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***Army Regulation 420–5**

Effective 1 September 2024

Facilities Engineering
Army Fire and Emergency Services

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


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Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This is a new Department of the Army publication.

Authorities. This regulation implements DoDI 6055.06, DoDM 6055.06, and the additional authorities listed at paragraph 2–2.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated. This regulation also applies to tenants, concessionaires, and contractors, as captured in the appropriate contract, on Army installations.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–9. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific requirements.

Army internal control process. This regulation contains internal control provisions in accordance with AR 11–2 and identifies key internal controls that must be evaluated (see app B).

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) via email directly to usarmy.pentagon.hqda-dcs-g-9.mbx.publication-management@mail.mil.

Distribution. This regulation is available in electronic media only and is intended for the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

*This regulation supersedes chapter 25 of AR 420–1, dated 12 February 2008.

SUMMARY

AR 420–5
Army Fire and Emergency Services

This new publication, dated 1 August 2024—

- Updates responsibilities for Headquarters, Department of the Army principal officials (paras 1–7 through 1–15).
- Updates policy on the Fire and Emergency Services Information Technology System (para 2–6).
- Adds vehicle authorization and variance (chap 8).
- Updates military firefighter fire and emergency services program requirements (chap 12).
- Updates policy and restructures content to meet installation fire and emergency services requirements (throughout).
- Updates the overview, functions, and primary responsibilities of installation fire and emergency services (throughout).
- Moves fire and emergency services policies from AR 420–1 to this regulation (throughout).
- Transfers the following forms from AR 420–1 to this publication:
 - DA Form 5376 (Individual Training Evaluation Record)
 - DA Form 5377 (Fire and Emergency Services Training Record)
 - DA Form 5382 (Hazard/Deficiency Inspection Record)
 - DA Form 5383 (Hot-Work Permit)
 - DA Form 5384 (Water Flow Test)
 - DA Form 7621 (Major Fire Report from Installation/Garrison Thru Regions to Higher Headquarters)

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Chapter 1

General

Section I

Introduction

1–1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes policy for use of fire and emergency services (F&ES) to minimize loss of life and damage to property and the environment. It provides a plan, program, and budget for F&ES requirements and to execute F&ES programs by implementing procedures to organize, train, and equip F&ES capabilities as determined by each component.

1–2. References, forms, and explanation of abbreviations

See appendix A. The abbreviations, brevity codes, and acronyms (ABCAs) used in this electronic publication are defined when you hover over them. All ABCAs are listed in the ABCA directory located at <https://armypubs.army.mil/>.

1–3. Associated publications

This section contains no entries.

1–4. Responsibilities

See section II of this chapter.

1–5. Records management (recordkeeping) requirements

The records management requirement for all record numbers, associated forms, and reports required by this publication are addressed in the Records Retention Schedule–Army (RRS–A). Detailed information for all related record numbers, forms, and reports are located in Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)/RRS–A at <https://www.arims.army.mil>. If any record numbers, forms, and reports are not current, addressed, and/or published correctly in ARIMS/RRS–A, see DA Pam 25–403 for guidance.

1–6. Scope

a. This regulation establishes the framework for how the Army provides F&ES to achieve its strategic objectives, fulfill its mission, support its programs, deliver its capabilities, meet accountability obligations prescribed by statute, and establishes the pillars of prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery as outlined in the Department of Homeland Security National Planning Frameworks.

b. This regulation prescribes Army policies and responsibilities covering all firefighting activities.

c. This regulation includes requirements for military firefighters assigned to military occupational skill (MOS) 12M.

d. This regulation does not supersede or replace Joint basing policy.

Section II

Responsibilities

1–7. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Energy and Environment)

The ASA (IE&E) will—

a. Develop and oversee the Army F&ES Program.

b. Ensure consistency with applicable laws, DoD regulations, and Army policy within the Army, as they pertain to the Army F&ES Program.

1–8. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–9

The DCS, G–9 as the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) will—

a. Plan and supervise the execution of policies and programs for the Army F&ES Program.

b. Develop and approve the appropriate scope of service and performance objectives for F&ES service delivery.

- c. Determine the necessary performance levels of funding, personnel, resources, vehicles, and facilities for the Army F&ES Program.
- d. Approve technical implementation guidance for exceptions to specific articles of fire codes or standards, or the implementation of the entire fire codes or standards as required.
- e. Approve or disapprove waivers for exceptions from the minimum level of service objective and other minimum requirements.
- f. Provide oversight for fire vehicle apparatus authorizations, table of distribution allowances (TDA), and recapitalization of the F&ES vehicle fleet.
- g. Coordinate policies, standards (such as Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) and Army standards/standard designs), and reports with other Department of the Army (DA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Federal, and civilian organizations through membership and participation in professional working groups, committees, boards, seminars, forums, and fire protection organizations.
- h. Select the Chief, Army F&ES who is the Army's senior fire protection specialist and is the senior F&ES subject matter expert. The Chief, Army F&ES will represent Army F&ES at the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and Federal level engagements. The incumbent will—
 - (1) Establish goals and objectives, including resources required for the Army F&ES Program for the Army program objective memorandum (POM) and to the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution cycle.
 - (2) Provide oversight for implementation and execution of policies and procedures, attainment of goals, and objectives.
 - (3) Oversee the management decision package (MDEP) and program execution oversight for the Army F&ES Program.
 - (4) Provide oversight for the firefighter training program and training allocations with the DoD Fire Academy and other accredited sources.
 - (5) Advise Army commands (ACOMs), Army service component commands (ASCCs), and direct reporting units (DRUs) with installation responsibilities, other Army Staff, and the Secretariat in matters pertaining to resourcing, operation, and management of the Army F&ES Program.
 - (6) Prepare Army responses to Congressional inquiries.
 - (7) Respond to F&ES reviews, audits, and investigations by the Government Accounting Office, DoD, DA Inspector General, and U.S. Army Audit Agency.
 - (8) Announce and promote interagency training opportunities and collaborate with industry training programs (for example, International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), National Fire Academy, and International City/County Managers Association).
 - (9) Review annual National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) records.
 - (10) Serve as rotating Chairperson of the DoD F&ES Working Group.
 - (11) Determine F&ES requirements during closing and caretaker operations.
- i. Coordinate with the Chief of the Environmental Division for wildland fire policy and support.
- j. Provide oversight and approve Installation Status Reports (ISRs) as required.
- k. Conduct ACOM, ASCC, DRU, Army National Guard (ARNG), and U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) headquarters F&ES assessments every 3 years.
- l. Provide oversight and manage the Army F&ES Annual Awards Program.

1–9. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command

The CG, AMC through the CG, U.S. Army Installation Management Command will—

- a. Provide support for and execute F&ES installation agreements.
- b. Maintain Army baseline standards for garrison services and infrastructure support for reimbursement factors.
- c. Ensure Army garrisons maintain a catalog of baseline standards and baseline levels of installation services and infrastructure support.

1–10. Chief, Army Reserve; Chief, National Guard Bureau; and commanders of Army commands, Army service component commands, and direct reporting units

The responsibilities listed in this paragraph may not be further delegated to lower level commands. The Chief, of the Army Reserve; Chief, National Guard Bureau; and commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs for components with responsibility for real estate and real property and base operations services will—

- a. Provide F&ES to installations under their command and control.

- b. Consolidate the annual budget submission and submit to the Army F&ES MDEP manager.
- c. Within their approval authority, apply both Army, UFC, and current national consensus standards for design, construction, location, and use of facilities.
- d. Provide direction for the execution of technical investigation of major fires (over \$250,000 in damage and/or loss of life) and forward a formal report of findings to the DCS, G-9 (DAIN-ISL).
- e. Formulate and integrate broad-based plans consistent with Army policy to ensure continuous improvement within the Army F&ES Program.
- f. Manage TDA or Facilities Programs Personnel Allocation Standard (FP-PAS) aggregate manpower authorizations.
- g. Review and track the status of F&ES staffing within their command.
- h. Advise on requirements and recommend changes to the Army F&ES Program.
- i. Ensure installations implement F&ES regulatory requirements, as well as Army policies, regulations, and programs as they pertain to F&ES.
- j. Execute the firefighter training program and manage training allocations with the DoD Fire Academy and other accredited sources.
- k. Provide oversight and evaluation of the effectiveness of the Army F&ES Program's assessment functions.
- l. Provide oversight, reporting, and evaluation of the ISR F&ES scores and ratings.
- m. Prepare program status reports, conduct staff assistance visits, and support group initiatives (Army standards/standard designs).
- n. Evaluate and recommend to the AHJ those actions relating to F&ES waiver requests and assessment of the risk.
- o. Exercise management and control over F&ES non-tactical vehicles (NTVs) assigned to their respective commands in accordance with AR 58-1 and chapter 8 of this regulation.
- p. Consolidate, review, and submit to the AHJ the Army fire loss reports (exceeding \$5,000 or more loss) by 28 February annually.
- q. Review and track fire and accident investigations, fire and accident data, and correction of findings. Provide copies of all final investigations to DCS, G-9 (DAIN-ISL).
- r. Advise and provide F&ES technical advice to installations within their command.
- s. Provide qualified fire protection specialist(s) at the headquarters.
- t. Promote mutual aid agreements (MAAs) with civil sector fire departments (see para 5-3).
- u. Conduct F&ES program assessments once every 3 years and child development center inspections as necessary.
- v. Perform fire investigations in coordination with U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; other Federal agencies, as required; and installation and garrison fire departments in accordance with NFPA 921.
- w. Monitor and oversee implementation of installation F&ES plans, programs, budgets, and operations to ensure compliance with DoD and DA regulations.
- x. Review, validate, prioritize, consolidate, and forward as appropriate installation status to DCS, G-9 (DAIN-ISL).
- y. Address life, health, and safety concerns by applying appropriate facilities management principles and investment guidance and strategies.
- z. Implement and execute the Army F&ES Awards Program.
- aa. Implement Office of Personnel Management (OPM) General Schedule Qualification Standards (Series 0081, Fire Protection and Prevention Series) for civil service firefighters across Army. (The Director, ARNG firefighters implements the state equivalent position classification system.)
- bb. Participate in the coordination of F&ES policies, standards, and reports with other DA, USACE, Federal, and civilian organizations through membership in professional working groups, committees, boards, seminars, forums, and fire protection organizations.
- cc. Ensure the Army Enterprise F&ES Information Technology (IT) System and associated analytical capability is the official system of record.

1-11. Senior commanders

Senior commanders will—

- a. Develop, maintain, and enforce throughout subordinate commands and directorates an effective F&ES program in accordance with AR 600–20, this regulation, and guidance issued by DCS, G–9. F&ES guidance, direction, or policy issued by commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs.
- b. Ensure the recruitment and promotion of F&ES personnel meets the certification requirements of DoDM 6055.06 and series 0081 career progression model.
- c. Maintain an F&ES vehicle fleet in accordance with AR 58–1 and chapter 8 of this regulation.
- d. Utilize the Army Enterprise F&ES IT System as the mandatory management tool for F&ES data maintenance and recordkeeping.
- e. Ensure serviced tenant activities reimburse installations for F&ES baseline and above baseline services as defined by a memorandum of agreement (MOA), municipal services agreement, or inter-Service support agreements as appropriate in accordance with requirements.
- f. Establish a method for commercial procurement of meals and associated rehabilitation supplies in emergency situations. Rehabilitation services during emergencies and required training exercises may be provided to DoD and non-DoD responders in accordance with Sections 1856(a) through (d), Title 42, United States Code (42 USC 1856(a) through (d)). The statute defines fire protection at 42 USC 1856(b) including but not limited to “personal services and equipment services, including basic medical support.”
- g. ARNG state senior commanders, as directed by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and commanders of USAR regional readiness commands may delegate to staff those responsibilities assigned to installation and garrison commanders within this regulation.
- h. Ensure the installation fire chief (IFC) is a member of and participates in the Installation Threat Working Group, Protection Working Group, Safety Working Group, Protection Executive Council, Community Planning Group, and similar groups associated with installation emergency response and resiliency.
- i. Ensure F&ES crews are not assigned responsibilities for service calls outside their area of expertise.
- j. Approve emergency responses in support of Defense Support of Civil Authorities as provided for in DoDD 3025.18.
- k. Annually review and approve the installation F&ES community risk assessment (CRA)/standards of cover (SOC).
- l. Ensure fire investigation reports for fires involving residential communities initiative/privatized Army lodging units are provided to each respective privatized project owner.
- m. Ensure the installation F&ES fire prevention section participates in maintenance, repair, and construction real property charrettes and design reviews to ensure fire safety standards and criteria are adequately incorporated in project designs and costs estimates from the initiation of the project.
- n. Ensure thorough investigations of all fire incidents and reporting requirements are met.
- o. Provide community risk reduction for those services outlined in this regulation that are required for local mission support.

1–12. Senior Army commander in a theater of operation

When firefighting teams are deployed outside the continental United States (OCONUS), the senior Army commander in the theater will have the same responsibilities as those listed in paragraph 1–10.

1–13. Commandant, United States Army Engineer School

The Commandant, USAES will—

- a. Develop procedures for the Army’s military firefighters (MOS 12M and officers or warrant officers (WOs) serving in fire marshal positions).
- b. Develop MOS 12M doctrine, training, leader development, organization, materials, and operational concepts.
- c. Participate in the DA and DoD Annual Firefighter Awards Program.

1–14. Firefighting detachment commanders and/or noncommissioned officers in charge

Firefighting detachment commanders and/or noncommissioned officers (NCOs) in charge will—

- a. Ensure all MOS 12M personnel are trained and certified in accordance with this regulation.
- b. Ensure orders are issued to qualified firefighters assigned to authorized positions.
- c. Ensure all firefighting operations are conducted safely.
- d. Equip all MOS 12M firefighters with the appropriate tools and personal protective equipment (PPE) to conduct emergency response operations.

e. Ensure orders authorizing, changing, or terminating firefighting status and DA Form 4730 (Certificate for Non-Performance of Hazardous Duty) are forwarded to the servicing Finance Office/Defense Accounting Office in a transmittal letter no later than the day after receipt or preparation.

f. Ensure all assigned organizational equipment and fire truck apparatus maintenance is performed in accordance with any applicable regulatory or manufacturers' guidance.

g. Ensure firefighting detachments provide emergency response services for structural, aircraft rescue firefighting (ARFF), rescue, emergency medical services (EMS), hazardous materials (HAZMAT), weapons of mass destruction (WMD), chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE), and wildland fire incidents as required.

h. Ensure fire prevention services in theatre of operations are established and provided, to include prevention and inspection, and that a standard operating procedure (SOP)/guideline for the theatre area of operations is written.

1–15. Installation fire chief

The IFC will—

a. Execute, lead, manage, and direct F&ES programs as established by this regulation and guidance issued by DCS, G–9 (DAIN–ISL).

b. Ensure all firefighters meet training and certification requirements outlined in DoDM 6055.06.

c. Develop and maintain a master drivers training program that meets the intent of AR 600–55 for assigned fire and emergency response vehicles.

d. Provide emergency dispatch services when assigned to installation F&ES in accordance with NFPA 1221. If dispatch services are provided by other than F&ES personnel, the IFC will ensure required training and performance standards, including reporting and receiving data related to service performance as required to complete the SOC, are included in the performance work statement.

e. Provide specialized training to other garrison or mission personnel as required.

f. Participate in installation master planning committees and working groups to ensure fire protection and prevention considerations are considered throughout the process.

g. Establish membership in installation threat planning committees and wildland fire stakeholder groups to ensure fire protection services are cognizant of current and emerging threats.

h. Ensure F&ES is ready to respond to all hazard emergencies.

i. Implement MAAs and related procedures and develop the following SOPs or operating programs and plans that comply with this regulation:

- (1) CRA/SOC, and other master planning documentation.
- (2) Minimum staffing levels and contingency plans based on the CRA.
- (3) Drivers training and certification program.
- (4) Firefighter safety procedures.
- (5) Respiratory protection plan.
- (6) Personal Alert Safety System (PASS) device use.
- (7) Fire ground operations to include two-in/two-out rule and rapid intervention team composition.
- (8) Emergency and non-emergency radio communications.
- (9) Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and NFPA 1500 compliance (confined space, lockout/tagout, and infection control program).
- (10) Recall procedures for emergencies.
- (11) F&ES implementation of the spill control and recovery plan.
- (12) HAZMAT response plan.
- (13) Annual, sick, and leave without pay guidance, to include trade time.
- (14) Overtime guidance.
- (15) Uniform (dress code) guidance.
- (16) Fire investigation procedures.
- (17) Physical fitness training procedures.
- (18) Medical procedures and monitoring.
- (19) Vehicle maintenance and inspection procedures.
- (20) Inclement weather conditions guidance.
- (21) Specialized response capability unique to the installation.
- (22) Maternity or family leave procedures.
- (23) Active shooter/hostile event guidance.

- j. Conduct an annual self-assessment using an approved Army F&ES Program assessment checklist or mission specific checklist as applicable.
- k. Ensure firefighters undergo a firefighter occupational health exam (OHE) in accordance with DoDM 6055.05.
- l. Establish and maintain an Occupational Safety and Health Program in accordance with NFPA 1500.
- m. Support Regular Army, USAR, and ARNG 12M training and mission requirements.
- n. Perform other responsibilities as assigned throughout this regulation.

Chapter 2

Operations and Operational Readiness

2–1. Applicability

This regulation applies to the Regular Army, ARNG, USAR, and tenants, concessionaires, and contractors on Army installations, except as noted in paragraphs 2–1a through 2–1d.

- a. This regulation does not apply to:
 - (1) Civil works functions of USACE, except when USACE is operating on military installations and activities and/or using appropriated funds.
 - (2) Tenant relationships where the Army is leasing space from another military department or Federal agency or General Services Administration (GSA) and the host maintains real property accountability and control. In accordance with host policies, the host may require an Army tenant to cooperate with the host's F&ES requirements and meet the terms and conditions of a host-tenant agreement to ensure protection of Federal property and economic interests (see Part 251, Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 251) or 43 CFR 2090–2933.33). In such cases, the Army tenant may need to implement specific requirements of this regulation.
- b. OCONUS areas may have status of forces agreements or other country-to-country agreements that take precedence over this regulation.
- c. If not prohibited by 10 USC 2465, installations and Reserve Component centers located within the limits of municipalities, fire protection districts, or other government subdivisions will rely on public F&ES for cost-free fire protection.
- d. This regulation does not apply to non-Army led joint bases.

2–2. Governance, authority, and compliance

This regulation implements Public Law 91–596 (PL 91–596), 42 USC 1856(a) through (d), 29 CFR 1910, 29 CFR 1960, 5 CFR 339, and issuances from the Office of Management and Budget, GSA, OSD. This regulation provides governance and policy for the Army F&ES Program.

2–3. Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970

- a. PL 91–596, known as the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, established several key requirements, including:
 - (1) Employers will furnish each employee with a safe place of employment free of hazards likely to cause injury or death.
 - (2) Employers will comply with safety and health standards.
 - (3) Employees will comply with occupational safety and health standards, rules, regulations, and orders.
- b. PL 91–596 is a statutory requirement that requires the Army to implement policies, procedures, and operations to carry out the defined scope of the SOC that will reduce fire and life safety hazards.
 - (1) These procedures and operations affect subordinates of both the IFC and senior commander.
 - (2) Non-employees, visitors, and family members are not covered by PL 91–596.
 - (3) If prevention efforts fail and fire and life safety hazards occur, the policies, procedures, and operations must mitigate and protect the employees to the greatest extent possible.

2–4. Code of Federal Regulations affecting fire and emergency services

The Army will comply with all CFRs as applicable to F&ES operations and the health and safety of firefighters. 29 CFR 1960.6 specifically identifies Federal agencies and all employees or, in the case of the DoD, military members working for those agencies, as those who must comply with the provisions and

requirements of PL 91–596. It also establishes the authority of OSHA to inspect and requires Federal Government agencies to comply with OSHA requirements.

2–5. National Fire Protection Association codes and standards

The Army complies with NFPA codes and standards unless DoD policy or Army technical implementation policy is published to address policy deviations to NFPA requirements. If policy or technical implementation policy is not issued within 18 months of the published date, the standard will be followed as written.

2–6. Army Enterprise Fire and Emergency Services Information Technology System and records management (recordkeeping) requirements

- a. The Army Enterprise F&ES IT System and associated analytical capability is the official system of record and must be used for all F&ES IT needs. Use of other systems and/or analytical tools is not authorized without approval from the system of record owner (DCS, G–9).
- b. Recordkeeping requirements are detailed in paragraph 1–5.

2–7. Responsibilities for operational fire and emergency services

- a. Commanders of ACOMs/ASCCs/DRUs will ensure inspections are conducted of F&ES departments using an approved DA operational inspection or mission specific checklist as applicable.
 - (1) The IFC will conduct annual self-inspections.
 - (2) The IFC will update the ISR database quarterly.
- b. The IFC or the designated senior fire officer will be the incident commander for all F&ES operations as required for incident type and incident command structure.
- c. 10 USC 2465 prohibits the obligation or expenditure of appropriated funds to enter into contracts for firefighting or security guard functions under most conditions. 42 USC 1856(a) and (d) may provide the authority to procure and fund "wildfire" suppression services including aerial suppression support from state and local governments. Firefighting services cannot be procured by means of inter-governmental services agreements under 10 USC 2679. DoD policy prohibits the conversion (to include replacing or moving) of any Army firefighting services.

Chapter 3

Reporting Fire Incidents, Responses, and Fire Investigations

3–1. Reporting fires and emergency services responses

- a. IFCs will ensure procedures are established for processing electronic transfer of NFIRS reports monthly. NFIRS reports are submitted using the Army F&ES Enterprise IT system of record.
- b. IFCs or designee will report any fire-related incident involving a fatality, equipment, or real property damage over \$100,000, and all general and flag officer quarters fires, to their garrison commanders. Use DA Form 7621 (Major Fire Report from Installation/Garrison Thru Regions to Higher Headquarters) to submit the major fire report. IFCs will coordinate these reports with the local provost marshal to avoid conflict with the serious incident report submitted under AR 190–45.
 - (1) Notifications to command fire protection specialists will be made; in turn, command fire protection specialists will notify DCS, G–9.
 - (2) Installations will review, approve, and transmit the report to ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs within 24 hours of the fire incident.
 - (3) ACOM, ASCC, and DRU commanders will approve or submit DA Form 7621 to DCS, G–9 (DAIN–ISL) within 48 hours of the fire incident.
- c. IFCs will annually evaluate NFIRS and the Army F&ES records management system to identify high response facilities. Facilities identified as having high rates of false alarms will be submitted to Directorate of Public Works (DPW) for repair or replacement.
- d. IFCs will ensure any state or local reporting incident requirements are met as required.

3–2. Investigation of fire incidents

- a. Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs will appoint an NFPA 1033 certified member or an external fire investigator whose certification complies with Federal and state laws to conduct a supplemental technical investigation per NFPA 921 when a fire causes a death, more than \$250,000 equipment, and/or

real property damage. The ACOM, ASCC, or DRU commander may delegate the appointment and investigation activities to the local garrison, where appropriate.

b. AR 15–6 investigations may substitute for supplemental technical investigations. Financial liability investigation or authorized substitutes per AR 735–5, mainly concerned with financial responsibility and property accountability, are not acceptable.

c. Copies of the supplemental technical or substitute investigation reports will be sent to DCS, G–9 (DAIN–ISL) within 45 calendar days of the fire incident.

d. Fire investigators will be qualified and trained in accordance with NFPA 1033.

e. U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division has primary investigative jurisdiction over fire incidents when caused by criminal acts or intent.

3–3. Environmental reporting

The IFC will make notifications to the installation environmental office in accordance with Army and OSD incident reporting policies for all incidents which release reportable smoke, HAZMAT, and toxic substances into the environment to meet toxic release inventory for the installation and in accordance with ACOM, ASCC, and DRU spill reporting guidance.

3–4. Public release of incident reports

The public release of copies of incident reports, fire investigative reports, and related documents will comply with:

a. The Freedom of Information Act and provisions in AR 385–10 and AR 25–55.

b. The Privacy Act and provisions in:

(1) DoDI 5400.11.

(2) DoDI 5410.01.

(3) AR 25–55.

c. Provisions related to the release of private health information found in:

(1) PL 104–191.

(2) DoDI 6025.18.

Chapter 4

Fire and Emergency Services Dispatch Operations

4–1. Emergency communications center operations

a. Installations will establish a single consolidated emergency communications center, E–911, or public safety answering point.

b. Computer-aided dispatching systems, if utilized, must be able to interface and exchange information with the Army F&ES IT system or record.

4–2. Purchase, procurement, and installation of fire detection and transmission equipment

DA Pam 420–1–2 and AR 70–1 govern the purchase, procurement, and installation of fire detection and transmission equipment. Minimum requirements are as follows:

a. Each garrison requires an effective two-way radio net with multiple channels to support tactical operations. Only fire stations, fire fighting vehicles, provost marshal or law enforcement agencies, explosive ordnance disposal, control tower, and ambulances will use transceivers on this net. Aircraft and ARFF vehicles require a separate two-way radio communication frequency.

b. Garrisons will provide a primary and secondary telephone crash alarm with two-way capabilities only between the tower, base operations, fire, police, and medical authorities. Additional agencies will not be included unless authorized by the garrison commander. Garrisons will not overload or modify systems beyond their original design. Only those emergency agencies directly involved in first response to an airfield incident will be on the primary crash alarm system.

c. Garrisons will provide a direct telephone two-way circuit with the air traffic control tower, aircraft maintenance control, ambulance, law enforcement, or any other agency designated by the IFC.

d. All installed facility fire detection and suppression systems will transmit an alarm to the emergency communications center in accordance with NFPA 1221.

- e. Each fire station will include adequate station or lighting alerting systems controlled and combined with local public address or intercom systems in accordance with NFPA 1500.
- f. A voice recorder is required for all emergency dispatch centers and connected to all emergency communication equipment.
- g. Each emergency communications center will have current or updated installation grid maps, utility system maps, off-post maps, emergency response or notification checklists, and other reference documentation necessary for effective operations.
- h. After-hours service call program is not the responsibility of F&ES dispatch services.
- i. Emergency communications centers will have an emergency backup power source.
- j. Fire dispatch will not conduct emergency medical dispatch unless trained and certified.
- k. An alternate emergency communication facility will be established capable of receiving and transmitting alarms/calls.

Chapter 5

Community Risk Management

5–1. Risk assessment

IFCs are required to conduct a risk assessment and publish a CRA/SOC specific to their installation. The installation CRA/SOC must integrate probability and consequence based on several factors including historical data, infrastructure capability necessary to support operations, the fire department's ability to support operations, the vulnerability of the facilities to the effects of fire, and other relevant, fact-based, and weighted factors. Risks are identified in CRA/SOC as low, medium, or high.

- a. Army F&ES organizations must conduct risk assessments using practices and principles contained in the latest version of the Center for Public Safety Excellence (CPSE) CRA/SOC manual and this regulation. Use the CPSE manual throughout the risk assessment process and during the production of the required CRA/SOC.
- b. Installation risk assessment must be reviewed and updated on an annual basis, when any significant changes to the infrastructure occur, or new mission requirements that change the risk profile. When facilities are constructed, renovated, or modified, or during water distribution systems upgrades or changes, the risk assessment for those affected areas must be updated.
- c. The IFC will review, update, and publish the CRA/SOC annually. The annual review will compare service delivery performance and aggregate response times (ARTs) against the applicable Army standards established in chapter 6 of this regulation.
- d. Garrison commanders may use MAAs; shift resources based on historical fire response data; reduce staffing during periods of lower risk; and similar methods appropriate to the installation to mitigate risk. Recognizing that risk levels change as staffing fluctuates, IFCs will develop written plans for working with reduced staffing. A risk assessment/analysis of each fire demand zone will assist in clearly articulating the risk associated at varied staffing levels.
- e. Risk assessments will identify the challenges and risks associated within each service area on an installation and must be an objective, fact-based assessment of the community served.
- f. IFCs will use the Army F&ES IT system of record to analyze every facility on the installation to identify and record the required information. This data collection will result in an occupancy vulnerability assessment profile (OVAP) score. The OVAP score will establish and categorize the infrastructure challenges affecting a particular occupancy or, when taken as a whole, across a particular fire demand zone.
- g. IFCs will use the OVAP process to capture the fire flow required for each facility, along with the water available for firefighting purposes based on the most current tests of the water distribution system in the associated fire demand zone.
- h. F&ES risk assessments and population density for Army installations will be designated as urban/suburban (combined), rural, and wilderness.
- i. IFCs will use the following standards when measuring response times:
 - (1) Performance measurement of ART will be expressed as a percentage of total responses for each response category (for example structural or ARFF) on an installation over a given period. The Army performance standard for ART is achieving the service delivery performance time standard at the 90th percentile of the emergency responses.
 - (2) Installations will consider all emergency responses on the entire installation for a given service when measuring ART.

(3) The ART baseline will be measured at the 90th percentile for the first arriving unit with mitigation capability.

(4) ART measurements will only consider emergency responses. Calls for service is not an emergency response and will not be included in the ART calculations.

(5) Risk analysis will include the status of equipment, training, staffing, and vehicles to ensure total capability is captured. Maintenance and testing of installed suppression systems and the water distribution systems will also be included in the risk analysis.

j. IFCs will coordinate with the installation master planner to ensure the fire station(s) are properly located and provide fire protection in accordance with the ART and fire demand zone locations.

k. Community-wide risk management models will contain information specifically relevant to establishing fire safety objectives, developing a risk management model, and applying that model to a community or installation. The provision of risk management begins with use of the methods available. In order of preference, those methods are:

- (1) Fire-safe design and construction.
- (2) Suppression systems.
- (3) Detection systems.
- (4) Occupant fire prevention practices.
- (5) F&ES conducted fire safety inspections.
- (6) Fire and emergency rescue response.

l. IFCs will use current and historical F&ES response data and ISR data for the last 3 years when evaluating levels of service and service delivery. ISR data should only be supplemental information used to support a comprehensive risk assessment as described above.

5-2. Noncontiguous fire response districts

a. IFCs will include noncontiguous fire response districts into their master planning and CRA/SOC.

b. Noncontiguous Federal property federally supported, or even Federal property remote from an installation where the Federal property resides in another fire department's jurisdiction, may consist of fire demand zones or fire districts serviced solely through an automatic aid agreement or an MAA. If the servicing jurisdiction provides the same level of service to Federal property as to the rest of the jurisdiction, the level of service provided is acceptable to Army needs.

c. F&ES for noncontiguous or remote Federal property provided by a non-DoD entity requires a valid risk analysis and assessment and must be described in the owning installation's CRA/SOC.

5-3. Reciprocal aid agreements (mutual aid)

42 USC 1856(a) allows Federal agencies to enter into reciprocal aid agreements for mutual aid in furnishing fire protection.

a. Use of an MAA is an acceptable practice to meet required capabilities and service delivery performance standards for Army installations.

b. Installation fire departments will not establish automatic aid agreements with a non-Federal fire department unless there is an exchange of reciprocal services validated by a legal opinion that the defined services are substantively equal.

c. Only the garrison commander, U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer, or The Adjutant General, acting on behalf of the Secretary of the Army and an authorized representative of the fire organization, may execute automatic aid agreements and MAAs.

d. All MAAs will be formally documented and include a legal review.

e. Installations will review automatic aid agreements and MAAs every 2 years and update them as necessary. The IFC will document in writing (a memorandum signed by both parties or the IFC) that the automatic aid agreement or MAA is current and requires no updates.

f. The IFC will maintain copies of all automatic aid agreements and MAAs.

g. Army fire departments, including ARNG fire departments, may participate in tiered or cascading MAAs provided the following paragraph conditions are met:

(1) Tiered or cascading MAAs must include a waiver by each party of all claims against every other party for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury, or death occurring in consequence of the performance of such agreement.

(2) Tiered or cascading MAAs must address the response services and permit the external agencies to visit for preplanning purposes.

(3) Tiered or cascading MAAs must conform to 15 USC 2210, which provides for compensation to municipalities for direct costs and losses (over and above normal operating costs) sustained while fighting fire on Federal property. Each agreement will provide the terms for reimbursement of each party for all, or any part of the costs incurred in furnishing F&ES to the other party.

(4) Tiered or cascading MAAs must be formally documented.

(5) Tiered or cascading MAAs will describe the area of coverage and each party will agree to participate in a mutual response system that, when requested, will dispatch the most appropriate response resource(s) available to the incident location, without regard to jurisdictional boundary lines.

(6) Tiered or cascading MAAs should clarify that support under the agreement is voluntary and determined on a case-by-case basis, so long as supporting the local community does not interfere with the readiness posture of the Army installation fire department. The installation receiving the request for assistance should immediately inform the requesting agency if, for any reason, assistance cannot be rendered.

(7) Tiered or cascading MAAs must state the installation may recall loaned resources to the extent necessary to provide for its own protection.

(8) Tiered or cascading MAAs should include the minimum and maximum potential areas of coverage and include a provision that states a signatory may not be able to fully comply with all the provisions of the MAA, depending on the nature and scope of each incident and the resources available.

h. Automatic aid agreements and MAAs must contain a hold-harmless clause that protects the responding entity from any claims resulting from the use of firefighting tactics and agents.

Chapter 6

Service Delivery Performance Standards

6–1. Delivery performance standards

The delivery of services will be measured against the Army established service delivery performance standards in tables 6–1 through 6–6.

6–2. Scope of services

The scope of services in the SOC will address the following minimum provisions (if the fire department is not required to deliver a listed service, the service should be listed in the SOC as “N/A” for not applicable):

- a.* First response to HAZMAT incidents, including CBRNE and WMD.
- b.* Non-transport EMS.
- c.* Fire prevention, to include facility inspections, public education, and plans reviews.
- d.* Fire suppression.
- e.* Response to ARFF emergencies.
- f.* Wildland and urban interface fire protection.
- g.* Response to natural and manmade catastrophic events.
- h.* Confined space, technical rescue, active shooter/hostile event response.
- i.* Response to nearby Federal agency facilities in the event normal F&ES are inhibited.
- j.* Other significant delivery such as incident command.
- k.* Shipboard firefighting.
- l.* Public safety telecommunications.
- m.* Management (command and control).

Table 6–1
Fire and emergency services delivery performance standards for residential and non-residential high hazard occupancies (urban/suburban)

Type of occupancy	Sprinklered facilities response time	Non-sprinklered facilities response time	Sprinklered facilities response time	Non-sprinklered facilities response time
Non-combustible residential occupancies and non-residential high hazard occupancies (urban/suburban)	7 minutes for first arriving vehicle	7 minutes for first arriving vehicle	12 minutes for required follow-on vehicle	12 minutes for follow-on vehicles

Table 6–1
Fire and emergency services delivery performance standards for residential and non-residential high hazard occupancies (urban/suburban)—Continued

Type of occupancy	Sprinklered facilities response time	Non-sprinklered facilities response time	Sprinklered facilities response time	Non-sprinklered facilities response time
Combustible residential occupancies and non-residential high hazard occupancies (urban/suburban)	7 minutes for first arriving vehicle	7 minutes for first arriving vehicle	12 minutes for required follow-on vehicle	12 minutes for follow-on vehicles

Table 6–2
Fire and emergency services delivery performance standards for residential and non-residential low/medium hazard occupancies (urban/suburban)

Type of occupancy	Sprinklered facilities response time	Non-sprinklered facilities response time	Sprinklered facilities response time	Non-sprinklered facilities response time
Non-combustible, non-residential, low/medium hazard occupancies (urban/suburban)	10 minutes for first arriving company	8 minutes for first arriving company	15 minutes for required follow-on companies	13 minutes for follow-on companies
Combustible, non-residential, low/medium hazard occupancies (urban/suburban)	9 minutes for first arriving company	7 minutes for first arriving company	14 minutes for required follow-on companies	12 minutes for follow-on companies

Table 6–3
Fire and emergency services delivery performance standards for residential and non-residential low/medium hazard occupancies (rural)

Type of occupancy	Sprinklered facilities response time	Non-sprinklered facilities response time	Sprinklered facilities response time	Non-sprinklered facilities response time
Non-combustible, non-residential, low/medium hazard occupancies (rural areas)	15 minutes for first arriving company	12 minutes for first arriving company	17 minutes for required follow-on companies	14 minutes for follow-on companies
Combustible, non-residential, low/medium hazard occupancies (rural areas)	12 minutes for first arriving company	10 minutes for first arriving company	14 minutes for required follow-on companies	12 minutes for follow-on companies

Table 6–4
Fire and emergency services delivery performance standards for combustible and non-combustible occupancies in wildland range areas and urban interface

Type of wildland area	Sprinklered facilities response time	Non-sprinklered facilities response time
Combustible and non-combustible occupancies in wildland (range) areas	Wildland and range areas are unprotected. Since F&ES companies and staffing are not authorized for these areas, fire suppression and rescue must be accomplished from other fire demand zones. There are no expected or required performance standards for these areas. Firefighting resources (vehicles, equipment, and personnel) and response for wildland fires will be in accordance with the validated Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan (IWFMP). If a range has an encampment of facilities that have permanent population densities meeting a service area other than wilderness, the IFC will conduct a fact-based risk assessment in accordance with this regulation to determine the appropriate level of F&ES services, ensuring the requirement for any support facilities is included in the installation master plan.	
Combustible and non-occupancies in wildland (urban interface)		

Table 6–5**Fire and emergency services delivery performance standards for airfield firefighting and rescue**

Type of emergency	Response time for first responding units	Response time for follow-on units
Announced emergency	1 minute travel time	30 second increments for vehicles that provide ARFF firefighting capability
Unannounced emergency	5 minutes total (includes call processing, turnout time, and travel time)	30 second increments for vehicles that provide ARFF firefighting capability
Unannounced ground emergency	5 minutes total (includes call processing, turnout time, and travel time)	30 second increments for vehicles that provide ARFF firefighting capability

Table 6–6**Fire and emergency services delivery performance standards for hazardous materials, technical rescue, and confined space rescue, active shooter/hostile event response, non-transport emergency medical services**

Type of emergency	Response time for first arriving units	Response time for follow-on units
HAZMAT	7 minutes for first arriving company in a defensive operation	22 minutes to begin assembling required offensive capability
Technical rescue	7 minutes for first arriving company in a defensive operation	22 minutes to begin assembling required offensive capability
Confined space rescue	7 minutes for first arriving company in a defensive operation	22 minutes to begin assembling required offensive capability
Active shooter/hostile event response	7 minutes for first arriving company in a defensive operation	22 minutes to begin assembling required offensive capability
Non-transport EMS (basic life support (BLS))	7 minutes for BLS	12 minutes for advanced life support (ALS)

Chapter 7

Fire and Emergency Services Staffing and Time and Attendance Reporting

7–1. Staffing

- a. Validated new mission requirements to justify additional personnel will be submitted through the Total Army Analysis request process.
- b. Army F&ES will provide non-transport, pre-hospital EMS using existing facilities and vehicles only.
- c. For combination stations with two engines and airfield rescue firefighting truck(s), one engine company must remain fully staffed.
- d. Commanders will ensure IFCs assign personnel based on mission requirements.
- e. Commanders will use extended workweek (56/60) hour employees to cover staffing shortfalls. Extended workweek employees will work their 24-hour shift assigned to operations. The employee may perform normal duties but must fill valid operations positions as directed by the IFC for a minimum of 14 hours beyond their normal duty day.
- f. Extended work employees must be certified in accordance with DoDM 6055.6 and remain current in the training required to fill operations positions commensurate with their pay grade.
- g. F&ES authorized staffing requirements are organized into four levels based on the U.S. Army Manpower Analysis Agency (USAMAA) model:
 - (1) Optimum level (green): Staffed 92 to 100 percent.
 - (2) Reduced level (amber): Staffed 72 to 91 percent (Army F&ES expected level).
 - (3) Severe level (red): Staffed 60 to 71 percent.
 - (4) Inadequate level (black): Staffed below 60 percent.
- h. Operating below the reduced level requires preapproved, written risk management plans. IFCs will coordinate these risk management plans through the Director of Emergency Services for approval by the garrison commander prior to entering the severe level of service. Plans must clearly articulate the risk associated with operating at this level.

i. Operating at the severe level continuously for periods of more than 72 hours is prohibited, except that fire stations serving rural areas may operate continuously at the severe level with the garrison commander written approval in the risk management plan. The risk management plan must address the issues associated with providing no interior rescue and firefighting operations.

j. Army Working Capital Fund installations operating at or below the severe level of service will require a signed risk management plan routed through the ACOM/DRU/ASCC commander to DCS, G-9 (DAIN-ISL) for concurrence/ approval.

7-2. Time and attendance

a. Use of firefighters or paying firefighters' overtime to staff ambulances is not authorized.

b. Telework is not authorized for OPM series 2151 (dispatching services) or series 0081 (fire protection and prevention) employees under firefighter special pay provisions. Telework for administrative personnel should be coordinated with the IFC and commander on a case-by-case basis.

c. On-duty time, including overtime, is limited to no more than 72 continuous hours, and must be followed by a minimum 24-hour break before the firefighter returns to duty. Additionally, on-duty time is limited to no more than 1 week of 96 hours every 3 pay periods.

d. The use of overtime to fill gaps between funded authorizations and the USAMAA staffing model or approved staffing model requirements is not authorized. Cross-staffing at combination ARFF or structural stations is highly encouraged before using overtime.

e. Trade time is permitted and will be in compliance with OPM policy and 5 USC 5542(h).

Chapter 8

Fire Apparatus Authorizations

8-1. Vehicle authorizations

Vehicle authorizations are determined based on mission and NFPA requirements.

a. All fire vehicle apparatus authorizations and variances for an installation will be in accordance with this chapter.

b. Excess fire vehicle apparatus will be identified for reallocation or turn in as required.

8-2. Structural firefighting vehicles apparatus

a. Installations are authorized two pumpers as a minimum unless meeting the following additional criteria:

(1) One additional pumper with staffing will be authorized when required travel times to an adjacent fire demand zone cannot be met. There must be a permanent fire station facility in the fire demand zone prior to authorization approval.

(2) One additional pumper with staffing will be authorized when the computed fire flow exceeds the capacity of assigned pumpers and the water distribution system provides the required fire flow. The computed fire flow must be calculated using UFC 3-600-01. See UFC 3-600-01 for requirements when the required fire flow exceeds 2,000 gallons per minute.

b. Reserve pumper apparatus will be authorized in accordance with table 8-2.

c. Requirements or variances must be documented and justified; signed by the senior commander; reviewed by the ACOM, DRU, or ASCC commander; and forwarded to DCS, G-9 (DAIN-ISL) for approval.

8-3. Mobile water supply apparatus

a. Installations may be authorized one mobile water supply (MWS) apparatus based on mission requirements.

b. There are no reserve authorizations for an MWS apparatus.

c. Requirements or variances must be documented and justified; signed by the senior commander; reviewed by the ACOM, DRU, or ASCC commander; and forwarded to DCS, G-9 (DAIN-ISL) for approval.

8-4. Quint apparatus

a. Installations are authorized one quint (quintuple combination pumper) if they have the following:

(1) Five or more occupied, unsprinkled buildings greater than four stories in height (not counting control towers) of Type IV or V construction.

- (2) Ship-board missions.
 - b. A quint will have a pump and will replace a pumper authorization.
 - c. An installation with a quint authorization will not be authorized an aerial apparatus.
 - d. There are no reserve authorizations for a quint apparatus.
 - e. Installations may request through their commands to DCS, G-9 (DAIN-ISL) an additional quint to support geographically separated fire demand zones that meet the criteria in this regulation and do not have this apparatus available through mutual aid.
 - f. Requirements or variances must be documented and justified; signed by the senior commander; reviewed by the ACOM, DRU, or ASCC commander; and forwarded to DCS, G-9 (DAIN-ISL) for approval.

8-5. Aerial apparatus

- a. Installations are authorized one aerial apparatus if they have any of the following:
 - (1) Large industrial facilities having rooftops exceeding 500,000 square feet.
 - (2) Depot level warehouses.
 - (3) Five or more unsprinkled housing facilities (barracks, dormitories, unaccompanied housing (UH), lodging) greater than four stories in height of Type IV or V construction.
 - (4) Ship-board missions.
- b. Aerials will have a pump and will replace a pumper authorization.
- c. There are no reserve authorizations for an aerial apparatus.
- d. Installations that are authorized an aerial will not receive authorization for a quint.
- e. Installations may request through their commands to DCS, G-9 (DAIN-ISL) an additional aerial to support geographically separated fire demand zones that meet the criteria in this regulation and do not have these apparatus available through mutual aid.
- f. Requirements or variances must be documented and justified; signed by the senior commander; reviewed by the ACOM, DRU, or ASCC commander; and forwarded to DCS, G-9 (DAIN-ISL) for approval.

8-6. Wildland fire apparatus

Requirements or variances for wildland fire vehicles must be identified and documented in the IWFMP; signed by the senior commander; reviewed by the ACOM, DRU, or ASCC commander; and forwarded to DCS, G-9 (DAIN-ISL) for approval.

8-7. Hazardous materials apparatus

- a. Installations may be authorized one HAZMAT apparatus based on mission requirements.
- b. There are no reserve authorizations for a HAZMAT apparatus.
- c. Vehicle requirements or variances, including trailers, must be documented and justified; signed by the senior commander; reviewed by the ACOM, DRU, or ASCC commander; and forwarded to DCS, G-9 (DAIN-ISL) for approval.

8-8. Rescue apparatus

- a. Installations may be authorized one rescue apparatus based on mission requirements.
- b. There are no reserve authorizations for a rescue apparatus.
- c. Vehicle requirements or variances, including trailers, must be documented and justified; signed by the senior commander; reviewed by the ACOM, DRU, or ASCC commander; and forwarded to DCS, G-9 (DAIN-ISL) for approval.

8-9. Operations support vehicles

Installations may be authorized the following operations support vehicles based on mission requirements:

- a. One Class III sport utility vehicle for fire chief/deputy chief (shared).
- b. One four-wheel drive crew cab per two assistant chiefs of operations for command and control.
- c. One four-wheel drive dual wheel crew cab per two authorized trailers as a tow vehicle.
- d. One four-wheel drive crew cab pick-up shared between the assistant chief for fire prevention and the assistant chief for training.
- e. One vehicle per two authorized fire prevention inspectors.
- f. Vehicle requirements or variances, including trailers, must be documented and justified; signed by the senior commander; reviewed by the ACOM, DRU, or ASCC commander; and forwarded to DCS, G-9 (DAIN-ISL) for approval.

8–10. Aircraft rescue firefighting vehicle requirements

a. ARFF airfield and heliport fire protection capability will be determined by mission-assigned aircraft (see table 8–1). Mission-assigned aircraft are those rotary and fixed-wing aircraft permanently assigned to the installation. Installations may submit justification for a request for additional agent for transient aircraft support under the following conditions:

- (1) The largest aircraft category on the ground more than 274 days over a 1-year period.
- (2) One set lower than the largest aircraft category on the ground 183 days over a 1-year period.
- (3) Two sets lower than the largest aircraft category on the ground less than 183 days but more than 92 days over a 1-year period.
- (4) Less than 92 days on ground, no additional capability required.

b. Transient aircraft are those aircraft that conduct regularly scheduled flights but are assigned to another location or airfield. Data collected for submittal will consist of a minimum 1-year period (365 calendar days), recorded from 1 January to 31 December of information related to scheduled flights meeting the following criteria:

- (1) Regularly scheduled flights are those that perform full stop landings to take on or discharge passengers, cargo, refueling operations, and so forth.
- (2) At a minimum, the data will reflect the day of the week, the time of day, the type of aircraft, and general information to the specific mission(s) if applicable.
- (3) Any data collected to document tracking aircraft that transition through an airfield's airspace, conduct touch and goes, and so forth, does not count as regularly scheduled flights and will not be accepted.

c. The summary of the data to be submitted for transient aircraft flights requires a cover memorandum with date and signatures validating the data to be accurate and complete. Signatures required include the installation/garrison fire chief, the installation/garrison airfield manager, and the installation/garrison air traffic and airspace officer.

d. Installations may submit the information and request consideration for additional vehicles through their ACOM, ASCC, or DRU commander to DCS, G–9 for evaluation and a determination for additional vehicles. An approval for additional vehicles for transient aircraft will be reviewed every 5 years. Decisions for sustaining the additional vehicles for transient aircraft will be based on a sustained annual data record of continued transient flights meeting or exceeding the threshold throughout the period it was approved.

e. If an approval for additional vehicles for transient aircraft is denied at any level, installation/garrison commanders may resubmit annually for consideration and review based on the criteria and processes contained in this paragraph.

Table 8–1
NFPA 403 aircraft rescue firefighting vehicle requirements/Army fire and emergency services vehicle packages¹

Airport category U.S.	NFPA firefighting agent ² requirement	Standard Army F&ES ARFF vehicle capability ³	Army F&ES ARFF agent capability	Small ARFF 500 to 1000 gallons	Medium ARFF 1,500 gallons	Large ARFF 3,000 gallons
NFPA 403	Total gallons	Army vehicle package	Firefighting agent gallonage			
1	120	1	500	1	—	—
2	200	2	1,000	2	—	—
3	670	3	1,500	3	—	—
4	1,340	4	3,000	—	2	—
5	2,760	4	3,000	—	2	—
6	3,740	5	5,000	1	1	1
7	4,880	6	7,500	—	1	2
8	7,780	7	9,000	—	2	2
9	9,570	—	—			
10	14,260	—	—			

Notes:

¹ See table 8–2 for authorized reserve vehicles.

² Firefighting agent refers to firefighting foam solution, not concentrate.

³ ARFF vehicle authorizations could fluctuate based upon current vehicle agent capability and size of assigned vehicles.

8-11. Aircraft rescue firefighting variances

a. Variances serve to provide the appropriate ARFF protection to those uniquely qualifying airfield missions at Army installations. ARFF variances take into consideration unique mission requirements and installation configurations. Variances are earned based on specific aviation mission parameters or vetted data against validated criteria. The following variances and additional ARFF vehicle sets must be approved by DCS, G-9 (DAIN-ISL):

(1) *Variance 1, power projection platforms.* Power projection platforms (PPPs)/mobilization force generation installations (MFGIs) serve as aerial ports of embarkation for the deployment of forces. The airflow is typically U.S. Air Force aircraft or contracted air carriers under the Civil Reserve Air Fleet. Because these installations serve to meet the rapid deployment of warfighting capabilities, it is necessary to have an ARFF capability sufficient to protect the surge airflow during a given period for the deployment of forces. Additionally, these same installations serve to meet PPP/MFGI force projection training requirements and include airflow required to meet the PPP/MFGI training missions.

(2) *Variance 2, remote and isolated installation airfields.* Remote and isolated installation airfields are locations where ARFF capability is required for infrequent air traffic, but has limited to no additional follow-on support available from a main operating base or from mutual aid and require a capability to support the limited movements of aircraft.

(3) *Variance 3, aviation training airfields/heliports.* Aviation training airfields/heliports provide Army pilot training with vertical lift aircraft at operating airfields/heliports where a concentration of student pilots/aircrew conduct flight operations at an increased risk to aircrew and assets and require ARFF to provide a minimum reduced level of service emergency fireground capability. This will not include the structural firefighting variance package.

b. Requirements or variances must be documented and justified, signed by the installation/senior commander, reviewed by the ACOM/DRU commander, and forwarded to DCS, G-9 (DAIN-ISL) for approval.

8-12. Apparatus reserve fleet

An installation's reserve fire truck fleet will be composed of firefighting vehicles used for surge capability and to temporarily replace out-of-service vehicles. Table 8-2 is used to determine the number of vehicles authorized in an installation's reserve fleet.

a. Reserve vehicles will be provided and maintained aboard each installation in a constant state of readiness by F&ES personnel to replace out-of-service front line units.

b. Reserve vehicles will not be staffed, except when used as replacements for front line apparatus or during major emergencies.

c. All reserve fleet vehicles will be labeled as reserve on the TDA and all data calls, regardless of days in service.

d. There are no reserve authorizations for aerial, quint, rescue, HAZMAT, or other specialized trucks.

Table 8-2
Authorized reserve fleet

In-service staffed engine or ARFF	Authorized backup
1-5 primary pumpers	1 reserve pumper
5-12 primary pumpers	2 reserve pumpers
1-5 primary ARFF	1 medium reserve ARFF (1500 gallons)
1-5 primary small ARFF	1 reserve small ARFF (500 to 1000 gallons)

8-13. Apparatus firefighting agent

a. Only approved firefighting agent meeting military specifications will be procured.

b. Installations will only procure enough firefighting agent that aligns with the approved ARFF vehicle package for assigned aircraft in table 8-1 in addition with any approved variances.

c. Fire departments will maintain no more than one back-up reserve of firefighting foam concentrate per vehicle.

Chapter 9

Fire Prevention

9–1. Program objective

Fire prevention policy objectives are to develop, publish, and implement installation fire prevention and public education policies. Components of this policy include:

- a. Hazard, compliance, and special fire safety inspections that meet Federal, state, and local/host nation laws and Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospital Organizations support/consultancy requirements.
- b. Project and fire protection plan review.
- c. Testing and inspection of fire protection systems and equipment.
- d. Training of building managers, evacuation coordinators, newcomers, family members, schools, child and youth services/school employees, and public assemblies.
- e. Fire protection for facilities engineering, design, and construction.

9–2. Housing facilities

On-post housing facilities both Army-owned and -contracted will comply with fire protection measures identified in the most current version of UFC 3–600–01 and UFC 4–711–01.

9–3. Monitoring and controlling contractor operations

The contracting officer representative will notify the contractor and request prompt corrective action when he or she finds fire hazards, unsafe practices, or noncompliance with specifications. The IFC or designee may stop any operation or activity when there is imminent danger to life or property.

9–4. Fire risk management surveys (fire prevention inspections)

- a. The IFC will develop and document an inspection program which will include facility inspection frequencies. The inspection frequencies will be in accordance with the minimum facility inspection requirements listed in paragraph 9–4b. Military family housing and UH inspections (except for common areas of UH) are not required.
- b. Minimum inspection frequencies:
 - (1) Low hazard occupancy and unoccupied facilities: every 2 years.
 - (2) Moderate hazard occupancy: every 2 years.
 - (3) High/significant hazard occupancy: annually.
 - (4) Critical hazard and mission: to be determined by the IFC.
- c. Fire prevention personnel will develop an automated fire hazard/deficiency inspection form that captures those fire hazards or deficiencies identified using DA Form 5382 (Hazard/Deficiency Inspection Record). This form will be used to inform the building manager of the fire hazards and deficiencies noted during the inspection and the assigned risk assessment code (RAC) for each deficiency. Any corrective actions for deficiencies will be reported to DPW.
- d. DA Form 5383 (Hot-Work Permit) or automated equivalent will be issued to contractors and installation personnel performing hot-work any place other than permanent shops.
- e. Automated forms from the Army F&ES IT system of record may be substituted for forms required by this paragraph.
- f. The local community may provide fire prevention inspection services at USAR and ARNG facilities at no cost. Inspection criteria will conform to the requirements of this regulation.

9–5. Fire risk management surveys of child development centers and child, youth service centers

- a. The IFC will develop an inspection program, complete with facility inspection frequencies, for child development centers and child and youth service centers located on the installation. The inspection schedule and frequency will be in accordance with AR 608–10.
- b. Building managers of these facilities will perform monthly inspections and record same using the building manager's fire safety checklist. As a minimum, these monthly inspection records will be maintained at the facility with the other fire prevention inspection records.
- c. The higher headquarters and local comprehensive inspections where F&ES participate may count towards meeting the inspection frequency.

9-6. Fire evacuation drills

a. Fire evacuation drills will be performed in accordance with NFPA 1 and 101 unless otherwise specified by the IFC. Some facilities or operations may require more frequent drills to be performed per applicable regulations, codes, or standards, such as healthcare facilities, educational facilities, child development centers, and child and youth service centers.

b. Fire evacuation drills will be performed and coordinated with the installation fire department. If the installation does not have a fire department, fire evacuation drills will be performed in coordination with the installation safety office.

9-7. Fire protection deficiency correction program

F&ES organizations will use the risk management model employed in DA Pam 385-30. This pamphlet outlines procedures and identifies hazard methods and the risks on Army-managed property. DA Pam 385-30 applies to all Army materiel systems and facilities.

a. In addition, F&ES organizations will use the RAC assigned to each fire safety deficiency (FSD) identified in table 9-1. The RAC assigned to each deficiency will not be lowered nor are they to be interpreted.

Table 9-1
Fire safety deficiency list

Deficiency	Reference code	Assigned RAC
Any hazardous action or condition that is immediately dangerous to life safety and or health that cannot be promptly abated.	NFPA 1	1
Fire alarm or sprinkler system out of service in barracks, temporary or permanent lodging facilities, child development centers, or healthcare.	NFPA 1 NFPA 101 NFPA 70 NFPA 72 NFPA 13 UFC 3-601-02	1
Overcrowding or daily operations above permitted occupancy in various occupancies per referenced codes.	NFPA NFPA 101 UFC 3-600-01	1
Deficiency in fire safety features which results from modernization, renovation, repair, restoration, upgrade, or change of occupancy project which does not meet the minimum construction requirements of the referenced code.	NFPA 1 NFPA 101 UFC 3-600-01 Adopted building codes as applicable	2
Any out-of-service or physically obstructed means of egress as required by referenced code for an existing occupancy not corrected within 24 hours.	NFPA 1 NFPA 101	2
Facility fire alarm system which does not report/transmit fire alarm signals to an emergency communications center or other 24/7 attended location operated by trained personnel. This does not include local alarm systems that do not transmit signals in accordance with applicable UFC and NFPA Codes.	NFPA 1 NFPA 101 NFPA 70 NFPA 72 UFC 3-601-02	2
Any out-of-service or impaired fire detection system and associated components in both occupied and unoccupied structures.	NFPA 1 NFPA 101 NFPA 72 UFC 3-601-02	2
Fire pump or any fire pump components (to include pressure booster/pressure maintenance pumps) out of service or out of automatic service.	NFPA 20 UFC 3-601-02	2
Five or more FSDs per referenced codes not reflected by this FSD list.	NFPA 1 NFPA 101	2

Table 9-1
Fire safety deficiency list—Continued

Deficiency	Reference code	Assigned RAC
Indoor maintenance and storage practices per referenced standards, to include but not limited to, improper flammable/combustible storage, insufficient clearance around electrical equipment (36" minimum), and insufficient clearance from sprinkler heads (18" minimum).	NFPA 1 NFPA 101	2
Electrical deficiencies to include, but not limited to improper wiring in facilities, Extension cords being utilized as permeant wiring, frayed, or damaged wiring, damaged electrical components, and including exit & emergency lighting deficiencies.	NFPA 1 NFPA 101 NFPA 70	2
Fire extinguisher deficiencies to include improper mounting/location, service test dates, hydrostatic test dates, and damaged/impaired extinguisher components.	NFPA 10 NFPA 1 NFPA 101	3
Outdoor maintenance to include but not limited to, upkeep of all-weather ground access for fire department emergency vehicles, excessive growth of vegetation, and excessive or improper storage.	NFPA 1 UFC 3-600-01	3
Unauthorized cooking equipment per referenced code, to include but not limited to, toaster ovens, coffee pots, and griddles.	NFPA 1	3
Improper building construction and/or maintenance of same, to include but not limited to, fire door operability, unsealed wall penetrations, and ceiling penetrations.	NFPA 1 NFPA 101 UFC 3-600-01	3

b. The IFC, in coordination with the installation safety office, will provide an annual or more frequent face-to-face briefing with the garrison and senior commander covering all of the outstanding RAC 1 and 2's associated with FSDs. The briefing will specifically inform installation leadership of fire-related life, health, and safety issues.

c. The installation F&ES prevention section will keep all fire risk management surveys related to active FSDs or RACs in separate facility folders until satisfactory completion of the project.

9-8. Fire protection systems

a. Garrisons provide fire protection systems (suppression and detection) per UFC 3-600-01.

b. Kitchen range hood fire extinguishing systems are not required in family housing, UH, hotels, or other transient type facilities in accordance with UFC 3-600-01.

c. Hard-wired smoke detectors and automatic sprinkler systems will be installed in certain Federal housing units in the U.S. and its territories per 15 USC 2201 and the following policy:

(1) Smoke detectors hardwired to the building electrical system and meeting the requirements of NFPA 72 will be provided in all housing units. When smoke detectors are installed and where more than one smoke detector is required, they will be so arranged that operation of any smoke detector will cause the alarm sounding device in all smoke detectors within the unit to sound. Privately-owned mobile homes will have smoke detectors as a prerequisite for assignment to mobile home space.

(2) Carbon monoxide detectors will be installed in structures serviced by natural gas, petroleum, or other combustible fuel sources.

(3) Automatic sprinkler protection standards per the applicable NFPA 13, NFPA 13R, or NFPA 13D will be followed for new multi-family housing and for renovated multi-family housing when the renovation cost is 70 percent or more of the dwelling unit costs, excluding the land. When the replacement cost is less than 70 percent, multi-family housing will meet the requirements of UFC 3-600-01.

d. Army UH, hotels, and transient quarters used for Federal personnel on official travel will comply with 15 USC 2224, 15 USC 2225, 15 USC 2226, and 15 USC 2227 and require single station hardwired smoke detectors in each guest room per NFPA 72 and automatic sprinkler systems in buildings of four or more stories. For new facilities, compliance with UFC 3-600-01 is required.

e. Inspection, testing, and maintenance of fire protection systems, and water distribution systems serving fire protection will comply with applicable NFPA codes and UFC 3-601-02.

f. Fire department personnel will not be tasked with repair, maintenance, or temporarily disabling of fire protection systems including the cost of procurement for testing and maintenance.

g. Garrison commanders will assign the highest repair priority for fire protection systems and fire alarm systems, to include fire hydrants and fire mains and other components of the installation water distribution system associated with fire protection.

h. Qualified alarm maintenance personnel will be notified and dispatched to arrive within 2 hours to investigate and begin necessary repair actions during sprinkler system and other supervisory signals indicating troubles with the system.

i. Qualified alarm maintenance personnel must be notified and dispatched to arrive within 4 hours to initiate maintenance and repairs as necessary during trouble signals and other signals pertaining solely to matters of equipment maintenance of the alarm system.

9-9. Fire extinguishers

a. Newly constructed facilities that require portable fire extinguishers in accordance with UFC 3-600-01 will have extinguishers procured and installed as part of the construction contract. The facilities user/occupant is responsible for the replacement of fire extinguishers in existing facilities if required in accordance with UFC 3-600-01. Garrison commanders are only responsible for the fire extinguishers in those facilities and spaces occupied by or assigned to them.

b. Portable fire extinguishers will be located in accordance with NFPA 10 fire extinguishers and will be procured, maintained, and inspected by the owner of the facility and/or unit occupying the facility.

c. Procurement, replacement, inspection, and maintenance of fire extinguishers is not an F&ES responsibility.

d. The building manager for each facility is primarily responsible for the inspection of extinguishers in their facility and the installation fire department will ensure these inspections are completed and recorded during their inspections of the facility.

e. Fire extinguishers will be provided, maintained, and inspected by the unit owning the aircraft. Extinguishers will be provided according to the following guidelines:

(1) Every three parked small or medium helicopters (UH-60/AH-64 and below) and small fixed-wing aircraft (C-12 or equivalent) require a 50-pound Class BC, dry chemical, or equivalent wheeled fire extinguisher.

(2) Every three parked large helicopters (CH-47 or equivalent) require a 125-pound BC, dry chemical, or equivalent wheeled fire extinguisher.

(3) Every three parked medium fixed-wing aircraft (C-20, C-23 A&B, C-26, or similar aircraft) requires a 125-pound BC, dry chemical, or equivalent wheeled fire extinguisher.

(4) Every parked large-frame aircraft (C-17, C-130, C-5, C-141, KC-135, DC-8, B707, KC-10, DC-10, or similar aircraft) requires a 125-pound BC, dry chemical, or equivalent wheeled fire extinguisher.

(5) Every landing strip and helipad without regularly assigned ARFF vehicles requires a 125-pound BC, dry chemical, or equivalent wheeled fire extinguisher.

f. Flightline and aircraft parking areas will be provided the appropriate quantity, type, and size of fire extinguisher(s) based on the amount and type of aircraft present in accordance with all applicable regulations.

g. For aircraft, the user will provide fire extinguishers and extinguishing systems according to the specifications for specific type and model aircraft.

h. For petroleum, oils, and lubricant areas, the user will provide BC, dry chemical extinguishers at fueling tanker truck dispensing points, tanker truck parking areas, and outside tracked vehicle maintenance areas.

i. For tactical and other off-road mobile equipment, provide per applicable technical bulletins.

j. For troop units, issue fire extinguishers per TB 5-4200-200-10.

k. For watercraft, see U.S. Coast Guard regulations.

9-10. Water distribution systems

a. For water distribution systems that are partially or fully privatized, the responsibility for fire flow testing belongs to the contractor. The contractor will provide fire departments with annual fire flow testing results on a DA Form 5384 (Water Flow Test) or equivalent form.

b. In the absence of public or privatized water distribution systems, garrison commanders are responsible to ensure fire flow testing is conducted and the data is provided to fire departments who will enter results on DA Form 5384 or equivalent form.

c. Maintenance, inspection, and testing of water distribution systems will comply with applicable NFPA codes and UFC 3–600–02.

d. Fire hydrants will be painted per DPW policy. Flow capacity will be indicated by color scheme per NFPA 291. As a minimum, there will be a 360-degree, color coded, light reflective band on the bonnet of all hydrants.

e. Out-of-service fire hydrants will be marked per code and repaired based on priority.

f. F&ES will not conduct or fund testing for water distribution systems.

9–11. Fire prevention in unaccompanied housing

a. Cooking of any type in training UH facilities (for example, Basic Combat Training, One Unit Station Training, and Advanced Individual Training) is prohibited. At the commander's discretion, cadre rooms at such facilities may choose to have one Underwriters Laboratories (UL)-approved small microwave oven (1250 watts or less) and one refrigerator for use.

b. Light duty cooking is permitted in permanent party UH (two individual bedrooms with shared kitchenette and bathroom) and those with kitchens located in common areas, which may have a built-in microwave and cooktops with vent hoods. Small cooking appliances with a closable lid may be used in the kitchen areas. These cooking areas are not designed for open grilling or deep-frying.

c. At the garrison commander's discretion, personnel assigned to permanent party UH may have one UL-approved (or appropriate host nation electrical safety certification) small microwave oven (1250 watts or less), coffee pot, and a refrigerator for use in their room.

d. Portable microwave ovens located in any UH or cadre rooms meeting the minimum standards must be positioned a minimum of 36 inches horizontally from smoke detectors and or sprinkler heads and must be plugged directly into a wall receptacle. Use of extension cords, multi-plug adaptors, and power strips used to provide power to microwave ovens are strictly prohibited.

e. Unattended cooking, regardless of the location, is prohibited.

f. Deep fryers, indoor or outdoor grills or broilers, including hibachis, turkey fryers, charcoal or wood fueled barbeques/grills, and similar type cooking appliances, will only be used outside of Army facilities, may not be located under a facility overhang or balcony, and must be a minimum of 10 feet from the side of the facility. Deep fryers and other devices requiring grease or oil must be on a flat, stable surface and will not be used under balconies, overhangs, or within any enclosure.

g. Open flames are prohibited in UH, including lit decorative candles, oil warmers, lamps, and incense.

Chapter 10

Fire and Emergency Services Budget, Equipment, and Apparatus

10–1. Budget planning and personal protective equipment

a. Annually, each installation will submit, through the ACOM, ASCC, or DRU an updated Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) POM Planning Tool. The ACOM, ASCC, or DRU consolidates each installation's annual submission into a single electronic document and submits it upon request to the Army F&ES MDEP manager.

b. Funds programming and execution will follow the principal Army F&ES MDEP policy in DFAS–IN Manual 37–100, AR 1–1, and this regulation.

c. As a minimum, installations and garrisons must provide PPE that meet the following requirements:

(1) Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) per NFPA 1404 and 29 CFR 1910.134.

(2) Station wear is PPE and will comply with NFPA 1975, whether issued or procured using a provided uniform allowance.

(3) Predominantly natural fiber physical fitness clothing to support participation in the DoD mandated Fitness and Wellness Program.

d. PASS device for all firefighters per NFPA 1982.

e. PPE per 29 CFR 1910.132, 29 CFR 1910.133, 29 CFR 1910.134, 29 CFR 1910.135, 29 CFR 1910.136, and 29 CFR 1910.138. PPE will meet the applicable standard for the type of clothing issued (NFPA, OSHA, and National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) standards and Army Wildland Fire Program).

- f. Mission requirements may require providing supplemental PPE.
- g. If a conflict exists between DoD, NFPA, CFR, NWCG, or OSHA standards the more stringent standard will apply.
- h. Installations may use structural PPE for both structural and ARFF responses based on a documented risk assessment and review for that installation.

10–2. Procurement and management of fire apparatus

The procurement of firefighting apparatus is handled within the NTV acquisition program and in accordance with AR 58–1.

- a. Fire vehicles will be provided indoor storage and parking at the fire station of assignment.
- b. Fire apparatus procurement must not exceed an installation's approved authorizations.
- c. Additional or new apparatus will not be approved without a statement stating that indoor parking is available and, in the case of pumpers, airfield rescue firefighting and aerials/quints that funded authorizations for the vehicle are contained on the TDA.
- d. Request must answer who, what, where, when, why, and how questions related to the appropriate authorization criteria. The ACOM, ASCC, or DRU fire truck fleet manager must validate the request before HQDA final approval.
- e. All wildland apparatus must be designed in accordance with NFPA standards.
- f. Glider programs and similar vehicle refurbishment programs at the command and local level are not authorized.
- g. Any modifications to NTV fire apparatus must be approved through the fleet management system by the command fire truck fleet manager.
- h. Specifications and standardized marking for all fire trucks will be approved at the HQDA level.
- i. All fire trucks on Army installations, regardless of funding source or cost, will be compliant with the appropriate NFPA standard.
- j. Annual maintenance, fire truck certification, and testing will only be performed by an emergency vehicle technician (EVT) certified in accordance with NFPA 1071. Reserve apparatus are required to pass the same annual and after maintenance tests as front line apparatus.
- k. Maintain all vehicle test records for 5 years and aerial/quint ladder test documentation for the life of the vehicle.
- l. When maintenance or testing is conducted through a contract, the contractor will provide proof that EVTs are qualified at the appropriate level. All contract statements of work for fire apparatus maintenance or testing will stipulate the NFPA 1071 EVT qualification requirements. Routine maintenance can be conducted by an Automotive Service Excellence (ASE) certified mechanic. Apparatus fire systems must be maintained by an EVT certified at the appropriate level.
- m. All apparatus tests will be conducted per the appropriate NFPA standard.
- n. Fire departments may use decals and safety striping on all administrative, command, and support vehicles.
- o. All fire apparatus will have an on-board intercom communications system with radio interface to enhance command and control and provide hearing protection.
- p. Fire trucks include pumpers, aerials, quints, ARFF, and command and control vehicles encompassing both Army-owned and -leased GSA vehicles.
 - (1) Firefighting vehicles will be assigned an urgency need designator and will receive the highest priority maintenance, with a focus on returning them to service as quickly as possible.
 - (2) When scheduling routine maintenance for these vehicles, pre-order common replacement parts like oil and air filters before removing the vehicle from service.
 - (3) F&ES personnel will:
 - (a) Perform operator's preventive maintenance checks and services in accordance with applicable technical manuals and AR 750–1.
 - (b) Annotate discrepancies on an apparatus maintenance checklist reflecting manufacturer's maintenance requirements and NFPA 1901.
 - (c) Take immediate action to report any firefighting or rescue vehicle that is out of service.
 - (d) Maintain a system to record vehicle-out-of-commission time based on a 24-hour-per-day cycle.
- q. Fire departments are not authorized to request or receive vehicles turned in to the Defense Logistics Agency disposition services without approval of the Army NTV fire fleet manager. Any request must be accompanied by a copy of a limited technical inspection no older than 60 days from date of request.

Chapter 11

Fire and Emergency Services Training and Human Capital Development

11–1. Training administration

The IFC will develop and implement a comprehensive F&ES training program based on service delivery that the installation is required to provide. The assistant chief for training or designated training officer is responsible for managing and executing the department training program, to include certification testing. The training program will include:

- a. SOPs detailing the implementation and execution of the program.
- b. A fire training needs assessment document which supports the installation's scope of service and identifies the program objectives.
- c. A comprehensive plan that addresses training proficiencies for administrative and operational duties for all grades, ranks, and positions within the department.
- d. Identified and assigned fire department instructors or external agencies as required to administer training.
- e. Individual development plans that align with the career progression model.
- f. Training schedules that contain signature approval of the IFC and are disseminated to all department personnel.
- g. Annual training plan and lesson plans that are prepared locally and approved by the IFC or their designee. Adopted lesson plans will be sourced from an accredited fire service educational entity.
- h. The use of the DoD Firefighter Certification Program or a nationally accredited (International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) or Pro Board) equivalent system to achieve advanced training, to include position required training or one position above training.
- i. The assistant chief for training or designated training officer may attend the Fire Department Instructors Conference or an alternate training symposium that offers similar instructor development training annually, in accordance with the most current Army conference/symposium attendance policy (see AR 1–50).
- j. Personnel who attend any training symposium/conference will return to their departments with certificates from all classes attended during the training event and maintained in the individual's training folder for 5 years.

11–2. Fire and emergency services training plans and programs

The assistant chief for training or designated training officer will—

- a. Adopt or develop training and education curricula that meet the minimum requirements outlined in the professional qualification standards covering a member's assigned function.
- b. Provide training, education, and professional development programs as required to support the minimum qualifications and certifications expected of its members.
- c. Ensure department training plans are signed and made available to all members of the department.
- d. Provide a written professional development program for each ranking position in the department.
- e. Ensure higher educational opportunities for department members through existing DA programs are briefed to all personnel at least annually.
- f. Ensure training programs meet the applicable DA, NFPA, OSHA, and AHJ adopted requirements.
- g. Ensure policies and SOPs are written to establish the requirements of plans and programs.
- h. Ensure department members who act as fire instructors are certified to teach the subject per NFPA, the Army Wildland Fire Program, and local, host nation, state, or Federal requirements.

11–3. Needs assessment

Each individual installation will conduct a needs assessment based on mission and position requirements in accordance with DoDM 6055.06 as follows:

- a. The needs assessment will be short term (1 year), mid-term (3 years), and long term (5 years).
- b. The installation risk assessment and all historical response data, to include mutual aid responses, will be part of the needs assessment.
- c. The assistant chief for training or designated training officer will develop a service delivery capability-based training program based off the data from the needs assessment.
- d. The needs assessment is a living document and will be updated as needed based on data received.

11-4. Culminating training events

The assistant chief for training or designated training officer will ensure fire department members participate in culminating training events (CTEs) to demonstrate competency at the task, tactical, strategic, and technical levels. The assistant chief for training will ensure CTEs are conducted to identify sustainment and improve practices. At a minimum:

- a. Conduct ARFF CTE, if identified in the installation's scope of service.
 - (1) At least one CTE will involve ARFF egress.
 - (2) At least one CTE will involve live ARFF fire conditions.
- b. Conduct structural CTE, if identified in the installation's scope of service.
 - (1) Frequency determined based on fire training needs assessment, but no less than semi-annually.
 - (2) At least one CTE will involve live-fire conditions.
- c. Only the IFC or designee may authorize unannounced CTEs involving F&ES resources regardless of organization conducting the CTE or exercise event.
- d. The senior fire officer in command of the CTE exercise will formally conduct a documented after-action review to review tactics, techniques, and procedures for accuracy and effectiveness.

11-5. Training records

The assistant chief for training or designated training officer will maintain training records in accordance with applicable DA regulations. Records include:

- a. Individual training evaluation records that contain, at a minimum:
 - (1) Firefighting training accomplished.
 - (2) DoD firefighter certifications.
 - (3) Emergency medical training and certifications.
 - (4) Army and installation training requirements.
 - (5) Driver's training information.
- b. The individual training record may be maintained in a digital and/or hard copy format. Digital records are uploaded to the F&ES training record application in the Army Enterprise F&ES IT system of record.

11-6. Training and certification requirements

a. The assistant chief for training or designated training officer will conduct a training needs assessment and report the results to the IFC, institute a recurring proficiency training program that complies with tables 11-1 and 11-2 covering the minimum required training subjects, and ensure fire department personnel receive a minimum number of hours of proficiency training per year. The training needs assessment should—

- (1) Identify skills.
- (2) Identify competency gaps and strengths.
- (3) Forecast emerging and future workforce requirements to support the Army priorities and objectives and the scope of the installation F&ES mission.

b. Each fire department member will receive a minimum of 120 hours proficiency training per year.

c. F&ES will use the DoD Fire Academy as the primary training organization. When the DoD Fire Academy is not available and cannot satisfy the training requirement, personnel may seek training through DoD multi-media courses, National Fire Academy, Pro Board, and other IFSAC-approved sources.

d. Live-fire training areas that meet local environmental standards will be identified at each installation to provide realistic proficiency training at a reasonable cost. Joint use and regional training areas should be considered if the installation does not have organic training facilities.

e. All live-fire training evolutions will be conducted in accordance with NFPA 1403.

f. All Army firefighters will be certified to the required level for their position as identified in DoDM 6055.06.

g. Certification in the DoD F&ES Certification Program is granted for certifications required for the current duty position, the next higher position to which an individual may be assigned, or as required.

h. Chief officers may attend at least one professional development seminar per calendar year, such as those offered by the IAFC, CPSE, Fire Department Instructors Conference, or other professional organizations.

Table 11–1
Fire and emergency services operations minimum annual training requirements

Subject	Frequency	Reference
Aircraft egress	Quarterly	International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA)
First aid/CPR	Quarterly	IFSTA
Pumper operations	Annually	IFSTA
Rescue tools	Quarterly	IFSTA
Training fires	Semi-annually	IFSTA
Mutual aid	Annually	MAA
Structural drills	Monthly	IFSTA
Pre-fire planning	Quarterly	CRA/SOC
Water supply for fire protection	Quarterly	IFSTA, NFPA
Sprinkler systems	Quarterly	NFPA 13
Fire inspection procedures	Semi-annually	IFSTA, local guidance
Breathing apparatus	Semi-annually	Manufacturer's manual
Fire department communications	Semi-annually	IFSTA
Natural cover fires	Quarterly	IFSTA, U.S. Army Wildland Fire Plan
HAZMAT incidents	Quarterly	NFPA 471, NFPA 472, NFPA 1500
Electrical vehicle firefighting	Semi-annually	IFSTA, industry guidance
Apparatus testing	Annually	IFSTA
Command and control	Semi-annually	IFSTA
Overhaul techniques	Quarterly	IFSTA
Ventilation	Quarterly	IFSTA
Paratrooper rescue	As required	IFSTA, NFPA

Table 11–2
Fire and emergency services fire prevention minimum annual training requirements

Subject	Frequency	Reference
Inspection procedures	Semi-annually	NFPA, SOPs
Building construction	Semi-annually	UFC 3–600–01, NFPA 241
Classification of occupancies	Semi-annually	NFPA 101
Means of egress	Semi-annually	NFPA 101
Features of fire protection	Semi-annually	NFPA 101
Building service equipment	Semi-annually	NFPA 101
Places of public assembly	Semi-annually	NFPA 101
Educational occupancies	Semi-annually	NFPA 101
Mercantile occupancies	Semi-annually	NFPA 101
Business occupancies	Semi-annually	NFPA 101
Industrial occupancies	Semi-annually	NFPA 101
Storage occupancies	Semi-annually	NFPA 101
Occupancies in unusual structures	Semi-annually	NFPA 101

Table 11–2**Fire and emergency services fire prevention minimum annual training requirements—Continued**

Subject	Frequency	Reference
Opening features	Semi-annually	NFPA 101
Fire extinguishers	Semi-annually	NFPA 10
Fire alarm systems	Semi-annually	NFPA 71,72
Installed extinguishing systems	Semi-annually	NFPA 96
Installed sprinkler systems	Semi-annually	NFPA 96
Project review and submittal	Semi-annually	UFC 3–600–01
Fire investigation	Semi-annually	NFPA 101
Welding and cutting	Semi-annually	NFPA 51B
Munitions	Semi-annually	U.S. Army Explosives Safety Handbook
Reports and records	Semi-annually	NFPA 101
Base population training	Semi-annually	NFPA 101

11–7. Host nation firefighters

Host nation firefighters will meet certification requirements commensurate with DoD standards to the greatest extent possible but are not required to be DoD certified.

Chapter 12**Management of Military Firefighters****12–1. Overview of military firefighters**

This chapter identifies the requirements for the selection, qualification, certification, and revocation of certifications for Army firefighters (MOS 12M) and management of table of organization and equipment (TO&E) Army firefighting teams and MOS 12M Soldiers embedded in ordnance companies.

12–2. Covered personnel

a. This chapter applies to all Regular Army, USAR, ARNG, TO&E fire truck teams, TO&E firefighting headquarters teams, TO&E and TDA firefighting squads embedded with ordinance company elements, and TO&E and TDA MOS 12M firefighters assigned to positions within commands in the capacity of subject matter expert, training developer, technical writer, training support, and instructor.

b. This chapter applies to all levels of command of the firefighting entities.

c. This chapter applies to the organizations listed in paragraph 12–2a in both continental United States and OCONUS theaters of operation.

d. This publication should be used in conjunction with TM 3–34.30, DoDI 6055.06, DA Pam 611–21, and applicable NFPA codes and standards.

12–3. Utilization of military firefighters

a. Commanders of military installations with military firefighters will integrate them into their fire department operations without degrading the military service's expeditionary capabilities (for example, deployments, field exercises, deployment readiness exercises, and so forth) in accordance with DoDI 6055.06. Unit commanders will maintain authority and control over the military firefighters within their unit.

b. Units will create a memorandum of understanding between the IFC and identified highest level of unit echelon outlining both parties' responsibilities to utilize military firefighters.

c. Military firefighters will not be used as "manpower" for that installation fire department and will not be put onto their TDA. Military firefighters cannot be used for overtime or trade time shifts.

d. Unit commanders will ensure military firefighters embedded within the installation fire departments are, at minimum—

- (1) Cleared of all taskings and details to include charge of quarters and staff duty.
- (2) Provided administrative support.

- (3) Receiving entitled pay.
- (4) Adhering to the MOA and what is outlined within the document.
- e. If firefighters are unable to integrate due to geographical location, commanders will ensure their military firefighters have training resources and the ability to upkeep and enhance their 12M MOS skills in order to accomplish firefighter mission essential task list (METL).

12-4. Tactical vehicle facilities

- a. Unit commanders will ensure tactical firefighting vehicles are housed in an enclosed facility to provide shelter from the elements to ensure proper care, maintenance, and longevity of service.
- b. If adequate facilities are not available, proper winterization steps must be taken to prolong the life of the firefighting components and prevent damage to the pumps and tanks. When an enclosed facility is not available, the apparatuses must be stored in an area with access to a charging system shoreline.
- c. Mechanics organic to units with 12M personnel and equipment attached must have the appropriate EVT training in accordance with NFPA 1071 to perform any maintenance on assigned firefighting vehicles.

12-5. Selection criteria

- a. Enlisted personnel in MOS 12M must meet the selection criteria contained in DA Pam 611-21.
- b. Applicants for 12 MOS must submit a DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action), personnel qualification record, DA Form 705 (Army Physical Fitness Test Scorecard), and maintain copies of reports of medical examinations and medical history. Medical examination reports and all other Army medical records will be hand carried by the Soldier to firefighter training.
- c. In accordance with DA Pam 611-21, reclassification in the MOS 12M is limited to nonpromotable sergeant and below.
- d. In-service Soldiers applying for engineer firefighter training must meet the requirements in DA Pam 611-21 and the following selection criteria:
 - (1) Meet enlisted service requirements in accordance with AR 614-200.
 - (2) Must not have received an enlistment bonus or selective reenlistment bonus within current term of enlistment unless a waiver is granted.
 - (3) Complete and pass a DoD-approved firefighter OHE that meets NFPA 1582 requirements.

12-6. Certification requirements

- a. For initial award of MOS 12M firefighter, Soldiers must attend formal training at the DoD Fire Training Academy or meet the Army Civilian Acquired Skills Program (ACASP) criteria per DA Pam 611-21 and have IFSAC or Pro Board accredited certifications in Firefighter I and II, Airport Firefighter, Emergency Medical Responder, and HAZMAT Awareness and Operations in accordance with DoDM 6055.06.
- b. Certification levels in table 12-1 are the minimum mandatory qualification requirements for the positions indicated. Individuals will be DoD certified at these levels before being eligible to fill these grades and/or positions.
- c. Army firefighters within the Regular Army, USAR, and ARNG components will use the DoD Fire Training Academy as the primary training organization. When the DoD Fire Training Academy is not available and cannot satisfy the training requirement, personnel may seek training through the DoD multi-media courses, National Fire Academy, Pro Board, and other IFSAC-approved sources.
- d. Soldiers who have completed IFSAC or Pro Board accredited training must obtain DoD equivalent certification by applying for reciprocity in accordance with the DoD Fire and Emergency Services Certification Program in accordance with DoDM 6055.06.
- e. The minimum DoD certification levels required for award and retention of the skill levels are listed in table 12-1 in accordance with DoDM 6055.06. All firefighting detachment driver/operators must be certified to the level of driver operator-pumper and driver operator ARFF prior to performing duties in the driver operator positions on the tactical firefighting truck. To perform duties as the driver/operator for the heavy expanded mobility water tanker, the driver/operator must be certified to the MWS apparatus level. all three driver operator certifications listed above must be obtained to meet the certification to grade requirement. Both fire apparatuses also require the driver trainee to be Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck driver qualified on their military license.

f. Sergeants first class who are slotted in the duty position of fire chief, chief firefighter supervisor, or brigade engineer battalion observer coach/trainer (OC/T) fire chief must be certified to the level of fire officer IV.

g. Soldiers must have a minimum 1 year of on-the-job experience at the position immediately below their current position before consideration to the next higher grade in accordance with DoDM 6055.06.

h. Commissioned officers are not eligible to hold firefighter certifications or function as Army firefighters. Engineer branch commissioned officers in the grades of O–1 to O–3 and WOs in the grades of WO–1 to CWO–3 may be assigned as fire marshal. The fire marshal position is a supervisory management role and does not engage in direct command of fire ground operations. The fire marshal is responsible for managing assets and resources assigned to a firefighting headquarters team to include subordinate fire truck teams.

i. Commissioned officers and WOs assigned as fire marshals are authorized to attend the Fire Marshal Course at the DoD Fire Training Academy.

j. Procedures for the revocation of firefighter certificates are outlined in DoDM 6055.06.

Table 12–1
Certification levels for 12M firefighters

Positions	Certification levels
Firefighter 12M1O (E–1 through E–4)	Firefighter I and II Airport Firefighter HAZMAT Awareness HAZMAT Operations HAZMAT Technician ² Emergency Medical Responder Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
Driver/operator 12M1O (E–1 through E–4)	Firefighter ¹ Driver Operator–Pumper Driver Operator–ARFF MWS Apparatus
Lead firefighter (crew chief) 12M2O (E–5)	Firefighter, HazMat Operations ¹ Fire Instructor I Fire Officer I Fire Inspector I Incident Safety Officer HAZMAT Technician ²
Fire inspector 12M3O (E–6)	Fire Inspector ¹ Fire Inspector II Fire Instructor I HAZMAT Awareness Fire and Life Safety Educator
Station chief 12M3O (E–6)	Crew Chief ¹ Fire Officer II Fire Inspector II Incident Safety Officer HAZMAT Incident Commander ²
Fire chief 12M4O (E–7)	Assistant Chief for Operations ¹ Fire Officer III Fire Officer IV National Incident Management System (NIMS) 300/400 Fire Inspector II HAZMAT Incident Commander ²

Notes:

¹ Prerequisite DoD certification(s) required for advancement to the certification level.

² HAZMAT technician and HAZMAT incident safety officer are required based on the unit's mission requirements.

12–7. Military occupational specialty proficiency training and culminating training events

a. To maintain MOS 12M proficiency, firefighters must participate in periodic refresher training in specific subject areas per table 12–2. All records of firefighter training (to include recurring proficiency training) will be annotated on a DA Form 5376 (Individual Training Evaluation Record) and kept in the Soldier's personal training file and maintained at the unit level. All training is conducted in accordance with the approved METL.

b. Army firefighters involved in wildland fire management, to include responding to and combatting wildland fires, must possess qualifications appropriate for their expected level of involvement in the wildland fire organization as documented in the IWFMP and in accordance with the Army wildland fire program implementation guidance. The NWCG, PMS 310–1, and the Federal Supplement to the PMS 310–1 are the accepted qualification standards for personnel managing wildland fire at Army installations and training sites.

c. Commanders of firefighting detachments will have members participate in annual CTEs to demonstrate competency at the task, tactical, strategic, and technical levels. The unit commanders will ensure CTEs are conducted to identify sustainment and improve practices and be evaluated by an OC/T outside of the organization. At a minimum:

- (1) Conduct ARFF firefighting CTE.
 - (a) At least one CTE will involve ARFF egress.
 - (b) At least one CTE will involve live ARFF fire conditions.
 - (c) At least one CTE will be conducted in low visibility/nighttime operations.
- (2) Conduct structural firefighting CTE.
 - (a) At least one CTE will involve search and rescue operations.
 - (b) At least one CTE will involve live-fire conditions.
 - (c) At least one CTE will be conducted in low visibility/nighttime operations.
- (3) Only the commander may authorize unannounced CTEs involving F&ES resources regardless of organization conducting the CTE or exercise event.
- (4) The senior fire officer in command of the CTE exercise will formally conduct a documented after-action review to review tactics, techniques, and procedures for accuracy and effectiveness.

Table 12–2
Fire and emergency services operations minimum annual training requirements

Subject	Frequency	Reference
Aircraft egress	Quarterly	IFSTA
First aid/CPR	Quarterly	IFSTA
Pumper operations	Annually	IFSTA
Rescue tools	Quarterly	IFSTA
Training fires	Semi-annually	IFSTA
Structural drills	Monthly	IFSTA
Pre-fire planning	Quarterly	CRA/SOC
Water supply for fire protection	Quarterly	IFSTA, NFPA
Sprinkler systems	Quarterly	NFPA 13
Fire inspection procedures	Semi-annually	IFSTA, local guidance
Breathing apparatus	Semi-annually	Manufacturer's manual
Fire department communications	Semi-annually	IFSTA
Natural cover fires	Quarterly	IFSTA, Army Wildland Fire Plan
HAZMAT incidents	Quarterly	NFPA 471, 472, 1500
Vehicle firefighting	Semi-annually	IFSTA, industry guidance
Apparatus testing	Annually	IFSTA
Command and control	Semi-annually	IFSTA

Table 12–2**Fire and emergency services operations minimum annual training requirements—Continued**

Subject	Frequency	Reference
Overhaul techniques	Quarterly	IFSTA
Ventilation	Quarterly	IFSTA
Paratrooper rescue	As required	IFSTA, NFPA

Notes:

¹ In accordance with DA Pam 611–21, MOS 12M Firefighter all Firefighting Detachment personnel in the skill level 12M10 (driver/operator), 12M20 (lead firefighter), 12M30 (station chief or fire inspector), and 12M40 (fire chief) must be certified to grade before performing specific skill level tasks in table 12–2.

² In regard to deployment the term “senior fire officer” is used for personnel who do not possess the Fire Officer IV Certification in accordance with ATPP 3–34.30.

12–8. Training records

The station chief or senior fire officer in charge will maintain training records in accordance with applicable DA regulations.

a. Individual training evaluation records will contain, at a minimum:

- (1) Firefighting training accomplished.
- (2) DoD firefighter certifications.
- (3) Emergency medical training and certifications.
- (4) Army and installation training requirements.
- (5) Driver’s training information.
- (6) NWCG wildland fire position qualifications, as appropriate.

b. The individual training record may be maintained in a digital and/or hard copy format. Copies of training records must be provided to the unit’s chain of command. If accessible, digital records may be uploaded to the F&ES training record application in the Army Enterprise F&ES IT system of record.

12–9. Periodic medical examinations

Firefighters will complete an OHE according to DoDM 6055.05 and NFPA 1582 and a Fit Test for the firefighter’s assigned SCBA annually at a DoD-approved medical facility. Permanent records of annual exams are archived in the Soldier’s individual medical record file and maintained at the local unit.

12–10. Supervising firefighting operations

Engineer firefighter MOS 12M NCOs in the ranks of sergeant and above use the NIMS as outlined in HSPD–5 to manage and supervise field firefighting operations.

12–11. Orders, files, and records

a. Orders that apply to firefighters will be published according to AR 600–8–105 to accomplish the following actions:

- (1) Announce the award of the Army firefighter rating.
- (2) Assign a firefighter to firefighting detachment.
- (3) Revoke a firefighter qualification rating.
- (4) Announce the effective and termination dates for which a firefighter is entitled to special pay.

b. One copy of orders will be filed in the Soldier’s interactive Personnel Electronic Records Management System (iPERMS), and one copy of orders will be sent to Directorate of Training and Leader Development, Chief Firefighter Supervisor of Engineers Office, U.S. Army Engineer School, Fort Leonard Wood, MO.

c. Update the Soldier Talent Profile and iPERMS:

- (1) When orders are published that affect firefighter ratings or assignment to firefighting duty;
- (2) With the highest levels of IFSAC certifications held; or
- (3) To announce effective or termination dates for special or hazardous duty incentive pay.

d. All records of firefighter training (to include recurring proficiency training) will be annotated on DA Form 5376 and kept in the Soldier’s personal training file and maintained at the unit level. When the Soldier has a permanent change of station (PCS) or expiration term of service (ETS), a copy of the record will be forwarded to the gaining command and a copy is given to the Soldier.

12–12. Firefighter approved uniforms and methods of identification

- a. The fire resistant Army combat uniform (FRACU) and Army aircrew combat uniform (A2CU) with steel or composite toe boots are the only approved uniform while conducting shiftwork as firefighters in accordance with NFPA 1975.
- b. An alternate physical training uniform is authorized for wear while conducting shift work that meets NFPA 1975. Units may put their unit identifier and designated logo on the shirt.
- c. A Velcro brassard with “FD” embroidered is authorized for wear on the left sleeve of the FRACU or A2CU during performance of firefighting duties. The brassard will be placed on the flap or top of the left sleeve pocket above the unit patch. No other method of identification is authorized.
- d. The dimensions of the brassard will be 3 1/2 inches wide and 2 inches in height with 1 3/4 inch block letters centered.
- e. Army firefighters are not authorized to wear civilian attire while conducting shift work.

12–13. Promotion grade requirements and reclassification

- a. All 12M personnel must be certified to grade in accordance with DA Pam 611–21, DoDM 6055.06, and this regulation. Certifications are not directly tied to promotion; they are tied directly to the 12M NCO Education System.
- b. After graduating Basic Leaders Course, 12M sergeants have 12 months for active duty and 24 months for ARNG and USAR components to obtain Fire Instructor I, Fire Inspector I, Fire Officer I, and Incident Safety Officer to meet certification to grade requirements for the grade of E–5 (lead firefighter). Failure to complete certifications within allotted time will result in a bar to continued service and involuntary reclassification initiated by the chain of command and or HQDA.
- c. MOS 12M staff sergeants must complete Distributed Leaders Course Level 2, Incident Safety Officer, Fire Inspector II, and Fire Officer II within 12 months pinning for active duty and 24 months for ARNG and USAR components. Failure to complete certifications within allotted time will result in a bar to continued service and involuntary reclassification initiated by the chain of command and or HQDA.
- d. MOS 12M sergeants first class must complete Distributed Leaders Course Level 3, Fire Officer III, and NIMS 300/400 within 12 months of pinning for active duty and 24 months for ARNG and USAR components. Failure to complete certifications within allotted time will result in a bar to continued service and involuntary reclassification initiated by the chain of command and or HQDA.
- e. In accordance with DA Pam 611–21, reclassification in the MOS 12M is limited to nonpromotable sergeants and below.
- f. Soldiers who wish to reclassify into MOS 12M and possess valid IFSAC firefighter certificates issued by a participating IFSAC educational entity within the United States may present their certificates for review by the Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency through the DoD Fire Training Academy where, upon curriculum review of the issuing entity, DoD IFSAC firefighter certifications will be issued in-kind by Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency in order to justify awarding 12M as a primary MOS based on ACASP guidelines.
- g. MOS 12M will not be held as a secondary MOS and will be removed by reclassification authority according to AR 614–200 when—
 - (1) Firefighter rating is revoked.
 - (2) Firefighter is physically disqualified, as determined by appropriate medical authorities performing DoD-approved firefighter OHE that meets NFPA 1582 requirements.
 - (3) A commander deems that reclassification is in the best interest of the Army after demonstrated technical inefficiency. An administrative reduction board (reduction for inefficiency) must be conducted in accordance with AR 600–8–19 for the following events and prior to a reclassification recommendation:
 - (a) A Soldier who fails to complete the required lead firefighter certification to grade requirements within 12 months of pinning E–5 for active duty or 24 months for ARNG and USAR (see table 12–1).
 - (b) A Soldier who fails to complete Advanced Leaders Course qualification certifications within 12 months of pinning E–6 for active duty and 24 months for ARNG and USAR (see table 12–1).
 - (c) A Soldier who fails to complete the required Senior Leaders Course certification to grade requirements within 12 months of pinning E–7 for active duty and 24 months for ARNG and USAR (see table 12–1).
- h. Commanders authorized to rate engineer firefighters will redesignate firefighter ratings when the skill level is lower than authorized duty position for the firefighter ratings; that is, an E–5 in MOS 12M will not hold a station chief/fire inspector rating, even if the Soldier is reduced from E–6 to E–5. Soldiers must be

certified to grade in the slotted duty position to meet the skill requirement of rated position in accordance with DoDM 6055.06.

i. Individuals authorized to rate firefighters can revoke firefighter ratings/MOS qualification when a firefighter—

(1) Initiates a written request for withdrawal of MOS 12M that results in termination of MOS qualifications.

(2) Has failed to maintain and document mandatory proficiency training on DA Form 5377 (Fire and Emergency Services Training Record) (see table 12–2).

(3) Is physically disqualified, as determined by appropriate medical authorities performing DoD-approved firefighter OHE that meets NFPA 1582 requirements.

(4) Is negligent in performing or incompetent to perform assigned firefighter duties for the designated firefighter rating.

(5) Is convicted (at a court-martial or in civilian court) or found guilty in an Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice proceeding for use, possession, or distribution of illegal substances (21 USC 812).

j. The authority to grant an exception to policy is the first O–6 commander in the chain of command. This authority may not be delegated.

12–14. Inter-Service transfers

Soldiers transferring into the Regular Army, USAR, or ARNG from the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy, or U.S. Marine Corps with the primary MOS of firefighter in that respective branch of Service may enlist directly into MOS 12M provided that the Soldier has all the required certifications to grade outlined in table 12–1.

12–15. Firefighter Individual Requirements Equipment Set Program

a. The Firefighter Individual Requirements Equipment Set (FIREs) Program equips engineer firefighters with a standard equipment set that enables firefighting performance in structural, aircraft crash rescue, and wildland fire ground environments.

b. Commanders of firefighting detachments and ordnance companies must ensure the accountability of the equipment included in the FIREs. Commanders are responsible for ordering new and or replacement FIREs for all assigned military firefighters. Firefighting detachments are not deployable if all components in table 12–3 are not accounted for per Soldier.

c. Table 12–3 lists the items included in a FIREs. The items in the structural ensemble bag and the wildland ensemble bag must be added to the Soldier's individual clothing record. These items are career issue and go with the Soldier when they PCS. At the time of ETS these items must be turned in to the nearest central issue facility as part of out-processing.

d. The contents of SCBA case 1 and 2 must be added to the unit's property book (except the SCBA mask). These items are assigned to the firefighting team and the Soldier does not take them when he or she conducts a PCS.

e. All PPE must be cleaned and maintained in accordance with NFPA 1500 and manufacturer's recommendations, except for the SCBA and additional cylinders, which require specific maintenance guidelines. All firefighting PPE will be assigned to the Soldier's clothing record and taken with the Servicemember to the next duty station for additional wear.

f. In accordance with NFPA 1981, DoDI 6055.01, and TM 5–4210–252–10, all repair and replacement of subassemblies must be carried out by a certified repair technician. Failure to follow this warning will void the NFPA and National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health certifications and can result in serious injury or death. The certification course is for military technicians or military firefighters that are required to perform overhauls, adjustments, and flow testing and troubleshooting on mask mounted open circuit SCBA.

g. Units must ensure SCBA cylinders are hydrostatically tested in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. This can be accomplished through a local vender or through the installations fire department if they are conducted internally.

Table 12–3
Firefighter individual requirements set items

	Authorized
Structural Ensemble Bag	

Table 12–3
Firefighter individual requirements set items—Continued

Trousers, FRACU	2
Jacket, FRACU	2
Structural jacket	2
Structural trousers	2
Suspenders, trousers	2
Boots, firefighter structural	2
Structural, firefighting, helmet	1
Helmet, leather shield	1
Helmet, facepiece	1
ESS goggles	1
Nomex hood	2
Bag, firefighter, PPE	2
Structural gloves	2
Extrication gloves	2
Drag strap 20 foot	2
Flashlight with clip	1
Spanner wrench multipurpose	1
PPE strap with 4 carbineers	1
Gloves, strap, holder	2
Helmet band, flexible	2
Wildland Ensemble Bag	
Nomex, shirt, wildland, yellow	2
Nomex, pants, wildland, green	2
Belt, black	1
Helmet with shroud, wildland	1
Headlamp, helmet	1
Shroud, neck	1
ESS, wildland goggles	1
Gloves, work (Shelby)	2
Boots, leather, wildland, Black	2
Backpack, wildland	1
Hydration, reservoir with tube	1
Bottle, water, 32 oz	1
PPE bag, 40 lb	1
Harness radio, chest	1
Commercial off-the-shelf manual	1
SCBA Set Case 1	
SCBA	1
SCBA mask	1
Blower assembly	1

Table 12–3
Firefighter individual requirements set items—Continued

Lithium battery pack	1
Breathing tube	1
Breathing tube extension (powered air purifying respirator)	1
Belt, plastic	1
Air flow indicator	1
Air purifying respirator neck harness	1
60 minute bottle	1
CBRN canister	3
Mask case, red	2
Pelican, case	1
SCBA Case 2	
45 minute bottle	2
Pelican case	1

12–16. Hazardous materials; nuclear, biological, chemical; and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear personal protective equipment

Firefighters engaged in HAZMAT operations are required to use appropriate PPE in accordance with table 12–4. Common military-specific nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) protective over-garments are not appropriate PPE for the mitigation of HAZMAT incidents. Firefighters are issued the standard Joint Service Lightweight Integrated Suit Technology (JSLIST) NBC ensemble which, when worn as a uniform and not an over-garment and used along with proximity firefighter PPE, constitutes the Joint Firefighter Integrated Response Ensemble (J–FIRE) system. Table 12–4 outlines J–FIRE as applied to mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP).

Table 12–4
Mission-oriented protective posture levels for the Joint Firefighter Integrated Response Ensemble System

	MOPP 0	MOPP 1	MOPP 4	MOPP 4 Fire-fighting Mode
JSLIST ensemble	carried	worn	worn	worn
Nomex hood	carried	worn	worn	worn
Firefighter boots	carried/available	carried/available	worn	worn
Chemical warfare firefighter SCBA mask	carried	carried	worn	worn
Proximity gloves	carried	carried	worn	worn
Butyl rubber NBC gloves	carried	carried	worn	worn
Proximity coat	carried/available	carried/available	worn	worn
Proximity trousers with suspenders	carried/available	carried/available	carried/available	worn
Proximity firefighter helmet	carried/available	carried/available	carried/available	worn
SCBA	carried/available	carried/available	carried/available	worn

Note:

¹ Carried/available means that the equipment is at the ready, on or near the apparatus that the individual firefighter uses when responding to an emergency. More detailed ensemble information is found in U.S. Air Force Technical Order 14P3–1–181.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

Unless otherwise stated, DA publications are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website at <https://armypubs.army.mil/>. DoD issuances are available at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/dd/>. The CFR is available at <https://www.ecfr.gov/>. NFPA codes and standards are available at <https://www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards>. UFC documents are available at <https://www.wbdg.org/ffc/dod/unified-facilities-criteria-ufc>. The USC is available at <https://us-code.house.gov/>.

AR 1–1

Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (Cited in para 10–1*b*.)

AR 15–6

Procedures for Administrative Investigations and Boards of Officers (Cited in para 3–2*b*.)

AR 25–55

The Department of the Army Freedom of Information Act Program (Cited in para 3–4*a*.)

AR 58–1

Management, Acquisition, and Use of Motor Vehicles (Cited in para 1–10*o*.)

AR 70–1

Army Operation of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework (Cited in para 4–2.)

AR 190–45

Law Enforcement Reporting (Cited in para 3–1*b*.)

AR 385–10

The Army Safety and Occupational Health Program (Cited in para 3–4*a*.)

AR 600–8–19

Enlisted Promotions and Demotions (Cited in para 12–13*g*(3).)

AR 600–8–105

Military Orders (Cited in para 12–11*a*.)

AR 600–20

Army Command Policy (Cited in para 1–11*a*.)

AR 600–55

The Army Driver and Operator Standardization Program (Selection, Training, Testing, and Licensing) (Cited in para 1–15*c*.)

AR 608–10

Child Development Services (Cited in para 9–5*a*.)

AR 614–200

Enlisted Assignments and Utilization Management (Cited in para 12–5*d*(1).)

AR 735–5

Relief of Responsibility and Accountability (Cited in para 3–2*b*.)

AR 750–1

Army Material Maintenance Policy (Cited in para 10–2*p*(3)(*a*).)

DA Pam 385–30

Risk Management (Cited in para 9–7.)

DA Pam 420–1–2

Army Military Construction and Nonappropriated-Funded Construction Program Development and Execution (Cited in para 4–2.)

DA Pam 611–21

Military Occupational Classification and Structure (Cited in para 12–2*d*.)

DFAS–IN Manual 37–100

The Army Management Structure (Available at <https://asafm.army.mil> (common access card required).) (Cited in para 10–1*b*.)

DoDD 3025.18

Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) (Cited in para 1–11*j*.)

DoDI 5400.11

DoD Privacy and Civil Liberties Programs (Cited in para 3–4*b*(1).)

DoDI 5410.01

Release of Information Concerning Accidents Involving Military Personnel or Equipment or Concerning Senior Personnel (Cited in para 3–4*b*(2).)

DoDI 6025.18

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Privacy Rule Compliance in DoD Health Care Programs (Cited in para 3–4*c*(2).)

DoDI 6055.01

DoD Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Program (Cited in para 12–15*f*.)

DoDI 6055.06

DoD Fire and Emergency Services (F&ES) Program (Cited in title page.)

DoDM 6055.05

Occupational Medical Examinations: Medical Surveillance and Medical Qualification (Cited in 1–15*k*.)

DoDM 6055.06

DoD Fire and Emergency Services Certification Program (F&ESCP) (Cited in title page.)

General Schedule Qualification Standards

(Available at <https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/classification-qualifications/general-schedule-qualification-standards/>.) (Cited in para 1–10*aa*.)

HSPD–5

Management of Domestic Incidents (Available at <https://www.dhs.gov/>.) (Cited in para 12–10.)

NFPA 1

Fire Code (Cited in para 9–6*a*.)

NFPA 10

Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers (Cited in table 9–1.)

NFPA 13

Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems (Cited in table 9–1.)

NFPA 13D

Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes (Cited in para 9–8*c*(3).)

NFPA 13R

Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies (Cited in para 9–8*c*(3).)

NFPA 20

Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection (Cited in table 9–1.)

NFPA 70

National Electric Code (Cited in table 9–1.)

NFPA 72

National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code (Cited in table 9–1.)

NFPA 101

Life Safety Code (Cited in table 9–1.)

NFPA 291

Recommended Practice for Water Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants (Cited in para 9–10*d*.)

NFPA 921

Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations (Cited in para 1–10*v*.)

NFPA 1033

Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator (Cited in para 3–2*a*.)

NFPA 1071

Standard for Emergency Vehicle Technician Professional Qualifications (Cited in para 10–2*j*.)

NFPA 1221

Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems (Cited in para 1–15*d*.)

NFPA 1403

Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions (Cited in para 11–6*e*.)

NFPA 1404

Standard for Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training (Cited in para 10–1*c*(1).)

NFPA 1500

Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety, Health, and Wellness Program (Cited in para 1–15*i*(9).)

NFPA 1901

Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus (Cited in para 10–2*p*(3)(*b*).)

NFPA 1975

Standard on Emergency Services Work Apparel (Cited in para 10–1*c*(2).)

NFPA 1982

Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS) (Cited in para 10–1*d*.)

PL 91–596

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (Available at <https://www.congress.gov/public-laws/>.) (Cited in para 2–2.)

PL 104–191

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (Available at <https://www.congress.gov/public-laws/>.) (Cited in para 3–4*c*(1).)

PMS 310–1

National Wildfire Coordinating Group Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications (Available at <https://www.nwcg.gov/>.) (Cited in para 12–7*b*.)

TB 5–4200–200–10

Hand Portable Extinguishers Approved for Army Users (Cited in para 9–9*j*.)

TM 3–34.30

Firefighting (Cited in para 12–2*d*.)

TM 5–4210–252–10

Technical Manual Operator's Manual for Firefighter Individual Requirements Equipment Set (FIRES) (Cited in para 12–15*f*.)

UFC 3–600–01

Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities (Cited in para 8–2*a*(2).)

UFC 3–601–02

Fire Protection Systems Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance (Cited in table 9–1.)

UFC 4-711-01

Family Housing (Cited in para 9-2.)

5 CFR 339

Medical Qualification Determinations (Cited in para 2-2.)

29 CFR 1910

Occupational Safety and Health Standards (Cited in para 2-2.)

29 CFR 1960

Basic Program Elements for Federal Employee Occupational Safety and Health Programs and Related Matters (Cited in para 2-2.)

29 CFR 1960.6

Designation of agency safety and health officials (Cited in para 2-4.)

36 CFR 251

Land Uses (Cited in para 2-1a(2).)

43 CFR 2090-2933.33

Land Resource Management (2000) Group (Cited in para 2-1a(2).)

5 USC 5542

Overtime rates; computation (Cited in para 7-2e.)

10 USC 2465

Prohibition on contracts for performance of firefighting or security guard functions (Cited in para 2-1c.)

10 USC 2679

Installation-support services: intergovernmental support agreements (Cited in para 2-7c.)

15 USC 2201

Congressional findings (Cited in para 9-8c.)

15 USC 2210

Reimbursement for costs of firefighting on Federal property (Cited in para 5-3g(3).)

15 USC 2224

Listings of places of public accommodation (Cited in para 9-8d.)

15 USC 2225

Fire prevention and control guidelines for places of public accommodation (Cited in para 9-8d.)

15 USC 2226

Dissemination of fire prevention and control information (Cited in para 9-8d.)

15 USC 2227

Fire safety systems in federally assisted buildings (Cited in para 9-8d.)

21 USC 812

Schedules of controlled substances (Cited in para 12-13i(5).)

42 USC 1856(a)

Authority to enter into reciprocal agreement; waiver of claims; reimbursement; ratification of prior agreement (Cited in para 1-11f.)

42 USC 1856(b)

Emergency assistance (Cited in para 1-11f.)

42 USC 1856(c)

Service in line of duty (Cited in para 1-11f.)

42 USC 1856(d)

Funds (Cited in para 1-11f.)

Section II

Prescribed Forms

Unless otherwise stated, Department of the Army forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website at <https://armypubs.army.mil/>.

DA Form 5376

Individual Training Evaluation Record (Prescribed in para 12–7a.)

DA Form 5377

Fire and Emergency Services Training Record (Prescribed in para 12–13(2).)

DA Form 5382

Hazard/Deficiency Inspection Record (Prescribed in para 9–4c.)

DA Form 5383

Hot-Work Permit (Prescribed in para 9–4d.)

DA Form 5384

Water Flow Test (Prescribed in para 9–10a.)

DA Form 7621

Major Fire Report from Installation/Garrison Thru Regions to Higher Headquarters (Prescribed in para 3–1b.)

Appendix B

Internal Control Evaluation

B-1. Function

The function covered by this evaluation is the management and control of the F&ES program.

B-2. Purpose

The purpose of this evaluation is to assist all Army activities (units, installations, ASCCs, ACOMs, DRUs, and/or its subordinate commands or program managers) to meet F&ES objectives to validate program benchmarks.

B-3. Instructions

Answers must be based on the actual testing of key internal controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, sampling, simulation, or other). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and the corrective action identified in supporting documentation. These key internal controls must be evaluated at least once every 3 years. Certification that this evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished on DA Form 11-2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification).

B-4. Test questions

- a. Does the installation have an approved F&ES CRA/SOC that is updated and reviewed at least annually?
- b. Does the installation have an NFPA 1071-certified EVT, qualified at the level required, to perform the maintenance or testing of apparatus and perform annual and after maintenance fire truck certification and testing?
- c. Are installation fire inspections on high/significant hazard facilities conducted at least annually?
- d. Does the recruitment and promotion of F&ES personnel at installations meet the certification requirements of DoDM 6055.06 and the series 0081 career progression model?
- e. Is the approved Army Enterprise F&ES IT system of record utilized as the required management tool for F&ES data maintenance and recordkeeping at installations?
- f. Is the approved Army Enterprise F&ES IT system of record used at ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs as the required management tool for F&ES data maintenance and recordkeeping?
- g. Has the IFC conducted an annual self-inspection using the current DA operational readiness inspection checklist?
- h. Does the IFC obtain approval for any deviations/variations from minimum requirements outlined in DoDI 6055.06?
- i. Does the IFC ensure firefighters undergo a firefighter OHE following the guidelines and principles in DoDM 6055.05?
- j. Does the IFC brief the installation or senior commander at least annually for RAC 1 and 2 safety deficiencies?
- k. Have MAAs been formally documented, are they reviewed and updated biennially, and does the IFC maintain copies of all agreements?
- l. Has the IFC determined and have on-hand a minimum 100 percent agent resupply capability and ensure procedures are established to expediently transport agents to emergency incidents?
- m. Does the ACOM, ASCC, or DRU F&ES program manager, within their approval authority, ensure both Army and current fire protection consensus standards are applied for design, construction, location, and use of facilities?
- n. Does the ACOM, ASCC, or DRU commander provide direction for the execution of technical investigation of major fires (over \$250,000 in damage and/or loss of life), and forward a formal report of findings to DCS, G-9?
- o. Does the ACOM, ASCC, or DRU commander annually review the NFIRS response data?

B-5. Supersession

Not applicable.

B-6. Comments

Help make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to DCS G-9, (DAIN-ISL) via email at usarmy.pentagon.hqda-dcs-g-9.mbx.publication-management@mail.mil.

Glossary of Terms

Advanced life support

A level of pre-hospital emergency medical care that includes any or all emergency medical responder, emergency medical technician, and paramedic procedures as defined by the U.S. Department of Transportation and National Highway Traffic Safety Administration national standard curricula (see DoDI 6055.06).

Aerial apparatus

A firefighting vehicle that is designed and equipped to support firefighting and rescue operations by positioning personnel, handling materials, providing egress, or discharging water at positions elevated from the ground. An aerial apparatus, for the purpose of this regulation, contains a work platform.

Aggregate response time

Total of dispatch time, turnout time, and travel time. The time elapsed from the receipt of the emergency alarm to when the units arrive on the scene.

Aircraft rescue firefighting

The firefighting actions taken by F&ES personnel to control or extinguish fire involving, or adjacent to, aircraft on the ground.

Ambulance

An emergency vehicle that meets NFPA Standard 1917, can transport a minimum of one litter patient, and can carry adequate supplies and equipment to deliver ALS or BLS services.

Apparatus

Specially designed emergency response vehicles that provide equipment and materials necessary for firefighting and emergency services. Apparatus includes pumpers, aerial ladders, and rescue vehicles.

Authority having jurisdiction

The organization, office, or individual responsible, as designated by the DoD component or combatant commanders for approving equipment, materials, and procedures for DoD component fire departments.

Basic life support

A level of hospital emergency medical care that includes any or all emergency medical responder and emergency medical technician procedures as defined by the U.S. Department of Transportation and National Highway Traffic Safety Administration national standard curricula.

Classification of occupancies

The grouping of buildings or portion of buildings based on their use or intended use.

Driver operator

F&ES personnel trained and qualified in checkout, maintenance, and operation of emergency apparatus.

Emergency medical services

The term used to describe the rapid response team of medically trained personnel to provide emergency medical assistance as necessary. Services provided to patients facing immediate medical emergencies that occur outside of medical treatment facilities.

Fire demand zone

Used to assist in defining the management of risk. A demand zone can be a single building or a group of buildings; typically, they will share similar risk characteristics. These are usually defined in terms of geographical boundaries.

Fire extinguishing system

A fire protection system that automatically controls and suppresses fires, including automatic sprinkler systems, dry chemical systems, and foam systems.

Fire flow

The amount of water necessary to confine and extinguish fires in facilities which represents large fire loss potential.

Fire investigation

An examination of a fire scene to determine the origin and cause of the fire, any special circumstance surrounding the fire, and to develop lessons learned. A fire investigation may also serve as the basis for a criminal investigation if the fire is determined to be of incendiary or suspicious origin.

Fire investigator

An individual who is trained and certified to conduct a fire investigation to determine origin and cause.

Fire prevention

The portion of the fire protection program that seeks to prevent the outbreak of fire through education, inspection, enforcement, and investigation.

Fire prevention inspections

Periodic inspections by properly trained and qualified fire protection specialists to identify and initiate corrective measures to eliminate unsafe fire and life safety conditions.

Fire protection facility projects

A single planned undertaking of construction, alteration, repair, or maintenance necessary to improve the fire protection or life safety characteristics of a building, structure, or other real property.

Fire protection plan review

A fire prevention strategy involving the review of building design plans and specifications to ensure fire protection and life safety requirements are satisfied.

Fire protection systems

Equipment installed in buildings and other structures designed to detect fires, provide alarm indication of fires, or extinguish fires.

Fire safety deficiency

Conditions that cannot directly cause a fire but will increase risk to personnel or property if a fire occurs.

Fire suppression

The portion of the fire protection program which deals with the control and extinguishment of fires through automatic or manual means.

Incident

An occurrence or event, either manmade or natural, that requires action by emergency services personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life, damage to property, or destruction of natural resources.

Incident command system

The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident.

Light duty cooking

Boiling water, pan-frying, and use of enclosed, small indoor appliances (excluding broilers, fryers, and ro-tisserie type appliances).

Mutual aid agreement

A formal agreement between surrounding jurisdictions and the installation to provide supplemental F&ES assistance when requested by either the jurisdiction or the installation. Automatic aid (units automatically dispatched on or off the installation) may be included under MAA when agreed upon by both parties. An MAA between multiple jurisdictions. These agreements may be regional, state-wide, or intra-state in nature that facilitate deployment of emergency support before, during, and after an incident.

National Fire Incident Reporting System

A national database of emergency response data, owned by the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency and managed by the U.S. Fire Administration. NFIRS is the central depository used by all DoD F&ES response organizations. Fire and Emergency Services–Information Management System sends response data to the Naval Safety Center for population of the NFIRS database.

National Fire Protection Association

A national organization, recognized as the authority for all matters involving fire emergencies that publishes national consensus standards and the National Fire Codes.

National Incident Management System

A systematic, proactive approach to guide F&ES departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work together seamlessly and manage incidents involving all threats and hazards—regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity—to reduce loss of life, property, and harm to the environment.

Personal protective equipment

Protective equipment and clothing that meets the applicable NFPA requirements and are suitable for the tasks that emergency services personnel are expected to perform.

Pro Board

An agency that accredits organizations that use the NFPA's professional qualification standards. Members of accredited entities can achieve certification for various designations, provided they meet the professional qualification standards. Also known as the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications.

Pumper

A firefighting emergency response vehicle capable of carrying hose, transporting, and pumping water.

Quint

A quintuple combination pumper or “quint” is a fire service apparatus that serves the dual purpose of an engine and a ladder truck. The name quint refers to the five functions that a quint provides: pump, water tank, fire hose, aerial device, and ground ladders. For the purpose of this regulation, a quint is a structural firefighting vehicle with laddering capability of no more than 100 feet and has a fixed elevated waterway without a load carrying work platform.

Rescue apparatus

An emergency response vehicle capable of transporting specialized rescue equipment.

Risk analysis

A study of program elements posing a hazardous situation to assess the probability and severity of an incident prior to devising a means of controlling the hazardous situation.

Risk assessment code

A hazard number ranking system from 1 (the highest level of risk) to 5 (the lowest level of risk).

Self-contained breathing apparatus

A self-contained breathing air system designed to allow emergency services personnel to enter hazardous or oxygen deficient atmospheres.

Standards of cover

Level of service policies that establish the distribution and concentration of F&ES resources for an installation or region.

Strategic plan

An organization's process of defining its strategy, or direction and making decisions on allocating its resources to pursue this strategy.

Tiered or cascading mutual aid agreement

An MAA between multiple jurisdictions. These agreements may be regional, state-wide, or intra-state in nature that facilitate deployment of emergency support before, during, and after an incident.

Training officer

Individual assigned by the fire chief to manage the F&ES department training program. In larger F&ES departments, the assistant fire chief of training is assigned as the training officer.

Wildland fire apparatus

An emergency response vehicle capable of transporting water, pumping water, and carrying equipment used for wildland or brush fires.

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