

NFPA® Standard 1710, 2020 Edition



Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments

Fire Suppression and Special Operations Provisions

■ **Career fire department** is defined as a department that uses full-time or full-time-equivalent (FTE) station-based personnel immediately available to comprise at least 50% of an initial full alarm assignment

■ **Company** is defined as:

- A group of members under direct supervision
- Trained and equipped to perform assigned tasks
- Organized and identified as engine, ladder, rescue, squad or multi-functional companies
- Arrive on the scene in an apparatus

■ **EXCEPTION** to company arriving on one apparatus:

- Multiple apparatuses are assigned, dispatched and arrive together
- Continuously operate together
- Managed by a single company officer

■ An initial alarm is personnel, equipment and resources originally dispatched upon notification of a structure fire

■ **Company Staffing (Crew Size)**

- Engine = minimum four on duty
 - High volume/geographic restrictions = five minimum on duty
 - Tactical hazards/dense urban area = six minimum on duty
- Truck = minimum four on duty
 - High volume/geographic restrictions = five minimum on duty
 - Tactical hazards/dense urban area = six minimum on duty

■ **Initial Alarm Deployment (number of fire fighters, including officers)**

- Low hazard = 17 fire fighters
- Medium hazard = 28 fire fighters
- High hazard = 43 fire fighters

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- Low hazard = 17 fire fighters
- Medium hazard = 28 fire fighters
- High hazard = 43 fire fighters

■ **Key Performance Objectives for Fire Response**

- Turnout time ≤ 80 seconds
- First engine arrive on scene ≤ 240 seconds (four minutes)
- Second company arrive on scene ≤ 360 seconds (six minutes)
- Low and medium hazard: Initial full alarm on scene ≤ 480 sec (eight minutes)
- High hazard/high-rise: Initial full alarm ≤ 610 sec (10 minutes, 10 seconds)

■ Fire departments shall set forth criteria for various types of incidents to which they are required/expected to respond. These types of incidents should include the following:

- Natural disaster
- Airport rescue and firefighting
- Acts of terrorism
- Marine rescue and firefighting
- Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Wildland fire suppression services
- Large-scale mass casualty
- Mutual and auto-aid



EMS Provisions

■ The Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) shall determine if the fire department will provide BLS and/or ALS first response and/or transport.

■ Patient treatment associated with each level of EMS should be determined by the AHJ based on requirements and licensing within each state/province

■ **Staffing (Crew Size)**

- On-duty EMS units shall be staffed with the minimum members necessary for emergency medical care relative to the level of EMS provided by the fire department
- Personnel deployed to ALS emergency responses include:
 - A minimum of two members trained at the paramedic level
 - **AND** two members trained at the Basic level arriving on scene within the established travel time.

■ **Key Performance Objectives for EMS Response**

- Turnout time ≤ 60 seconds
- First responder arrives with an AED or higher capability ≤ 240 seconds (four minutes)
- ALS unit arrives ≤ 480 sec (eight minutes)
 - The eight-minute benchmark for ALS units assumes that a first responder, minimally equipped with an AED, arrived in four minutes

■ The fire department shall clearly document its role, responsibilities, functions and objectives for the delivery of EMS. EMS operations shall be organized to ensure the fire department's capability and includes members, equipment and resources to deploy the initial arriving company and additional alarm assignments