This is a readonly field.
- **Date/Time Entered:** The date time the record was last modified will be autopopulated. This is a readonly field.
- **WebEOCID:** The name given on the Additional Login page will be autopopulated. This is a readonly field.
- **Contact Phone:** The phone number given on the Additional ILogin page will be autopopulated. This is a readonly field
- **Name:** Login name of user will automatically populate.
- **Agency:** WebEOC name of user will automatically populate.
- **Date/Time:** The current time will automatically populate.
- **Priority:** Choose how soon the resource is needed.
 - **Low** indicates the request is needed within 48 hours.
 - **Medium** indicates that the resource is needed within 24-48 hours.
 - **High** indicates that the resource needs to be received immediately due to a life threatening situation; needed within 24 hours.
 - **Flash Life saving**, required urgently and immediately.
- **Entry Type:** Select the type of entry being made in the position log.
 - **Journal Entry** indicates no significant incident or resource request is being made.
 - **Significant Event** indicates that the entry qualifies as a state-level significant incident and should be posted on the State Significant Incidents board.
 - **Resource Request** indicates that the entry is a resource request to be filled by the state or through mutual aid. The Position Log will now expand to allow the user to input resource information.
- **Description:** Enter any additional information describing the entry, incident, or resource needed. Be as descriptive as possible.
- **File Attachments:** If applicable, use the Browse... button to locate a file to attach.

Resource Request Section

- **Resource Type:** Enter the type of resource needed. (i.e. Food, Water, Truck, Generator, Personnel, Transport, etc.)
- **Need By Date/Time:** Enter the date/time the resource needed. The default date/time will be the current date/time.
- **Resource Category:** Choose one of the options: Crew, Supplies, Equipment or Overhead
- **Size:** If applicable enter the size of the resource.
- **Amount:** If applicable enter the number of resources needed.
- **Duration Needed:** If the resource is expendable, enter an approximate length of time the resource is needed. (i.e. 4-5 hours, However long to clear out debris, Duration of event)
- **Resource Use:** Describe what the resource will be used for.
- **POC at Location:** Enter the first and last name of the person who will be receiving the resource at the location needed. |Preferred Format: Jane Doe|
- **Phone # at Location:** Enter the phone number of the person who will be receiving the resource at the location needed. |Preferred Format: (910) 555-5555|
- **County:** This readonly field is used to update Tasks on the Situational Intelligence Map Viewer
- **Requesting Agency:** Enter the name of the organization/ agency requesting the resource.
- **Requestor Name:** Enter the first and last name of the person requesting the resource.
- **Requestor Phone #:** Enter the phone number of the person requesting the resource.

Board Tips

Click the Spell Check button at the top to check your spelling before saving.

EXPENSE REPORT ESTIMATE

(NCAFC Form #4)

MISSION # 0

Agency Name: 0

PERSONNEL LABOR COSTS: Regular and Overtime Rates

Employee Name	Regular Hourly Rate	Overtime Hourly Rate
TOTAL ESTIMATED HOURLY LABOR COSTS:		\$

TRANSPORTATION COSTS:

Type of Vehicle	Vehicle Number(E number)	Cost per Mile
TOTAL MILES TRAVELED:	Rates @ per mile	TRAVEL ESTIMATE: \$

PER DIEM EXPENSES (when not provided by host agency)

Per Diem	Costs (In-state)	Days	#Persons	Total
Breakfast	\$8.00			
Lunch	\$10.45			
Dinner	\$17.90			
Lodging	\$63.90			
TOTAL PER DIEM:				

EQUIPMENT COSTS :(cellphones, GPS units, laptop computers, printers):

Type of Equipment	Estimated Costs
Agency Representative:	Date:
Approved:	Date:

NCDNR Resource Order - Example

RESOURCE ORDER Equipment		INITIAL DATE/TIME 8/28/2010 16:00	2. INCIDENT/PROJECT NAME ABC Fire				3. INCIDENT/PROJECT ORDER NUMBER NC-NCS-08000000			4. OFFICE REFERENCE NUMBER CO Charging Code: 1000-100-100			
5. DESCRIPTIVE LOCATION/RESPONSE AREA NCDNR Mountain Training Facility 6065 Linville Falls Highway Crossnore 28616-0277					6. SEC.	TWN	RNG	Base MDM	8. INCIDENT BASE/PHONE NUMBER Expanded Dispatch: 919-857-4863			9. JURISDICTION/AGENCY NC Division of Forest Resources	
					7. MAP REFERENCE				10. ORDERING OFFICE NCDNR - District 2 Office 828-767-6811				
11. AIRCRAFT INFORMATION					LAT. 38 08.08				LONG. 81 40.38				
BEARING	DISTANCE	BASE OR OMNI	AIR CONTACT	FREQUENCY	Ground Contact	FREQUENCY	RELOAD BASE	OTHER AIRCRAFT/HAZARD					
12. Request Number	Ordered	From / To	QTY	RESOURCE REQUESTED	Needed	Deliver To	From / To	Time	Agency ID	RESOURCE ASSIGNED	ETA/ETA	RELEASED	
	Date/Time				Date/Time						Date	To	
E-1	9-27-10 0845	NCFS/ EM	1	Type 6 Engine	10-1-10 18:00	ICP	ESF4/ NCFS	18:00	Folk VFD	Folk VFD Engine #502	10-1-10 13:00		Folk City NC
E-1.1	9-27-10 0845	NCFS/ EM	1	Operator	10-1-10 18:00	ICP	ESF4/ NCFS	18:00	Folk VFD	John Smith	10-1-10 13:00		Folk City NC
E-1.2	9-27-10 0845	NCFS/ EM	1	Crewman	10-1-10 18:00	ICP	ESF4/ NCFS	18:00	Folk VFD	Fred Jones	10-1-10 13:00		Folk City NC
E-2	9-27-10 0845	NCFS/ EM	1	Type 6 Engine	10-1-10 18:00	ICP	ESF4/ NCFS	18:00	Lawton VFD	Lawton VFD Engine #87	10-1-10 16:00		Lawton NC
E-2.1	9-27-10 0845	NCFS/ EM	1	Operator	10-1-10 18:00	ICP	ESF4/ NCFS	18:00	Lawton VFD	Russell Williams	10-1-10 16:00		Lawton NC
E-2.2	9-27-10 0845	NCFS/ EM	1	Crewman	10-1-10 18:00	ICP	ESF4/ NCFS	18:00	Lawton VFD	Larry Miller	10-1-10 16:00		Lawton NC
13. ORDER RELAYED				ORDER RELAYED				ACTION TAKEN					
Req. No.	Date	Time	To/From	ACTION TAKEN				Req. No.	Date	To/From	ACTION TAKEN		

Vehicle/Equipment Inspection Form

VEHICLE / HEAVY EQUIPMENT SAFETY INSPECTION CHECKLIST	
1. INCIDENT NAME / NUMBER	2. ORDER / REQUEST NUMBER
3. OWNER / VENDOR	
4. AGREEMENT, PO, CONTRACT NO.	5. EXPIRES
6. MAKE	7. MODEL, TYPE
8. SERIAL NO. / VIN	9. LICENSE NO.

10. PRE-USE INSPECTION		<input type="checkbox"/> REJECTED
MILES / HRS _____	DATE _____	TIME _____
Inspector Name _____	Title _____	
<small>Print</small>		
		<input type="checkbox"/> ACCEPTED
MILES / HRS _____	DATE _____	TIME _____
Vendor Signature _____	Title _____	
Inspector Name _____	Title _____	
<small>Print</small>		

Section I - Tractor, Motor Grader	Pre-use		Release	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
1. ROPS, roll-over protection system; Manufacturer approved system secured to mainframe of tractor. Must include approved seat belts. *				
2. Lights: mounted and working while operating				
3. Battery: check for corrosion, loose terminal, hold downs				
4. Engine running: check oil pressure, knocks and leaks				
5. Gauges: all must be working; oil, temperature, etc. *				
6. Steering clutches: must have 3-4" free travel *				
7. Brakes: must hold at half travel *				
8. Muffler and spark arrester: approved type unless turboed *				
9. Fuel system: must be free of drips and leaks *				
10. Cooling system: must be free of leaks *				
11. Fan and Fan belts: check for defects				
12. Engine supports, equalizer bar, springs, main springs: check shackle bolts, shifted spring leaf *				
13. Hydraulic system: no leaks or drips				
14. Belly plate, rock and radiator guards: securely mounted *				
15. Final drive, transmission and differential: check for dripping				
16. Sprocket and idlers: cracks in spokes, sprocket teeth sharp				
17. Tracks and rollers: grouser height under 1-1/4", loose rollers, broken flanges *				
18. Blade, ripper, winch: operate smoothly and hold at any point				
19. Dozer and assembly: trunion bolts missing, cracks *				
20. Drawbar: serviceable, safe				
21. Body and cab condition: report dents and damage				

Section IV - Truck, Bus, Van, Pickup	Pre-use		Release	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
1. "DOT" inspection in the last 12 months; when required *			NA	NA
2. Gauges and lights *				
3. Seat belts *				
4. Glass & mirrors *				
5. Wipers and horn *				
6. Clutch pedal: proper adjustment				
7. Cooling system: check radiator and hoses				
8. Oil level and condition: full and clean				
9. Battery: check for corrosion, loose terminals, hold downs				
10. Fuel System *				
11. Electrical system: generator and starter working				
12. Engine running: check for knocks and leaks				
13. Transmission: check for leaks				
14. Steering *				
15. Brakes *				
16. 4-Wheel drive: check gear boxes, leaks				
17. Drive line-U-joints: check for looseness				
18. Springs and shocks *				
19. Differential: check for leaks				
20. Exhaust system *				
21. Frame *				
22. Tires and wheels (List failed position/depth in remarks) *				
23. Body and interior condition: describe and locate damage on back of page 2, Section IV, item 23				
24. Emergency equipment required. * ___ Fire Extinguisher ___ Spare Fuses ___ Reflectors				
25. Operator(s) properly licensed. *				

Section II - Remarks (Describe all unsatisfactory items and identify by line number.)

State _____ License No. _____ Class _____
 Endorsements _____ Med. Cert. _____ Expire Date _____

Section III - Power Saw, Pump	Pre-use		Release	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
1. Visible parts broken *				
2. Visible nuts and bolts tight				
3. Oil in gear case and chain oiler				
4. Cutting bar: straight, chain in good condition *				
5. Exhaust system and spark arrester *				
6. Motor: idles evenly, runs smoothly, satisfactory power				

11. RELEASE INSPECTION		<input type="checkbox"/> NO DAMAGE / NO CLAIM
<small>Not applicable to buses, inspection required.</small>		
MILES / HRS _____	DATE _____	TIME _____
Vendor Signature _____	Title _____	
Inspector Name _____	Title _____	
<small>Print</small>		

* Safety Item - Do not accept until brought into compliance.

FINANCE COPY - PRE USE

Demobilization Checkout Form

DEMOBILIZATION CHECKOUT		
1. Incident Name/Number	2. Date/Time	3. Demob. No.
4. Unit/Personnel Released		
5. Transportation Type/No.		
6. Actual Release Date/Time	7. Manifest? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Number	
8. Destination	9. Notified: <input type="checkbox"/> Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Region <input type="checkbox"/> Area <input type="checkbox"/> Dispatch Name: Date:	
10. Unit Leader Responsible for Collecting Performance Rating		
11. Unit/Personnel		
You and your resources have been released subject to sign off from the following: <i>Demob. Unit Leader check the appropriate box</i>		
Logistics Section		
<input type="checkbox"/> Supply Unit		
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications Unit		
<input type="checkbox"/> Facilities Unit		
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground Support Unit Leader		
Planning Section		
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentation Unit		
Finance Section		
<input type="checkbox"/> Time Unit		
Other		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
12. Remarks		
13. Prepared by (Include Date and Time)		

Equipment Shift Ticket

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT SHIFT TICKET					
1. AGREEMENT NUMBER			2. CONTRACTOR (name)		
3. INCIDENT OR PROJECT NAME		4. INCIDENT NUMBER		5. OPERATOR (name)	
6. EQUIPMENT MAKE		7. EQUIPMENT MODEL		8. OPERATOR FURNISHED BY <input type="checkbox"/> CONTRACTOR <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	
9. SERIAL NUMBER		10. LICENSE NUMBER		11. OPERATING SUPPLIES FURNISHED BY <input type="checkbox"/> CONTRACTOR (wet) <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT (dry)	
12. DATE MO/DAY/YR	13. EQUIPMENT USE				
	START	STOP	HOURS/DAYS/MILES (circle one)		
WORK			SPECIAL		
					14. REMARKS (released, down time and cause, problems, etc.)
15. EQUIPMENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> a. Inspected and under agreement <input type="checkbox"/> b. Released by Government <input type="checkbox"/> c. Withdrawn by Contractor					
16. INVOICE POSTED BY (Recorder's initials)					
17. CONTRACTOR'S OR AUTHORIZED AGENT'S SIGNATURE			18. GOVERNMENT OFFICER'S SIGNATURE		19. DATE SIGNED

ORDERING OFFICE FILE COPY (RETAIN IN BOOK)

NSN 7540-01-119-5628
50297-102



OPTIONAL FORM 297 (Rev. 7-90)
USDA/USDI

1. Delegation of Emergency Authority

a. NCGS 166A. NC Emergency Management Act. This act establishes the authority of the Governor, State agencies, and local governments in mitigation of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from natural and man-made disasters or hostile military action

b. NCGS 143B-476. CC&PS Emergency Powers and Duties. This act establishes the authority of the Secretary of CC&PS to coordinate activities of all State agencies and resources in response to a disaster.

2. LEGAL IMMUNITIES AND LIABILITIES

Several provisions in NCGS 166A 14 and 15, "North Carolina Emergency Management Act" provide for the protection of individuals involved in training for and conducting emergency operations. Questions pertaining to these matters should be referred to the Crime Control Section of the North Carolina Justice Department

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

Area Command Team, Firefighting

An Area Command Team is an interagency organization under the auspices of NWCG (1) oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an incident management team (IMT) organization; or (2) to oversee the management of a very large incident that has multiple IMTs assigned to it. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources based on priorities, ensure incidents are properly managed, and that objectives are met and strategies followed.

Boat, Fire

A vessel or watercraft designed and constructed for the purpose of fighting fires providing specified level of pumping capacity. The boat is designed with the ability to carry firefighting foam and personnel for the extinguishments of fires in the marine environment.

Breathing Apparatus Support (SCBA Support; Breathing Air, Firefighting)

A mobile unit designed and constructed for the purpose of providing specified level of breathing air support capacity and personnel capable of refilling self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) at remote incident locations (Compressor Systems or Cascade).

Brush Patrol Unit, Firefighting (Brush Patrol)

Any light, mobile vehicular unit with limited pumping and water capacity for off-road operations.

Crew Transport

Any vehicle capable of transporting a specified number of crew personnel in a specified manner.

Critical Incident Stress Management Team (CISMT)

A Critical Incident Stress Management Team is responsible for the prevention and mitigation of disabling stress among emergency responders in accordance with the standards of the International Critical Incident Stress Foundation (ICISF). Team composition, management, membership and governance varies, but can include psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, and licensed professional counselors.

Decontamination

The physical or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contaminants from persons and equipment used at a hazardous materials (HazMat) incident. (National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] Standard # 472)

Deployment

Departure of team or personnel from home unit or base.

Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)

A practitioner credentialed by a State to function as an EMT by a State Emergency Medical Services (EMS) system.

Engine, Fire (Engine Company)

Any ground vehicle providing specified levels of pumping, water, hose capacity, and staffed with a minimum number of personnel.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

The Emergency Management Assistance Compact is an interstate mutual aid agreement that allows states to assist another in responding to all kinds of natural and man-made disasters. It is administered by the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA).

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management Support Team

Team provides support to an Incident Commander (IC). An IC is an optional member of the team, because it is assumed that an Incident Command/lead has already been established under which these support functions will operate. Typically comprised of an information officer, liaison officer, safety officer, logistics officer, and administrative aide.

External Resources

Resources that fall outside a team's particular agency, including other agency resources or commercially contracted resources.

Flash Fire Protective Ensemble

A compliant vapor-protective ensemble that is also certified as being compliant with the additional requirements for limited protection against chemical flash fire for escape only. (National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] Standard # 1991)

Geographical Incident Management Teams, Firefighting

A Geographical Incident Management Team is an interagency organization under the auspices of the Geographical Area Coordination Group composed of the Incident Commander (IC), and appropriate general and command staff personnel assigned to an incident, trained and certified to the Type II level. Type II level personnel may lack the degree of training and experience of Type I personnel in managing complex incidents at the type one level.

Hazardous Materials (HazMat)

Any material that is explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, reactive, or radioactive, or any combination thereof, and requires special care in handling because of the hazards it poses to public health, safety, and/or the environment. Any hazardous substance under the Clean Water Act, or any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); any toxic pollutant listed under pretreatment provisions of the Clean Water Act; any hazardous pollutant under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act; or any imminent hazardous chemical substance for which the administrator has taken action under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 7. (Section 101[14] CERCLA)

Hazardous Material Response Team

An organized group of individuals that is trained and equipped to perform work to control actual or potential leaks, spills, discharges, or releases of HazMat, requiring possible close approach to the material. The team/equipment may include external or contracted resources.

Hazardous Materials Company

Any piece of equipment having the capabilities, personal protective equipment (PPE), equipment, and complement of personnel as specified in the Hazardous Materials Company types and minimum capabilities. The personnel complement will include one member who is trained to a minimum level of assistant safety officer – HazMat.

Hazardous Materials Incident

Uncontrolled, unlicensed release of HazMat during storage or use from a fixed facility or during transport outside a fixed facility that may impact public health, safety, and/or the environment.

HazMat Task Force

A group of resources with common communications and a leader. A HazMat Task Force may be preestablished and sent to an incident, or formed at the incident.

HazMat Trained and Equipped

To the level of training and equipment defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

Helicopters, Firefighting (Helicopter or Copter)

An aircraft that depends principally on the lift generated by one or more rotors for its support in flight. Capable of the delivery of firefighters, water, or chemical retardants (either a fixed tank or bucket system), and internal or external cargo.

Helitack Crew (Firefighting Crew)

A crew of firefighters specially trained and certified in the tactical and logistical use of helicopters for fire suppression.

Helitanker

A helicopter equipped with a fixed tank, Air Tanker Board certified, capable of delivering a minimum of 1,100 gallons of water, foam, or retardant (current model helicopter certified, Sikorsky S-64 Sky-Crane).

Helitanker (Firefighting Helicopter)

A helicopter equipped with a fixed tank, Air Tanker Board certified, and capable of delivering a minimum of 1,100 gallons of water, retardant, or foam.

Incident Management Team

A command team comprised of the Incident Commander (IC), appropriate command, and general staff personnel assigned to an incident. (Source: FIRESCOPE)

Incident Management Team, Firefighting

An Incident Management Team is an interagency organization under the auspices of NWCG composed of the Incident Commander (IC) and appropriate general and command staff personnel assigned to an incident, trained and certified to the Type I level. Type I level personnel possess the highest level of training available and are experienced in the management of complex incidents.

In-House

Assets or expertise specifically owned, possessed, directed, and/or controlled by the responding entity.

Interagency Buying Team, Firefighting

The Interagency Wildland Fire Community supports a Buying Team. A National Buying Team supports the procurement efforts through the local administrative staff and is authorized to procure a wide range of services, supplies, and land and equipment rentals. In addition, the buying team leader has the responsibility of coordinating property accountability with the supply unit leader.

Liquid Splash-Protective Ensemble

Multiple elements designed to provide a degree of protection for emergency response personnel from adverse exposure to the inherent risks of liquid-chemical exposure occurring during hazardous materials (HazMat) emergencies and similar operations. The liquid splash-protective ensemble is either an encapsulating or nonencapsulating ensemble. (National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] Standard # 1992)

Mobile Communications Center (Mobile Emergency Operations Center [EOC]; Mobile Command Center; Continuity of Operations Vehicle)

A vehicle that serves as a self-sustaining mobile operations center capable of operating in an environment with little to no basic services, facilitating communications between multiple entities using an array of fixed and/or wireless communications equipment, providing appropriate work space for routine support functions, and providing basic services for personnel in short-term or long-term deployments.

National Strike Force, U.S. Coast Guard

The U.S. Coast Guard National Strike Force was created in 1973 as a Coast Guard special force under the National Contingency Plan (NCP/see 40 CFR 300.145) to respond to oil and hazardous chemical incidents. The NSF consists of three interoperable regionally based Strike Teams: Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific, and the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT). The NSF supports USCG and EPA Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) to protect public health, welfare, and the environment. In recent years, the capabilities have been expanded to include response to weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incidents, as well as incident management assistance.

Occupational Health & Safety Specialists (Occupational Physicians; Occupational Health Nurses; Industrial Hygienists; Occupational Safety Specialists; Occupational Safety & Health Technicians; Health and Safety Inspectors; Industrial Hygienists)

Personnel with specific training in occupational safety and health and topics such as workplace assessment or occupational medicine. Occupational health and safety specialists and technicians help keep workplaces safe and workers in good health unscathed. They promote occupational health and safety within organizations by developing safer, healthier, and more efficient

ways of working. They analyze work environments and design programs to control, eliminate, and prevent disease or injury caused by chemical, physical, and biological agents or ergonomic factors. They may conduct inspections and enforce adherence to laws, regulations, or employer policies governing worker health and safety.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Equipment and clothing required to shield or isolate personnel from the chemical, physical, thermal, and biological hazards that may be encountered at a hazardous materials (HazMat) incident. (National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] Standard # 472)

Radiological Material

Any material that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation. (National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] Standard # 472)

Release

Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discharging of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant). (Section 101[22] CERCLA)

Rescue

To access, stabilize, and evacuate distressed or injured individuals by whatever means necessary to ensure their timely transfer to appropriate care or to a place of safety.

Search

To locate an overdue or missing individual, individuals, or objects.

Sustainability

Ability to continue response operations for the prescribed duration necessary.

Tender, Foam (Firefighting Foam Tender)

The apparatus used to mix concentrate with water to make solution, pump, and mix air and solution to make foam, and transport and apply foam.

Tender, Fuel (Fuel Tender)

Any vehicle capable of supplying fuel to ground or airborne equipment.

Tender, Helicopter (Helicopter Tender)

A ground service vehicle capable of supplying fuel and support equipment to helicopters.

Total Containment Vessel (TCV)

A TCV is designed to transport explosive or chemical devices, fully enclosed. Used for explosive and hazardous materials (HazMat).

Vapor Protective Ensemble

A vapor protective ensemble or garment that is intended for use in an unknown threat atmosphere or for known high health risk atmospheres is vapor tight, and is in compliance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard # 1991, “Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies.”

Water Truck

A truck with a permanently mounted water tank with the capabilities of dispensing potable or non-potable water. The dispensing is handled through gravity or pumped. For pumping action, the truck’s engine or transmission is usually used to generate the requirement dispensing energy. Uses can range from delivering potable water to shelter locations, non-potable form for irrigation, assisting in wildfire situations, dust control, compaction requirements, flushing of storm conveyance sanitary sewer lines, and washing areas of dirt, debris, and dust.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

(1) Any destructive device as defined in section 921 of this title (“destructive device” defined as any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than 1/4 ounce, mine or device similar to the above); (2) any weapon that is designed or intended to cause serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals, or their precursors; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life. (United States Code, Title 18-Crimes and Criminal Procedure, Part I-Crimes, Chapter 113B-Terrorism, Sec. 2332a)

WMD Chem/Bio

A short-hand phrase for “weapons of mass destruction, chemical/biological,” in reference to those substances that were developed by military institutions to create widespread injury, illness, or death.

Zone, Contamination Reduction (Warm Zone)

The area between the Exclusion Zone and the Support Zone. This zone contains the personnel decontamination station. This zone may require a lesser degree of personnel protection than the Exclusion Zone. This separates the contaminated area from the clean area and acts as a buffer to reduce contamination of the “clean” area. (U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook, 2001 edition)

Zone, Exclusion (Hot Zone)

The area immediately around a spill or release and where contamination does or could occur. The innermost of the three zones of a hazardous substances/material incident. Special protection is required for all personnel while in this zone. (U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook, 2001 edition)

Zone, Support (Cold Zone)

The “clean” area outside of the contamination control line. In this area, equipment and personnel are not expected to become contaminated. Special protective clothing is not required. This is the area where resources are assembled to support the hazardous substances/materials release operations. (U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook, 2001 edition)

Definitions obtained from: http://www.nimsonline.com/docs/Resource_Typing_Definitions_II.doc

Types of Mutual Aid

1. Direct one-on-one mutual aid - This is the most common form of mutual aid. Logistics and reimbursements are spelled out in mutual aid agreement, and coordination is done by the participating local governments.

Requests may come from the local government in need, or from other sources. These requests are logged. In this case, the Mutual Aid coordinator will help set up the initial interaction and assist with logistics as much as possible.

2. Mutual aid assistance coordinated through the state - Logistics and reimbursement are coordinated by the Division of Emergency Management and county emergency managers. This alleviates the problem of a community overwhelmed by a catastrophe having to coordinate its own aid and record keeping for reimbursement.

Requests for mutual aid that are received by DEM and forwarded to the Mutual Aid coordinator may be considered state coordinated mutual aid. Local resources that are deployed in this instance will be considered state resources for purposes of coordinating aid delivery.

The Mutual Aid coordinator will work with the Logistics Section and with the local government providing the aid, to coordinate resource delivery. Local governments who provide aid should be informed of the nature of their deployments.

3. Interstate mutual aid - This is aid delivered to local governments outside the state. Requests of aid are coordinated by the Emergency Mutual Aid Compact (EMAC) system. Representatives of this system are the equivalents of the Mutual Aid Coordinator for interstate requests and they typically reside in the emergency operations center (EOC) of the state involved in the disaster.

Resources deployed through this system are considered state resources and are coordinated through DEM. Local governments providing aid will be reimbursed by the state of their origin. Mutual Aid coordinators can provide received requests to the EMAC representatives to see if there are local resources outside the state.

Engine	
Structure Type 1	
Minimum Requirements	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tank min. capacity (gal)	300
<input type="checkbox"/> Pump min. flow (gpm)	1000
<input type="checkbox"/> @ rated pressure (psi)	150
<input type="checkbox"/> Hose 2 1/2" or larger	1200
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 1/2"	500
<input type="checkbox"/> 1"	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment per NFPA 1901	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> Master stream 500 gpm min	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> Pump and roll	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum GVWR (lbs)	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel (min)	4

1. All types shall meet federal, state, and agency requirements for motor vehicle safety standards, including all gross vehicle weight ratings when fully loaded.

Engine	
Structure Type 2	
Minimum Requirements	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tank min. capacity (gal)	300
<input type="checkbox"/> Pump min. flow (gpm)	500
<input type="checkbox"/> @ rated pressure (psi)	150
<input type="checkbox"/> Hose 2 1/2" or larger	1000
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 1/2"	500
<input type="checkbox"/> 1"	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment per NFPA 1901	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> Master stream 500 gpm min	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Pump and roll	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum GVWR (lbs)	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel (min)	3

1. All types shall meet federal, state, and agency requirements for motor vehicle safety standards, including all gross vehicle weight ratings when fully loaded.

Engine	
Wildland Type 3	
Minimum Requirements	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tank min. capacity (gal)	500
<input type="checkbox"/> Pump min. flow (gpm)	150
<input type="checkbox"/> @rated pressure (psi)	250
<input type="checkbox"/> Hose 2 1/2" or larger	-
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 1/2"	1000
<input type="checkbox"/> 1"	500
<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment per NFPA 1901	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Master stream 500 gpm min	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Pump and roll	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum GVWR (lbs)	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel (min)	3

1. All types shall meet federal, state, and agency requirements for motor vehicle safety standards, including all gross vehicle weight ratings when fully loaded.

Engine	
Wildland Type 4	
Minimum Requirements	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tank min. capacity (gal)	750
<input type="checkbox"/> Pump minimum flow (gpm)	50
<input type="checkbox"/> @ rated pressure (psi)	100
<input type="checkbox"/> Hose 2 1/2" or larger	-
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 1/2"	300
<input type="checkbox"/> 1"	300
<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment per NFPA 1901	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Master stream 500 gpm min.	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Pump and roll	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum GVWR (lbs)	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel (min)	2

1. All types shall meet federal, state, and agency requirements for motor vehicle safety standards, including all gross vehicle weight ratings when fully loaded.

Engine	
Wildland Type 5	
Minimum Requirements	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tank min. capacity (gal)	400
<input type="checkbox"/> Pump minimum flow (gpm)	50
<input type="checkbox"/> @ rated pressure (psi)	100
<input type="checkbox"/> Hose 2 1/2" or larger	-
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 1/2"	300
<input type="checkbox"/> 1"	300
<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment per NFPA 1901	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Master stream 500 gpm min	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Pump and roll	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum GVWR (lbs)	26,000
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel (min)	2

1. All types shall meet federal, state, and agency requirements for motor vehicle safety standards, including all gross vehicle weight ratings when fully loaded.

Engine	
Wildland Type 6	
Minimum Requirements	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tank min. capacity (gal)	150
<input type="checkbox"/> Pump minimum flow (gpm)	50
<input type="checkbox"/> @ rated pressure (psi)	100
<input type="checkbox"/> Hose 2 1/2" or larger	-
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 1/2"	300
<input type="checkbox"/> 1"	300
<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment per NFPA 1901	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Master stream 500 gpm min	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Pump and roll	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum GVWR (lbs)	19,500
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel (min)	2

1. All types shall meet federal, state, and agency requirements for motor vehicle safety standards, including all gross vehicle weight ratings when fully loaded.

Engine	
Wildland Type 7	
Minimum Requirements	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tank min. capacity (gal)	50
<input type="checkbox"/> Pump minimum flow (gpm)	10
<input type="checkbox"/> @ rated pressure (psi)	100
<input type="checkbox"/> Hose 2 1/2" or larger	-
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 1/2"	-
<input type="checkbox"/> 1"	200
<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment per NFPA 1901	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Master stream 500 gpm min	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Pump and roll	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum GVWR (lbs)	14,000
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel (min)	2

1. All types shall meet federal, state, and agency requirements for motor vehicle safety standards, including all gross vehicle weight ratings when fully loaded.

Water Tender Type	
Support S1	
Minimum Requirements	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tank capacity (gal)	4000
<input type="checkbox"/> Pump minimum flow (gpm)	300
<input type="checkbox"/> @ rated pressure (psi)	50
<input type="checkbox"/> Max. refill time (minutes)	30
<input type="checkbox"/> Pump and roll	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel (min)	1

1. All types shall meet federal, state, and agency requirements for motor vehicle safety standards, including all gross vehicle weight ratings when fully loaded.

Water Tender Type	
Support S2	
Minimum Requirements	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tank capacity (gal)	2500
<input type="checkbox"/> Pump minimum flow (gpm)	200
<input type="checkbox"/> @ rated pressure (psi)	50
<input type="checkbox"/> Max. refill time (minutes)	20
<input type="checkbox"/> Pump and roll	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel (min)	1

1. All types shall meet federal, state, and agency requirements for motor vehicle safety standards, including all gross vehicle weight ratings when fully loaded.

Water Tender Type	
Support S3	
Minimum Requirements	
Tank Capacity (gal)	1000
Pump minimum flow (gpm)	200
@ rated pressure (psi)	50
Max. refill time (minutes)	15
Pump and roll	-
Personnel (min)	1

1. All types shall meet federal, state, and agency requirements for motor vehicle safety standards, including all gross vehicle weight ratings when fully loaded.

Water Tender Type	
Tactical T1	
Minimum Requirements	
Tank capacity (gal)	2000
Pump minimum flow (gpm)	250
@ rated pressure (psi)	150
Max. refill time (minutes)	-
Pump and roll	Yes
Personnel (min)	2

1. All types shall meet federal, state, and agency requirements for motor vehicle safety standards, including all gross vehicle weight ratings when fully loaded.

Water Tender Type	
Tactical T2	
Minimum Requirements	
Tank capacity (gal)	1000
Pump minimum flow (gpm)	250
@ rated pressure (psi)	150
Max. refill time (minutes)	-
Pump and roll	Yes
Personnel (min)	2

1. All types shall meet federal, state, and agency requirements for motor vehicle safety standards, including all gross vehicle weight ratings when fully loaded.

Aerial (Ladder or Platform)	
Type 1-L or Type 1-P	
Minimum Requirements	
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial	75 ft
<input type="checkbox"/> Elevated Stream (gpm)	500
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground Ladders	115 ft
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel (min)	4

1. Designate "L" for Ladder, or "P" for Platform.
2. All types shall meet federal, state, and agency requirements for motor vehicle safety standards, including all gross vehicle weight ratings when fully loaded.

Aerial (Ladder or Platform)	
Type 2-L or Type 2-P	
Minimum Requirements	
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial	50 ft
<input type="checkbox"/> Elevated Stream (gpm)	500
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground Ladders	115 ft
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel (min)	4

1. Designate "L" for Ladder, or "P" for Platform.
2. All types shall meet federal, state, and agency requirements for motor vehicle safety standards, including all gross vehicle weight ratings when fully loaded.

NOTES