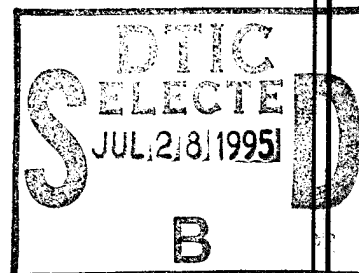
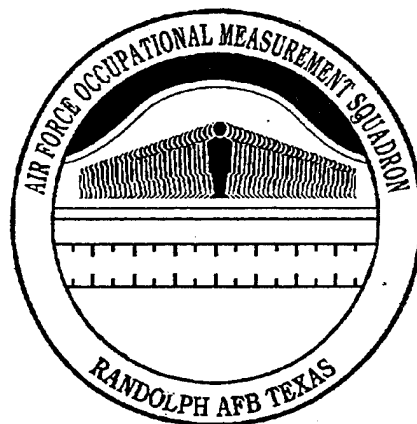




**UNITED STATES  
AIR FORCE**



# ***OCCUPATIONAL SURVEY REPORT***

**FIRE PROTECTION**

**AFSC 3E7X1**

**AFPT 90-571-997**

**MAY 1995**

**19950726 015**

**OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS PROGRAM  
AIR FORCE OCCUPATIONAL MEASUREMENT SQUADRON  
AIR EDUCATION and TRAINING COMMAND  
1550 5th STREET EAST  
RANDOLPH AFB, TEXAS 78150-4449**

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NODAC	1			
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## PREFACE

This report presents the results of a detailed Air Force Occupational Survey of the Fire Protection career ladder, Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) 3E7X1. Authority for conducting occupational surveys is contained in AFI 36-2623. Computer products upon which this report is based are available for the use of operations and training officials.

The survey instrument was developed by Captain Paul K. Daly and Lieutenant Shannen M. Karpel, Inventory Development Specialists, with computer programming support furnished by Mrs. Olga Velez. Ms. Raquel A. Soliz provided administrative support. Ms. Cynthia V. Luster, Occupational Analyst, analyzed the data and wrote the final report. This report has been reviewed and approved by Major Randall C. Agee, Chief, Airman Analysis Section, Occupational Analysis Flight, Air Force Occupational Measurement Squadron (AFOMS).

Copies of this report are distributed to Air Staff sections, major commands, and other interested training and management personnel. Additional copies are available upon request to AFOMS, Attention: Chief, Occupational Analysis Flight (OMY), 1550 5th Street East, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas 78150-4449 (DSN 487-6623).

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## SUMMARY OF RESULTS

1. Survey Coverage: The Fire Protection career ladder was surveyed to obtain current task and equipment data for use in evaluating current training programs and to evaluate changes in the career field since incorporation of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) certification standards. Survey results are based on responses from 4,249 respondents (3,647 military and 602 civilian respondents). Responses from 74 percent of all eligible AFSC 3E7X1 military personnel and 48 percent of eligible firefighters, with Occupational Series 0081, are included in this survey. All major using commands are well represented in the survey sample.
2. Specialty Jobs: Four clusters and two independent jobs were identified in the sample. Three of the four clusters were directly involved in performing the technical duties and tasks pertaining to fire protection. The remaining cluster and jobs reflected a combination of technical and supervisory task performance and training activities.
3. Career Ladder Progression: Personnel at the 3- and 5-skill levels perform many tasks in common, and both groups spend the vast majority of their relative job time performing technical fire protection tasks across a wide variety of different jobs. At the 7-skill level, although members still perform a substantial amount of routine day-to-day technical fire protection tasks across a number of different jobs, a shift toward supervisory functions is evident. Personnel at the 9-skill level and Chief Enlisted Managers (CEMs) spend their relative job time exclusively on managing fire protection programs and facilities.
4. AFMAN 36-2108 Specialty Descriptions: All descriptions accurately depict the nature of the respective jobs.
5. Training Analysis: Most of the Specialty Training Standard (STS) was supported by OSR data. A few areas in the STS display less than the recommended percent members performing matched tasks. These areas should be reviewed to determine any modifications required to improve the effectiveness or efficiency of training and to further define or refine NFPA standards for fire protection training.
6. Implications: The primary technical orientation of this career field lies in the Firefighter job; the day-to-day responsibilities of the Air Force firefighter remain constant, tempered only with the current emphasis on protecting Air Force wildlands and on environmental awareness related to potential hazardous materials mishaps. The inclusion of NFPA standards to the Fire Protection career ladder training appears: to improve and stabilize the training process; increase operational capability; and provide for a structured career path for both military and civilian members.

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**OCCUPATIONAL SURVEY REPORT (OSR)  
FIRE PROTECTION CAREER LADDER  
(AFSC 3E7X1)**

**INTRODUCTION**

This is a report of an occupational survey of the Fire Protection career ladder completed by the Air Force Occupational Measurement Squadron. This survey was completed as part of the 5-year cycle of career field analyses, as well as to collect current data for use in evaluating the impact of changes due to the recent restructuring of training in the Air Force and to evaluate implementation of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) certification standards. On 31 October 1993, this AFSC was directly converted to the current code number, 3E7X1, to conform to the new enlisted specialty coding nomenclature. The last survey report pertaining to this career ladder was published in April 1988.

Background

As described in AFMAN 36-2108 *Specialty Descriptions*, dated April 1991, personnel in this career ladder are responsible for preventing the loss of life and property from fire by: fighting aerospace vehicle fires and structural fires; supporting electrical power productions in resetting aircraft arresting systems, when not in conflict with firefighting operations; fighting wildland and miscellaneous fires; performing rescue operations; performing command and control functions during emergencies; protecting and preserving evidence at the scene of an emergency; performing fire alarm communications center (FACC) duties; performing inspections and operator maintenance on crash fire rescue vehicles, tools, equipment, and protective covering; performing fire prevention and inspection duties; and performing crew duties on hazardous materials incident response teams.

Entry into the career ladder is from Basic Military Training School (BMTS) through a 68-day formal training course conducted at Goodfellow AFB TX. Resident ABR training includes training relating to: firefighting tactics and operations with aircraft (crash), structural, and automotive fires as well as knowledge of hazardous materials, wildland, and miscellaneous firefighting; fire protection mission and organization; AFOSH program; fire science; principles of combustion; portable fire extinguishers; fire protection publications; protective clothing; self-contained breathing apparatus; rescue carries; emergency first aid; cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR); rescue operations; alarm communications center operations; firefighting accessories; fire

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protection hydraulics; emergency response activities; inspection, operator maintenance, and operation of fire protection vehicles, firefighting equipment, and facilities; vehicle positioning; hose operations; control and extinguishment of live fires involving structures, aircraft, and automobiles; fire prevention and inspection techniques; petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) storage area firefighting techniques; fire protection readiness; and Federal Hazard Communication Training Program. Entry into the career ladder currently requires an Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) General score of 39.

## **SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

### Inventory Development

The data collection instrument for this occupational survey was USAF Job Inventory (JI) AFPT 90-571-997, dated November 1992. A tentative task list was prepared after reviewing pertinent career ladder publications and directives, tasks from the previous survey instrument, and data from the last OSR. The preliminary task list was refined and validated through personal interviews with 71 subject-matter experts (SMEs), selected to cover a variety of major commands (MAJCOMs) at the following operational bases:

#### BASE

#### REASON FOR VISIT

Chanute AFB IL

Location of resident technical training school.  
Goodfellow AFB TX current location.

Randolph AFB TX

Proximity; stand-by runway operations; firefighting vehicles positioned at each runway.

Kelly AFB TX

Proximity; large framed aircraft; extensive structural responsibility because of Air Logistics Center hangar and storage facilities.

Tyndall AFB FL

Met with Mr Pike, Program Manager for NFPA Certification Standard issues; CMSgt Evans, from Air University, working on STS.

Eglin AFB FL

Large operation and varied missions; personnel support the climatic lab and other test and development; tactical aircraft.

Brooks AFB TX

Proximity; small base with no flying mission.

Edwards AFB CA

Space shuttle activity; large amount of systems testing and development.

Vandenberg AFB CA

Wildland firefighting operations; large number of acres of land encompassing base; actual missile launches on base; HOT SHOT crew assigned.

The resulting JI contained a comprehensive listing of 928 tasks grouped under 19 duty headings and a background section requesting such information as: grade; duty title; functional area; physical fitness; state certification; emergency medical technician (EMT) certification; EMT equipment used; fire protection vehicles used; test or support equipment used or operated; and fire detection and protection systems used.

#### Survey Administration

From June 1993 through January 1994, Military Personnel Flights (MPF) at operational units worldwide administered the inventory to all AFSC 3E7X1 personnel. Military members eligible for this survey consisted of the total assigned 3-, 5-, 7-, and 9-skill levels and CEM-level population, excluding the following: (1) hospitalized personnel; (2) personnel in transition for a permanent change of station; (3) personnel retiring during the time the JIs were administered to the field; and (4) personnel in their job less than 6 weeks. Similarly, survey booklets for civilians holding Occupational Series 0081 were distributed via local civilian personnel offices (CPOs). Military participants were selected from a computer-generated mailing list obtained from personnel data tapes maintained by the Air Force Military Personnel Center (AFMPC). Names and locations of civilian participants were identified by the Air Force Civilian Personnel Management Center (AFCPMC).

Each individual who completed the inventory first completed an identification and biographical information section and then checked each task performed in his or her current job. After checking all tasks performed, each member then rated each of these tasks on a 9-point scale, showing relative time spent on that task, as compared to all other tasks checked. The ratings ranged from 1 (very small amount time spent) through 5 (about average amount time spent) to 9 (very large amount time spent).

To determine relative time spent for each task checked by a respondent, all of the incumbent's ratings are assumed to account for 100 percent of his or her time spent on the job and are summed. Each task rating is then divided by the total task ratings and multiplied by 100 to provide a relative percentage of time for each task. This procedure provides a basis for comparing tasks in terms of both percent members performing and average percent time spent.

### Survey Sample

Personnel were selected to participate in this survey so as to ensure an accurate representation across MAJCOMs and military and civilian paygrade groups. All eligible DAFSC 3E7X1 personnel were mailed survey booklets which they were required to complete. However, civilian participation in the survey was voluntary; this may account for the lower rate of returns for civilians. Table 1 reflects the MAJCOM distribution of assigned AFSC 3E7X1 personnel as of May 1993. The 4,249 respondents (3,647 military and 602 civilian) in the final sample represent 66 percent of the total assigned military personnel and 74 percent of the eligible military personnel surveyed. Of the 1,267 civilians eligible to participate, 48 percent provided usable returns. Table 2 reflects the paygrade distribution for the military personnel. As reflected in these tables, the survey sample is an excellent representation of the career ladder's military population.

### Task Factor Administration

Job descriptions alone do not provide sufficient data for making decisions about career ladder documents or training programs. Task factor information is needed for a complete analysis of the career ladder. While most participants in the survey process completed a USAF JI, selected senior AFSC 3E7X1 personnel were asked to complete booklets providing judgments on task training emphasis (TE) or task difficulty (TD). The TE and TD booklets were processed separately from the JIs. The information gained from task factor data is used in various analyses and is a valuable part of the training decision process.

Task Difficulty (TD). Each individual completing a TD booklet was asked to rate all of the tasks on a 9-point scale (from extremely low to extremely high) as to the relative difficulty of each task in the inventory. Difficulty is defined as the length of time required by the average incumbent to learn to do each task. TD data were independently collected from 105 experienced 7-skill level DAFSC personnel stationed worldwide. Interrater reliability was determined to be excellent, which reflects very strong agreement among raters. Ratings were standardized so tasks have an average difficulty of 5.00, with a standard deviation of 1.00. The resulting data yield essentially a rank ordering of tasks indicating the degree of difficulty for each task in the inventory.

Training Emphasis (TE). Individuals completing TE booklets were asked to rate tasks on a 10-point scale (from no training required to extremely high). TE is defined as the degree of emphasis that should be placed on each task for structured training of first-enlistment personnel. Structured training is defined as training provided at resident technical schools, field training detachments (FTDs), mobile training teams (MTTs), formal on-the-job-training (OJT), or any other organized training method. TE data were independently collected from 92 experienced 7-skill level DAFSC personnel stationed worldwide. The interrater reliability for these raters was very high, indicating strong agreement among raters as to which tasks require some form of structured training and which do not. In this specialty, tasks have an average TE rating of 3.49 and a standard deviation of 2.12; tasks considered high in TE have ratings of 5.61 and above. As



TABLE 1

## MAJCOM DISTRIBUTION OF AFSC 3E7X1 PERSONNEL

COMMAND	PERCENT OF ASSIGNED*	PERCENT OF SAMPLE
ACC	28	26
USAFE	18	17
AMC	16	15
PACAF	12	11
AETC	11	13
AFMC	9	10
AFSPACECOM	4	5
Other	2	3

Total Military Assigned - 5,515\*

Total Military Eligible for Survey - 4,931

TOTAL SAMPLE = 4,249

- Military (N=3,647) = 86%

- Civilian (N=602) = 14%

Percent of Military Assigned in Sample - 66%

Percent of Military Eligible in Sample - 74%

Total Civilians Eligible - 1,267

Total Civilians in Sample - 602

Percent of Civilians Eligible - 48%

\* Assigned strength as of May 1993

TABLE 2  
PAYGRADE DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEY SAMPLE

PAYGRADE	PERCENT OF ASSIGNED (N=5,515)	PERCENT IN SAMPLE (N=3,647)
E-1 to E-3	37%	39%
E-4	30%	30%
E-5	17%	17%
E-6	9%	8%
E-7	5%	4%
E-8	1%	1%
E-9	*	*

\* Less than 1 percent

Assigned strength as of May 1993

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding

was discussed in the TD section above, TE rating data may also be used to rank order tasks indicating those tasks which senior NCOs in the field consider the most important for first-enlistment personnel to know.

When used in conjunction with the primary criterion of percent members performing, TD and TE ratings can provide insight into first-enlistment personnel training requirements. Such insights may suggest a need for lengthening or shortening portions of instruction supporting entry-level jobs.

### **SPECIALTY JOBS** (Career Ladder Structure)

The occupational analysis process begins with an examination of the career ladder structure. The structure of jobs within the Fire Protection career ladder was examined on the basis of similarity of tasks performed and the percent of time spent ratings provided by job incumbents, independent of other specialty background factors.

The first step in the analysis process is to identify the structure of the career ladder in terms of the jobs performed by respondents. A Comprehensive Occupational Data Analysis Program (CODAP) assists by creating an individual job description for each respondent based on the tasks performed and the relative amount of time spent on the tasks. The CODAP automated job clustering program then compares all the individual job descriptions, locates the two descriptions with the most similar tasks and time spent ratings, and then combines them to form a composite job description. In successive stages, new members are added to this initial group, or new groups are formed based on the similarity of tasks and time spent ratings. The basic group used in this hierarchical clustering process is the **Job**. When two or more jobs have a substantial degree of similarity in tasks performed and time spent on tasks, they are grouped together and identified as a **Cluster**. The structure of the career ladder is then defined in terms of jobs and clusters of jobs. The resulting job structure information can be used to evaluate the accuracy of career ladder documents (i.e., AFMAN 36-2108 *Specialty Descriptions*, the Career Field Education and Training Plan (CFETP), and STSs) and to gain a better understanding of current utilization patterns. The above terminology will be used in the discussion of the AFSC 3E7X1 career ladder structure.

#### Overview of Specialty Jobs

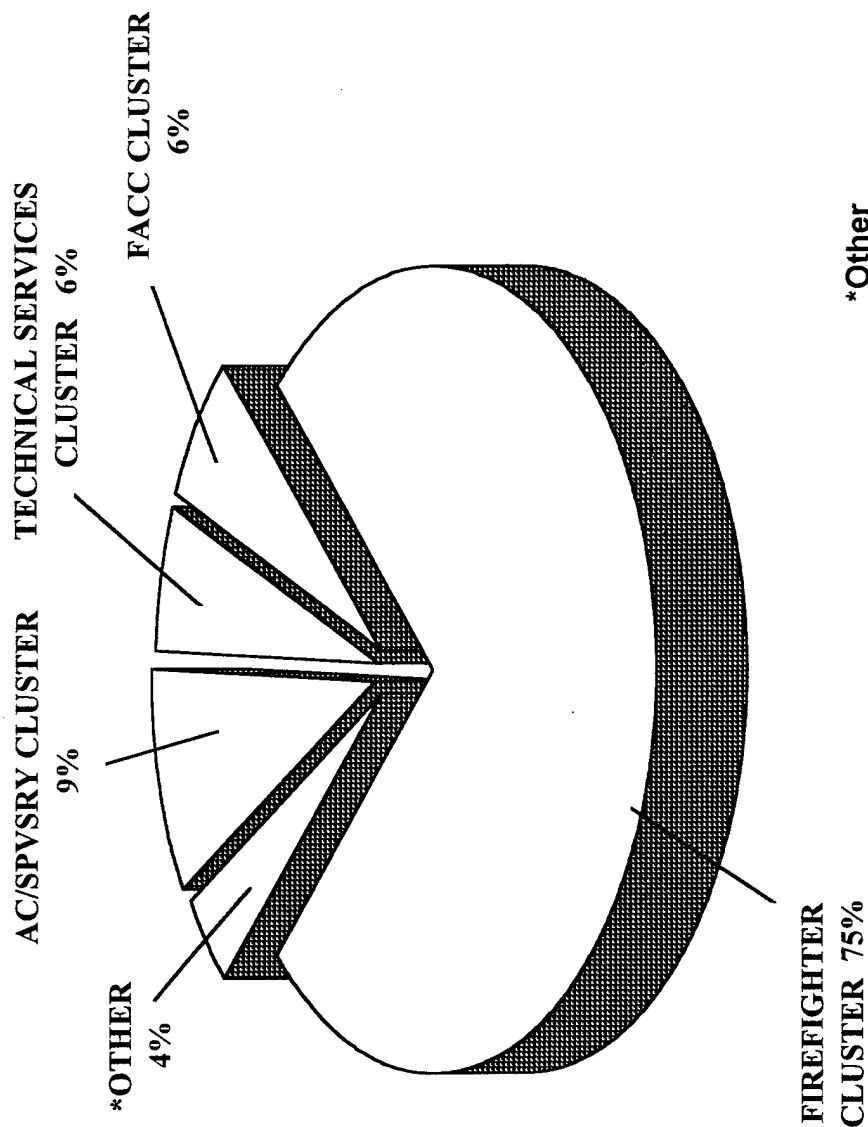
It is important to remember this is a joint survey containing both military and civilian members. While the two populations will be discussed separately in some of the later sections, they are combined for the purpose of specialty job descriptions. This is due to the fact that task performance, rather than background characteristics, defines the specialty jobs. Structure analysis identified four clusters and two jobs within the survey sample. Based on task similarity and

relative time spent, the jobs performed by both AFSC 3E7X1 and civilian personnel are illustrated in Figure 1. A listing of those jobs is provided below. The stage (ST) number shown beside each title is a reference to computer-printed information; the number of personnel in each stage (N) is also shown.

- I. FIREFIGHTER CLUSTER (ST0065, N=3,171)
  - A. Apprentice Firefighter Job (ST0069)
  - B. Firefighter Job (ST0099)
  - C. Lead Firefighter/Crew Chief Job (ST0176)
  - D. Wildland Firefighter Job (ST0121)
- II. FIRE ALARM COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (FACC) CLUSTER (ST0153, N=258)
  - A. Apprentice FACC Operator Job (ST0456)
  - B. FACC Operator Job (ST0203)
- III. ASSISTANT CHIEF/SUPERVISORY CLUSTER (ST0035, N=388)
  - A. Assistant Chief of Hazard Materials (HAZMAT) Job (ST0089)
  - B. Assistant Chief of Operations Job (ST0096)
  - C. Assistant Chief of Training Job (ST0171)
  - D. Fire Chief/Deputy Fire Chief Job (ST0106)
- IV. TECHNICAL SERVICES CLUSTER (ST0030, N=247)
  - A. Fire Prevention Inspector Job (ST0151)
  - B. Fire Extinguisher Maintenance Job (ST0225)
- V. SUPPLY CUSTODIAN JOB (ST0071, N=56)
- VI. TECHNICAL SCHOOL INSTRUCTOR JOB (ST0078, N=12)

The military and civilian respondents forming these stages account for 97 percent of the survey sample. The remaining 3 percent were performing tasks or series of tasks that did not group with any of the defined jobs. Job titles given by respondents' representative of these personnel include: AF Program Manager, Safety Officer, Quality Assurance Evaluator, and Space Shuttle Systems Master Instructor.

# **FIRE PROTECTION SPECIALTY JOBS (N=4,249)**



\*Other  
3% Not Grouped  
1% Supply Custodian Job  
Less than 1% Tech Sch Inst Job

**FIGURE 1**

### Group Descriptions

Three basic objectives are required of any fire department when responding to an aircraft crash, structural fire, or hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incident: (1) save lives and property; (2) recover resources; and (3) increase aircraft and facility salvage. These objectives are influenced by external dynamic factors, such as response time, ease of accessibility to mishap or incident, and availability of Fire Protection personnel or vehicles. These various factors are present in specialty jobs discussed below. The following paragraphs contain brief descriptions of the clusters and jobs identified through the career ladder structure analysis. Table 3 presents the relative time spent on duties by members of these Specialty Jobs. Selected background data for these jobs are provided in Table 4. Representative tasks for all the stages are contained in Appendix A.

Another way to illustrate the content of jobs is by summarizing tasks performed in common by incumbents across the career ladder. CODAP has a process of identifying groups of related tasks and grouping them together to form task modules (TMs). The basis for identifying these related tasks is called coperformance. Coperformance assumes that if incumbents perform task A and task B, there is a high likelihood that the two tasks share common skills and knowledge and can be trained together. CODAP calculates an index of coperformance for each task with every other task by examining the task performance patterns of all the survey respondents as a whole. Thus, the resulting TMs can be used to summarize and compare jobs. The TMs show the number of tasks included in a module, the percent time spent on tasks in that module, and average percent members performing the particular TM. Representative TMs are listed as part of the job description. The list of tasks within respective modules is presented in Appendix B.

I. FIREFIGHTER CLUSTER (ST0065). The 3,171 members in this cluster account for 73 percent of the survey sample. Composed almost entirely of military members (with only 12 percent of these members civilians), these airmen perform the gamut of firefighting activities. Sixty-six percent of these firefighters' relative job time is spent performing tasks directly related to preventing the loss of lives and property due to fires. Some firefighters appear to concentrate on fighting either structural or aerospace vehicle fires depending on the overall mission of their assigned base or the complexity of the situation (e.g., size or type of aircraft, amount of fuel involved, and presence of any hazardous materials). Despite any appearance of specialization, a vast majority of these airmen are dual-qualified to handle both structural or aerospace vehicle fires. These airmen perform an average of 180 tasks that include all aspects of firefighting (i.e., attack phase, control/confinement phase, or extinguishment phase). Fifty percent of the members in this cluster are in the paygrades of E-3 or E-4 (21 percent and 29 percent, respectively) and average 4 years and 5 months in the career ladder.

Four jobs were identified within this cluster. The Apprentice Firefighter job includes general fire protection duties and maintenance of equipment. The Firefighter job involves the total scope and magnitude of firefighting tasks (i.e., rendering first aid or emergency victim care, attacking fires, and controlling/confining fires). The Lead Firefighter/Crew Chief job involves directing the actions of a crew of between two to eight members and assuming charge of all

TABLE 3

AVERAGE PERCENT TIME SPENT PERFORMING DUTIES BY SPECIALTY JOBS  
(RELATIVE PERCENT OF JOB TIME)

DUTIES	FIREFIGHTER CLUSTER	FIREFIGHTER CLUSTER					FACC CLUSTER
		APPRENTICE FIREFIGHTER JOB	FIREFIGHTER JOB	LEAD FF/ CREW CHIEF JOB	WILDLAND FIREFIGHTER JOB		
A. ORGANIZING AND PLANNING	2	1	1	6	8	2	
B. DIRECTING AND IMPLEMENTING	3	1	3	14	14	4	
C. EVALUATING	1	*	1	2	3	3	
D. TRAINING	4	2	4	15	11	1	
E. PERFORMING TECHNICAL SERVICES	1	1	1	2	2	1	
F. PERFORMING ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPLY FUNCTIONS	*	*	*	*	1	2	
G. PERFORMING GENERAL FIRE PROTECTION DUTIES	23	40	21	21	14	9	
H. PERFORMING FIRE ALARM CENTER DUTIES	5	2	6	2	3	71	
I. FIGHTING AEROSPACE VEHICLE FIRES	9	10	9	8	3	1	
J. FIGHTING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FIRES, SPILLS, OR LEAKS	3	1	4	1	3	2	
K. FIGHTING STRUCTURAL FIRES	7	5	7	5	4	*	
L. FIGHTING WILDLAND FIRES	2	1	2	1	14	*	
M. FIGHTING MISCELLANEOUS FIRES	1	*	2	1	1	*	
N. DRIVING OR OPERATING FIREFIGHTING VEHICLES	15	13	16	6	4	1	
O. PERFORMING EMERGENCY VICTIM CARE AND RESCUE OPERATIONS	6	1	7	2	3	*	
P. MAINTAINING EQUIPMENT	12	18	11	10	8	1	
Q. MAINTAINING AND REPAIRING FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	1	*	1	*	*	*	
R. PERFORMING MAINTENANCE ON RUNWAY BARRIERS	2	1	2	1	1	*	
S. PERFORMING MOBILITY AND READINESS FUNCTIONS	3	2	3	2	4	2	

- Indicates no members or nonresponse

\* Less than 1 percent

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding or nonresponse

TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)

AVERAGE PERCENT TIME SPENT PERFORMING DUTIES BY SPECIALTY JOBS  
(RELATIVE PERCENT OF JOB TIME)

DUTIES	FACC CLUSTER			ASST CHIEF/SUPERVISORY CLUSTER						
	APPRENTICE	FACC	ASST CHIEF/ SUPERVISORY CLUSTER	ASST CHIEF	ASST CHIEF	ASST CHIEF	ASST CHIEF	FIRE CHIEF/ DEPUTY FC		
	JOB	OPERATOR		JOB	HAZMAT	OPERATIONS	TRAINING	JOB		
A. ORGANIZING AND PLANNING	*	3	15	10	15	10	10	31		
B. DIRECTING AND IMPLEMENTING	*	5	23	10	26	12	40			
C. EVALUATING	-	1	8	4	9	8	13			
D. TRAINING	-	3	18	11	13	48	2			
E. PERFORMING TECHNICAL SERVICES-	1	1	3	4	4	1	5			
F. PERFORMING ADMINISTRATIVE AND										
G. SUPPLY FUNCTIONS	1	2	3	2	2	2	1			
H. PERFORMING GENERAL FIRE										
I. PROTECTION DUTIES	2	9	5	3	5	4	3			
J. PERFORMING FIRE ALARM CENTER										
K. DUTIES	95	69	2	1	2	*	*			
L. FIGHTING AEROSPACE VEHICLE FIRES	-	1	2	1	3	1	*			
M. FIGHTING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS										
N. FIRES, SPILLS, OR LEAKS	-	2	9	39	9	6	1			
O. FIGHTING STRUCTURAL FIRES	-	*	2	1	2	*	1			
P. FIGHTING WILDLAND FIRES	-	*	1	1	2	*	*			
Q. FIGHTING MISCELLANEOUS FIRES	-	*	*	*	*	*	*			
R. DRIVING OR OPERATING										
S. FIREFIGHTING VEHICLES	-	1	1	*	1	*	*			
T. PERFORMING EMERGENCY VICTIM										
U. CARE AND RESCUE OPERATIONS	-	*	1	2	1	*	*			
V. MAINTAINING EQUIPMENT	-	1	1	2	1	1	-			
W. MAINTAINING AND REPAIRING FIRE										
X. EXTINGUISHERS	-	*	*	1	*	*	-			
Y. PERFORMING MAINTENANCE ON										
Z. RUNWAY BARRIERS	-	*	*	-	*	*	-			
AA. PERFORMING MOBILITY AND										
AB. READINESS FUNCTIONS	-	2	5	6	5	5	2			

- Indicates no members or nonresponse

\* Less than 1 percent

Note: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding or nonresponse



TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)

AVERAGE PERCENT TIME SPENT PERFORMING DUTIES BY SPECIALTY JOBS  
(RELATIVE PERCENT OF JOB TIME)

DUTIES	TECH SERVICES CLUSTER	TECH SERVICES CLUSTER			SUPPLY CUSTODIAN JOB	TECHNICAL SCHOOL INSTRUCTOR JOB
		FIRE PREVENTION INSPECTOR JOB	FIRE EXTINGUISHER MAINTENANCE JOB			
A. ORGANIZING AND PLANNING	5	6	3		15	3
B. DIRECTING AND IMPLEMENTING	8	8	3		15	7
C. EVALUATING	3	4	*		4	5
D. TRAINING	4	5	3		4	59
E. PERFORMING TECHNICAL SERVICES	53	58	17		3	4
F. PERFORMING ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPLY FUNCTIONS	3	3	5		35	1
G. PERFORMING GENERAL FIRE PROTECTION DUTIES	6	6	6		4	1
H. PERFORMING FIRE ALARM CENTER DUTIES	1	1	2		1	-
I. FIGHTING AEROSPACE VEHICLE FIRES	*	*	1		1	-
J. FIGHTING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FIRES, SPILLS, OR LEAKS	*	*	-		2	1
K. FIGHTING STRUCTURAL FIRES	*	*	*		1	1
L. FIGHTING WILDLAND FIRES	*	*	*		1	-
M. FIGHTING MISCELLANEOUS FIRES	*	*	-		*	-
N. DRIVING OR OPERATING FIREFIGHTING VEHICLES	*	*	1		1	12
O. PERFORMING EMERGENCY VICTIM CARE AND RESCUE OPERATIONS	*	*	-		1	1
P. MAINTAINING EQUIPMENT	1	*	2		4	4
Q. MAINTAINING AND REPAIRING FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	11	5	51		1	*
R. PERFORMING MAINTENANCE ON RUNWAY BARRIERS	*	*	*		*	-
S. PERFORMING MOBILITY AND READINESS FUNCTIONS	3	2	7		8	*

- Indicates no members or nonresponse

\* Less than 1 percent

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding or nonresponse

TABLE 4

## SELECTED BACKGROUND DATA FOR SPECIALTY CLUSTERS AND JOBS

	FIREFIGHTER CLUSTER						FACC CLUSTER				ASST CHIEF/ SUPVRSY CLUSTER
	FIREFIGHTER CLUSTER	APPRTC		LEAD FF/ CREW		WILDLAND FF JOB	FACC CLUSTER		APPRTC		FACC OPR JOB
		FF JOB	FF JOB	CHIEF JOB	CHIEF JOB				FACC OPR JOB	FACC OPR JOB	
NUMBER IN GROUP	3,171	388	2,665	82	10	258	16	248	388		
GROUP MIX (Mil vs Civ)											
Military	88%	96%	87%	96%	70%	99%	100%	99%	67%		
Civilian	12%	4%	13%	4%	30%	1%	-	1%	33%		
PERCENT OF SAMPLE	75%	9%	63%	2%	*	6%	*	6%	9%		
PERCENT IN CONUS	74%	78%	74%	56%	90%	69%	50%	71%	71%		
DAFSC DISTRIBUTION											
3E731	40%	74%	37%	-	-	35%	69%	33%	1%		
3E751	43%	21%	45%	76%	40%	57%	31%	58%	8%		
3E771	5%	1%	5%	21%	30%	7%	-	8%	46%		
3E791/3E700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12%		
PREDOMINANT GRADE(S) Mil											
E-3/4	54%	23%	55%	126	136	61	33	62	187		
GS07	56%	25%	58%	130	152	62	36	64	194		
AVG MONTHS IN CAREER FIELD	221	230	220	243	280	130	-	130	235		
AVG MONTHS IN SERVICE											
AVG MONTHS FED CIV SER (FSC)											
PERCENT WITH 4 YEARS IN CAREER FIELD (TICF)	53%	85%	52%	-	-	54%	76%	54%	1%		
PERCENT SUPERVISING											
30%	5%	31%	89%	80%	34%	-	26%	73%			
AVG NUMBER OF TASKS PERFORMED	180	53	202	109	133	79	25	83	139		

- Indicates no members or nonresponse

\* Less than 1 percent

TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

## SELECTED BACKGROUND DATA FOR SPECIALTY CLUSTERS AND JOBS

	ASST CHIEF/SUPERVISORY CLUSTER					TECH SVCS CLUSTER					TECH SCHOOL	
	ASST CHIEF HAZMAT JOB	ASST CHIEF OPS JOB	ASST CHIEF TRNG JOB	CHIEF/DEPUTY FC JOB	FIRE	TECH SERVICES CLUSTER	FIRE PREV INSP JOB	EXTING MAINT JOB	SUPPLY CUSTODIAN JOB	TECH SCHOOL INSTR JOB		
NUMBER IN GROUP	12	290	66	10	247	32	56	12				
GROUP MIX (Mil vs Civ)												
Military	92%	62%	79%	90%	61%	94%	95%	100%				
Civilian	8%	38%	21%	10%	39%	6%	5%	-				
PERCENT OF SAMPLE	*	7%	1%	*	6%	1%	1%	*				
PERCENT IN CONUS	83%	73%	68%	30%	73%	72%	68%	100%				
DAFSC DISTRIBUTION												
3E731	-	1%	2%	-	4%	25%	2%	-				
3E751	8%	6%	18%	-	38%	69%	46%	75%				
3E771	75%	43%	59%	20%	19%	-	46%	25%				
3E791/3E700	8%	12%	-	70%	-	-	-	-				
PREDOMINANT GRADE(S) Mil												
PREDOMINANT GRADE(S) Civ	E-6/7 GS09	E-6/7 GS10	E-6/7 GS09/10	E-8/9 GS10	E-4/5 GS08	E-4/5 GS07	E-5/6 GS08	E-5/6 GS07/08	E-5			
AVG MONTHS IN CAREER FIELD	197	192	160	256	125	81	137	146	112			
AVG MONTHS IN SERVICE	198	200	167	258	129	84	141	150	116			
AVG MONTHS FED CIV SER	221	248	144	252	201	160	202	94	-			
PERCENT WITH 4 YEARS IN CAREER FIELD (TICF)	-	-	2%	-	5%	35%	1%	2%	-			
PERCENT SUPERVISING	8%	85%	35%	80%	32%	3%	36%	23%	17%			
AVG NUMBER OF TASKS PERFORMED	99	155	99	59	113	53	124	95	31			

- Indicates no members or nonresponse

\* Less than 1 percent

firefighting activities in the absence of a higher ranking superior at the scene of a fire or mishap. The Wildland Firefighter job encompasses specific firefighting procedures and techniques as required for fighting wildland fires.

A. Apprentice Firefighter Job (ST0069). The responsibilities of these 388 airmen include general fire prevention duties (accounting for 40 percent of their relative job time) and operation and operator maintenance of rescue and structural vehicles, mounted equipment, and other fire protection equipment (accounting for 31 percent of their relative job time). These individuals perform a fairly well defined job, as evidenced by 63 percent being certified solely as Firefighter I (as per NFPA standards). These firefighters perform an average of only 53 tasks. Typical tasks include:

- advance hose lines
- don self-contained breathing apparatus while wearing protective clothing
- operate self-contained breathing apparatus
- carry ladders
- inspect self-contained breathing apparatus
- inspect or maintain protective clothing

Representative TMs for this job include:

TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0001	performing general firefighting activities	32	49	60
0004	driving or operating firefighting vehicles	25	7	46
0003	performing rescue/ventilation activities	11	6	32

These representative TMs illustrate the general firefighting responsibilities for these apprentice firefighters.

Fifty percent of these members are in the paygrade of E-2. Averaging a little over 2 years' TAFMS and with 74 percent holding the 3-skill level DAFSC, these airmen are the least experienced in the survey sample with 85 percent in their first enlistment.

B. Firefighter Job (ST0099). The 2,665 respondents in this job account for 63 percent of the survey sample. Thirteen percent of these individuals are civilians. Both military and civilian firefighters perform the core technical firefighting and fire prevention activities. Most of these firefighters are dual-qualified to handle both structural and aerospace (i.e., aircraft, space shuttle, rocket, and missile) fires. Firefighters perform an average of 202 tasks, which is a higher

average than for any other job within the survey sample. Firefighters can be called upon at anytime to perform general fire protection duties, drive or operate firefighting vehicles, maintain equipment, fight fires, and perform emergency victim care or rescue operations. These firefighters hold different levels of NFPA certifications; 3/4 of these incumbents possess at least one NFPA certification level (i.e., Firefighter I (43 percent), Firefighter II (35 percent), or Driver/Operator (23 percent)). Additionally, 89 percent of these individuals maintain some level of Emergency Medical certification. These Firefighters must undergo recurrent training in varying areas of fire prevention to retain NFPA certification and to maintain proficiency. Tasks representing the breadth of tasks performed include:

- don self-contained breathing apparatus while wearing protective clothing
- advance hose lines
- drive firefighting vehicles
- reservice firefighting vehicles
- maintain station facilities
- maintain crash firefighting tools or equipment
- respond to inflight emergencies
- attack structural fires

Representative TMs for this job include:

TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0001	general firefighting activities	32	22	86
0004	driving or operating vehicles	25	11	67
0006	fighting structural fires	32	8	56

A comparison between the TMs of the Apprentice Firefighter and Firefighter jobs shows that both jobs share involvement in the general firefighter module (TM01). A larger percentage of Firefighters spends only 22 percent of their relative job time performing general firefighting activities, while a smaller percentage of Apprentice Firefighters spends 49 percent of their relative job time in this module.

Fifty-three percent of these individuals are in the paygrades of E-3 or E-4 (32 percent and 21 percent, respectively). Military members average over 3 years' TAFMS while civilian firefighters average over 16 1/2 years in Occupational Series 0081. Of the 344 civilians in this job, 79 percent are in the paygrade of GS-07.

C. Lead Firefighter/Crew Chief Job (ST0176). Usually the first to arrive at the scene of a fire in crews of from 2 to 8 members, these 82 members perform an interactive role by taking charge of firefighting and rescue activities until a higher ranking superior arrives at the scene. These individuals actively perform technical firefighting activities (accounting for 21 percent of their relative job time). An additional 28 percent of their relative job time is divided equally between preparing crews for fighting fires (through training), and directing and controlling crews in firefighting and rescue operations. Of the average 109 tasks performed by these individuals, the following are examples of tasks commonly performed:

- operate self-contained breathing apparatus
- advance hose lines
- operate cascade systems
- counsel trainees on training progress
- conduct OJT
- conduct vehicle operator training or certification
- write enlisted performance reports (EPRs)
- counsel subordinates

Representative TMs for this job include:

TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0001	performing general firefighting activities	32	23	63
0035	conducting training	26	20	57
0037	establishing, directing, and evaluating fire protection activities	44	11	25

These TMs illustrate the declining concentration of time spent in TM01 by these members when compared to the Apprentice Firefighter and Firefighter jobs. These Lead Firefighters/Crew Chiefs are involved in training and supervisory functions (i.e., TMs 35 and 37).

Averaging over 10 1/2 years' TAFMS, 76 percent of these members hold the 5-skill level DAFSC. Forty-four percent of these individuals are assigned overseas. Sixty percent of these respondents stated their job title was Lead Firefighter/Crew Chief, with an additional 25 percent responding their job title was Station Chief.

D. Wildland Firefighter Job (ST0121). Performing similar types of firefighting activities as those with the Firefighter job, this group of 10 individuals (3 of which are civilian) specializes in knowing the hazards created by wildland fires, minimizing their spread and destruction, and preventing their occurrence. Wildlands include areas where there are acres of unimproved land, mountainous areas, or tree-covered areas similar to those found at Eglin AFB, Edwards AFB, or Vandenberg AFB. These firefighters spend 14 percent of their relative job time fighting wildland fires. They use both offensive and defensive firefighting tactics, including fire prevention education and elimination of hazards in critical areas. This is the only job in this survey that spends a substantial amount of relative job time fighting wildland fires. These individuals perform an average of 133 tasks, with 89 tasks accounting for 50 percent of their relative job time. Typical tasks performed by firefighters fighting wildland fires include:

- attack wildland fires
- confine or control wildland fires
- select and operate appropriate wildland firefighting tools
- perform offensive firefighting tactics on wildland fires
- perform defensive firefighting tactics on wildland fires
- extinguish wildland fires
- locate natural firebreaks
- inspect or maintain protective clothing

The representative TMs for this job include:

TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0001	performing general firefighting activities	32	14	53
0021	fighting wildland fires	23	13	63
0037	establishing, directing, and evaluating fire protection activities	44	14	42

These TMs indicate once again the emphasis on TM01 as being characteristic of the work performed by the members of this cluster. These members not only attack and extinguish wildland fires, but they determine firefighting tactics to confine or control the spread of wildland fires.

Of the 10 Wildland Firefighters, 1 is in the paygrade of E-4, 3 are E-5s, 3 are E-6s, and 3 are civilians. Two of the civilians are in the grade of GS-07; one holds the grade of GS-08. Military Wildland Firefighters average over 12 1/2 years' TAFMS; their civilian counterparts average 18 1/2 years in Occupational Series 0081 (more time than civilians in any other job).

II. FIRE ALARM COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (FACC) CLUSTER (ST0153). The success or failure of a response effort is directly affected by the timeliness and accuracy of information provided by these 258 members. These individuals are physically located in the Alarm Room section of a fire department. They are specialized operators responsible for receiving and recording information from communications systems, alerting firefighters and support agencies, dispatching vehicles and equipment, and informing personnel of locations and nature of emergencies

Two jobs were identified within this cluster. Members holding the Apprentice FACC Operator job alert and dispatch information to firefighting crews. The FACC Operator job, in contrast, not only alerts and dispatches information, but must maintain and test equipment in the alarm center. The difference between these two jobs is in the scope and magnitude of tasks performed.

A. Apprentice FACC Operator Job (ST0456). These 16 individuals spend 95 percent of their relative job time on fire alarm communications center duties. The scope of this job is limited to providing information to crews, whether it is for an emergency or a nonemergency operation (i.e., sending a crew out on ramp patrol). These operators perform an average of only 25 tasks, the lowest average numbers of tasks performed by any job within the survey sample. Typical tasks that characterize this job include:

- operate fire department intercom systems
- alert firefighting crews
- dispatch firefighting vehicles
- inform crews of locations and nature of emergencies
- receive, record, or transmit administrative calls
- operate fire alarm reporting systems
- operate 117 telephone dispatch systems

Representative TMs for this job include:



TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0031	dispatch information from FACC facilities	6	24	86
0032	maintain, operate, and test FACC equipment	34	56	44

These two TMs illustrate the heavy concentration on FACC activities, to the exclusion of any other representative modules.

Sixty-nine percent of these airmen hold the 3-skill level DAFSC and average 3 years' TAFMS (second lowest average TAFMS for the survey sample). Seventy-six percent are in their first enlistment. Eight of these sixteen operators are assigned overseas. Eighty-eight percent of these operators stated their job title was FACC Operator.

B. FACC Operator Job (ST0203). Accounting for 93 percent of this cluster, these 241 members perform every task in the Apprentice FACC Operator job and are responsible for recording information from communications systems, alerting support agencies, dispatching vehicles and equipment, and maintaining fire station logs. Averaging 83 tasks, these individuals spend 69 percent of their relative job time performing fire alarm communications center duties (compared to an average of 25 tasks and 95 percent of their relative job time for the Apprentice FACC Operator) and spend virtually no time performing actual firefighting activities. These operators ensure the efficient and timely dissemination of pertinent information to crews for fighting fires, handling emergencies, and responding to nonfire situations (i.e., drowning, electrical shock, or heart attack). Typical operator tasks are:

- alert firefighting crews
- inform crews of locations and nature of emergencies
- dispatch firefighting vehicles
- locate and relay hazardous materials information to firefighting crews
- implement recalls of off-duty firefighters when directed
- maintain master station logs
- maintain system outage boards
- notify or coordinate emergencies with support agencies

Representative TMs for this job include:

TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum.	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0032	maintain, operate, and test FACC equipment	34	43	85
0031	dispatch information from FACC facilities	6	10	91
0033	maintain FACC charts/maps	13	10	61

TMs 31 and 32 illustrate the concentration on FACC activities. A higher percentage of FACC operators spends their relative job time in these modules than do Apprentice FACC Operators.

Seventy-seven percent of these members are in paygrades E-3 or E-4 (33 percent and 40 percent, respectively). In contrast to the Apprentice FACC Operator (where 69 percent hold the 3-skill level DAFSC), 58 percent of these operators hold the 5-skill level DAFSC and average over 5 years' TAFMS.

III. ASSISTANT CHIEF/SUPERVISORY CLUSTER (ST0035). Comprising the most senior members in the survey sample, these 388 members (making up 9 percent of survey sample) spend 64 percent of their relative job time performing staffing and supervisory functions necessary for the day-to-day operations of a fire department. Thirty-three percent of the individuals in this cluster are civilians, most of who are in the grades GS-10 or GS-11 (12 percent and 7 percent, respectively) and average over 19 years federal service. Their military counterparts average 16 years' TAFMS and are in the predominant paygrades of E-6 or E-7. Seventy-three percent of these members perform direct supervisory activities, supervising an average of 8 people.

Four jobs were identified in this cluster. These jobs share a common thread; their role as an interactive function within the fire department. In the absence of the Fire Chief, members of these jobs perform the function of Fire Chief. Each job, however, has distinctive tasks that distinguish them from one another. The Assistant Chief of Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) has specialized knowledge of the characteristics and hazards created by HAZMAT and is adept in directing the attack, control, extinguishment, and overhaul of HAZMAT spills and fires. The Assistant Chief of Operations, in the absence of a Fire Chief, is in charge of all firefighting and fire prevention operations on an assigned shift. They are the "right hand" of the Fire Chief, enforcing policies, directing activities, and providing daily instruction to firefighters. The Assistant Chief of Training manages and develops training (i.e., proficiency and recurrent training) programs on required functional areas. These include training on structural firefighting, egress, HAZMAT firefighting and handling, or operating vehicles. The Fire Chief/Deputy Fire Chief reports directly to Base Civil Engineer, Fire Marshall, and is responsible for managing the entire fire department's activities and for evaluating fire protection activities.

A. Assistant Chief of Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Job (ST0089). These 12 members spend 39 percent of their relative job time responding to HAZMAT emergencies (i.e., fires, spill, or leaks). These individuals are adept in the physical and chemical properties of HAZMAT so potential hazards can be identified and minimized. These Assistant Chiefs are responsible for controlling hazardous spills, fighting hazardous fires, and decontaminating victims or crews. An additional 35 percent of their relative job time is spent organizing and planning, directing and implementing, providing necessary training, and evaluating HAZMAT or emergency command and control procedures. Representative tasks performed include:

- research hazard information from DOT Emergency Response Guidebook, manufacturer, or shipper
- survey hazardous materials incident scenes
- direct hazardous materials operations
- develop plans of action for hazardous materials incidents
- conduct hazardous materials firefighting or handling training
- select appropriate decontamination procedures
- estimate behavior of hazardous materials
- direct resources during hazardous materials incidents

Representative TMs for this job include:

TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0019	fighting HAZMAT spills and leaks	19	19	78
0020	sizing up and overhauling HAZMAT incidents	18	16	74

As indicated by these TMs, tasks covering HAZMAT activities define the essence of this job.

Averaging 16 1/2 years' TAFMS, 9 of these 12 individuals hold the 7-skill level DAFSC. There is only one civilian in this job, in the grade of GS-09 with over 12 years in federal service. Six of the twelve members are assigned to Air Combat Command (ACC).

B. Assistant Chief of Operations Job (ST0096). These 290 members account for the majority of members within this cluster and account for 7 percent of the total survey sample. Performing an average of 155 tasks (largest average number of tasks within this cluster), these members perform a much wider range of supervisory and technical tasks in comparison to the other jobs within this cluster. Sixty-three percent of their relative job time is spent on supervisory duties and responsibilities. There are 110 civilians performing this job which accounts for 38 percent of all members in this job. These military and civilian Assistant Chiefs are in immediate

charge of the day-to-day firefighting and rescue operations at a base fire department, and function as the Fire Chief when required. Eighty-five percent of these members directly supervise an average of 10 firefighters, the highest average number of firefighters supervised by any job within this survey sample. Examples of representative tasks include:

- counsel subordinates
- conduct supervisory orientations of newly assigned personnel
- evaluate firefighting procedures
- direct firefighting operations for structural fires
- establish command posts at fire areas
- direct rescue operations
- direct hazardous materials operations
- establish work priorities

Representative TMs for this job include:

TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0037	establishing, directing, and evaluating fire protection activities	44	27	74
0035	conducting training	26	12	55

These TMs emphasize a management or supervisory concentration dealing directly with the fire protection function.

Military Assistant Chiefs of Operations predominantly hold the paygrades E-6 or E-7 and average over 16 1/2 years' TAFMS. Civilian Assistant Chiefs are predominantly GS-10s and average over 20 1/2 years in federal service.

C. Assistant Chief of Training Job (ST0171). Responsible for developing and implementing a comprehensive fire protection training program covering all functional areas, these 66 individuals spend 48 percent of their relative job time ensuring a fire department has the capability of operating effectively and efficiently. Training performed by these members includes skills training, upgrade training, or proficiency training, covering such areas as major accident response exercises (MARES), HAZMAT, explosives' safety, and vehicle operations. Typical of the average 99 tasks performed are the following:

- plan or schedule training exercises or classes
- prepare lesson plans
- establish or maintain study reference files
- write test questions
- monitor OJT
- write training reports
- evaluate training methods, techniques, or programs
- direct or implement training programs
- maintain training records

Representative TMs for this job include:

TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0035	conducting training	26	23	66
0040	performing management/supervisory training activities	9	12	87

These TMs illustrate that the majority of these Assistant Chiefs perform management and supervisory training activities along with training activities.

Twenty-one percent of these members are civilians, averaging 12 years in federal service. Fifty-seven percent of the military members are in the paygrades of E-6 or E-7 (27 percent and 30 percent, respectively) and average a little less than 14 years' TAFMS. Seventy-seven percent of these respondents stated their job title was Assistant Chief of Training.

D. Fire Chief/Deputy Fire Chief Job (ST0106). Representing the most senior members in the survey sample, these members average 21 1/2 years' TAFMS and 21 years federal service. These 10 individuals report directly to the Base Civil Engineer, Fire Marshal. Their primary responsibilities are to manage the entire fire protection organization and fire prevention programs for an installation. To accomplish these goals, these members spend 84 percent of their relative job time managing the fire protection and rescue programs, operations, and equipment. They average only 59 tasks, the lowest average number of tasks performed by any job within this cluster. All 10 individuals have completed the Fire Investigation course (C3ABR57150-008) and 8 of the 10 completed the AFIT Fire Protection Management Applications course. Some larger fire departments are authorized a Deputy Fire Chief who assumes the role of the Fire Chief in his/her absence. Tasks characteristic of the work performed include:

assign personnel to duty positions  
 establish command posts at fire areas  
 plan, schedule, or conduct staff meetings  
 conduct performance feedback sessions  
 draft budget requirements  
 prepare or coordinate fire incident messages  
 prepare or coordinate no-loss fire emergency reports  
 write enlisted performance reports (EPRs)

Representative TMs for this cluster include:

TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0037	establishing, directing, and evaluating fire protection activities	44	33	39
0043	establishing, implementing, and evaluating management activities	28	18	35
0039	preparing fire protection reports	8	8	54

These TMs illustrate the management and supervisory activities performed and how they center on the fire protection function.

There is one civilian in the grade of GS-10 and nine military members. The predominant paygrades of military members are E-8 or E-9. Five of the incumbents responded their job title was Fire Chief and five Deputy Fire Chief. Seven of these ten Chiefs are assigned overseas.

IV. TECHNICAL SERVICES CLUSTER (ST0030). These 247 members are responsible for: performing inspections to reduce or eliminate fire hazards; educating and training the base populace of potential hazards; developing and implementing fire protection and prevention plans, procedures, and standards; and working with the engineering function to establish the design and construction of base buildings to ensure compliance with safety standards and regulations. These members spend 53 percent of their relative job time managing these fire protection functions. Thirty-nine percent (N=151) of this cluster are civilians, predominantly in the grade GS-08, averaging over 16 1/2 years in federal service. The military Technical Services personnel are predominantly in the paygrades of E-4 or E-5 (26 percent and 13 percent, respectively) and average over 10 1/2 years' TAFMS.

Two jobs were identified in this cluster. The Fire Prevention Inspector job entails inspecting for fuel hazards, and educating and training the base populace on potential fire hazards. The Fire Extinguishers Maintenance job encompasses inspecting, servicing, maintaining, and repairing fire extinguishers.

A. Fire Prevention Inspector Job (ST0151). Accounting for 85 percent of this cluster, these 210 members are responsible for: inspecting base facilities and areas (i.e., family housing, hazard storage areas, or aircraft areas); special interest areas (i.e., hangars or warehouses); fire protection features (i.e., fire doors or walls); fire detection systems (i.e., fire alarm systems or automatic sprinkler systems); and for educating, training, and distributing fire prevention information to base populace. Eighty percent of these Inspectors have completed the "Fire Prevention Inspector or Technical Services" course (C3AZR57150-003) and 48 percent have completed "Fire Investigation" course (C3AZR57150-008). Civilian Inspectors account for 45 percent of the members within this job; the highest percentage of civilians for any job within the survey sample. Of the average 124 tasks performed, typical inspector tasks include:

- brief personnel on fire safety or fire reporting procedures
- complete AF Forms 1487 (Fire Prevention Visit Report)
- inspect base buildings
- conduct building evacuation drills
- inspect fire protection or suppression systems
- research Underwriters Laboratories handbooks
- inspect self-help projects
- perform followup inspections
- distribute fire prevention materials, such as pamphlets, leaflets,  
or pot holders, to base populace

Representative TMs for this job include:

TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0054	performing technical service activities (i.e., inspecting maintaining, or conducting)	32	29	85
0055	performing technical service activities (i.e., developing; planning, or reviewing)	18	13	75
0052	performing technical service activities (i.e., inspecting or researching)	7	7	84

These TMs illustrate the strong concentration in technical services.

Civilians within this job average over 16 1/2 years' federal service, while their military counterparts average over 11 1/2 years' TAFMS. The predominant grade for civilians is GS-08 (23 percent) and for the military the predominant paygrade is E-5 (25 percent). Eighty-seven percent of these individuals responded their job title was Assistant Chief of Technical Services (which is the functional umbrella Fire Prevention Inspection falls under) or Fire Prevention Specialist (28 percent and 59 percent, respectively).

B. Fire Extinguisher Maintenance Job (ST0225). Performing a fairly well defined job, these 32 individuals are responsible for the inspection, maintenance, and operation of fire extinguishers (accounting for 51 percent of their relative job time). These airmen ensure a fire extinguisher is fully charged and serviceable at all times. An average of only 53 tasks is performed by these members, with only 25 tasks account for over 50 percent of their relative job time. Typical fire extinguisher maintenance tasks include:

- inspect fire extinguishers
- service dry-chemical extinguishers
- remove or replace fire extinguisher gauges
- service pressurized water extinguishers
- maintain extinguisher records
- remove or replace valve assemblies on extinguishers
- conduct hands-on fire extinguisher training for base populace

Representative TMs for this job include:

TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0059	removing, installing, servicing, and repairing fire extinguishers	22	41	80
0052	performing technical service activities (i.e., inspecting and researching)	7	6	37
0060	removing, repairing, and painting peripheral objects on fire extinguishers	10	6	36



TMs 59 and 60 demonstrate the concentration on fire extinguisher activities.

Sixty-nine percent of these incumbents hold the 5 skill-level DAFSC, averaging only 6 1/2 years' TAFMS. Ninety-one percent of these members responded their job title was Fire Extinguisher Maintenance Technician.

V. SUPPLY CUSTODIAN JOB (ST0071). The primary responsibility of these 56 respondents is to ensure necessary supplies and equipment are available when required. They spend 35 percent of their relative job time on administrative and supply functions. An additional 30 percent of their relative job time is dedicated to management activities necessary for acquisition of supplies. These Custodians perform an average of 94 tasks. Typical supply tasks include:

- inventory supplies, equipment, or tools
- determine supply requirements
- maintain benchstock parts or equipment levels
- prepare requisitions for equipment or supplies
- maintain property custody authorization/custody receipt listings (CA/CRLs)
- direct equipment issue
- verify D-18 supply due-out listings

Representative TMs for this job include:

TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0061	organizing, planning, directing, and implementing supply activities	7	17	82
0062	maintaining and verifying supplies	11	22	78

These TMs demonstrate the heavy emphasis for this job on supply activities.

The predominant skill level held by these individuals is divided equally between the 5- and 7-skill level DAFSCs. Forty-five percent of these members are in the paygrade of E-5 with an additional 32 percent in the paygrade of E-6. They average 12 1/2 years' TAFMS, with 82 percent responding their job title was Supply Custodian.

VI. TECHNICAL SCHOOL INSTRUCTOR JOB (ST0078). Eleven of these twelve members are assigned to the Technical Training School at Goodfellow AFB TX and are responsible for the structured AFSC-specific training on fire protection and prevention. The training function accounts for 59 percent of these individuals relative job time, with an additional 12 percent spent driving or operating firefighting vehicles. Instructors perform an average of 31 tasks, which is the second lowest average number of tasks performed in the survey sample, with only 20 tasks accounting for over 50 percent of their relative job time. Typical tasks include:

- administer tests
- score tests
- counsel trainees on training progress
- conduct resident technical training courses
- maintain training aid
- direct or implement training programs

Representative TMs for this job include:

TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0035	conducting training	26	34	34
0040	performing management/supervisory training activities	9	15	46

As illustrated, training activities is the focus of concentration for these members.

Seven of the twelve trainers are in the paygrade of E-5 and average 9 1/2 years' TAFMS. Eight of the twelve hold the 5-skill level DAFSC.

#### Comparisons of Specialty Jobs

Four clusters and two jobs were identified in the career ladder structure analysis. All three clusters were directly involved in performing the technical duties and tasks pertaining to fire-fighting activities. The interaction of the jobs within and between these clusters illustrates the requirement to maintain proficiency in technical firefighting procedures. Although not all the jobs within these clusters perform firefighting tasks routinely or to varying degrees, (e.g., Fire Chief or Fire Extinguisher Maintenance jobs) they must all remain proficient in attacking and confining fires. This requirement for technical proficiency, along with maintaining fire protection certification standards, forces firefighters to be continually immersed in a learning environment.

Today's firefighters attend numerous supplemental and NFPA accreditation courses covering a wide range of topics, including courses in emergency medical certification to address an increase in the fire department's role in emergency medical care.

The remaining two independent jobs, Supply Custodian and Technical School Instructor involve activities necessary for support and control of the working environment and the initial and recurring training of career ladder members.

As illustrated in Figure 1, the majority of the members in this career ladder are performing a common core of tasks centering around attacking and controlling fires or mishaps. Overall, personnel perform a varied and sometimes broad range of firefighting activities. Apprentice Firefighters perform a limited number of firefighting tasks under the supervision of certified personnel. More experienced Firefighters are in the interactive role of assuming total or partial command at a fire scene as warranted and perform firefighting or fire protection tasks as required. Senior Firefighters perform supervisory, management, training, or administrative activities necessary for managing fire operations.

#### Comparison of Civilian and Military Firefighting Personnel

The military and civilian Firefighters were compared. The survey sample for this career ladder contained 84 percent military personnel and 14 percent civilians. Military and civilian members are represented in all jobs except for two; no civilians were found in the Apprentice FACC Operator nor the Technical School Instructor jobs (see Table 4). This may be due to the civilian classification structure for the 0081 series that generally mandates that civilians enter the series at a much higher grade (i.e., GS-05) and that newly arriving airmen are typically assigned to the fire alarm control room. Furthermore, the Technical School Instructor job is usually performed by military members.

Civilian Firefighters average 220 months in the career ladder, while their military counterparts average only 72 months in the career ladder. The average paygrade for the civilian Firefighter is GS-07 (accounting for approximately 55 percent of survey sample) and for the military Firefighter the predominant paygrade is E-3 or E-4 (21 percent and 30 percent, respectively). Additionally, civilians supervise an average of five individuals, whereas military supervise an average of only one person.

Table 5 provides selected tasks that best differentiate between military and civilian members. As reflected in this listing of tasks, civilian Firefighters show higher percentages performing both supervisory and technical services functions. This may be attributed to the classification structure and the experience level previously mentioned. Higher percentages of military Firefighters are in areas covering mobility and readiness functions and perform tasks covering driving or operating firefighting vehicles.

TABLE 5

TASKS WHICH BEST DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN  
CIVILIAN AND MILITARY MEMBERS  
(PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING)

TASKS	CIVILIAN MEMBERS (N=602)	MILITARY MEMBERS (N=3,647)	DIFFERENCE
B54 Direct firefighting operations for structural fires	59	19	40
B94 Supervise civilian personnel	50	11	39
A1 Assign personnel to duty positions	63	25	38
E232 Issue welding permits	53	15	38
B56 Direct hazardous materials operations	50	13	37
B61 Direct salvage operations	53	16	37
B60 Direct rescue operations	56	20	36
D146 Conduct structural firefighting training	59	24	35
J568 Select appropriate hazardous materials personal protective equipment	47	12	35
B59 Direct overhaul operations	52	17	35
J572 Size up or evaluate hazardous spills or leaks	52	17	35
J567 Select appropriate decontamination procedures	47	12	35
D141 Conduct ongoing proficiency training	63	28	35
D137 Conduct hazardous materials firefighting or handling training	47	12	35

In response to a concern in the career field that civilians tend to dominate supervisory-type jobs, an examination of survey data revealed the majority of both military and civilian members are found in the Firefighter Cluster (see Table 6). However, civilian members are more likely to perform supervisory or technical services responsibilities (descriptive of jobs such as Assistant Chief, Fire Chief, or Fire Prevention Inspector) than their military counterparts. This is not to say that military members are not performing these jobs, only that a larger percentage of the total civilian sample is found in these jobs. A larger percentage of military members can be found operating the fire alarm communications center; almost to the total exclusion of civilian FACC Operators.

#### Comparison of Current Job Descriptions to Previous Survey Findings

The results of the specialty job analysis were compared to those of OSR AFPT 90-571-772, Fire Protection career ladder dated April 1988. After reviewing the jobs identified in 1988, all of the groups with substantial numbers of personnel could be matched to similar jobs in the current study (see Table 7).

There was one job identified in the current sample that did not have a direct match in the 1988 career ladder structure; the Wildland Firefighter job. Several of the more defined jobs in the 1988 study can be grouped together into a slightly broader job in this current study. For example, in the 1988 study, the Junior Firefighter and Senior Firefighter jobs were identified, yet in this study the data grouped such that both of these jobs are included in the Firefighter job. Aside from these minor variations involving small numbers of personnel, the vast majority of the current sample were found to be performing jobs identified in 1988, thus displaying a relatively stable career ladder over time.

### **ANALYSIS OF DAFSC GROUPS**

An analysis of DAFSC groups, in conjunction with the analysis of the career ladder structure, is an important part of each occupational survey. The DAFSC analysis identifies differences in tasks performed at the various skill levels. This information may then be used to evaluate how well career ladder documents, such as AFMAN 36-2108 *Specialty Descriptions*, the STS, and NFPA certification standards, reflect what career ladder personnel are actually doing in the field and what is required of their members.

The distribution of skill-level groups across the career ladder specialty jobs is displayed in Table 8, while Table 9 offers another perspective by displaying the relative percent time spent on each duty across the skill-level groups. The Fire Protection career field has historically been made up of young members, and this still holds true today. Eighty-six percent of the military sample hold the 3- or 5-skill level DAFSC (40 percent and 46 percent, respectively). A typical pattern of progression is present, with personnel spending more of their relative time on duties involving

TABLE 6  
DISTRIBUTION OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL  
ACROSS SPECIALTY JOBS  
(PERCENT)

SPECIALTY JOBS	MILITARY MEMBERS (N=3,647)	CIVILIAN MEMBERS (N=602)
I. FIREFIGHTER CLUSTER (N=3,171)	76%	61%
II. FIRE ALARM COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (FACC) CLUSTER (N=258)	7%	*
III. ASSISTANT CHIEF/SUPERVISORY CLUSTER (N=388)	7%	21%
IV. TECHNICAL SERVICES CLUSTER (N=247)	4%	16%
V. SUPPLY CUSTODIAN JOB (N=56)	1%	*
VI. TECHNICAL SCHOOL INSTRUCTOR JOB (N=12)	*	-
NOT GROUPED (N=117)	3%	-

- Indicates no members or nonresponse

\* Less than 1 percent

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding or nonresponse

TABLE 7

## SPECIALTY JOB COMPARISONS BETWEEN CURRENT AND 1988 SURVEYS

CURRENT SURVEY (N=4,249)	PERCENT OF SAMPLE	1988 SURVEY (N=2,155)	PERCENT OF SAMPLE
<b>FIREFIGHTER CLUSTER (N=3,171)</b>	75%	<b>PRIMARY FIREFIGHTER (N=1,442)</b>	70%
Apprentice Firefighter Job (N=388)	9%	Firefighter Trainees (N=5)	*
Firefighter Job (N=2,665)	63%	Junior Firefighters (N=442) and Senior Firefighters (N=795)	57%
Lead Firefighter/Crew Chief Job (N=82)	2%	Station Chiefs (N=15) and Fire Protection Nonsupervisory Training Personnel (N=18)	2%
Wildland Firefighter Job (N=10)	*	-	-
<b>FACC CLUSTER (N=258)</b>	6%	<b>COMMUNICATIONS CENTER PERSONNEL (N=132)</b>	6%
Apprentice FACC Operator Job (N=16)	*	-	-
FACC Operator Job (N=241)	6%	-	-
<b>ASSISTANT CHIEF/SUPERVISORY CLUSTER (N=388)</b>	9%	-	-
Assistant Chief of HAZMAT Job (N=12)	*	-	-
Assistant Chief of Operations Job (N=290)	7*	Assistant Chiefs of Operations (N=94) and Fire Department Training NCOs (N=9)	5%
Assistant Chief of Training Job (N=66)	1%	Assistant Chiefs of Training (N=9)	*
Fire Chief/Deputy Fire Chief Job (N=10)	*	Fire Chiefs (N=29) and Deputy Fire Chiefs (N=15)	2%

- Indicates no match in report

\* Indicates less than 1 percent

TABLE 7 (CONTINUED)

## SPECIALTY JOB COMPARISONS BETWEEN CURRENT AND 1988 SURVEYS

CURRENT SURVEY (N=4,249)	PERCENT OF SAMPLE	1988 SURVEY (N=2,155)	PERCENT OF SAMPLE
TECHNICAL SERVICES CLUSTER (N=247)	6%	TECHNICAL SERVICES PERSONNEL (N=207)	10%
Fire Prevention Inspector Job (N=210)	5%	Fire Prevention Program Managers (N=173) and Technical Services Trainer/Supervisory (N=6) and Base Fire Inspectors (N=6) and Assistant Chief of Technical Services (N=12)	9%
Fire Extinguisher Maintenance Job (N=32)	1%	EXTINGUISHER MAINTENANCE TECHNICIANS (N=32)	1%
SUPPLY CUSTODIAN JOB (N=56)	1%	SUPPLY CUSTODIANS (N=12)	*
TECHNICAL SCHOOL INSTRUCTOR JOB (N=12)	*	Technical School Instructors/Supervisors (N=10)	*

- Indicates no match in report

\* Indicates less than 1 percent



TABLE 8

DISTRIBUTION OF DAFSC 3E7X1 GROUP MEMBERS ACROSS SPECIALTY JOBS  
(PERCENT)

SPECIALTY JOBS	DAFSC 3E731 (N=1,428)	DAFSC 3E751 (N=1,704)	DAFSC 3E771 (N=456)	DAFSC 3E791/3E700 (N=59)
I. FIREFIGHTER CLUSTER (N=3,171)	88%	80%	35%	-
II. FIRE ALARM COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (FACC) CLUSTER (N=258)	6%	9%	4%	-
III. ASSISTANT CHIEF/SUPERVISORY CLUSTER (N=388)	*	1%	39%	73%
IV. TECHNICAL SERVICES CLUSTER (N=247)	1%	5%	10%	-
V. SUPPLY CUSTODIAN JOB (N=56)	*	1%	6%	-
VI. TECHNICAL SCHOOL INSTRUCTOR JOB (N=12)	-	*	*	-
NOT GROUPED (N=117)	4%	2%	5%	27%

- Indicates no members or nonresponse

\* Less than 1 percent

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding or nonresponse

TABLE 9

AVERAGE PERCENT TIME SPENT PERFORMING DUTIES BY DAFSC 3E7X1 GROUPS  
(RELATIVE PERCENT OF JOB TIME)

DUTIES	3E731 (N=1,428)	3E751 (N=1,704)	3E771 (N=456)	3E791/3E700 (N=59)
A. ORGANIZING AND PLANNING	1	3	10	22
B. DIRECTING AND IMPLEMENTING	1	5	16	29
C. EVALUATING	*	1	5	13
D. TRAINING	2	6	14	6
E. PERFORMING TECHNICAL SERVICES	1	4	8	6
F. PERFORMING ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPLY FUNCTIONS	*	1	4	5
G. PERFORMING GENERAL FIRE PROTECTION DUTIES	27	18	8	3
H. PERFORMING FIRE ALARM CENTER DUTIES	10	11	4	1
I. FIGHTING AEROSPACE VEHICLE FIRES	8	7	4	1
J. FIGHTING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FIRES, SPILLS, OR LEAKS	2	2	6	6
K. FIGHTING STRUCTURAL FIRES	6	5	3	*
L. FIGHTING WILDLAND FIRES	2	2	1	*
M. FIGHTING MISCELLANEOUS FIRES	1	1	1	*
N. DRIVING OR OPERATING FIREFIGHTING VEHICLES	16	13	3	*
O. PERFORMING EMERGENCY VICTIM CARE AND RESCUE OPERATIONS	4	5	3	*
P. MAINTAINING EQUIPMENT	13	9	3	*
Q. MAINTAINING AND REPAIRING FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	1	1	1	*
R. PERFORMING MAINTENANCE ON RUNWAY BARRIERS	2	2	1	*
S. PERFORMING MOBILITY AND READINESS FUNCTIONS	3	3	6	6

\* Less than 1 percent

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding or nonresponse

supervisory, managerial, and training tasks as they move upward toward the 7-skill level, 9-skill level, or the CEM code. It is also obvious, though, that 7-skill level personnel are still involved with technical task performance, as will be pointed out in the specific skill-level group discussions below.

### Skill-Level Descriptions

Another way to illustrate these skill-level descriptions, as previously done with job descriptions, is to summarize tasks performed into task modules (TMs) using the same procedure described at the beginning of the Career Ladder Structure section of this report. This allows for a very concise display of where skill-level groups spend most of their time and thus develops a comprehensive overview of each skill-level group. These modules can provide training personnel with groups of tasks on which to focus resident training and upgrade training to journeyman or craftsman. The TMs show the number of tasks included in a module, the percent time spent on tasks in that module, and an average percent members performing the particular TM. Representative TMs are listed as part of the skill-level descriptions. The list of modules with respective tasks is presented in Appendix B.

DAFSC 3E731. The 1,428 airmen in the 3-skill level group represent 40 percent of the survey sample. They perform an average of 122 tasks, with 71 tasks accounting for over 50 percent of their relative job time (see Table 9). Performing a highly technical job, 93 percent of their relative job time is devoted to technical duties covering general fire protection and firefighting activities. Table 10 displays representative tasks performed by the highest percentages of these airmen.

Representative TMs for this 3-skill level group include:

TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0001	performing general firefighting activities	32	31	74
0002	performing emergency stand-by procedures on aerospace vehicles	4	3	57
0003	performing firefighting/rescue activities (i.e., ventilation)	11	5	47
0004	driving or operating firefighting vehicles	25	10	47
0006	fighting structural fires	32	7	36

TABLE 10  
 REPRESENTATIVE TASKS PERFORMED  
 BY DAFSC 3E731 PERSONNEL  
 (N=1,428)

TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
G315 Advance hose lines	89
G318 Carry ladders	87
G357 Operate self-contained breathing apparatus	87
G324 Don self-contained breathing apparatus while wearing protective clothing	87
G363 Perform hose loads or finishes	84
G352 Operate fire hydrants	84
G321 Climb up or down ladders	84
P763 Inspect self-contained breathing apparatus	81
G355 Operate nozzles, such as adjustable gallonage, variable flow, or automatic	80
G317 Carry hose lines up or down ladders	79
P761 Inspect or maintain protective clothing	79
G356 Operate powered saws	78
G322 Connect or disconnect firehoses to fire apparatus, hydrants, sprinklers, or standpipes	78
G319 Carry tools or equipment up or down ladders	77
G358 Operate smoke ejectors or blowers	77
P758 Clean or inspect forcible entry tools	75
N657 Drive firefighting vehicles	74
G328 Extend hose lines	73
N689 Reservice firefighting vehicles	73
G354 Operate hose clamps	71
P779 Reservice breathing apparatus	71
P772 Maintain structural firefighting tools or equipment	69
P771 Maintain station facilities	68
N661 Inspect fire department vehicles	68
P760 Inspect or maintain ladders	68
I478 Respond to inflight emergencies	65
P764 Maintain crash firefighting tools or equipment	65
N685 Perform straight hose lays	64
G351 Operate fire extinguishers	64
N656 Discharge agents from aerospace firefighting vehicles	62
N686 Perform vehicle turret operations	62

Average number of tasks performed = 122

These TMs indicate the scope of 3-skill level members' activities and provide emphasis and direction for training, or as a minimum, a starting point for resident training; with an emphasis on general firefighting, rescue, and driving and operating firefighting vehicles.

DAFSC 3E751. The 1,704 airmen in the 5-skill level group constitute 48 percent of the survey sample and perform an average of 173 tasks, with 135 tasks accounting for over half of their relative job time. Performing a highly technical job, 82 percent of their relative job time is devoted to duties covering general fire protection and firefighting activities (see Table 9). Table 11 displays representative tasks performed by the highest percentages of these airmen. Table 12 displays those tasks that reflect differences between the 3- and 5-skill level groups. A review of the tasks performed reveals that 5-skill level airmen perform virtually the same technical tasks as do the 3-skill level members. However, a higher percentage of 3-skill level members performs these tasks. Most 5-skill level members indicate they perform some management or supervisory functions to a limited degree.

Representative TMs for this 5-skill level group include:

TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0001	performing general firefighting activities	32	18	69
0003	performing firefighting/rescue activities (i.e., ventilation)	11	3	56
0004	driving or operating firefighting vehicles	25	9	53
0006	fighting structural fires	32	5	42
0035	conducting training	26	7	33

These TMs indicate the scope of 5-skill level members' activities and provide emphasis and direction for training or as a minimum a starting point for upgrade training to journeyman; with an emphasis on fire protection and firefighting activities (same TMs as for the 3-skill level group).

DAFSC 3E771. The 456 NCOs in this 7-skill level group constitute 12 percent of the survey sample and perform an average of 163 tasks, with 159 tasks accounting for over 50 percent of their relative job time. Forty-five percent of their relative job time is spent on the usual supervisory, management, and training duties (see Table 9). The display of tasks in Table 13

TABLE 11  
REPRESENTATIVE TASKS PERFORMED  
BY DAFSC 3E751 PERSONNEL  
(N=1,704)

TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
G324 Don self-contained breathing apparatus while wearing protective clothing	81
G357 Operate self-contained breathing apparatus	80
G315 Advance hose lines	77
G321 Climb up or down ladders	76
G318 Carry ladders	76
P763 Inspect self-contained breathing apparatus	76
P761 Inspect or maintain protective clothing	75
G356 Operate powered saws	75
G363 Perform hose loads or finishes	75
P758 Clean or inspect forcible entry tools	74
N657 Drive firefighting vehicles	73
G358 Operate smoke ejectors or blowers	73
G319 Carry tools or equipment up or down ladders	72
G352 Operate fire hydrants	71
N661 Inspect fire department vehicles	71
G317 Carry hose lines up or down ladders	70
P771 Maintain station facilities	70
P779 Reservice breathing apparatus	69
G355 Operate nozzles, such as adjustable gallonage, variable flow, or automatic	69
G322 Connect or disconnect firehoses to fire apparatus, hydrants, sprinklers, or standpipes	69
N689 Reservice firefighting vehicles	69
G349 Operate cascade systems	67
I478 Respond to inflight emergencies	67
S876 Fire M-16 rifles	64
P772 Maintain structural firefighting tools or equipment	64
N674 Operate structural firefighting vehicles	64
P760 Inspect or maintain ladders	64
P764 Maintain crash firefighting tools or equipment	63
G354 Operate hose clamps	63
G328 Extend hose lines	63
N676 Operate vehicle pump controls	62

Average number of tasks performed = 173

TABLE 12

TASKS WHICH BEST DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN  
DAFSC 3E731 AND DAFSC 3E751 PERSONNEL  
(PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING)

TASKS	3E731 (N=1,428)	3E751 (N=1,704)	DIFFERENCE
G352 Operate fire hydrants	84	71	13
G315 Advance hose lines	89	77	12
G318 Carry ladders	87	76	11
G355 Operate nozzles, such as adjustable gallonage, variable flow, or automatic	80	69	11
<hr/>			
B45 Counsel subordinates	4	47	-43
B41 Conduct performance feedback sessions	4	46	-42
B100 Write enlisted performance reports (EPRs)	2	39	-37
D155 Counsel trainees on training progress	4	40	-36
C103 Conduct task evaluations	4	39	-35
B95 Supervise Fire Protection Specialists (AFSC 57150)	2	35	-33
B42 Conduct supervisory orientations of newly assigned personnel	3	36	-33
D140 Conduct OJT	10	42	-32
D170 Monitor student's progress in career development courses (CDCs)	3	34	-31
D141 Conduct ongoing proficiency training	8	38	-30
B93 Supervise Apprentice Fire Protection Specialists (AFSC 57130)	4	34	-30
D150 Conduct vehicle operator training or certification	13	42	-29

TABLE 13  
 REPRESENTATIVE TASKS PERFORMED  
 BY DAFSC 3E771 PERSONNEL  
 (N=456)

TASKS		PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
B45	Counsel subordinates	78
B41	Conduct performance feedback sessions	75
B42	Conduct supervisory orientations of newly assigned personnel	75
B100	Write enlisted performance reports (EPRs)	71
S876	Fire M-16 rifles	69
B95	Supervise Fire Protection Specialists (AFSC 57150)	64
A40	Schedule work assignments	64
A1	Assign personnel to duty positions	61
A39	Schedule personnel for leaves, passes, or temporary duties (TDYs)	60
C103	Conduct task evaluations	60
B64	Direct work assignments	59
A26	Establish work schedules	57
D141	Conduct ongoing proficiency training	57
D146	Conduct structural firefighting training	57
A28	Participate in awards or promotion programs	57
B54	Direct firefighting operations for structural fires	57
C114	Evaluate firefighting procedures	56
A25	Establish work priorities	56
B49	Direct aircraft crash fire operations	54
B60	Direct rescue operations	54
D185	Write training reports	54
B75	Improve work methods	53
D155	Counsel trainees on training progress	53
S871	Don or doff chemical warfare personal protective clothing	52
D142	Conduct pre-exercise training or briefings	52
B59	Direct overhaul operations	51
C110	Evaluate emergency procedures	51
D167	Maintain training records	50
A6	Develop methods for improving firefighting techniques	50
D169	Monitor OJT	50
D135	Conduct egress training from aircraft, buildings, or towers	50
G324	Don self-contained breathing apparatus while wearing protective clothing	50

Average number of tasks performed = 163



clearly shows supervisory responsibilities and it also reflects the range and scope of the job. Table 14 displays those tasks that differentiate the difference between the 5- and 7-skill level groups and also reflects the supervisory responsibilities' incumbent to the 7-skill level population. Tasks performed by higher percentages of 5-skill level personnel are technical and operational in nature, whereas higher percentages of 7-skill level personnel perform supervisory and management functions.

Representative TMs for this 7-skill level group include:

TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0035	conducting training	26	11	50
0037	establishing, directing, and evaluating fire protection activities	44	15	44
0001	performing general firefighting activities	32	6	32

These TMs indicate the scope of 7-skill members' activities and provide emphasis and direction for training or as a minimum a starting point for upgrade training to craftsman, with an emphasis on both general and specific supervisory and management activities, as they apply to fire protection and firefighting activities.

DAFSC 3E791/CEMs. The 59 senior NCOs in this 9-skill level/CEM group constitute 2 percent of the survey sample and perform an average of 113 tasks, with 64 tasks accounting for over 50 percent of their relative job time. Table 9 shows that 70 percent of their relative job time is spent in the supervisory, management, and training duties (i.e., Duties A, B, C, D). An additional 5 percent of their relative job time is spent on administrative functions. Table 15 clearly shows the breadth of supervisory and management functions 9-skill level and CEMs perform. It also reflects that these senior NCOs perform limited technical AFSC-specific tasks, accounting for 25 percent of their relative job time. Table 16 displays those tasks that clearly show the differences between the 7-skill level and the 9-skill level/CEM groups and also reflects the upper-level management responsibilities' incumbent to the 9-skill levels/CEMs.

TABLE 14

TASKS WHICH BEST DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN DAFSC 3E751 AND DAFSC 3E771 PERSONNEL  
(PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING)

TASKS	3E751 (N=1,704)	3E771 (N=456)	DIFFERENCE
P758 Clean or inspect forcible entry tools	74	28	46
N653 Calculate pump pressure on firefighting vehicles	60	15	45
G363 Perform hose loads or finishes	75	31	44
N657 Drive firefighting vehicles	73	29	44
N674 Operate structural firefighting vehicles	64	20	44
N676 Operate vehicle pump controls	62	19	43
N689 Reserve firefighting vehicles	69	26	43
G356 Operate powered saws	75	32	43
N677 Operate vehicle pumpers from water tanks, hydrants, or drafts	60	17	43
G318 Carry ladders	76	34	42
<hr/>			
A39 Schedule personnel for leaves, passes, or temporary duties (TDYs)	12	60	-48
C114 Evaluate firefighting procedures	15	56	-41
C110 Evaluate emergency procedures	11	51	-40
B42 Conduct supervisory orientations of newly assigned personnel	36	79	-39
B49 Direct aircraft crash fire operations	16	54	-38
B56 Direct hazardous materials operations	11	49	-38
B89 Prepare or coordinate fire incident reports	8	46	-38
B54 Direct firefighting operations for structural fires	21	57	-38
D142 Conduct pre-exercise training or briefings	15	52	-37
B97 Supervise Fire Protection Supervisors (AFSC 57170)	3	39	-36

TABLE 15  
 REPRESENTATIVE TASKS PERFORMED  
 BY DAFSC 3E791/3E700 PERSONNEL  
 (N=59)

TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING	
A28	Participate in awards or promotion programs	86
B89	Prepare or coordinate fire incident reports	83
A32	Plan or prepare briefings	81
B65	Draft correspondence	80
A18	Establish organizational policies, operating instructions (OIs), or standard operating procedures (SOPs)	80
C110	Evaluate emergency procedures	80
B88	Prepare or coordinate fire incident messages	80
A10	Develop quality improvement programs	78
B90	Prepare or coordinate no-loss fire emergency reports	78
A4	Develop functional or organizational charts	78
A6	Develop methods for improving firefighting techniques	76
A3	Determine supply requirements	76
A15	Establish command posts at fire areas	76
B102	Write special reports	75
B42	Conduct supervisory orientations of newly assigned personnel	75
B41	Conduct performance feedback sessions	75
B48	Direct administrative functions	73
A19	Establish performance standards	73
B80	Plan, schedule, or conduct staff meetings	73
A17	Establish incident command or management systems	73
A1	Assign personnel to duty positions	73
A11	Develop self-inspection checklists	73
B45	Counsel subordinates	71
B87	Prepare or coordinate after-action reports	71
C114	Evaluate firefighting procedures	69
B100	Write enlisted performance reports (EPRs)	69
C104	Evaluate administrative procedures	69
A5	Develop joint firefighting and safety procedures with base personnel	69
A39	Schedule personnel for leaves, passes, or temporary duties (TDYs)	69
B44	Coordinate work activities with OPRs	68
C125	Indorse civilian or enlisted performance reports	68

Average number of tasks performed = 113

TABLE 16

TASKS WHICH BEST DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN DAFSC 3E771 AND DAFSC 3E791/3E700 PERSONNEL  
(PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING)

TASKS	3E771 (N=456)	3E791/3E700 (N=59)	DIFFERENCE
D185 Write training reports	54	8	46
B95 Supervise Fire Protection Specialists (AFSC 57150)	64	19	45
D167 Maintain training records	50	5	45
D141 Conduct ongoing proficiency training	57	14	43
D140 Conduct OJT	49	7	42
D155 Counsel trainees on training progress	53	12	41
G357 Operate self-contained breathing apparatus	48	10	38
G324 Don self-contained breathing apparatus while wearing protective clothing	50	12	38
D150 Conduct vehicle operator training or certification	39	2	37
B93 Supervise Apprentice Fire Protection Specialists (AFSC 57130)	38	2	36
<hr/>			
B80 Plan, schedule, or conduct staff meetings	18	73	-55
A4 Develop functional or organizational charts	25	78	-53
C104 Evaluate administrative procedures	20	69	-49
B90 Prepare or coordinate no-loss fire emergency reports	29	78	-49
B88 Prepare or coordinate fire incident messages	31	80	-49
F286 Maintain manpower authorization documents	5	53	-48
A37 Prepare disaster preparedness plans	14	61	-47
A38 Prepare, coordinate, or maintain host-tenant or mutual-aid agreements	17	63	-46
B48 Direct administrative functions	28	73	-45
B87 Prepare or coordinate after-action reports	27	71	-44

Representative TMs for this 9-skill level/CEM group include:

TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0037	establishing, directing, and evaluating fire protection activities	44	26	59
0043	establishing, implementing, and evaluating management activities	28	12	51
0039	preparing fire protection reports	8	6	67

These TMs indicate the emphasis of 9-skill/CEMs is on performance of supervisory and upper-level management responsibilities.

### Summary

Three- and 5-skill level DAFSC airmen perform many tasks in common, and both groups spend the vast majority of their relative job time on technical AFSC-specific fire protection and firefighting tasks. The 5-skill level DAFSC group, while performing similar technical tasks, perform some supervisory and management tasks. At the 7-skill level, DAFSC members still perform a substantial amount of routine day-to-day technical fire protection and firefighting activities, but demonstrate a shift toward supervisory functions. The 9-skill level/CEM group reflects the supervisory and management responsibilities.

## **ANALYSIS OF CIVILIAN MEMBERS**

An analysis of civilian paygrade groups, in conjunction with the analysis of the career ladder structure, is an important part of each occupational survey. The civilian paygrade analysis identifies differences in tasks performed at the various paygrades. This information may then be useful in refining career documents, such as position descriptions and NFPA certification standards, by reflecting what personnel are actually doing in the field.

The distribution of civilian paygrade groups across the career ladder specialty jobs is displayed in Table 17, while Table 18 offers another perspective by displaying the relative percent time spent on each duty across the paygrade groups. Like military Firefighters, who are

TABLE 17

DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN PAYGRADE GROUP MEMBERS ACROSS SPECIALTY JOBS  
(PERCENT)

SPECIALTY JOBS	GS05 (N=2)	GS06 (N=10)	GS07 (N=334)	GS08 (N=103)	GS09 (N=37)	GS10 (N=66)	GS11 (N=37)	GS12 (N=2)
I. FIREFIGHTER CLUSTER (N=3,171)	50%	100%	94%	27%	14%	3%	1%	-
II. FIRE ALARM COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (FACC) CLUSTER (N=258)	50%	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
III. ASSISTANT CHIEF/SUPERVISORY CLUSTER (N=388)	-	-	1%	22%	57%	73%	73%	50%
IV. TECHNICAL SERVICES CLUSTER (N=247)	-	-	3%	48%	27%	23%	24%	50%
V. SUPPLY CUSTODIAN JOB (N=56)	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-
VI. TECHNICAL SCHOOL INSTRUCTOR JOB (N=12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOT GROUPED (N=117)	-	-	*	-	*	*	-	-

- Indicates no members or nonresponse

\* Less than 1 percent

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding or nonresponse

TABLE 18

AVERAGE PERCENT TIME SPENT PERFORMING DUTIES BY CIVILIAN PAYGRADE GROUPS  
(RELATIVE PERCENT OF JOB TIME)

DUTIES	GS05 (N=2)	GS06 (N=10)	GS07 (N=334)	GS08 (N=103)	GS09 (N=37)	GS10 (N=66)	GS11 (N=37)	GS12 (N=2)
A. ORGANIZING AND PLANNING	5	1	2	6	11	13	14	26
B. DIRECTING AND IMPLEMENTING	5	*	5	10	17	24	25	28
C. EVALUATING	1	*	1	3	7	7	10	13
D. TRAINING	7	2	6	7	12	14	12	5
E. PERFORMING TECHNICAL SERVICES	2	1	4	35	19	14	14	22
F. PERFORMING ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPLY FUNCTIONS	2	*	1	3	2	2	2	4
G. PERFORMING GENERAL FIRE PROTECTION DUTIES	15	24	19	10	7	5	4	1
H. PERFORMING FIRE ALARM CENTER DUTIES	33	1	3	3	2	1	1	1
I. FIGHTING AEROSPACE VEHICLE FIRES	6	10	12	3	3	2	2	*
J. FIGHTING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FIRES, SPILLS, OR LEAKS	1	3	7	5	10	9	10	*
K. FIGHTING STRUCTURAL FIRES	5	8	8	3	2	2	1	-
L. FIGHTING WILDLAND FIRES	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	*
M. FIGHTING MISCELLANEOUS FIRES	1	2	2	1	1	1	*	*
N. DRIVING OR OPERATING FIREFIGHTING VEHICLES	9	27	9	2	1	*	1	-
O. PERFORMING EMERGENCY VICTIM CARE AND RESCUE OPERATIONS	3	4	9	2	2	1	1	-
P. MAINTAINING EQUIPMENT	5	14	8	2	2	1	*	-
Q. MAINTAINING AND REPAIRING FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	-	*	1	3	1	1	*	-
R. PERFORMING MAINTENANCE ON RUNWAY BARRIERS	1	*	2	1	*	1	*	-
S. PERFORMING MOBILITY AND READINESS FUNCTIONS	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

- Indicates no members or nonresponse

\*Less than 1 percent

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding or nonresponse

predominantly lower skill-level, civilian Firefighters are mainly GS-06s and GS-07s. However, when comparing the actual percentages of time spent on duties by 3- and 5-skill level DAFSCs versus the GS-06s and GS-07s, only a slight difference was found. Table 19 illustrates that lower percentages of civilians (57 percent) are performing technical fire protection or firefighting work than their military counterparts (86 percent). Conversely, a smaller percentage of the total military Firefighters (14 percent) is performing supervisory jobs and responsibilities compared to civilian members (43 percent). Civilians demonstrate a similar pattern of career ladder progression as does the military. Jobs with civilians in the lower grades tend to involve more actual firefighting activities than do the jobs of higher grade civilians. The higher grade civilian jobs focus more on supervisory, managerial, and training responsibilities (see Table 18).

An analysis was done to determine any similarities or differences in the work performed by selected military or civilian members based on paygrades and within selected specialty jobs. The following comparisons were made: E-4 vs. GS-06; E-5 vs. GS-07; and E-6/7 vs. GS-08. Civilians in the paygrades of GS-05 and those with GS-09 or above were excluded to limit discussion to the true civilian and military Firefighter.

The results of the E-4/GS06 comparison indicate these two groups are basically performing the same job. These two groups spend 70 percent of their relative job time performing the same fire protection and firefighting tasks (see Table 20). Slight differences in percent time spent illustrate that military members spend more of their relative job time on fire alarm communications center tasks, as the Apprentice FACC Operator is typically a military function.

Analysis indicates the E-5/GS-07 personnel are also basically performing the same job. Both groups spend 76 percent of their relative job time on the same fire protection and firefighting tasks (see Table 20). Those tasks with the largest difference between groups indicate that higher percentages of civilians perform tasks dealing with fighting HAZMAT fires, spills, or leaks (see Table 6, ASSISTANT CHIEF/SUPERVISORY CLUSTER).

The results of the E-6/7/GS-08 comparison indicate that these two groups are also basically performing the same job. Both groups spend 63 percent of their relative job time performing the same fire protection and firefighting tasks (see Table 20). Technical services tasks are the types of tasks that distinguish between these two groups, with higher percentages of civilians performing these tasks and spending more of their relative job time on them (see Table 6, TECHNICAL SERVICES CLUSTER).

### Summary

Civilians in the GS-06 and GS-07 paygrade groups perform many tasks in common with their military counterparts; both groups spend the vast majority of their relative job time on technical AFSC-specific fire protection and firefighting tasks. The GS-07 paygrade group, while performing many technical tasks, spends more of their job time performing HAZMAT tasks. The



TABLE 19

AVERAGE PERCENT TIME SPENT PERFORMING  
DUTIES BY MILITARY AND CIVILIAN GROUPS  
(RELATIVE PERCENT OF JOB TIME)

DUTIES	MILITARY MEMBERS (N=3,647)	CIVILIAN MEMBERS (N=602)
A. ORGANIZING AND PLANNING	3	5
B. DIRECTING AND IMPLEMENTING	5	10
C. EVALUATING	1	3
D. TRAINING	5	8
E. PERFORMING TECHNICAL SERVICES	3	12
F. PERFORMING ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPLY FUNCTIONS	1	1
G. PERFORMING GENERAL FIRE PROTECTION DUTIES	20	14
H. PERFORMING FIRE ALARM CENTER DUTIES	10	2
I. FIGHTING AEROSPACE VEHICLE FIRES	7	8
J. FIGHTING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FIRES, SPILLS, OR LEAKS	3	7
K. FIGHTING STRUCTURAL FIRES	5	5
L. FIGHTING WILDLAND FIRES	2	2
M. FIGHTING MISCELLANEOUS FIRES	1	2
N. DRIVING OR OPERATING FIREFIGHTING VEHICLES	13	6
O. PERFORMING EMERGENCY VICTIM CARE AND RESCUE OPERATIONS	4	6
P. MAINTAINING EQUIPMENT	10	5
Q. MAINTAINING AND REPAIRING FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	1	1
R. PERFORMING MAINTENANCE ON RUNWAY BARRIERS	2	1
S. PERFORMING MOBILITY AND READINESS FUNCTIONS	3	*

\* Less than 1 percent

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding or nonresponse

TABLE 20

AVERAGE PERCENT OF SELECTED MILITARY PAYGRADE GROUPS  
VS CIVILIAN PAYGRADE GROUPS ON SEVERAL TOPICS

TOPICS	PAYGRADES					
	E-4 (N=1,098)	GS06 (N=10)	E-4 vs GS06	E-5 (N=652)	GS07 (N=334)	E-5 vs GS07
OVERLAP OF PERCENT TIME SPENT PERFORMING COMMON TASKS			70%			76%
						63%
AVERAGE PERCENT TIME SPENT ON DISTINGUISHING DUTY AREAS						
Duty H Performing Fire Alarm Center Duties	13%	1%				
Duty N Driving or Operating Firefighting Vehicles	16%	27%				
Duty D Training				10%	6%	
Duty I Fighting Aerospace Vehicle Fires				7%	12%	
Duty E Performing Technical Services						8%
						63%

GS-08 paygrade group tends to spend more of their relative job time on technical service tasks. However, they still perform a substantial amount of routine day-to-day fire prevention and firefighting activities.

## **ANALYSIS OF AFMAN 36-2108 SPECIALTY DESCRIPTIONS**

Survey data were compared to the AFMAN 36-2108 *Specialty Descriptions* for Fire Protection Specialist, Fire Protection Supervisor, and Fire Protection Superintendent all dated 30 April 1991.

The 3-/5-skill level specialty description appears complete and accurately portrays the range and technical nature of the job. The description for the Fire Protection Supervisor (AFSC 3E771) accurately reflects both the supervisory and the previously discussed technical nature of job. The 9-skill level/CEM specialty description accurately reflects the dominance of supervisory and management activities performed by these members.

## **ANALYSIS OF MAJCOMS**

Tasks and background data for personnel of the 10 MAJCOMs with the largest AFSC 3E7X1 populations were compared to determine whether job content varied as a function of command assignment.

Generally, the jobs performed across the commands were similar, with many tasks performed in common. The largest percentage of relative job time in each command is committed to tasks covering the performance of general fire protection duties, the driving or operating of firefighting vehicles, and the performance of fire alarm communications center duties (see Table 21).

## **TRAINING ANALYSIS**

One of the many sources of information that can be used to assist in the development of a training program relevant to the needs of personnel in their first enlistment is the OSR. Factors which may be used in evaluating training include the overall description of the job being performed by first-enlistment personnel, and their overall distribution across career ladder jobs,

TABLE 21

## PERCENTAGE OF TIME SPENT ON DUTIES BY MAJCOM GROUPS

TASKS	ACC (N=1,149)	USAFE (N=631)	AMC (N=624)	AETC (N=560)	AFMC (N=514)	PACAF (N=426)	SPACECOM (N=235)	AFSOC (N=63)	USAF/A (N=21)
A. ORGANIZING AND PLANNING	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	5
B. DIRECTING AND IMPLEMENTING	5	6	5	6	7	6	7	5	9
C. EVALUATING	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	3
D. TRAINING	5	7	5	7	5	6	5	5	7
E. PERFORMING TECHNICAL SERVICES	4	4	3	4	7	5	6	2	3
F. PERFORMING ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPLY FUNCTIONS	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
G. PERFORMING GENERAL FIRE PROTECTION DUTIES	18	20	21	19	19	19	18	21	17
H. PERFORMING FIRE ALARM CENTER DUTIES	9	9	8	9	7	8	9	12	6
I. FIGHTING AEROSPACE VEHICLE FIRES	9	5	8	7	7	8	4	5	3
J. FIGHTING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FIRES, SPILLS, OR LEAKS	4	2	3	4	5	2	4	3	5
K. FIGHTING STRUCTURAL FIRES	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	5
L. FIGHTING WILDLAND FIRES	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	5
M. FIGHTING MISCELLANEOUS FIRES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
N. DRIVING OR OPERATING FIREFIGHTING VEHICLES	12	12	14	11	10	11	11	13	11
O. PERFORMING EMERGENCY VICTIM CARE AND RESCUE OPERATIONS	4	5	4	5	5	5	6	6	6
P. MAINTAINING EQUIPMENT	9	9	11	9	8	9	9	10	8
Q. MAINTAINING AND REPAIRING FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*
R. PERFORMING MAINTENANCE ON RUNWAY BARRIERS	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	-
S. PERFORMING MOBILITY AND READINESS FUNCTIONS	3	1	3	4	3	3	2	3	2

- Indicates no members or nonresponse

\* Less than 1 percent

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding or nonresponse

percentages of first-job (1-24 months' TAFMS) or first-enlistment (1-48 months' TAFMS) members performing specific tasks or using certain equipment or tools, as well as TE and TD ratings (previously explained in the **SURVEY METHODOLOGY** section).

To assist specifically in evaluation of the STS, technical school personnel from the 312 TRS matched JI tasks to appropriate sections and subsections of the Fire Protection STS. It was this matching upon which comparison to those documents was based. A complete computer listing displaying the percent members performing tasks, TE and TD ratings for each task, along with the STS matchings, has been forwarded to the technical school for their use in further detailed reviews of appropriate training documents. A summary of this information is presented below.

#### First-Enlistment Personnel

In this study, there are 1,869 members in their first enlistment (1-48 months' TAFMS), representing over 51 percent of the total survey sample. The job performed by these personnel is highly technical in nature, accounting for approximately 95 percent of their relative duty time (see Table 22). Table 22 shows that first-enlistment airmen spend most of their relative job time on fire protection activities. Distribution of these personnel across the career ladder jobs is displayed in Figure 2, which shows that the vast majority of first-enlistment airmen are included in the Firefighter cluster. Table 23 displays some of the average 131 tasks performed by this group and reflects general fire protection, equipment maintenance, and vehicle operation and maintenance activities.

Representative TMs for this first-enlistment group include:

TM	Module Title	No. of Tasks	Percent Time Spent Sum	Avg Pct Mbrs Perf
0001	performing general firefighting activities	32	29	74
0004	driving or operating firefighting vehicles	25	10	50
0006	fighting structural fires	32	7	37
0032	maintaining, operating, and testing FACC equipment	34	7	22

TABLE 22

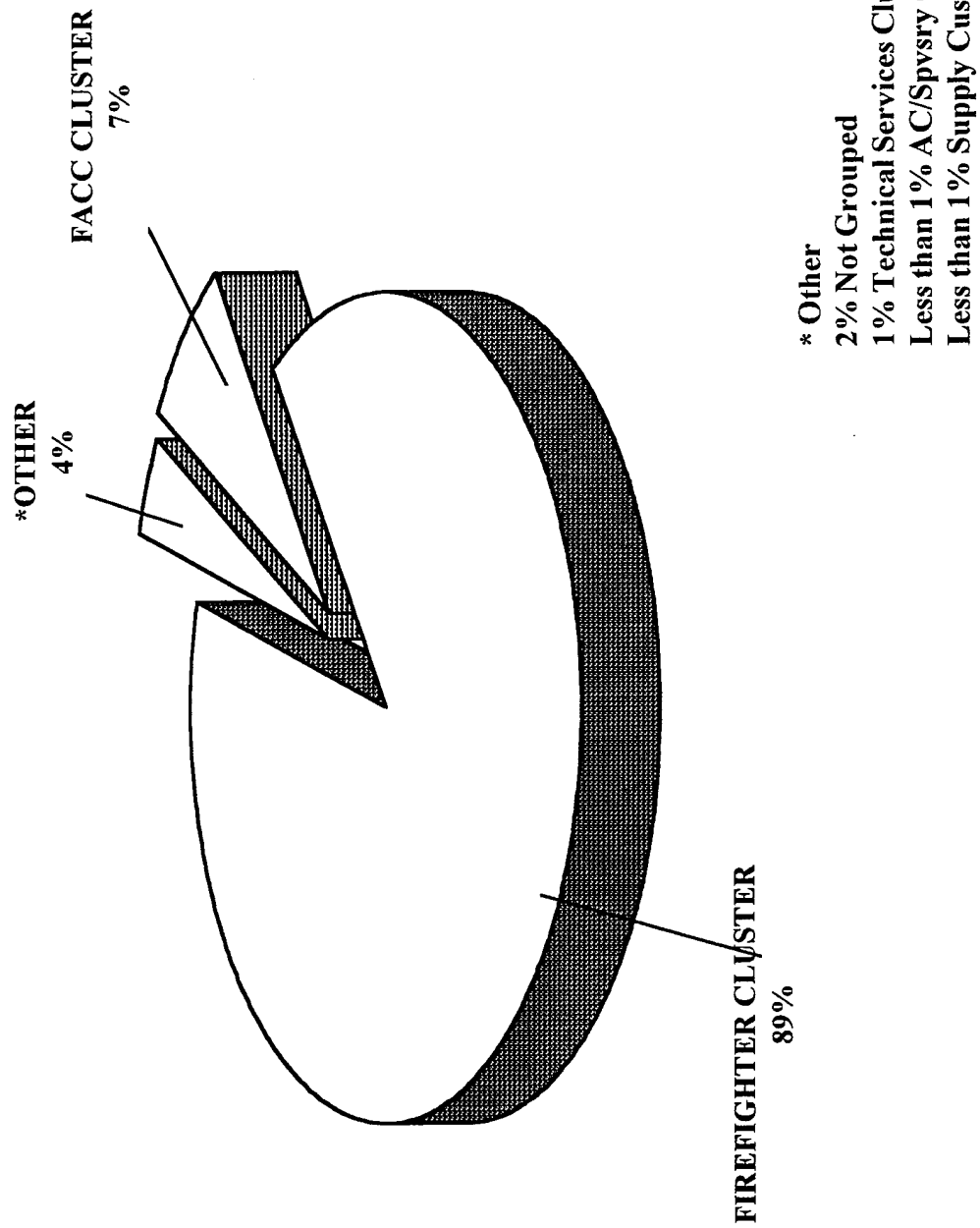
RELATIVE PERCENT OF TIME SPENT ACROSS DUTIES BY  
FIRST-ENLISTMENT PERSONNEL

TASKS	PERCENT TIME SPENT (N=1,869)
A. ORGANIZING AND PLANNING	1
B. DIRECTING AND IMPLEMENTING	1
C. EVALUATING	*
D. TRAINING	2
E. PERFORMING TECHNICAL SERVICES	1
F. PERFORMING ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPLY FUNCTIONS	*
G. PERFORMING GENERAL FIRE PROTECTION DUTIES	26
H. PERFORMING FIRE ALARM CENTER DUTIES	12
I. FIGHTING AEROSPACE VEHICLE FIRES	8
J. FIGHTING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FIRES, SPILLS, OR LEAKS	2
K. FIGHTING STRUCTURAL FIRES	6
L. FIGHTING WILDLAND FIRES	2
M. FIGHTING MISCELLANEOUS FIRES	1
N. DRIVING OR OPERATING FIREFIGHTING VEHICLES	16
O. PERFORMING EMERGENCY VICTIM CARE AND RESCUE OPERATIONS	4
P. MAINTAINING EQUIPMENT	13
Q. MAINTAINING AND REPAIRING FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	1
R. PERFORMING MAINTENANCE ON RUNWAY BARRIERS	2
S. PERFORMING MOBILITY AND READINESS FUNCTIONS	3

\* Less than 1 percent

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding or nonresponse

**FIRE PROTECTION  
FIRST-ENLISTMENT JOBS  
(N=1,869)**



**FIGURE 2**

TABLE 23  
REPRESENTATIVE TASKS PERFORMED BY  
FIRST-ENLISTMENT PERSONNEL

TASKS	PERCENT TIME SPENT (N=1,869)
G315 Advance hose lines	87
G324 Don self-contained breathing apparatus while wearing protective clothing	86
G357 Operate self-contained breathing apparatus	86
G318 Carry ladders	86
G321 Climb up or down ladders	83
G352 Operate fire hydrants	83
G363 Perform hose loads or finishes	83
P763 Inspect self-contained breathing apparatus	83
G355 Operate nozzles, such as adjustable gallonage, variable flow, or automatic	80
P761 Inspect or maintain protective clothing	79
G317 Carry hose lines up or down ladders	79
G356 Operate powered saws	78
G319 Carry tools or equipment up or down ladders	77
G322 Connect or disconnect firehoses to fire apparatus, hydrants, sprinklers, or standpipes	77
N657 Drive firefighting vehicles	77
P758 Clean or inspect forcible entry tools	76
G358 Operate smoke ejectors or blowers	74
N689 Reservice firefighting vehicles	71
G328 Extend hose lines	71
P779 Reservice breathing apparatus	71
G354 Operate hose clamps	70
N661 Inspect fire department vehicles	69
P771 Maintain station facilities	69
P772 Maintain structural firefighting tools or equipment	69
P760 Inspect or maintain ladders	68
P764 Maintain crash firefighting tools or equipment	66
I478 Respond to inflight emergencies	66
N685 Perform straight hose lays	65
N656 Discharge agents from aerospace firefighting vehicles	64

Average number of tasks performed = 131



These TMs indicate the scope of first-enlistment members' activities and provide emphasis and direction for training or at least a starting point for resident training. Even though TMs 01 and 04 are performed by a majority of this group and account for a major proportion of job time, TMs 06 and 32 illustrate the wide variance in activities performed by these members and parallel job variations found in the survey.

One of the objectives of this survey project was to gather data for the Training Wing pertaining to use of various types of fire protection equipment, emergency victim care equipment, fire protection vehicles used or operated, and fire suppression or detection systems. Accordingly, Tables 24, 25, 26, and 27 present percentages of first-enlistment airmen responding to questions concerning their activities involving these items. This type of information is useful for both technical school and MAJCOM training personnel to assist them in focusing limited training time or other resources on the most utilized items.

#### TE and TD Data

TE and TD data are secondary factors that can assist technical school personnel in deciding which tasks should be emphasized in entry-level training. These ratings, based on the judgments of senior career ladder NCOs working at operational units in the field, are collected to provide training personnel with a rank ordering of those tasks in the JI considered important for first-enlistment training (TE) (see Table 28 for the top-rated tasks), along with a measure of the difficulty (TD) of the JI tasks (see the highest rated tasks presented in Table 29). A total of 202 tasks were rated high in TE, having a rating of over 5.61, with 82 percent of these tasks matched to the STS. Tasks rated highest in TE are technical tasks, includes operating and donning self-contained breathing apparatus, searching for victims, and attacking and fighting structural fires and aerospace vehicle fires. Although these tasks are rated high in TE and viewed as necessary for training of first-enlistment personnel, these tasks are for the most part viewed as somewhat difficult to learn. Tasks rated high in TD involve supervisory and management activities. Technical tasks receiving highest TD ratings involve: handling HAZMAT fires, spills, or leaks; directing firefighting operations; and developing response action plans for HAZMAT situations. When combined with data on the percentages of first-enlistment personnel performing tasks, comparisons can then be made to determine if training adjustments are necessary. For example, tasks receiving high ratings on both task factors, accompanied by moderate to high percentages performing, may warrant resident training. Those tasks receiving high task factor ratings, but low percentages performing, may be more appropriately planned for OJT programs within the career ladder. Low task factor ratings may highlight tasks best omitted from training for first-enlistment personnel, but this decision must be weighed against percentages of personnel performing the tasks, command concerns, and criticality of the tasks.

To assist technical school personnel, the Air Force Occupational Measurement Squadron developed a computer program that incorporates these secondary factors and the percentage of first-enlistment personnel performing each task to produce an Automated Training Indicator (ATI) for each task. These indicators correspond to training decisions listed and defined in the

TABLE 24

FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT USED BY 30 PERCENT OR MORE OF  
FIRST-JOB OR FIRST-ENLISTMENT PERSONNEL

FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING	
	1ST JOB (N=1,037)	1ST ENL (N=1,869)
Nomex Hoods	90	89
Nozzels	90	89
Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus	90	89
Firehoses - Booster through 3 inch	89	88
Firehoses - Large Diameter (Supply line)	89	86
Hydrant Wrenches	89	88
Spanner Wrenches	89	88
Ear Protectors	88	88
Flashlights	88	88
Ropes	88	86
Pike Poles	87	87
Portable Radios	86	87
Smoke Ejectors or Blowers	86	86
Extension Ladders	85	84
Gated Wyes	85	84
Roof Ladders	85	84
Hose Straps	84	83
Salvage Covers	84	83
Wheel Chocks	84	84
Hose Clamps	83	83
Crash Protective Clothing (silver/aluminum type)	81	81
Portable Generators	81	82
Bolt Cutters	80	82
Pry Axes	80	81
Portable Lights	80	81
Shovels	79	80
Pickhead Axes	78	80

TABLE 25

EMERGENCY VICTIM CARE EQUIPMENT USED BY 20 PERCENT  
OR MORE OF FIRST-JOB OR FIRST-ENLISTMENT PERSONNEL

EMERGENCY VICTIM CARE EQUIPMENT	PERCENT MEMBERS USING	
	1ST JOB (N=1,037)	1ST ENL (N=1,869)
None	46	39
Portable Radios	39	46
Safety Equipment, such as reflectors or flashlights	32	40
Backboards/Kendricks Extrication Devices (KEKDs)	30	38
Dressings and Bandages	27	36
Stretchers	25	32
Fracture Equipment, such as wire ladder splints, splints, or full leg and arm splints board	21	26

TABLE 26

FIRE PROTECTION VEHICLES USED OR OPERATED BY 20 PERCENT  
OR MORE OF FIRST-JOB OR FIRST-ENLISTMENT PERSONNEL

FIRE PROTECTION VEHICLES	PERCENT MEMBERS USING	
	1ST JOB (N=1,037)	1ST ENL (N=1,869)
P-13 or P-20 Support Vehicles	68	75
P-4 or P-19 ARFFs	65	75
P-12 or P-22 Engines	50	62
P-2/P-23 Aircraft Rescue Firefighting (ARFF) Vehicles	47	57
P-8 or P-24 Engines	44	57
P-18 or P-26 Resupply Vehicles	37	53
P-10 or Heavy Rescue Vehicles (HRVs)	30	47
Hazardous Materials Vehicles or Trailers	27	35
P-15 ARFFs	15	23

TABLE 27

FIRE SUPPRESSION OR DETECTION SYSTEMS USED BY 30 PERCENT  
OR MORE OF FIRST-JOB OR FIRST-ENLISTMENT PERSONNEL

FIRE SUPPRESSION OR DETECTION SYSTEMS	PERCENT MEMBERS USING	
	1ST JOB (N=1,037)	1ST ENL (N=1,869)
Aqueous Film-Forming Foam (AFFF) Extinguishing Systems	77	77
Smoke Detectors	65	69
Automatic Fire Alarms	64	68
Dry Chemical Systems	62	62
Standpipe Systems	62	65
Sprinkler Heads	56	60
Fire Pumps	49	53
Wet or Dry Pipe Sprinkler Systems	48	54
Deluge Systems	46	52
Manual Fire Alarm Equipment	41	47
Halon Extinguishing Systems	40	46
Heat Detectors, other than Rate-of-Rise	39	45
Flame Detectors	29	33
Preaction Sprinkler Systems	28	32
Post Indicator Valves	23	30

TABLE 28

TECHNICAL TASKS RATED HIGHEST IN TRAINING EMPHASIS (TE) BY AFSC 3E7X1 PERSONNEL

TASKS	TNG EMP*	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING			TASK DIFF**
		1ST JOB (N=1,037)	1ST ENL (N=1,869)		
G372	8.18	49	51	6.15	
G357	8.04	87	86	3.90	
G324	8.02	88	86	3.54	
K580	7.91	55	58	5.85	
I446	7.89	32	37	5.49	
K581	7.80	49	52	5.97	
G366	7.79	51	56	4.88	
G321	7.74	86	83	3.43	
G315	7.70	90	87	3.80	
I448	7.70	27	31	5.70	
G319	7.68	78	77	3.83	
K590	7.68	47	49	5.68	
I451	7.65	25	29	5.74	
G365	7.65	48	52	4.71	
O720	7.65	25	30	5.57	
G318	7.64	89	86	3.80	
I474	7.60	20	24	6.12	
G317	7.57	81	79	4.14	
G367	7.55	54	57	4.59	
G320	7.54	52	54	4.96	
G358	7.50	76	77	3.45	
G322	7.49	79	77	3.22	
G355	7.46	80	79	3.23	

\* 3E7X1 TE MEAN = 3.49 S.D. = 2.12 (High TE &gt;= 5.61)

\*\* TD MEAN = 5.00 S.D. = 1.00

TABLE 29

TASKS RATED HIGHEST IN TASK DIFFICULTY (TD) BY AFSC 3E7X1 PERSONNEL

TASKS	TASK DIFF*	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING				TNG EMP**
		IST JOB (N=1,037)	IST ENL (N=1,869)	DAFSC 3E751	DAFSC 3E771	
B56	7.99	1	2	19	52	2.30
B58	7.77	1	1	4	10	.90
J537						
J536	7.66	2	3	9	23	2.84
A9	7.65	2	4	11	24	3.24
A7	7.63	2	3	5	7	.49
J512	7.31	2	3	5	8	.40
	7.17	5	6	6	4	4.86
J526	7.16	2	3	7	24	2.47
J533	7.15	3	4	10	28	2.45
B52	7.10	2	3	4	13	2.17
E186	7.06	1	2	9	36	2.05
J577	7.06	0	1	5	12	.50
J539	7.04	3	4	6	8	3.15
J562	7.03	1	2	5	19	2.65
J520	7.03	7	9	16	13	5.80
J510	7.02	6	7	6	4	4.78
J511	7.00	5	5	3	2	3.57
J530	6.98	6	7	6	5	4.78
J547	6.97	1	3	14	35	2.40
O753	6.97	5	6	5	2	4.60
J516	6.96	3	5	10	4	4.58
O757	6.95	9	11	16	12	6.77
	6.94	3	6	13	4	4.70

\* TD MEAN = 5.00 S.D. = 1.00

\*\* 3E7X1 TE MEAN = 3.49 S.D. = 2.12 (High TE &gt;= 5.61)

Training Decision Logic Table found in Attachment 1, AETCR 52-22, and allow course personnel to quickly focus their attention on those tasks most likely to qualify for ABR course consideration.

Various lists of tasks, accompanied by TE and TD ratings, and where appropriate, ATI information, are contained in the TRAINING EXTRACT package and should be reviewed in detail by technical school personnel. (For a more detailed explanation of TE and TD ratings, see Task Factor Administration in the **SURVEY METHODOLOGY** section of this report.)

### Specialty Training Standard (STS)

In an attempt to standardize firefighting training programs and to incorporate a nationally accredited certification system, HQ AFCESA/DF (as authorized by MAJCOMs), has defined core requirements for resident course training. Given that the 3E7X1 STS, deviates from the typical STS format found for most other Air Force specialties, the review of this STS required some latitude from usual standards. Items located in column I of the 3E7X1 STS that are referenced as N3 (equivalent to a '2b') correspond to NFPA standards; these items will not include a proficiency code but will be trained to a level that meets minimum NFPA requirements. The 3E7X1 STS is further differentiated from other Air Force specialties in that this STS is broken down into paragraphs covering skill-level requirements that correspond to NFPA certification levels.

A comprehensive review of STS 3E7X1, dated January 1995, compared STS items to survey data STS paragraphs containing general knowledge information, mandatory entries, subject-matter-knowledge-only requirements, or basic supervisory responsibilities were not examined. Task knowledge, performance elements, and dashed/"-" entries of the STS were compared against the standard set forth in AETCR 52-22, paragraph 3B, (i.e., include tasks performed or knowledge required by 20 percent or more of the personnel in a skill level (criterion group) of the AFS).

Using this criterion, the 3E7X1 STS was found to be supported by occupational survey data. Overall the STS captures the work performed by this career field as identified by the career ladder structure analysis of this AFSC. The primary technical orientation (AFSC-awarding orientation) of this career field is reflected in STS paragraphs 8-11 that define Firefighter I (i.e., certification system requirements for Firefighter I / 3E731). Almost all of the performance coded STS items had relevant matched tasks. One STS paragraph, paragraph 8e - Fire Behavior, had matched tasks performed by less than 20 percent members and should be reviewed by training personnel. Even though this element did not have high percentages of personnel performing matched tasks, the fact that the supporting tasks were part of an identifiable job being performed in the career ladder supports the retention of the STS element involving those tasks.

STS paragraphs 12 and 14 define Firefighter II / Driver/Operator (i.e., certification system requirements for Firefighter II/3E751) and are supported by occupational data. STS paragraphs 16 and 17 correspond to certification system requirements for Lead Firefighter/Station Chief/3E771 and are supported by occupational data. Finally, STS paragraphs 18 and 19 are requirements for the 7-skill level course in residence and are supported by occupational data.

Tasks not matched to any entry of the STS, accounting for 44 percent (N=416) of total tasks not matched, are listed at the end of the STS computer listing. These were reviewed extensively to determine if there were any tasks concentrated around any particular functions or jobs. No particular trends were noted. Examples of technical tasks performed by 20 percent or more respondents of the STS target groups, but which were not referenced to any STS element, are displayed in Table 30. Training personnel and SMEs should review these and other eligible unreferenced tasks to determine if inclusion in the STS is justified.

## **JOB SATISFACTION ANALYSIS**

An examination of the job satisfaction indicators of various groups can give career ladder managers a better understanding of some of the factors that may effect the job performance of airmen in the career ladder. Questions covering job interest, perceived utilization of talents and training, sense of accomplishment from work, and reenlistment intentions were included in the survey booklet to provide indications of job satisfaction. Table 31 presents job satisfaction data for AFSC 3E7X1 TAFMS groups, together with data for a comparative sample of Direct Support career ladders surveyed in 1993. These data can give a relative measure of how the job satisfaction of AFSC 3E7X1 personnel compares with other similar Air Force specialties. An indication of how job satisfaction perceptions have changed over time is provided in Table 32, where TAFMS group data for 1994 survey respondents are presented, along with data from respondents to the last occupational survey involving this career ladder, published in 1988. Finally, Table 33 presents job satisfaction responses from personnel in the specialty jobs discussed in the **SPECIALTY JOBS** section of this report. An examination of these data can show how overall job satisfaction may be influenced by the type of job performed.

Review of Table 31 reflects that responses from AFSC 3E7X1 TAFMS groups regarding job interest, use of talents, use of training, and reenlistment intentions are all positive (58 percent or more). For all TAFMS groups in the current study, lower positive responses were noted in sense of accomplishment gained from work and in reenlistment intentions than for the comparative sample.

Comparison of job satisfaction indicator responses of current survey TAFMS groups to those in the 1988 survey (see Table 32) indicate that current job satisfaction responses are essentially the same or on par with those in 1988. The most notable exception is the somewhat lower positive responses concerning expressed job interest and perceived utilization of talents by the current survey in the 97+ months' group.



TABLE 30

EXAMPLES OF TECHNICAL TASKS PERFORMED BY 20 PERCENT  
OR MORE AND NOT REFERENCED TO THE AFSC 3E7X1 STS

TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING					TNG EMP*	TASK DIFF**
	1ST ENL (N=1,869)	DAFSC 3E751 (N=1,704)	DAFSC 3E771 (N=456)				
E255	Research Air Force regulations or publications	9	22	28	3.27	5.00	
E232	Issue welding permits	2	31	35	2.55	4.29	
F273	Initiate fire incident messages	3	2	20	.83	5.25	
F278	Inventory supplies, equipment, or tools	10	18	21	2.76	4.64	
G334	Inspect fire hydrants	24	25	17	4.22	3.62	
G342	Locate escape routes, such as windows, doors, or hose lines, in burning, smoke-filled, or hostile environments	27	39	19	6.12	4.98	
H386	Inspect fire alarm recording equipment	22	13	7	5.47	4.28	
H438	Receive and dispatch CE service calls	28	18	5	3.47	4.05	
I449	Determine locations of aerospace vehicle fires	21	43	25	7.03	5.36	
I465	Perform emergency shutdowns of aircraft ground equipment	25	35	18	6.54	5.13	
J523	Decontaminate personnel or equipment	22	31	24	6.41	6.42	
J572	Size up or evaluate hazardous spills or leaks	9	25	37	4.28	6.83	
K595	Operate aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) system turrets other than vehicles,	25	23	11	5.47	4.70	
K600	Perform lock-in procedures to ladders using leg locks or life belts	40	42	18	6.78	3.92	
M647	Make forcible entries into vehicles, other than aerospace vehicles	34	43	19	6.79	5.08	
N660	Identify malfunctions on pump components for firefighting vehicles	39	43	16	5.93	5.09	
N670	Operate auxiliary cooling or winterization systems on firefighting vehicles	40	33	11	6.12	4.18	
O713	Lower victims or mannequins from structures	18	31	13	6.08	5.89	
O755	Rescue personnel from motor vehicles	19	36	14	6.72	6.08	
P765	Maintain emergency medical tools or equipment	39	48	14	6.27	4.30	
P780	Service breathing apparatus	41	38	17	6.13	4.45	
R851	Rewind BAK-12 cable	19	21	8	4.52	4.80	
S871	Don or doff chemical warfare personal protective clothing	42	45	53	6.16	4.31	
S876	Fire M-16 rifles	62	63	71	5.82	3.85	

\* 3E7X1 TE MEAN = 3.49 S.D. = 2.12 (High TE >= 5.61)

\*\* TD MEAN = 5.00 S.D. = 1.00

TABLE 31

COMPARISON OF JOB SATISFACTION INDICATORS FOR AFSC 3E7X1  
TAFMS GROUPS IN CURRENT STUDY TO A COMPARATIVE SAMPLE  
(PERCENT MEMBERS RESPONDING)

	1-48 MOS TAFMS		49-96 MOS TAFMS		97+ MOS TAFMS	
	3E7X1 (N=1,869)	COMP SAMPLE (N=767)	3E7X1 (N=735)	COMP SAMPLE (N=700)	3E7X1 (N=1,045)	SAMPLE (N=1,514)
<u>EXPRESSED JOB INTEREST:</u>						
INTERESTING	78	66	73	72	75	76
SO-SO	13	22	16	18	13	14
DULL	9	12	11	11	11	9
<u>PERCEIVED UTILIZATION OF TALENTS:</u>						
FAIRLY WELL TO PERFECTLY	82	70	78	79	82	83
LITTLE OR NOT AT ALL	17	30	21	20	17	17
<u>PERCEIVED UTILIZATION OF TRAINING:</u>						
FAIRLY WELL TO PERFECTLY	88	90	83	83	82	79
LITTLE OR NOT AT ALL	12	9	16	17	18	21
<u>SENSE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT GAINED FROM WORK:</u>						
SATISFIED	71	72	69	75	70	75
NEUTRAL	13	16	10	10	9	9
DISSATISFIED	16	12	21	16	21	17
<u>REENLISTMENT INTENTIONS</u>						
YES OR PROBABLY YES	58	64	74	79	74	78
NO OR PROBABLY NO	41	30	25	21	10	8
WILL RETIRE	-	-	-	-	16	14

- Indicates no members or nonresponse

Comparative sample of DIRECT SUPPORT career ladders surveyed in 1993. (Includes AFSCs 1TXXX, 3VXXX, 1WXXX, 2RXXX, 2TXXX, 3EXXX, 2BXXX, 3K0X1, 2F0X1, 2S0XX, 3PXXX, and 7S0X1)

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding or nonresponse

TABLE 32

COMPARISON OF JOB SATISFACTION INDICATORS FOR AFSC 3E7X1  
TAFMS GROUPS IN CURRENT STUDY TO PREVIOUS STUDY  
(PERCENT MEMBERS RESPONDING)

	1-48 MOS TAFMS		49-96 MOS TAFMS		97+ MOS TAFMS	
	1994	1988	1994	1988	1994	1988
<u>EXPRESSED JOB INTEREST:</u>						
INTERESTING	78	71	73	72	75	81
SO-SO	13	16	16	15	13	11
DULL	9	12	11	10	11	8
<u>PERCEIVED UTILIZATION OF TALENTS:</u>						
FAIRLY WELL TO PERFECTLY	82	76	78	78	82	85
LITTLE OR NOT AT ALL	17	23	21	21	17	14
<u>PERCEIVED UTILIZATION OF TRAINING:</u>						
FAIRLY WELL TO PERFECTLY	88	84	83	80	82	82
LITTLE OR NOT AT ALL	12	16	16	19	18	17
<u>SENSE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT GAINED FROM WORK:</u>						
SATISFIED	71	**	69	**	70	**
NEUTRAL	13	**	10	**	9	**
DISSATISFIED	16	**	21	**	21	**
<u>REENLISTMENT INTENTIONS:</u>						
YES OR PROBABLY YES	58	57	74	72	74	73
NO OR PROBABLY NO	41	42	25	27	10	8
WILL RETIRE	-	-	-	-	16	17

\*\* Data not available from the previous survey report

- Indicates no members or nonresponse

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding or nonresponse

Table 33 presents job satisfaction indicators for personnel in the **SPECIALTY JOBS** section of this report. An examination of these data can show how overall job satisfaction may be influenced by the type of job performed. Review of the job satisfaction data for the Fire Protection career ladder reveals generally positive responses in four of the five job satisfaction indicators.

A few jobs within this study revealed low ratings for some of the five job satisfaction indicators. Personnel in the Apprentice FACC Operator job responded less than positively (fewer than 50 percent responding positively) to sense of accomplishment gained from work. One job in each the Assistant Chief/Supervisory cluster and the Technical Services cluster revealed less than 50 percent responding positively to reenlistment intentions. Personnel in the Assistant Chief of Operation stated that only 38 percent of them would reenlist. Personnel in the Fire Prevention Inspector job revealed that 44 percent would reenlist. Personnel in both these jobs are typically more senior and experienced and are made up of large percentages of civilians; thus contributing to the low reenlistment percentages.

Table 34 presents job satisfaction indicators for military fire protection personnel compared to civilian fire protection personnel. Civilian fire protection personnel reflected higher positive responses for all the job satisfaction indicators than for their military counterparts.

When there are serious problems in a career ladder, survey respondents are usually quite free with write-in comments to complain about perceived problems in the field. Fifteen percent of the survey sample used the write-in feature to convey some type of information. No major deficiencies were evident. Thirty-eight percent of the comments dealt with respondents providing additional courses completed. Twenty-four percent of the comments provided information on job titles or base assignment. Ten percent of the comments provided miscellaneous and general information. Nine percent of the comments dealt with additional fire protection vehicles used or operated. Nine percent of the comments provided misgivings about the work in the field not matching training received, the JI being too long, and questioning the purpose of JI. No particular trends or areas of concern were evident.

## **SPECIAL ANALYSIS**

In response to a request for information by technical training personnel and AF functional personnel, special background questions were included in the survey instrument. These questions addressed the issues of: completion of formal Fire Protection courses; attainment of NFPA certification levels; and qualification for emergency medical technician (EMT) levels.

TABLE 33

COMPARISON OF JOB SATISFACTION INDICATORS FOR MEMBERS OF SPECIALTY CLUSTERS AND JOBS  
(PERCENT MEMBERS RESPONDING)

	FIREFIGHTER CLUSTER					FACC CLUSTER			ASST CHIEF/ SUPERVISOR CLUSTER (N=388)	
	LEAD FF/				WILDLAND FF JOB (N=10)	FACC CLUSTER (N=258)		APPRTC FAC OPR JOB (N=16)		
	FF CLUSTER (N=3,171)	APPRTC FF JOB (N=388)	FF JOB (N=2,665)	CREW CHIEF JOB (N=82)						
<u>EXPRESSED JOB INTEREST:</u>										
INTERESTING	77	74	78	52	90	66	63	66	89	
SO-SO	13	16	13	33	-	20	13	21	6	
DULL	9	9	9	15	10	14	25	13	5	
<u>PERCEIVED USE OF TALENTS:</u>										
FAIRLY WELL TO PERFECTLY	82	79	83	72	80	77	69	77	90	
LITTLE OR NOT AT ALL	18	20	17	28	20	24	31	23	9	
<u>PERCEIVED USE OF TRAINING:</u>										
FAIRLY WELL TO PERFECTLY	87	84	87	73	80	81	82	81	91	
LITTLE TO NOT AT ALL	13	16	12	27	20	19	19	19	10	
<u>SENSE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT</u>										
<u>GAINED FROM WORK</u>										
SATISFIED	70	69	71	56	80	62	44	63	82	
NEUTRAL	12	14	12	16	10	14	13	14	5	
DISSATISFIED	17	16	17	28	10	24	44	23	13	
<u>REENLISTMENT INTENTIONS:</u>										
YES OR PROBABLY YES	57	53	56	74	60	60	56	61	43	
NO OR PROBABLY NO	32	42	31	22	10	37	44	36	24	
(NOT APPLICABLE OR NO RESPONSE)	12	5	13	4	30	2	-	2	33	

- Indicates no members or nonresponse

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding or nonresponse

TABLE 33 (CONTINUED)

COMPARISON OF JOB SATISFACTION INDICATORS FOR MEMBERS OF SPECIALTY CLUSTERS AND JOBS  
(PERCENT MEMBERS RESPONDING)

	ASST CHIEF/SUPERVISORY CLUSTER					TECH SVCS CLUSTER				TECH SCH INSTR JOB (N=10)	
	AC OF HAZMAT JOB (N=12)	AC OF OPS JOB (N=290)	AC OF TRNG JOB (N=66)	FIRE CHIEF/ DEPUTY FC JOB (N=10)	TECH SVCS CLUSTER (N=247)	FIRE PREV INSP JOB (N=210)	FIRE EXTING MAINT JOB (N=32)	SUPPLY CUSTODIAN JOB (N=56)			
<u>EXPRESSED JOB INTEREST:</u>											
INTERESTING	92	89	91	90	89	92	78	75		75	
SO-SO	8	6	5	10	6	4	16	13		17	
DULL	-	5	5	-	4	3	6	11		8	
<u>PERCEIVED USE OF TALENTS:</u>											
FAIRLY WELL TO PERFECTLY	92	90	92	100	92	93	91	84		91	
LITTLE OR NOT AT ALL	8	10	8	-	6	5	6	16		8	
<u>PERCEIVED USE OF TRAINING:</u>											
FAIRLY WELL TO PERFECTLY	75	91	89	100	90	92	79	61		100	
LITTLE TO NOT AT ALL	25	9	11	-	10	8	22	39		-	
<u>SENSE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT</u>											
<u>GAINED FROM WORK:</u>											
SATISFIED	83	81	85	90	83	85	76	79		75	
NEUTRAL	8	4	6	10	5	5	6	5		17	
DISSATISFIED	8	15	9	-	11	9	22	16		8	
<u>REENLISTMENT INTENTIONS:</u>											
YES OR PROBABLY YES	53	(38)	59	60	47	(44)	56	75		83	
NO OR PROBABLY NO	33	25	20	30	15	11	34	18		16	
(NOT APPLICABLE/NO RESPONSE)	8	38	21	10	39	44	9	7		-	

- Indicates no members or nonresponse

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding or nonresponse

TABLE 34

COMPARISON OF JOB SATISFACTION INDICATORS FOR  
FIRE PROTECTION PERSONNEL  
(PERCENT MILITARY AND CIVILIAN MEMBERS RESPONDING)

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MILITARY</u>	<u>CIVILIAN</u>
<u>EXPRESSED JOB INTEREST:</u>			
INTERESTING	78	76	89
SO-SO	13	14	7
DULL	9	10	3
<u>PERCEIVED UTILIZATION OF TALENTS:</u>			
FAIRLY WELL TO PERFECTLY	83	82	91
LITTLE OR NOT AT ALL	17	18	9
<u>PERCEIVED UTILIZATION OF TRAINING:</u>			
FAIRLY WELL TO PERFECTLY	86	85	92
LITTLE OR NOT AT ALL	13	14	8
<u>SENSE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT GAINED FROM WORK:</u>			
SATISFIED	71	70	79
NEUTRAL	11	11	10
DISSATISFIED	17	18	11
<u>REENLISTMENT INTENTIONS:</u>			
YES OR PROBABLY YES	55	64	-
NO OR PROBABLY NO	26	30	-
(NOT APPLICABLE OR NO RESPONSE)	19	5	99

- Indicates no members or nonresponse

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding or nonresponse

Tables 35 and 36 present selected formal courses, with percent of military DAFSC and civilian paygrade group members who completed these courses. Tables 37 and 38 present selected NFPA certification levels, with percent members attaining certain certification levels for military DAFSC and civilian paygrade group members. Tables 39 and 40 present EMT certification levels, with the percent military DAFSC and civilian paygrade group members qualified to perform emergency medical care. These tables clearly reflect a consistency between career progression and such issues as courses completed, NFPA certification, and EMT certification. Training and certification efforts appear to be on track.

AFCEA expressed a concern that enlisted members overseas would respond less positively on the job satisfaction indicators than civilian members. Analyses of job satisfaction responses from both groups were examined, contrasting the military and civilian respondents from CONUS and overseas locations. The results indicate that military members, whether assigned either stateside or overseas, responded less positively than or equal to their civilian counterparts (see Table 41). Interestingly, civilians in the CONUS had higher overall percentages of positive responses than did their overseas peers.

## IMPLICATIONS

This survey was requested by training personnel to review the structure of the career ladder and to obtain current task and equipment data.

Survey results described in the **SPECIALTY JOBS** section clearly suggest that the Fire Protection career ladder has seen only minor changes in career structure since the previous survey in 1988. The basic premise of fighting fires and preventing loss of life and property has remained constant. In this survey, two jobs were identified that did not exist in the previous OSR: the Wildland Firefighter job and the Assistant Chief of HAZMAT job. The identification of these jobs in this survey illustrates the concern and emphasis on protecting Air Force wildlands and the increasing environmental awareness. Survey data indicate personnel are performing jobs as defined in the current classification structure.

Personnel performing the responsibilities required by the Firefighter job make up the bulk of the career ladder and perform a job broader in scope than any other job identified in the career ladder. Both military and civilian members are found in almost every job, with the exception of Technical School Instructor and the Apprentice FACC Operator jobs where all members performing these two jobs are military. Higher percentages of civilian members perform administrative and supervisory tasks than their military counterparts. Members of the Fire Protection specialty appear fairly satisfied with their jobs, and the job satisfaction indicators are on par with those in the 1988 survey.



TABLE 35

PERCENTAGE OF DAFSC 3E7X1 MEMBERS COMPLETING SELECTED FORMAL COURSES  
(PERCENT MEMBERS COMPLETING)

COURSES	DAFSC 3E731 (N=1,428)	DAFSC 3E751 (N=1,704)	DAFSC 3E771 (N=456)	DAFSC 3E791/3E700 (N=59)
C3ABR57130-001, Fire Protection Specialist	85	95	96	80
C3ABR57130-002, Fire Protection Specialist (Army 51M10)	4	4	3	2
C3AZR57150-003, Fire Rescue	11	49	70	63
C3AZR57150-005, Crash Firefighting	27	37	31	12
C3AZR57150-006, Structural Firefighting	27	36	28	14
C3AZR57170-003, Fire Prevention Inspector or Technical Services	0	11	62	86
C3AZR57170-008, Fire Investigation	1	3	48	90
C3AZR57170-009, Fire Protection Management Principles (Army 51M20/30)	0	0	1	0
P-23 Fire Truck Operation (MTT)	0	0	0	0
Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) Course	12	41	50	42
Emergency Medical Technician - Advanced (EMT-A) Course	1	5	9	12
Emergency Medical Technician - Paramedic (EMT-P) Course	0	1	1	3
External Rescue and Orbiter Familiarization Course	3	13	15	20
Internal Horizontal and Vertical Rescue	1	3	2	7
Technical Training Instructor Course	0	3	19	31

TABLE 36

PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN PAYGRADE GROUP MEMBERS COMPLETING SELECTED FORMAL COURSES  
(PERCENT MEMBERS COMPLETING)

COURSES	GS06 (N=10)	GS07 (N=334)	GS08 (N=103)	GS09 (N=37)	GS10 (N=66)	GS11 (N=37)
C3ABR57130-001, Fire Protection Specialist	50	63	60	30	56	41
C3ABR57130-002, Fire Protection Specialist (Army 5IM10)	10	6	8	0	3	5
C3AZR57150-003, Fire Rescue	80	81	53	62	56	65
C3AZR57150-005, Crash Firefighting	50	34	31	27	30	22
C3AZR57150-006, Structural Firefighting	40	26	22	19	24	11
C3AZR57170-003, Fire Prevention Inspector or Technical Services	10	30	73	81	74	78
C3AZR57170-008, Fire Investigation	0	28	27	43	48	41
C3AZR57170-009, Fire Protection Management Principles (Army 5IM20/30)	0	3	2	0	2	5
C4AST57150-010, A/S 32 P-23 Fire Truck Operation (MTT)	0	1	0	3	0	3
Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) Course	50	46	40	24	32	32
Emergency Medical Technician - Advanced (EMT-A) Course	10	11	5	3	8	11
Emergency Medical Technician - Paramedic (EMT-P) Course	0	1	1	0	0	8
External Rescue and Orbiter Familiarization Course	0	9	4	0	5	14
Internal Horizontal and Vertical Rescue	10	7	1	3	0	14
Technical Training Instructor Course	0	7	15	14	12	11

TABLE 37

PERCENTAGE OF DAFSC 3E7X1 MEMBERS  
 ATTAINING SELECTED NFPA CERTIFICATION LEVELS  
 (PERCENT MEMBERS ATTAINING)

NFPA CERTIFICATION LEVELS	DAFSC 3E731 (N=1,428)	DAFSC 3E751 (N=1,704)	DAFSC 3E771 (N=456)	DAFSC 3E791/3E700 (N=59)
Firefighter I	63	32	15	19
Firefighter II	24	41	24	24
Driver/Operator	15	26	17	22
Airport Firefighter	15	27	28	34
Fire Officer I	0	8	23	29
Fire Officer II	0	1	10	19
Instructor I	0	6	16	12
Instructor II	0	1	11	25
Investigator I	0	2	11	15
Investigator II	0	0	7	22
Investigator III	0	0	1	3
Inspector I	0	5	16	10
Inspector II	0	1	11	31

TABLE 38  
PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN PAYGRADE GROUP MEMBERS  
ATTAINING SELECTED NFPA CERTIFICATION LEVELS  
(PERCENT MEMBERS ATTAINING)

<u>NFPA CERTIFICATION LEVELS</u>	<u>GS06 (N=10)</u>	<u>GS07 (N=334)</u>	<u>GS08 (N=103)</u>	<u>GS09 (N=37)</u>	<u>GS10 (N=66)</u>	<u>GS11 (N=37)</u>
Firefighter I	20	21	22	16	9	11
Firefighter II	50	30	21	11	14	8
Driver/Operator	40	23	11	5	9	8
Airport Firefighter	40	28	14	11	23	16
Fire Officer I	0	33	20	41	26	24
Fire Officer II	0	6	11	14	14	19
Instructor I	0	24	18	27	9	11
Instructor II	0	4	8	24	17	32
Investigator I	0	11	18	27	6	5
Investigator II	0	1	9	27	14	24
Investigator III	0	0	1	0	3	8
Inspector I	10	11	23	30	9	8
Inspector II	0	2	22	30	15	19

TABLE 39

PERCENTAGE OF AFSC 3E7X1 MEMBERS QUALIFIED  
AT SELECTED EMT CERTIFICATION LEVELS  
(PERCENT MEMBERS QUALIFIED)

EMT CERTIFICATION LEVELS	DAFSC 3E731 (N=1,428)	DAFSC 3E751 (N=1,704)	DAFSC 3E771 (N=456)	DAFSC 3E791/3E700 (N=59)
Not emergency medical qualified	12	11	27	56
Advanced First Aid or First Responder	33	31	26	14
Basic First Aid	30	15	13	5
Standard First Aid	8	8	7	17
Emergency Medical Paramedic	0	0	0	0
Emergency Medical Technician	11	28	19	3

TABLE 40

PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIAN PAYGRADE GROUP MEMBERS  
QUALIFIED AT SELECTED EMT CERTIFICATION LEVELS  
(PERCENT MEMBERS QUALIFIED)

EMT CERTIFICATION LEVELS	GS06 (N=10)	GS07 (N=334)	GS08 (N=103)	GS09 (N=37)	GS10 (N=66)	GS11 (N=37)
Not emergency medical qualified	10	20	44	46	48	54
Advanced First Aid or First Responder	30	28	14	24	18	16
Basic First Aid	20	14	13	8	12	11
Standard First Aid	10	7	7	8	11	11
Emergency Medical Intermediate	0	1	1	0	2	0
Emergency Medical Paramedic	0	1	0	0	0	0
Emergency Medical Technician	20	22	16	5	5	8

TABLE 41

COMPARISON OF JOB SATISFACTION INDICATORS FOR STATESIDE AND OVERSEAS GROUPS  
(PERCENT MILITARY AND CIVILIAN MEMBERS RESPONDING)

	MILITARY TOTAL (N=3,638)		CIVILIAN TOTAL (N=589)	
	STATESIDE (N=2,530)	OVERSEAS (N=1,108)	STATESIDE (N=559)	OVERSEAS (N=30)
<u>EXPRESSED JOB INTEREST:</u>				
INTERESTING	75	78	89	80
SO-SO	14	13	7	13
DULL	10	9	3	7
<u>PERCEIVED UTILIZATION OF TALENTS:</u>				
FAIRLY WELL TO PERFECTLY LITTLE OR NOT AT ALL	81 18	83 17	91 9	87 10
<u>PERCEIVED UTILIZATION OF TRAINING:</u>				
FAIRLY WELL TO PERFECTLY LITTLE OR NOT AT ALL	86 15	86 14	92 8	86 13
<u>SENSE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT GAINED FROM WORK:</u>				
SATISFIED	70	72	79	77
NEUTRAL	12	11	10	10
DISSATISFIED	18	18	11	13

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding or nonresponse

The inclusion of NFPA standards to the fire protection career ladder training appears to bridge the gap between training requirements for both military and civilian Firefighters, by providing the Air Force with fully qualified and trained Firefighters regardless of the career path they might have taken. These standards can improve and stabilize the training process by providing consistent qualification and performance standards for both military and civilian Firefighters. These standards can increase operational capability by providing a more competent firefighting force, and provide for a structured career path for both military and civilian members.

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**APPENDIX A**

**SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE TASKS PERFORMED BY  
MEMBERS OF CAREER LADDER JOBS**

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TABLE I

## FIREFIGHTER CLUSTER (ST0065)

GROUP SIZE: 3,171	AVERAGE TICF: 54 MONTHS
PERCENT OF SAMPLE: 73%	AVERAGE TAFMS: 56 MOS (MILITARY)
PREDOMINANT GRADE: E-3/4 (MILITARY)	AVERAGE TIME FED SER: 221 MOS
GS07 (CIVILIAN)	(CIVILIAN)

Average number of tasks performed: 180

The following tasks are in descending order of Percent Members Performing (PMP)

REPRESENTATIVE TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
G357 Operate self-contained breathing apparatus	95
G324 Don self-contained breathing apparatus while wearing protective clothing	95
G315 Advance hose lines	93
G318 Carry ladders	92
P763 Inspect self-contained breathing apparatus	91
G321 Climb up or down ladders	91
G363 Perform hose loads or finishes	90
P761 Inspect or maintain protective clothing	89
G356 Operate powered saws	88
G352 Operate fire hydrants	87
G358 Operate smoke ejectors or blowers	86
P758 Clean or inspect forcible entry tools	86
G319 Carry tools or equipment up or down ladders	86
G317 Carry hose lines up or down ladders	85
G355 Operate nozzles, such as adjustable gallonage, variable flow, or automatic	85
G322 Connect or disconnect firehoses to fire apparatus, hydrants, sprinklers, or standpipes	83
N657 Drive firefighting vehicles	82
P779 Reservice breathing apparatus	82
P771 Maintain station facilities	80
N661 Inspect fire department vehicles	79
I478 Respond to inflight emergencies	78
P772 Maintain structural firefighting tools or equipment	78
G328 Extend hose lines	78
P760 Inspect or maintain ladders	77
P764 Maintain crash firefighting tools or equipment	75
G349 Operate cascade systems	74
N656 Discharge agents from aerospace firefighting vehicles	71

TABLE IA

## APPRENTICE FIREFIGHTER JOB (ST0069)

GROUP SIZE: 388

PERCENT OF SAMPLE: 9%

PREDOMINANT GRADE: E-2 (MILITARY)  
GS07 (CIVILIAN)

AVERAGE TICF: 23 MOS

AVERAGE TAFMS: 25 MOS (MILITARY)

AVERAGE TIME FED SER: 230 MOS  
(CIVILIAN)

Average number of tasks performed: 53

The following tasks are in descending order of Percent Members Performing (PMP)

REPRESENTATIVE TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
G315 Advance hose lines	89
G324 Don self-contained breathing apparatus while wearing protective clothing	89
G357 Operate self-contained breathing apparatus	86
G318 Carry ladders	85
G321 Climb up or down ladders	81
G352 Operate fire hydrants	81
G363 Perform hose loads or finishes	78
G322 Connect or disconnect firehoses to fire apparatus, hydrants, sprinklers, or standpipes	74
P763 Inspect self-contained breathing apparatus	73
G317 Carry hose lines up or down ladders	71
G355 Operate nozzles, such as adjustable gallonage, variable flow, or automatic	69
P761 Inspect or maintain protective clothing	67
G319 Carry tools or equipment up or down ladders	67
G356 Operate powered saws	65
G358 Operate smoke ejectors or blowers	63
G328 Extend hose lines	61
G354 Operate hose clamps	56
I478 Respond to inflight emergencies	56
P758 Clean or inspect forcible entry tools	56
N657 Drive firefighting vehicles	54
P779 Reservice breathing apparatus	53
P771 Maintain station facilities	51
N689 Reservice firefighting vehicles	49
G325 Dry firehoses	48

TABLE IB  
FIREFIGHTER JOB (ST0099)

GROUP SIZE: 2,665	AVERAGE TICF: 55 MOS
PERCENT OF SAMPLE: 63%	AVERAGE TAFMS: 58 MOS (MILITARY)
PREDOMINANT GRADE: E-3/4 (MILITARY)	AVERAGE TIME FED SER: 220 MOS
GS07 (CIVILIAN)	(CIVILIAN)

Average number of tasks performed: 202

The following tasks are in descending order of Percent Members Performing (PMP)

REPRESENTATIVE TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
G357 Operate self-contained breathing apparatus	96
G324 Don self-contained breathing apparatus while wearing protective clothing	96
G315 Advance hose lines	94
P763 Inspect self-contained breathing apparatus	94
G318 Carry ladders	94
G321 Climb up or down ladders	93
P761 Inspect or maintain protective clothing	92
G363 Perform hose loads or finishes	92
G356 Operate powered saws	92
P758 Clean or inspect forcible entry tools	92
G358 Operate smoke ejectors or blowers	91
G352 Operate fire hydrants	90
G319 Carry tools or equipment up or down ladders	89
G317 Carry hose lines up or down ladders	89
G355 Operate nozzles, such as adjustable gallonage, variable flow, or automatic	88
N657 Drive firefighting vehicles	87
N689 Reservice firefighting vehicles	87
P779 Reservice breathing apparatus	87
G322 Connect or disconnect firehoses to fire apparatus, hydrants, sprinklers, or standpipes	85
N661 Inspect fire department vehicles	85
P771 Maintain station facilities	85
P772 Maintain structural firefighting tools or equipment	84
P760 Inspect or maintain ladders	83
I478 Respond to inflight emergencies	82
P764 Maintain crash firefighting tools or equipment	82
G354 Operate hose clamps	81
N674 Operate structural firefighting vehicles	79

TABLE IC

## LEAD FIREFIGHTER/CREW CHIEF JOB (ST0176)

GROUP SIZE: 83	AVERAGE TICF: 126 MOS
PERCENT OF SAMPLE: 2%	AVERAGE TAFMS: 130 MOS (MILITARY)
PREDOMINANT GRADE: E-5 (MILITARY)	AVERAGE TIME FED SER: 243 MOS
GS07 (CIVILIAN)	(CIVILIAN)

Average number of tasks performed: 109

The following tasks are in descending order of Percent Members Performing (PMP)

REPRESENTATIVE TASKS		PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
B45	Counsel subordinates	98
G357	Operate self-contained breathing apparatus	95
G324	Don self-contained breathing apparatus while wearing protective clothing	93
B41	Conduct performance feedback sessions	93
B100	Write enlisted performance reports (EPRs)	92
G321	Climb up or down ladders	83
P763	Inspect self-contained breathing apparatus	82
D155	Counsel trainees on training progress	82
G315	Advance hose lines	82
G318	Carry ladders	82
B42	Conduct supervisory orientations of newly assigned personnel	81
B95	Supervise Fire Protection Specialists (AFSC 57150)	80
P761	Inspect or maintain protective clothing	80
G319	Carry tools or equipment up or down ladders	80
G349	Operate cascade systems	78
G363	Perform hose loads or finishes	78
D 140	Conduct OJT	75
G356	Operate powered saws	75
G358	Operate smoke ejectors or blowers	75
D156	Demonstrate operation of firefighting equipment	73
C103	Conduct task evaluations	73
B93	Supervise Apprentice Fire Protection Specialists (AFSC 57130)	72
I478	Respond to inflight emergencies	72
D141	Conduct ongoing proficiency training	67
D169	Monitor OJT	67
D170	Monitor student's progress in career development courses (CDCs)	59
D167	Maintain training records	59

## TABLE ID

## WILDLAND FIREFIGHTER JOB (ST0121)

GROUP SIZE: 10	AVERAGE TICF: 136 MOS
PERCENT OF SAMPLE: Less than 1%	AVERAGE TAFMS: 152 MOS (MILITARY)
PREDOMINANT GRADE: E-5/6 (MILITARY)	AVERAGE TIME FED SER: 280 MOS
GS07 (CIVILIAN)	(CIVILIAN)

Average number of tasks performed: 133

The following tasks are in descending order of Percent Members Performing (PMP)

REPRESENTATIVE TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
L610 Attack wildland fires	100
L613 Confine or control wildland fires	100
P761 Inspect or maintain protective clothing	100
A 40 Schedule work assignments	100
L636 Select and operate appropriate wildland firefighting tools	90
L632 Perform offensive firefighting tactics on wildland fires	90
L637 Size up or evaluate wildland fires	90
L624 Extinguish wildland fires	90
G315 Advance hose lines	90
A1 Assign personnel to duty positions	90
L628 Maintain personnel accountability during wildland fire operations	80
L631 Perform defensive firefighting tactics on wildland fires	80
L626 Locate natural firebreaks	80
B41 Conduct performance feedback sessions	80
B42 Conduct supervisory orientations of newly assigned personnel	80
L630 Overhaul wildland fires	80
A27 Organize wildland firefighting crews	80
B55 Direct firefighting operations for wildland fires	80
B75 Improve work methods	80
G328 Extend hose lines	80
G363 Perform hose loads or finishes	80
B95 Supervise Fire Protection Specialists (AFSC 57150)	70
G357 Operate self-contained breathing apparatus	70
P776 Operationally test breathing apparatus	70
P763 Inspect self-contained breathing apparatus	70
L629 Notify crews endangered by changes in natural-cover fire areas	70
G346 Maintain fire station logs	70
L615 Construct firebreaks or fuel breaks	70

TABLE II

## FIRE ALARM COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (FACC) CLUSTER (ST0153)

GROUP SIZE: 258	AVERAGE TICF: 61 MOS
PERCENT OF SAMPLE: 6%	AVERAGE TAFMS: 62 MOS (MILITARY)
PREDOMINANT GRADE: E-3/4 (MILITARY)	AVERAGE TIME FED SER: 130 MOS
GS05/GS08 (CIVILIAN)	(CIVILIAN)

Average number of tasks performed: 79

The following tasks are in descending order of Percent Members Performing (PMP)

REPRESENTATIVE TASKS		PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
H380	Alert firefighting crews	98
H384	Inform crews of locations and nature of emergencies	97
H381	Dispatch firefighting vehicles	97
H423	Operate fire department intercom systems	96
H383	Implement recalls of off-duty firefighters when directed	95
H387	Locate and relay hazardous materials information to firefighting crews	93
H439	Receive, record, or transmit administrative calls	92
H422	Operate fire alarm reporting systems	91
H440	Record incoming fire calls	90
H420	Obtain or interpret wind directions	88
H444	Test house bells or alert tones	88
H425	Operate multichannel tape recorders	88
H429	Operate 117 telephone dispatch systems	87
H426	Operate recording equipment	86
H398	Maintain firefighting vehicle status boards	86
H404	Maintain off-duty personnel recall rosters	86
H412	Monitor fire alarm system recording devices	86
H406	Maintain system outage boards	85
H431	Operationally check fire department intercom systems	85
H402	Maintain master station logs	84
H417	Notify or coordinate emergencies with support agencies	83
H403	Maintain munitions location charts and type of symbols	83
H434	Plot entry control points (ECPs)	83
H394	Maintain classified materials	82
H428	Operate two-way radios	81
H385	Inspect fire alarm receiving equipment	80
H438	Receive and dispatch CE service calls	77



TABLE IIA

APPRENTICE FIRE ALARM COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (FACC)  
OPERATOR JOB (ST0456)

GROUP SIZE: 16	AVERAGE TICF: 33 MOS
PERCENT OF SAMPLE: Less than 1%	AVERAGE TAFMS: 36 MOS (MILITARY)
PREDOMINANT GRADE: E-3/4 (MILITARY)	AVERAGE TIME FED SER: 0 MOS (CIVILIAN)
N/A (CIVILIAN)	

Average number of tasks performed: 25

The following tasks are in descending order of Percent Members Performing (PMP)

REPRESENTATIVE TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
H423 Operate fire department intercom systems	100
H380 Alert firefighting crews	100
H381 Dispatch firefighting vehicles	100
H384 Inform crews of locations and nature of emergencies	94
H439 Receive, record, or transmit administrative calls	87
H438 Receive and dispatch CE service calls	87
H422 Operate fire alarm reporting systems	87
H383 Implement recalls of off-duty firefighters when directed	87
H429 Operate 117 telephone dispatch systems	75
H426 Operate recording equipment	69
H425 Operate multichannel tape recorders	69
H424 Operate fire station door switches	69
H412 Monitor fire alarm system recording devices	62
H420 Obtain or interpret wind directions	62
H387 Locate and relay hazardous materials information to firefighting crews	62
H428 Operate two-way radios	56
H444 Test house bells or alert tones	56
H388 Locate and relay information from munitions TOs to firefighting crews	56
H410 Monitor area fire stations' radio frequencies	50
H421 Operate computer-aided dispatch systems	50

TABLE IIB

## FIRE ALARM COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (FACC) OPERATOR JOB (ST0203)

GROUP SIZE: 241	AVERAGE TICF: 62 MOS
PERCENT OF SAMPLE: 6%	AVERAGE TAFMS: 64 MOS (MILITARY)
PREDOMINANT GRADE: E-3/4 (MILITARY)	AVERAGE TIME FED SER: 130 MOS
GS05/GS08 (CIVILIAN)	(CIVILIAN)

Average number of tasks performed: 83

The following tasks are in descending order of Percent Members Performing (PMP)

REPRESENTATIVE TASKS		PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
H380	Alert firefighting crews	98
H384	Inform crews of locations and nature of emergencies	98
H381	Dispatch firefighting vehicles	96
H423	Operate fire department intercom systems	95
H387	Locate and relay hazardous materials information to firefighting crews	95
H383	Implement recalls of off-duty firefighters when directed	95
H439	Receive, record, or transmit administrative calls	93
H440	Record incoming fire calls	93
H422	Operate fire alarm reporting systems	91
H406	Maintain system outage boards	90
H444	Test house bells or alert tones	90
H420	Obtain or interpret wind directions	90
H398	Maintain firefighting vehicle status boards	90
H425	Operate multichannel tape recorders	89
H404	Maintain off-duty personnel recall rosters	89
H402	Maintain master station logs	88
H431	Operationally check fire department intercom systems	88
H426	Operate recording equipment	88
H429	Operate 117 telephone dispatch systems	88
H412	Monitor fire alarm system recording devices	88
H417	Notify or coordinate emergencies with support agencies	86
H386	Inspect fire alarm recording equipment	86
H434	Plot entry control points (ECPs)	86
H388	Locate and relay information from munitions TOs to firefighting crews	86
H437	Read and interpret symbols on maps or charts	86
H403	Maintain munitions location charts and type of symbols	85
H394	Maintain classified materials	85
H385	Inspect fire alarm receiving equipment	84

TABLE III

## ASSISTANT CHIEF/SUPERVISORY CLUSTER (ST0035)

GROUP SIZE: 388	AVERAGE TICF: 187 MOS
PERCENT OF SAMPLE: 9%	AVERAGE TAFMS: 194 MOS (MILITARY)
PREDOMINANT GRADE: E-6/7 (MILITARY)	AVERAGE TIME FED SER: 235 MOS
GS10/GS11 (CIVILIAN)	(CIVILIAN)

Average number of tasks performed: 139

The following tasks are in descending order of Percent Members Performing (PMP)

REPRESENTATIVE TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
B42 Conduct supervisory orientations of newly assigned personnel	86
C114 Evaluate firefighting procedures	83
B45 Counsel subordinates	83
B41 Conduct performance feedback sessions	79
A6 Develop methods for improving firefighting techniques	77
C110 Evaluate emergency procedures	77
A39 Schedule personnel for leaves, passes, or temporary duties (TDYs)	76
A1 Assign personnel to duty positions	76
A15 Establish command posts at fire areas	75
B54 Direct firefighting operations for structural fires	74
B100 Write enlisted performance reports (EPRs)	74
A28 Participate in awards or promotion programs	74
B56 Direct hazardous materials operations	74
D146 Conduct structural firefighting training	73
D142 Conduct pre-exercise training or briefings	72
B89 Prepare or coordinate fire incident reports	71
B49 Direct aircraft crash fire operations	70
B60 Direct rescue operations	70
A25 Establish work priorities	70
A17 Establish incident command or management systems	70
B92 Select personnel to attend specialized courses	69
D135 Conduct egress training from aircraft, buildings, or towers	68
A26 Establish work schedules	68
D135 Conduct egress training from aircraft, buildings, or towers	67
C113 Evaluate fire station facilities	67
A32 Plan or prepare briefings	66
B75 Improve work methods	65

TABLE IIIA

## ASSISTANT CHIEF OF HAZARD MATERIALS (HAZMAT) JOB (ST0089)

GROUP SIZE: 12

AVERAGE TICF: 197 MOS

PERCENT OF SAMPLE: Less than 1%

AVERAGE TAFMS: 198 MOS (MILITARY)

PREDOMINANT GRADE: E-6/7 (MILITARY  
GS09 (CIVILIAN))AVERAGE TIME FED SER: 221 MOS  
(CIVILIAN)

Average number of tasks performed: 99

The following tasks are in descending order of Percent Members Performing (PMP)

REPRESENTATIVE TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
J565 Research hazard information from DOT Emergency Response Guidebook, manufacturer, or shipper	100
J578 Survey hazardous materials incident scenes	100
J534 Establish or enforce hazardous materials scene control procedures	100
B56 Direct hazardous materials operations	100
J526 Develop plans of action for hazardous materials incidents	92
J527 Develop response plans for hazardous materials incidents	92
D137 Conduct hazardous materials firefighting or handling training	92
J567 Select appropriate decontamination procedures	92
J537 Estimate potential outcomes of hazardous materials incident engulfed areas	92
J536 Estimate behavior of hazardous materials	92
J539 Evaluate hazardous materials defensive control functions	92
J532 Don or doff hazardous materials personal protective equipment	92
J530 Direct resources during hazardous materials incidents	92
J538 Estimate sizes of engulfed areas	92
J535 Establish procedures for decontamination of hazardous materials exposure victims	92
J551 Identify response objectives or potential action options for HAZMAT incidents	83
J568 Select appropriate hazardous materials personal protective equipment	83
J566 Research hazard information from Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) or Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)	83
A17 Establish incident command or management systems	83
J 571 Size up or evaluate hazardous materials fires	83
J528 Develop response plans to prevent hazardous materials spills or leaks	75

TABLE IIIB

## ASSISTANT CHIEF OF OPERATIONS JOB (ST0096)

GROUP SIZE: 290	AVERAGE TICF: 192 MOS
PERCENT OF SAMPLE: 7%	AVERAGE TAFMS: 200 MOS (MILITARY)
PREDOMINANT GRADE: E-6/7 (MILITARY)	AVERAGE TIME FED SER: 248 MOS
GS10 (CIVILIAN)	(CIVILIAN)

Average number of tasks performed: 155

The following tasks are in descending order of Percent Members Performing (PMP)

REPRESENTATIVE TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
B45 Counsel subordinates	93
B42 Conduct supervisory orientations of newly assigned personnel	93
A1 Assign personnel to duty positions	91
B41 Conduct performance feedback sessions	90
A39 Schedule personnel for leaves, passes, or temporary duties (TDYs)	90
B54 Direct firefighting operations for structural fires	88
C114 Evaluate firefighting procedures	86
A25 Establish work priorities	86
B100 Write enlisted performance reports (EPRs)	86
A15 Establish command posts at fire areas	86
B60 Direct rescue operations	85
B89 Prepare or coordinate fire incident reports	85
B56 Direct hazardous materials operations	84
A26 Establish work schedules	83
A40 Schedule work assignments	83
B49 Direct aircraft crash fire operations	82
C110 Evaluate emergency procedures	80
C113 Evaluate fire station facilities	80
A6 Develop methods for improving firefighting techniques	80
B59 Direct overhaul operations	79
D146 Conduct structural firefighting training	78
A28 Participate in awards or promotion programs	78
B75 Improve work methods	77
B97 Supervise Fire Protection Supervisors (AFSC 57170)	76
B61 Direct salvage operations	76
D142 Conduct pre-exercise training or briefings	75

TABLE IIIC

## ASSISTANT CHIEF OF TRAINING JOB (ST0171)

GROUP SIZE: 66	AVERAGE TICF: 160 MOS
PERCENT OF SAMPLE: 2 %	AVERAGE TAFMS: 167 MOS (MILITARY)
PREDOMINANT GRADE: E-6/7 (MILITARY)	AVERAGE TIME FED SER: 144 MOS
GS09/GS10 (CIVILIAN)	(CIVILIAN)

Average number of tasks performed: 99

The following tasks are in descending order of Percent Members Performing (PMP)

REPRESENTATIVE TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
D166 Maintain training aids	95
D178 Prepare lesson plans	94
C126 Administer tests	92
D165 Evaluate training methods, techniques, or programs	92
D162 Establish or maintain videotape libraries	92
D161 Establish or maintain study reference files	92
D177 Plan or schedule training exercises or classes	91
D160 Direct or implement training programs	89
D170 Monitor student's progress in career development courses (CDCs)	89
C114 Evaluate firefighting procedures	89
D182 Score tests	89
C103 Conduct task evaluations	89
D185 Write training reports	88
D167 Maintain training records	86
D169 Monitor OJT	86
D135 Conduct egress training from aircraft, buildings, or towers	83
D183 Write test questions	83
C110 Evaluate emergency procedures	82
D171 Monitor task qualification training (TQT)	82
D142 Conduct pre-exercise training or briefings	82
D127 Assign instructors	80
D141 Conduct ongoing proficiency training	79
D173 Participate on exercise evaluation teams (EET)	77
D129 Conduct aircraft egress systems training	76
D181 Recommend personnel for training	76
D163 Establish training requirements	74
D158 Develop course curricula to include performance tests, plans of instruction (POIs), or training aids	73

TABLE IIID

## FIRE CHIEF/DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF JOB (ST0106)

GROUP SIZE: 10	AVERAGE TICF: 256 MOS
PERCENT OF SAMPLE: Less than 1%	AVERAGE TAFMS: 258 MOS (MILITARY)
PREDOMINANT GRADE: E-8/9 (MILITARY)	AVERAGE TIME FED SER: 252 MOS
GS10 (CIVILIAN)	(CIVILIAN)

Average number of tasks performed: 59

The following tasks are in descending order of Percent Members Performing (PMP)

REPRESENTATIVE TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
B80 Plan, schedule, or conduct staff meetings	100
B41 Conduct performance feedback sessions	100
A1 Assign personnel to duty positions	90
A15 Establish command posts at fire areas	90
B100 Write enlisted performance reports (EPRs)	90
B88 Prepare or coordinate fire incident messages	90
A12 Draft budget estimates	80
A3 Determine supply requirements	80
B45 Counsel subordinates	80
B90 Prepare or coordinate no-loss fire emergency reports	80
B42 Conduct supervisory orientations of newly assigned personnel	80
B89 Prepare or coordinate fire incident reports	80
C125 Indorse civilian or enlisted performance reports	80
B97 Supervise Fire Protection Supervisors (AFSC 57170)	70
A4 Develop functional or organizational charts	70
C110 Evaluate emergency procedures	70
C114 Evaluate firefighting procedures	70
A28 Participate in awards or promotion programs	70
A32 Plan or prepare briefings	70
G329 Finalize DD Forms 2324 (DOD Fire Incident Report)	70
A38 Prepare, coordinate, or maintain host-tenant or mutual-aid agreements	70
B48 Direct administrative functions	60
B85 Prepare fire protection records	60
A30 Participate on commanders councils or committees	60
A18 Establish organizational policies, operating instructions (OIs), or standard operating procedures (SOPs)	50
A10 Develop quality improvement programs	50
B99 Write civilian performance appraisals	50
B94 Supervise civilian personnel	50

TABLE IV  
TECHNICAL SERVICES CLUSTER (ST0030)

GROUP SIZE: 247	AVERAGE TICF: 125 MOS
PERCENT OF SAMPLE: 6%	AVERAGE TAFMS: 128 MOS (MILITARY)
PREDOMINANT GRADE: E-4/5 (MILITARY)	AVERAGE TIME FED SER: 201 MOS
GS08 (CIVILIAN)	(CIVILIAN)

Average number of tasks performed: 113

The following tasks are in descending order of Percent Members Performing (PMP)

REPRESENTATIVE TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
E190 Brief personnel on fire safety or fire reporting procedures	91
E213 Inspect base buildings	87
E257 Research Underwriters Laboratories handbooks	87
E198 Conduct hands-on fire extinguisher training for base populace	85
E191 Complete AF Forms 1487 (Fire Prevention Visit Report)	83
E233 Maintain facility folders	82
E193 Conduct building evacuation drills	82
E220 Inspect fire detection or suppression systems	82
E252 Prepare, coordinate, or maintain AF Forms 1487 (Fire Prevention Visit Report)	81
E232 Issue welding permits	81
E255 Research Air Force regulations or publications	80
E208 Distribute fire prevention materials, such as pamphlets, leaflets, or pot holders, to base populace	80
E235 Maintain records of location and types of extinguishers	80
E221 Inspect fire protection features, such as fire doors, walls, or curtains	80
E236 Maintain schedules of inspections	79
E253 Prepare, coordinate, or maintain AF Forms 218 (Facility Fire Prevention/Protection Record)	78
E228 Inspect self-help projects	77
E222 Inspect flammable locker authorizations	77
E244 Perform followup inspections	76
E199 Conduct housing occupancy briefings	75
E192 Complete workorder requests	74
Q785 Inspect fire extinguishers	72
E211 Implement fire prevention week programs	72
E197 Conduct fire safety meetings for facility managers	72
E243 Participate on preconstruction conferences	71



Table IVA

## FIRE PREVENTION INSPECTOR JOB (ST0151)

GROUP SIZE: 210	AVERAGE TICF: 137 MOS
PERCENT OF SAMPLE: 5%	AVERAGE TAFMS: 141 MOS (MILITARY)
PREDOMINANT GRADE: E-5 (MILITARY)	AVERAGE TIME FED SER: 202 MOS
GS08 (CIVILIAN)	(CIVILIAN)

Average number of tasks performed: 124

The following tasks are in descending order of Percent Members Performing (PMP)

REPRESENTATIVE TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
E213 Inspect base buildings	97
E257 Research Underwriters Laboratories handbooks	96
E190 Brief personnel on fire safety or fire reporting procedures	95
E191 Complete AF Forms 1487 (Fire Prevention Visit Report)	94
E252 Prepare, coordinate, or maintain AF Forms 1487 (Fire Prevention Visit Report)	93
E220 Inspect fire detection or suppression systems	92
E221 Inspect fire protection features, such as fire doors, walls, or curtains	92
E255 Research Air Force regulations or publications	91
E233 Maintain facility folders	91
E193 Conduct building evacuation drills	91
E228 Inspect self-help projects	91
E232 Issue welding permits	89
E253 Prepare, coordinate, or maintain AF Forms 218 (Facility Fire Prevention/Protection Record)	88
E236 Maintain schedules of inspections	88
E222 Inspect flammable locker authorizations	88
E244 Perform followup inspections	87
E198 Conduct hands-on fire extinguisher training for base populace	87
E208 Distribute fire prevention materials, such as pamphlets, leaflets, or pot holders, to base populace	87
E263 Review work requests	86
E192 Complete workorder requests	86
E194 Conduct construction in-progress inspections	86
E235 Maintain records of location and types of extinguishers	85
E245 Perform new construction fire safety acceptance inspections	82
E196 Conduct fire safety briefings for social functions	82
E197 Conduct fire safety meetings for facility managers	81
E205 Determine occupancy loads for public assemblies	81

TABLE IVB

## FIRE EXTINGUISHER MAINTENANCE JOB (ST0225)

GROUP SIZE: 32	AVERAGE TICF: 81 MONTHS
PERCENT OF SAMPLE: 1%	AVERAGE TAFMS: 84 MOS (MILITARY)
PREDOMINANT GRADE: E-4/5 (MILITARY)	AVERAGE TIME FED SER: 160 MOS
GS07 (CIVILIAN)	(CIVILIAN)

Average number of tasks performed: 53

The following tasks are in descending order of Percent Members Performing (PMP)

REPRESENTATIVE TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
Q785 Inspect fire extinguishers	100
Q810 Service dry-chemical extinguishers	100
Q797 Remove or replace fire extinguisher gauges	100
Q813 Service pressurized water extinguishers	97
Q788 Maintain extinguisher records	97
Q807 Remove or replace valve assemblies on extinguishers	91
Q787 Install safety pin display seals	87
Q794 Remove or replace discharge levers	84
Q804 Remove or replace nozzles on fire extinguishers	84
E198 Conduct hands-on fire extinguisher training for base populace	81
Q789 Maintain stock levels for replacement parts	81
Q811 Service dry-powder extinguishers	81
Q815 Test fire extinguishers	81
Q809 Replace nitrogen bottles	81
Q798 Remove or replace firehoses on fire extinguishers	81
Q814 Stencil numbers on fire extinguishers	75
Q795 Remove or replace extinguisher cart tires	72
Q784 Identify malfunctions to extinguisher cart components	72
Q783 Identify damage to extinguisher cart components	72
Q786 Install fire extinguishers	69
E190 Brief personnel on fire safety or fire reporting procedures	69
G351 Operate fire extinguishers	66
Q782 Hydrostatic test fire extinguisher cylinders	66
Q796 Remove or replace extinguisher cartridges	62
E235 Maintain records of location and types of extinguishers	56
Q793 Remove or replace damaged carts	56
S876 Fire M-16 rifles	56
Q799 Remove or replace fluorescent tape	56
Q801 Remove or replace horns on fire extinguishers	53

TABLE V

## SUPPLY CUSTODIAN JOB (ST0071)

GROUP SIZE: 56	AVERAGE TICF: 146 MOS
PERCENT OF SAMPLE: 1%	AVERAGE TAFMS: 150 MOS (MILITARY)
PREDOMINANT GRADE: E-5/6 (MILITARY)	AVERAGE TIME FED SER: 94 MOS
GS08 (CIVILIAN)	(CIVILIAN)

Average number of tasks performed: 95

The following tasks are in descending order of Percent Members Performing (PMP)

REPRESENTATIVE TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
F278 Inventory supplies, equipment, or tools	96
F280 Maintain benchstock parts or equipment levels	95
F304 Prepare requisitions for equipment or supplies	93
A3 Determine supply requirements	91
F282 Maintain DO4 daily document register or item surveillance lists (CA/CRLs)	91
F290 Maintain property custody authorization/custody receipt listings	87
B50 Direct equipment issue	86
F309 Verify D-18 supply due-out listings	86
A33 Plan procedures for maintaining stock levels	80
A12 Draft budget estimates	80
B51 Direct equipment storage	73
F307 Research commercial vendors for new equipment item procurement	73
F274 Initiate materiel deficiency reports (MDRs)	71
F301 Monitor precision measurement equipment laboratory (PMEL) listings	70
F275 Initiate or complete lost tool or equipment reports	70
B68 Identify equipment for repairs or disposal	68
F311 Verify M-36 obligated due-out listings	68
C107 Evaluate budget estimates	64
F272 Annotate M-30 backorder listings	62
F281 Maintain correspondence files	61
F297 Maintain test measurement and diagnostic equipment (TMDE calibration schedules)	61
B77 Initiate reports of survey	59
S876 Fire M-16 rifles	59

TABLE VI

## TECHNICAL SCHOOL INSTRUCTOR JOB (ST0078)

GROUP SIZE: 12

AVERAGE TICF: 112 MOS

PERCENT OF SAMPLE: Less than 1%

AVERAGE TAFMS: 116 MOS (MILITARY)

PREDOMINANT GRADE: E-5 (MILITARY)  
N/A (CIVILIAN)

AVERAGE TIME FED SER: 0 MOS (CIVILIAN)

Average number of tasks performed: 31

The following tasks are in descending order of Percent Members Performing (PMP)

REPRESENTATIVE TASKS	PERCENT MEMBERS PERFORMING
C126 Administer tests	100
D182 Score tests	92
D155 Counsel trainees on training progress	83
D166 Maintain training aids	83
D143 Conduct resident technical training courses	75
D160 Direct or implement training programs	75
D157 Demonstrate procedures for locating technical information	67
D183 Write test questions	67
D178 Prepare lesson plans	58
D156 Demonstrate operation of firefighting equipment	58
C103 Conduct task evaluations	58
D158 Develop course curricula to include performance tests, plans of instruction (POIs), or training aids	58
D167 Maintain training records	50
D138 Conduct live-fire exercises	50
B45 Counsel subordinates	50
N657 Drive firefighting vehicles	50

## APPENDIX B

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## APPENDIX B

These Task Modules (TMs) were developed to illustrate the content of jobs by summarizing tasks performed in common by incumbents across the Fire Protection career ladder. These TMs were derived by statistical clustering process in CODAP that identifies groups of related tasks and groups them together to form TMs. The process for identifying these related tasks is called coperformance. Coperformance assumes that if incumbents perform task A and task B, there is a high likelihood that these two tasks share common skills and knowledge and can be trained together. For example, if an individual performs one firefighting task, the probability is very high that he or she also will perform other firefighting tasks. Thus, the group of general firefighting tasks can be considered a "natural group" of associated or related tasks (see TM 0001) below. CODAP calculates an index of coperformance for each task with every other task by examining the task performance patterns of all the survey respondents as a whole. The statistical clustering generally approximated these "natural groupings". The title of each TM is our best estimate as to the general subject content of the group of tasks. These TMs are useful for organizing the task data into meaningful units and as a way to concisely summarize the extensive job data. However, TMs are only one way to organize the information. Other strategies may also be valid.

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### 0001 ST0501 - GENERAL FIREFIGHTING ACTIVITIES

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- 1 G315 Advance hose lines
- 2 G317 Carry hose lines up or down ladders
- 3 G318 Carry ladders
- 4 G319 Carry tools or equipment up or down ladders
- 5 G321 Climb up or down ladders
- 6 G322 Connect or disconnect firehoses to fire apparatus, hydrants, sprinklers, or standpipes
- 7 G324 Don self-contained breathing apparatus while wearing protective clothing
- 8 G325 Dry firehoses
- 9 G328 Extend hose lines
- 10 G339 Inspect or maintain firehoses, connections, or nozzles
- 11 G349 Operate cascade systems
- 12 G352 Operate fire hydrants
- 13 G354 Operate hose clamps
- 14 G355 Operate nozzles, such as adjustable gallonage, variable flow, or automatic
- 15 G356 Operate powered saws
- 16 G357 Operate self-contained breathing apparatus
- 17 G358 Operate smoke ejectors or blowers
- 18 G363 Perform hose loads or finishes
- 19 N656 Discharge agents from aerospace firefighting vehicles
- 20 N657 Drive firefighting vehicles
- 21 N661 Inspect fire department vehicles
- 22 N686 Perform vehicle turret operations
- 23 N689 Reservice firefighting vehicles

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0001	ST0501	GENERAL FIREFIGHTING ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)
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- |    |      |   |
|----|------|---|
| 24 | P758 | Clean or inspect forcible entry tools               |
| 25 | P760 | Inspect or maintain ladders                         |
| 26 | P761 | Inspect or maintain protective clothing             |
| 27 | P763 | Inspect self-contained breathing apparatus          |
| 28 | P764 | Maintain crash firefighting tools or equipment      |
| 29 | P771 | Maintain station facilities                         |
| 30 | P772 | Maintain structural firefighting tools or equipment |
| 31 | P776 | Operationally test breathing apparatus              |
| 32 | P779 | Reservice breathing apparatus                       |

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0002	ST0603	AEROSPACE VEH FIRES -> EMERGENCY STAND-BY PROCEDURES
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- |   |      |   |
|---|------|---|
| 1 | I478 | Respond to inflight emergencies                                   |
| 2 | I484 | Stand by aircraft during abnormal fueling or defueling operations |
| 3 | I498 | Stand by hot brake emergencies                                    |
| 4 | I501 | Stand by medivac or airvac  |

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0003	ST0498	FIREFIGHTING/RESCUE -> VENTILATION
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- |    |      |  |
|----|------|--|
| 1  | G320 | Carry victims up or down ladders                                     |
| 2  | G351 | Operate fire extinguishers   |
| 3  | G364 | Perform master stream operations                                     |
| 4  | G365 | Perform ventilation using manual forcible entry tools                |
| 5  | G366 | Perform ventilation using positive pressure ventilation              |
| 6  | G367 | Perform ventilation using powered equipment                          |
| 7  | G368 | Perform ventilation using water fog patterns                         |
| 8  | G370 | Protect exposures  |
| 9  | G372 | Search for victims in burning, smoke-filled, or hostile environments |
| 10 | G376 | Tie rescue knots to victims or mannequins                            |
| 11 | G377 | Tie specific knots used in various firefighting operations           |

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0004	ST0393	FIREFIGHTING VEHICLES -> DRIVING; OPERATING
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- |    |      |   |
|----|------|---|
| 1  | N652 | Bleed air tanks on firefighting vehicles  |
| 2  | N653 | Calculate pump pressure on firefighting vehicles                                      |
| 3  | N654 | Charge agent tanks on firefighting vehicles   |
| 4  | N655 | Conduct or record apparatus serviceability tests or inspections                       |
| 5  | N658 | Establish apparatus positions   |
| 6  | N659 | Flush agent tanks on firefighting vehicles  |
| 7  | N660 | Identify malfunctions on pump components for firefighting vehicles                    |
| 8  | N664 | Maintain safety equipment, such as reflectors or flashlights on firefighting vehicles |
| 9  | N665 | Monitor agent levels or pressure during firefighting operations                       |
| 10 | N666 | Monitor engine instruments on firefighting vehicles                                   |
| 11 | N669 | Operate apparatus engine controls on firefighting vehicles                            |
| 12 | N670 | Operate auxiliary cooling or winterization systems on firefighting vehicles           |



- 13 N671 Operate foam and water mixture controls
- 14 N674 Operate structural firefighting vehicles
- 15 N675 Operate structural modes
- 16 N676 Operate vehicle pump controls
- 17 N677 Operate vehicle pumpers from water tanks, hydrants, or drafts
- 18 N678 Operate water tanker apparatus
- 19 N679 Operate winches
- 20 N681 Perform fire vehicle relay operations
- 21 N682 Perform operator maintenance on firefighting vehicles or mounted equipment
- 22 N683 Perform reverse hose lays
- 23 N684 Perform siamese hose lays
- 24 N685 Perform straight hose lays
- 25 N690 Resupply firefighting vehicles during incidents

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0005 ST0364 - EQUIPMENT -> MAINTAINING

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- 1 P759 Inspect or maintain air compressors
- 2 P762 Inspect or maintain rescue ropes
- 3 P765 Maintain emergency medical tools or equipment
- 4 P769 Maintain rescue equipment for rescue vehicles, such as wrenches, screwdrivers, hacksaws, or ropes
- 5 P773 Maintain training aid equipment
- 6 P774 Maintain wildland firefighting tools or equipment not including firing devices
- 7 P777 Perform maintenance on portable tools
- 8 P778 Perform preventive maintenance on breathing apparatus
- 9 P780 Service breathing apparatus

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0006 ST0311 - FIGHTING STRUCTURAL FIRES

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- 1 K580 Attack structural fires
- 2 K581 Confine or control structural fires
- 3 K582 Construct catch basins
- 4 K583 Construct catch-alls
- 5 K584 Construct drain chutes
- 6 K585 Cover exposed buildings' contents with salvage covers
- 7 K586 Determine master stream operations
- 8 K587 Determine structural stability support firefighting operations
- 9 K588 Determine types of ventilation required
- 10 K589 Evacuate personnel from buildings
- 11 K590 Extinguish structural fires
- 12 K591 Fold salvage covers
- 13 K592 Gather and secure evidence to determine causes of structural fires
- 14 K593 Hoist hose lines or equipment to upper stories or roofs
- 15 K594 Make forcible entries into buildings
- 16 K595 Operate aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) system turrets, other than vehicles
- 17 K596 Overhaul structural fires
- 18 K597 Perform building cleanup operations
- 19 K598 Perform defensive firefighting tactics on structural fires
- 20 K600 Perform lock-in procedures to ladders using leg locks or life belts

- 21 K601 Perform offensive firefighting tactics on structural fires
- 22 K602 Position and secure ladders, other than aerial ladders
- 23 K603 Prepare specialized high-rise hose packs
- 24 K604 Raise or lower ladders, other than aerial ladders
- 25 K605 Remove equipment or furnishings from buildings during firefighting operations
- 26 K607 Rescue personnel from buildings
- 27 K608 Secure hose lines to ladders
- 28 K609 Size up or evaluate structural fires
- 29 M644 Extinguish fires in trash containers
- 30 M645 Extinguish vehicle engine fires
- 31 M646 Extinguish vehicle interior fires
- 32 M647 Make forcible entries into vehicles, other than aerospace vehicles

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0007 ST0264 - GENERAL FIREFIGHTING -> SIZE-UP PHASE

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- 1 G316 Alert fire and rescue crews of hazardous materials in or around fire scenes
- 2 G326 Establish amount of working lines for fires
- 3 G327 Establish equipment positions, such as ladders, blowers, or tools
- 4 G342 Locate escape routes, such as windows, doors, or hose lines, in burning, smoke-filled, or hostile environments
- 5 G353 Operate heat scanners
- 6 G373 Select fire extinguishing agents to be used
- 7 G374 Shut off utilities

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0008 ST0326 - AEROSPACE VEH FIRES -> SIZE-UP/ATTACK PHASE

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- 1 I446 Attack aerospace vehicle fires
- 2 I447 Chock wheels of aircraft
- 3 I448 Confine or control aerospace vehicle fires
- 4 I449 Determine locations of aerospace vehicle fires
- 5 I451 Extinguish aerospace vehicle fires
- 6 I455 Make forcible entries into aerospace vehicles
- 7 I457 Operate canopy opening mechanisms
- 8 I462 Perform aerospace vehicle overhaul operations
- 9 I463 Perform aircraft shutdowns
- 10 I464 Perform defensive aerospace vehicle firefighting tactics
- 11 I465 Perform emergency shutdowns of aircraft ground equipment
- 12 I466 Perform hand signals
- 13 I467 Perform offensive aerospace vehicle firefighting tactics
- 14 I468 Perform visual inspections of in-flight emergency aircraft
- 15 I469 Pin landing gears of aircraft
- 16 I470 Protect aerospace vehicle emergency exits
- 17 I471 Protect cargo from heat, smoke, or fire
- 18 I472 Protect explosive components from heat, smoke, or fire
- 19 I474 Rescue personnel from aerospace vehicles
- 20 I480 Respond to or size-up position for aerospace vehicle fires
- 21 I482 Safety aircraft systems, such as canopy jettison, egress, or weapons
- 22 I483 Size up or evaluate aerospace vehicle fires or emergencies

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0009 ST0277 - AEROSPACE VEH FIRES -> STAND-BY PROCURES

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- 1 I450 Escort incoming emergency aircraft to parking areas
- 2 I485 Stand by aircraft during abnormal starting procedures
- 3 I486 Stand by aircraft during loading or off-loading of hazardous cargo
- 4 I492 Stand by during green engine starts

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0010 ST0318 - FIREFIGHTING VEHICLES -> MISCELLANEOUS

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- 1 N663 Maintain ramp patrol vehicle extinguishing systems
- 2 N667 Mount or dismount tires on firefighting vehicles
- 3 N668 Operate airfield surveillance vehicles
- 4 N673 Operate skid units
- 5 N680 Operationally test firefighting vehicle subsystems, such as mounted units

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0011 ST0121 - GENERAL FF ACTIVITIES -> HOSE, WATER

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- 1 G350 Operate emergency water supply pumps
- 2 G359 Operate water drills
- 3 G369 Place hose bridges for vehicles
- 4 G371 Remove water from flooded areas to prevent damage

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0012 ST0200 - GENERAL FF ACTIVITIES -> INSPECT PLACES, EQUIPMENT

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- 1 G334 Inspect fire hydrants
- 2 G335 Inspect fire lanes
- 3 G336 Inspect fire station auxiliary power generators
- 4 G337 Inspect firefighting access roads or perimeters

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0013 ST0388 - EMERG VICTIM CARE/RESCUE -> GEN FIRST-AID

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- 1 O691 Apply backboards to victims
- 2 O695 Conduct primary survey of victims
- 3 O696 Conduct secondary survey of victims
- 4 O698 Control bleeding
- 5 O704 Establish methods for extricating victims from vehicles
- 6 O705 Establish triage areas
- 7 O706 Evaluate fractures or dislocations
- 8 O711 Immobilize fractures
- 9 O713 Lower victims or mannequins from structures
- 10 O714 Monitor vital signs
- 11 O715 Operate air rescue bags
- 12 O716 Operate forcible entry tools
- 13 O717 Operate portable generators
- 14 O718 Perform bandaging techniques
- 15 O719 Perform blanket drag carries
- 16 O720 Perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
- 17 O721 Perform confined space rescues

- 18 O722 Perform extremity carries
- 19 O723 Perform lone rescuer carries
- 20 O725 Perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation
- 21 O726 Perform scene survey

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0014 ST0365 - EMERG VICTIM CARE -> VARIED; UNIQUE CARE

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- 1 O692 Apply chairs to victims
- 2 O693 Apply scoop stretchers to victims
- 3 O694 Apply stokes baskets to victims
- 4 O707 Identify anatomy or physiology parts
- 5 O708 Identify basic drug, alcohol, or poison reactions
- 6 O712 Locate Vial-of-Life or Medic-Alert information
- 7 O724 Perform mechanical resuscitation
- 8 O727 Perform shoring operations during unstable emergency situations
- 9 O728 Provide care for emotionally disturbed people during emergencies
- 10 O732 Provide emergency care due to heat-associated emergencies
- 11 O735 Provide emergency care for burns
- 12 O736 Provide emergency care for cold injuries, such as frostnip or frostbite
- 13 O737 Provide emergency care for diabetic emergencies
- 14 O738 Provide emergency care for hypothermia
- 15 O740 Provide emergency care for specified emergencies, such as heart attacks, strokes or convulsions
- 16 O741 Provide emergency care for victims of spinal injuries
- 17 O742 Provide emergency care procedures for near-drowning or drowning victims
- 18 O743 Provide emergency care to victims of electrical shock
- 19 O744 Provide emergency treatment for chest or abdominal injuries
- 20 O745 Provide emergency treatment for dislocations of upper or lower extremities
- 21 O746 Provide emergency treatment for eye, ear, or nose injuries
- 22 O747 Provide emergency treatment for household poisonings
- 23 O748 Provide emergency treatment for victims of shock, other than electrical
- 24 O749 Provide emergency treatment to victims of hazardous materials exposure
- 25 O754 Rescue personnel from emergency situations, such as drowning or electrocution
- 26 O755 Rescue personnel from motor vehicles

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0015 ST0232 - EMERG VICTIM CARE -> SUBSABUSE; RAPE; PREG

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- 1 O697 Construct build-a-boards
- 2 O699 Establish emergency procedures for alleged rape victims
- 3 O701 Establish emergency procedures involving potential suicide victims
- 4 O709 Identify common mental disturbances, such as delirium tremens (DT), hysteria, or amnesia
- 5 O710 Identify complications of childbirth emergencies
- 6 O729 Provide emergency care and procedures for normal childbirth
- 7 O730 Provide emergency care and treatment for drug overdose victims according to types of drugs used
- 8 O731 Provide emergency care and treatment for drug overdose victims when types of drugs are unknown
- 9 O733 Provide emergency care during labor and delivery complications

- 10 O734 Provide emergency care for alleged rape victims
- 11 O739 Provide emergency care for premature infants
- 12 O750 Provide emergency treatment to victims of radioactive materials exposure
- 13 O751 Remove high-altitude clothing from aerospace crew members
- 14 O752 Report possible child abuse or neglect to OPRs
- 15 O753 Rescue personnel from cave-ins
- 16 O756 Rescue personnel using mechanical devices, such as Z-rigging, pulleys, winches, or grapnels
- 17 O757 Rescue personnel using rappeling techniques during emergency situations

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0016 ST0271 - AEROSPACE VEHICLE FIRES - > OVERHAUL PHASE

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- 1 I453 Gather or secure evidence to determine causes of aerospace vehicle fires
- 2 I454 Identify aircraft systems using color codes
- 3 I456 Operate canopy jettison mechanisms
- 4 I460 Operate skin penetrators

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0017 ST0555 - FIGHTING ELECTRONIC FIRES

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- 1 M638 Attack electronic fires
- 2 M639 Confine or control electronic fires
- 3 M643 Extinguish electronic fires
- 4 M648 Overhaul electronic fires
- 5 M649 Size up or evaluate electronic fires

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0018 ST0410 - FIGHTING HAZMAT FIRES

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- 1 J507 Attack hazardous materials fires
- 2 J508 Attack liquid petroleum (LP) fires
- 3 J509 Attack natural gas fires
- 4 J515 Confine or control class-D fires
- 5 J516 Confine or control hazardous materials fires
- 6 J517 Confine or control LP fires
- 7 J541 Extinguish Class-D fires
- 8 J542 Extinguish hazardous materials fires
- 9 J543 Extinguish LP fires
- 10 J544 Extinguish natural gas fires
- 11 J548 Extinguish vehicle cargo fires
- 12 J556 Overhaul hazardous materials fires, spills, or leaks
- 13 J560 Perform defensive firefighting tactics on hazardous materials fires
- 14 J561 Perform hazardous materials defensive control functions
- 15 J562 Perform offensive firefighting tactics on hazardous materials fires
- 16 J569 Shut off flow valves to fuel storage tanks
- 17 J570 Shut off supply lines of flammable materials entering facilities

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0019 ST0258 - FIGHTING HAZMAT SPILLS AND LEAKS

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- 1 J521 Contain hazardous spills or leaks
- 2 J522 Decontaminate injured victims of hazardous materials exposure
- 3 J523 Decontaminate personnel or equipment
- 4 J524 Detect presence of hazardous materials
- 5 J532 Don or doff hazardous materials personal protective equipment
- 6 J549 Identify hazardous materials using appropriate reference sources
- 7 J550 Identify munitions using appropriate reference sources
- 8 J551 Identify response objectives or potential action options for HAZMAT incidents
- 9 J552 Initiate actions in accordance with local emergency response plans, SOPs, or Department of Transportation (DOT) Guidebook
- 10 J553 Interpret placards or markings found on transport vehicles
- 11 J554 Neutralize or stabilize hazardous spills or leaks
- 12 J555 Notify appropriate agencies in accordance with local emergency response plans, SOPs, or DOT Guidebook
- 13 J565 Research hazard information from DOT Emergency Response Guidebook, manufacturer, or shipper
- 14 J566 Research hazard information from Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) or Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)
- 15 J567 Select appropriate decontamination procedures
- 16 J568 Select appropriate hazardous materials personal protective equipment
- 17 J571 Size up or evaluate hazardous materials fires
- 18 J572 Size up or evaluate hazardous spills or leaks
- 19 J578 Survey hazardous materials incident scenes

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0020 ST0261 - HAZMAT INCIDENTS -> SIZE-UP/OVERHAUL PHASE

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- 1 J513 Conduct post-decontamination inspections or inventories of hazardous materials equipment
- 2 J514 Conduct post-incident analysis of hazardous materials incidents
- 3 J526 Develop plans of action for hazardous materials incidents
- 4 J527 Develop response plans for hazardous materials incidents
- 5 J528 Develop response plans to prevent hazardous materials spills or leaks
- 6 J529 Develop techniques to prevent hazardous materials fires
- 7 J530 Direct resources during hazardous materials incidents
- 8 J533 Establish causes of hazardous materials fires
- 9 J534 Establish or enforce hazardous materials scene control procedures
- 10 J535 Establish procedures for decontamination of hazardous materials exposure victims
- 11 J536 Estimate behavior of hazardous materials
- 12 J537 Estimate potential outcomes of hazardous materials incident engulfed areas
- 13 J538 Estimate sizes of engulfed areas
- 14 J539 Evaluate hazardous materials defensive control functions
- 15 J564 Report post-incident analysis findings to appropriate authorities
- 16 J573 Size up or evaluate LP fires
- 17 J574 Size up or evaluate natural gas fires
- 18 J579 Update agencies of status of planned responses to hazardous materials incidents

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**0021 ST0135 - FIGHTING WILDLAND FIRES**

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- 1 L610 Attack wildland fires
- 2 L611 Conduct backfire operations
- 3 L612 Conduct burnout operations
- 4 L613 Confine or control wildland fires
- 5 L614 Construct fire safety zones
- 6 L615 Construct firebreaks or fuel breaks
- 7 L619 Direct traffic flow of firefighting apparatus or equipment
- 8 L620 Direct uses of dozers, graders, or other construction equipment to clear fire areas
- 9 L621 Draft water from sources, such as streams, lakes, or ponds
- 10 L622 Estimate extent of fires by acreage or square miles
- 11 L623 Evacuate nonessential personnel from areas
- 12 L624 Extinguish wildland fires
- 13 L625 Issue tools to wildland firefighting crews
- 14 L626 Locate natural firebreaks
- 15 L627 Locate water sources
- 16 L628 Maintain personnel accountability during wildland fire operations
- 17 L629 Notify crews endangered by changes in natural-cover fire areas
- 18 L630 Overhaul wildland fires
- 19 L631 Perform defensive firefighting tactics on wildland fires
- 20 L632 Perform offensive firefighting tactics on wildland fires
- 21 L635 Request heavy equipment emergency workorders for construction of access roads or firebreaks
- 22 L636 Select and operate appropriate wildland firefighting tools
- 23 L637 Size up or evaluate wildland fires

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**0022 ST0205 - MISCELLANEOUS FIRES/DESTRUCTION OF MATERIALS**

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- 1 M640 Confine or control fires at incinerators
- 2 M641 Confine or control fires at sanitary fills
- 3 M650 Stand by during destruction or disposal of explosive materials
- 4 M651 Stand by during destruction or disposal of flammable materials

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**0023 ST0249 - FIGHTING WILDLAND FIRES -> CONTROL; CONFINEMENT**

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- 1 L616 Deploy fire shelters
- 2 L617 Design firefighting access roads
- 3 L618 Determine on scene weather using belt weather kits
- 4 L633 Perform wildland fuels management operations
- 5 L634 Prepare firefighting plans for wildland areas

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**0024 ST0190 - AEROSPACE VEH FIRES -> STAND-BY PROCEDURES**

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- 1 I488 Stand by during aerospace vehicle welding operations
- 2 I489 Stand by during cartridge starts
- 3 I490 Stand by during cleaning or repairs of fuel storage tanks
- 4 I497 Stand by during welding or brazing operations, other than aerospace vehicles

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0025 ST0144 - MOBILITY/READINESS -> GENERAL

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- 1 S871 Don or doff chemical warfare personal protective clothing
- 2 S872 Erect or tear down tents
- 3 S876 Fire M-16 rifles
- 4 S879 Identify and report suspected ordinance
- 5 S880 Identify chemical warfare agents
- 6 S895 Operate portable radios, such as field radios
- 7 S906 Perform periodic mobility recalls
- 8 S907 Perform self-aid buddy care
- 9 S908 Practice self-protection from extreme weather
- 10 S910 Prepare individual mobility bags, personal clothing, or equipment for deployment

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0026 ST0120 - MOBILITY -> MAINTAIN EQUIP; SUPPL; INFO

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- 1 S890 Maintain individual mobility folders
- 2 S891 Maintain mobility equipment or supplies
- 3 S897 Operate 2 1/2-ton or larger vehicles with standard transmissions
- 4 S898 Organize or prepare firefighting equipment for deployment
- 5 S905 Perform periodic inspections for mobility personnel eligibility, clothing, or associated equipment

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0027 ST0111 - MOBILITY -> SET-UP ACTIVITIES

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- 1 S 896 Operate tent heaters
- 2 S 899 Perform camp cantonment construction techniques
- 3 S 900 Perform cover and concealment techniques for work party security
- 4 S 901 Perform decontamination procedures for chemical warfare agents
- 5 S 902 Perform disease and pestilence countermeasures
- 6 S 903 Perform individual or convoy movement techniques for work party security
- 7 S 904 Perform military field sanitation techniques

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0028 ST0128 - RUNWAY BARRIERS -> MAINTAINING; INSPECTING

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- 1 R821 Identify malfunctions in barrier systems
- 2 R822 Inspect barrier system pendant cables
- 3 R823 Inspect barrier system runway hardware
- 4 R824 Inspect barrier system tank fluid levels
- 5 R825 Inspect barrier system tapes
- 6 R826 Inspect braking systems of barrier systems
- 7 R827 Inspect components of MA-1A barrier systems
- 8 R829 Inspect hydraulic systems of barrier systems
- 9 R830 Inspect rewind systems of barrier systems
- 10 R831 Inspect webbing, arresting cables, or pendants of MA-1A barrier systems
- 11 R832 Install cable into blocks
- 12 R833 Install tiedown ropes
- 13 R834 Monitor barrier system hydraulic components
- 14 R835 Operate barrier system hydraulic components



- 15 R836 Operationally check barrier systems
- 16 R837 Perform directional barrier changes
- 17 R842 Position runway barriers
- 18 R843 Pre-tension runway cables or pendants of barrier systems
- 19 R849 Reposition barrier donuts
- 20 R850 Return barriers to battery positions
- 21 R851 Rewind BAK-12 cable
- 22 R855 Rewind runway barriers

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0029 ST0207 - RUNWAY BARRIERS -> REMOVE; INSTALL

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- 1 R844 Remove or install barrier system pendant cables
- 2 R845 Remove or install barrier system runway hardware
- 3 R846 Remove or install MA-1A barrier system arresting cables
- 4 R847 Remove or install MA-1A barrier system pendants
- 5 R848 Remove or install MA-1A barrier system webbing

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0030 ST0107 - ADMIN FUNCTIONS -> HANDLING INFO OR FILES

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- 1 G331 Input computer data
- 2 G346 Maintain fire station logs
- 3 G375 Test fire reporting telephones
- 4 G378 Update prefire plans
- 5 G379 Write down chronological accounts of jobs performed after fire incidents

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0031 ST0536 - FACC -> DISPATCH INFORMATION

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- 1 H380 Alert firefighting crews
- 2 H381 Dispatch firefighting vehicles
- 3 H384 Inform crews of locations and nature of emergencies
- 4 H423 Operate fire department intercom systems
- 5 H424 Operate fire station door switches
- 6 H428 Operate two-way radios

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0032 ST0507 - FACC -> MAINTAIN; OPERATE; TEST

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- 1 H382 Implement pyramid alerts when directed
- 2 H383 Implement recalls of off-duty firefighters when directed
- 3 H385 Inspect fire alarm receiving equipment
- 4 H386 Inspect fire alarm recording equipment
- 5 H387 Locate and relay hazardous materials information to firefighting crews
- 6 H388 Locate and relay information from munitions TOs to firefighting crews
- 7 H394 Maintain classified materials
- 8 H396 Maintain fire alarm response charts
- 9 H397 Maintain fire department intercom systems
- 10 H398 Maintain firefighting vehicle status boards
- 11 H402 Maintain master station logs
- 12 H403 Maintain munitions location charts and type of symbols

- 13 H404 Maintain off-duty personnel recall rosters
- 14 H405 Maintain office instructions, OIs, or SOPs
- 15 H406 Maintain system outage boards
- 16 H410 Monitor area fire stations' radio frequencies
- 17 H412 Monitor fire alarm system recording devices
- 18 H417 Notify or coordinate emergencies with support agencies
- 19 H419 Notify staff sections of emergencies
- 20 H420 Obtain or interpret wind directions
- 21 H422 Operate fire alarm reporting systems
- 22 H425 Operate multichannel tape recorders
- 23 H426 Operate recording equipment
- 24 H429 Operate 117 telephone dispatch systems
- 25 H431 Operationally check fire department intercom systems
- 26 H434 Plot entry control points (ECPs)
- 27 H437 Read and interpret symbols on maps or charts
- 28 H438 Receive and dispatch CE service calls
- 29 H439 Receive, record, or transmit administrative calls
- 30 H440 Record incoming fire calls
- 31 H441 Test fire alarm receiving equipment
- 32 H442 Test fire alarm receiving units
- 33 H443 Test fire alarm recording equipment
- 34 H444 Test house bells or alert tones

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0033 ST0450 - FACC -> MAINTAIN CHARTS/MAPS

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- 1 H389 Maintain aircraft location charts
- 2 H390 Maintain automated prefire plans for computer-aided dispatch systems
- 3 H391 Maintain charts of locations of high-fire or life hazard areas
- 4 H392 Maintain charts of types of munitions aboard parked aircraft
- 5 H393 Maintain charts showing locations of loaded aircraft on ramps
- 6 H395 Maintain computer-aided dispatch systems
- 7 H407 Maintain topographical flow charts
- 8 H409 Make entries on base maps
- 9 H415 Monitor withdrawal timings for exercises or incidents, such as MAREs
- 10 H433 Perform operator maintenance on recording equipment
- 11 H435 Plot evacuation areas
- 12 H436 Plot toxic hazardous zones
- 13 H445 Test recording equipment, other than fire alarm equipment

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0034 ST0161 - FACC -> INTERACTION WITH OFF-BASE FACILITIES

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- 1 H399 Maintain floor plan drawings for computer graphics display systems
- 2 H411 Monitor emergency water supply pumps
- 3 H413 Monitor on-base or off-base scanners
- 4 H414 Monitor state, county, or city radios
- 5 H416 Notify off-base agencies of severe weather conditions
- 6 H418 Notify pump stations to redirect water supplies
- 7 H427 Operate state, county, or city radios
- 8 H432 Operationally test base intercom systems

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0035 ST0212 - TRAINING -> CONDUCT

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- 1 B41 Conduct performance feedback sessions
- 2 B42 Conduct supervisory orientations of newly assigned personnel
- 3 B45 Counsel subordinates
- 4 B93 Supervise Apprentice Fire Protection Specialists (AFSC 57130)
- 5 B95 Supervise Fire Protection Specialists (AFSC 57150)
- 6 B100 Write enlisted performance reports (EPRs)
- 7 C103 Conduct task evaluations
- 8 D126 Administer tests
- 9 D129 Conduct aircraft egress systems training
- 10 D135 Conduct egress training from aircraft, buildings, or towers
- 11 D136 Conduct first aid training
- 12 D137 Conduct hazardous materials firefighting or handling training
- 13 D140 Conduct OJT
- 14 D141 Conduct ongoing proficiency training
- 15 D142 Conduct pre-exercise training or briefings
- 16 D145 Conduct special rescue training
- 17 D146 Conduct structural firefighting training
- 18 D150 Conduct vehicle operator training or certification
- 19 D155 Counsel trainees on training progress
- 20 D156 Demonstrate operation of firefighting equipment
- 21 D157 Demonstrate procedures for locating technical information
- 22 D167 Maintain training records
- 23 D169 Monitor OJT
- 24 D170 Monitor student's progress in career development courses (CDCs)
- 25 D182 Score tests
- 26 D185 Write training reports

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0036 ST0262 - TRAINING -> ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

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- 1 D127 Assign instructors
- 2 D128 Assign on-the-job (OJT) trainers
- 3 D171 Monitor task qualification training (TQT)
- 4 D177 Plan or schedule training exercises or classes
- 5 D179 Prepare or maintain job qualification standards (JQSs)
- 6 D181 Recommend personnel for training

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0037 ST0229 - SPVRSY -> A,B,C; EST; DIR; EVAL --> FIRE PROT

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- 1 A1 Assign personnel to duty positions
- 2 A6 Develop methods for improving firefighting techniques
- 3 A10 Develop quality improvement programs
- 4 A11 Develop self-inspection checklists
- 5 A15 Establish command posts at fire areas
- 6 A17 Establish incident command or management systems
- 7 A18 Establish organizational policies, operating instructions (OIs), or standard operating procedures (SOPs)

8	A19	Establish performance standards
9	A24	Establish work methods or controls
10	A25	Establish work priorities
11	A26	Establish work schedules
12	A39	Schedule personnel for leaves, passes, or temporary duties (TDYs)
13	A40	Schedule work assignments
14	B44	Coordinate work activities with OPRs
15	B47	Develop work methods
16	B49	Direct aircraft crash fire operations
17	B52	Direct explosive materials firefighting operations
18	B54	Direct firefighting operations for structural fires
19	B55	Direct firefighting operations for wildland fires
20	B56	Direct hazardous materials operations
21	B57	Direct maintenance of equipment
22	B59	Direct overhaul operations
23	B60	Direct rescue operations
24	B61	Direct salvage operations
25	B63	Direct utilization of equipment
26	B64	Direct work assignments
27	B65	Draft correspondence
28	B70	Implement incident command or management system
29	B75	Improve work methods
30	B76	Initiate personnel actions
31	B78	Interpret directives for subordinates
32	B92	Select personnel to attend specialized courses
33	B94	Supervise civilian personnel
34	B97	Supervise Fire Protection Supervisors (AFSC 57170)
35	B99	Write civilian performance appraisals
36	B102	Write special reports
37	C110	Evaluate emergency procedures
38	C111	Evaluate equipment maintenance
39	C113	Evaluate fire station facilities
40	C114	Evaluate firefighting procedures
41	C115	Evaluate individuals for promotion, demotion, or reclassification
42	C118	Evaluate physical conditioning programs
43	C124	Evaluate work schedules
44	C125	Indorse civilian or enlisted performance reports

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0038 ST0329 - SAFETY -> PLAN; DEVELOP; IMPLEMENT; EVALUATE

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1	A5	Develop joint firefighting and safety procedures with base personnel
2	A34	Plan safety programs
3	B72	Implement safety programs
4	C121	Evaluate safety programs

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0039 ST0201 - FIRE PROTECTION REPORTS -> PREPARE

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- 1 B84 Prepare fire protection charts
- 2 B85 Prepare fire protection records
- 3 B86 Prepare inputs to historical reports
- 4 B87 Prepare or coordinate after-action reports
- 5 B88 Prepare or coordinate fire incident messages
- 6 B89 Prepare or coordinate fire incident reports
- 7 B90 Prepare or coordinate no-loss fire emergency reports
- 8 C123 Evaluate suggestions

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0040 ST0269 - TRAINING -> MANAGEMENT/SUPERVISORY ACTIVITIES

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- 1 D158 Develop course curricula to include performance tests, plans of instruction (POIs), or training aids
- 2 D160 Direct or implement training programs
- 3 D161 Establish or maintain study reference files
- 4 D162 Establish or maintain videotape libraries
- 5 D163 Establish training requirements
- 6 D165 Evaluate training methods, techniques, or programs
- 7 D166 Maintain training aids
- 8 D178 Prepare lesson plans
- 9 D183 Write test questions

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0041 ST0152 - TRAINING -> PLANNING/SCHEDULING

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- 1 D152 Coordinate classroom explosive safety training with support activities
- 2 D153 Coordinate cockpit certification training with support activities
- 3 D174 Plan or schedule instructor training programs
- 4 D175 Plan or schedule OJT programs
- 5 D180 Prepare training requirements requests
- 6 D184 Write training correspondence for outside agencies

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0042 ST0129 - ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS -> FILES, LIBRARIES

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- 1 F293 Maintain self-inspection checklists
- 2 F294 Maintain standard Air Force publications, regulations, or manuals, other than technical orders (TOs)
- 3 F296 Maintain technical or directive reference files
- 4 F298 Maintain TOs

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0043 ST0119 - SPVSRV -> A,B,C - EST; IMPLMT; EVAL- GEN MGT

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- 1 A4 Develop functional or organizational charts
- 2 A8 Develop plans for joint communication procedures among disaster response forces
- 3 A13 Draft changes for firefighting operations publications
- 4 A16 Establish fire protection water supply requirements
- 5 A21 Establish publication libraries
- 6 A22 Establish requirements for maintenance of facilities
- 7 A23 Establish vehicle requirements
- 8 A29 Participate on civil engineer (CE) advisory boards
- 9 A30 Participate on commanders councils or committees
- 10 A31 Participate on disaster preparedness planning boards
- 11 A37 Prepare disaster preparedness plans
- 12 A38 Prepare, coordinate, or maintain host-tenant or mutual-aid agreements
- 13 B48 Direct administrative functions
- 14 B67 Establish or initiate mutual-aid agreements
- 15 B69 Implement cost-reduction programs
- 16 B71 Implement procedures for base disaster control exercises
- 17 B73 Implement security programs
- 18 B74 Implement suggestion programs
- 19 B77 Initiate reports of survey
- 20 B79 Interview civilian job applicants
- 21 B80 Plan, schedule, or conduct staff meetings
- 22 B101 Write job or position descriptions
- 23 C104 Evaluate administrative procedures
- 24 C105 Evaluate alert procedures
- 25 C106 Evaluate base operational plans
- 26 C108 Evaluate civilian position descriptions
- 27 C117 Evaluate military job descriptions
- 28 C122 Evaluate security programs

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0044 ST0149 - SUPERVISORY -> A - DEVELOP; PLAN

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- 1 A7 Develop missile complex disaster procedures
- 2 A9 Develop plans for specialized space shuttle operations
- 3 A14 Draft procedures to prevent natural cover fires
- 4 A35 Plan security programs
- 5 A36 Plan suggestion programs

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0045 ST0154 - MISCELLANEOUS FIRES -> SIZE-UP PHASE

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- 1 J563 Provide focal points for information to media or local elected officials
- 2 J575 Size up or evaluate oil well fires
- 3 J576 Size up or evaluate pipeline fires
- 4 J577 Size up or evaluate solid propellant fires

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**0046 ST0396 - FIGHTING MISCELLANEOUS FIRES**

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- 1 J510 Attack oil well fires
- 2 J511 Attack pipeline fires
- 3 J512 Attack solid propellant fires
- 4 J518 Confine or control oil well fires
- 5 J519 Confine or control pipeline fires
- 6 J520 Confine or control solid propellant fires
- 7 J545 Extinguish oil well fires
- 8 J546 Extinguish pipeline fires
- 9 J547 Extinguish solid propellant fires
- 10 J557 Overhaul oil well fires
- 11 J558 Overhaul pipeline fires
- 12 J559 Overhaul solid propellant fires

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**0047 ST0164 - AEROSPACE VEHICLE FIRES -> RUNWAYS; LAUNCH PADS**

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- 1 I452 Foam runways
- 2 I458 Operate fuel blockhouse fire protection systems
- 3 I459 Operate missile launch pad fire extinguishing systems
- 4 I473 Remove foam from runways
- 5 I475 Rescue personnel from launch control facilities
- 6 I476 Rescue personnel from launch pad facilities

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**0048 ST0117 - AEROSPACE VEHICLE FIRES -> STAND-BY ACTIVITIES**

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- 1 I487 Stand by blockhouse fall backs during launch operations or exercises
- 2 I493 Stand by during installation of destruct charges
- 3 I494 Stand by during maintenance of fuel hydrant systems
- 4 I495 Stand by during off-base aircraft testing operations
- 5 I504 Stand by support area fire extinguishing systems during launch exercises
- 6 I506 Stand by 24-hour surveillance of loaded aircraft on ramps

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**0049 ST0130 - MOBILITY/READINESS -> ADMIN/LOGISTICAL ACTIVITIES**

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- 1 D176 Plan or schedule Prime BEEF training
- 2 S859 Assign personnel to mobility teams
- 3 S860 Brief mobility personnel on mission of gaining command
- 4 S861 Brief personnel on mobility responsibilities or additional duties
- 5 S862 Brief selected personnel on known deployment factors
- 6 S868 Coordinate base construction fire protection requirements with base support agencies
- 7 S869 Coordinate on transportation for personnel or equipment with OPRs
- 8 S870 Coordinate processing of deployment orders with OPRs
- 9 S873 Establish checklists for mobility procedures, personnel equipment, or supplies
- 10 S874 Establish mobility publications libraries
- 11 S881 Identify deployment requirements involving vehicles or manpower

- 12 S883 Identify or schedule billeting or mess requirements for deployment
- 13 S884 Identify requirements for equipment usage according to locations of deployment
- 14 S885 Identify requirements for water or fuel according to locations of deployment
- 15 S886 Identify tent spacing requirements
- 16 S893 Manage fire department mobility teams

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0050 ST0147 - MOBILITY/READINESS -> SHIPPING OF VEHS/EQPT

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- 1 S912 Prepare or coordinate DD Forms 1387 (Military Shipment Label) for vehicles, equipment, or extinguishers
- 2 S913 Prepare or coordinate DD Forms 1387-2 (Special Handling Data/Certification) for vehicles, equip or extinguishers
- 3 S915 Prepare or coordinate mobility load lists for each extinguisher
- 4 S916 Prepare or coordinate packing lists for each extinguisher being shipped with OPR
- 5 S921 Prepare shipping documents for support pallets
- 6 S922 Prepare shipping documents for vehicles
- 7 S925 Process extinguishers through marshalling areas
- 8 S927 Weigh support pallets for shipment
- 9 S928 Weigh vehicles for shipment

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0051 ST0143 - MOBILITY/READINESS -> MISCELLANEOUS

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- 1 S888 Lay AM-2 matting for aircraft parking revetments
- 2 S889 Lay AM-2 matting for surfaces, other than runways aircraft parking
- 3 S892 Maintain overseas utility systems
- 4 S919 Prepare or maintain Harvest Eagle or Harvest Bare kits

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0052 ST0194 - TECHNICAL SERVICES -> INSPECT; RESEARCH

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- 1 E212 Inspect aircraft areas
- 2 E213 Inspect base buildings
- 3 E232 Issue welding permits
- 4 E255 Research Air Force regulations or publications
- 5 E257 Research Underwriters Laboratories handbooks
- 6 E261 Review fire prevention training films
- 7 Q785 Inspect fire extinguishers

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0053 ST0432 - FIRE PROTECTION PROGRAMS -> EVALUATE; DIRECT

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- 1 B62 Direct technical service operations
- 2 C112 Evaluate fire prevention programs
- 3 C116 Evaluate inspection reports
- 4 C120 Evaluate priorities for fire service deficiency (FSD) programs



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0054 ST0502 - TECH SERVICES -> ADMIN - INSPECT; MAINT; CONDUCT

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- 1 E190 Brief personnel on fire safety or fire reporting procedures
- 2 E191 Complete AF Forms 1487 (Fire Prevention Visit Report)
- 3 E193 Conduct building evacuation drills
- 4 E194 Conduct construction in-progress inspections
- 5 E195 Conduct facility manager training programs
- 6 E196 Conduct fire safety briefings for social functions
- 7 E197 Conduct fire safety meetings for facility managers
- 8 E198 Conduct hands-on fire extinguisher training for base populace
- 9 E199 Conduct housing occupancy briefings
- 10 E200 Conduct newcomers' briefings
- 11 E208 Distribute fire prevention materials, such as pamphlets, leaflets, or pot holders,  
to base populace
- 12 E216 Inspect construction sites or equipment
- 13 E218 Inspect facilities prior to social events, such as lights for holiday displays
- 14 E219 Inspect family housing areas
- 15 E220 Inspect fire detection or suppression systems
- 16 E221 Inspect fire protection features, such as fire doors, walls, or curtains
- 17 E222 Inspect flammable locker authorizations
- 18 E223 Inspect fuel-handling areas
- 19 E224 Inspect hazard storage areas
- 20 E228 Inspect self-help projects
- 21 E229 Inspect smoking areas
- 22 E230 Inspect special interest areas, such as hangars, warehouses, or space shuttle  
facilities
- 23 E233 Maintain facility folders
- 24 E234 Maintain inspection service check-off boards, logs, or computer records
- 25 E235 Maintain records of location and types of extinguishers
- 26 E236 Maintain schedules of inspections
- 27 E244 Perform followup inspections
- 28 E249 Plan or schedule facility inspections
- 29 E252 Prepare, coordinate, or maintain AF Forms 1487 (Fire Prevention Visit Report)
- 30 E253 Prepare, coordinate, or maintain AF Forms 218 (Facility Fire Prevention/  
Protection Record)
- 31 E262 Review welding requests
- 32 E263 Review work requests

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0055 ST0526 - TECH SERVICES -> DEVELOP; PLAN; REVIEW

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- 1 E186 Approve construction site plans
- 2 E205 Determine occupancy loads for public assemblies
- 3 E206 Develop fire prevention techniques
- 4 E207 Develop inspection procedures
- 5 E209 Establish priorities for fire service deficiency (FSD) programs
- 6 E210 Estimate requirements for fire protection systems
- 7 E211 Implement fire prevention week programs

- 8 E231 Inspect special interest items, such as firebreaks, open flame devices, or fuel tanks
- 9 E238 Monitor fire safety deficiency (FSD) programs
- 10 E241 Participate in design conferences
- 11 E243 Participate on preconstruction conferences
- 12 E245 Perform new construction fire safety acceptance inspections
- 13 E248 Plan fire prevention week programs
- 14 E251 Prepare or submit informational and educational articles or publicity releases for publications
- 15 E259 Review building construction plans meeting fire safety requirements
- 16 E260 Review design drawings or new construction plans for compliance with fire safety requirements
- 17 E264 Schedule fire prevention activities
- 18 E265 Schedule or coordinate fire detection or suppression system tests

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0056 ST0317 - TECH SERVICES -> SAFETY; PUBLIC AWARENESS

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- 1 E187 Approve sites for pyrotechnic displays
- 2 E202 Coordinate or review excavation requests with OPRs
- 3 E204 Design public awareness programs
- 4 E237 Monitor contractual documents
- 5 E239 Monitor USAF Hazard Abatement Program including USAF Risk Assessment Code (RAC) open items
- 6 E240 Participate in command-level meetings involving facility
- 7 E242 Participate in work review boards
- 8 E254 Prepare, coordinate, or maintain contractual documents
- 9 E268 Sponsor public awareness programs

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0057 ST0171 - SAFETY -> MISCELLANEOUS

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- 1 D144 Conduct safety training for personnel working in Halon-1301 total flood rooms
- 2 D148 Conduct training courses for welders
- 3 F291 Maintain records of preconstruction briefings
- 4 F292 Maintain records of project reviews

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0058 ST0133 - TECH SERVICES -> INSPECT MISCELLANEOUS SITES

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- 1 E214 Inspect boat docks
- 2 E215 Inspect cold storage plants
- 3 E225 Inspect missile launch or supply facilities
- 4 E227 Inspect sanitary fills

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0059 ST0330 - FIRE EXTING -> REMOVE; INSTALL; SERVICE; REPAIR

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- 1 Q782 Hydrostatic test fire extinguisher cylinders
- 2 Q783 Identify damage to extinguisher cart components
- 3 Q784 Identify malfunctions to extinguisher cart components
- 4 Q786 Install fire extinguishers
- 5 Q787 Install safety pin display seals

- 6 Q788 Maintain extinguisher records
- 7 Q789 Maintain stock levels for replacement parts
- 8 Q793 Remove or replace damaged carts
- 9 Q794 Remove or replace discharge levers
- 10 Q795 Remove or replace extinguisher cart tires
- 11 Q796 Remove or replace extinguisher cartridges
- 12 Q797 Remove or replace fire extinguisher gauges
- 13 Q798 Remove or replace firehoses on fire extinguishers
- 14 Q804 Remove or replace nozzles on fire extinguishers
- 15 Q807 Remove or replace valve assemblies on extinguishers
- 16 Q808 Repair extinguisher cart tires
- 17 Q809 Replace nitrogen bottles
- 18 Q810 Service dry-chemical extinguishers
- 19 Q811 Service dry-powder extinguishers
- 20 Q813 Service pressurized water extinguishers
- 21 Q814 Stencil numbers on fire extinguishers
- 22 Q815 Test fire extinguishers

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0060 ST0256 - FIRE EXTING -> REMOVE; REPAIR; PAINT - PERIPH OBJ

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- 1 Q790 Paint extinguisher carts
- 2 Q791 Paint fire extinguishers
- 3 Q799 Remove or replace fluorescent tape
- 4 Q800 Remove or replace holding straps
- 5 Q801 Remove or replace horns on fire extinguishers
- 6 Q802 Remove or replace hose cutoff valves
- 7 Q803 Remove or replace hose handle nipples
- 8 Q805 Remove or replace pump components
- 9 Q806 Remove or replace safety discs
- 10 Q812 Service nitrogen bottles

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0061 ST0210 - SUPPLY -> A,B

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- 1 A3 Determine supply requirements
- 2 A12 Draft budget estimates
- 3 A33 Plan procedures for maintaining stock levels
- 4 B50 Direct equipment issue
- 5 B51 Direct equipment storage
- 6 C107 Evaluate budget estimates
- 7 F278 Inventory supplies, equipment, or tools

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0062 ST0383 - SUPPLY -> MAINTAIN; VERIFY

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- 1 F272 Annotate M-30 backorder listings
- 2 F274 Initiate materiel deficiency reports (MDRs)
- 3 F280 Maintain benchstock parts or equipment levels
- 4 F282 Maintain DO4 daily document register or item surveillance lists
- 5 F290 Maintain property custody authorization/custody receipt listings (CA/CRLs)
- 6 F297 Maintain test measurement and diagnostic equipment (TMDE) calibration

- schedules
- 7 F301 Monitor precision measurement equipment laboratory (PMEL) listings
  - 8 F304 Prepare requisitions for equipment or supplies
  - 9 F307 Research commercial vendors for new equipment item procurement
  - 10 F309 Verify D-18 supply due-out listings
  - 11 F311 Verify M-36 obligated due-out listings

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0063 ST0183 - BARRIER SYSTEMS -> MAINTAIN

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- 1 R838 Perform preventive maintenance on barrier system hydraulic components
- 2 R839 Perform preventive maintenance on barrier system pendant cables
- 3 R840 Perform preventive maintenance on barrier system runway hardware
- 4 R841 Perform retraction inspections of barrier systems

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0064 TASKS NOT REFERENCED

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- 1 A2 Design modifications to equipment
- 2 A20 Establish prefire programs
- 3 A27 Organize wildland firefighting crews
- 4 A28 Participate in awards or promotion programs
- 5 A32 Plan or prepare briefings
- 6 B43 Coordinate space shuttle rescue operations with offices of primary responsibility (OPRs)
- 7 B46 Develop status boards
- 8 B53 Direct fire alarm center operations
- 9 B58 Direct missile or rocket site firefighting operations
- 10 B66 Draft wildland fuels management plans
- 11 B68 Identify equipment for repairs or disposal
- 12 B81 Prepare base-level 92-series publications
- 13 B82 Prepare cost estimates for host-tenant agreements
- 14 B83 Prepare fire hazard reports
- 15 B91 Revise wildland fuels management plans
- 16 B96 Supervise Fire Protection Superintendents (AFSC 57190)
- 17 B98 Supervise military personnel with AFSC other than AFSC 571X0
- 18 C109 Evaluate contracts
- 19 C119 Evaluate prefire plans
- 20 D130 Conduct ancillary military training (AMT)
- 21 D131 Conduct auxiliary firefighting personnel training
- 22 D132 Conduct computer training
- 23 D133 Conduct disaster-type drills, such as major accident response exercises (MAREs)
- 24 D134 Conduct drafting exercises
- 25 D138 Conduct live-fire exercises
- 26 D139 Conduct mutual aid training
- 27 D143 Conduct resident technical training courses
- 28 D147 Conduct training briefings or conferences
- 29 D149 Conduct training on fire detection or suppression systems
- 30 D151 Conduct wildland specialty training courses

- 31 D154 Coordinate individual mobilization augmentees (IMA) training with support activities
- 32 D159 Develop guidelines for computer training
- 33 D164 Evaluate computer training
- 34 D168 Monitor courses on use of chemical-biological-radiological (CBR) contamination detection equipment
- 35 D172 Participate in USAF Graduate Evaluation Programs
- 36 D173 Participate on exercise evaluation teams (EET)
- 37 E188 Approve smoking areas
- 38 E189 Assign fireguards for special hazards
- 39 E192 Complete workorder requests
- 40 E201 Coordinate fire scene photography with base photo labs
- 41 E203 Design or sponsor youth programs
- 42 E217 Inspect crash gates
- 43 E226 Inspect off-base remote sites
- 44 E246 Perform on-the-spot fire investigations
- 45 E247 Photograph fire scenes
- 46 E250 Prepare building damage estimates
- 47 E256 Research commercial publications, such as National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publications
- 48 E258 Review alteration plans for compliance with fire safety requirements
- 49 E266 Service fire detection or suppression systems
- 50 E267 Service powered equipment
- 51 E269 Test fire alarm transmitting equipment
- 52 E270 Test fire detection or suppression systems
- 53 E271 Test powered equipment
- 54 F273 Initiate fire incident messages
- 55 F275 Initiate or complete lost tool or equipment reports
- 56 F276 Initiate quality deficiency reports (QDRs)
- 57 F277 Initiate service reports (SRs)
- 58 F279 Maintain automated technical order management systems (ATOMS)
- 59 F281 Maintain correspondence files
- 60 F283 Maintain floor plans
- 61 F284 Maintain M-03 organizational cost center listings
- 62 F285 Maintain maintenance management information and control system (MMICS) workcenter listings
- 63 F286 Maintain manpower authorization documents
- 64 F287 Maintain master identification (ID) listings
- 65 F288 Maintain mobility fire protection log books
- 66 F289 Maintain preventive maintenance inspection (PMI) worksheets
- 67 F295 Maintain status boards, graphs, or charts
- 68 F299 Maintain vehicle control logs
- 69 F300 Maintain vehicle preventive maintenance reports
- 70 F302 Prepare or coordinate TDY orders
- 71 F303 Prepare or track reimbursable expenses from contractors for firefighters or vehicles used for support operations
- 72 F305 Prepare, coordinate, or maintain equipment reports
- 73 F306 Prepare, coordinate, or maintain fuel spill reports
- 74 F308 Type administrative reports, records, or correspondence

75	F310	Verify due-in-from-maintenance (DIFM) document listings
76	F312	Verify mission impaired capability awaiting parts (MICAPs)
77	F313	Verify priority monitor reports
78	G314	Activate or restore wet or dry pipe sprinkler systems
79	G323	Contact personnel of civilian communities on mutual-aid agreements
80	G329	Finalize DD Forms 2324 (DOD Fire Incident Report)
81	G330	Initiate DD Forms 2324 (DOD Fire Incident Report)
82	G332	Inspect bomb loading areas
83	G333	Inspect emergency fire water storage level indicators
84	G338	Inspect or maintain firefighting training areas
85	G340	Inspect revetments
86	G341	Inspect vegetation control areas
87	G343	Maintain backup software or hard copies for computer systems
88	G344	Maintain barrier maintenance kits
89	G345	Maintain computer programs
90	G347	Monitor water storage levels
91	G348	Operate auxiliary power generators
92	G360	Participate in technical fire investigations
93	G361	Participate in youth programs
94	G362	Perform building or privately-owned vehicle (POV) lock-outs
95	H400	Maintain fuel credit cards or keys
96	H401	Maintain lists of buildings' closing inspections
97	H408	Maintain vehicle or station keys
98	H421	Operate computer-aided dispatch systems
99	H430	Operate 911E telephone dispatch systems
100	I461	Operate support area fire protection systems
101	I477	Rescue personnel from spacecraft
102	I479	Respond to off-base aerospace vehicle emergencies
103	I481	Respond to unauthorized aircraft movement
104	I491	Stand by during emergency power unit (EPU) activations
105	I496	Stand by during special missile operations, such as abnormal fueling or destruct package installation
106	I499	Stand by jet engine test cells
107	I500	Stand by launch-pad fire protection systems during fueling operations
108	I502	Stand by runways during aircraft landings or takeoffs
109	I503	Stand by runways during space shuttle landings
110	I505	Stand by support functions during spacecraft shuttle missions
111	J525	Determine extent of damage to containment systems
112	J531	Dispose of hazardous spills or leaks
113	J540	Extinguish bombing range chemical-source fires
114	K599	Perform high-rise elevator operations
115	K606	Replace sprinkler heads during emergencies
116	M642	Estimate explosive probabilities for vehicle fires
117	N662	Install snow chains
118	N672	Operate ground sweeps
119	N687	Position aerial ladders
120	N688	Raise or lower aerial ladders
121	O700	Establish emergency procedures involving downed electrical powerlines
122	O702	Establish emergency procedures involving vehicle accidents and electrical

powerlines

123	O703	Establish infection control procedures
124	P766	Maintain firing devices
125	P767	Maintain overhead foam storage or pumps
126	P768	Maintain portable radios
127	P770	Maintain snow chains
128	P775	Monitor firefighting equipment for depot repairs
129	P781	Test ladders
130	Q792	Recharge carbon dioxide (CO2) fire extinguishers
131	R816	Adjust reel assemblies of aircraft arresting systems
132	R817	Certify barriers after engagements
133	R818	Change E5 of barrier systems
134	R819	Compute tape replacement criteria for barrier systems
135	R820	Cut barrier ropes
136	R828	Inspect electrical systems of MA-1A barrier systems
137	R852	Rewind BAK-13 cable
138	R853	Rewind BAK-14 cable
139	R854	Rewind BAK-9 cable
140	R856	Synchronize arresting engines of barrier systems
141	R857	Zero-cam control valves of barrier systems
142	S858	Arrange security for vehicles or equipment
143	S863	Conduct chemical warfare TQT
144	S864	Conduct explosive ordinance reconnaissance training
145	S865	Conduct field sanitation training
146	S866	Conduct IMA training
147	S867	Construct field fortifications
148	S875	Fire .38-caliber revolvers
149	S877	Fire shotguns
150	S878	Fire 9mm pistols
151	S882	Identify extinguishers to be deployed
152	S887	Inventory vehicle equipment for deployment
153	S894	Operate forklifts for mobility processing
154	S909	Prepare bare-base AFR 92-1 (Fire Protection Program) regulations
155	S911	Prepare loading and packing lists for deployment of mobility equipment
156	S914	Prepare or coordinate extinguishers for deployment
157	S917	Prepare or maintain current decontamination kits
158	S918	Prepare or maintain fly-away kits
159	S920	Prepare or operate mobile aircraft arresting system (MAAS) air-transportable barriers
160	S923	Prepare support pallets for shipment
161	S924	Prepare vehicles for shipment
162	S926	Qualify for required mobility vehicles

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