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DoD FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES (F&ES) PROGRAM

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Purpose: In accordance with the authority in DoD Directive (DoDD) 5134.01 and the July 13, 2018 Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, as well as the guidance in DoDD 4715.1E, this issuance:

- Establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for the allocation, assignment, operation, and administration of the DoD F&ES Program.
- Establishes a DoD Fire and Emergency Services Working Group (F&ESWG).

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SECTION 1: GENERAL ISSUANCE INFORMATION

1.1. APPLICABILITY. This issuance applies to OSD, the Military Departments, the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities within the DoD (referred to collectively in this issuance as the “DoD Components”).

1.2. POLICY. The DoD:

- a. Establishes and maintains a comprehensive F&ES program as an element of the overall DoD Environmental, Safety, and Occupational Health Program.
- b. Protects DoD personnel, their families, and the public from risk of death, injury, illness, or property damage as a result of DoD activities.
- c. Prevents and minimizes loss of DoD lives and damage to property and the environment occurring in periods of peace, war, homeland security and defense, military operations other than war, and humanitarian operations.
- d. When called on and approved by the appropriate authority, makes DoD F&ES resources available to help civil authorities under mutual aid agreements (MAAs), community partnerships and other written agreements, host-nation support agreements, and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA).
- e. Enhances DoD mission assurance strategies by protecting the U.S. homeland and critical bases of operation through preventive risk management, education, emergency response, and risk communication.
- f. Integrates military firefighters without degrading a Military Service’s expeditionary capabilities.
- g. Develops an F&ES Human Capital Development plan in accordance with Section 4.

1.3. INFORMATION COLLECTIONS. The National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS), referred to in Paragraph 6.14., does not require licensing with a report control symbol in accordance with Paragraph 1.b.(5)(13) of Enclosure 3 in Volume 1 of DoD Manual 8910.01.

SECTION 2: RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR ACQUISITION AND SUSTAINMENT (USD(A&S)). The USD(A&S) will:

- a. Oversee implementation of this issuance.
- b. Represent the Secretary of Defense on both internal and interagency matters of the DoD F&ES Program.
- c. Provide criteria, guidance, and instructions to incorporate fire suppression, fire prevention, and emergency service elements in appropriate DoD program and budget documents.

2.2. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR SUSTAINMENT (ASD(S)). Under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(A&S), the ASD(S) will:

- a. Develop specific policy and standards for the DoD F&ES Program.
- b. Advocate for resources and support planning, programming, and budgeting processes for the DoD F&ES Program.
- c. Advise the USD(A&S) on appropriate DoD-wide goals, objectives, and performance measures for DoD F&ES performance.
- d. Oversee the DoD F&ESWG to provide technical advice on F&ES matters (see Section 3 for DoD F&ESWG responsibilities).
- e. Issue guidance to the DoD Components on the annual DoD F&ES Awards Program.
- f. Appoint a program manager to oversee the DoD F&ES Program and serves as the OSD representative to the DoD F&ESWG.

2.3. UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS. The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness will act as the official for policies, procedures regarding workforce mix, manpower requirements determination, human capital planning, and competency development.

2.4. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR HEALTH AFFAIRS. Under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs will:

- a. In consultation with the ASD(S), provide language to be included in the DoD F&ES Program elements into appropriate DoD program and budget documents.

b. To comply with Paragraph 2.4.a., review the DoD Components' Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution of the emergency medical services (EMS) programs within available fiscal guidance.

c. Provide technical and medical expertise to the ASD(S) and F&ESWG for EMS.

2.5. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE AND GLOBAL SECURITY. Under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and as the focal point for the DSCA, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security will:

a. Consult with the ASD(S) on matters involving DoD F&ES such as immediate response.

b. Advise the ASD(S) on DSCA policy as it relates to DoD F&ES.

c. Consult with the ASD(S) on developing DoD F&ES requirements for installation preparedness such as hazardous material (HAZMAT); chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE); and weapons of mass destruction response and assistance to civil authorities during an emergency.

2.6. DOD COMPONENT HEADS MAINTAINING ORGANIZED F&ES PROGRAMS.

The DoD Component heads maintaining organized F&ES programs will:

a. Establish and maintain F&ES programs that conform to the requirements and procedures in this issuance, with special attention to meeting the foundational elements contained in the National Preparedness Plan.

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

c. Develop and publish policy that establishes the F&ES organization scope of services and service delivery performance objectives as provided in Table 1 or as defined by the DoD Component.

d. Include the foundational elements of the National Preparedness Plan of prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery in the DoD Component policy and programs.

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

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

g. Participate in management reviews conducted by the ASD(S).

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

- i. Appoint DoD Component representatives to the DoD F&ESWG.
- j. Implement an incident reporting system that is compliant with DoD NFIRS Program standards to report F&ES activities.
- k. Encourage fire departments to achieve and maintain the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) accreditation.
- l. Fund all travel associated with CFAI training and assessment.
- m. Implement the procedures in Section 6 to organize, train, and equip DoD F&ES organization for each installation, site, or operation.
- n. Implement procedures to ensure an installation commander may provide aid under immediate response authorities to save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property damage as defined in DoDD 3025.18.
- o. Implement procedures to report all requests from the National Interagency Fire Center, National Incident Coordination Center, and subordinate geographic area coordination centers to the appropriate supported Combatant Commander.
- p. Implement procedures to procure, sustain, recapitalize, and modernize the DoD F&ES apparatus fleet (see Section 9 for specific apparatus requirements).
- q. Establish and maintain emergency plans for the DoD F&ES response to natural and man-made disasters, including acts of terrorism, in accordance with the requirements of DoD Instruction (DoDI) 2000.12, and ensure operational procedures are developed for sustained emergency operations.
- r. Establish and maintain a firefighter health-related fitness program.
- s. Develop policy and procedures to use F&ES communications and dispatch functions provided by municipal or other outside agencies as determined by the DoD Component.
- t. Develop and publish an annual F&ES risk assessment program to identify, manage, and correct potential fire threats and to assess the level of risk. An annual F&ES risk assessment report should meet the requirements of this issuance. The F&ES risk assessment report objectives must be stated in terms of fire safety goals and acceptable level of risk.

2.7. SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS. In addition to the responsibilities in Paragraph 2.6., the Secretaries of the Military Departments will appoint a medical EMS consultant to the DoD F&ESWG on all relevant pre-hospital medical issues.

2.8. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. In addition to the responsibilities in Paragraphs 2.6. and 2.7., the Secretary of the Navy will:

a. Administer and maintain the DoD NFIRS Program, including associated standards and the summarization and analysis of F&ES data, for all the DoD Components. The DoD NFIRS Program uses the current version of the Federal Emergency Management Agency NFIRS standards as a basis.

b. Administer, maintain, and fund the CFAI Self-Assessment and Accreditation Program for all the DoD Components.

c. Provide CFAI self-assessment, peer assessment, and peer assessor team leader training for all the DoD Components.

2.9. SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE. In addition to the responsibilities in Paragraphs 2.6. and 2.7., the Secretary of the Air Force will:

a. Administer, maintain, and direct the F&ES Certification Program (F&ESCP) for all DoD Components, in coordination with the F&ESWG, in accordance with DoD 6055.06-M. Establish and approve investigation procedures for all matters related to F&ESCP administration and accreditation.

b. Administer, maintain, and direct the DoD Fire Academy in coordination with the F&ESWG, and provide technical training to DoD firefighters in accordance with AR 351-9/OPNAVINST 1500.27G/AFI 36-2230(I)/MCO 1580.7E/COMDTINST 1580.1.

c. Establish, administer, and maintain the DoD wildland firefighting certification repository for all the DoD Components.

2.10. COMBATANT COMMANDERS. In addition to the responsibilities in Paragraph 2.6., the Combatant Commanders will use the procedures in Section 6 and risk management in operational planning and execution to protect F&ES personnel, equipment, and facilities.

SECTION 3: DoD F&ESWG

3.1. DoD F&ESWG MEMBERSHIP. The DoD F&ESWG:

- a. Is comprised of military or civilian senior fire protection officers from:
 - (1) The Military Departments (one representative from each Military Service).
 - (2) Defense Logistics Agency (one representative).
 - (3) Washington Headquarters Service (one representative).
 - (4) OSD. OSD is represented by the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Environment.

- b. Includes membership that is augmented when requested by the ASD(S), based on expertise and authorities to include, but not limited to, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, a Component EMS consultant, and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security.

3.2. DoD F&ESWG FUNCTIONS. The DoD F&ESWG:

- a. Recommends new and revised strategic planning guidance and DoD policy for all aspects of DoD F&ES.

- b. Establishes a charter to govern the operation of the working group, to include procedures to rotate the working group chair annually among the DoD Components.

- c. Meets at the call of the chair (semi-annually at a minimum) to share information, discuss items of mutual interest, and recommend policies and priorities to OSD related to all aspects of DoD F&ES.

- d. Provides technical reviews of DoD F&ES issues at the request of OSD.

- e. Recommends guidance on the DoD F&ES Awards Program.

- f. Provides an annual report to the ASD(S).

SECTION 4: HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

4.1. F&ES HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN. Each DoD Component develops an F&ES Civilian Strategic Human Capital Plan based on the principles outlined in Paragraph 3.d. above the signature and in Enclosure 3 of Volume 250 of DoDI 1400.25. This competency-based approach must:

- a. Apply job methodologies in accordance with Part 1607 of Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) to assess the current state of the workforce; identify skills, competency gaps, and strengths; and forecast emerging and future workforce requirements to support the DoD Component missions and scope of the F&ES mission.
- b. Establish a comprehensive and systematic methodology to manage the life cycle of employees from accession to separation.
- c. Communicate human capital goals along the lines of training and education, competency, and strategic communications that foster learning, innovation, and collaboration of these efforts.
- d. Incorporate professional military education as part of the DoD Component career progression model.
- e. Assess and determine the workforce mix (military, civilian, and contract support) necessary to meet mission in accordance with DoDD 1100.4 and DoDI 1100.22.

4.2. DOD F&ES PROFESSIONAL CREDENTIALS. DoD F&ES individuals are encouraged to obtain and maintain professional credentials from nationally accredited or recognized organizations. Examples of nationally recognized credentials are executive fire officer, chief fire officer, and chief medical officer.

4.3. NATIONAL STRATEGY COMPLIANCE. To achieve and maintain national strategy compliance, each DoD Component develops a credentialing system in accordance with the requirements in DoDI 6055.17. The F&ES credentialing system:

- a. Focuses on F&ES mission readiness by establishing and maintaining institutional and occupational competencies.
- b. Identifies personnel qualified to work in a particular position(s) based on establishing and maintaining competency for that position.
- c. Validates the identity and attributes (e.g., affiliations, skills, privileges) of individuals or members of F&ES against national and DoD-specific competency standards, and supports effective management of these critical assets. Credentialing supports the F&ES certification process by identifying those skills that require maintenance training or actions and essential training.

SECTION 5: SCOPE OF F&ES

5.1. ORGANIZATION. The DoD Components develop F&ES policy that defines the DoD Component standard of cover for installation-level F&ES, taking into consideration:

a. Mission Assurance Strategy. Mission assurance strategy should reflect the foundational elements of mission, objectives, and core capabilities.

(1) As a Secretary of Defense-identified mission critical occupation, F&ES is a direct contributor to the mission assurance strategy of each DoD Component and a key asset in assuring the continued function and resilience of personnel, equipment, facilities, infrastructure, and logistics chains. Similarly, the F&ES career field is a mission critical occupation in direct support of the DoD mission assurance strategy.

(2) Each DoD Component must develop F&ES policy that aligns with the risk management framework and strategic objectives in accordance with DoDI 6055.17. These F&ES policies must also address an all-threat and all-hazard environment, focusing on mitigating and recovering from both naturally occurring and unintentional or deliberate man-made mission disruptions.

b. National Preparedness Plan. DoD Component guidance is built around the National Preparedness Plan pillars of prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery as outlined in the Department of Homeland Security National Protection Framework.

c. National Incident Management System. DoD Component guidance will ensure the seamless integration into the National Incident Management System as outlined in the Department of Homeland Security National Incident Management System to ensure standard command and management structures to ensure full and robust incident management.

5.2. SCOPE OF SERVICES.

a. When DoD Component policy determines an F&ES organization is required, the policy will include in writing:

- (1) Structural firefighting.
- (2) Aircraft rescue and firefighting (ARFF).
- (3) Shipboard firefighting.
- (4) Fire prevention.
- (5) HAZMAT, CBRNE, and weapons of mass destruction.
- (6) Technical rescue.

- (7) EMS.
 - (8) Wildland and urban interface emergency response.
 - (9) Response to natural (e.g., hurricanes, floods) as well as man-made catastrophic events (e.g., emergency response to terrorism, hostile event).
 - (10) Telecommunications.
 - (11) Management (command and control).
 - (12) Other unique service delivery capability based on local mission requirements.
- b. Scope of services capacity is often predicated on managing one response at a time.
- c. DoD Component F&ES policy must:
- (1) Include a process for DoD F&ES organizations to establish community partnerships through written MAAs, including cascading MAAs on a regional or State-wide basis, or host-nation agreements as outlined in Sections 1856a through 1856d of Title 42, United States Code (U.S.C.).
 - (2) Address the requirements of the MAAs, including services to be provided and other issues such as visits for pre-planning purposes and reimbursement for services.
 - (3) Allow mutual aid assistance to help meet the overall provision of firefighting services at a DoD installation.
 - (4) Address relying on local F&ES organizations where organic component F&ES is not available or not provided, such as in non-contiguous areas of an installation, including through an MAA.
- d. When the DoD Component determines a dedicated fire department is not justified, structural firefighting requirements may be accomplished with a fire brigade in accordance with Section 1910.156 of Title 29, CFR and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 600.
- (1) The fire brigade's functions and workplace must be included in a written statement or policy.
 - (2) Personnel expected to do interior structural fire suppression operations must be physically capable, equipped with all required personal protective equipment (PPE), and trained and certified to perform the expected tasks.
 - (3) Responses by fire brigades must be fully documented in the DoD Component's F&ES data system.
- e. At joint bases or joint regions, F&ES policies of the lead DoD Component must be followed.

- f. The DoD Component will define EMS capabilities for F&ES responders.

SECTION 6: DOD F&ES PROGRAM PROCEDURES

6.1. STANDARDS. DoD Component policy complies with the standards enacted by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC), other DoD fire safety criteria, and the NFPA's National Fire Codes® and standards as implemented by the DoD Component policy. Authority having jurisdiction will be identified and defined by each DoD Component. Each DoD Component will:

- a. Determine the authority having jurisdiction for the requirements of NFPA codes or standards.
- b. Develop a process for exceptions to specific articles or the implementation of the entire code or standard.

6.2. F&ES PROGRAM ORGANIZATIONAL STATEMENT. When the DoD Components determine a regional or installation F&ES organization is required, the DoD Components will develop and maintain a written statement or policy that establishes the F&ES organization, the scope of services, and the levels of service as described in Sections 5 and 7.

6.3. STAFFING REQUIREMENTS. The DoD Components determine, document, and provide staffing required to meet the DoD Component-developed scope of services, and provide operations, fire prevention, management, and telecommunications capabilities as described in Section 8.

6.4. APPARATUS REQUIREMENTS. The DoD Components determine, document, and provide the number of apparatus, including reserve apparatus, needed to meet the level-of-service objectives as described in Section 9.

6.5. FIRE PREVENTION. The DoD Components implement fire prevention programs that, at a minimum, consist of the elements described in Section 10.

6.6. TELECOMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY. The DoD Components implement an around-the-clock capability to conduct dedicated DoD F&ES communications using the requirements in Section 11.

6.7. HEALTH AND WELLNESS. The DoD Components implement a DoD F&ES health-related fitness program based on the current DoD requirements and guidance from NFPA's 1500 and 1583.

6.8. IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE OR HEALTH. The DoD Components implement procedures to plan for and respond to emergencies in immediately dangerous to life or health atmospheres using established standards, local conditions' risk considerations, and the requirements of Section 1910.134 of Title 29, CFR, including the two-in/two-out provisions.

6.9. SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH (SOH). The DoD Components:

- a. Continuously improve firefighter safety and health in accordance with the DoD SOH policy as established in DoDI 6055.01.
- b. Analyze work processes to identify firefighter injury and illness risk. Using risk management, implement initiatives to reduce risk by the greatest extent possible to prevent illness and injury.
- c. Implement health promotion, disease and injury prevention, suicide prevention, and population health programs in accordance with DoDI 1010.10, with special emphasis on smoking cessation.
- d. Implement medical surveillance programs in accordance with DoD 6055.05-M.
- e. Monitor firefighter injury and illness trends, analyze data to focus prevention efforts, and implement mishap prevention initiatives.
- f. Follow internal policy that:
 - (1) Establishes an SOH committee within each fire department.
 - (2) Provides for the membership representation within each installation and F&ES organization.
- g. Use appropriated funds to provide first and emergency responders with rehabilitation support during both exercises and real-world incidents.

6.10. TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT. The DoD Component policy ensures appropriate training and equipment is provided so that fire departments are prepared to respond to emergencies in accordance with the DoD Component scope of services. The DoD Component training programs should be designed around an F&ES Human Capital Development Plan as described in Section 4.

6.11. F&ESCP. The DoD Component policy directs the implementation and monitoring of the F&ESCP as described in DoD 6055.06-M.

- a. The DoD Components must report all suspected or alleged violations in the implementation of the F&ESCP to the DoD Administration Center. Final copies of DoD Component investigations are forwarded to the DoD Administration Center within 30 days of investigation completion for final adjudication.

b. The DoD Administration Center has final authority to administer decertification and other sanctions based on final investigation results.

6.12. FIRE DEPARTMENT UNIFORMS. The DoD Components establish and implement policy stating that workstation uniforms worn by F&ES personnel must conform to NFPA 1975.

6.13. PPE. The DoD Components establish and implement policy that ensures:

a. Use of PPE for DoD F&ES personnel during emergency operations is designed for the purpose for which it is used, and is certified to meet the appropriate NFPA standard.

b. Use of commercial off-the-shelf PPE, when available.

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

d. Firefighter PPE is selected, cared for, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 1851.

6.14. F&ES INCIDENT REPORTING. The DoD Component policy ensures that incident reports are completed for all requests for service (e.g., emergency, non-emergency, and standbys).

a. All NFIRS reporting modules are mandatory for use by DoD F&ES organizations and are completed in accordance with the DoD NFIRS Program standards.

b. DoD is recognized within NFIRS by the State designation “DD.”

6.15. FIRE INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS.

a. The DoD Components investigate:

(1) All fire losses to real property, personal property including transportation, and mobile equipment to determine point of origin and fire cause before initiating other safety or legal investigations. The F&ES department may provide technical assistance.

(2) All fires to reveal best practices to support local fire protection improvements and education programs.

(3) All fires in accordance with DoDI 6055.07 and NFPA 921. The fire chief or designated representative coordinates with the installation safety office on incidents that may warrant safety investigations. Fires that may involve criminal activity are reported to the DoD Component’s appropriate investigative authority.

b. The DoD Components provide an independent fire investigation and report for fire losses meeting the Class A accident threshold defined by DoDI 6055.07.

6.16. PROGRAM EVALUATION AND IMPROVEMENT. The DoD Components:

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

b. Implement procedures to compile the DoD Component F&ES Program status in an annual management review to the ASD(S).

c. Implement procedures for self-assessment of F&ES in accordance with the CFAI Standard of Cover, NFPA 1201, or equivalent program. At a minimum, the evaluation program must include:

(1) Governance and administration.

(2) Assessment and planning.

(3) Goals and objectives.

(4) Financial resources.

(5) Programs.

(6) Physical resources.

(7) Human resources.

(8) Training and competency.

(9) Essential resources.

(10) External systems relations.

d. Review all program evaluation and improvement procedures annually.

6.17. DEVIATIONS. The DoD Components must develop policy and procedures for deviations from this issuance. These deviations must be reviewed every 3 years and, no later than January 31 each year, the DoD Components must provide copies of approved deviations to the ASD(S).

SECTION 7: SERVICE DELIVERY OBJECTIVES AND AGGREGATE RESPONSE TIME (ART) STANDARDS

7.1. DOD F&ES COMPONENT SERVICE DELIVERY OBJECTIVES. The DoD Components use service objectives as shown in Table 1. Table 1 deviates from NFPA standards based on historical risk profile of DoD installations. The DoD Components have the authority to establish ART and on-scene personnel requirements different from baseline ART for remote and outlying area locations.

7.2. ART STANDARDS. DoD F&ES response times are critical to the protection of people, property, and the environment. When emergencies occur, early intervention is a key factor. To minimize potential damage, injuries, and deaths, DoD F&ES has established ART standards for each of the service delivery objectives shown in Table 1.

Table 1. DoD F&ES Service Delivery

Program Element	Baseline ART*	On-Scene Personnel*
Structure Fire		
• First arriving apparatus	7	4
• Initial full alarm assignment	12	13
Investigative Response		
• First arriving apparatus	-	-
HAZMAT/CBRNE		
• First arriving apparatus	7	4
• Initial full alarm assignment	22	15
Emergency Medical		
• First arriving responder	7	2
• Transport unit	12	2
• Advanced life support assignment	12	2
ARFF		
• Unannounced first arriving apparatus	5	3
• Announced first arriving apparatus	1	3
• Additional units, should arrive at 30-second intervals	-	-
Technical Rescue		
• First arriving apparatus	7	4
• Full alarm assignment	22	13
Wildfire		
• As required to meet the Installation Wildland Fire Management Plan	-	-
Other Response		
• Defined by the DoD Component	-	-
*When ART or on-scene personnel are not indicated, the DoD Component will define the requirement.		

7.3. FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES DEMAND ZONES.

- a. The DoD Components will require installations to define fire or emergency services demand zones for remote or outlying areas.
- b. The evaluation metric of each service objective will be 90 percent. The minimum assessment time period will be 1 year or longer, if needed to ensure a statistically stable metric.
- c. The evaluation metric for an announced aircraft emergency will assume ARFF apparatus was pre-positioned alongside the runways. ARFF apparatus are capable of responding to any incident on the runway (not including overruns) within 1 minute of aircraft full-stop.

7.4. ON-SCENE PERSONNEL.

- a. The on-scene personnel identified in Table 1 indicate the number of personnel necessary, on a general basis, to effectively begin initial operations for the respective program element addressed in the table. These minimum staffing numbers do not provide sustainment of capabilities nor constitute an effective emergency response force for major incidents.
- b. On-scene staffing per Table 1 is based on requirements for single family dwelling fires and is used as a baseline planning factor for the DoD.
- c. The number of on-scene personnel indicated in Table 1 for initial response and full alarm assignment does not restrict components from establishing a higher initial and full alarm assignment response, when required to meet risk planning.
- d. Responding personnel may arrive on-scene in multiple or cross-staffed vehicles and may include mutual-aid resources.

SECTION 8: F&ES MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

8.1. MANPOWER. The DoD Components will determine manpower based on the documented scope of services.

a. DoD Component Manpower. The DoD Components will issue policy to document the support required to meet service delivery objectives and related manpower requirements. The DoD Component policy must define requirements for incident command, supervision, fire prevention, and program management. This issuance does not establish minimum manpower requirements for firefighting or other emergency response vehicles.

b. Cross-Staffing. The DoD Components establish a cross-staffing policy to meet their scope of service. Final approval for cross-staffing rests with the DoD Component and does not require a deviation from this issuance.

c. Contracting.

(1) Funds will not be obligated or expended for entering into a contract for the performance of firefighting functions at any military installation or facility within the continental United States, unless specifically exempted by law.

(2) Prohibition on contracts for performance of firefighting functions is addressed in Section 2465 of Title 10, U.S.C. For the purposes of this issuance, contracts for aerial firefighting are not prohibited. Aerial fire suppression is not within the General Schedule 0081-series qualification standard for fire protection and prevention and should not be considered a firefighting function at installations.

8.2. OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE.

a. Mutual Aid. Mutual aid is specifically authorized by Sections 5121 through 5206 of Title 42, U.S.C., and permits routine assistance to and from mutual aid partners, including cascading mutual aid partners, as defined in an MAA. The DoD Components develop policy in accordance with DoDD 3025.18; Section 2210 of Title 15, U.S.C.; and Sections 1856b and 5121 through 5206 of Title 42, U.S.C. MAAs are not limited to reciprocal firefighting services.

b. Automatic Aid. The DoD Components may implement automatic aid policy that is consistent with DoDD 3025.18; Section 2210 of Title 15, U.S.C.; and Sections 1856a of Title 42, U.S.C.

c. DSCA. DSCA policies and responsibilities are outlined in DoDD 3025.18.

d. Line of Duty. Any service performed by DoD firefighters in response to MAAs and automatic aid agreements is service rendered in the line of duty pursuant to Section 1856 of Title 42, U.S.C.

SECTION 9: APPARATUS REQUIREMENTS

9.1. FRONTLINE APPARATUS REQUIREMENTS. The DoD Components determine, document, and obtain NFPA-compliant apparatus required to meet the level of service objectives in Section 7 and the following:

a. Structural Apparatus. The DoD Components provide structural apparatus to meet the DoD Component's scope of services. New structural apparatus must comply with the provisions of applicable NFPA standards. Specific requirements for aerials and quints are determined by the DoD Component based on local conditions and risk considerations, including support from mutual aid partners.

b. ARFF Vehicles. The DoD Components provide ARFF vehicles to meet the DoD Component scope of services and adjusted for military aircraft hazards. ARFF apparatus assigned to rapid deployment forces must be transportable by military airlift.

c. Ambulances. When fire departments provide EMS transport service, the ambulances must meet the DoD Component's scope of services.

d. Wildland Fire Apparatus. When fire departments provide wildland fire suppression, wildland fire apparatus must meet the DoD Component's scope of services.

e. Other Specialized Apparatus. The DoD Components provide specialized apparatus when required to meet the DoD Component's scope of services. Other specialized apparatus must comply with provisions of the applicable NFPA or the DoD Component standard.

f. Sustainment and Recapitalization of Apparatus. The DoD Components develop, implement sustainment, and recapitalization plans for apparatus as part of planning, programming, and budgeting efforts to support current and future DoD Component's scope of services.

9.2. RESERVE APPARATUS REQUIREMENTS. The DoD Components determine and document apparatus needed to provide surge capability for major incidents and to replace out-of-service apparatus.

SECTION 10: FIRE PREVENTION

The DoD Components will develop fire prevention programs to provide a safe environment at installations. Proper staffing is critical to establishing and maintaining a quality fire prevention program. Fire prevention deficiencies that compromise life safety will receive priority funding. The DoD Component policy implements fire prevention programs that cover:

a. Plans Review.

(1) The UFC requires a registered fire protection engineer to conduct a technical design review of all military construction (sustainment, restoration, and modernization) projects to verify the project has the fire protection and life safety features required by UFC 3-600-01 and applicable NFPA codes as implemented by the DoD Component.

(2) Fire prevention inspectors do not conduct technical design reviews (e.g., hydraulic calculations, occupant load or exit calculations). Fire prevention inspectors conduct an operational review of plans to ensure required features are present to alert responders, provide emergency responders with access to the facility, and ensure fire detector, suppression, and alarm systems are available for use without delay. Fire prevention inspectors are encouraged to obtain DoD plans examiner certification.

b. Fire Prevention Inspections. The DoD Components will establish criteria to define the facilities and locations to be inspected. Certified fire inspectors inspect facilities for compliance with fire prevention and fire safety requirements. These facilities and locations defined by the component are subject to a fire prevention inspection at a frequency determined by the DoD Component. Hazardous conditions are reported in accordance with DoDI 6055.01 and DoD Component policy.

c. Public Fire and Injury Prevention Education Program.

(1) The DoD Components develop public fire and injury prevention education programs. These education programs are developed to inform and motivate DoD personnel and families of DoD personnel, who reside or work on DoD installations or in government-leased facilities, about their individual responsibilities in fire prevention. Public education programs are presented at least annually. Fire inspectors are encouraged to obtain DoD fire and life safety educator I and II certifications.

(2) Fire prevention and safety materials, including nominal value incentive and educational items, are authorized for expenditure of funds in promoting fire prevention and safety as an integral part of the Public Fire and Injury Prevention Education Program.

SECTION 11: TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The DoD Component emergency dispatch services policy requires an around-the-clock, continuously staffed capability to conduct essential F&ES communications and dispatch services in accordance with NFPA 1221 and DoDI 6055.17. In addition:

a. Telecommunicators must be:

(1) At a minimum, certified as a Public Safety Telecommunicator I, II, or equivalent through an accredited program in accordance with DoD 6055.06-M or component-defined certification requirement. If the dispatcher provides emergency medical instructions, the dispatcher must be emergency medical dispatcher certified.

(2) Trained in the proper use of communications equipment, including telephone, radio, and other electrical or electronic alarm signal receiving systems, in the local dispatch center.

(3) Capable of bilingual communications, when required by the DoD Component.

b. Consolidated emergency communication centers must be established for all emergency services (e.g., fire, police, medical, explosive ordnance disposal). Telecommunicators employed at consolidated communication centers must meet the requirements of NFPA 1061.

GLOSSARY

G.1. ACRONYMS.

AFI	Air Force instruction
AR	Army regulation
ARFF	aircraft rescue and firefighting
ART	aggregate response time
ASD(S)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment
CBRNE	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives
CFAI	Commission on Fire Accreditation International
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COMDTINST	Commandant, United States Coast Guard instruction
DoDD	DoD directive
DoDI	DoD instruction
DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
EMS	emergency medical services
F&ES	fire and emergency services
F&ESCP	Fire and Emergency Services Certification Program
F&ESWG	Fire and Emergency Services Working Group
HAZMAT	hazardous material
MAA	mutual aid agreement
MCO	Marine Corps order
NFIRS	National Fire Incident Reporting System
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
OPNAVINST	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations instruction
PPE	personal protective equipment
SOH	safety and occupational health
UFC	unified facilities criteria
U.S.C.	United States Code
USD(A&S)	Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment

G.2. DEFINITIONS. Unless otherwise noted, these terms and their definitions are for the purpose of this issuance.

advanced life support. Functional provision of advanced airway management, advanced cardiac monitoring, manual defibrillation, establishment and maintenance of intravenous access, and drug therapy.

aerial firefighting. The use of aircraft, including fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters, and other aerial resources to combat wildfires. Smokejumpers and rappellers are classified as aerial firefighters, delivered to the fire by parachute from a variety of fixed-wing aircraft, or rappelling from helicopters.

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

ambulance. An emergency vehicle that meets the requirements of NFPA 1917 and is capable of transporting a minimum of one litter patient and carrying adequate supplies and equipment to deliver advanced and basic life support in accordance with DoD Component standards.

ARFF. The firefighting actions taken to rescue persons and control or extinguish fire involving or adjacent to aircraft on the ground.

ARFF vehicle. A vehicle intended to carry rescue and firefighting equipment for rescuing occupants and combating fires in aircraft at, or in the vicinity of, an airport.

ART. Dispatch time, turnout time, and travel time to the incident scene.

authority having jurisdiction. The organization, office, or individual responsible, as designated by the DoD Component, joint installation commander, or Combatant Commanders for approving equipment, materials, and procedures for DoD Component fire departments.

automatic aid. A form of mutual aid and a legally binding agreement for the automatic response by installation or base fire departments to pre-arranged areas outside the installation or base and an automatic response by the outside municipality/government to pre-arranged areas inside the installation or base. Automatic aid is not a form of voluntary service.

cascading MAA. An MAA between multiple jurisdictions. These agreements may be regional, Statewide, or intrastate in nature that facilitate deployment of emergency support before, during, and after an incident.

dispatch time. The point of receipt of an emergency alarm at the public safety answering point to the point where sufficient information is known to the dispatcher and applicable units are notified of the emergency.

EMS. The rapid response team of medically trained personnel who provide emergency medical assistance, as necessary.

fire apparatus. A fire department emergency vehicle used for rescue, fire suppression, or other specialized functions.

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

fire or emergency services demand zone. A geographic area used to analyze risk situations.

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

fire suppression. The activities involved in controlling and extinguishing fires.

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

installation. Defined in DoDI 6055.17.

Military Department. Defined in the DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms.

mutual aid. Reciprocal assistance by emergency services under a pre-arranged agreement or plan, on request.

National Incident Management System. A systematic, proactive approach developed by the Department of Homeland Security to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work together seamlessly and manage incidents involving all threats and hazards—regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity—to reduce loss of life, property, and harm to the environment.

outlying area. An area outside the main installation fence line and geographically separated from the parent installation (e.g., outlying airfields, bombing ranges, missile sites, recreation centers, and mountain top communication sites).

PPE. Equipment or clothing worn by a person to provide protection from hazards where the person is likely to be exposed while performing duties.

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

real property. Lands, buildings, structures, utilities systems, improvements, and appurtenances, that includes equipment attached to and made part of buildings and structures, but not movable equipment.

rehabilitation. Includes, but is not limited to, immediate hydration and nutrition support, to extended meal support during multiple operational period incidents.

remote area. An area inside the main installation fence line, but outside the main cantonment area (e.g., facilities on the other side of the runway, golf courses, housing areas, research and development areas, firing ranges, munition assembly and storage areas).

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

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

risk management. Defined in DoDI 6055.01.

standard of cover. A rational and systematic way of documenting the basic services provided by an emergency services agency. A standard of cover provides a written system to assist with assessing community fire and non-fire risks, baseline and benchmark emergency response performance standards, strategic planning, determining apparatus and staffing patterns, evaluating workload and ideal unit use (distribution of resources), measuring service delivery performance, and supporting strategic planning and policy development as related to resource procurement and allocation.

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

travel time. The time that begins when units are enroute to an emergency incident and ends when units arrive at the scene.

turnout time. The time that begins when units are notified of an emergency to the beginning point of travel time.

two-in/two-out. Defined in Section 1910.134(g)(4) of Title 29, CFR.

wildland fire. An unplanned and uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, including any structures or other improvements thereon.

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