



# Department of Defense

## INSTRUCTION

**NUMBER** 6055.06  
December 21, 2006

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USD(AT&L)

**SUBJECT:** DoD Fire and Emergency Services (F&ES) Program

- References:**
- (a) DoD Instruction 6055.6, "DoD Fire and Emergency Services Program," October 10, 2000 (hereby canceled)
  - (b) DoD 6055.06-M, "DoD Fire and Emergency Services Certification Program," February 23, 2006
  - (c) DoD Directive 3025.1, "Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA)," January 15, 1993
  - (d) DoD Directive 2000.12, "DoD Antiterrorism (AT) Program," August 18, 2003
  - (e) through (as), see Enclosure 1

### 1. PURPOSE

This Instruction:

- 1.1. Reissues Reference (a) to update policy and criteria for the allocation, assignment, operation, and administration of the DoD F&ES Program.
- 1.2. Establishes a DoD Fire and Emergency Services Working Group (F&ESWG).
- 1.3. Authorizes other publications such as guides, handbooks, and manuals to provide specific information on the DoD F&ES Program, including but not limited to:
  - 1.3.1. Reference (b).
  - 1.3.2. DoD Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Program.
  - 1.3.3. DoD F&ES Fitness and Wellness Program.
  - 1.3.4. Fire Fighter Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).
  - 1.3.5. DoD F&ES Standards of Response Coverage.
  - 1.3.6. DoD Wildland Fire Management Program.

## 2. APPLICABILITY

This Instruction applies to:

2.1. The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Military Departments, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities within the Department of Defense (hereafter referred to collectively as the “DoD Components”). The term “Military Services,” as used herein, refers to the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps.

2.2. DoD operations, activities, and installations worldwide, including Government-owned, contractor-operated facilities and non-DoD activities operating on DoD installations.

## 3. DEFINITIONS

Terms used in this Instruction are defined in Enclosure 2.

## 4. POLICY

It is DoD policy to:

4.1. Establish and maintain a comprehensive F&ES Program as an element of the overall DoD Environmental, Safety, and Occupational Health Program.

4.2. Protect DoD personnel and the public from risk of death, injury, illness, or property damage as a result of DoD activities.

4.3. Prevent and minimize loss of DoD lives and damage to property and the environment occurring in periods of peace, war, homeland security/defense, military operations other than war, and humanitarian operations.

4.4. When called upon and approved by appropriate authority, make DoD F&ES capabilities available to assist civil authorities under mutual aid agreements, host nation support agreements, and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA).

4.5. Enhance DoD mission capability by protecting the U.S. homeland and critical bases of operation through preventive risk management, education, emergency response, and risk communication.

## 5. RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1. The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) shall:

5.1.1. Oversee implementation of this Instruction.

5.1.2. Represent the Secretary of Defense on both internal and interagency matters on the F&ES Program.

5.1.3. Establish the F&ESWG, comprised of members from OSD, the Military Services, and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to provide technical advice on F&ES matters.

5.1.4. Provide criteria, guidance, and instructions to incorporate fire suppression, fire prevention, and emergency service elements in appropriate DoD program and budget documents.

5.2. The Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations and Environment) (DUSD(I&E)), under the USD(AT&L), shall:

5.2.1. Prepare DoD publications as needed to provide specific policy and standards for the DoD F&ES Program.

5.2.2. Advocate for resources and support planning, programming, and budgeting processes for the F&ES Program.

5.2.3. Advise USD(AT&L) on appropriate DoD-wide goals, objectives, and performance measures for F&ES performance.

5.2.4. Conduct a formal management review at least annually and, as a minimum, include an assessment of the DoD Component programs and F&ESWG activities.

5.2.5. Provide an information copy of the management review to the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (USD(P)) through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense (ASD(HD)) and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy (ASD(ISP)).

5.2.6. Participate with the ASD(HD), ASD(ISP), Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear and Chemical and Biological Defense Programs, and Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict to represent F&ES aspects related to installation protection and emergency response issues.

5.2.7. Request focused program evaluations of aspects of the F&ES Program from the DoD Inspector General as needed.

5.2.8. Issue guidance to the DoD Components on the annual DoD F&ES Awards Program.

5.2.9. Appoint an OSD representative to the F&ESWG.

5.3. The Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs (ASD(HA)), shall:

5.3.1. Serve as the principal advocate for EMS programs within the Department of Defense.

5.3.2. Promote language in the Defense Planning Guidance and the Defense Health Program (DHP) Medical Planning Guidance in consultation with DUSD(I&E) to ensure sufficient resources are allocated in the DoD Components' budgets to carry out the provisions of this Instruction.

5.3.3. Review the DoD Components' planning, programming, budgeting, and execution of the EMS programs within available fiscal guidance and overall DHP priorities to comply with subparagraph 5.3.2., above.

5.3.4. Provide technical and medical expertise to DUSD(I&E) for EMS.

5.3.5. Advise each Military Department to appoint a medical EMS consultant who should directly advise the Military Department consultant to the F&ESWG on all relevant medical issues.

5.4. Under the USD(P):

5.4.1. The ASD(HD), as the focal point for DSCA, shall:

5.4.1.1. Consult with DUSD(I&E) on matters involving F&ES aspects such as first response.

5.4.1.2. Provide advice to DUSD(I&E) on DSCA policy as it relates F&ES.

5.4.1.3. Consult with DUSD(I&E) on developing F&ES requirements for installation preparedness such as CBRNE/WMD response and assistance to civil authorities during contingencies.

5.4.2. The ASD(ISP), as the focal point for CBRNE foreign consequence management (FCM), shall:

5.4.2.1. Consult with DUSD(I&E) on matters involving F&ES FCM aspects in CONUS environments.

5.4.2.2. Provide advice to DUSD(I&E) on FCM activities related to F&ES for the Secretary of Defense.

5.4.2.3. Consult with DUSD(I&E) on developing F&ES requirements for outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) installation preparedness such as CBRNE/WMD response and assistance to host nation civil authorities during contingencies.

5.5. The Heads of the DoD Components maintaining organized F&ES programs shall:

5.5.1. Establish and maintain programs that conform to the requirements and procedures in this Instruction.

5.5.2. Plan, program, and budget for F&ES requirements, and execute F&ES programs.

5.5.3. Emphasize prevention as a means to enhance the total F&ES effort and other fire prevention techniques to eliminate the causes of fires and to prevent death, injuries, and property damage if fire occurs.

5.5.4. Provide management support, resources, and professionally qualified F&ES staff sufficient to ensure effective implementation of F&ES programs at all organizational levels.

5.5.5. Annually review the deviations from this Instruction ensuring that the risk of deviation is accepted at the proper management level.

5.5.6. Annually provide DUSD(I&E) a summary of deviations from policy.

5.5.7. Assess F&ES programs for compliance with requirements and effectiveness of execution.

5.5.8. Participate in management reviews conducted by DUSD(I&E).

5.5.9. Recognize and encourage F&ES excellence through participation in the annual DoD F&ES Awards Program.

5.5.10. Appoint representatives to the F&ESWG, including a medical consultant for EMS.

5.5.11. Implement procedures to report F&ES activities using the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS).

5.5.12. Encourage all DoD Component fire departments to achieve and maintain the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) accreditation.

5.5.13. Implement the procedures in paragraph 6 to organize, train, and equip F&ES for each installation, site, or operation.

5.5.14. Implement procedures to ensure that an installation commander may provide aid to the local community under immediate response authorities (to save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property damage), defined in DoD Directive 3025.1 (Reference (c)).

5.5.15. Implement procedures to report all requests from the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC), National Incident Coordination Center, and subordinate Geographic Area Coordination Centers for certified DoD civilian fire fighters to support Type I Incident Management Teams to the appropriate supported Combatant Commander.

5.5.16. Implement procedures to sustain and recapitalize F&ES apparatus.

5.5.17. Establish and maintain emergency plans for the F&ES response to natural and man-made disasters, including acts of terrorism per the requirements of DoD Directive 2000.12 (Reference (d)), and ensure that operational procedures are developed for sustained emergency operations.

5.6. The Secretary of the Navy shall:

5.6.1. Administer and maintain the NFIRS for the DoD Components, including summarization and analysis of F&ES response data.

5.6.2. Administer and maintain the CFAI Self-Assessment and Accreditation Program for all the DoD Components.

5.6.3. Provide CFAI self-assessment, peer assessment, and peer assessor team leader training for all the DoD Components. Any DoD Component deviating from the requirements for CFAI accreditation shall provide for its own training.

5.7. The Secretary of the Air Force shall:

5.7.1. Administer and maintain the DoD Fire and Emergency Services Certification Program (F&ESCP) for all DoD Components.

5.7.2. Establish and maintain the DoD Fire Academy and provide technical training to DoD fire fighters.

5.7.3. Administer and maintain the DoD F&ES Fitness and Wellness Program for all the DoD Components.

5.8. The Combatant Commanders, through Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall use the procedures in paragraph 6 and operational risk management (ORM) in operational planning and execution to ensure F&ES protection of personnel, equipment, and facilities.

5.9. The DoD F&ESWG shall:

5.9.1. Consist of representatives from each of the Military Services, DLA, the DoD Fire Academy, and OSD. OSD will be represented by DUSD(I&E) and membership will be augmented as necessary based on current issues at hand to include but not limited to ASD(HD), ASD(HA), and ASD(ISP).

5.9.2. Recommend new and revised strategic planning guidance for all aspects of F&ES.

5.9.3. Establish guidelines to govern operation of the working group.

5.9.4. Establish procedures to rotate the working group chair annually among the DoD Components.

5.9.5. Meet at the call of the chair to share information, discuss items of mutual interest, and recommend policies and priorities to OSD related to all aspects of F&ES.

5.9.6. Recommend new and revised DoD policy for all aspects of F&ES.

5.9.7. Provide technical review of F&ES issues at the request of OSD.

5.9.8. Provide an annual report to DUSD(I&E).

5.9.9. Recommend guidance on the DoD F&ES Awards Program.

## 6. PROCEDURES

6.1. Standards. Comply with the relevant standards promulgated by the Department of Labor-Occupational Safety and Health Administration, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) National Fire Codes (Reference (e)), Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01 (Reference (f)), and other fire safety criteria published by the Department of Defense.

### 6.2. Fire Department Organizational Statement

6.2.1. Develop and maintain a written statement or policy that establishes the F&ES organization, the scope of services, and the level of service objectives described in Enclosure 3.

6.2.2. Specifically determine, document, and provide the response capability required for CBRNE and other hazardous material (HAZMAT) incidents at each installation based on mission needs, installation protection considerations, and defense priorities using requirements in Enclosure 4.

6.3. Staffing Requirements. Determine, document, and provide staffing required to meet the level of service objectives using the tools and guidance in Enclosure 5.

6.4. Apparatus Requirements. Determine, document, and provide apparatus, including backup apparatus, needed to meet the level of service objectives established in paragraph 6.2 and using requirements in Enclosure 6.

6.5. Fire Prevention. Implement fire prevention programs consisting of the minimum elements described in Enclosure 7.

6.6. Telecommunication Capability. Implement around-the-clock capability to conduct dedicated F&ES communications using the requirements in Enclosure 8.

6.7. Fitness and Wellness. Implement an F&ES Fitness and Wellness Program based on the current DoD requirements and guidance from NFPA 1500, 1582, and 1583 (References (g), (h), and (i)), and the International Association of Fire Chiefs/International Association of Fire Fighters Wellness Initiative (Reference (j)).

6.8. Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH). Implement procedures to plan for and respond to emergencies to IDLH atmospheres using established standards, local conditions' risk considerations, and the requirements of Part 1910.134 of 29 CFR (Reference (k)), including the two-in/two-out provisions for interior structure and aircraft fires.

6.9. Safety and Occupational Health. Continuously improve fire fighter safety and health using established standards and the following:

6.9.1. Monitor fire fighter injury and illness trends, analyze data to focus prevention efforts, and implement mishap prevention initiatives.

6.9.2. Analyze work processes to identify fire fighter injury and illness risk. Using ORM, implement initiatives to reduce risk by the greatest extent possible thereby preventing illness and injury.

6.9.3. Implement health promotion, disease and injury prevention, and population health programs, as required by DoD Directive 1010.10 (Reference (l)), with special emphasis on smoking cessation.

6.9.4. Implement medical surveillance programs according to DoD 6055.5-M (Reference (m)).

6.10. Training and Equipment. Ensure fire departments are prepared, by virtue of appropriate training and equipment, to respond (both on and off the installation) to emergencies involving facilities, structures, aircraft, transportation equipment, HAZMAT, and both natural and man-made disasters (including acts of terrorism).

6.11. F&ESCP. Implement and monitor the F&ESCP as described in Reference (b).

6.12. Fire Department Uniforms. Establish and implement policies stating that workstation uniforms worn by F&ES personnel will conform to NFPA 1975 (Reference (n)).

6.13. Personal Protective Clothing and Protective Equipment (PPC&PE). Establish and implement policies that ensure:

6.13.1. Use of PPC&PE for F&ES personnel during emergency operations is designed for the purpose for which they are used, and is certified to meet the appropriate NFPA standard.

6.13.2. Use of commercial off-the-shelf PPC&PE, when available.

6.13.3. Issuance of PPC&PE to all DoD F&ES personnel is commensurate with their assigned tasks. Do not assign DoD F&ES to emergency response duties until they are provided with and properly trained to use a complete set of PPC&PE.

6.13.4. Serviceability of F&ES personnel PPC&PE.



6.14. Fire Incident and Emergency Services Investigation and Reporting

6.14.1. Complete NFIRS reports for all F&ES incidents (emergency or non-emergency) where the fire department responds.

6.14.1.1. All NFIRS reporting modules are mandatory for use by DoD fire departments and shall be completed in accordance with the current version of the NFIRS Complete Reference Guide (available at [http://www.nfirs.fema.gov/download/nfirs50crg2006\\_0328.pdf](http://www.nfirs.fema.gov/download/nfirs50crg2006_0328.pdf) (Reference (o))).

6.14.1.2. DoD is recognized within NFIRS by the state designation “DD.”

6.14.1.3. Contact the DoD NFIRS Program Manager at the Naval Safety Center, 375 A Street, Norfolk, VA 23511-4399 or at <http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil> for technical assistance.

6.14.2. Investigate all fire losses to real property, wildland areas, and personal property (excluding military aircraft flight-related operations and Navy ships underway) to determine point of origin and fire cause before initiating other safety or legal investigations.

6.14.3. Provide point of origin and fire cause determination for subsequent safety or legal investigations.

6.14.4. Provide an independent fire investigation and report for fire losses meeting the Class A accident threshold defined by DoD Instruction 6055.7 (Reference (p)).

6.15. Program Evaluation and Improvement

6.15.1. Implement procedures to evaluate and improve all aspects of the F&ES Program at all management levels.

6.15.2. Implement procedures to compile DoD Component F&ES Program status in an annual management review to the DUSD(I&E) that addresses, at a minimum, the following categories as described in the CFAI F&ES Self-Assessment Manual (Reference (q)):

6.15.2.1. Governance and Administration

6.15.2.2. Assessment and Planning

6.15.2.3. Goals and Objectives

6.15.2.4. Financial Resources

6.15.2.5. Programs

6.15.2.6. Physical Resources

6.15.2.7. Human Resources

6.15.2.8. Training and Competency

6.15.2.9. Essential Resources

6.15.2.10. External Systems Relations

6.15.3. Implement procedures for self-assessment of F&ES using Reference (q) or equivalent program.

6.15.4. Implement procedures to validate F&ES self-evaluation and improvement through achieving CFAI certification (preferred) or equivalent program that at a minimum contains an evaluation performed by external F&ES personnel and addresses the categories in paragraph 6.15.2.

6.15.5. Update annually all program evaluation and improvement procedures.

6.16. Deviation from Minimum Requirements. Deviation from minimum requirements increases risk. Conscious, informed decisions must be made to accept the risk posed by the deviation at an appropriate leadership level. Use the following to develop DoD Component-specific risk management procedures to address deviations from requirements in this Instruction.

6.16.1. Short-Term Deviations. Short-term deviations from requirements are those caused by immediate circumstances resulting in reduced capability for less than 90 days. Short-term deviations should be addressed internal to the installation through normal management options.

6.16.2. Temporary Deviations. Temporary deviations are those deviations from minimum requirements that result in capability loss for more than 90 days but less than 1 year. Temporary deviations shall be documented in a “get-well” plan that at a minimum contains the following. The get-well period in the plan shall not exceed 3 years.

6.16.2.1. An assessment of the risk caused by the deviation.

6.16.2.2. A description of measures to minimize increased risk caused by the deviation.

6.16.2.3. Detailed steps and timelines planned to meet the requirements.

6.16.2.4. Communication strategy for informing those affected by the deviation (e.g., housing residents, building occupants) that a deviation has occurred and the plan to remedy that deviation.

6.16.2.5. Strategy to update the installation commander regularly of the increased risk and the status of the get-well plan to meet the requirements.

6.16.2.6. Formal approval of the installation commander acknowledging acceptance of increased risk, commitment to carry out provisions in the plan, and the expiration date of the approval.

6.16.2.7. Formal review by the management level with line authority at least one level higher than the installation commander (e.g., Major Command). The reviewer shall be in the direct chain of command of the approver.

6.16.3. Long-Term Deviations. Long-term deviations are not expected to be remedied. Essentially long-term deviations waive the requirements of this Instruction. Document long-term deviations from minimum requirements in a document that contains:

6.16.3.1. An assessment of the risk caused by the deviation.

6.16.3.2. A description of measures to address the increased risk caused by the deviation.

6.16.3.3. A communication strategy for informing those affected (e.g., housing residents, building occupants) that a deviation has occurred and the measures being taken to minimize the risk of the deviation.

6.16.3.4. Approval by the applicable DoD component head. The approval shall contain clear statements that the approver has accepted the increased risk caused by the deviation and that the approval is not valid for more than 3 years. If the approval authority changes, deviation shall be briefed to the new approval authority. Expiring approval may be reviewed provided all steps in the approval process are reaccomplished or revalidated.

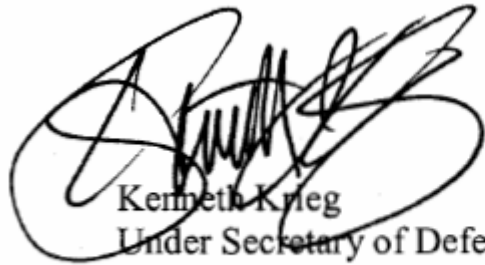
6.16.4. All Temporary and Long-Term Deviations. Copies of all temporary and long-term deviations from standards shall be forwarded to the DUSD(I&E).

## 7. INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

The NFIRS has been assigned Report Control Symbol DD-AT&L(AR)1765 in accordance with DoD 8910.1-M (Reference (r)).

8. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Instruction is effective immediately.



Kenneth Krieg  
Under Secretary of Defense for  
Acquisition, Technology and Logistics

Enclosures – 9

- E1. References, continued
- E2. Definitions
- E3. F&ES Standards of Response Coverage
- E4. HAZMAT/CBRNE Response Capability
- E5. Staffing Requirements
- E6. Apparatus Requirements
- E7. Fire Prevention
- E8. Telecommunication
- E9. Sample Worksheet for Fire Department Staffing

E1. ENCLOSURE 1

REFERENCES, continued

- (e) National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), "National Fire Codes," 2006<sup>1</sup>
- (f) Unified Facility Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, "Design: Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities," April 17, 2003<sup>2</sup>
- (g) NFPA 1500, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program, latest edition adopted<sup>1</sup>
- (h) NFPA 1582, Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments, latest edition adopted<sup>1</sup>
- (i) NFPA 1583, Standard on Health-Related Fitness Programs for Fire Fighters, latest edition adopted<sup>1</sup>
- (j) International Association of Fire Chiefs Guide to Implementing the IAFC/IAFF Fire Service Joint Labor Management Wellness/Fitness Initiative, current edition<sup>3</sup>
- (k) Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.134, "Respiratory protection," current edition
- (l) DoD Directive 1010.10, "Health Promotion and Disease/Injury Prevention," August 22, 2003
- (m) DoD 6055.5-M, "Occupational Medical Surveillance Manual," May 4, 1998
- (n) NFPA 1975, "Standard on Station/Work Uniforms for Fire and Emergency Services," latest edition adopted<sup>1</sup>
- (o) Federal Emergency Management Agency, United States Fire Administration, National Fire Incident Reporting System, Version 5.0, July 25, 2002<sup>4</sup>
- (p) DoD Instruction 6055.7, "Accident Investigation, Reporting, and Record Keeping," October 3, 2000
- (q) Commission on Fire Accreditation International, "Fire & Emergency Services Self-Assessment Manual," latest edition adopted<sup>5</sup>
- (r) DoD 8910.1-M, "DoD Procedures for Management of Information Requirements," June 30, 1998
- (s) Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.156, "Fire brigades," current edition
- (t) NFPA 600, "Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades," latest edition adopted<sup>1</sup>
- (u) NFPA 403, "Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Services at Airports," latest edition adopted<sup>1</sup>
- (v) Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.146, "Permit-required confined spaces," current edition
- (w) Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, January 2001<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Available at <http://www.nfpa.org>

<sup>2</sup> Available at [http://www.wbdg.org/references/pa\\_dod.php](http://www.wbdg.org/references/pa_dod.php)

<sup>3</sup> Available at [http://www.iafc.org/associations/4685/files/wellness\\_fitness\\_smfd.pdf](http://www.iafc.org/associations/4685/files/wellness_fitness_smfd.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Available at <http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/pdf/cfirs/NFIRSquickreferenceguide072502.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> Available at <http://www.cfainet.org/home/index.asp>

<sup>6</sup> Available at [http://www.nifc.gov/fire\\_policy/history/index.htm](http://www.nifc.gov/fire_policy/history/index.htm)

- (x) NFPA Standard 1710, “Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments,” latest edition adopted<sup>1</sup>
- (y) National Wildfire Coordinating Group, PMS 310-1, “Wildland Fire Qualification System Guide,” April 2006<sup>7</sup>
- (z) NFPA Standard 1051, “Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications,” latest edition adopted<sup>1</sup>
- (aa) NFPA 1977, Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting, latest edition adopted<sup>1</sup>
- (ab) US Department of Homeland Security, “National Incident Management System,” March 1, 2004<sup>8</sup>
- (ac) DoD Instruction 2000.18, “DoD Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive Emergency Response Guidelines,” December 4, 2002
- (ad) DoD Instruction 2000.21, “Foreign Consequence Management (FCM),” March 10, 2006
- (ae) Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120(q), “Emergency response to hazardous substances releases,” current edition
- (af) Section 2465 of title 10, United States Code, “Prohibition on contracts for performance of fire fighting or security-guard functions,” current edition
- (ag) “Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990,” as amended (Public Law 101-510)<sup>9</sup>
- (ah) DoD Instruction 4100.33, “Commercial Activities Program Procedures,” September 9, 1985
- (ai) Sections 5121-5206 of title 42, United States Code, “Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act,” current edition
- (aj) Section 2210 of title 15, United States Code, “Reimbursement for costs of fire fighting on Federal property,” current edition<sup>10</sup>
- (ak) Section 1856b of title 42, United States Code, “Emergency assistance,” current edition
- (al) NFPA 1901, “Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus,” latest edition adopted<sup>1</sup>
- (am) NFPA 414, “Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Vehicles,” latest edition adopted<sup>1</sup>
- (an) General Services Administration Federal Specification for the Star-of-Life Ambulance, KKK-A-1822E, June 1, 2002<sup>10</sup>
- (ao) NFPA 1906, “Standard for Wildland Fire Apparatus,” latest edition adopted<sup>1</sup>
- (ap) DoD Instruction 6055.1, “DoD Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Program,” August 19, 1998
- (aq) Unified Facility Criteria (UFC) 3-600-02, “Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Fire Protection Systems,” January 1, 2001<sup>2</sup>
- (ar) NFPA 1061, “Standard for Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunicator,” latest edition adopted<sup>1</sup>
- (as) NFPA Standard 1221, “Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems,” latest edition adopted<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Available at <http://www.nwccg.gov>

<sup>8</sup> Available at [http://www.fema.gov/pdf/nims/nims\\_doc\\_full.pdf](http://www.fema.gov/pdf/nims/nims_doc_full.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> Available at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/installation/reinvest/manual/dbcra90.html>

<sup>10</sup> Available at <http://gsa.gov/vehiclestandards>

E2. ENCLOSURE 2

DEFINITIONS

E2.1. Advanced Life Support (ALS). Functional provision of advanced airway management, advanced cardiac monitoring, manual defibrillation, establishment and maintenance of intravenous access, and drug therapy.

E2.2. Aerial Fire Apparatus. A vehicle equipped with an aerial ladder, elevating platform, aerial ladder platform, or water tower that is designed and equipped to support fire fighting and rescue operations by positioning personnel, handling materials, providing continuous egress, or discharging water at positions elevated from the ground.

E2.3. Aero-Medical Ambulance. A fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft designed for or configured to transport victims or patients from an emergency scene or staging area to a Medical Treatment Facility (MTF).

E2.4. Aggregate Response Time (ART). Total of dispatch time, turnout time, and travel time (defined below). The time elapsed from the receipt of the emergency alarm to when the units arrive on the scene.

E2.5. Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF). The fire-fighting actions taken to rescue persons and to control or extinguish fire involving or adjacent to aircraft on the ground.

E2.6. ARFF Vehicle. A vehicle intended to carry rescue and fire-fighting equipment for rescuing occupants and combating fires in aircraft at, or in the vicinity of, an airport.

E2.7. Alarm. A signal or message from a person or device indicating the existence of a fire, medical emergency, or other situation that requires fire department action.

E2.8. Ambulance. See Ground Ambulance and/or Aero-Medical Ambulance.

E2.9. Authority Having Jurisdiction. The organization, office, or individual responsible, designated by the DoD Component for approving equipment, materials, and procedures for DoD Component fire departments.

E2.10. Automatic Aid. A legally binding agreement for the automatic response by installation/base fire departments to prearranged areas outside the installation/base and, conversely, an automatic response by the outside municipality/government to prearranged areas inside the installation/base.

E2.11. Basic Life Support (BLS). Functional provision of patient assessment, including basic airway management; oxygen therapy; stabilization of spinal, musculoskeletal, soft tissue, and shock injuries; stabilization of bleeding; and stabilization and intervention for sudden illness, poisoning, heat/cold injuries, childbirth, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and automatic external defibrillator (AED) capability.

E2.12. Company. A group of members: (1) under the direct supervision of an officer; (2) trained and equipped to perform assigned tasks; (3) usually organized and identified as ARFF, engine companies, ladder companies, rescue companies, squad companies, or multifunctional companies; and (4) operating with one piece of fire apparatus, except where multiple apparatus are assigned that are dispatched and arrive together, continuously operate together, and are managed by a single company officer.

E2.13. Defensive Operations. Actions taken by a HAZMAT responder during an incident where there is no intentional contact with the material involved. These actions include elimination of ignition sources, vapor suppression, and diking or diverting to keep a release in a confined area. Defensive operations require notification and possible evacuation, but do not involve plugging, patching, or cleanup of spilled or leaking materials.

E2.14. Dispatch Time. The point of receipt of the emergency alarm at the public safety answering point to the point where sufficient information is known to the dispatcher and applicable units are notified of the emergency.

E2.15. Emergency Medical Care. The provision of treatment to patients, including first aid, CPR, BLS (emergency medical technician (EMT) level), advanced life support (paramedic level), and other medical procedures that occur prior to arrival at a hospital or other health care facility.

E2.16. Emergency Medical Services (EMS). Services provided to patients facing immediate medical emergencies that occur outside of MTFs.

E2.17. Engine Companies. Fire companies whose primary functions are to pump and deliver water and perform basic fire fighting, including search and rescue.

E2.18. Fire Apparatus. A fire department emergency vehicle used for rescue, fire suppression, or other specialized functions.

E2.19. Fire Brigade. An organized group of employees who are knowledgeable, trained, and skilled in at least basic fire-fighting operations, and whose full-time occupation might or might not be the provision of fire suppression and related activities for their employer.

E2.20. Fire-Fighting Operations. Operations including rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation in buildings, enclosed structures, aircraft interiors, vehicles, vessels, aircraft, or like properties that are involved in a fire or emergency situation.



E2.21. Fire Prevention. Measures such as, but not limited to, training, public education, plans reviews, surveys/inspections, engineering reviews, and life safety code enforcement directed toward avoiding the inception of fire and minimizing consequences if a fire occurs.

E2.22. Fire Suppression. The activities involved in controlling and extinguishing fires.

E2.23. Foreign Consequence Management (FCM). Assistance provided by the U.S. Government to a host nation to mitigate the effects of a deliberate or inadvertent CBRNE attack or event and to restore essential operations and services.

E2.24. Ground Ambulance. A wheeled road vehicle designed for emergency medical care that provides a driver's compartment and a patient compartment to accommodate an EMT/paramedic and two litter patients.

E2.25. HAZMAT First Responders at the Awareness Level. Those persons who, in the course of their normal duties, could be the first on the scene of an emergency involving HAZMAT and who are expected to recognize the presence of HAZMAT, and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities, and to protect themselves, and secure the area.

E2.26. HAZMAT First Responders at the Operational Level. Those persons who respond to releases or potential releases of HAZMAT as part of the initial response to the incident for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, the environment, or property from the effects of the release, and who are expected to respond in a defensive fashion to control the release from a safe distance without actually trying to stop the release, and keep it from spreading.

E2.27. HAZMAT First Responders at the Technician Level. Those persons who respond to releases or potential releases of HAZMAT for the purpose of controlling the release using specialized protective clothing and control equipment.

E2.28. Immediate Response. For the purpose of this Instruction, immediate response is any form of immediate action taken by a DoD Component or military commander to assist civil authorities or the public to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage under imminently serious conditions occurring where there has not been any declaration of major disaster or emergency by the President, or there is an attack.

E2.29. Initial Full Alarm Assignment. Those personnel, equipment, and resources ordinarily dispatched upon notification of a structural fire.

E2.30. Installation. For the purpose of this Instruction, an installation is a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility.

E2.31. Ladder/Truck Companies. Fire companies whose primary functions are to perform the variety of services associated with truck work, such as forcible entry, ventilation, search and rescue, aerial operations for water delivery and rescue, utility control, illumination, overhaul, and salvage work.

E2.32. Mutual Aid. Reciprocal assistance by emergency services under a prearranged agreement or plan.

E2.33. Offensive Operations. Actions taken by a HAZMAT responder, in appropriate chemical-protective clothing, to handle an incident in such a manner that contact with the released material may result. These actions include approaching the point of release for patching or plugging to slow or stop a leak, containing a material in its own package or container, and cleanup operations that may require overpacking or transfer of a product to another container.

E2.34. Operational Risk Management (ORM). The process of identifying, assessing, and controlling risks and making operational decisions that balance risk with mission benefit.

E2.35. Personal Protective Clothing and Protective Equipment (PPC&PE). Equipment or clothing worn by a person to provide protection from hazards to which the person is likely to be exposed while performing duties.

E2.36. Quint. Fire apparatus with a permanently mounted fire pump, a water tank, a hose storage area, an aerial ladder or elevating platform with a permanently mounted waterway, and a complement of ground ladders.

E2.37. Rescue. Those activities directed at locating endangered persons at an emergency incident, removing those persons from danger, treating the injured, and ensuring the victims are transported to an appropriate health care facility.

E2.38. Risk Communication. An interactive process or exchange of information and opinions among interested parties or stakeholders concerning a risk, potential risk, or perceived risk to human health, safety, or the environment.

E2.39. Special Operations. For the purpose of this Instruction, special operations are emergency operations that require specialized or advanced equipment or training. Examples include, but are not limited to, HAZMAT/CBRNE mitigation operations; technical rescue such as rescue from heights, water, or confined spaces; and response to medical emergencies.

E2.40. Standards of Response Coverage. Level of service policies that establish the distribution and concentration of F&ES resources for an installation or region.

E2.41. Team. Two or more individuals who have been assigned a common task and are in communication with each other, coordinate their activities as a work group, and support the safety of one another.

E2.42. Travel Time. The time that begins when units are enroute to the emergency incident and ends when units arrive at the scene.

E2.43. Turnout Time. The time beginning when units are notified of the emergency to the beginning point of travel time.

E3. ENCLOSURE 3

F&ES STANDARDS OF RESPONSE COVERAGE

E3.1. ORGANIZATION

E3.1.1. Document the establishment of organized, dedicated fire departments on installations and sites and for operations based on mission needs. Divide installations (including multiple activities serviced by a consolidated fire department) into Fire and Emergency Services Demand Zones (F&ESDZ), which are smaller areas that represent a single demand for fire services. Base ART criteria within given F&ESDZ.

E3.1.2. On DoD installations, sites, and facilities, and for operations where an organized, dedicated fire department is not justified and external assistance is not readily available, organize, train, and equip fire brigades in accordance with Part 1910.156 of 29 CFR (Reference (s) and NFPA 600 (Reference (t)). Include the brigade's functions and workplace in the written statement or policy. Personnel expected to do interior structural fire suppression shall be physically capable, certified, and trained to perform the required tasks.

E3.1.3. On DoD installations where external assistance is readily available and is incorporated into the response, develop a memorandum of understanding with the external agency that addresses the response services and permits the external agencies to visit for preplanning purposes.

E3.2. SCOPE OF SERVICES

Define and document the scope of services the fire department is expected to provide based on a review of the mission and unique characteristics of the installation. The scope of services shall consider, at a minimum, provisions for the following (even if the fire department is not expected to deliver the service):

E3.2.1. First response to HAZMAT incidents, including CBRNE and WMD

E3.2.2. EMS

E3.2.3. Fire prevention

E3.2.4. Fire suppression

E3.2.5. Response to ARFF emergencies

E3.2.6. Wildland fire protection and prevention

E3.2.7. Response to natural as well as man-made catastrophic events (e.g., hurricanes and floods)

E3.2.8. Confined space and technical rescue

E3.2.9. Response to nearby Federal Agency facilities in the event normal F&ES are inhibited

E3.2.10. Other significant service delivery

### E3.3. LEVEL OF SERVICE OBJECTIVES

Define and document level of service objectives based on mission needs and the minimum requirements for:

E3.3.1. Operations in Table E3.T1.

E3.3.2. Prevention in Table E3.T2.

E3.3.3. Management in Table E3.T3.

### E3.4. STRUCTURAL FIRE RESPONSE

Plan for and respond to structural fires using standards in Table E3.T1 and local conditions' risk considerations.

### E3.5. ARFF RESPONSE

Use NFPA 403 (Reference (u)) as the baseline for agent quantities for ARFF response based on the mission assigned aircraft, with a service objective of conforming to the requirement 90 percent of the time. DoD Components may base agent quantity on larger nonassigned aircraft that are present more than 50 percent of the time. Due to variation in ARFF vehicle agent quantity, DoD Components may round to the nearest 500 gallons of agent required by Reference (u).

E3.5.1. DoD Components may incorporate technology or agent combinations that provide equivalent quantities of agent to that required by Reference (u), when such technology and agent combinations are validated by recognized scientific/research laboratories using recognized study methodology and published in reports available for scientific review.

E3.5.2. ARFF services shall be provided 24 hours per day when aircraft are present, even when no aircraft movement or maintenance activities are in progress. Use operational risk assessment procedures to determine the appropriate amount of resources needed during periods of inactivity.

E3.5.3. When available, include structural fire suppression forces to provide additional rescue and fire suppression personnel to establish agent resupply for sustained operations.

### E3.6. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES RESPONSE

E3.6.1. DoD Components shall plan for situations requiring EMS using standards in Table E3.T1, requirements of local jurisdictions, and local risk conditions.

E3.6.2. Where fire departments provide first responder or higher level EMS, establish and maintain emergency medical response programs that are staffed with appropriately certified emergency medical personnel and equipment.

E3.6.3. EMS shall be provided in accordance with installation or local medical protocols.

E3.6.4. The DoD Component medical community shall provide medical guidance for EMS programs.

### E3.7. RESCUE RESPONSE

Plan for and respond to situations requiring rescue using established standards and the following:

E3.7.1. For confined space rescue, refer to Part 1910.146 of 29 CFR (Reference (v)).

E3.7.2. Where fire departments provide rescue services, establish and maintain a rescue response capability staffed with appropriately trained and equipped rescue personnel.

E3.7.3. Use Military Department rescue response requirements.

### E3.8. WILDLAND FIRE RESPONSE

Plan for and respond to wildland fires on installations using 2001 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy (Reference (w)), established standards, local conditions' risk considerations, and the following:

E3.8.1. For installations with burnable acreage or bordered by burnable acreage, prepare an Installation Wildland Fire Management Plan that identifies:

E3.8.1.1. All wildland fire management strategies including military training availability, ecosystem sustainability, and protection of F&ES personnel and the public.

E3.8.1.2. Wildland fire preparedness, preplanned dispatch for both initial and extended attack, and prescribed fire and prevention per NFPA Standard 1710 (Reference (x)). If required, the minimum level of service for wildfire suppression shall consist of a direct wildland attack capability within 10 minutes of arrival of the initial wildland fire company at the fire scene.

E3.8.2. Train all personnel involved in wildland fire management activities to the appropriate Publication Management System (PMS) 310-1 (Reference (y)) or NFPA Standard 1051 (Reference (z)), and all personnel shall be outfitted with protective clothing and equipment per NFPA 1977 (Reference (aa)).

### E3.9. DISASTER RESPONSE

Plan for and respond to natural and man-made disasters including acts of terrorism using established standards, local conditions' risk considerations, and the following:

E3.9.1. Establish and maintain Disaster Preparedness Plans for F&ES response to natural and man-made disasters, including acts of terrorism, as described in Reference (d).

E3.9.2. Ensure F&ES operational procedures are developed for sustained emergency operations.

E3.9.3. Appoint an F&ES officer who, in addition to any other duties, maintains the F&ES Disaster Preparedness Plan at all DoD installations having fire departments.

E3.9.4. Coordinate F&ES Disaster Preparedness Plans with Fire Department Disaster Preparedness Plans of all local jurisdictions of civil government (e.g., city, county, fire district that adjoin the installation).

E3.9.5. Test or exercise Disaster Preparedness Plans at least once in each fiscal year.

E3.9.6. Integrate and coordinate F&ES Emergency Response Plans with installation Emergency Response and Risk Communication Plans.

**TABLE E3.T1. MINIMUM LEVEL OF SERVICE OBJECTIVES – OPERATIONS<sup>1</sup>**

<b>PROGRAM ELEMENT</b>	<b>ART (minutes)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>RATE (%)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>COMPANIES<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>STAFF<sup>4</sup></b>
<b>Structural Fire</b>				
First Arriving Company	7	90	1	4
Initial Full Alarm Assignment	12	90	3	13
<b>Other Fire Response/Investigative Response</b>				
First Arriving Company	7	90	1	4
<b>HAZMAT/CBRNE</b>				
First Arriving Company (Defensive Operations) <sup>5</sup>	7	90	1	4
Full Alarm Assignment (Offensive Operations) <sup>5</sup>	22	90	3	15
<b>Emergency Medical</b>				
First Arriving Company (BLS with AED)	7	90	1	2
Transport Unit (BLS with AED)	12	90	1	2
ALS Capability	12	90	1	2
<b>ARFF</b>				
Unannounced First Arriving Company	5	90	1	3
Announced First Arriving Company <sup>6</sup>	1	90	1	3
Additional Units – should arrive at 30-second intervals	-	-	-	-
<b>Technical Rescue</b>				
First Arriving Company	7	90	1	4
Full Alarm Assignment	22	90	3	13
<b>Wildfire</b>				
As required to meet Installation Wildland Fire Management Plan	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Response</b>				
As required to meet NFPA standard, other consensus standard, or installation standard of cover	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>This table deviates from NFPA standards based on historical risk profile of DoD installations.

<sup>2</sup>Consists of dispatch time, turnout time, and the remainder travel time.

<sup>3</sup>Fractile response rate indicates the percentage of responses that are equal to or less than the ART.

<sup>4</sup>Indicates the minimum number of companies and personnel required to safely and effectively perform initial operations for the respective program element. These minimum requirements do not provide sustainment capability and will not provide sufficient resources for major incidents.

<sup>5</sup>See Enclosure 4.

<sup>6</sup>Assumes pre-positioned units for an announced emergency; ARFF apparatus will be capable of responding to any incident on the runways within 1 minute.

**NOTE:** During actual emergency operations the incident commander determines the deployment of available resources using ORM principles.

**TABLE E3.T2. MINIMUM LEVEL OF SERVICE OBJECTIVES – PREVENTION**

<b>PROGRAM ELEMENT</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>
Fire Risk Management Surveys/Inspections	Survey/inspect all facilities. <sup>1</sup> (including areas such as piers, open storage locations, etc.)	Annual
Plan Review	Review all military construction, sustainment/restoration and modernization, and self-help projects.	As required
Public Fire Education Programs	Provide programs that inform and motivate all installation personnel on individual fire prevention responsibilities.	Quarterly

<sup>1</sup>Family housing is excluded except for common areas in multifamily units.

**TABLE E3.T3. MINIMUM LEVEL OF SERVICE OBJECTIVES – MANAGEMENT**

<b>PROGRAM ELEMENT</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT</b>
Incident Command	Provide command and control of all incidents consistent with the National Incident Management System (see Reference (aa)).
Supervision	Provide effective direction and oversight for subordinate personnel.
Planning	Provide required strategic and operational plans.
Budget	Provide budget requirements and manage program costs.
Program Management	Provide effective and efficient F&ES programs to the installation.



E4. ENCLOSURE 4

HAZMAT/CBRNE RESPONSE CAPABILITY

E4.1. RESPONSE

Plan for and respond to HAZMAT/CBRNE incidents using established standards, local conditions' risk considerations, and the following:

E4.1.1. Determine and establish the appropriate HAZMAT/CRBNE response capability for each installation fire department and emergency service using the guidelines in DoD Instruction 2000.18 (Reference (ac)) and DoD Instruction 2000.21 (Reference (ad)) at overseas locations. The response capability shall be defined in terms of capability organic to the installation and capability provided through mutual aid.

E4.1.2. Meet the requirements of Part 1910.120(q) of 29 CFR (Reference (ae)).

E4.2. OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

E4.2.1. Capability.

E4.2.1.1. Perform initial risk assessment, perform limited rescues, select and provide decontamination procedures, and mitigate releases of HAZMAT/CBRNE incidents that require entry into the hot zone. Offensive operations require the use of personnel trained and certified to the HAZMAT Technician level.

E4.2.1.2. Determine whether the capability will be delivered by the installation fire department, the installation fire department with mutual aid from the surrounding community, or solely from the surrounding community.

E4.2.2. Requirements. Provide staff for the appropriate level of HAZMAT/CBRNE capability.

E4.2.2.1. A minimum of 15 personnel is required on scene. Responding personnel are not required to be F&ES personnel, but may be assigned to other installation organizations such as environmental engineering. However, responding personnel must meet the training and certification requirements specified below and be available for immediate response (24/7).

E4.2.2.2. At least seven personnel on scene shall be trained and certified to the HAZMAT Technician level.

E4.2.2.3. At least one person on scene shall be trained and certified to the HAZMAT Incident Commander level.

E4.2.2.4. At least five personnel on scene shall be trained and certified to at least the HAZMAT Operations level.

E4.2.2.5. At least two personnel on scene shall be trained and certified to at least the EMT BLS level and shall have on-scene medical transport capability.

#### E4.2.3. Limitations

E4.2.3.1. The fire department's ability to perform offensive operations may be limited due to the following:

E4.2.3.1.1. The nature of the incident including, but not limited to, the product, substance, or agent; the incident complexity, and expected duration.

E4.2.3.1.2. The number of casualties or persons exposed.

E4.2.3.1.3. The actual number and qualifications of the required responding personnel.

E4.2.3.2. CBRNE terrorist incidents may present extraordinary challenges such as mass contamination, secondary devices/attacks, and large multiple victim extractions. These challenges are well beyond the minimum response requirement and will significantly limit the ability to perform offensive operations until additional resources are available. Local commanders should be kept informed of the fire department's capability and notified of any changes regarding CBRNE capability.

E4.2.3.3. In the event the fire department's offensive operations are limited, every effort shall be made to conduct defensive operations.

#### E4.3. DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS

E4.3.1. Capability. The fire department's capability is determined by its ability to perform initial risk assessment, emergency decontamination, and confinement and mitigation of HAZMAT/CBRNE releases that do not require entry into the hot zone.

E4.3.2. Requirements. A minimum of a single engine company consisting of four personnel is required on-scene. All personnel shall be trained and certified to at least the HAZMAT Operations level.

E4.3.3. Limitations. The fire department may not perform defensive operations when the risks of intervening are greater than the risks of allowing the incident to conclude naturally.

E5. ENCLOSURE 5

STAFFING REQUIREMENTS

E5.1. REQUIREMENTS

Determine and document staffing required to meet level of service objectives using the sample worksheet at Enclosure 9 and contracting, cross-staffing, and mutual aid considerations.

E5.1.1. Assumptions. When completing the sample worksheet at Enclosure 9, assume “one major response” at any given time.

E5.1.2. Contracting

E5.1.2.1. Funds shall not be obligated or expended for entering into a contract for the performance of fire-fighting functions at any military installation or facility within the continental United States (CONUS) unless specifically exempted by law (e.g., see 10 U.S.C. 2465 (Reference (af))).

E5.1.2.2. The DoD Components may contract with local governments for the provision of fire protection services at military installations to be closed under the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Act of 1990 (Reference (ag)).

E5.1.2.3. When contract F&ES are permitted, statements of work shall be performance oriented and meet the intent of this Instruction and DoD Instruction 4100.33 (Reference (ah)).

E5.1.3. Cross-Staffing. The Military Departments shall establish policy on cross-staffing F&ES apparatus consistent with staffing requirements. This policy shall identify minimum staffing levels to ensure that a sufficient number of members are assigned, on duty, and available to safely and effectively respond. Use of cross-staffing reduces the capability to meet the minimum level of service objectives for multiple incidents.

E5.1.4. Mutual Aid. If practical, a portion of the required F&ES for a DoD installation may be provided for under a mutual aid agreement.

E5.1.4.1. Mutual aid is specifically authorized by sections 5121-5206 of 42 U.S.C. (Reference (ai)) and permits routine assistance to and from local jurisdictions as defined in a mutual aid agreement. Fire chiefs, through the installation commander, may also provide aid under the Immediate Response Authority per Reference (c).

E5.1.4.2. Mutual aid agreements do not change DoD response requirements (ART criteria or number of companies for level of service objectives). DoD fire companies shall be properly staffed in accordance with Enclosure 3, Table E3.T1.

E5.1.4.3. Mutual aid shall conform to section 2210 of 15 U.S.C. (Reference (aj)), 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 shall 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.

E5.1.4.4. In accordance with section 1856b of 42 U.S.C. (Reference (ak)), in the absence of any agreement, installation commanders are authorized to render emergency assistance to preserve life and property in the vicinity of a DoD installation when, in their opinion, such assistance is in the best interest of the United States, under immediate response authorities described in DoD Directive 3025.1 (Reference (c)).

E5.1.4.5. In connection with mutual aid F&ES assistance agreements, any service performed by DoD personnel, civilian or military, shall constitute service rendered in the line of duty. The performance of such service by any other individual shall not constitute such individual as an officer or employee of the United States.

E5.1.4.6. Any continuing or additional aid provided to the local community outside of immediate response authorities shall follow procedures in Reference (c) and be approved by the USD(AT&L).

## E6. ENCLOSURE 6

### APPARATUS REQUIREMENTS

#### E6.1. FRONTLINE APPARATUS REQUIREMENTS

E6.1.1. Determine, document, and procure apparatus required to meet the level of service objectives established in Enclosure 3 and the following:

E6.1.1.1. Structural Apparatus. Provide structural apparatus to meet the ART in Enclosure 3, Table E3.T1. New structural apparatus shall comply with the provisions of NFPA 1901 (Reference (al)). Provide aerials and quints for multiple high-rise buildings or where fixed aerial operations are required. Specific requirements for aerials and quints shall be determined by the DoD Component based on local conditions' risk considerations.

E6.1.1.2. ARFF Vehicles. Provide ARFF vehicles per Reference (u) as adjusted for military aircraft hazards. New ARFF vehicles shall comply with the provisions of NFPA 414 (Reference (am)) except ARFF apparatus assigned to rapid deployment forces shall be transportable by military airlift (e.g., C-130, C-17).

E6.1.1.3. Ambulances. Where fire departments provide EMS transport service, provide ambulances to meet ART in Enclosure 3, Table E3.T1. New ambulances shall comply with the provisions of General Services Administration's Federal Specification KKK-A-1822E (Reference (an)).

E6.1.1.4. Wildland. Where fire departments provide wildland fire suppression that cannot be accessed via structural fire apparatus, provide wildland fire apparatus to meet the Installation Fire Management Plan. New wildland fire apparatus shall comply with the provisions of NFPA 1906 (Reference (ao)).

E6.1.1.5. Other Specialized Apparatus. Provide where required to meet level of service objectives that cannot be addressed by structural or ARFF apparatus above. Other specialized apparatus shall comply with the provisions of the applicable NFPA standard.

E6.1.2. Develop and implement sustainment and recapitalization plans for apparatus as part of planning, programming, and budgeting efforts.

#### E6.2. BACKUP APPARATUS REQUIREMENTS

Determine and document apparatus needed to replace front-line apparatus that is out of service and to provide surge capability for major incidents. Apparatus may be placed in service and staffed by recalled F&ES personnel during major incidents. Obtain apparatus by retaining apparatus that became excess through normal replacement programs. Do not procure new

apparatus to meet these requirements. Recommended allowances for backup apparatus are listed in Table E6.T1.

**TABLE E6.T1. BACKUP APPARATUS, RECOMMENDED ALLOWANCE<sup>1,2</sup>**

<b>IN-SERVICE, STAFFED/CROSS-STAFFED ENGINE, ARFF, OR AMBULANCE COMPANIES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED BACKUP APPARATUS</b>
One to Four	1
Five to Nine	2
Ten or More	3

<sup>1</sup>The DoD Components may provide additional backup apparatus to include aerial, rescue, and specialized apparatus at large installations or regional departments that have multiple units of these types.

<sup>2</sup>The DoD Components may increase or decrease according to specific requirements.

E7. ENCLOSURE 7

FIRE PREVENTION

E7.1. PROGRAM ELEMENTS

Implement fire prevention programs that cover, as a minimum, the following:

E7.1.1. Engineering and Plans Review. The plans for all military construction projects, facility modernization, rehabilitation programs, or self-help projects shall be reviewed by a certified fire inspector to ensure that all construction contains the fire protection and life safety features required by Reference (f) and applicable NFPA codes. The UFC requires a registered fire protection engineer to conduct a technical design review. Fire inspectors do not conduct technical design reviews (hydraulic calculations, occupant load/exit calculations, etc.), but review plans to ensure all required features are present and local emergency response elements are incorporated.

E7.1.2. Fire Risk Management Surveys/Inspections. Certified fire inspection personnel shall conduct fire risk management surveys of facilities. Hazardous conditions shall be reported as specified in DoD Instruction 6055.1 (Reference (ap)) and promptly corrected or incorporated into the DoD installation's hazard abatement plan. See Enclosure 3, Table E3.T2.

E7.1.3. Smoke Detectors. Smoke detection systems shall be installed and maintained per UFC 3-600-02 (Reference (aq)) in buildings where safety to life is a principal concern. This includes all buildings used for sleeping purposes. Additionally, programs shall be established to:

E7.1.3.1. Require the installation of smoke detectors in all DoD owned, leased, and public/private venture housing and in all mobile homes on DoD property, and recurring inspection of smoke detectors as a prerequisite for assignment to mobile home space on DoD property.

E7.1.3.2. Require carbon monoxide detectors as appropriate in those homes that use fossil fuel.

E7.1.4. Residential Sprinkler Systems. Provide residential sprinkler systems per Reference (f).

E7.1.5. Public Fire and Injury Prevention Education Promotion.

E7.1.5.1. Public Fire and Injury Prevention Education programs shall be developed to inform and motivate DoD personnel and families of DoD personnel, who reside or work on DoD installations or in Government-leased facilities, as to their individual responsibilities in fire prevention.

E7.1.5.2. Fire prevention and/or safety materials, including nominal value incentive and educational items, are an authorized expenditure of funds in promoting fire prevention and safety as an integral part of the Public Fire Education Program.



E8. ENCLOSURE 8  
TELECOMMUNICATION

E8.1. CAPABILITY

Maintain around-the-clock capability to conduct essential F&ES communications.

E8.1.1. When provided by the fire department, F&ES telecommunicators shall be:

E8.1.1.1. Trained in the proper use of communications equipment including telephone, radio, and other electrical or electronic alarm signal receiving systems.

E8.1.1.2. Trained for dispatching fire apparatus and for requesting medical, police, or other fire department assistance, as necessary.

E8.1.1.3. Dedicated public safety or equivalent telecommunicators.

E8.1.1.4. Certified as Telecommunicator I or II per Reference (b).

E8.1.1.5. Capable of speaking bilingually when required at OCONUS locations and some CONUS locations.

E8.1.2. The DoD Components shall implement the installation F&ES alarm and communication function where feasible.

E8.1.2.1. Consolidate with an established continuously manned emergency communications center for all emergency services (fire, police, ARFF, medical, explosive ordnance disposal, etc.). Telecommunicators employed at the consolidated communications center shall meet the requirements of NFPA Standard 1061 (Reference (ar)).

E8.1.2.2. F&ES communications center staffing shall be in addition to the requirement for a fully staffed structural and ARFF response. Where F&ES personnel can be assigned on a rotational basis to operate the alarm receiving and communications equipment, F&ES personnel shall meet the requirements of Reference (ar) in fire alarm communications.

E8.1.2.3. Where fire suppression is provided by other than DoD fire departments, F&ES fire alarm communications shall be consolidated with other continuously staffed functions such as military police or security. Telecommunicators employed at the consolidated facility shall meet the requirements of Reference (ar).

E8.1.2.4. DoD F&ES communications and dispatch functions may be provided by municipal F&ES or other outside agencies when those agencies compare favorably with DoD standards and can meet the prescribed communications criteria.

E9. ENCLOSURE 9SAMPLE WORKSHEET FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT STAFFING

LINE	LEVEL OF SERVICE OBJECTIVE	MINIMUM STAFFING
	OPERATIONS (The total operational staffing reflects the minimum fire department staffing needed to perform the specified service-level objectives safely and effectively. The total operational staffing provides the capability to handle only one major incident at a time.)	
1	Fire department daily staffing required to meet most demanding service level objectives (Enclosure 3, Table E3.T1) <sup>1</sup>	
2	Additional daily staffing required to meet installation ART standards, not included in Line 1	
3	Additional daily staffing required to meet airfield ARFF requirements, not included in Line 1	
4	Total Organic Daily Staffing [Line 1+ Line 2 + Line 3]	
5	Automatic/mutual aid daily staffing that meets service-level objectives	
6	Allowable daily cross-staffing (per paragraph E5.1.3)	
7	Adjusted Daily Staffing [Line 4 – (Line 5 + Line 6)]	
8	Personnel Staffing Factor (Service factor used to provide complete coverage 24 hours per day, 365 days per year for a single position. The factor includes leave, non-available training, and excused absences.)	
9	Total Operational Staffing (Line 7 x Line 8)	
	PREVENTION (These baseline requirements may be increased or decreased depending on the DoD Component's assessment of the need for full-time personnel.)	
10	Area requiring Fire Prevention Surveys in thousands of square feet = prevention personnel required < 1,000 = 1 ≥ 1,000 and < 3,000 = 2 ≥ 3,000 and < 5,000 = 3 ≥ 5,000 and < 8,000 = 4 ≥ 8,000 and < 11,000 = 5 ≥ 11,000 and < 14,000 = 6 ≥ 14,000 and < 17,000 = 7 ≥ 17,000 and < 20,000 = 8 ≥ 20,000 = Determined by the DoD Component	

E9. ENCLOSURE 9SAMPLE WORKSHEET FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT STAFFING, continued

LINE	LEVEL OF SERVICE OBJECTIVE	MINIMUM STAFFING
	MANAGEMENT (These requirements only reflect management staffing required for operations and prevention objectives. These baseline requirements may be increased or decreased depending on the DoD Component's assessment of the need for full-time personnel. Additional personnel may be required for public fire education, fire alarm communications, emergency medical, program management, administration, and maintenance of fire protection systems.)	
11	Fire Chief for fire departments with 10 or more personnel = 1	
12	Deputy Fire Chief for fire departments with 40 or more personnel = 1	
13	Assistant Fire Chief (Shift Supervisor) for fire departments with 20 or more personnel = 2	
14	Assistant Fire Chief (Fire Prevention) for fire departments with 4 or more personnel = 1	
15	Assistant Fire Chief (Training) for fire departments with 30 or more personnel = 1	
16	Battalion/District/Station Chief (Supervisory Fire Fighter). At large or consolidated installations, additional shift supervisors are warranted where physical dispersion of fire stations makes it unmanageable for one shift supervisor to provide immediate direction of day-to-day operations.	
17	Total Management Staffing (Line 11 + Line 12 + Line 13 + Line 14 + Line 15 + Line 16)	
	TELECOMMUNICATIONS (These performance requirements for telecommunicator personnel are based on NFPA 1221 (Reference (as)) requirements. For exceptions to dedicated telecommunicator personnel, see Enclosure 8.)	
18	Personnel required to answer 95% of alarms within 15 seconds and 99% of alarms within 40 seconds. Communications centers that provide emergency medical dispatching protocols shall have at least two telecommunicators on duty at all times. At least one supervisor shall be on duty and available to the telecommunicators when more than two telecommunicators are on duty.	
	TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENT STAFFING (Line 9 + Line 10 + Line 17 + Line 18)	

<sup>1</sup>Do not include incident commanders who are covered under the management staffing.