

Regulation

of the Upper Austrian Federal State Government regarding equipment, personnel, training, and hazard prevention and development planning in the fire service (Upper Austrian Fire Service Equipment and Planning Regulations – Upper Austrian APV)

Pursuant to Section 10 of the Upper Austrian Fire Service Act 2015 (Upper Austrian FWG 2015), Provincial Law Gazette. No 104/2014, as amended by Provincial Act, Provincial Law Gazette No. XXX, and of Section 21, Paragraph 1, Point 2, of the Upper Austrian Fire and Hazard Police Act (Upper Austrian FGPG), Provincial Law Gazette No 113/1994, as amended by Provincial Act, Provincial Law Gazette No 94/2014, the following is hereby ordered:

1. Chapter

TACTICAL ORGANISATION OF OPERATIONAL UNITS

Section 1

Terms and definitions

(1) Tactical units and tactical formations are fire brigade units which, due to their personnel strength, training and equipment, are able to independently fulfil certain tasks assigned to fire brigades under relevant legal regulations.

(2) Tactical units consist of the following:

1. squad;
2. group;
3. water tender group;
4. platoon;
5. pilot and communications group;
6. pilot and communications platoon.

(3) Tactical units consist of the following:

1. 1. firefighting and disaster relief unit (F-KAT unit);
2. 2. firefighting and disaster relief readiness (F-KAT-Ber.);
3. 3. firefighting and disaster relief department (F-KAT-Abt.).

(4) In-factory fire brigades, the squad according to Paragraph 2, Point 1, is called the factory squad, the group according to Paragraph 2, Point 2, is called the fire protection group.

(5) The standard strength of a tactical unit or tactical formation indicates the number of personnel necessary to fulfil the task(s) of the tactical unit or tactical formation.

(6) The target strength indicates the number of personnel necessary to guarantee the standard strength of a tactical unit or tactical formation as much as possible at all times.

Section 2

Squad

(1) The squad consists of the squad commander and two other operatives (standard strength).

(2) The target strength of the squad must be three times the standard strength.

(3) The deployment of squads should be aimed for in buildings with an escape level of 22 m, industrial buildings, parking decks and similar objects requiring protection.

(4) The task of the squad is to rescue endangered persons from the immediate danger zone, to ensure that the necessary emergency services are alerted quickly, to extinguish incipient fires, and to assist in firefighting and technical assistance. When performing these tasks, the squad is subordinate to the officer-in-charge in accordance with Section 14 of the Upper Austrian Fire Service Act. FWG 2015.

(5) The squad must be equipped with the necessary alerting, signalling and telecommunication equipment as well as command and control equipment (e.g. alerting plan, fire protection plan), the required equipment for first and extended firefighting assistance, the necessary rescue, medical, protective and lighting equipment as well as the required operational clothing.

(6) The squad's equipment must be stored in a suitable, protected location. The location must be clearly marked with the standard "firefighting equipment" sign, as far as possible visible and permanent, in accordance with the state of the art.

(7) The squad must be alerted using suitable alerting devices or systems.

Section 3

Group

(1) The group consists of the group commander, an engine operator who is also a driver, a message runner and the attack squad, water squad and hose squad (standard strength), each consisting of two additional operatives.

(2) The target strength of the group should be twice the standard strength.

(3) The group must be equipped with a water tender; this vehicle and its equipment must conform to the state of the art.

Section 4

Water tender group

(1) The water tender group consists of the group commander, an engine operator who is also the driver, a message runner, and the attack squad and water squad (standard strength), each consisting of two additional operatives; in a professional fire brigade, the message runner is not necessary.

(2) The target strength of the water tender group must be twice the standard strength.

(3) The water tender group must be equipped with a water tender or an equivalent vehicle; this vehicle and its equipment must conform to the state of the art.

Section 5

Platoon

(1) Unless otherwise stated in the following paragraphs, the platoon consists of two groups (Section 3 and Section 4 respectively); it is commanded by a platoon commander. To manage the command tasks, the duty area commander must assign a platoon squad to the platoon, consisting of the platoon squad commander (deputy platoon commander), a radio operator who is also a driver, and at least one platoon message runner.

(2) The platoon of a professional fire brigade must have a command vehicle, two rescue and firefighting vehicles/water tenders, a turntable ladder truck and any other special vehicles that may be needed. The standard strength of this platoon must be at least 14 members; this must be guaranteed at all times.

(3) The platoon of a factory fire brigade consisting exclusively of full-time personnel must have a command vehicle, two rescue and firefighting vehicles/water tenders and special vehicles appropriate to the operational conditions. The standard strength of this platoon must be at least 13 members; this must be guaranteed at all times.

Section 6

Pilot and communications group

(1) The pilot and communications group consists of a group commander and four pilot and communications teams, each consisting of two members.

(2) The task of the pilot and communications group consists of traffic control tasks as well as reporting, instruction and other support services.

(3) Every fire brigade should strive to establish a pilot and communications group.

(4) The pilot and communications group must be equipped with the necessary alerting, signalling and telecommunications equipment as well as command and control equipment (e.g. fire protection plan, maps).

Section 7

Pilot and communications platoon

(1) The pilot and communications platoon consists of two pilot and communications groups (Section 6); it is commanded by a platoon commander.

(2) the last sentence of Section 5, Paragraph 1, shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Section 8

Firefighting and disaster relief platoon

The firefighting and disaster relief platoon is the command and supply combination of at least two units (Section 5), to which the necessary special vehicles are attached as needed.

Section 9

Firefighting and disaster relief readiness unit

(1) The firefighting and disaster relief readiness unit is the command and supply-related consolidation of firefighting and disaster relief platoons that can be called up as needed (Section 8).

(2) The firefighting and disaster relief readiness unit includes a pilot and communications platoon (Section 7), which is referred to here as the command platoon, as well as a supply unit. The necessary special vehicles are attached to the firefighting and disaster relief readiness unit as needed.

Section 10

Firefighting and disaster relief department

The firefighting and disaster relief department is the command and logistical consolidation of firefighting and disaster relief readiness units. Section 9, Paragraph 2, second sentence, applies accordingly.

Chapter 2

STRENGTH OF PUBLIC FIRE BRIGADES

Section 11

Duty area classes

(1) To determine the required equipment and personnel strength the municipalities within the duty area are divided into the following duty area classes according to the number of inhabitants and the number of permanently used buildings. If different classes result based on the population and the number of buildings, the municipality responsible for the duty area falls into the higher class.

Duty area class	Population of	Population up to	Number of buildings of	Number of buildings up to
1	1	1.000	1	220
2	1.001	2.500	221	550
3	2.501	5.000	551	1.100
4	5.001	10.000	1.101	2.200
5	10.001	20.000	2.201	3.300
6	20.001	30.000	3.301	5.500
7	30.001	40.000	5.501	8.000
8	40.001	100.000	8.001	20.000
9	100.001		20.001	

(2) The population figure is derived from the population figures collected by Statistics Austria at the beginning of the year, broken down by administrative territorial units of the municipalities.

(3) The number of buildings is derived from the residential buildings recorded by Statistics Austria using the Building and Housing Register (GWR), regardless of the number of dwellings.

(4) The reclassification of a municipality within a duty area to another duty area category does not occur simply when a limit value is exceeded or fallen below, but depends, within an assessment corridor of 10%, on the result of the hazard prevention and development planning to be carried out in this case (Section 13).

Section 12

Equipment and personnel strength

(1) The equipment and personnel strength required for the fire brigades in the duty area for each duty area class to fulfil the tasks pursuant to Section 2 of the Upper Austrian Fire Service Act 2015 is generally derived from the following paragraphs.

(2) The required equipment on vehicles is specified in particular in the table below, the following paragraphs, and in Sections 13 and 14, Paragraphs 1 and 2:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 B	1 B	2 B	3 B	3 B	4 B	5 B	2 B	1 GTLF
	1 TLF	1 TLF	2 TLF	2 TLF	3 TLF	3 TLF	5 TLF	6 TLF
		1 KDOF	1 KDOF	1 KDOF	1 KDOF	1 KDOF	2 KDOF	4 KDOF
				1 Load	1 Load	2 Load	2 Logistics vehicles	4 Logistics vehicles
					1 SRF	1 SRF	1 SRF	1 SRF
							4 Special vehicles	8 Special vehicles
							2 HRF*	1 Load
								1 CRANE
								1 ASF
								1 OEF
								1 SF
								3 HRF*

* Regarding the provision of HRF, see Paragraph 3a.

(3) The abbreviations used in Paragraph 2 are defined as follows, and the vehicles listed must comply with the construction guidelines adopted by the federal state fire service command:

ASF: Breathing apparatus vehicle;

B: Base vehicle (small water tender);

KDOF: Command vehicle;

CRANE: Crane with a load moment of at least 300 kNm

Load: Motor vehicles with a loading area of 12t or more

Logistics vehicle (according to the design variants of the construction guideline);

OEF: Oil spill response vehicle;

SF: hose truck;

SRF: Heavy rescue vehicle;

Special vehicle (also possible outside the specifications of building guidelines);

HRF: Aerial rescue vehicle

TLF: Water tender.

GTLF: Large water tender

(3a) With the exception of duty area classes 8 and 9, which must be equipped with the corresponding number of aerial rescue vehicles, the locations of the aerial rescue vehicles (HRF) are not determined by the assignment of a municipality to a duty area class, but are generally maintained at the locations where they are stationed at the time this regulation comes into force, based on the hazard prevention and development plan, as these are sufficient to meet the requirements. 18-minute vehicle isochrone to ensure comprehensive coverage. Location changes may be necessary due to a significantly altered need or substantial change in firepower to achieve the 18-minute vehicle isochrone. This need must be determined by the federal state fire inspector as part of the hazard prevention and development planning. Aerial rescue vehicles belonging to factory fire brigades are not taken into account for ensuring the 18-minute vehicle isochrone.

(4) In duty area classes 3 to 9, at a location equipped with a water tender, rescue and firefighting vehicle or water tender, a basic vehicle can be replaced by a multi-purpose vehicle in accordance with the variants specified in the construction guideline. The tactical significance and necessary equipment of the vehicles must be based on the state of the art.

(4a) Depending on the location, a water tender can be replaced by a rescue and firefighting vehicle.

(4b) Depending on the location, a base vehicle can be configured as a large water tender logistics vehicle (GLF-L).

(5) The tactical significance and necessary equipment of the vehicles must be based on the state of the art.

(6) In exceptional cases, a vehicle may be omitted or replaced by a suitable alternative vehicle for tactical or technical reasons based on the hazard prevention and development plan (Section 13) after approval by the federal state fire inspector.

(7) If several public fire brigades are located in a designated area, each of these fire brigades shall be equipped with a tactical vehicle (Section 14, Paragraph 1), whereby the

duty area commander shall ensure the most efficient and effective distribution of forces in accordance with fire protection, disaster and hazard-related and fire brigade organisational requirements. The specific arrangements will be based on the results of the emergency response and development plan (Section 13).

(8) The size of the active personnel of a volunteer fire brigade is determined according to Annex 4.

(9) In municipalities that fall into duty area class 9, at least three platoons according to Section 5, at least three additional members of communications personnel and the necessary officers must be constantly ready for deployment. To reinforce and create necessary reserves, especially in the event of major incidents, the fire brigades already present in the duty area are usually called upon.

Section 13

Hazard prevention and development planning

(1) Within the framework of hazard prevention and development planning, all circumstances relevant to fire and disaster protection and the hazard control tasks of the municipality concerning the fire brigade must be taken into account, in particular the geographical location, special natural hazards, the type and density of development, the use of buildings, the fire hazard of objects, businesses and facilities, the traffic access and the fire water conditions in the area of responsibility, the organisational and personnel framework conditions and the equipment of the fire brigades as well as the land use plan including the local development concept.

(2) In hazard prevention and development planning, the hazard-relevant circumstances according to Paragraph 1 are first identified and analysed using the hazard matrix shown in Annex 1, and the necessary measures are derived from this if required.

(3) The levels shown in the hazard matrix indicate the different degrees of need to address hazards and the possibilities for coping with them:

1. Level A: It can generally be assumed that existing hazards can be dealt with using the resources available in the mandatory area.
2. Level B: The capabilities and required equipment in the duty area must be checked to ensure they are suitable and sufficient for managing the hazards.
3. Grade C: A detailed analysis of the specific potential dangers and how to manage them must take place and the results must be justified accordingly.

(4) Section 10, Paragraph 3, of the Upper Austrian FWG 2015 requires the municipality to carry out a hazard prevention and development plan. The standard planning parameters shown in Annex 2 must be taken into account for the temporal and tactical availability of resources for the entire area of responsibility. The duty area commander must support the municipality in this task. The bodies mentioned in the provisions in Section 10, Paragraph 4, Points 1 to 5 of the Upper Austrian FWG 2015 must be consulted.

(5) If the examination pursuant to Paragraph 4 reveals a need for a duty area that deviates from that specified in Section 12, it must be verified whether this need can be met by the measures shown as examples in the block of measures in Annex 3. If this is not the case, it must be examined whether the equipment and personnel available in a municipality of another duty area and available for inter-municipal deployment can be covered for the entire duty area in terms of their temporal and tactical availability, in accordance with the

standard planning parameters shown in Annex 2. If this is the case, a corresponding usage and cooperation agreement (see Section 10 Paragraph 4 of the Upper Austrian FWG 2015) should be concluded with the municipality in question in order to cover the additional demand.

(6) If the need cannot be met in accordance with Paragraph 5, the required additional need beyond that stipulated in Section 12 in the duty area must be met from the suitable blocks of measures and resources shown in Annex 3, and the municipality must pass a corresponding resolution in accordance with Section 10, Paragraph 4, of the Upper Austrian FWG 2015.

(7) The participation rights provided for in Section 10, Paragraph 4, of the Upper Austrian FWG 2015 must be observed during the decision-making process.

Section 14

Equipment principles

(1) Tactical vehicles are defined as vehicles that, by their type and equipment, are suitable for firefighting operations or independent technical missions for rescuing people while adhering to tactical rules. The vehicles used may carry water but are not required to. Water-carrying vehicles alone are only considered sufficient in conjunction with water tender group equipment including a portable pump that is available from another vehicle at the same time. In this context, "simultaneous" does not necessarily mean "in or from the same fire brigade", but also "in a timely manner from another fire brigade".

(2) Rescue and firefighting vehicles or water tenders with larger tank capacities required according to the hazard prevention and development plan (Section 13) are to be counted towards the required equipment. Such vehicles should be considered when determining the required equipment for the duty area fire brigades, instead of a water tender with the same or smaller tank capacity.

(3) The equipment of the emergency vehicles must comply with the state of the art.

(4) The target service life of fire brigade vehicles is generally 25 years.

Chapter 3 FIRE STATIONS

Section 15 Construction, maintenance and requirements

(1) The municipality is responsible for providing for the construction and maintenance of fire stations for volunteer and professional fire brigades, pursuant to Section 5, Paragraph 2, of the Upper Austrian FWG 2015. Fire stations for factory fire brigades must be built and maintained by the factory.

(2) When constructing fire stations, particular attention must be paid to easy accessibility and good access and egress options in accordance with traffic engineering requirements. When selecting a location, particular attention must be paid to covering the area to be protected with a view to optimising response times.

(3) The planning and construction of fire stations must comply with the state of the art in accordance with Section 24, Paragraph 2.

(4) In fire stations, rooms (including facilities) and installations that must be permanently available to the fire brigade to guarantee its constant operational readiness may not be used for purposes other than firefighting.

Chapter 4 EXTINGUISHER

Section 16 General information

(1) The municipality is required to provide the necessary extinguishing agents in accordance with the fire risk and fire load within the municipal area, pursuant to Section 5 of the Upper Austrian FGPG. For objects, facilities or installations of significant importance from a fire protection perspective that require additional fire prevention measures beyond those described in Sections 12 and 13, the owner of such objects, facilities or installations must, upon order of the municipality, procure and keep ready the additional extinguishing agents required to meet the increased fire risk and fire load, or replace them in case of use (see also Section 15 of the Upper Austrian FGPG).

(2) The following shall be considered extinguishing agents within the meaning of Paragraph 1:

1. Firefighting water;
2. Special extinguishing agents such as dry chemicals, foam agents, carbon dioxide, extinguishing gases of all kinds and wetting agents.

(3) The need for extinguishing agents and the construction of extinguishing agent supply systems must comply with the state of the art.

Section 17

Extinguishing agents

In built-up areas, suitable and sufficient extinguishing agents must always be available, usable at all times and accessible to firefighting equipment. Individual objects must be supplied with extinguishing agents to such an extent that firefighting is possible.

Chapter 5

ALERTING

Section 18

General information

(1) Every person is obliged to cooperate in raising the alert upon order of the municipality. This obligation consists at least in the requirement that anyone who becomes aware of a fire or other emergency must report this immediately and, if possible, via the shortest route by calling the emergency number 122, contacting the municipality or the security service, unless there is certainty that an alert has already been raised or initiated.

(2) The municipality has, in accordance with Section 5 of the Upper Austrian FGPG to ensure that the outbreak of a fire can be immediately reported to the fire brigade.

Section 19

Alerting systems

(1) Alerting systems serve to warn the population and to alert the locally responsible fire brigades and must have the necessary technical equipment.

(2) The municipality is responsible for establishing, operating, and maintaining alerting systems.

Section 20

Alerting devices

The following alerting devices are particularly suitable for alerting the fire brigade:

1. Electrical or electronic, remote-controlled sirens;
2. Pagers for silencing alarms;
3. Demand- and space-appropriate acoustic alerting devices of all kinds.

Section 21

Alternative alerting devices

Reliable backup alerting systems (hand-held sirens, telephones and other suitable acoustic or visual alerting systems, such as warning signals from fire engines, flashing warning lights, church bells, etc.) must be provided in case of failure of an alerting system.

Section 22

Siren signals

If the alert is sounded using electric sirens, the following signal must be given: a continuous tone lasting 15 seconds, repeated three times, with a pause of 7 seconds before each repetition of the continuous tone. The signal should be given several times if necessary.

Section 23

Alarm testing

(1) Alerting systems that require constant monitoring must be tested weekly at the same fixed time.

(2) The test signals must be clearly distinguishable from the siren signals according to Section 22.

(3) The siren test must take place every Saturday between 11:50 am and 12:10 pm.

(4) A constant siren tone lasting 15 seconds should be used for the siren test.

Chapter 6

STATE OF THE ART

Section 24

State of the art

(1) State of the art is the level of development of advanced technological processes, facilities, construction or operating methods based on relevant scientific findings, whose functionality has been tested and proven. When determining the state of the art, comparable processes, facilities, construction methods or operating procedures should be taken into account in particular.

(2) The state of the art is defined in particular by the building guidelines adopted by the federal state fire service management. Deviations from the building guidelines decided by the federal state fire service management are only permitted for special vehicles and support vehicles, taking into account Section 14, Paragraph 3.

Chapter 7

FINAL PROVISIONS

Section 25

Transitional provisions

(1) The personnel strength, depending on the vehicles and including the required training according to Annex 4 of the public fire brigades, must be determined by no later than [date] 31 December 2027 to comply with the status described in Sections 12 and 13.

(2) Until the next implementation of the hazard prevention and development planning in accordance with Section 53, Paragraph 11, of the Upper Austrian Parliament. FWG 2015 or Section 13 of this regulation, the existing hazard prevention and development plan at the time this regulation comes into force remains in effect.

Section 26

Entry into force

- (1) This regulation enters into force on the first day of the month following its publication in the Upper Austrian Federal Law Gazette
- (2) At the same time, the regulation of the Federal State Government concerning minimum equipment and personnel strength as well as hazard prevention and development planning in the fire service (Upper Austrian Fire Service Equipment and Planning Regulation), Provincial Law Gazette No. 75/2015 as amended by the Federal State Law Provincial Law Gazette No. 102/2019, is repealed.

For the Upper Austrian Federal State Government:

Member of Provincial Government

Annexes

Annex 1 - Hazard Matrix

Annex 2 - Standard planning parameters without taking into account the response times required to achieve the response time (to the fire station or firehouse)

Annex 3 - Blocks of measures and resources

Annex 4 – Personnel strength depending on the vehicles

Annex 1

to the Regulation of the Upper Austrian Federal State Government regarding equipment, personnel, training, and hazard prevention and development planning in the fire service

Hazard matrix

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Rail transport, airfields or waterways:								
Rail junctions	C	C	C	B	B	A	A	A
Large platform stations (more than three platforms)	C	C	C	B	B	A	A	A
Marshalling yardsSwitchyards and shunting stations	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Normal railway lines	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	A
Agricultural fields, military, motor sport, gliding and other airfields	C	C	B	B	B	B	A	A
Airports	C	C	C	C	C	B	B	B
Lakes, waterways, port facilities	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
2. Buildings with above-average hazard potential:								
Tunnel systems for rail or road by category	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Underground car parks, multi-storey car parks	C	C	C	B	A	A	A	A
Churches, religious buildings, castles and palaces	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Museums, libraries	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Mills	C	B	B	B	B	A	A	A
Logistics centres (freight forwarders), truck stops, motorway service	C	C	C	B	B	A	A	A
3. Buildings with high population density and/or tourist use:								
Hospitals, nursing homes or retirement homes	C	C	C	C	B	B	B	B
Spa facilities	C	C	C	B	B	B	B	B
Correctional facilities, prisons	C	C	C	C	B	B	B	B
Hotels (over 200 beds)	C	C	C	C	B	B	B	B
Hotels (up to 200 beds), guest houses, restaurants with	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	A
Convents and monasteries	C	C	C	B	B	A	A	A
Theatres, cinemas, concert halls, cultural centres, swimming pools,	C	C	C	B	B	A	A	A
Nightclubs and event venues	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Schools, kindergartens and daycare centres, after-school care	C	C	C	B	B	B	A	A
Shopping centres	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Holiday accommodation, campsites, gardens	C	B	B	B	A	A	A	A
4. Particularly hazardous production areas:								
Nuclear and biotechnological facilities	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Explosives manufacturing	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Chemical plants and gas production	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Power plants, substations (from 110 kV)	C	C	C	B	B	A	A	A
Heating plants, wood processing plants	C	C	C	B	B	A	A	A
Transfer and compression stations, pipelines	C	C	C	B	B	A	A	A
Gas stations, tanks containing hazardous liquids (from 5,000 l)	C	B	B	B	B	A	A	A
Tyre storage facilities, bitumen mixing plants	C	C	C	B	B	A	A	A
Agricultural holdings	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	A
5. Firefighting water supply:								
Coverage of building land up to 50%	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Coverage of building land up to 75 %	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Coverage of building land over 75%	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
6. Geographical complications:								
Flood risk	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Areas at risk of forest fires	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Extremely uneven terrain	C	C	C	B	B	B	A	A
7. Roads;								
Motorway, if local fire brigade is responsible	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Roads with high traffic density (2,000 vehicles per day or more)	C	B	B	B	B	A	A	A
8. Other hazards								

Other relevant hazard areas	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
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Annex 2

to the Regulation of the Upper Austrian Federal State Government regarding equipment, personnel, training, and hazard prevention and development planning in the fire service

Standard planning parameters without taking into account the arrival times (at the fire station or firehouse) required to achieve the response time targets.

Vehicle/Special Units	Driving time
Water-carrying vehicle	4 min
Large water tender logistics	8 min
Breathing apparatus vehicle, oil spill response vehicle	36 min
Equipment package for accident rescue (on state, federal, expressways and motorways)	8 min 2 x in 8min
Heavy rescue vehicle	36 min
Operational command support	20 min
High-angle rescue personnel (unless covered by another emergency response organisation)	20 min
Aerial rescue vehicle	18 min

Annex 3

to the Regulation of the Upper Austrian Federal State Government regarding equipment, personnel, training, and hazard prevention and development planning in the fire service

Range of measures and equipment blocks

Range of measures	
Alarm plan organisation	
Firefighting water management	
* Planning of distribution and quality, e.g., in connection with vehicles	
* Special extinguishing agent requirements planning and prescription	
Resource organisation: Quality adjustments	
Resource allocation: Distribution in the duty area	
Procedural cooperation: Supplementary stipulations	
Arrangements on use of resources	
Adapted operational tactics	
Disaster relief preparations (planning, infrastructure, resources)	

Equipment block 1	
Human rescue	
Aerial rescue device	
Respiratory protection	
Jumping cushion	

Equipment block 2	
Extinguishing agent	
Firefighting water tank	
Water tender 4000 instead of-	
Large water tender	
Small water tender	
Water tender	
Hydrant network	
Forest firefighting	
Special extinguishing agents	

Equipment block 3	
Heavy equipment	
Heavy rescue vehicle	
Rescue and	
Winch	
Crane	
Motor vehicle with loading area for driving licence category C	
Heavy burning and cutting	
Swap body vehicle	

Equipment block 4	
Water body	
Work boat	
Lifeboat	
Barges	
Mobile flood protection	
Oil and hazardous materials	
Ice rescue	
Inflatable dinghy	

Equipment block 5	
Hazmat	
Hazardous materials vehicle	
Water tenders with large tank	
Full protective suits	
Containment, sealing, repumping	
Decontamination equipment for people and equipment	

Equipment block 6	
Warning and measuring	
Gas detector	
Special measuring instruments	

Equipment block 7	
Special equipment	
Off-road vehicles	
Large fans	
Drone	

Equipment block 8	
Disaster	
Emergency power generators	
Large pump	
Logistics vehicles	
Roll container	
Roll-off container	
Dirty water pump	
Covering material	
Material from PÖLZ GmbH	

Equipment block 9	
Personnel and training	
Full operating capability	
Courses	
Training	
Availability for operations	

Annex 4

to the Regulation of the Upper Austrian Federal State Government regarding equipment, personnel, training, and hazard prevention and development planning in the fire service

Personnel strength depending on the vehicles

I.

The minimum personnel strength of a fire brigade is set at 23 active members who have successfully completed basic squad training. At least two of these members must have successfully completed a commander's course.

The basic personnel composition listed in Table 1 below is set as the minimum number independent of the vehicle.

Furthermore, at least the number of personnel members listed in Table 1 must be added for each vehicle.

Table 1:

Vehicle type	Personnel
Basic composition	12
(G)TLF	11
TLF-B	11
RLF	11
RLF-T	11
KLF/ LF	14
KLF-L	11
GLF-B	14
GLF-L	14
KDOF	6
HRF	6
ASF	6

The required qualifications according to Table 2 can be covered by the personnel according to Table 1, whereby multiple roles are also possible. The required training for each vehicle type must be ensured according to Table 2.

Table 2:

Vehicle type	TF	MA	F I	F II	EL	T II	TL
(G)TLF	6	4	2	1	1		4
TLF-B	6	4	2	1	1	6	4
RLF	6	4	2	1	1	6	4
RLF-T	6	4	2	1	1	6	4
KLF/ LF	7	4	2	1	1		4
KLF-L	6	4	2	1	1		4
GLF-B	7	4	2	1	1	6	4
GLF-L	7	4	2	1	1		4
KDOF	3		2	2	1		4
HRF	3	4	2				4
ASF	3	4	2				4

The abbreviations used in Table 2 for required training courses of the Upper Austrian State Fire Brigade Association are defined as follows and can, if necessary, be proven by equivalent training courses (recognition by the Upper Austrian Federal State Fire Brigade Academy):

FS: Driving licence (referring to the driving licence required for the vehicle/ 5.5t driving licence/ fire brigade driving licence)

TF: Squad leader

MA: Engine operator training for the respective vehicle type

F I: Leadership I (Group Commander Course)

F II: Leadership II (Platoon Commander Course)

EL: Officer-in-charge Training Course

T II: Technical training Course II

Table 3 below refers to all vehicles available to a fire brigade for the performance of its duties in accordance with Section 2 of the Upper Austrian Fire Service Act 2015.

Table 3:

Vehicles	Breathing apparatus wearers (trained and fit)
First vehicle equipped with breathing apparatus	9
Second vehicle equipped with breathing apparatus	9
Third vehicle equipped with breathing apparatus	6
Fourth vehicle equipped with breathing apparatus	6
From the fifth vehicle equipped with breathing apparatus	3

II.

Other vehicle types and base vehicles, unless they replace a vehicle provided for in Section 12, Paragraph 2, shall be disregarded when determining the minimum personnel strength and the required training. If higher requirements are specified for the replacement vehicle in Table 1 than for the originally intended vehicle, particularly with regard to personnel strength, these must be taken into account in the assessment.

III.

To maintain operational effectiveness, in particular a constantly up-to-date level of training, every fire brigade must provide proof that at least one of its active members has successfully completed a Leadership I course at the Upper Austrian Federal State Fire Brigade Academy within a calculation period of five calendar years.