

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved

04 May 2015

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Task Number: 05-PLT-5400

Task Title: Perform an Initial Fire Investigation

Distribution Restriction: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the Fort Leonard Wood, MO , MSCoE foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	ATP 5-19 (Change 001 09/08/2014 78 Pages)	RISK MANAGEMENT http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/atp5_19.pdf	Yes	No
	DOD 6055.7-M	FIRE INCIDENT REPORTING MANUAL (S&I, HQDA DAEN-ZGF-B, 20 MASS AVE N.W., WASH. DC 20314)	Yes	No
	TM 3-34.30	Firefighting	Yes	Yes

Conditions: A firefighting headquarters (HQ) team is directed to investigate a fire. All organic tools, equipment and materials are available.

Note: The Commander must still determine at what level of training they would want the element to perform. Crawl, walk or run. This can only be determined after consideration as to the units training level.

The Commander prior to evaluating an element in the conduct of the task must determine if it will be conducted in a Live, Virtual, or Constructive environment, additionally it must also be determined which condition as described below that the element will conduct the task. The selection made for this task is at a trained level of proficiency. The commander must determine which of the environments below will best suit the unit and the proficiency level at which the unit is. When conducting crawl or walk level training units should not increase the intensity until the unit has achieved the standards and then unit trainers should include variables that increase proficiency in all conditions.

Note: The condition statement for this task is written assuming the highest training conditions reflected on the Task Proficiency matrix required for the evaluated unit to receive a "fully trained" (T) rating.

Note: Condition terms definitions:

Dynamic Operational Environment: Three or more operational and two or more mission variables change during the execution of the assessed task. Operational variables and threat Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs) for assigned counter-tasks change in response to the execution of Blue Forces (BLUFOR) tasks.

Complex Operational Environment: Changes to four or more operational variables impact the chosen friendly COA/mission. Brigade and higher units require all eight operational variables of Political, Military, Economic, Social, Infrastructure, Information, Physical environment, and Time (PMESII-PT) to be replicated in varying degrees based on the task being trained.

Single threat: Regular, irregular, criminal or terrorist forces are present.

Hybrid threat: Diverse and dynamic combination of regular forces, irregular forces, and/or criminal elements all unified to achieve mutually benefiting effects.

This task should not be trained in MOPP 4.

Standards: The element performs the initial fire investigation, identifying the possible causes, documenting and safeguarding all evidence and completes and submits the fire incident report to higher headquarters (HQ) in a timely manner.

Note: Leaders are defined as the Commander, Executive Officer, First Sergeant, Operations Sergeant, Platoon Leaders, Platoon Sergeants, Squad Leaders, and Team Leaders.

Live Fire Required: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan and Prepare		Execute					Assess		
Operational Environment	Training Environment (LW/C)	Training/Authorized	% of Leaders Present at	% of Soldiers Present at	External Eval	% Performance Measures 'GO'	% Critical Performance Measures 'GO'	% Leader Performance Measures 'GO'	Task Assessment
SQD & PLT									
Dynamic (Single Threat)	IAW unit CATS statement.	>=85%			Yes	>=91%	All	>=90%	T
		75-84%	>=80%	80-90%		80-89%		T-	
65-74%		75-79%	65-79%		P				
Static (Single Threat)		60-64%	60-74%	51-64%	<All	<=79%	P-		
		<=59%	<=59%	<=50%				U	
Day									

Remarks: None

Notes: None

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER

Leaders have an inherent responsibility to conduct Risk Management to ensure the safety of all Soldiers and promote mission accomplishment.

WARNING

Risk management is the Army's primary decision-making process to identify hazards, reduce risk, and prevent both accidental and tactical loss. All Soldiers have the responsibility to learn and understand the risks associated with this task.

CAUTION

Identifying hazards and controlling risks across the full spectrum of Army functions, operations and activities is the responsibility of all Soldiers.

Performance Steps and Measures

NOTE: Assess task proficiency using the task evaluation criteria matrix.

NOTE: Asterisks (*) indicate leader steps; plus signs (+) indicate critical steps.

STEP/MEASURE	GO	NO-GO	N/A
+* 1. The fire marshal performs pre-investigation operations.			
+ a. Advises appropriate command personnel of the circumstances of the fire and the investigation.			
+ b. Coordinates with the military police (MP) to secure the fire scene and ensures the integrity of the fire scene and the evidence.			
Note: This is a critical item when suspected arson or a fatality is involved.			
+ 2. The team performs an initial investigation.			
+ a. Takes colored photographs of the entire fire scene.			
+ b. Labels items of evidence, such as gasoline cans, cotton trails, film trails, candles, oil-soaked rags, cleaning fluid containers, matches and cigarettes with the name of the person who found the item and where and when the item was found if arson is suspected.			
+ c. Takes notes on the following:			
(1) Number of people present when the fire personnel arrived.			
(2) Number of fires burning when the fire personnel arrived.			
(3) Color and aroma of the smoke.			
(4) Color of the flame and from where it was coming.			
(5) Where the doors were locked (inside or outside).			
(6) The condition of the contents and if they were disarranged.			
(7) The nature of the burning material.			
(8) The wind direction, humidity, temperature, and general weather conditions.			
(9) The direction of the fire's spread.			
(10) The condition of the area where the fire may have started.			
(11) The statements from observers who may have seen unusual occurrences before the fire began.			
+ d. Makes detailed sketches of the area.			
Note: These sketches may be needed during a board of inquiry or investigation proceedings, especially if an arsonist is brought to trial.			
+ e. Notifies chain of command if arson is suspected.			
+* 3. The senior fire officer (SFO) requests that guards be posted over the investigation area if it contains classified documents or equipment (reels of film, models drawings, files), until the classified material is secured in a designated area for authorized personnel to examine.			
+ 4. The team inspects the fire scene and determines the cause of the fire as accurately as possible. The team considers common causes:			
a. Discarded cigarettes.			
b. Overheated or defective stoves or flues.			
c. Faulty electrical appliances.			
d. Slag or sparks from welding and cutting machines.			
+ 5. The team determines the heat path and the fire's point of origin.			
+ 6. The team reconstructs all the areas as much as possible.			
+ 7. The team determines the approximate burning time.			
a. Evaluates the combustion characteristics of the materials involved.			
b. Compares similar materials and situations, if possible.			
c. Fits the known facts to the various possibilities.			
d. Compares the information from the occupants and neighbors as to the activities before the fire.			
+* 8. The SFO questions all the people who are at the fire scene (mainly building occupants), the people who were present at the time of or immediately before the discovery of the fire, and the people who had left the building and may have returned.			
+* 9. The SFO gathers all the facts necessary to complete the required fire-report form, to include:			
+ a. Type of alarm.			
+ b. Location of the fire.			
+ c. Building number.			
+ d. Description, origin, cause, and confinement of the fire.			
e. Mileage traveled.			
f. Weather.			
g. Remarks made by people around the burning structure.			
h. Approximate burning time.			
i. Combustion characteristics of the materials involved.			
j. Comparison of similar materials and situations, if possible.			
+ k. Application of the known facts to the various possibilities.			

I. Comparison of information from the occupants and neighbors as to the activities before the fire broke out.			
+* 10. The SFO submits the fire incident report.			

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES EVALUATED							
TOTAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES GO							
TRAINING STATUS GO/NO-GO							

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP 4: Never

MOPP 4 Statement: None

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: None

Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	05-PLT-5412	Perform Mission Command Over Firefighting Teams	05 - Engineers (Collective)	Approved

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
1.	71-CO-5100	Conduct Troop Leading Procedures for Companies	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s):

Task Number	Title	Status
71-2-9002	OPFOR Ambush(Company and below)	Approved
71-CO-9004	OPFOR Reconnaissance Attack (Company and below)	Approved

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	052-249-1120	Protect and Preserve Evidence at a Fire Scene	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-249-2108	Respond to a Structural Fire	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-249-2114	Respond to a Wildland Fire	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-249-2120	Determine the Construction Classification of a Structure	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-249-2121	Determine the Stability of a Damaged Structure	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-249-3101	Maintain Records and Reports	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-249-3102	Conduct a Fire Inspection	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-249-3103	Prepare a Building Prefire Plan	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-249-3104	Supervise a Structural Firefighting Operation	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-249-3115	Determine Fire Cause	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-249-4112	Perform Incident Command of a Structural Fire Scene	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-249-4113	Perform Incident Command of an Aircraft Crash Site	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-249-4114	Perform Incident Command of a Wildland Firefighting Scene	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-249-4116	Perform Incident Command of a Hazmat Incident	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-249-4121	Conduct a Preliminary Fire Ground Investigation	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
ART 6.6.1.7	Provide Fire and Emergency Services

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
No TADSS specified			

Equipment (LIN)

LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment specified		

Material Items (NSN)

NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
No material items specified			

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to the current Environmental Considerations manual and the current GTA Environmental-related Risk Assessment card. .

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with ATP 5-19, Risk Management. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Protection, FM 3-11.5, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination. .