

Army Regulation 420–90

Facilities Engineering

Fire and Emergency Services

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
4 October 2006**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 420-90

Fire and Emergency Services

This major revision dated 4 October 2006--

- o Defines fire and emergency services responsibilities for the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (para 1-6).
- o Incorporates Army Occupational Safety and Health 1500 Annual Report requirements (para 1-8).
- o Defines fire and emergency services responsibilities for the Environmental Programs director (para 1-9).
- o Promotes regional DOD Fire Academy satellite training centers (para 1-11).
- o Incorporates senior mission commander responsibilities (para 1-12).
- o Defines fire and emergency services responsibilities for the Special Installations (para 1-14).
- o Incorporates DOD 6055.6-M fire and emergency services certification program requirements (para 1-13).
- o Requires that installation commanders and/or garrison commanders at all installations ensure that risk assessments are completed and validated (para 1-13).
- o Requires implementation of the National Fire Incident Reporting System (chap 12).
- o Incorporates current requirements for Army Fire Loss Reports and Major Fire Reports (chap 12).
- o Deletes DA Form 5378 (Facility Response Card); now covered in the pre-fire plan.
- o Deletes DA Form 4119 (Fire Hose Record); no longer used.
- o Deletes DA Label 179, Fire/Police Ambulance Telephone Numbers label; no longer used.

Facilities Engineering

Fire and Emergency Services

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

PETER J. SCHOOMAKER
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


JOYCE E. MORROW
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation establishes fire and emergency services policies under Department of the Army jurisdiction. It implements DODI 6055.6.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve unless otherwise stated. It also applies to tenants, concessionaires, and contractors on Active Army installations, except as noted below. This regulation does not apply to— installations or parts thereof that have been licensed to the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, District of Columbia, Territory of the Virgin Islands, and Guam for Army National Guard use; Civil works functions of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, except when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is operating on or using appropriated funds of military installations and activities; tenant Army activities where another military department or Government agency, such as the General Services Administration, maintains real

property accountability and control or in areas outside the United States where Status of Forces Agreements or other country-to-country agreements may take precedence over this regulation.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management. 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 guidance.

Army management control process. This regulation does not contain management control provisions.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (DAIM–ZA), 600 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0600.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA, Director,

Facilities and Housing Directorate (ATTN: DAIM–FD), 600 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0600.

Committee Continuance Approval. The establishment and/or continuance of Army committees are made in accordance with AR 15–1, which requires that the proponent justify establishing and/or continuing the committees, coordinate draft publications, and coordinate changes in committee status with Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army, Committee Management Office (SAAA–RP), 13th Floor, Taylor Building, 2511 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202–3926. If it is determined that an establishment group identified within this regulation later takes on the characteristics of a committee, the proponent will follow all AR 15–1 requirements for establishing and continuing the group as a committee. The Department of the Army committee management officer has reviewed this regulation and concurs in the establishment and/or continuance of committees outlined herein.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels C, D, and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

*This regulation supersedes AR 420–90, dated 10 September 1997.

Contents (Listed by paragraph and page number)

Chapter 1

Introduction, page 1

Section I

General, page 1

Purpose • 1-1, *page 1*

References • 1-2, *page 1*

Explanation of abbreviations and terms • 1-3, *page 1*

Statutory and other authority • 1-4, *page 1*

Section II

Responsibilities, page 1

Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Environment • 1-5, *page 1*

Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management • 1-6, *page 1*

Major Army command, commanders • 1-7, *page 1*

Fire and Emergency Services functional manager • 1-8, *page 1*

Director, Environmental Programs • 1-9, *page 2*

Director, Installation Management Agency • 1-10, *page 2*

Installation Management Agency region directors • 1-11, *page 2*

Senior mission commander • 1-12, *page 3*

Installation/garrison commanders • 1-13, *page 3*

Special Installations • 1-14, *page 3*

Chief, Fire and Emergency Services • 1-15, *page 3*

Section III

Fire and Emergency Services Management, page 4

Surety operational fire and emergency services requirements • 1-16, *page 4*

Fire and emergency services operational readiness inspections • 1-17, *page 4*

Fire and emergency services operations • 1-18, *page 4*

Section IV

Fire and Emergency Services Apparatus and Equipment, page 4

Personal protective equipment • 1-19, *page 4*

Procurement of fire apparatus • 1-20, *page 4*

Fire department equipment • 1-21, *page 4*

Vehicle inspection, maintenance, testing, and recordkeeping • 1-22, *page 5*

Chapter 2

Manage and Direct Fire and Emergency Services Programs, page 5

Section I

Management, page 5

Management of resources • 2-1, *page 5*

Chief, Fire and Emergency Services • 2-2, *page 6*

Contracted fire and emergency services • 2-3, *page 6*

No cost fire and emergency services from public agencies • 2-4, *page 6*

Mutual and automatic aid agreements • 2-5, *page 6*

Technical standards, public law, and deviations • 2-6, *page 9*

Fire and emergency services distinctive identification • 2-7, *page 9*

Section II

Fire and Emergency Services Training, page 9

Fire and emergency services training programs • 2-8, *page 9*

Contents—Continued

Training requirements • 2–9, *page 9*

Chapter 3

Provide Emergency Dispatch Services, *page 10*

Emergency communications center staffing • 3–1, *page 10*

Emergency communications center operations requirements • 3–2, *page 10*

Chapter 4

Provide Emergency Response Services for Structure Fires, *page 10*

Program objective • 4–1, *page 10*

Required fire department staffing • 4–2, *page 10*

Fire department structural fire operation requirements • 4–3, *page 11*

Special requirements for shipboard fire fighting • 4–4, *page 11*

Special requirements for access or egress through hardened windows • 4–5, *page 11*

Chapter 5

Provide Emergency Response Services for Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting, *page 12*

Program objective • 5–1, *page 12*

Required aircraft rescue fire fighting staffing • 5–2, *page 12*

Aircraft rescue fire fighting apparatus requirements • 5–3, *page 12*

Chapter 6

Provide Fire Prevention Services, *page 12*

Program objective • 6–1, *page 12*

Required fire prevention staffing • 6–2, *page 13*

Fire prevention operations • 6–3, *page 13*

Fire prevention engineering • 6–4, *page 13*

Chapter 7

Provide Emergency Response Services for Incidents Involving Hazardous Materials, Weapons of Mass Destruction, and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High–Yield Explosives, *page 15*

Program objective • 7–1, *page 15*

Hazardous materials and weapons of mass destruction response services staffing • 7–2, *page 15*

Chapter 8

Provide Emergency Response Services for Wildland Fires, *page 16*

Program objective • 8–1, *page 16*

Wildland fire response services staffing • 8–2, *page 16*

Wildland fire incident response planning • 8–3, *page 16*

Chapter 9

Provide Emergency Medical Response Services, *page 16*

Program objective • 9–1, *page 16*

Emergency medical services staffing • 9–2, *page 16*

Emergency medical response planning • 9–3, *page 16*

Chapter 10

Conduct Technical Rescue Operations, *page 17*

Program objective • 10–1, *page 17*

Technical rescue operations staffing • 10–2, *page 17*

Technical rescue operations planning • 10–3, *page 17*

Chapter 11

Provide Specialized Training, *page 17*

Program objective • 11–1, *page 17*

Instructor qualifications • 11–2, *page 17*

Contents—Continued

Fire and emergency services training plans • 11–3, *page 17*

Chapter 12

National Fire Incident Reporting System and Investigation of Fire Incidents, *page 17*

Reporting fires and emergency services responses • 12–1, *page 17*

Report format • 12–2, *page 17*

Approval and submission procedures • 12–3, *page 17*

Investigation of fire incidents • 12–4, *page 18*

Environmental reporting • 12–5, *page 18*

Appendixes

A. References, *page 19*

B. Recommended Training Subjects and Frequencies, *page 26*

C. The Baseline Standard Operating Guides and/or Standard Operating Procedures, *page 30*

Table List

Table 4–1: Announced structural fire response time, *page 11*

Table 5–1: Aircraft rescue fire fighting, *page 12*

Table 7–1: Hazardous materials (including first response to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high–yield explosives/weapons of mass destruction incidents response time, *page 15*

Table 9–1: Emergency medical response time, *page 16*

Table B–1: Recommended training subjects and frequencies, *page 27*

Table B–2: Fire prevention proficiency training–academic, *page 28*

Figure List

Figure 2–1: Mutual Aid Agreement (United States), *page 7*

Figure 2–2: Mutual Aid Agreement (Foreign), *page 8*

Figure C–1: The baseline standard operating guides and/or standard operating procedures, *page 30*

Glossary

Chapter 1 Introduction

Section I General

1–1. Purpose

This regulation covers Army policies and responsibilities covering all fire fighting (structural, aircraft, and wildland), emergency dispatching services by civilians or military, fire prevention (technical services), hazardous materials (HAZMAT), or chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high–yield explosives (CBRNE) response, weapons of mass destruction (WMD), Global War on Terrorism, emergency medical services (EMS), rescue services, disaster preparedness, and ancillary services.

1–2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1–4. Statutory and other authority

Title 29, Section 651, United States Code (29 USC 651, *et seq.*); 10 USC 2465; Section 29, Part 1910, Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR 1910), 29 CFR 1960 (and other CFR provisions applicable to fire and emergency services (F&ES)); and issuances from the Office of Management and Budget and the General Services Administration provide authority for this regulation.

Section II Responsibilities

1–5. Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Environment

The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Environment (ASA (I&E)) will oversee policy and program direction for F&ES.

1–6. Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM), as the Army Staff proponent, will promulgate and integrate F&ES policies to the planning, programming, execution, and operation of Army installation management.

1–7. Major Army command, commanders

Commanders of major Army commands (MACOMs) will—

- a. Provide information to the “Special Installations” necessary to perform F&ES per this regulation.
- b. Ensure, within their approval authority, that both Army and current fire protection consensus standards are applied for design, construction, location, and use of facilities.
- c. 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 ACSIM.

1–8. Fire and Emergency Services functional manager

The F&ES functional manager will—

- a. Provide HQDA representation to the Office of the Secretary of Defense as required by the Office of the Secretary of the Army.
- b. Establish goals and objectives; provide policies, procedures, and uniform operational guidelines to include input to the Army program objective memorandum and to planning, programming, budgeting and execution system procedures.
- c. Provide oversight for implementation of these policies and procedures and for the attainment of goals and objectives.
- d. Advise Installation Management Agency (IMA) MACOMs with Special Installations, other Army Staff, and the Secretariat in matters pertaining to resourcing, operating, and managing of the Army F&ES program.
- e. Coordinate policies, standards (such as the Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) and Army Standards/Standard Design), and reports with other Department of the Army (DA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, federal, and civilian organizations through membership and participation in professional working groups, committees, boards, seminars, forums, and fire protection organizations.
- f. Interpret and prepare Army responses to Congressional inquiries as well as the Government Accounting Office,

the DOD and DA Inspector General, the U.S. Army Audit Agency reviews, audits, and investigations pertaining to the Army's Fire and Emergency Services Program.

g. Announce and promote interagency training opportunities and partner with Industry training programs (for example, International Association of Fire Chiefs, National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA), International City Managers Association).

h. Serve as the rotating chairperson of the DOD F&ES working group under the auspices of the Defense Environmental Security Council.

i. Review the annual National Fire Incident Reporting System and Army Occupational Safety and Health 1500 reports.

j. Determine F&ES requirements during base closing actions and during inactive, laidaway, and caretaker operations.

k. Coordinate the annual Worldwide Department of Defense/International Association of Fire Chiefs Training Conference, on a rotating basis with other services, and assist the IMA with Army training sessions, workshops, and awards luncheon.

l. Ensure that Army F&ES wildland fire program complies with the Army Wildland Fire Policy Guidance located at (<http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsimweb/fd/policy/fire/docs/Wildland02firePolicy.pdf>).

m. Publish and promote the use of the F&ES Web site as a communication vehicle at (<http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsimweb/fd/policy/fire/firecur.htm>).

1-9. Director, Environmental Programs

The Director, Environmental Programs with assistance from the U.S. Army Environmental Center will provide wildland fire support to the F&ES functional manager.

1-10. Director, Installation Management Agency

The IMA, as a field operating agency for the ACSIM, will—

a. Formulate and integrate broad based plans to significantly improve the F&ES function within IMA.

b. Advise on requirements and recommend to the ACSIM, changes to the Army F&ES program.

c. Ensure regions and installations and/or garrisons implement F&ES regulatory requirements, as well as Army policies, regulations, and programs.

d. Provide oversight and evaluation of the F&ES Common Levels of Support Program at garrisons within the IMA.

e. Implement the Office of Personnel Management position classification standard: Fire Protection and Prevention, GS-081 series.

f. Provide oversight and evaluation of the effectiveness of the F&ES Operational Readiness Inspection Program within the IMA.

g. Provide oversight and evaluation of the Installation Status Report emergency services scores and ratings.

h. Prepare program status reports, conducting staff assistance visits, participating in DOD F&ES working group meetings, and supporting group initiatives, that is, Army standards and/or standard designs.

i. Evaluate and recommend to the ACSIM, actions relating to garrison F&ES waiver requests and risk assessments.

j. Review and track the status of F&ES staffing within the IMA. Action plans will be developed for any deviations noted.

k. Review and track the status of fire apparatus and/or equipment acquisition and procurement within the IMA.

l. Consolidate, review, and submit the annual Army Fire Loss Reports (exceeding \$500 or more loss) required by the ACSIM.

m. Review and coordinate the status of F&ES functions on Special Installations.

n. Review and track fire and/or accident investigations, fire and/or accident data, and correction of findings.

o. Implement and execute the annual Army F&ES annual awards program.

p. Participate in the annual DOD worldwide F&ES training conference and conduct Army training sessions, workshops, and awards luncheon.

q. Advise and provide F&ES technical advice to headquarters IMA staff, regions, and garrisons.

r. Participate in the coordination of F&ES policies, standards, and reports with other DA, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, federal, and civilian organizations through membership in professional working groups, committees, boards, seminars, forums and fire protection organizations.

1-11. Installation Management Agency region directors

The IMA regional directors will—

a. Implement IMA programs, policies, and management practices as outlined in paragraph 1-10.

b. Facilitate communications and coordination between the headquarters, IMA proponent for fire and emergency response services and the garrison Directorate of Emergency Services staff.

c. Provide a qualified fire protection specialist.

- d.* Monitor and oversee implementation of installation/garrison F&ES plans, programs, budgets, and operations to ensure compliance with DOD and DA regulations.
- e.* Ensure DOD, Army, and current fire protection national consensus standards are applied for design, construction, location, and use of facilities.
- f.* Review, validate, prioritize, consolidate, and forward as appropriate installation/garrison reports.
- g.* Ensure a commercial off-the-shelf management information system, as a management tool for data maintenance and recordkeeping, is implemented at their installations/garrisons.
- h.* 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 ACSIM.
- i.* Promote regional fire academies (satellite DOD Fire Academy training centers), meeting fire fighter certification standards and cooperative Mutual/Reciprocal Aid agreements with civil sector fire departments.
- j.* Conduct F&ES operational readiness inspections triennially (once every 3 years) and Child Development Center inspections.
- k.* Perform fire investigations in coordination with the Criminal Investigation Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and installation/garrison fire departments.

1-12. Senior mission commander

The senior mission commander will—

- a.* Serve as the senior operational commander of an installation. He/she need not reside or work on the installation.
- b.* Provide executive-level oversight of installation support services.
- c.* Be a general officer appointed on orders by HQDA.

1-13. Installation/garrison commanders

Installation/garrison commanders will—

- a.* Ensure that the Directorate of Emergency Services is the garrison entity that provides for the protection, welfare, and safety of the garrison community. This includes first responders to emergencies, as well as those functions that plan responses, educate the community, and disseminate public safety-related information. Execute, maintain, and enforce an effective F&ES program per common levels of support.
- b.* Ensure that recruitment and promotion of F&ES personnel meets the certification requirements of DOD 6055.06-M.
- c.* Implement a commercial off-the-shelf management information system for the use as a management tool for F&ES data maintenance and recordkeeping. In addition, the Emergency Management Information System or its replacement is permitted at chemical surety installations to track and manage chemical emergencies.
- d.* Approve installation/garrison F&ES risk assessments and waiver requests, if applicable.
- e.* Ensure serviced tenant activities reimburse installations for F&ES as defined by Memorandum of Agreements and Interservice Support Agreements.
- f.* Designate an installation wildland fire program manager in either F&ES or natural resources organization, and approve the Installation Wildland Fire Management Plan, when applicable.
- g.* Establish a method for commercial procurement of meals and supplies in emergency situations.
- h.* Ensure that commanders of entities officially designated as Special Installations, which fall under the command and control of MACOMs, have the same responsibilities as listed for garrison commanders elsewhere within this regulation.
- i.* Ensure that senior mission commanders (within the staff of the Regional Readiness Command) are delegated the same responsibilities as listed for the garrison commanders elsewhere within this regulation.

1-14. Special Installations

The IMA does not command all installations. Army National Guard installations remain under Army National Guard and state/territory command. Some installations, known as Special Installations, also reside under MACOM control; traditional base operation oversight is provided by IMA.

1-15. Chief, Fire and Emergency Services

The F&ES chiefs will ensure all fire department members meet training and certification requirements outlined in DOD 6055.06-M and are properly drug tested per Executive Order 12564. Emergency communications center and EMS personnel assigned to F&ES departments are included. The F&ES chiefs will develop a strategic plan that is consonant with the DOD F&ES strategic plan and the following—

- a.* Manage and direct F&ES programs.
- b.* Provide emergency dispatch services.
- c.* Provide emergency response services for structure fires.
- d.* Provide emergency response services for aircraft rescue fire fighting (ARFF), if required.

- e. Provide fire prevention services.
- f. Provide emergency response services for HAZMAT and WMD incidents.
- g. Provide emergency response services for wildland fires if required.
- h. Provide EMS if required.
- i. Conduct rescue operations.
- j. Provide specialized training, if resources permit.

Section III

Fire and Emergency Services Management

1–16. Surety operational fire and emergency services requirements

Those installations/garrisons with surety requirements, to include those associated with nuclear, chemical, and biological activities, will ensure that necessary and appropriate F&ES planning, programming, training, preparation, and execution capabilities are in place to support those requirements. This includes the expectation of periodic F&ES rehearsals and exercises to ensure proficiency in the execution of response plans. During emergencies involving chemical surety material, the incident commander will operate as part of the Initial Response Force in a position subordinate to the chemical surety on scene coordinator.

1–17. Fire and emergency services operational readiness inspections

- a. Responsibility for the conduct of F&ES operational readiness inspections rests with the MACOM and/or IMA, whichever holds responsibility for command and control and funding for the installation. Operational readiness inspections will be conducted at least triennially (every 3 years).
- b. The fire chief will make annual self-inspections using the current DA operational readiness inspections checklist.
- c. The most recent annual self-inspection or triennial operational readiness inspections will be used to support ratings used in the annual Installation Status Report.

1–18. Fire and emergency services operations

The fire chief or the designated senior fire officer will be the incident commander for all F&ES operations.

Section IV

Fire and Emergency Services Apparatus and Equipment

1–19. Personal protective equipment

Installation/garrisons will provide personal protective equipment that meets DODI 6055.6; NFPA 1404; and 29 CFR 1910.134; NFPA 1975 (station/work uniforms are considered personal protective equipment); CTA-50-900 (predominantly natural fiber physical fitness clothing); NFPA 1982; and 29 CFR 1910.132, general requirements; CFR 1910.133, eye and face protection; CFR 1910.135, head protection; CFR 1910.136, foot protection; CFR 1910.138, hand protection; and CFR 1910.139, sources of standards. Also, mission requirements may require supplemental personal protective equipment per NFPA, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and National Wildfire Coordinating Group standards.

1–20. Procurement of fire apparatus

The procurement of fire fighting apparatus is contained within the Non-Tactical Vehicle Acquisition Program. This program is centrally managed and is Other Procurement Army vice Operations and Maintenance Army funded.

1–21. Fire department equipment

- a. Vehicle mounted and personnel equipment will conform to applicable NFPA, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and common table of allowances directives.
- b. Fire departments may use decals and safety striping on all administrative, command, and support vehicles.
- c. All fire apparatus will have onboard intercom communications system with radio interface to enhance command and control and to provide superior hearing protection.
- d. Fire departments will follow NFPA 1932 for ladder maintenance.
- e. Provide portable radios for supervisors, lead fire fighters, fire inspectors, and other fire protection personnel as justified by a standard operational procedure or standard operational guideline for non-tactical radios.
- f. As a minimum, 1 thermal imager will be provided for each assigned fire company.
- g. Life expectancies of various primary fire fighting apparatus are—
 - (1) Hazardous materials and rescue vehicles (12 years).
 - (2) Engines and ARFF vehicles (15 years).
 - (3) Aerial ladder trucks (20 years).

1–22. Vehicle inspection, maintenance, testing, and recordkeeping

Installation/garrisons must comply with DODI 6055.6, NFPA standards, and the following—

a. Care of vehicles at the fire department will include—

- (1) Organizational maintenance.
- (2) Preventive maintenance.
- (3) Intermediate maintenance.
- (4) Capability testing.
- (5) Vehicle status recordkeeping.

(6) An emergency vehicle technician qualified to work on emergency response vehicles per NFPA 1071 requirements (see NFPA 1071, appendix A for emergency vehicle technician certification commission exams as a means for the authority having jurisdiction to determine a technician's qualifications).

b. Fire and emergency services personnel will—

(1) Ensure requisitions for fire fighting equipment parts have the appropriate issue priority designator (IPD). This IPD will equal the highest force activity designator (FAD) unit supported by the fire department. For example, spare parts requirements for fire fighting equipment that supports an installation FAD III unit will equal the IPD authorized for the FAD III unit (see AR 725–50, chap 2, for further guidance on FADs and IPDs).

(2) Perform operator's preventive maintenance checks and services to keep the apparatus in reliable working order. The applicable technical manual outlines preventive maintenance checks and services procedures. Annotate discrepancies on an apparatus maintenance checklist, reflecting manufacturer's maintenance and NFPA 1901 requirements, and report them to unit maintenance for correction.

(3) Take immediate action to return to service any fire fighting or rescue vehicle that is out of service. Maintain a separate log book or automated equivalent to record vehicle-out-of-commission time based on a 24 hour per day requirement.

(4) Ensure proper completion and continual update of report control symbol 1577 (using DA Form 3665 (Annual Commercial Design Motor Vehicle Requirements Review)) report.

(5) Conduct vehicle service tests per NFPA 1911 and other applicable standards. Record tests on the locally reproducible DA Form 5380 (Fire Apparatus Test Record) or equivalent.

(6) Conduct aerial ladder tests per NFPA 1914 for the annual testing by a certified organization and maintain testing records for the life of the vehicle.

Chapter 2

Manage and Direct Fire and Emergency Services Programs

Program objective manage and direct core F&ES programs and program development to meet installation mission.

Section I

Management

2–1. Management of resources

a. Ensure the following standards/requirements are met—

(1) DODI 6055.6 and Manpower Staffing Standards System (MS–3) Final Report (FIN–REP)/Application Fire Protection (Army Common) CONUS or submit a waiver request through the appropriate chain of command to HQDA, ACSIM.

(2) Army Occupational Safety and Health 1500 Annual Report (<http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsimweb/homepage.shtml>).

(3) 29 CFR 1910.120.

(4) 29 CFR 1910.146.

(5) 32 CFR 626.

(6) Army wildland fire policy guidance (<http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsimweb/homepage.shtml>).

(7) DODI 2000.18.

(8) NFPA 1582: Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments.

(9) DODI 6055.6 para E2.5.17.8, Fitness/Wellness.

(10) SB 700–20, Reportable Items Selected for Authorization (This item is included on EM 0007), CTA 50–909, and CTA 50–970.

(11) FM 5–415 (deploying and using engineer fire fighting teams).

b. Cross-staffing of F&ES apparatus is authorized, except as specifically prohibited in this regulation.

c. Fire fighters will not perform duties or details that interfere with F&ES unless authorized by the fire chief.

d. Installation/garrisons will integrate modified table of organization and equipment 21M deployable fire fighters

with table of distribution and allowances fire departments to maintain military occupational specialty proficiencies, but these modified table of organization and equipment fire fighters will not offset table of distribution and allowances requirements. Use the MS-3 to determine table of distribution and allowances requirements.

2-2. Chief, Fire and Emergency Services

a. Manages the F&ES organization and may be assigned additional duties as the base/installation emergency/disaster preparedness officer with duties per DODI 6055.6.

b. The fire chief or designated senior fire officer at the emergency incident is the incident commander and is responsible for the conduct of all F&ES operations according to the National Incident Management System. However, for responses to releases of special nuclear materials or chemical agent materials (as defined in AR 50-5, AR 50-6, and AR 50-7), the commander may appoint another appropriately trained and qualified individual to serve as incident commander.

c. F&ES personnel are authorized to obtain meals from appropriated fund dining facilities per AR 30-22.

2-3. Contracted fire and emergency services

Contracting for F&ES requires performance oriented statements of work (see DODI 4100.33). Installations shall not obligate or expend funds for entering into a contract for fire fighting functions at any military installation or facility per 10 USC 2465, except for the following contracts:

a. Except as provided in subparagraph *b*, below, funds appropriated to DOD may not be obligated or expended for the purpose of entering into a contract for the performance of fire fighting or security guard functions at any military installation or facility.

b. The prohibition in subparagraph *a*, above, does not apply to the following contracts:

(1) A contract to be carried out at a location outside the United States (including its commonwealths, territories, and possessions) at which members of the armed forces would have to be used for the performance of a function described in (*a*), below, at the expense of unit readiness.

(2) A contract to be carried out on a Government-owned but privately operated installation.

(3) A contract (or the renewal of a contract) for the performance of a function under contract on 24 September 1983.

(4) A contract for the performance of fire fighting functions, if the contract is—

(*a*) For a period of 1 year or less; and

(*b*) Covers only the performance of fire fighting functions that, in the absence of the contract, would have to be performed by members of the armed forces who are not readily available to perform such functions by reason of a deployment.

2-4. No cost fire and emergency services from public agencies

Whenever possible, installations and Army Reserve Centers located within the limits of a municipality, fire protection district, or other governmental subdivision will rely on that public agency for cost free protection when that F&ES protection meets or exceeds the requirements as specified in this document and DODI 6055.6.

2-5. Mutual and automatic aid agreements

a. Mutual and automatic aid agreements will be formally documented. Sample mutual aid agreements are shown at figures 2-1 and 2-2.

b. Only the installation/garrison commander acting on behalf of the Secretary of the Army and an authorized representative of the fire organization may execute the agreement. The installation commander may delegate this authority to the garrison commander, without further delegation. Installations will review and update all mutual aid agreements biennially (every other year). The fire chief will maintain copies of all agreements.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT (US)
(SAMPLE)**

This agreement, entered into this ... day of ... 20XX., between the Secretary of the Army acting according to the authority of section 1856a, title 42, United States Code and (name of fire department) is to secure for each the benefits of mutual aid in fire prevention, the protection of life and property from fire, and firefighting to include emergency services, including basic medical support, basic and advanced life support, hazardous material containment and confinement, and special rescue events involving vehicular and water mishaps, and trench, building, and confined space extractions.

It is agreed that

- a. On request to a representative of the (installation) Fire Department by a representative of the (name of fire department), firefighting equipment and personnel of the (installation) Fire Department will be dispatched when available to any point within the area for which the (name of fire department) normally provides fire protection as designated by the representative of the (name of fire department).
- b. On request to a representative of the (name of fire department) by a representative of the (installation) Fire Department, firefighting equipment and personnel of the (name of fire department) will be dispatched when available to any point within the firefighting jurisdiction of the (installation) Fire Department.
- c. The rendering of assistance under the terms of this agreement shall not be mandatory, but the party receiving the request for assistance should immediately inform the requesting department if, for any reason, assistance cannot be rendered.
- d. Any dispatch of equipment and personnel pursuant to this agreement is subject to the following conditions:
 - (1) Any request for aid under this agreement will specify the location to which the equipment and personnel are to be dispatched; however, the amount and type of equipment and number of personnel to be furnished will be determined by a representative of the responding organization.
 - (2) The responding organization will report to the officer in charge of the requesting organization at the location to which the equipment is dispatched, and will be subject to the orders of the official.
 - (3) A responding organization will be released by the requesting organization when the services of the responding organization are no longer required, or when the responding organization is needed within the area for which it normally provides fire protection.
 - (4) If a crash of aircraft owned or operated by the United States or military aircraft of any foreign nation occurs within the area for which the (name of fire department) normally provides fire protection, the Chief of the (installation) Fire Department or his or her representative may assume full command on arrival at the scene of the crash.
- e. Each party hereby waives all claims against every other party for compensation for any loss, damage, injury or death occurring as a consequence of the performance of this agreement except those claims authorized under 15 U.S.C. 2210.
- f. The chief fire officers and personnel of the fire departments of both parties to this agreement are invited and encouraged, on a reciprocal basis, to frequently visit each other's activities for guided familiarization tours consistent with local security requirements and, as feasible, to jointly conduct prefire planning inspections and drills.
- g. The technical heads of the fire departments of the parties to this agreement are authorized and directed to meet and draft any detailed plans and procedures of operation necessary to effectively implement this agreement. Such plans and procedures of operations shall become effective upon ratification by the signatory parties.
- h. All equipment used by (name of fire department) in carrying out this agreement will be owned by the (name of fire department); and all personnel acting for (name of fire department) under this agreement will be an employee or volunteer member of (name of fire department).
 1. This agreement shall become effective upon the date hereof and remain in full force and effect until cancelled by mutual agreement of the parties hereto or by written notice by one party to the other party, giving thirty (30) days notice of said cancellation.

For (fire organization)
For the Secretary of the Army

(Title)
(Commander)

Figure 2-1. Mutual Aid Agreement (United States)

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT (FOREIGN)
(SAMPLE)**

This agreement, entered into this ... day of ... 20XX, between the Secretary of the Army acting according to the authority of section 1856a, title 42, United States Code and (name of fire department) is to secure for each the benefits of mutual aid in fire prevention, the protection of life and property from fire, and firefighting to include emergency services, including basic medical support, basic and advanced life support, hazardous material containment and confinement, and special rescue events involving vehicular and water mishaps, and trench, building, and confined space extractions.

It is agreed that

- a. On request to a representative of the (installation) Fire Department by a representative of the (name of fire department), firefighting equipment and personnel of the (installation) Fire Department will be dispatched, when available, to any point within the area for which the (name of fire department) normally provides fire protection as designated by the representative of the (name of fire department).
- b. On request to a representative of the (name of fire department) by a representative of the (installation) Fire Department, firefighting equipment and personnel of the (name of fire department) will be dispatched, when available, to any point within the firefighting jurisdiction of the (installation) Fire Department.
- c. The rendering of assistance under the terms of this agreement shall not be mandatory, but the party receiving the request for assistance should immediately inform the requesting department if, for any reason, assistance cannot be rendered.
- d. Any dispatch of equipment and personnel pursuant to this agreement is subject to the following conditions:
 - (1) Any request for aid under this agreement will specify the location to which the equipment and personnel are to be dispatched; however, the amount and type of equipment and number of personnel to be furnished will be determined by a representative of the responding organization.
 - (2) The responding organization will report to the officer in charge of the requesting organization when the services of the responding organization are needed within the area for which it normally provides fire protection.
 - (3) A responding organization will be released by the requesting organization when the services of the responding organization are no longer required, or when the responding organization is needed within the area for which it normally provides fire protection.
 - (4) If a crash of aircraft owned or operated by the United States or military aircraft of any foreign nation occurs within the area for which the (name of fire department) normally provides fire protection, the chief of the (installation) Fire Department or his or her representative may assume full command on arrival at the scene of the crash.
- e. Each party hereby waives all claims against every other party for compensation for any loss, damage, injury or death occurring as a consequence of the performance of this agreement except those claims authorized under 15 U.S.C. 2210.
- f. The chief fire officers and personnel of the fire departments of both parties to this agreement are invited and encouraged, on a reciprocal basis, to frequently visit each other's activities for guided familiarization tours consistent with local security requirements and, as feasible, to jointly conduct prefire planning inspections and drills.
- g. The technical heads of the fire departments of the parties to this agreement are authorized and directed to meet and draft any detailed plans and procedures of operation necessary to effectively implement this agreement. Such plans and procedures of operations shall become effective upon ratification by the signatory parties.
- h. All equipment used by (name of fire department) in carrying out this agreement will, at the time of action hereunder, be owned by it; and all personnel acting for (name of fire department) under this agreement will, at the time of such action, be an employee or volunteer member of (name of fire department).
- i. This agreement shall become effective upon the date hereof and remain in full force and effect until cancelled by mutual agreement of the parties hereto or by written notice by one party to the other party, giving thirty (30) days notice of said cancellation.
- j. The foregoing does not affect, and will not be interpreted as affecting in any way, relevant provisions of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA).

For (fire organization)
For the Secretary of the Army

(Title)
(Commander)

Figure 2–2. Mutual Aid Agreement (Foreign)

2-6. Technical standards, public law, and deviations

a. Commanders of garrisons and Special Installations must request any waiver in writing through their respective chain of command to HQDA, ACSIM for appropriate action. This waiver authority does not apply to public laws.

b. Statutory and other authority is contained in paragraph 1-4 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5 at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/02/20030228-9.html>.

c. Facilities subject to the requirements of the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards per 42 USC 4151, 42 USC 4152, 42 USC 4153, 42 USC 4154, 42 USC 4155, 42 USC 4156, and 29 USC 794 will meet the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines whenever Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines provide equal or greater accessibility than Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards.

d. The Army has adopted the most current NFPA codes and standards. As each NFPA standard is revised, the ACSIM office and IMA F&ES staff will review the standard and issue technical implementation guidance as necessary for the new standard. Title 15 USC 272 (note) requires all Federal agencies and departments use technical standards that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus bodies, such as the NFPA. If DOD elects not to use these consensus standards, the DOD must give the Office of Management and Budget an explanation why it elected to use different standards.

e. Design, construction, and maintenance and repair of projects for Army Reserve facilities (including tri-service Armed Forces Reserve Centers) will comply with AR 140-483.

f. Installations will subscribe to the NFPA National Fire Code renewal service (or equivalent electronic media service) whereby NFPA sends changes to subscribers. This Army regulation takes precedence over all technical and field manuals. The publications listed in appendix A give more guidance on various aspects of F&ES.

2-7. Fire and emergency services distinctive identification

Installation/garrisons will issue badges, collar brass, patches, baseball caps, and name tags for all F&ES personnel (military and civilian) to wear while performing their official duties.

Section II

Fire and Emergency Services Training

2-8. Fire and emergency services training programs

a. Administration. Develop and implement a comprehensive F&ES training program and designate a training officer and department instructors as required. Include training requirements in the annual budget submission. Training program will include—

(1) Development of monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual training schedules, approved by the fire chief and posted in each operational fire station.

(2) Preparation of lesson plans or use approved accredited lesson plans in accordance with the DOD Fire Fighter Certification Program and/or International Fire Service Training Association standards.

b. Training exercises.

(1) *Quarterly.* Conduct ARFF exercises on a mission-assigned aircraft designated by the fire chief.

(2) *Semiannually.* During darkness hours, at least 1 structural exercise will be conducted by each shift.

(3) *Annually.* Fire and emergency services departments with an ARFF mission must conduct a live ARFF fire fighting exercise and at least 1 crew extraction exercise during darkness hours by each shift. Only the fire chief or his designee may authorize unannounced exercises involving F&ES resources. During responses to training exercises, fire departments will not use warning devices and must strictly observe all traffic laws. Upon arrival at the training site, fire departments will use visual warning devices and conduct critiques following each exercise. Announced training exercises will be pre-briefed prior to the exercise and critiqued after the exercise.

(4) Interactive multimedia training systems may supplement above exercises.

c. Training records.

(1) Use DA Form 5376 (Individual Training Evaluation Record) or automated equivalent format.

(2) Use DA Form 5377 (Fire and Emergency Services Training Record) or printable computer generated equivalent. Attendee's signature is required for each session.

2-9. Training requirements

a. The fire chief will attend the annual DOD worldwide F&ES training conference held concurrently with the International Association of Fire Chiefs Training Conference.

b. The fire chief will assign a dedicated training officer for development and monitoring of the training program. The position may be dual-hatted for installations where a dedicated position is not required.

- c. An assigned training officer will—
 - (1) Conduct a recurring proficiency training program. Each fire department member will receive a minimum of 120 hours proficiency training per year.
 - (2) Secure specialized training through accredited and recognized professional training sources for F&ES personnel.
- d. Live–fire training areas that meet local environmental standards will be developed by each applicable DOD component at appropriate locations to provide realistic proficiency training at a reasonable cost. Thorough consideration will be given to creating regional training facilities for closely located DOD installations and for cooperative arrangements with civil sector fire departments and off–base live–fire training.
- e. Host nation fire fighters will meet the DOD training requirements, but are not required to be DOD certified.

Chapter 3

Provide Emergency Dispatch Services

Program objective provide staff and/or manage emergency dispatch/E911 services. All installations will maintain around the clock capability to conduct essential F&ES communications. These operations may be provided as part of joint operations.

3–1. Emergency communications center staffing

Dispatch centers must be properly staffed with trained, qualified, and certified personnel per DODI 6055.6.

3–2. Emergency communications center operations requirements

a. DODI 6055.6 establishes requirements for emergency communications centers. Installations are authorized and are encouraged to move toward E911/Public Safety Answering Point Systems. Computer–aided dispatching systems are encouraged. Fire station radio–based alerting systems will be installed.

b. Both AR 415–15 and AR 70–1 govern the purchase, procurement, and installation of fire detection and transmission equipment. Minimum requirements are—

(1) Two–way radio communication net. Each installation requires an effective 2–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 2–way radio communication frequency known as the Discreet Emergency Frequency (see NFPA 1221 for installation maintenance and use of emergency services communication systems).

(2) Primary and secondary fixed wire operational crash alarm. Installations will provide a primary telephone crash alarm with 2–way capabilities only between the tower, base operations, fire, and medical authorities only. Additional agencies will not be included unless authorized by the garrison commander. Installations 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.

(3) Direct communications line or integrated computer–aided dispatch screen. Installations will provide a direct telephone 2–way circuit with the air traffic control tower, aircraft maintenance control, ambulance, law enforcement, or any other agency designated by the fire chief.

(4) Installed systems central alarm receiver. All installed facility fire detection and suppression systems will transmit an alarm to the fire communication center per NFPA 72–2002 except for small or remote locations approved by IMA.

(5) Adequate station lighting. The emergency communications center will include adequate station/lighting alerting systems controlled and coupled with local combined public address or intercom systems.

(6) Voice recorder. A voice recorder is required for all emergency dispatch centers and connected to all emergency communication equipment.

Chapter 4

Provide Emergency Response Services for Structure Fires

4–1. Program objective

Provide emergency response and rescue services to structure, transportation equipment, natural and manmade disasters, industrial, shipboard, ammunitions/explosives/dangerous articles, chemical, and petroleum, oils, and lubricant fires.

4–2. Required fire department staffing

Installations will ensure apparatus are properly staffed with trained, qualified, and certified personnel per DOD requirements, and validated by a risk assessment.

4-3. Fire department structural fire operation requirements

Fire and emergency services equipment and response time requirements are shown in table 4-1. In addition—

- a. Installation/garrison fire departments will use a DA F&ES risk assessment to determine requirements.
- b. Fire departments will prepare pre-fire plans for all major and mission-critical facilities and those having a high-life safety factor, and review them at least every other year and whenever there is a change in mission.
- c. Fire department requirements at active, inactive, laidaway, standby, and caretaker installations are—
 - (1) *Active installations.* Civilian personnel normally perform F&ES functions. Installations may assign military occupational specialty 21M military fire fighters to fire departments because of geographical, legal, training, rotation, combat readiness, or security reasons. Military personnel selected must meet the criteria contained in AR 611-1 and should be selected based on long-term availability (minimum 2 years on station).
 - (2) *Inactive, laidaway, standby, and caretaker installations.* The DA F&ES risk assessment outline will determine level of service for these types of installations. The installation commander will consider use of combined fire fighter/guard forces and trained security and maintenance personnel as auxiliary fire fighters.
 - d. For base realignment and closure fire protection, the Army has the responsibility to maintain F&ES as long as the Army owns or maintains the property. With limited exceptions, 10 USC 2465 prohibits entering into a contract for the performance of fire fighting or security guard. The following guidance should also be considered in determining the level of F&ES required at bases that are closing:
 - (1) Chapter 41 CFR Subpart 102.36.45 provides guidance on the level of fire protection for General Services Administration surplus or excess property.
 - (2) Installation commanders should determine whether municipal (or other) fire departments will agree to include the closed installation within their service territory at no cost to the Army.
 - (3) Maintenance of grounds and facilities to prevent fires such as plowing fire lanes.

Table 4-1
Announced structural fire response time

| Program element | Response time |
|---------------------------|---|
| Announced structural fire | First responding units 7 minutes response time for 90 percent of all alarms based on: Call processing time (1 minute) Turnout time (1 minute) Travel time (5 minutes) Remaining units: 12 minutes response time for 90 percent of all alarms Minimum responses: Initial alarm assignment capability |

4-4. Special requirements for shipboard fire fighting

Land based fire fighters who are required to respond to marine vessel fires will attend formal shipboard fire fighting training that meets U.S. Naval Facilities Engineering Command training standards and NFPA 1405.

4-5. Special requirements for access or egress through hardened windows

The DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 4-010-01) require a minimum level of window hardening for the windows in all buildings that qualify as inhabited as defined in that document. In addition, threat or geography specific antiterrorism requirements sometimes result in window hardening greater than that required by UFC 4-010-01. All of these hardened windows provide additional challenges to fire fighters attempting to breach them for access or egress during structural fire operations. To ensure fire fighters are prepared where there are fires in buildings with hardened windows, fire departments will do the following:

- a. Coordinate with installation or other servicing facility engineers to catalog any hardened windows that may be installed in buildings served by that fire department.
- b. Develop data bases that indicate the construction of any hardened windows in specific buildings and where they are located.
- c. Provide special instructions that fire fighters will need for breaching hardened windows and incorporate the instructions into the data base.

Chapter 5 Provide Emergency Response Services for Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting

5-1. Program objective

Airfield fire departments will staff ARFF apparatus to provide flight line protection 24 hours per day, even if the air traffic control tower is closed for flight operations. Provide a coordinated program of emergency response/standby and rescue services for aircraft rescue fire fighting to announced and unannounced in-flight/ground emergencies, crashes and mishaps, including ordnance and spill containment and other related incidents, if required. Fire departments will consider outside resources and coordinate their program with local airports, municipal ARFF organizations, medical activities, and other federal agencies as required.

5-2. Required aircraft rescue fire fighting staffing

Installations will ensure that apparatus are properly staffed with trained, qualified, and certified personnel per NFPA, host nation, and DOD requirements, and validated by a risk assessment.

5-3. Aircraft rescue fire fighting apparatus requirements

Fire and emergency services ARFF equipment and response time requirements are shown in table 5-1.

a. The average number of military aircraft movements (arrivals and/or departures) per day determines the number and type of ARFF apparatus and standby requirements. The total number of aircraft movements during the previous 12-month period divided by 365 (366 if leap year) determines this average number.

(1) Airfields with or without permanently assigned rotary winged aircraft and fixed wing aircraft less than 60 feet in overall fuselage length, require the following ARFF protection.

(2) Less than 25 movements (average) per day. Portable fire extinguishers (100 pounds) used by airfield personnel.

(3) From 25 to 40 movements (average) per day. Installation may assign standard or nonstandard fire fighting equipment (with or without fire fighter personnel).

(4) More than 40 movements (average) per day.

(a) An NFPA 403 ARFF apparatus or equivalent (with assigned staffing) for rotary wing and small fixed winged aircraft (less than 60 feet).

(b) CH-47 and larger helicopters averaging 6 or more movements above the 40 movements per day (for example 46 per day average at airfield) require a second ARFF apparatus (with assigned staffing).

b. The IMA may approve additional ARFF apparatus (not covered in paragraph b, above) to meet the requirements of Air Force Pamphlet 32-2004 or other unique operations.

c. Cross-staffed and ARFF trained structural fire fighting crews may backup primary ARFF apparatus and crews.

d. AR 385-95, Air Force TO 00-105E-9, and International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA) contain suggested pre-accident plans and give detailed information on ARFF techniques.

Table 5-1
Aircraft rescue fire fighting

| Program element | Response time |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Aircraft rescue fire fighting | First responding units Unannounced emergency 3 minutes response time includes— Call processing time (1 minute) Turnout time (1 minute) Travel time (1 minute) Announced emergency 1 minute response time |

Chapter 6 Provide Fire Prevention Services

6-1. Program objective

Develop, publish, and implement installation fire prevention and public education regulation. Components of this regulation include—

a. Hazard, compliance, and special fire safety inspections that meet Federal, state, and local/host nation laws, and Child and Youth Services and Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospital Organizations support/consultancy requirements.

b. Project and plan review.

- c. Testing and inspection of fire protection systems and equipment.
- d. Training of building managers and evacuation managers, newcomers, family members, schools, Child and Youth Services employees and public assemblies (that is, churches, clubs, theaters, and so on).
- e. Fire protection for facilities engineering, design and construction.

6-2. Required fire prevention staffing

Installations will ensure the fire prevention program is properly staffed with trained, qualified, and certified personnel per DODI 6055.6.

6-3. Fire prevention operations

a. Building manager or evacuation coordinator. The building manager or appointee (in writing) will serve as the evacuation coordinator. This individual will be trained by the F&ES fire prevention division and will execute fire prevention measures in the assigned building or facility, and provide written reports to the fire chief including self-inspections, emergency evacuation plans, and fire safety briefings/occupant training. Regional Readiness Command personnel will provide training for Army Reserve Centers building managers off Active Army installations.

b. Housing facilities. On-post housing facilities will comply with fire protection measures listed in AR 210-50.

c. Contractor operations. The fire chief (or designated F&ES representative) will monitor contractor operations on all sustainment, restoration, and modernization; construction; and self-help projects. The contracting officer representative will notify the contractor and request prompt corrective action when he/she finds fire hazards, unsafe practices, or noncompliance with specifications. The fire chief may stop any operation or activity when there is imminent danger to life and property.

d. Fire risk management surveys.

(1) The fire chief will develop an inspection program that will include facility inspection frequencies. Mandatory family housing and unaccompanied personnel housing inspections (except for common areas of unaccompanied personnel housing) are not required.

(2) The reproducible DA Form 5381 (Building Fire Risk Management Survey) provides a checklist and recording document. Each building will have a separate file folder containing past survey records, hazard/deficiency survey records, fire extinguisher inventory and maintenance information, a copy of the pre-fire plan, and other pertinent data. Fire departments will establish an automated recordkeeping system to monitor the building survey program.

(3) The reproducible DA Form 5382 (Hazard/Deficiency Inspection Record) informs the building manager of fire hazards or deficiencies noted during surveys.

(4) The reproducible DA Form 5383 (Hot-Work Permit) will be issued to contractors and installation personnel performing hot-work any place other than permanent shops.

(5) Automated forms may be substituted for forms required by this paragraph.

(6) Fire prevention inspection services at Army Reserve and Army National Guard facilities may be provided without cost by the local community.

6-4. Fire prevention engineering

a. General requirements. The fire department and Department of Public Works (organization responsible for construction and building repair/maintenance) will have current or electronic copies of UFC code, fire protection for facilities engineering, design and construction, and NFPA codes and standards. New construction, renovations, and modernization projects will comply with UFC 3-600-01. For repair projects, only the new work is required to comply with the requirements for new construction. As a minimum, existing buildings will comply with the requirements of NFPA 101.

b. Cost effectiveness. Appropriate fire protection in facility and system designs guarantees the most economical and least interruption of essential missions. Installations will not omit fire protection from construction designs and plans for the sake of economy or expediencies, since add-ons are expensive and often less effective

c. Review of projects.

(1) DODI 6055.6 requires—

(a) The plans for all military construction projects, facility modernization, rehabilitation programs, or self-help projects will be reviewed by certified fire prevention personnel for compliance with the NFPA codes/standards and UFC 3-600-01.

(b) The Installation F&ES office will keep all fire risk management surveys in separate facility folders until satisfactory completion of the project.

(2) The IMA F&ES personnel shall participate in sustainment, restoration, and modernization 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.

(3) Installation Management Agency-Army Reserve personnel will provide reviews for maintenance and repair and sustainment, restoration, and modernization projects on Army Reserve Centers off Active Army installations. Louisville District Corps of Engineer will provide reviews for all Military Construction Army Reserve projects.

d. Fire protection deficiency correction program. Fire Protection Deficiency Correction Program F&ES organizations will use the risk management model employed in AR 385–16. This regulation prescribes policies and procedures, and identifies responsibilities to ensure hazards in Army systems and facilities are identified and the risks associated with these hazards are properly managed. It applies to all Army materiel systems and facilities.

e. Fire protection systems.

(1) Installation/garrisons will provide fire protection systems (suppression and detection) per UFC 3–600–01. The IMA–Army Reserve will provide fire protection systems for Army Reserve Centers off Active Army installations. Kitchen range hood fire extinguishing systems are not required in family housing, unaccompanied personnel housing, hotels or other transient type facilities in accordance with UFC 3–600–01. The following family housing provisions apply:

(a) Install hardwired smoke detectors and automatic sprinkler systems in certain Federal housing units in the United States and its territories per 15 USC 2201 et seq. and the following Army policy.

(b) Smoke detectors, hardwired to the building electrical system and meeting the requirements of NFPA 72–2002 will be provided in all housing units. When smoke detectors are installed and where more than 1 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. Smoke detectors will be replaced per NFPA 72–2002 recommendations.

(c) Carbon monoxide detectors will be installed in structures serviced by natural gas, petroleum, or other combustible fuel sources. Detectors will be replaced per manufacturer’s recommendations.

(d) Automatic sprinkler protection per the applicable NFPA 13, NFPA 13R, or NFPA 13D standards will be provided for new multifamily housing and for renovated multifamily housing whose renovation cost is 70 percent or more of the dwelling unit costs, excluding the land. When replacement cost is less than 70 percent, family housing will meet the requirements of UFC 3–600–01. For purpose of this regulation, multifamily housing is defined as a residential building with more than 2 residential units under 1 roof. Townhouses with 2–hour, fire–rated unit separation walls which extend from ground to the roof deck are not considered multifamily housing and will be protected the same as single–family housing.

(2) Title 10 USC 2872a requires privatized family housing to reimburse the government for police and fire protection.

(3) Army unaccompanied personnel housing, hotels, and transient quarters used for Federal personnel on official travel will comply with 15 USC 2224, 15 USC 2225, and 15 USC 2226, requiring single station hardwired smoke detectors in each guest room per NFPA 72–2002 and automatic sprinkler systems in buildings of 4 or more stories. For new facilities, compliance with UFC 3–600–01 is required.

(4) The maintenance, inspection, and testing of fire protection systems and water distribution systems will comply with applicable NFPA codes and UFC 3–600–02.

(5) Installation/garrisons shall assign the highest repair priority for fire protection systems.

f. Halon fire fighting agents phaseout. Halon fire fighting agent’s phaseout will follow the Army Ozone Depleting Chemicals Strategic Plan.

g. Fire extinguishers. All fire extinguishers will be Underwriter’s Laboratories (UL) listed or factory mutual approved.

(1) *Facilities.* The facilities engineer or user will furnish the initial purchase and installation of fire extinguishers in newly constructed facilities and their replacement in existing facilities, per NFPA 101. The fire department will inspect and determine the type, size, and location of extinguishers per NFPA 10. Installation/garrisons will not furnish portable fire extinguishers in family housing areas, unless required by NFPA 101.

(2) *Flightlines.* Installations/garrisons will issue (on hand receipt) alkaline base (sodium and potassium bicarbonate), class B and Class C fires (BC), dry chemical, 50–pound and 125–pound, and/or compressed air foam system or equivalent, wheeled extinguishers for the following aircraft. (They will replace existing halon 1211 extinguishers through attrition.)

(a) Every 3 parked, small, or medium helicopters (UH–60/AH–64 and below) and small fixed winged aircraft (C–12 or equivalent) requires a 50–pound BC, dry chemical and/or compressed air foam system or equivalent, wheeled fire extinguisher.

(b) Every 3 parked, large helicopters (CH–47 or equivalent), requires a 125–pound BC, wheeled, dry chemical and/or compressed air foam system or equivalent, wheeled fire extinguisher.

(c) Every 3 parked, medium fixed winged aircraft (for example, C–20, C–23 A and B, C–26 or similar aircraft) requires a 125–pound BC, wheeled, dry chemical and/or compressed air foam system or equivalent, wheeled fire extinguisher.

(d) Every parked, large frame aircraft (for example, 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, wheeled, dry chemical and/or compressed air foam system or equivalent, wheeled fire extinguisher.

(e) Every landing strip and helipad without regularly assigned ARFF vehicles requires a 125–pound BC, dry chemical and/or compressed air foam system or equivalent, wheeled fire extinguisher.

1. *Aircraft*. The user will provide fire extinguishers and extinguishing systems according to the specifications for specific type and model aircraft.

2. *Petroleum, oils, and lubricants areas*. The user will provide BC, dry chemical and/or compressed air foam system wheeled fire extinguishers at petroleum, oils, and lubricants tanker truck dispensing points, tanker truck parking areas, and outside tracked vehicle maintenance areas.

3. *Tactical and other off-road mobile equipment*. Provide per applicable technical bulletins.

4. *Troop units*. Issue per TB 5-4200-200-10.

5. *Watercraft*. Provide per Coast Guard regulations (available from the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard (G-M/A2), Washington, DC 20590).

h. Water distribution systems. Requirements for water distribution systems are contained in UFC 3-600-01 and Army regulations.

(1) Fire departments are responsible to ensure fire flow testing is conducted annually. Enter results on DA Form 5384 (Water Flow Test) or equivalent automated system.

(2) Fire hydrants will be painted per Army installation design standards. 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.

(3) Out of service fire hydrants will be repaired on a priority basis.

i. Space heaters (liquid fuel). Portable gas or liquid fuel space heaters are prohibited in family quarters or where personnel sleep (including tents), unless approved on a case-by-case basis by the installation commander, with the advice of the installation fire chief or safety officials in order to mitigate risk, to provide temporary emergency heating.

Chapter 7

Provide Emergency Response Services for Incidents Involving Hazardous Materials, Weapons of Mass Destruction, and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives

7-1. Program objective

Provide emergency response, mitigation, and rescue services for HAZMAT and WMD per DODI 6055.6, DODI 2000.16, DODI 2000.18, AR 525-13, associated implementing Army regulations, and applicable local/host nation laws and regulations.

7-2. Hazardous materials and weapons of mass destruction response services staffing

a. The installation/garrison commander will develop and implement a site-specific HAZMAT response plan implementing 42 USC 11001; 42 USC 13101; 29 CFR 1910.120; 40 CFR 350, 40 CFR 355, 40 CFR 370, 40 CFR 372; AR 200-1; and DA Pam 200-1.

b. For CBRNE, installation/garrison commanders will implement the requirements of DODI 2000.18, including development of a CBRNE emergency response plan that integrates facilities, equipment, training, personnel and procedures into a comprehensive effort designed to provide appropriate protection to personnel and critical mission activities.

c. The installation/garrison environmental division is responsible for development of the Installation Spill Response/Contingency Plan per AR 200-1.

d. Hazardous materials and WMD response times will be per table 7-1.

Table 7-1

Hazardous materials (including first response to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives/weapons of mass destruction incidents response time

| Program element | Response time |
|--|---|
| HAZMAT (including first response to CBRNE/WWD incidents) | First responding units 7 minutes response time for 90 percent of all alarms based on— Call processing time (1 minute) Turnout time (1 minute) Travel time (5 minutes) Remaining units: 12 minutes response time for 90 percent of all alarms Minimum response: F&ES working group concept of operations |

Chapter 8 Provide Emergency Response Services for Wildland Fires

8-1. Program objective

Provide emergency response and rescue services for wildland fires, if required. Manage the Installation Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan per the current Army Wildland Fire Policy Guidance and current DODI 6055.6.

8-2. Wildland fire response services staffing

Wildland fire support must be properly staffed with trained, qualified and certified personnel. Additional staffing requires preparation and submission of a wildland fire risk assessment through the region and IMA or MACOM to HQDA, ACSIM.

8-3. Wildland fire incident response planning

a. Installations with unimproved grounds that present a wildfire hazard and/or installations that use prescribed burns as a land management tool will develop and implement an Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan that is compliant and integral with the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan, the installation's existing F&ES program plan and the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan.

b. The Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan must consider availability and use of military personnel and equipment, specialized fire fighting apparatus, and other specialized requirements.

Chapter 9 Provide Emergency Medical Response Services

9-1. Program objective

This program provides emergency medical/transportation response services, if required.

9-2. Emergency medical services staffing

a. Emergency medical first responder services must be staffed with trained, qualified, and certified personnel per DODI 6055.6, NFPA, and local/host nation/Department of Transportation/state/Federal requirements.

b. Fire departments assigned the EMS mission will be funded, equipped, trained/certified per this regulation.

c. Where installations cannot provide EMS through organic assists or contract, the installation commander will develop a Memorandum of Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding with local agencies and/or governments to provide such services.

9-3. Emergency medical response planning

a. Where fire departments provide emergency medical response, installation/garrisons will establish and maintain emergency medical response programs that are appropriately staffed with certified first responder or higher certified personnel and equipment per EMS national standard curriculum. The EMS provided will comply with installation or local medical protocols.

b. Emergency medical response time standards will be per table 9-1.

c. Provision of EMS will be provided under the supervision of a qualified operational medical director.

Table 9-1
Emergency medical response time

| Program element | Response time |
|----------------------------|--|
| Emergency medical response | First responding units 7 minutes response time for 90 percent of all alarms based on— Call processing time (1 minute) Turnout time (1 minute) Travel time (5 minutes) Advance life support: 12 minutes response time for 90 percent of all alarms Minimum response: Initial alarm assignment capability or Basic life support/advance life support will be staffed and trained at the level prescribed by the state responsible for providing emergency medical services licensing. |

Chapter 10

Conduct Technical Rescue Operations

10–1. Program objective

Provide emergency response to specialized technical rescue incidents such as rope rescue, structure collapse, high angle, confined space, trenches, water, shipboard, aircraft, vehicle, natural disasters, and other specialized rescue operations.

10–2. Technical rescue operations staffing

Technical rescue operations services must be staffed with trained, qualified, and certified personnel per DODI 6055.6, NFPA, and local/host nation/state/Federal requirements.

10–3. Technical rescue operations planning

Fire chiefs will assess risk at their installations based on mission operations and develop appropriate standard operational guidelines and/or standard operational procedures. The results of the unique risk assessment will determine specialized rescue apparatus and equipment required at the specific location.

Chapter 11

Provide Specialized Training

11–1. Program objective

Provide specialized fire, rescue, and emergency training to troop units and other users, if resources permit.

11–2. Instructor qualifications

Fire service instructors must be certified to teach the particular subject per NFPA, Army Wildland Fire Policy Guidance, and local/host nation/state/Federal requirements.

11–3. Fire and emergency services training plans

Fire chiefs will develop or approve all F&ES training plans on topics such as aircraft egress/extrication procedures, helicopter pilot/crew training for wildland fires, wildland red card training and certification, confined space rescue, fire brigade, WMD, HAZMAT, first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, fire extinguisher operations and other F&ES awareness training required by the installation.

Chapter 12

National Fire Incident Reporting System and Investigation of Fire Incidents

12–1. Reporting fires and emergency services responses

This chapter establishes procedures for completing National Fire Incident Reporting System or equivalent DOD fire reporting system, investigations, and other related reports.

12–2. Report format

The National Fire Incident Reporting System uses computer software to transmit reports to a central repository.

12–3. Approval and submission procedures

a. Regional directors, senior mission commander staff at Army Reserve Centers off Active Army installations, and MACOMs with Special Installations will ensure that procedures are established for processing electronic transfer of National Fire Incident Reporting System reports at least biweekly.

b. Fire chiefs will expeditiously report any fire related incident involving a fatality, equipment, or real property damage over \$100,000 and any general and flag officer quarters fire to their installation/garrison commander. DA Form 7621 (Major Fire Report From Installation/Garrison thru Regions to Higher Headquarters) will be used to submit the Major Fire Report. Fire chiefs will coordinate reports with the local provost marshal to avoid conflict with the serious incident report submitted under AR 190–40.

(1) Telephonic notification to regional fire protection specialists will be made expeditiously; in turn, regional fire protection specialists will expeditiously notify headquarters, IMA and HQDA, ACSIM.

(2) Installation/garrison commanders will review/approve and transmit such reports to their respective regions within 24 hours of the fire incident.

(3) Regions will approve/submit the Major Fire Report by e-mail to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, Installations and Housing (SAIE-IH), HQDA, ACSIM, and headquarters, IMA within 48 hours of the fire incident.

12-4. Investigation of fire incidents

The installation/garrison commander will ensure thorough investigations of all fire incidents.

a. Region F&ES officials will conduct a supplemental technical investigation per NFPA 921, when a fire causes a death or more than \$250,000 equipment or real property damage. Region directors may delegate these investigations to the local installation/garrison. AR 15-6 investigations may substitute for these supplemental technical investigations. Financial liability investigations per AR 735-5 are not acceptable. Regions will send 1 copy of the supplemental technical or substitute investigation report to HQDA, ACSIM within 45 calendar days of the fire incident. This is separate from investigation of accidental fires per AR 385-40.

b. The fire investigator who performs the investigation will be qualified and trained per NFPA 1033.

c. The U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command has primary investigative jurisdiction over fire incidents when caused by criminal acts or intent. Additionally, the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command has responsibility for investigation of all unattended deaths.

12-5. Environmental reporting

Develop notification guidelines with installation environmental office for all incidents which release reportable smoke or substances into the environment to meet toxic release inventory for the installation.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 15-6

Procedure for Investigating Officers and Boards of Officers. (Cited in para 12-4.)

AR 30-22

The Army Food Program. (Cited in para 2-2c.)

AR 50-5

Nuclear Surety. (Cited in para 2-2b.)

AR 50-6

Chemical Surety. (Cited in para 2-2b.)

AR 50-7

Army Reactor Program. (Cited in para 2-2b.)

AR 70-1

Army Acquisition Policy. (Cited in para 3-2b.)

AR 140-483

Army Reserve Land and Facilities Management. (Cited in para 2-6e.)

AR 190-40

Serious Incident Report. (Cited in para 12-3b.)

AR 200-1

Environmental Protection and Enhancement. (Cited in para 7-2a.)

AR 210-50

Housing Management. (Cited in para 6-3.)

AR 385-16

System Safety Engineering and Management. (Cited in para 6-4d.)

AR 385-40

Accident Reporting and Records. (Cited in para 12-4a.)

AR 385-95

Army Aviation Accident Prevention. (Cited in para 5-3d.)

AR 525-13

Antiterrorism (available only from Army Knowledge Online <http://www.us.army.mil>). (Cited in para 7-1.)

AR 611-1

Military Occupational Classification Structure Development and Implementation. (Cited in para 4-3c(1).)

AR 725-50

Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System. (Cited in para 1-22b(1).)

AR 735-5

Policies and Procedures for Property Accountability. (Cited in para 12-4a.)

DA Pam 200-1

Environmental Protection and Enhancement. (Cited in para 7-2a.)

CTA 50-900

Clothing and Individual Equipment. (Available at <http://webtaads.belvoir.army.mil/usafmsa/>.) (Cited in para 1-19.)

CTA 50-909

Field and Installation/Garrison Furnishings and Equipment. (Available at <http://webtaads.belvoir.army.mil/usafmsa/>.) (Cited in para 2-1a(12).)

CTA 50-970

Expendable Items (Except: Medical, Class V, Repair Parts and Heraldic Items). (Available at <http://webtaads.belvoir.army.mil/usafmsa/>.) (Cited in para 2-1a(12).)

Air Force Pamphlet 32-2004

Aircraft Fire Protection for Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW). (Available at <http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/>.) (Cited in para 5-3b.)

Air Force TO 00-105E-9

Aerospace Emergency Rescue and Mishap Response Information (Emergency Services). (Available by writing to Headquarters, AFCESA/DF, 139 Barnes Drive, Tyndall AFB, FL 32404-5319.) (Cited in para 5-3d.)

DOD 6055.06-M

DOD Fire and Emergency Services Certification Program. (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/index.html>.) (Cited in paras 1-13b, 1-15.)

Executive Order 12564

Executive Order 12564 of September 15, 1986 Drug-Free Workplace. (Available at <http://www.usda.gov/da/shmd/drugexec.htm>.) (Cited in para 1-15.)

29 CFR 1910

Occupational Safety and Health Standards. (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.) (Cited in paras 1-4, 2-6b.)

29 CFR 1910.120

Hazardous waste operations and emergency response. (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.) (Cited in paras 2-1a(4), 7-2a.)

29 CFR 1910.132

General requirements. (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.) (Cited in para 1-19.)

29 CFR 1910.133

Eye and face protection. (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.) (Cited in para 1-19.)

29 CFR 1910.134

Respiratory protection. (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.) (Cited in para 1-19.)

29 CFR 1910.135

Head protection. (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.) (Cited in para 1-19.)

29 CFR 1910.136

Foot protection. (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.) (Cited in para 1-19.)

29 CFR 1910.138

Hand protection. (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.) (Cited in para 1-19.)

29 CFR 1910.139

Respiratory protection for M. tuberculosis. (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.) (Cited in para 1-19.)

29 CFR 1910.146

Permit required confined spaces. (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.) (Cited in para 2-1a(5).)

29 CFR 1960

Basic program elements for Federal employee occupational safety and health programs and related matters. (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.) (Cited in para 2–6*b*.)

32 CFR 626

Biological Defense Safety Program. (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.) (Cited in para 2–1*a*(6).)

40 CFR 350

Trade secrecy claims for emergency planning and community right-to-know information: and trade secret disclosures to health professionals. (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.) (Cited in para 7–2*a*.)

40 CFR 355

Emergency planning and notification. (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.) (Cited in para 7–2*a*.)

40 CFR 370

Hazardous Chemical Reporting: Community Right-to-Know. (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.) (Cited in para 7–2*a*.)

40 CFR 372

Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: Community Right-to-Know. (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.) (Cited in para 7–2*a*.)

SB 700–20

Army Adopted/Other Items Selected for Authorization/List of Reportable Items (This item is included on EM 0007). (Available from Commander, USAMC, Logistics Support Activity (AMXLS–MLA), Bldg. 5307, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898–7466.) (Cited in para 2–1*a*(12).)

TB 5–4200–200–10

Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers Approved for Army Users. (Available at <http://www.logsa.army.mil>.) (Cited in para 6–4*g*(2)(*e*)4.)

10 USC 2465

Prohibition on contracts for performance of firefighting or security guard functions. (Available at <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>.) (Cited in paras 1–4, 2–3.)

10 USC 2872a

Utilities and services. (Available at <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>.) (Cited in para 6–4*e*(2).)

15 USC 272

Establishment, functions, and activities. (Available at <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>.) (Cited in para 2–6*d*.)

15 USC 2201

Congressional findings. (Available at <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>.) (Cited in para 6–4*e*(1)(*a*).)

15 USC 2224

Listings of places of public accommodation. (Available at <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>.) (Cited in para 6–4*e*(3).)

15 USC 2225

Fire prevention and control guidelines for places of public accommodation. (Available at <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>.) (Cited in para 6–4*e*(3).)

15 USC 2226

Dissemination of fire prevention and control information. (Available at <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>.) (Cited in para 6–4*e*(3).)

29 USC 651

Congressional statement of findings and declaration of purpose and policy. (Available at <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>.) (Cited in paras 1–4, 2–6*b*.)

29 USC 794

Nondiscrimination under Federal grants and programs. (Available at <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>.) (Cited in para 2–6c.)

42 USC 4151

“Building” defined. (Available at <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>.) (Cited in para 2–6c.)

42 USC 4152

Standards for design, construction, and alteration of buildings; Administrator of General Services. (Available at <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>.) (Cited in para 2–6c.)

42 USC 4153

Standards for design, construction, and alteration of buildings; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. (Available at <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>.) (Cited in para 2–6c.)

42 USC 4154

Standards for design, construction, and alteration of buildings; Secretary of Defense. (Available at <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>.) (Cited in para 2–6c.)

42 USC 4155

Effective date of standards. (Available at <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>.) (Cited in para 2–6c.)

42 USC 4156

Waiver and modification of standards. (Available at <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>.) (Cited in para 2–6c.)

42 USC 11001

Establishment of State commissions, planning districts, and local committees. (Available at <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>.) (Cited in para 7–2a.)

42 USC 13101

Pollution Prevention: Findings and policy (Available at <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>.) (Cited in para 7–2a.)

UFC 3–600–01

Design: Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities (Available at <http://www.wbdg.org/ccb>.) (Cited in paras 6–4a, 6–4e(1), 6–4e(1)(d), 6–4e(3), 6–4h.)

UFC 3–600–02

Operations and Maintenance: Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Fire Protection Systems (Available at <http://www.wbdg.org/ccb>.) (Cited in para 6–4e(4).)

UFC 4–010–01

DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (Available at <http://www.wbdg.org/ccb>.) (Cited in para 4–5.)

GS–081

Fire Protection and Prevention Series (Available at <http://www.opm.gov/index.asp>) (Cited in para 1–10e.)

Section II**Related Publications**

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this regulation.

AR 5–17

The Army Ideas for Excellence Program

AR 11–2

Management Control

AR 58–1

Management, Acquisition and Use of Motor Vehicles

AR 95-1

Army Aviation: General Provisions and Flight Regulations

AR 95-2

Air Traffic Control, Airspace, Airfields, Flight Activities, and Navigational Aids

AR 200-3

National Resources—Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management

AR 335-15

Management Information Control System

AR 385-10

The Army Safety Program

AR 385-55

Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents

AR 405-45

Real Property Inventory Management

AR 405-90

Disposal of Real Estate

AR 420-70

Buildings and Structures

CEGS-15501

Sprinkler Systems, Fire Protection. (Obtain from National Institute of Building Sciences, 1201 L Street, NW. Suite 400, Washington, DC 20005-4024.)

CEGS-16721

Fire Detection and Alarm Systems. (Obtain from National Institute of Building Sciences, 1201 L Street, NW. Suite 400, Washington, DC 20005-4024.)

DA Pam 385-40

Army Accident Investigation and Reporting

DA Pam 420-6

Directorate of Public Works Resource Management System

DODI 2000.16

DOD Antiterrorism Standards. (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/index.html>.) (Cited in para 7-1.)

DODI 2000.18

DOD Installation, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive Emergency Response Guidelines. (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/index.html>.) (Cited in para 2-1a(9).)

DODI 4100.33

Commercial Activities Program Procedures. (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/index.html>.) (Cited in para 2-3.)

DODI 6055.1

DOD Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Program

DODI 6055.6

DOD Fire and Emergency Services Programs. (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/index.html>.) (Cited in paras 1-19, 1-22, 2-1a(1), 2-1a(11), 2-2a, 2-4, 3-1, 3-2a, 6-2, 6-4c(1), 7-1, 8-1, 9-2a, 10-2.)

DODI 6055.9 STD

Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards

FM 5-415

Fire-Fighting Operations

FM 10-67-1

Concepts and Equipment of Petroleum Operations

FM 10-68

Aircraft Refueling

FM 10-69

Petroleum Supply Point Equipment and Operations

FM 10-71

Petroleum Tank Vehicle Operations

HSPD-5

Homeland Security Presidential Directive: Management of Domestic Incidents (Available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/02/20030228-9.html>.)

Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations

(Purchase this manual from the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, 1 Renaissance Blvd., Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181.)

NFPA Healthcare Facilities Handbook

Purchase this handbook from: NFPA, ATTN: Publication Sales Department, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9146, Quincy, MA 02269-9146.

NFPA Life Safety Code Handbook

Purchase this handbook from NFPA, ATTN: Publication Sales Department, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9146, Quincy, MA 02269-9146.

NFPA 10

Standards for Portable Fire Extinguishers

NFPA 13

Installation of Sprinkler Systems

NFPA 13R

Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height

NFPA 13D

Installations of Sprinkler Systems in One and Two Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes

NFPA 101

Life Safety Codes

NFPA 72:2002

National Fire Alarm Code

NFPA 291

Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants

NFPA 403

Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Services at Airports

NFPA 921

Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations

NFPA 1033

Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator

NFPA 1071

Standard for Emergency Vehicle Technician Professional Qualifications

NFPA 1221

Installation Maintenance and Use of Emergency Services Communication Systems

NFPA 1404

Standard for Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training

NFPA 1405

Guide for Land-Based Fire Fighters Who Respond to Marine Vessel Fires

NFPA 1582

Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments

NFPA 1600

Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs

NFPA 1901

Standard Automotive Fire Apparatus

NFPA 1914

Standard for Testing Fire Department Aerial Devices

NFPA 1932

Standard on Use, Maintenance, and Service Testing of In-Service Fire Department Ground Ladders

NFPA 1982

Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)

Public Law 101-510

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990

10 USC 2775

Damage to Housing and Related Equipment and Furnishings

40 CFR Parts 170-179

Hazardous Waste in Transportation

40 CFR Part 261.33

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

41 CFR 101-47.4

Management of excess and surplus real property.

42 USC 7401 (note)

Clean Air Act

TB 43-0002-38

Maintenance Expenditure Limits for FSC Group 42; FSC Classes 4210 and 4230 (This item is included on EM 0198) (IL)

TM 5-813-6

Water Supply for Fire Protection

TM 5-848-2

Handling of Aircraft and Automotive Fuels

TM 9-1300-206

Ammunition and Explosive Standards

TM 38-600

Management of Administrative Use Motor Vehicles

TM 38-750

The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS)

Uniform Building Code

Purchase this code from the International Conference of Building Officials, 5360 South Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601-2298. (Have to be a member of International Code Council.)

Section III**Prescribed Forms****DA Form 5376**

Individual Training Evaluation Record (Prescribed in para 2-8c.)

DA Form 5377

Fire and Emergency Services Training Record (Prescribed in para 2-8c.)

DA Form 5379

Apparatus Maintenance Checklist (Prescribed in para C-4.)

DA Form 5380

Fire Apparatus Test Record (Prescribed in para 1-20b(6).)

DA Form 5381

Building Fire Risk Management Survey (Prescribed in para 6-6a.)

DA Form 5382

Hazard/Deficiency Inspection Record (Prescribed in para 6-6b.)

DA Form 5383

Hot-Work Permit (Prescribed in para 6-6c.)

DA Form 5384

Work Flow Test (Prescribed in para 6-14a.)

DA Form 7621

Major Fire Report From Installation/Garrison thru Regions to Higher Headquarters (Prescribed in para 12-3b.)

Section IV**Referenced Forms****DA Form 3665**

Annual Commercial Design Motor Vehicle Requirements Review

Appendix B**Recommended Training Subjects and Frequencies****B-1. Recommended training subjects and frequencies**

Suppression proficiency training—academic and practical. Table B-1 lists the suggested training subjects for fire fighters. The codes under the recommended frequency column are M—monthly; Q—quarterly; SA—semiannually; and A—annually.

Table B-1
Recommended training subjects and frequencies

Item: 1

Subject: Aircraft Egress (Reference: IFSTA)

Recommended frequency: Q

Item: 2

Subject: First aid/cardiopulmonary resuscitation (Reference: IFSTA)

Recommended frequency: Q

Item: 3

Subject: Pumper operation (Reference: IFSTA)

Recommended frequency: A

Item: 4

Subject: Rescue tools (Reference: IFSTA)

Recommended frequency: Q

Item: 5

Subject: Training Fires (Reference: IFSTA)

Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 6

Subject: Mutual Aid (Reference: AR 420-90)

Recommended frequency: A

Item: 7

Subject: Structural Drills (Reference: IFSTA)

Recommended frequency: M

Item: 8

Subject: Pre-fire Planning (Reference: AR 420-90)

Recommended frequency: Q

Item: 9

Subject: Water supply for fire protection (Reference: TM 5-813-6)

Recommended frequency: Q

Item: 10

Subject: Sprinkler Systems (Reference: NFPA 13)

Recommended frequency: Q

Item: 11

Subject: Fire Inspection Procedures (Reference: IFSTA)

Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 12

Subject: Breathing Apparatus (Reference: Manufacturer's Manual)

Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 13

Subject: Apparatus Test (Reference: IFSTA)

Recommended frequency: A

Item: 14

Subject: Fire Department Communications (Reference: IFSTA)

Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 15

Subject: Natural Cover Fires (Reference: FM 5-415)

Recommended frequency: Q

Item: 16

Subject: Hazardous Chemical Accidents (Reference: NFPA 471, 472, 1500, and Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials, 2001 Edition)

Recommended frequency: Q

B–2. Fire prevention proficiency training—academic

This table is a guideline and lists the recommended training subjects that fire fighters must complete. The codes under the recommended frequency column are M—monthly; Q—quarterly; SA—semiannually; and A—annually.

Table B–2

Fire prevention proficiency training—academic

Item: 1

Subject: Inspection Procedures (Reference: IFSTA, NFPA 1031)

Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 2

Subject: Building Construction (Reference: UFC 3–600–01, NFPA 241)

Recommended frequency: 3

Item: 3

Subject: Classification of Occupancies (Reference: NFPA 101)

Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 4

Subject: Means of Egress (Reference: NFPA 101)

Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 5

Subject: Features of Fire Protection (Reference: NFPA 101)

Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 6

Subject: Building Service Equipment (Reference: NFPA 101)

Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 7

Subject: Places of Public Assembly (Ref: NFPA 101)

Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 8

Subject: Educational Occupancies (Reference: NFPA 101)

Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 9

Subject: Health Care and Penal Occupancies (Reference: NFPA 101)

Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 10

Subject: Residential Occupancies (Reference: NFPA 101)

Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 11

Subject: Mercantile Occupancies (Reference: NFPA 101)

Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 12

Subject: Business Occupancies (Reference: NFPA 101)

Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 13

Subject: Industrial Occupancies (Reference: NFPA 101)

Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 14

Subject: Storage Occupancies (Reference: NFPA 101)

Recommended frequency: SA

Table B-2
Fire prevention proficiency training—academic—Continued

Item: 15
Subject: Occupancies in Unusual Structures (Reference: NFPA 101)
Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 16
Subject: Operating Features (Ref: NFPA 101)
Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 17
Subject: Fire Extinguishers (Reference: NFPA 10)
Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 18
Subject: Fire Alarm Systems (Reference: NFPA 71 and 72 Series)
Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 19
Subject: Installed Extinguishing Systems (Reference: NFPA 96)
Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 20
Subject: Installed Sprinkler Systems (Reference: NFPA 96)
Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 21
Subject: Project Review and Submittal (Reference: UFC 3-600-01)
Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 22
Subject: Fire Investigation (Reference: IFSTA)
Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 23
Subject: Welding and Cutting (Reference: NFPA 51B)
Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 24
Subject: Munitions (Reference: 5154.4S)
Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 25
Subject: Reports and Records (Reference: AR 420-90)
Recommended frequency: SA

Item: 26
Subject: Base Population Training (Reference: AR 420-90)
Recommended frequency: SA

Appendix C The Baseline Standard Operating Guides and/or Standard Operating Procedures

C-1.

The baseline standard operating guides and/or standard operational procedure as described in figure C-1, below is a suggested list that should be developed and issued by installation/garrison fire chiefs.

C-2.

This is not a complete listing of standard operational guidelines and standard operational procedures that can be developed or may be required. The intent is only to provide the inspecting authority with a baseline for reference.

Baseline Standard Operating Guides and/or Standard Operating Procedures

Minimum staffing levels and contingency plan relative required overtime to maintain same
Driver training and certification program
Firefighter safety policies and procedures to include the following:
Self-contained breathing apparatus
Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS) device use
Two in- Two out (Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)) compliance
Personal protective gear use, maintenance and replacement
Fire-ground personnel accountability procedures
Radio communications, both emergency and non-emergency operations
OSHA 29 CFR regulations (confined space, lockout/tag-out, bloodborne pathogens, and others), as applicable
Call-back procedure for manpower and staffing emergencies
Installation Spill Control and Recovery Plan
Hazardous Materials Response Plan (for level of response trained)
Emergency Medical Services Program
Fire prevention regulation (local adaptation of National Fire Code or installation regulation)
Annual and sick leave and leave without pay policy
Overtime policy
Uniform dress code policy
Fire investigation
Mutual Aid/Automatic Aid Agreements
Physical training
Medical procedures and monitoring
Bargaining Unit Procedures and Agreements (Contractual)
Vehicle maintenance and inspection
Fit testing of personal self-contained breathing apparatus face pieces
Air sample testing and operation of recharging equipment
Job/position descriptions for all positions within Fire Department
Inclement weather procedures
Disaster contingency plans for Force Protection Program
Fire prevention inspection schedule (inspectors/fire-company or both)
Any specialized response capability that is unique to the area or installation
Maternity or family leave

Figure C-1. The baseline standard operating guides and/or standard operating procedures

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

ACSIM

Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

AR

Army regulation

ARFF

aircraft rescue fire fighting

BC

class B and class C fires

CBRNE

chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives

CFR

Code of Federal Regulations

CONUS

The contiguous continental United States and Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico

CTA

common table of allowances

DA

Department of the Army

DD

Department of Defense form

DOD

Department of Defense

DODI

Department of Defense Instruction

EMS

emergency medical services

FAD

force activity designator

F&ES

fire and emergency services

FM

field manual

HAZMAT

hazardous materials

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

IFSTA

International Fire Service Training Association

IMA

Installation Management Agency

IPD

issue priority designator

MACOM

major Army command

NFPA

National Fire Protection Agency

PL

Public Law

SB

supply bulletin

TB

technical bulletin

TM

technical manual

TO

technical order

UFC

Unified Facilities Criteria

UL

Underwriter's Laboratories

USC

United States Code

WMD

weapons of mass destruction

Section II**Terms****Active Fire Protection System**

Automatic detection, alarm and suppression systems.

Addition or expansion

A change to a real property facility that adds to its overall external dimension.

Aerospace

Of or relating to the science or technology of flight.

Alteration

A change to interior or exterior facility arrangements to improve its current purpose. This includes installed equipment made a part of the existing facility. Additions, expansions, and extensions are not alterations.

Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)

The organization, office, or individual responsible for approving equipment, an installation or a procedure. The commanding officer or departmental official may be the authority having jurisdiction at government installations.

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)

A program mandated Public Law (PL) 101–510, Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended, that consolidates defense activities at fewer installations, while disposing of those no longer essential to national defense.

Base/installation emergency preparedness officer

This official establishes and maintains Disaster Preparedness Plans per NFPA 1600 (recommended practices for disaster management in coordination with adjoining, local, civil jurisdictions).

Biological materials

Those organisms that have a pathogenic effect to life and the environment and can exist in normal ambient environments. Examples of biological hazards would include those requiring an Etiologic Agent label on packaging, such as for toxins or microorganisms that cause disease (cholera, tetanus, botulism). Disease-causing organisms might be found in waste from hospitals, laboratories, and research institutions.

Cardiovascular

Relating to, or involving the heart and the blood vessels.

Caretaker status

Installation not needed for production. Retention efforts include maintaining the property only to the extent necessary to offset serious deterioration, operation of utilities as may be necessary for fire protection, repairs necessary to maintain property, environment and land management. Modified caretaker status may occur in active or inactive installations (see 41 CFR 101.47.401 et seq.).

Chemical materials

Those materials that pose a hazard based upon their chemical and physical properties. Examination of the U.S. Department of Transportation list of hazard classes indicates that most of the classes would fall under the chemical hazard type of material. The effect of exposure to chemical hazards can be either acute or chronic.

Concurrent Legislative Jurisdiction

This term is applied in those instances wherein, in granting to the United States authority which would otherwise amount to exclusive legislative jurisdiction over an area, the state concerned has reserved to itself the right to exercise, concurrently with the United States, all of the same authority.

Confined space

A space with limited or restricted means of entry and exit; not meant for human occupancy; and may contain a hazardous atmosphere (oxygen deficiency or enrichment, flammable or explosive, toxic, physical hazards). In short, a space in which because of its construction, location, contents or work activity therein, the accumulation of a hazardous gas, vapor, dust or fume, or the creation of an oxygen deficiency atmosphere may occur.

Construction

The erection, installation, or assembly of a new facility. The addition, expansion, extension, alteration, conversion, or replacement of an existing facility. Installed equipment made a part of the facility, related site preparation, excavation, filling, landscaping, or other land improvements.

Conversion

A change to interior or exterior facility arrangements so that the facility may be used for a new purpose. This includes installed equipment made a part of the existing facility. Results in a change of facility category code.

Cross-staffing

A structural fire fighting crew or ARFF crew, cross trained and used on other F&ES apparatus without any increase in staffing. For example, a structural fire fighting crew may cross staff HAZMAT, or rescue apparatus.

Defense Logistic Agency (DLA) Reserve

The quantity of ozone depleting chemicals to be maintained and managed by DLA for meeting wartime (combat) and operational requirements until acceptable non-ozone depleting chemicals substitutes are evaluated, qualified and their use implemented within weapon systems and facilities.

Disaster preparedness

Disaster planning programs covering response to natural and manmade disasters and operational procedures for sustained emergency operations.

Fire Fighter Certification System Lesson Plans

Detailed lesson outlines covering certification levels that are keyed to the Career Development Courses obtained from the Extension Course Institute at Maxwell Air Force Base, AL. The applicant must pass the practical (performance) skills test as well as the Career Development Courses written test to be certified at that level.

Emergency medical services (EMS)

Emergency medical response programs staffed with appropriately certified emergency medical personnel and personnel.

Equivalent level of protection

Systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior quality strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, and safety, provided technical documentation is submitted to the authority having jurisdiction to demonstrate equivalency, and the system, method, or device are approved for the intended purpose.

Exclusive Legislative Jurisdiction

This term is applied when the Federal Government possesses, by whatever method acquired, all of the authority of the state, and in which the state concerned has not reserved to itself the right to exercise any of the authority concurrently with the United States except the right to serve civil or criminal process in the area relative to activities which occurred outside the area. This term is applicable even though the state may exercise certain authority over the land pursuant to the authority granted by Congress in several Federal Statutes permitting the state to do so.

Expansion

A change to a real property facility that adds to its overall external dimension.

Fire and emergency services risk assessment

An analytical, comprehensive, evaluation of F&ES based on mission criticality, life safety, monetary value, and facility deficiencies.

Field operating agency

Technical support agency for an Army Staff element. For example, the U.S. Army Center for Public Works is a field operating agency for HQDA, ACSIM, supporting the Directorate of Public Works and/or the Director of Engineering and Housing organizations.

Fire and emergency services

Fire fighting, fire prevention, and emergency services. Emergency services include structural, ARFF, HAZMAT, EMS responses, and disaster preparedness plans.

Fire Detection System

An automatic fire alarm system consisting of devices that initiate an alarm without any action on the part of people. The automatic devices sense some symptom or product of a fire such as heat, smoke, infrared or ultraviolet radiation, or water flow in a sprinkler system.

Fire loading

Represent the potential fuel available to a fire. When the building is combustible, the building itself is part of the fire load. The weight of the fuel is multiplied by the caloric value and divided by the floor area, to arrive at British Thermal Unit per square feet, the measure of the fire load.

Fire Risk Management Surveys

Inspections conducted per DODI 6055.1. The frequency of surveys will be based on occupancy hazard, known fire loading, and mission criticality.

Fire Suppression System

An automatic system consisting of devices that apply various extinguishing agents (water, foam, dry and wet chemical, gaseous) on a fire without any action on the part of people and usually arranged to transmit an alarm to a fire communication center.

First responder

Fire fighters, law enforcement and/or security personnel, emergency medical technicians, and Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel (for suspected explosive CBRNE events) that provide the initial, immediate response to an emergency incident.

Force activity designator (FAD)

A Roman numeral (I to V) assigned to the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or A Component to indicate the mission essentiality of a unit, organization, installation project or program to meet national objectives.

Hazardous waste

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency uses the term hazardous wastes for chemicals that are regulated under the Resource, Conservation and Recovery Act (40 CFR Part 261.33). Hazardous wastes in transportation are regulated by the Department of Transportation (see 49 CFR Parts 170–179).

Hazardous material (HAZMAT)

A material or substance in a quantity or form that, when not properly controlled or contained, may pose an unreasonable risk to health, safety, property, and the environment, is of such a nature as to require implementation of special control procedures supplementing standard departmental procedures, and may require the use of specialized equipment and reference material. For the purpose of this plan, hazardous material, hazardous substance, dangerous material, and dangerous chemical are synonymous.

Incident Command System

The Incident Command System is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources at emergency incidents.

Installation commander/garrison commander

Senior Army leadership designates the installation commander. The installation commander is usually the senior commander residing on the installation or in the surrounding community. The installation commander is responsible for mission activity services. The installation commander may be appointed as General Courts Martial convening authority for the installation and its support area/garrison commander is a military officer, O–5 or O–6, selected by DA. The garrison commander commands the garrison and is responsible for day to day operations to maintain living and working conditions for all personnel on the installation and is the lead for base support operations management for the senior mission commander. The garrison commander also provides continuity of installation command during mission activity deployments. The garrison commander may be appointed as Summary Court Martial convening authority or the Special Courts Martial convening authority for the installation and its support area. In some cases, the senior IMA official on an installation may be a civilian, the garrison manager. A garrison manager (the civilian equivalent of a garrison commander) has the same responsibility and authority as the military counterpart with the exception of Uniform Code of Military Justice and command authority.

Interactive multimedia

Use of realistic video, still photos, computer graphics and sounds linked together, using 486 or Pentium microcomputers.

International Fire Service Accreditation Congress

A peer driven organization, located at Oklahoma State University that accredits state, provincial, and federal government fire service training certification programs. The International Fire Service Accreditation Congress Board of Governors accredited the Fire Fighter Certification Program on 1 May 1993.

Issue priority designator (IPD)

The numeric entry that consists of a 2–position code of Arabic numerals, made by combining the FAD and the urgency of need designator.

Laidaway

Facilities retained and maintained in a high state of readiness in support of emergency replenishment planning requirements.

Maintenance

The work required to preserve and maintain a real property facility in such a condition that it may be effectively used for its designated functional purpose. Maintenance includes work done to prevent damage that would be more costly to restore than to prevent. It also includes work to sustain components.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)

Formal agreement detailing specific functions performed for and by the signing agencies.

Military adaptation of commercial item (MACI)

A multi-role (aircraft, building and brush), on the road or off the road, C-130 and C-141 air transportable, 1000 gallons per minute, 660 gallon water tank, fire fighting vehicle.

Mission critical

Direct impact on combat mission capability and are integral to combat mission assets or affect operability of these assets.

Mutual aid

A non-binding, no cost, F&ES agreement signed by the installation commander and equivalent authorities offering unspecified fire department assistance, if available.

National Wildfire Coordinating Group

The National Wildfire Coordinating Group is made up of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and state forestry agencies through the National Association of State Foresters. The purpose of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group is to coordinate programs of the participating wildfire management agencies so as to avoid wasteful duplication and to provide a means of constructively working together. Its goal is to provide more effective execution of each agency's fire management program. The group provides a formalized system to agree upon standards of training, equipment, qualifications, and other operational functions.

Non-standard fire fighting equipment

Other than those listed under standard fire fighting equipment term.

Nuclear materials

Nuclear materials (upon impact or detonation of the high explosive) become dispersed as finely divided particles or, if a fire occurs, as oxides. These particles or oxides, are alpha emitters. Unlike the beta or gamma radiation in the fallout of a nuclear explosion, alpha radiation has a very short range and lacks the ability to penetrate the skin.

Ozone depleting chemicals (ODC)

Ozone depleting chemicals are halogenated hydrocarbons characterized by combinations of chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine (halogen atoms), hydrogen, and carbon. Ozone depleting chemicals are generally characterized by 3 numbering system designations: chlorofluorocarbons, halons, and hydrochlorofluorocarbons. They display a propensity to destroy ozone molecules under certain environmental conditions. They have been identified, characterized, and ranked for ozone depletion potential. The Montreal Protocol and the Clean Air Act contain listings of ODC. Class I and Class II ODC are identified in the Clean Air Act. Class I ODC have higher ozone depletion potentials.

P-19

A U.S. Air Force, 1000 gallon water tank, 1000 gallons per minute pump, ARFF vehicle used for large helicopter and fixed winged aircraft.

Partial Legislative Jurisdiction

This term is applied in those instances where the Federal Government has been granted, for exercise by it over an area in a state, certain of the state's authority, but where the state concerned has reserved to itself the right to exercise, by itself or concurrently with the United States, other authority constituting more than merely the right to serve civil and criminal process in the area attributable to actions outside the area. For example, the United States is considered to have partial legislative jurisdiction where the state has reserved the additional right to tax private property.

Passive Fire Protection System

System designed to confine fire and smoke in zones, a concept called compartmentation. Special attention is given to protection of the building's structural integrity and the spaces through which occupants will move to safety.

Pathogens

An agent that causes disease, especially, a microorganism such as a bacterium or fungus.

Personal Alert Safety Systems

A device complying with NFPA 1982 standard. The Personal Alert Safety Systems monitor fire fighter motion and signal an audible alarm when motion is undetected for more than 30 seconds. The fire fighter can also actuate the audible alarm if he or she needs assistance.

Planning, Programming, Budgeting, Execution and Review System (PPBERS)

An integrated system that establishes, maintains, and revises the Five Year Defense Program and the budget.

Program objective memorandum

A formal document submitted to Office of the Secretary of Defense containing the Army proposals for resource allocation in consonance with program guidance. The program objective memorandum describes all aspects of Army programs to increase the operational readiness of the total Army. It highlights forces, personnel, and material acquisition. It also addresses the equipment distribution and logistics support required to meet the strategy and objectives specified by the Secretary of Defense.

Radioactive materials

Also known as radiological material, it is any material or combination of materials that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation and has a specific gravity greater than 0.002 micro curies per gram. The U.S. Department of Transportation lists 3 classes of radioactive materials, with Class I being the least harmful. Packaging requirements for radioactive materials will vary depending on the varying hazard potentials presented by the material itself. The 3 types of harmful radiation emitted by radioactive materials are alpha, beta, and gamma.

Real property facility

A separate building, structure, utility system, or improvement.

Reclaim/recovery/recycle

Reclaimed material is obtained by processing used material and extracting useful constituents. Common usage is to reclaim solvents. Recovered material is that which is removed from an existing system and placed in another container. Additional processing may be required prior to reuse. Recycled material is removed from an existing system and processed to bring its quality up to a minimum standard that is available for any application for which the material meets the system requirement.

Repair

The restoration of a real property facility to such a condition that it may be effectively used for its designated purpose. Repair may be overhaul, reprocessing, or replacement of deteriorated components' parts or materials. Correction of deficiencies in failed or failing components or existing facilities or systems to meet current Army standards and codes where such work, for reasons of economy, should be done concurrently with restoration of failed or failing components. Repair work may involve incidental increases in qualities or capacities.

Senior mission commander

The senior mission commander is the senior operational commander of an installation also responsible for executive level oversight of installation support services. The senior mission commander will be a general officer appointed on orders by HQDA.

Significant New Alternative Policy (SNAP)

Under the Clean Air Act, Title VI, Section 612 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency was directed to establish a program to help identify new chemicals and processes as alternatives to ozone depleting chemicals. The SNAP list contains chemicals and processes that have been tested in specific applications and have been approved for use in that application by the Environmental Protection Agency. Army policy requires that chemicals and processes being introduced into the Army system as alternatives to ozone depleting chemicals be listed by SNAP and receive an independent toxicity clearance approved by the Office of the Surgeon General.

Special Installations

A class of Army installations significantly different from standard Army installations. These installations have base support services funded primarily from other than Operations and Maintenance, Army/Operations and Maintenance Army Reserve. These 36 installations are classified as Special Installations.

Standard fire fighting equipment

Includes: line item number H56391, military adaptation of commercial item; line item number X45095, P-19; line item number X44701, 1000 gallons per minute pumper; and line item number X39426, twinned agent ARFF.

Standby

Applies to equipment.

Table of distribution and allowances (TDA)

Table of distribution and allowances are authorization documents for non-combat, non-deployable units. Each document is unique for a particular unit (predominantly general support units) or organization.

Technical services

Fire risk management surveys, installed detection and suppression system inspections, construction program monitoring, fire prevention educational programs and extinguisher services.

The Army Plan (TAP)

The TAP provides a definitive basis for program action. The DCS, G-3/5/7 prepares the TAP in coordination with the Army Staff and MACOMs. It implements the decision by the Chief of Staff and Secretary of the Army as to the desired alternative for the objective force, discusses the threat and military strategy, and lays out what the Army wants to do in support of the mission and how it will build the objective force.

Table of organization and equipment (TOE)

Tables of organizations and equipment are requirements guides for type units, usually deployable combat units, that is, infantry, artillery or armor battalions.

Water mist

Fine water droplets (less than 100 microns) having a high heat transfer rate, produced by special nozzles using either high pressure or a separate gas component to eject the water from the nozzle in small droplets.

Section III**Special Abbreviations and Terms**

This section contains no entries.

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