



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC

MEMORANDUM FOR ALAMAJCOM/CE
USAFA/CE
11 CES/CC

8 SEP 2003

FROM: HQ USAF/ILE
1260 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1260

SUBJECT: Fire Protection for AF Privatized Housing

DoD fire stations are justified by the need to protect DoD owned assets. Air Force installations earn fire protection resources (vehicles and personnel positions) based on their primary mission assigned aircraft. At installations without assigned aircraft, fire protection resources are earned based on the largest single expected fire on the installation. When DoD owned assets are removed, a reassessment of fire station operations is needed.

When Air Force housing is privatized, an assessment must be conducted to confirm if other DoD assets remain in the privatized housing area and continued operations of our Air Force fire stations are valid. Each installation needs to be assessed by the installation commander on a case-by-case basis due to locally unique situations. When an Air Force fire station is warranted, the privatized housing can benefit from its fire protection services through mutual aid agreements, at the discretion of the commander. When an Air Force fire station is no longer justified due to housing privatization, the local community has fire protection responsibilities. Jurisdiction and access rights for local community fire protection must be addressed as the situation warrants. If the local community fire protection services are not available and fire protection is required to support the privatized housing area on a continuous basis, then complete reimbursement of these services is appropriate while the community arranges to provide the protection. If you have any questions please contact Col Bob Griffin, AF/ILEH, bobbie.griffin@pentagon.af.mil, DSN 664-4470, Comm 703-604-4470.


J. Dean Fox, Maj Gen, USAF
The Civil Engineer
DCS/Installations & Logistics

Attachment:
Fire Protection Reimbursements

cc:

AFCEE/CC

AFCEA/CC

AF/XOF

SAF/IEI/GNC/FMCE/FMB

OSD (CS&P)

ESTIMATING REIMBURSEMENT OF FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES IN PRIVATIZED HOUSING AREAS

Preface: The majority of Air Force installations earn fire protection resources (vehicles and personnel positions) based on their primary mission assigned aircraft. These resources are necessary for the protection of aircraft and structures and include military family housing units. At installations without assigned aircraft, fire protection resources are earned based on the largest single expected fire (fire demand) on the installation.

Most installations have a consolidated central fire station where all the fire protection resources are located. However, a fire department's standards of coverage sometimes require satellite fire stations. Standards of coverage addresses response time and distance and define the "range" of a fire station. Satellite fire stations are provided to protect areas outside the range of the central fire station. Housing areas that are not within the range of the central fire station generate the requirement for a satellite fire station.

Reimbursement Estimating Formulas for Privatized Housing Units:

Two formulas are needed to calculate the cost of fire protection in privatized housing areas:

CONDITION 1: Fire protection resides in a central or satellite fire station that protects both privatized housing and other Air Force facilities:

(a). CALCULATION: $R=N(C+P)$ where:

- (1). R = Reimbursement
- (2). N = Average number of annual responses to MFH areas over the past 5 years
- (3). C = Cost to operate primary first response vehicles (Rescue, P-22, P-24, and Command) for one hour (\$18.80 per hour for this set of vehicles)
- (4). P = Personnel cost (based on one hour wage of a GS-6, Step 5, fire fighter times the number of responders (currently a GS-6, Step 5, fire fighter earns \$47,974.16 annually/3744 hours per year = \$12.81 per hour and a typical first response assignment consists of 12 personnel)

(b). EXAMPLE: $R = 94 (\text{AF Average}) \times [(\$18.80 + (12.81 \times 12))]$

$$R = 94 \times (18.80 + 153.72)$$

$$R = 94 \times \$172.52$$

$$R = \$16,216.88 \text{ Annual Cost}$$

NOTE: This example uses AF averages to illustrate the methodology. Actual cost and response data from the installation involved should be used for actual application of this methodology.

CONDITION 2: Primary fire protection is from a satellite fire station required solely to protect the privatized housing area and the local community has yet to assume fire protection service:

(a). CALCULATION: $R = (V+E+P+M)$ where:

- (1). R = Reimbursement
- (2). V = Government owned vehicles amortized (straight line) over the expected life of the vehicle (18 years for pumpers and tankers; 12 years for all others; for example: based on a pumper cost \$275,400 in FY02 and escalates annually, the current year reimbursable cost would be $275,400/18=\$15,300$.)
- (3). E = Annual cost for equipment and supplies, based on most recent 5 year average. This will vary by installation and will require separate accounting to capture the O&M costs associated with operating the fire station.
- (4). P = Personnel costs based on average GS-6 step 5 fire fighter times the 12-month number of fire fighters authorized and assigned to the satellite fire station. For a typical satellite fire station, one pumper and eleven personnel are authorized.
- (5). M = Maintenance costs for the fire station facility using annual cost based on past 5 year data

(b). EXAMPLE: $R = \$15,300 + \$25,000$ (estimated) + \$685,644 (salary + 30% benefits) +10,000 (estimated)

$$R = \$730,811 \text{ Annual Cost}$$

NOTE: This example uses AF averages and estimates to illustrate the methodology. Actual cost and response data from the installation involved should be used for actual application of this methodology.

These formulas account for the two major situations likely to be encountered during privatizing of military family housing. The formulas capture all the major costs and uses “averages” to avoid cost spikes.