

NFPA®

1051

Standard for
Wildland Firefighting Personnel
Professional Qualifications

2020



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NFPA® 1051

Standard for

Wildland Firefighting Personnel Professional Qualifications

2020 Edition

This edition of NFPA 1051, *Standard for Wildland Firefighting Personnel Professional Qualifications*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Wildland Fire Management and released by the Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications. It was issued by the Standards Council on August 22, 2019, with an effective date of September 11, 2019, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 1051 was approved as an American National Standard on September 11, 2019.

Origin and Development of NFPA 1051

In 1972, the Joint Council of National Fire Service Organizations (JCNFSO) created the National Professional Qualifications Board for the Fire Service (NPQB) to facilitate the development of nationally applicable performance standards for uniformed fire service personnel. On December 14, 1972, the Board established four technical committees to develop those standards using the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards-making system. The initial committees addressed the following career areas: fire fighter, fire officer, fire service instructor, and fire inspector and investigator.

The original concept of the professional qualification standards as directed by the JCNFSO and the NPQB was to develop an interrelated set of performance standards specifically for the fire service. The various levels of achievement in the standards were to build upon each other within a strictly defined career ladder. In the late 1980s, revisions of the standards recognized that the documents should stand on their own merit in terms of job performance requirements (JPRs) for a given field. Accordingly, the strict career ladder concept was abandoned, except for the progression from fire fighter to fire officer. The later revisions, therefore, facilitated the use of the documents by other than the uniformed fire services.

In 1990, responsibility for appointment of Professional Qualifications committees and for development of the Professional Qualifications Standards was assumed by NFPA. The Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications Standards, appointed by the NFPA Standards Council in 1990, assumed responsibility for coordinating the requirements of all the Professional Qualifications documents. One of the first actions of the technical correlating committee was to recommend that the Standards Council approve a proposed project to develop professional qualifications requirements for wildfire suppression personnel. That recommendation was approved, and the Technical Committee on Wildfire Suppression Professional Qualifications was appointed in 1991. The committee met regularly between 1991 and 1994. A job task analysis was conducted, and the resulting information was used to develop the JPRs contained in the first edition, issued in 1995, of NFPA 1051, *Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*. Throughout the process, liaison was maintained with national and state-level organizations, including the National Wildfire Coordinating Group, to ensure that the document would be accurate and would correlate with work that those groups were sponsoring simultaneously.

The intent of the technical committee was to develop clear and concise JPRs that can be used to determine that an individual, when measured to the standard, possesses the skills and knowledge to perform as a wildland fire fighter. The committee further contended that those JPRs are applicable to all agencies that respond to wildland fires.

In the 2002 edition of this standard, the technical committee changed the purpose and scope statements and completely revised the document. NFPA 1051 now addressed the minimum JPRs for both suppression and pre-suppression activities. The committee removed the chapters for Wildland Fire Fighter III and Wildland Fire Fighter IV and added chapters for Wildland Fire Officer I and

Wildland Fire Officer II. The committee added chapters for Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator and Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist.

The committee also made changes in the document to bring it into conformance with the *Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents*.

For the 2007 edition, the technical committee made changes to provide consistency within the Professional Qualifications project as directed by the technical correlating committee and also updated reference documents to current titles and dates.

For the 2012 edition, the minimum job performance requirements necessary to perform the duties as a wildland fire fighter and fire officer were updated. The technical committee also further developed the Wildland Fire Fighter I requisite knowledge and skills requirements, including patrolling a fire area, establishing command presence, communicating with supervisors and other crews, providing logistics, deploying resources, completing operations, and developing an initial report. In addition, the technical committee added requisite knowledge and skills requirements for evaluating the need and location for incident facilities to Wildland Fire Officer II.

As part of the revision process for the 2016 edition, the technical committee completed a job task analysis. The technical committee clarified text related to power tools and equipment, giving the opportunity for the authority having jurisdiction to determine the appropriate tools rather than stipulating specific tools. The technical committee also reviewed and updated the references and source documents to align with the National Wildland Coordinating Group (NWCG) and their curriculum and training materials.

For the 2020 edition, the technical committee has aligned task sections for each position to show a relational progression. All JPRS have been reviewed for accuracy and relevancy. Two new annexes have been added: Annex C, Overview of the Job Performance Requirements, a quick reference guide showing all JPRS; and Annex D, National Fallen Firefighters Foundation, recognizing the NFFF “16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives.” Additional updates include recognizing task books of the National Wildland Coordinating Group (NWCG).

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Robert Fash, NFPA Staff Liaison

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Committee Scope: This Committee shall have the primary responsibility for documents on wildland fire management and professional qualifications for personnel engaged in wildland fire fighting.

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Information on referenced and extracted publications can be found in Chapter 2 and Annex J.

Chapter 1 Administration

1.1* Scope. This standard identifies the minimum job performance requirements (JPRs) for Wildland Fire Fighter I, Wildland Fire Fighter II, Wildland Fire Officer I, Wildland Fire Officer II, Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist, and Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator.

1.2* Purpose. The purpose of this standard is to specify the minimum JPRs for service as a Wildland Fire Fighter I, Wildland Fire Fighter II, Wildland Fire Officer I, Wildland Fire Officer II, Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist, and Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator.

1.2.1 This standard shall define a Wildland Fire Fighter I, Wildland Fire Fighter II, Wildland Fire Officer I, Wildland Fire Officer II, Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist, and Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator.

1.2.2 The intent of this standard shall be to ensure that personnel serving as a Wildland Fire Fighter I, Wildland Fire Fighter II, Wildland Fire Officer I, Wildland Fire Officer II,

Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist, and Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator are qualified.

1.2.3* This standard shall not address organization or management responsibility.

1.2.4 It is not the intent of this standard to restrict any jurisdiction from exceeding or combining these minimum requirements.

1.2.5 JPRs for each level and position are the tasks personnel shall be able to perform to carry out the job duties.

1.2.6* A Wildland Fire Fighter I, Wildland Fire Fighter II, Wildland Fire Officer I, Wildland Fire Officer II, Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist, and Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator shall remain current with the general knowledge and skills and JPRs addressed for each level or position of qualification.

1.3 Application. The application of this standard is to specify which requirements within the document shall apply to Wildland Fire Fighter I, Wildland Fire Fighter II, Wildland Fire Officer I, Wildland Fire Officer II, Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist, and Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator.

1.3.1 The JPRs shall be accomplished in accordance with the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) and all applicable NFPA standards.

1.3.2 It shall not be required that the JPRs be mastered in the order in which they appear. The AHJ shall establish instructional priority and the training program content to prepare personnel to meet the JPRs of this standard.

1.3.3* Performance of each requirement of this standard shall be evaluated by personnel approved by the AHJ.

1.3.4 The JPRs for each level or position shall be completed in accordance with recognized practices and procedures or as defined by law or by the AHJ.

1.3.5 Personnel assigned the duties of Wildland Fire Fighter I shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 4 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of Wildland Fire Fighter II shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 5 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of Wildland Fire Officer I shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 6 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of Wildland Fire Officer II shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 7 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 8 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 9 prior to being qualified.

1.3.6 The AHJ shall provide personal protective clothing and the equipment necessary to conduct assignments.

1.3.7 JPRs involving exposure to products of combustion shall be performed in approved PPE.

1.3.8 Prior to training to meet the requirements of this standard, personnel shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) Educational requirements established by the AHJ
- (2) Age requirements established by the AHJ
- (3)* Medical requirements established by the AHJ

(4)* Job-related physical performance requirements established by the AHJ

1.3.9 Wherever in this standard the terms *rules, regulations, policies, procedures, supplies, apparatus, or equipment* are referred to, it is implied that they are those of the AHJ.

1.4 Units. In this standard, equivalent values in SI units shall not be considered as the requirement, as these values can be approximate. (See Table 1.4.)

Table 1.4 U.S.-to-SI Conversions

Quantity	U.S. Unit/Symbol	SI Unit/Symbol	Conversion Factor
Length	inch (in.)	millimeter (mm)	1 in. = 25.4 mm
	foot (ft)	meter (m)	1 ft = 0.305 m
Area	square foot (ft ²)	square meter (m ²)	1 ft ² = 0.0929 m ²

Chapter 2 Referenced Publications

2.1 General. The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.

Δ 2.2 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA 1035, *Standard on Fire and Life Safety Educator, Public Information Officer, Youth Firesetter Intervention Specialist, and Youth Firesetter Program Manager Professional Qualifications*, 2015 edition.

NFPA 1072, *Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications*, 2017 edition.

NFPA 1143, *Standard for Wildland Fire Management*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1144, *Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire*, 2018 edition.

2.3 Other Publications.

Δ 2.3.1 NWCG Publications. National Wildfire Coordinating Group, National Fire Equipment System Catalog Part 2, National Interagency Fire Center, Attn: Supply, 3833 S. Development Avenue, Boise, ID 83705.

NFES 1077, *Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG)*, 2018.

N 2.3.2 NWCG Training Packages. National Wildfire Coordinating Group, National Fire Equipment System Catalog Part 2, National Interagency Fire Center, Attn: Supply, 3833 S. Development Avenue, Boise, ID 83705.

NWCG S-215, *Fire Operations in the Wildland/Urban Interface*, 2013.

2.3.3 Other Publications.

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th edition, Merriam-Webster, Inc., Springfield, MA, 2003.

Δ 2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 1143, *Standard for Wildland Fire Management*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1144, *Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System and Command Safety*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 1977, *Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting*, 2016 edition.

Chapter 3 Definitions

3.1 General. The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this standard. Where terms are not defined in this chapter or within another chapter, they shall be defined using their ordinarily accepted meanings within the context in which they are used. *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th edition, shall be the source for the ordinarily accepted meaning.

3.2 NFPA Official Definitions.

3.2.1* Approved. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

3.2.2* Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.

N 3.2.3 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

N 3.2.4 Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

N 3.2.5 Standard. An NFPA Standard, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word "shall" to indicate requirements and that is in a form generally suitable for mandatory reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law. Nonmandatory provisions are not to be considered a part of the requirements of a standard and shall be located in an appendix, annex, footnote, informational note, or other means as permitted in the NFPA Manuals of Style. When used in a generic sense, such as in the phrase "standards development process" or "standards development activities," the term "standards" includes all NFPA Standards, including Codes, Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guides.

3.3 General Definitions.

3.3.1 Agency. Any federal, tribal, provincial, state, or local entity that has legal authority to organize and direct a fire-fighting service.

3.3.2 Attack.

3.3.2.1* Extended Attack. A wildland fire that cannot be controlled by initial attack resources within an established period of time as determined by the AHJ and additional fire-fighting resources are arriving, en route, or being ordered by the incident commander.

3.3.2.2* Initial Attack. The action taken by resources that are first to arrive at an incident.

3.3.3* Breakover. A fire edge that crosses a control line or natural barrier intended to confine the fire and the resultant fire.

3.3.4 Building Construction. Types of construction based on the combustibility and the fire resistance rating of a building's structural elements.

3.3.5* Burning Out. Setting fire inside a control line to consume the fuel between the edge of the fire and the control line.

3.3.6 Check-In. The process whereby resources first report to an incident.

3.3.7 Confine. To restrict the fire within determined boundaries established either prior to the fire or during the fire.

3.3.8 Contain. To take suppression action that can reasonably be expected to check the fire spread under prevailing and predicted conditions.

3.3.9 Control. The point in time when the perimeter spread of a wildland fire has been halted and can be reasonably expected to hold under foreseeable conditions.

3.3.10 Control Line. All constructed or natural barriers and the treated fire edge used to control a fire.

▲ **3.3.11* Defensible Space.** An area as defined by the AHJ between an improved property and a potential wildland fire where combustible materials and vegetation have been removed or modified to reduce the potential for fire on improved property spreading to wildland fuels or to provide a safe working area for fire fighters protecting life and improved property from wildland fire.

3.3.12 Equipment.

3.3.12.1 Heavy Equipment. Ground vehicles used in the suppression of wildland fires, such as dozers, tractors, plows, and their transport vehicles. Heavy equipment does not include fire apparatus.

3.3.12.2 Wildland Fire Fighting Protective Clothing and Equipment. Items of compliant protective clothing and equipment products that provide protection from some risks, but not all risks, of emergency incident operations. [1977, 2016]

3.3.13 Evacuation. The temporary movement of people and their possessions from locations threatened by wildland fire. [1144, 2018]

3.3.14 Evacuation Plan. See 3.3.38.1.

3.3.15 Extended Attack. See 3.3.2.1.

3.3.16 Fire.

3.3.16.1* Prescribed Fire (Burning). Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives.

3.3.16.2 Wildland Fire. An unplanned fire burning in vegetative fuels.

3.3.17 Fire Behavior. The manner in which a fire reacts to the variables of fuels, weather, and topography.

3.3.18 Fire Department. An organization providing rescue, fire suppression, and related activities, including any public, governmental, private, industrial, or military organization engaging in this type of activity.

▲ **3.3.19 Fire Hazard.** A fuel complex, defined by kind, arrangement, volume, condition, and location, that determines the ease of ignition and/or resistance to fire control. [1144, 2018]

3.3.20 Fire Suppression. All the work of confining and extinguishing wildland fires.

3.3.21 Fuel Modification. Any manipulation or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition or the resistance to fire control. [1144, 2018]

3.3.22 Fuels. All combustible material.

3.3.23* Hazard Assessment System. A system to evaluate and rate pertinent factors such as fire and weather history, fuels, improvements, topography and access to develop and implement mitigation strategies.

3.3.24 Heavy Equipment. See 3.3.12.1.

3.3.25 Hot Spot. A particularly active part of a wildland fire.

3.3.26 Improved Property. A piece of land or real estate upon which a structure has been placed, a marketable crop is growing (including timber), or other property improvement has been made. [1144, 2018]

3.3.27 Incident. An occurrence, either human-caused or a natural phenomenon, that requires action or support by emergency services personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources. [1143, 2018]

3.3.28 Incident Action Plan. See 3.3.38.2.

3.3.29* Incident Management System (IMS). A system that defines the roles and responsibilities to be assumed by responders and the standard operating procedures to be used in the management and direction of emergency incidents and other functions. [1561, 2020]

3.3.30* Initial Attack. See 3.3.2.2.

3.3.31 Lookout. A person designated to observe the fire or a portion of a fire and warn the crew when there is a change in fire activity or when there is danger of becoming trapped.

3.3.32 Mitigation. Action that moderates the severity of a fire hazard or risk. [1144, 2018]

3.3.33 Mop Up. The act of making a fire safe after it is controlled, such as extinguishing or removing burning material along or near the control line, felling dead trees (snags), and trenching logs to prevent rolling.

3.3.34* NWCG. National Wildfire Coordinating Group.

3.3.35 Out of Service. Resources assigned to an incident but unable to respond for mechanical, rest, or personnel reasons.

3.3.36 Patrol. To systematically observe and check a length of control line during or after its construction to prevent break-overs (slopovers), control spot fires, or extinguish overlooked hot spots.

3.3.37 Personal Protective Equipment. See 3.3.12.2.

3.3.38 Plan.

3.3.38.1 Evacuation Plan. A plan specifying safe and effective methods for the temporary movement of people and their possessions from locations threatened by wildland fire.

3.3.38.2 Incident Action Plan. A written or verbal plan stating the overall objectives, strategy, and specific tactics for a specified period of time.

3.3.38.3 Structure Protection Plan. A plan specifying safe and effective methods to protect structures and other improvements from the threat of damage from an advancing fire.

3.3.39 Preparedness. Activities that lead to a safe, efficient, and cost-effective fire management program in support of land and resource management objectives through appropriate planning and coordination.

3.3.40 Prescribed Fire (Burning). See 3.3.16.1.

3.3.41 Public Safety Element. A section of a land use plan that describes the hazards to public safety and how they are to be mitigated.

3.3.42 Resources. All personnel and major items of equipment that are available, or potentially available, for assignment to incidents.

3.3.43 Risk. Chance of a fire starting from any cause, or the probability and severity of adverse effects that result from an exposure to a hazard.

3.3.44 Shelter in Place. The strategy and tactics used to protect or shelter people and/or animals from an advancing wildland fire in a safe area, as an alternative to evacuation.

3.3.45 Size-Up. The observation and evaluation of existing factors in order to develop objectives, strategies, and tactics for fire suppression.

3.3.46* Special Interest Area. Areas established and managed for their unique special feature.

3.3.47 Strategy. The general plan or direction selected to accomplish incident objectives.

3.3.48 Strike Team. Specified combinations of the same kind and type of resources, with common communications and a leader.

3.3.49* Structure Protection. To protect structures and other improvements from the threat of damage from an advancing wildland fire.

3.3.50 Structure Protection Plan. See 3.3.38.3.

3.3.51 Tactics. Deploying and directing resources on an incident to accomplish the objectives designated by strategy.

3.3.52 Task Force. Any combination of single resources assembled for a particular tactical need, with common communications and a leader.

3.3.53 Topography. The land surface configuration.

3.3.54 Wildland Fire. See 3.3.16.2.

3.3.55* Wildland Fire Fighter I. The person at the first level of progression who has demonstrated the knowledge and skills necessary to function safely as a member of a wildland fire suppression crew under direct supervision.

3.3.56* Wildland Fire Fighter II. The person at the second level of progression who has demonstrated the skills and depth of knowledge necessary to function under general supervision.

3.3.57 Wildland Fire Officer I. The person responsible for supervising and directing a single wildland fire suppression resource, such as a hand crew or an engine.

3.3.58 Wildland Fire Officer II. The person responsible for commanding and managing resources in the suppression of all aspects of an extended attack wildland fire or an initial attack exceeding the capability of the Wildland Fire Officer I.

3.3.59 Wildland/Urban Interface. The location where humans and their development meet or are intermixed with wildland fuels.

3.3.60 Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator. The person responsible for development of the plan(s) for the reduction of the fire risks and hazards associated in the wildland/urban interface.

3.3.61 Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist. The person responsible for the development and/or implementation of a plan to protect people, animals, communities, individual structures or other improvements from a wildland fire.

Chapter 4 Wildland Fire Fighter I

4.1 General. The Wildland Fire Fighter I shall meet the JPRs defined in Sections 4.1 through 4.5.

Δ 4.1.1* General Prerequisite Knowledge. Fireline safety and use and limitations of personal protective equipment; AHJ policy on fire shelter use; basic wildland fire behavior; fire suppression techniques; basic wildland fire tactics; the fire fighter's role within the AHJ incident management system; AHJ required first aid; and NFES 1077, *Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG)*.

4.1.2* General Prerequisite Skills. Basic verbal communications and the use of required personal protective equipment.

4.2 Human Resource Management. No JPRs at this level.

4.3 Preparedness.

4.3.1 Definition of Duty. Activities in advance of fire occurrence to ensure safe and effective suppression action.

4.3.2* Maintain assigned personal protective equipment, given the standard equipment issue, so that the equipment is serviceable and available for use on the fireline and defects are recognized and reported to the supervisor.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Maintenance of personal protective equipment, including inspection, the recognition of unserviceable items, and proper cleaning procedures.

(B) Requisite Skills. No requisite skills required at this level.

4.3.3* Maintain assigned suppression hand tools and equipment, given tools and equipment and AHJ maintenance specifications, so that assigned equipment is maintained and serviceable and defects are recognized and reported to the supervisor.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Inspection of tools and assigned suppression equipment, the recognition of unserviceable items, and required maintenance techniques.

(B)* Requisite Skills. Sharpening and other maintenance techniques for assigned suppression equipment, and use of required maintenance equipment.

N 4.3.4* Maintain personal gear kit, given a deployment and AHJ policies, so that mobilization response readiness meets AHJ requirements.

N (A) Requisite Knowledge. Contents of a personal gear kit, type and duration of the incident, and AHJ policies.

N (B) Requisite Skills. None specified.

4.4 Mobilization. No JPRs at this level.

4.5 Suppression.

4.5.1 Definition of Duty. All activities to confine and extinguish a wildland fire, beginning with dispatch.

4.5.2 Assemble and prepare for response, given an assembly location, an assignment, incident location, mode of transportation, and the time requirements, so that arrival at the incident with the required personnel and equipment meets AHJ guidelines.

(A)* Requisite Knowledge. Equipment requirements, AHJ time standards and special transportation considerations (weight limitations), and AHJ safety and operational procedures for various transportation modes.

(B) Requisite Skills. None specified.

4.5.3 Recognize hazards and unsafe situations, given a wildland or wildland/urban interface fire and the standard safety policies and procedures of the AHJ, so that the hazard(s) and unsafe condition(s) are communicated to the supervisor and appropriate action is taken.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Basic wildland fire safety, fire behavior, and suppression methods.

(B) Requisite Skills. None specified.

4.5.4 Construct a fireline, given a wildland fire, AHJ line construction standards, suppression tools, water or other suppression agents, and equipment, so that the fireline conforms to the construction standard.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Principles of fireline construction, techniques, and standards.

(B)* Requisite Skills. Proper use of hand tools, fire stream practices, and agent application.

4.5.5 Secure the fireline, given a wildland fire and suppression tools, water or other suppression agents, and equipment, so that burning materials and unburned fuels that threaten the integrity of the fireline are located and abated.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Line improvement techniques and safety considerations.

(B)* Requisite Skills. Use of basic ignition devices only under direct supervision.

4.5.6 Describe the methods to reduce the threat of fire exposure to improved properties given a wildland/urban interface fire, suppression tools, and equipment so that improvements are protected.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Wildland fire behavior, wildland fuel removal, structure protection methods, and equipment and personnel capabilities.

(B) Requisite Skills. The use of methods to protect improvements.

4.5.7 Mop up fire area, given a wildland fire, suppression tools, and water or other suppression agents and equipment, so that burning fuels that threaten escape are located and extinguished.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Mop-up principles, techniques, and standards.

(B) Requisite Skills. Use of basic tools and techniques to perform mop-up operations.

4.5.8 Patrol the fire area, given a wildland fire, suppression tools, and equipment, so that containment of the fire area is maintained.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Patrol principles, techniques, and standards.

(B) Requisite Skills. Observe, identify, and take action on potential threats.

Chapter 5 Wildland Fire Fighter II

5.1* General. Prior to progressing to the Wildland Fire Fighter II level, the Wildland Fire Fighter I shall meet the JPRs defined in Sections 5.1 through 5.5.

5.1.1* General Prerequisite Knowledge. The Wildland Fire Fighter II role within the incident management system, basic map reading and compass use or other locating device, radio procedures, chain saws and pumps, and record keeping.

5.1.2 General Prerequisite Skills. Orienteering, operation of chain saws and pumps, record keeping, and radio use.

5.2 Human Resource Management.

5.2.1 Evaluate the readiness of assigned crew members, given a wildland fire, an assigned task, and AHJ equipment standards, so that crew members are equipped and supplied for suppression duties.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. AHJ standards and personnel inspection procedures.

(B) Requisite Skills. Inspect members' personal protective equipment, tools, supplies, qualifications, and physical fitness level.

5.2.2 Brief assigned personnel, given an assignment, supporting information, and equipment requirements, so that the personnel are informed of specific tasks, standards, safety, operational, and special interest area considerations.

(A)* Requisite Knowledge. Incident and task information necessary to carry out assignments.

(B) Requisite Skills. Briefing skills.

5.2.3* Lead wildland fire fighters in the performance of a task, given an assignment and performance standards, so that the task is completed within the standards in accordance with AHJ guidelines.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Leadership techniques for small groups.

(B) Requisite Skills. The application of requisite knowledge to lead wildland fire fighters to complete the task in a manner that is within the standard.

5.3 Preparedness.

5.3.1 Definition of Duty. Responsibilities in advance of fire occurrence to ensure that tools, equipment, and supplies are fire ready.

Δ 5.3.2* Maintain chain saws and portable pumps as designated by the AHJ, given AHJ maintenance specifications, supplies,

and tools, so that equipment is maintained and serviceable and defects are recognized and repaired.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Maintenance procedures for chain saws and portable pumps as designated by the AHJ.

(B) Requisite Skills. Preventive maintenance and repair of chain saws and portable pumps as designated by the AHJ.

5.3.3 Inspect tools and equipment, given AHJ specifications, so that suitability of the tools and equipment for fire use is ensured.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Tool and equipment inspection guidelines.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to inspect the tools and equipment according to guidelines.

5.4 Mobilization. No JPRs at this level.

5.5 Suppression.

5.5.1 Definition of Duty. All activities to contain and extinguish a wildland or wildland/urban interface fire beginning with dispatch.

5.5.2 Select fireline construction methods, given a wildland fire and line construction standards, so that the technique used is compatible with the conditions and meets AHJ standards.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Resource capabilities and limitations, fireline construction methods, and AHJ standards.

(B) Requisite Skills. None specified.

Δ 5.5.3 Reduce the risk of fire exposure to improved properties, given a wildland or wildland/urban interface fire and available tools and equipment, so that improvements are protected from fire.

Δ (A) Requisite Knowledge. Knowledge of fire behavior in both wildland and improved properties, the effects of fuel modification to reduce the hazard, and NWCG S-215, *Fire Operations in the Wildland/Urban Interface*.

(B) Requisite Skills. The use of tools and equipment to protect the improved property.

5.5.4* Operate a chain saw, given an assignment at a wildland fire and operational standards, so that the assignment is completed in a safe manner.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. AHJ standards for chain saw operation and safety, tool selection, and personal protective equipment used during saw use.

(B)* Requisite Skills. Site preparation, handling and cutting techniques, use of wedges, saws, and equipment storage and transportation.

5.5.5 Operate water delivery equipment, given an assignment at a wildland fire and operational standards, so that the proper equipment is selected, desired nozzle pressure is attained, and flow is maintained.

(A)* Requisite Knowledge. Basic hydraulics, pump and water delivery system capabilities, operation of pumps, basic drafting and associated equipment.

(B) Requisite Skills. Placement, operation, and system setup.

N 5.5.6 Operate a portable radio, given AHJ policies, so that communication is clear, concise, and accurate.

N (A) Requisite Knowledge. AHJ operational standards for portable radios.

N (B) Requisite Skills. Operation of portable radios.

5.5.7* Secure the area of suspected fire origin and associated evidence, given a wildland fire and AHJ procedures, so that all evidence or potential evidence is protected from damage or destruction and reported to a supervisor.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Knowledge of types of evidence and the importance of site security and evidence preservation.

(B) Requisite Skills. Evidence preservation techniques and use of marking devices for site security.

5.5.8 Serve as a lookout, given an assignment at a wildland fire as per AHJ procedures, so that fire fighters are updated or warned when conditions change.

(A)* Requisite Knowledge. Basic fire behavior and how to recognize hazardous situations, communications methods, equipment, and procedures.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to accurately describe fire behavior and changes in fire behavior through verbal communication, hand signals, or use of communication equipment.

Chapter 6 Wildland Fire Officer I

6.1 General. Prior to progressing to the Wildland Fire Officer I level, the Wildland Fire Fighter II shall meet the JPRs defined in Sections 6.1 through 6.5.

6.1.1 Prerequisite Knowledge. Authority and responsibility of cooperating jurisdictional agencies, formal and informal agreements between jurisdictional agencies, the incident management system used by the jurisdiction, and the Wildland Fire Officer I role within that system.

6.1.2 Prerequisite Skills. None specified.

6.2 Human Resource Management.

6.2.1* Definition of Duty. Lead and supervise human resources to accomplish assignments in a safe and efficient manner.

6.2.2 Evaluate assigned personnel, given AHJ personnel performance standards, so that members are capable of performing assigned tasks and individuals not meeting the standards are identified and that corrective actions are taken.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. AHJ personnel policies and procedures, performance standards, and evaluation.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to observe, evaluate, counsel, and document personnel as to fitness for duty in accordance with AHJ policies and procedures.

6.2.3 Verify the qualifications of assigned personnel, given an assignment or task, so that individual fire fighter qualifications are appropriate, deficiencies are identified and reported, and corrective action is taken.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. AHJ qualifications standards.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to assess personnel qualifications for assignment in accordance with AHJ policies and procedures.

- Δ 6.2.4 Provide for first aid or medical treatment, given an injured or ill fire fighter and AHJ policies and procedures, so that treatment is provided, appropriate notifications are made, and required administrative reports are completed.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. AHJ accident and illness reporting procedures.

(B) Requisite Skills. Report writing and written communications.

6.2.5 Evaluate job performance of assigned personnel, given AHJ standards, so that the information is provided to the individual being evaluated and all required forms are completed.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Basic performance evaluation.

(B) Requisite Skills. Administrative and written communication skills.

Δ 6.3 Preparedness.

- N 6.3.1 Ensure overall readiness of assigned crew, vehicle, and equipment, given AHJ standards, policies, and procedures, so that operational readiness is maintained.

N **(A) Requisite Knowledge.** Crew needs, equipment readiness, and AHJ standards, policies, and procedures.

N **(B) Requisite Skills.** Assessment, decision-making, and written and verbal communication skills.

6.4 Mobilization.

6.4.1 **Definition of Duty.** Collect AHJ dispatch information, assemble assigned resources, travel to designated location, and check-in.

6.4.2 Obtain complete information from AHJ dispatch, given AHJ standard operating procedures, so that travel route, assignment, time needed, and point of contact are determined.

- Δ **(A) Requisite Knowledge.** AHJ dispatch, travel, accident, and equipment breakdown procedures.

(B) Requisite Skills. None specified.

6.5 Suppression.

6.5.1* **Definition of Duty.** Supervision of a single resource involved in wildland fire suppression, and when first on scene, assume command of initial attack incident, until relieved.

6.5.2* Size up an incident to formulate an incident action plan, given a wildland fire and available resources, so that incident objectives are set and strategies and tactics are applied according to AHJ policies and procedures.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Size-up procedures, fire behavior, resource availability and capability, and suppression priorities.

(B)* Requisite Skills. Identification of values at risk, setting objectives, and selection of correct wildland fire suppression strategies.

6.5.3* Develop an initial report on conditions, given incident information and AHJ policies and procedures, so that required incident information is communicated to the AHJ communications center and updated as needed.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. AHJ incident information requirements and size-up procedures.

(B) Requisite Skills. Identification and communication of relevant incident information.

6.5.4* Establish an incident command post (ICP), given AHJ policies and procedures, so that the location is identified and communicated to personnel.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Factors affecting appropriate ICP locations.

(B) Requisite Skills. Ability to establish an ICP.

- Δ 6.5.5 Deploy resources to suppress a wildland fire, given an assignment, personnel, equipment, and AHJ policies and procedures, so that appropriate suppression actions are taken and safety of personnel is ensured.

(A)* Requisite Knowledge. Fireline location and construction techniques, ignition procedures, capabilities of fire-fighting equipment and personnel, radio communications capabilities and protocols, and techniques for the proper and safe deployment of the assigned resources.

(B)* Requisite Skills. The ability to assess and assign personnel and equipment.

6.5.6* Maintain incident records, given AHJ policies and procedures and applicable forms, so that required information is documented.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. AHJ incident documentation procedures.

(B) Requisite Skills. None specified.

6.5.7 Evaluate incident conditions, given a wildland fire, so that progress, changes in fuels, topography, weather, fire behavior, personnel safety, and other significant events are identified and communicated to the supervisor and to assigned and adjoining personnel.

(A)* Requisite Knowledge. Intermediate wildland fire behavior.

(B) Requisite Skills. Collect wildland fire weather, fuels, and topographic information.

6.5.8 Communicate with supervisors, crew members, and adjoining personnel, given a wildland fire incident, so that progress, changes in conditions, fire behavior, and other significant events are current.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Wildland fire behavior, other hazards and factors related to the wildland fire environment.

(B) Requisite Skills. Ability to communicate.

6.5.9* Provide for the logistical needs of assigned resources, given a wildland fire, assigned resources, and AHJ policies and procedures, so that personnel and equipment needs are met in accordance with AHJ policies.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Short- and long-term needs as determined by the incident.

(B) Requisite Skills. Identification of logistical needs.

6.5.10 Analyze incident needs, given assigned resources and incident status, so that additional resources needed are ordered or excess resources are identified and released in accordance with AHJ policies and procedures.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** AHJ policies and procedures related to resource ordering and release.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** Decision making.

6.5.11 Provide incident information to the incoming replacement incident commander, given a wildland fire, so that the transfer of command is completed and the new incident commander has the information necessary to operate.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** AHJ policies and procedures for transfer of command.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to communicate verbally and in writing and to document.

6.5.12 Deploy resources to mop up a wildland fire, given a wildland fire, personnel, equipment, and AHJ policies and procedures, so that appropriate mop-up actions are taken.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Wildland fire behavior, environment factors, and resource capability.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to conduct a risk assessment.

6.5.13 Complete wildland fire suppression operations, given a wildland fire that has been controlled and mopped up in accordance with AHJ policies and procedures, so that the fire area is extinguished and resources are returned to service.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** AHJ policies and procedures for demobilization and termination of the incident.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** Decision making.

Δ **6.5.14*** Respond to requests for incident information, given AHJ policies and procedures, so that response is accurate, within the policies, and provided in a time-sensitive manner.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** AHJ policies and procedures for release of incident information.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to communicate verbally and in writing.

6.5.15 Complete personnel time and equipment use records, given AHJ policies, procedures, and related forms, so that the information is accurate and in compliance with standards established by the AHJ.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Basic wildland fire business management and AHJ policies and procedures for proper record keeping.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to communicate in writing.

6.5.16* Prepare final incident reports, given an extinguished wildland fire and AHJ policies and procedures, so that the reports are complete, accurate, and submitted on time.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** AHJ incident reporting policies and procedures.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to fill out forms.

Chapter 7 Wildland Fire Officer II

7.1 General. Prior to progressing to the Wildland Fire Officer II level, the Wildland Fire Officer I shall meet the JPRs defined in Sections 7.1 through 7.5.

7.1.1 Prerequisite Knowledge. Authority and responsibility for implementing formal and informal agreements between jurisdictional agencies, the incident management system used by the jurisdiction, and the Wildland Fire Officer II's role within that system.

7.1.2 Prerequisite Skills. None specified.

Δ **7.2 Human Resource Management.** No JPRs at this level.

Δ **7.3 Preparedness.** No JPRs at this level.

7.4 Mobilization.

7.4.1* Supervise multiple resources, given an assignment and resources, so that they are mobilized in accordance with AHJ policies and procedures.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** AHJ policies and procedures covering the movement of multiple resources.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to assess the readiness of assigned resources.

7.5 Suppression.

7.5.1 Definition of Duty. Command multiple resources in the suppression of a wildland fire that exceeds the qualification level of the Wildland Fire Officer I.

Δ **7.5.2*** Develop, validate, modify, and document an incident action plan for each operational period, given an action plan, so that strategies and tactics are applied according to AHJ policies and procedures in accordance with incident objectives.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Availability and capability of resources and agency suppression priorities based on personnel safety and values at risk.

(B)* **Requisite Skills.** Identification of values at risk, objective setting, and selection of correct wildland fire suppression strategies and tactics.

7.5.3 Evaluate the need for and location of incident facilities, given AHJ policies and procedures, so that the location is sited, identified, and communicated to personnel.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Factors affecting the need for appropriate incident facilities.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** Ability to evaluate and establish incident facilities.

7.5.4 Maintain incident records, given AHJ policies and procedures and applicable forms, so that required information is documented.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** AHJ incident documentation procedures.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** Record keeping.

7.5.5* Obtain incident information from the outgoing incident commander, given a wildland fire, so that the transfer of command is completed and the new incident commander has the information necessary to operate.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** AHJ policies and procedures for transition in command.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to communicate verbally and in writing and to document.

Chapter 8 Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist

8.1 General. Prior to progressing to the Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist level, the Wildland Fire Officer II shall meet the JPRs defined in Sections 8.1 through 8.6.

8.1.1 Prerequisite Knowledge. Authority and responsibility of assisting and cooperating agencies, the incident management system used by the AHJ, and the role of the Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist within the system; NFPA 1144 and NFPA 1143; and basic understanding of structural protection in the wildland/urban interface.

8.1.2 Prerequisite Skills. The ability to prepare written reports and protection plans and implement them and to work with cooperating agencies.

Δ **8.2 Human Resource Management.** No JPRs at this level.

Δ **8.3 Preparedness.** No JPRs at this level.

Δ **8.4 Mobilization.** No JPRs at this level.

8.5 Suppression.

8.5.1 Risk and Hazard Assessment. Assess the actual and potential risks, hazards, and values at risk for the wildland/urban interface fire incident, given incident intelligence, predicted fire behavior, and AHJ policies, so that all risks, hazards, and values at risk are identified for planned mitigation efforts.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Have an understanding of the factors that constitute wildland/urban interface fire hazards and risks and the impacts they will have on fire suppression efforts.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to prioritize the various risks and hazards as a plan of operations is being developed.

8.5.2 Hazard Mitigation Practices. Apply appropriate action(s), given resources, materials, and strategies, so that the risks, hazards, and values at risk are mitigated.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** An understanding of the various construction materials and types; the requirements for defensible space as related to fuels, topography, and the building construction; and the various mitigation actions associated with the various risks and hazards.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to assess, plan, and communicate.

Δ **8.5.3 Information.** Provide internal and external briefings on the development of a structure protection plan, given specified audiences, AHJ policy, and an overall education strategy, so that the specified audiences are informed regarding the wildland/urban interface protection effort.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Understanding of public presentation techniques.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to communicate.

8.5.4 Evacuation Planning. Participate in an evacuation or shelter-in-place plan in conjunction with assisting and cooperating agencies, given incident intelligence, predicted fire behavior, community maps, and resources, so that the public is protected.

Δ (A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Understanding of the responsibilities of the various authorities as well as local, state, and federal laws and regulations that govern evacuations, and shelter-in-place techniques.

Δ (B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to participate in an evacuation plan for an incident and to activate an evacuation plan.

8.5.5 Hazardous Materials. Analyze the potential involvement of various hazardous materials, given incident information and resources, so that hazardous conditions are identified and mitigated.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** A working knowledge of the types of hazardous materials that can be involved and the hazards they can pose to the public, fire-fighting personnel, and the environment; NFPA 1072, awareness level.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to assess and to communicate verbally and in writing.

8.5.6 Structure Protection Plan. Develop and monitor a structure protection plan, given incident intelligence, current and predicted fire behavior, community data, and available resources, so that various structures and other improvements that are or might be threatened during a wildland/urban interface incident are protected and the plan is modified as needed.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** The availability and capability of fire apparatus, equipment, and personnel that can be involved in an incident; the elements of a structure protection plan; incident objectives; and the effects of weather.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to develop and implement a structure protection plan and to constantly evaluate the wildland fire situation and change and modify the structure protection plan accordingly.

8.6 Post-Incident — Data Collection.

Δ **8.6.1** Develop a plan to gather damage assessment data, given incident information, data, structure valuation estimate, and resources for a wildland/urban interface fire, so that all pertinent data are collected for analysis.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** An understanding of global positioning systems (GPS) and geographic information systems (GIS) methodology and equipment and methods to obtain damage assessment data.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to develop and implement a plan to gather damage assessment data and the tools to accomplish the task.

Chapter 9 Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator

9.1 General. The Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator shall meet the JPRs as defined in Sections 9.1 through 9.9 and meet all of the requirements of Public Fire and Life Safety Educator II specified in NFPA 1035.

9.1.1 Prerequisite Knowledge. Requirements of Wildland Fire Fighter I specified in Chapter 4; NWCG S-215, *Fire Operations in the Wildland/Urban Interface*; NFPA 1144; applicable codes and standards of the AHJ; and funding sources, including grants.

9.1.2 Prerequisite Skills. The ability to communicate verbally and in writing and to write reports and grants.

9.2 Human Resource Management. No JPRs at this level.

9.3 Preparedness.

9.3.1 Analyze and evaluate the jurisdictional area, given a wildland/urban interface area, so that a hazard, risk, and values at-risk rating is established in accordance with the adopted policies, procedures, codes, and standards of the AHJ.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. An applicable hazard assessment system to be used to assign a level of risk to life and improved property from wildland fire.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to apply the hazard assessment system to a project, property, or jurisdictional area.

9.3.2 Analyze the public safety element, given the general and growth management plans of the AHJ, so that all wildland/urban interface fire issues are identified.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Fire and life safety issues, public safety issues, community concerns, available community resources, governmental regulations, environmental issues, and technological changes.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to analyze trends and demographics and prepare public safety elements and plans.

9.3.3 Assist planners and developers in the planning phase of subdivisions, given a proposed project, so that compliance with wildland/urban interface policies, procedures, codes, and standards of the AHJ is ensured.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Subdivision planning and jurisdictional guidelines.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to interact with planners, developers, contractors, government officials, partnerships, and collaborative efforts.

9.3.4 Process a plan review application, given a proposed project in a wildland/urban interface area, so that the application is evaluated and processed in accordance with the applicable policies, procedures, codes, and standards of the AHJ.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Application process for plan review and the applicable policies, procedures, codes, and standards.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to communicate verbally and in writing on matters related to the applicable policies, procedures, codes, and standards.

9.3.5 Facilitate the resolution of deficiencies identified during the plan review, given a submittal and the established practices and procedures of the AHJ, so that deficiencies are identified,

documented, and reported to the plan submitter with applicable references and alternative methods for compliance.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Policies and procedures of the AHJ regarding the communication of discrepancies and the appeals process as related to the codes and standards of the AHJ.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to communicate verbally and in writing.

9.3.6 Write recommended conditions of approval for proposed projects, given wildland/urban interface standards of the AHJ, so that the project is in compliance.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Knowledge of fire-resistive construction and landscaping techniques and subdivision regulations, procedures, and processes of the AHJ.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to work with and educate planners, developers, contractors, and homeowners, and to write clearly and concisely and speak during public meetings before planning and zoning boards, homeowners' associations, and special interest groups.

9.3.7 Investigate wildland/urban interface safety complaints, given a reported situation or condition, so that complaint information is recorded and processed.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Applicable policies, procedures, codes, and standards adopted by the AHJ.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to interpret policies, procedures, codes, and standards, communicate verbally and in writing, recognize problems, and refer complaints.

9.4 Mobilization. No JPRs at this level.

9.5 Suppression. No JPRs at this level.

9.6 Post-Incident.

9.6.1 Collect data on wildland/urban interface fire threats, losses, effectiveness of mitigation measures, and public education, given a data collection system and needed tools, so that all pertinent data are collected for analysis.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Data collection, evaluation methods, and statistical analysis methods and resources.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to collect and analyze data in order to implement an evaluation strategy.

9.7 Administration.

9.7.1 Recommend policies and procedures, given management objectives, for the delivery of wildland/urban interface programs so that the policies and procedures are in accordance with the codes and standards of the AHJ.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Policies and procedures of the AHJ related to code enforcement, and sources of detailed and technical information relating to fire protection and life safety.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to identify effective construction methods and materials related to fire safety, to read and interpret construction plans and specifications, to communicate verbally and in writing, to educate, to conduct research, to make decisions, to recognize problems, and to resolve conflicts.

9.7.2 Develop written correspondence to communicate fire protection and prevention requirements, given wildland/urban interface issues, so that the correspondence reflects research

and accurate interpretation of applicable policies, procedures, codes, and standards.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Applicable policies, procedures, codes, and standards adopted by the AHJ and the interrelationship among those codes and regulations.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to conduct code-related research and to clearly express code requirements verbally and in writing.

9.7.3 Select or create checklists and forms, given applicable policies, procedures, codes, and standards of the AHJ, so that information required and used to address the wildland/urban interface fire issues is clear and concise.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Elements required by the applicable policies, procedures, codes, and standards.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to clearly express requirements of the AHJ in writing and organize those requirements in a logical and complete format for use as a guide to perform uniform and effective interface safety inspections.

9.8 Hazard Mitigation.

9.8.1 Generate a strategic plan with necessary procedural guidelines and mitigation treatments, given a fire-prone ecosystem, a wildland/urban interface area, applicable policies, procedures, codes, and standards, so that the strategic plan meets AHJ requirements for adoption.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Applicability and effectiveness of various mitigation treatments and the application of pertinent policies, procedures, codes, and standards.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to discern the local political and budgetary environment.

Δ 9.8.2 Provide leadership, given a strategic plan and procedural guidelines, so that fuel modifications designed to reduce wildland/urban interface hazards are implemented.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Techniques pertinent to selective tree thinning, brush disposal, pruning, grazing, mowing, prescribed fire (including air quality and smoke management), and chemical treatments.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to prepare clear written treatment prescriptions, to demonstrate the capability to communicate orally in a clear, concise, and effective manner, willingness to interact with diverse groups, and a capacity to initiate and sustain needed activities.

9.8.3 Recommend mitigation strategies, given an existing development or a proposed project, so that strategies are applied in accordance with the applicable policies, procedures, codes, and standards.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Fuel types, wildland fire behavior, building construction, defensible space, and mitigation strategies.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to select an effective wildland/urban interface mitigation strategy.

9.8.4 Recommend modifications to codes and standards of the AHJ, given wildland/urban interface issues, so that the proposed codes and standards are written to address the problem, need, or deficiency.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. State statutes or local ordinances establishing or empowering the AHJ to adopt, enforce, and revise codes and standards; the legal instruments establishing or adopting codes and standards; and the development and adoption process for legislation or regulations.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to recognize problems, communicate, and identify risk and cost benefits.

9.8.5 Develop hazard mitigation plans, given policies, procedures, codes, and standards, so that an existing development within the jurisdictional area is brought into compliance.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. A knowledge of wildland/urban interface hazard mitigation planning documents and the use of prescribed burning and other fuel modification techniques, defensible space concepts, building construction, codes and standards, landscaping, and maintenance.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to develop written plans.

9.8.6 Provide technical expertise to AHJ staff, developers, home builders, homeowners, landscapers, consultants, and others, given an interface area, so that the wildland/urban interface threat is reduced.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Understanding of the roles and responsibilities of other agencies, departments, and personnel whose involvement is crucial to address the threat.

(B) Requisite Skills. Demonstrated ability to educate others to achieve goals specified in a strategic plan.

9.9 Public Education.

9.9.1 Develop and implement a public education program, given a comprehensive educational strategy, so that the hazards and risks associated with the wildland/urban interface are reduced.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Understanding of local fire prevention goals, fundamentals of public education program delivery methods, and available tools to get the public to respond.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to identify individual and collective fire education needs and to recognize effective communication tools necessary to implement and measure success of delivery strategies.

9.9.2 Develop or oversee the development of written, electronic, audio-visual, or display material, given objectives and specified audience(s), so that affected interests are educated and informed on the wildland/urban interface fire environment and mitigation techniques.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Data resources and information systems, including format and materials, learning theory, computer, video and audio writing, editing, and social media formats and platforms.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to assemble information in a specific format, generate written or audio-visual materials, write persuasively and effectively, recognize and use powerful images, and identify and organize outreach to affected audiences and the community at large.

9.9.3 Coordinate or provide presentations, given identified fire and life safety goals and objectives, so that the public is informed on wildland/urban interface issues.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Potential community partners with shared concerns and resources, community concerns, and available community resources.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to facilitate meetings, motivate partners to achieve goals, and prepare presentations.

Annex A Explanatory Material

Annex A is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only. This annex contains explanatory material, numbered to correspond with the applicable text paragraphs.

A.1.1 This standard does not address prescribed fire requirements. Authorities having jurisdiction can choose to use any or all of these requirements as they deem appropriate.

A.1.2 The committee believes that this document specifies the minimum JPRs for Wildland Fire Fighter I, Wildland Fire Fighter II, Wildland Fire Officer I, Wildland Fire Officer II, Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist, and Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator. The committee recognizes that emergency services organizations might have to invest considerable resources to provide the equipment and training needed to perform safely and efficiently. The committee does not mean to imply that organizations with limited resources cannot provide response services, only that the individuals charged with responsibilities are qualified to specific levels according to this standard.

A.1.2.3 Organization or management responsibilities should be addressed by the agency that personnel represent. The authority having jurisdiction should define the agency requirements for progression to positions of management responsibility.

A.1.2.6 The committee recognizes the importance of formal and continuing education and training programs to ensure a Wildland Fire Fighter I, Wildland Fire Fighter II, Wildland Fire Officer I, Wildland Fire Officer II, Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist, and Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator has maintained and updated the necessary skills and knowledge for the level of qualification. Continuing education and training programs can be developed or administered by local, state, provincial, or federal agencies as well as professional associations and accredited institutions of higher education. The methods of learning would include areas of technology, refresher training, skills practices, and knowledge application to standards. The subject matter should directly relate to the requirements of this standard.

A.1.3.3 It is recommended, where practical, that evaluators be individuals who were not directly involved as instructors for the requirement being evaluated.

A.1.3.8(3) NFPA 1582 establishes medical requirements for structural fire fighters. These requirements might need to be modified for individuals involved in the suppression of wildland fires. The medical and work capacity (fitness) requirements for this standard should be based on in-depth consideration of essential wildland fire-fighting functions. The following essential functions are what fire fighters are expected to perform during wildland fire suppression duties, as determined in a comprehensive job task analysis:

- (1) Operate both as a member of a team and as an individual at incidents of uncertain duration

- (2) Work in areas where sustaining traumatic or thermal injuries is possible
- (3) Wear personal protective equipment and carry gear weighing up to 13.6 kg (30 lb) while performing fire-fighting tasks
- (4) Perform demanding work for extended periods in the heat while wearing equipment that impairs body-cooling mechanisms
- (5) Face exposure to respirable particulates, carbon monoxide, and other gases, and, if required, wear respiratory protective equipment that places an added burden on the respiratory system
- (6) Work for long periods of time on tasks requiring sustained physical exertion
- (7) Make transitions from rest to arduous effort
- (8) Use manual and power tools as designated by the AHJ in the performance of duties
- (9) Perform a variety of tasks in rough, steep terrain, exposed to snags, rocks, and other hazards
- (10) Spend extensive time exposed to the elements
- (11) Tolerate wide fluctuations in temperature while performing duties
- (12) Operate in environments of stress, poor visibility, high noise, and dangerous footing
- (13) Perform difficult tasks and make life-and-death decisions during emergencies

A.1.3.8(4) Physical fitness requirements should be developed and validated by the AHJ. Physical fitness requirements should be in compliance with applicable equal opportunity and Americans with Disabilities Act regulations and other legal requirements. Additional information can be found in the following NWCG publication: NFES 1596, *Fitness and Work Capacity*.

A.3.2.1 Approved. The National Fire Protection Association does not approve, inspect, or certify any installations, procedures, equipment, or materials; nor does it approve or evaluate testing laboratories. In determining the acceptability of installations, procedures, equipment, or materials, the authority having jurisdiction may base acceptance on compliance with NFPA or other appropriate standards. In the absence of such standards, said authority may require evidence of proper installation, procedure, or use. The authority having jurisdiction may also refer to the listings or labeling practices of an organization that is concerned with product evaluations and is thus in a position to determine compliance with appropriate standards for the current production of listed items.

A.3.2.2 Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). The phrase "authority having jurisdiction," or its acronym AHJ, is used in NFPA documents in a broad manner; since jurisdictions and approval agencies vary, as do their responsibilities. Where public safety is primary, the authority having jurisdiction may be a federal, state, local, or other regional department or individual such as a fire chief; fire marshal; chief of a fire prevention bureau, labor department, or health department; building official; electrical inspector; or others having statutory authority. For insurance purposes, an insurance inspection department, rating bureau, or other insurance company representative may be the authority having jurisdiction. In many circumstances, the property owner or his or her designated agent assumes the role of the authority having jurisdiction; at government installations, the commanding officer or departmental official may be the authority having jurisdiction.

A.3.3.2.1 Extended Attack. An extended attack incident is a wildfire that has not been contained/controlled by the initial attack forces and additional fire-fighting resources are arriving, en route, or being ordered by the initial attack incident commander. See Figure A.3.3.2.1. (Note: An extended attack incident fits into the Type 3 incident as regards complexity.) An extended attack incident is normally characterized by the following:

- (1) Usually less than 100 acres in size. In some rural/wildland areas where the values at risk are low and fuels are primarily rated for 100 hours or less, the fire size could be significantly larger.
- (2) Fire-fighting resources vary from several single resources to several task force/strike teams.
- (3) The incident can be divided into divisions, but it would not meet the division supervisor complexity in regards to span-of-control.
- (4) The incident is expected to be contained/controlled in the first operational period. If not, it can transition into a more complex incident (Type 2 organization).
- (5) Generally, a written incident action plan might not be needed or prepared.
- (6) Some of the command and general staff positions such as operations, planning, logistics, safety, and liaison might be filled.
- (7) Staging areas can be utilized and in some instances a small incident base can be established.

General staff positions are filled as needed.

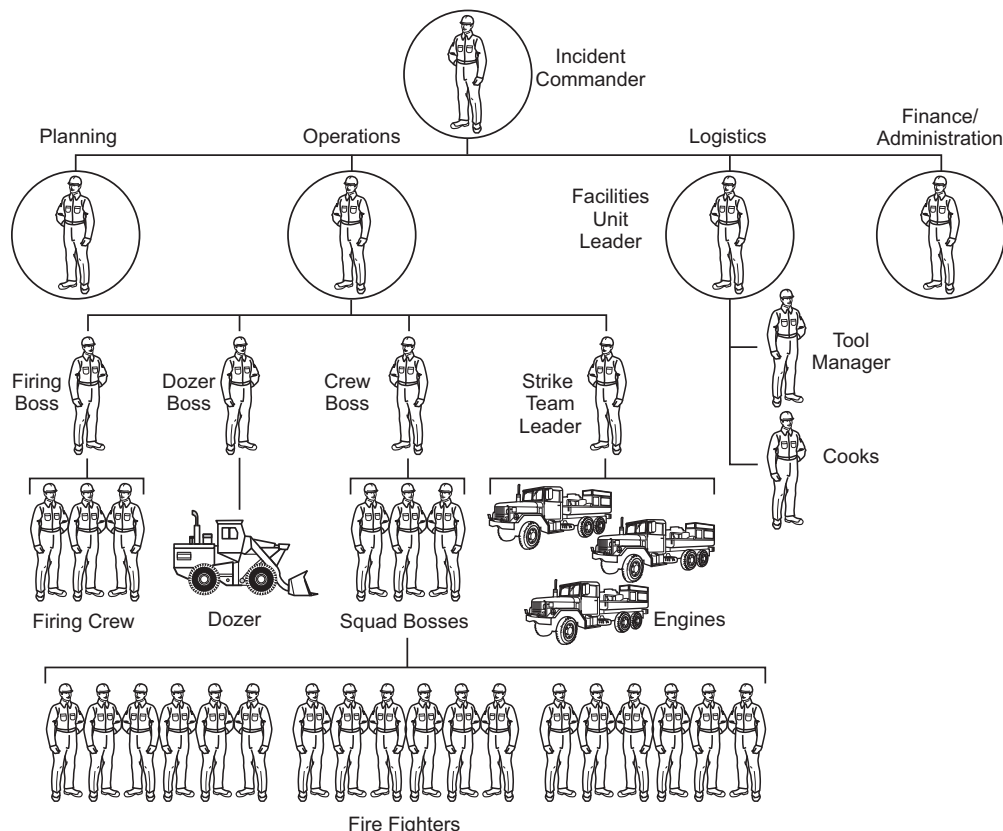


FIGURE A.3.3.2.1 Example of an Extended Attack Organization.

A.3.3.2.2 Initial Attack. Also called *initial action*.

A.3.3.3 Breakover. Also called *slopover*.

A.3.3.5 Burning Out. Burning out is done on a small scale in order to consume unburned fuel and aid control line construction. Burning out should not be confused with “backfiring,” which is a larger-scale tactic to eliminate large areas of unburned fuels in the path of a fire or to change the direction of force of the convection column.

A.3.3.11 Defensible Space. The area is cleared of combustibles with the following intent:

- (1) To protect life and property from wildland fire
- (2) To reduce the potential for fire on improved property spreading to wildland fuels
- (3) To provide a safe working area for fire fighters protecting life and improved property

A.3.3.16.1 Prescribed Fire (Burning). A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist and any local, state, or federal requirements must be met prior to ignition.

A.3.3.23 Hazard Assessment System. The ratings generated should be the basis for implementation of mitigation strategies.

A.3.3.29 Incident Management System. The system is also referred to as an incident command system (ICS).

A.3.3.30 Initial Attack. See A.3.3.2.2.

▲ **A.3.3.34 NWCG.** The fires in the early 1970s stimulated the formation of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG). NWCG is made up of the Department of Agriculture Forest Service (FS); four Department of the Interior agencies — the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the National Park Service (NPS), the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS); Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); the United States Fire Administration (USFA); state forestry agencies through the National Association of State Foresters (NASF); International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC); and the Inter-Tribal Timber Council. The purpose of the NWCG is to coordinate programs of the participating wildfire management agencies to avoid duplication and to provide a means of constructively working together.

A.3.3.46 Special Interest Area. They include geological, historical, and archaeological areas of interest; habitats of threatened or endangered species; and other memorable features.

A.3.3.49 Structure Protection. This normally does not include an attack on a fire that is inside the structure.

■ **A.3.3.55 Wildland Fire Fighter I.** Under NWCG PMS 310-1, *NIMS Wildland Fire Qualification System Guide*, this position correlates to a Fire Fighter II.

A.3.3.56 Wildland Fire Fighter II. This person should function safely and effectively as a member of a wildland fire suppression crew of equally or less experienced fire fighters to accomplish a series of tasks. The Wildland Fire Fighter II can be called upon to provide leadership and temporary supervision for a small crew. The Wildland Fire Fighter II maintains direct communications with a supervisor.

▲ **A.4.1.1** Information related to wildland fires can be found in NFES 1077, *Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG)*, NFES 2943, *Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide*, and the NFES 2712, *New Generation Fire Shelter* video. Paragraph A.5.4 of NFPA 1143 states that all personnel should receive training in first aid and CPR.

The safety and welfare of personnel is the first and foremost consideration in all incident operations and decisions. A wildland fire fighter must have a working knowledge of the following fire suppression safety standards and procedures:

- (1) Fire behavior (*see NWCG S-190, Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior*)
- (2) Ten standard fire orders [*see NFES 1077, Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG)*], which include the following:
 - (a) Keep informed of fire weather conditions and forecasts
 - (b) Know what our fire is doing at all times
 - (c) Base all actions on current and expected behavior of the fire
 - (d) Identify escape routes and safety zones and make them known
 - (e) Post lookouts when there is possible danger
 - (f) Be alert; keep calm; think clearly; act decisively
 - (g) Maintain prompt communications with your forces, your supervisor, and adjoining forces
 - (h) Give clear instructions and ensure that they are understood
 - (i) Maintain control of your forces at all times
 - (j) Fight fire aggressively, having provided for safety first

(3) Eighteen “Watch Out” situations [*see NFES 1077, Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG)*], which include the following:

- (a) Fire not scouted and sized up
 - (b) In country not seen in daylight
 - (c) Safety zones and escape routes not identified
 - (d) Unfamiliar with weather and local factors influencing fire behavior
 - (e) Uninformed on strategy, tactics, and hazards
 - (f) Instructions and assignments not clear
 - (g) No communication with crew members/supervisors
 - (h) Constructing line without a safe anchor point
 - (i) Building fireline with fire below
 - (j) Attempting frontal assault on a fire
 - (k) Unburned fuel between you and the fire
 - (l) Cannot see the main fire, not in contact with anyone who can
 - (m) On a hillside where rolling material can ignite fuel below
 - (n) Weather getting hotter and drier
 - (o) Wind increasing or changing direction
 - (p) Getting frequent spitfires across the line
 - (q) Terrain and fuels making escape to safety zones difficult
 - (r) Taking a nap near the fireline
- (4) Downhill indirect line construction guidelines [*see NFES 1077, Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG)*]
- (5) LCES (lookouts, communications, escape routes, and safety zones), which include the following procedures:
- (a) Adequate lookouts should be posted to observe potential changes in fuel, weather, topography, and fire behavior.
 - (b) Communication should be provided for and maintained with the supervisor at all times.
 - (c) Escape routes for emergency evacuation will be identified and clearly understood by all fire fighters.
 - (d) Safety zones in cleared or natural areas devoid of flammable material should be reconnoitered and/or provided for and known to all crew members.
- (6) NFES 2712, *New Generation Fire Shelter* video, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QjsY6foLh8o>

A.4.1.2 The selection, care, and maintenance requirements for protective clothing and equipment are found in NFPA 1877.

■ **A.4.3.2** Wildland fire-fighting personal protective equipment care and maintenance should be in accordance with NFPA 1877.

A.4.3.3 The tools and equipment provided to the wildland fire fighter vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and can include such items as fireline hand tools (shovel, ax, fire rake, Pulaski, flapper, etc.) and basic water application equipment (backpack pumps, hose, nozzles, hose clamps, and fittings, etc.).

A.4.3.3(B) Maintenance equipment would include those items, such as files, sandpaper, wedges, and so forth, used to maintain fire suppression hand tools.

■ **A.4.3.4** The fire fighter should be self-sufficient for 24 to 48 hours.

A.4.5.2(A) Personal equipment standards, response and travel time standards, personal equipment weight limitations, and preferred modes of transportation all can vary by the AHJ.

A.4.5.4(B) The term *agent* in this requirement refers to any suppressant or retardant that would be applied with a hose stream, including water, foam, wet water, and other retardants.

A.4.5.5(B) See NWCG S-130, *Firefighter Training*, for additional information on burning out and basic ignition devices.

A.5.1 The Wildland Fire Fighter II assists in the training of other fire fighters in the application of knowledge and skills areas, including safety and the maintenance and use of suppression tools and equipment.

A.5.1.1 See NFES 2865, *PMS 475 Basic Land Navigation*, for information on using maps and compasses.

A.5.2.2(A) See NFES 1077, *Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG)*, for additional information on briefing subordinates.

A.5.2.3 The Wildland Fire Fighter II is expected to be able to lead small groups of assigned personnel to accomplish specific tasks. The primary responsibility is personnel safety and the timely completion of the assigned task. (See NFES 1077, *Incident Response Pocket Guide*, and NFES 2865, *PMS 475 Basic Land Navigation*.)

A.5.3.2 The tools and equipment provided to the Wildland Fire Fighter II vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and can include such items as chain saws and portable pumps. It is not the intent of the committee that the Wildland Fire Fighter II perform specialized repair functions on power tools. For additional information, see NWCG S-211, *Portable Pumps and Water Use*, and NWCG S-212, *Wildland Fire Chain Saws*.

A.5.5.4 See NWCG S-212, *Wildland Fire Chain Saws*, for additional information.

A.5.5.4(B) The transportation of power saws also involves the transport of flammable and combustible liquids. Wildland fire fighters should follow agency guidelines and other regulations regarding the safe transport of these materials.

A.5.5.5(A) See NWCG S-211, *Portable Pumps and Water Use*, for additional information.

A.5.5.7 See NFES 1874, *Wildfire Origin and Cause Determination Handbook*, NFPA 921, and NFPA 1033 for additional information.

A.5.5.8(A) See NWCG S-134, *Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, Safety Zones (LCES)*, and S-130, *Firefighter Training*, for additional information on fireline lookouts; and NWCG S-190, *Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior*.

A.6.2.1 See NWCG L-280, *Followership to Leadership*, and NFPA 1021 for additional supervisory information.

A.6.5.1 Initial attack is the action taken by resources that are first to arrive at an incident. All wildland fires that are controlled by suppression forces undergo initial attack. The number and type of resources responding to initial attack vary depending upon fire danger, fuel type, values at risk, and other factors. Generally, the initial attack involves relatively few resources and an incident size is small.

Characteristics of an initial attack incident include the following:

- (1) Resources vary from a single resource to several single resources, possibly a single task force or strike team.
- (2) Normally limited to one operational period — at least the containment phase. Mop-up can extend into multiple periods.
- (3) Normally does not require a written incident action plan.

The initial attack incident commander is normally the most experienced fire fighter on the scene and is responsible for performing all command and general staff functions. (See Figure A.6.5.1.)

A.6.5.2 See A.7.5.2.

A.6.5.2(B) Suppression priorities should consider values at risk such as life, property, natural resources, special interest areas, and so forth. Additional information about suppression resource capabilities is found in NFES 1077, *Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG)*.

A.6.5.3 Basic information in a report should include the following:

- (1) Fire name
- (2) Location
- (3) Access
- (4) Terrain
- (5) Size of fire
- (6) Anticipated control problems
- (7) Cause (known, suspected)
- (8) Values threatened
- (9) Anticipated time of control
- (10) Weather
- (11) Resources on the fire
- (12) Resources needed, if any
- (13) Fire behavior

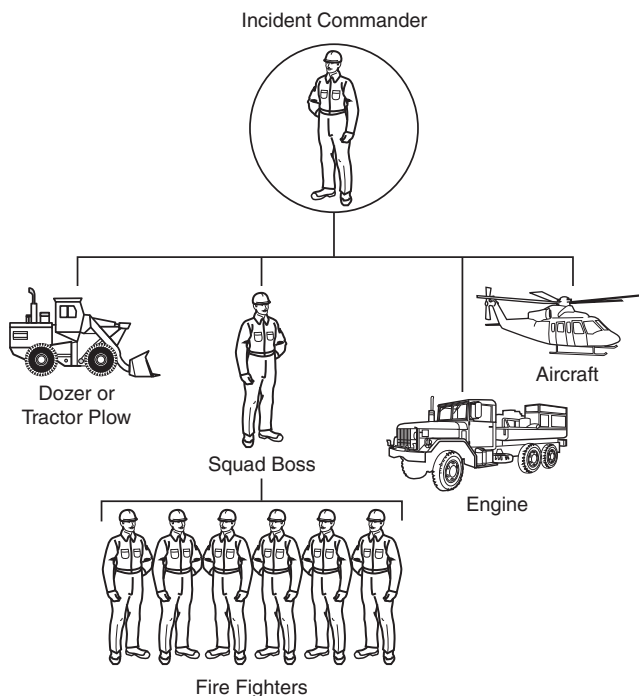


FIGURE A.6.5.1 Example of Initial Attack Organization.

A.6.5.4 In many incidents of this size, the ICP could be a vehicle or other easily identified point. The location of the ICP should be determined with due consideration given to safety, access to incoming resources, and communications needs.

A.6.5.5(A) The Wildland Fire Officer I is responsible for all initial attack incident activities, including development and implementation of strategic decisions; approval of ordering and release of resources; and coordinating with other agencies, jurisdictions, and affected entities and organizations.

In instances involving multi-agency response, unified command can be used. Unified command is an element of an incident management system that provides a method for agencies or for individuals who have jurisdictional or functional responsibility to jointly manage an incident through a common set of objectives.

Δ A.6.5.5(B) Additional information on the use of heavy equipment and aircraft can be found in NWCG S-200, *Initial Attack Incident Commander*, NWCG S-219, *Firing Operations*; NWCG S-236, *Heavy Equipment Boss (Single Resource)*; NWCG S-230, *Crew Boss (Single Resource)*; and NWCG S-270, *Basic Air Operations*.

A.6.5.6 Incident records should contain essential incident information, such as the following:

- (1) Incident objectives and strategy
- (2) Changes in the situation
- (3) Tactical decisions
- (4) Organization
- (5) Sketch map
- (6) Safety problems and hazards
- (7) Equipment use
- (8) Other agency information needs

The Incident Command System (ICS) Form 201 (incident briefing) is an example of a format to document this information. In many initial actions, control is effected very quickly and the need for written documentation is minimal. However, in longer duration incidents, it is much more important, and, if the incident expands into an extended attack or more complex situation, good documentation is essential to provide for an efficient transition. (See Figure E.1 for recommended form.)

Δ A.6.5.7(A) For additional information regarding intermediate fire behavior, see NWCG S-290, *Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior*.

A.6.5.9 Logistical needs for initial action incidents are usually minimal; however, some items to consider are the following:

- (1) Water supply
- (2) Fuel for equipment
- (3) Meals and drinking water

Should the initial action continue for extended periods of time, additional logistical requirements could include the following:

- (1) Sanitation facilities
- (2) Lighting
- (3) Provisions for sleeping
- (4) Relief resources

A.6.5.14 The Wildland Fire Officer I is expected to respond to media inquiries on a limited basis. It is essential that the Wildland Fire Officer I can determine when to refer media requests to the proper authority within the agency. NWCG S-203, *Intro-*

duction to Incident Information, provides information on this subject.

A.6.5.16 Final incident reports could include personnel and equipment reports, personnel evaluations, financial documents, fire reports, accident forms, and post-incident evaluations as required by the AHJ.

A.7.4.1 Multiple resources might or might not be organized into strike teams or task forces.

A.7.5.2 The incident action plan is based on a size-up of the situation, including such things as the following:

- (1) Analysis of hazards to fire fighters
- (2) Estimated rates of spread
- (3) Actual and potential threat to values
- (4) Incident objectives in priority order
- (5) Strategies for protecting values and for suppressing the fire
- (6) Fuel, topography, current and predicted weather

The plan outlines the most appropriate method of attack with the resources available, including such things as the following:

- (1) Tactical directions to achieve incident objectives
- (2) A coordinated sequence of events
- (3) Resource assignments
- (4) Immediate support needs

The plan emphasizes safety information covering all hazards and relevant safety principles.

ICS Form 201 is the first written documentation for the incident and serves as a briefing document for incoming incident commanders. (See Figure E.1 for sample form.)

For more information, see NFES 1077, *Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG)*.

A.7.5.2(B) See NWCG S-300, *Extended Attack Incident Commander*, and NWCG S-215, *Fire Operations in the Wildland/Urban Interface*, for additional information.

A.7.5.5 Early recognition that a wildland fire will not be controlled by the initial attack forces is important. As soon as the Wildland Fire Officer II recognizes that additional forces are needed or knows additional forces are en route, he or she must withdraw from direct fireline suppression and do the following:

- (1) Establish an ICP check-in point to receive, brief, and assign incoming forces.
- (2) Document incident status and resource information in writing (e.g., ICS Form 201).
- (3) Sketch a map of the fire and identify resource assignments.
- (4) Document the fire organization.
- (5) Keep track of all resources that are on the scene, en route, and ordered.
- (6) Document strategy, tactics, and current actions.
- (7) If available, assign a status check-in recorder to handle this documentation when the following occurs:
 - (a) The fire is expanding rapidly.
 - (b) Numerous resources are arriving or are being ordered.
 - (c) Radio contact is constant.

- (8) Keep the designated officer, dispatch, the incoming replacement incident commander, or other higher level officer informed of the following:
- (a) Status of the fire
 - (b) Progress of the suppression forces
 - (c) Additional resources needed
 - (d) Weather conditions, especially changes
 - (e) Special situations such as values threatened
- (9) As additional forces arrive, do the following:
- (a) Divide the fire into areas of responsibility such as right and left flank, or Division A and Division B.
 - (b) Assign individuals responsibility for these areas.

See NFES 1077, *Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG)*, for additional information on the transition of command.

Annex B Explanation of the Professional Qualifications Standards and Concepts of JPRs

This annex is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

B.1 Explanation of the Professional Qualifications Standards and Concepts of Job Performance Requirements (JPRs). The primary benefit of establishing national professional qualifications standards is to provide both public and private sectors with a framework of the job requirements for emergency services personnel. Other benefits include enhancement of the profession, individual as well as organizational growth and development, and standardization of practices.

NFPA professional qualifications standards identify the minimum job performance requirements (JPRs) for specific emergency services levels and positions. The standards can be used for training design and evaluation; certification; measuring and critiquing on-the-job performance; defining hiring practices; job descriptions; and setting organizational policies, procedures, and goals.

Professional qualifications standards for a specific jobs are organized by major areas of responsibility defined as “duties”. For example, the fire fighter’s duties might include education, fire department communications, fireground operations, and preparedness and maintenance, whereas the fire and life safety educator’s duties might include and implementation, planning and development, and evaluation. Duties are major functional areas of responsibility within a specific job.

The professional qualifications standards are written as JPRs. JPRs describe the performance required for a specific job and are grouped according to the duties of the job. The complete list of JPRs for each duty defines what an individual must be able to do in order to perform and achieve that duty.

B.2 The Parts of a JPR.

B.2.1 Critical Components. The JPR comprises three critical components, which are as follows:

- (1) Task that is to be performed, partial description using an action verb
- (2) Tools, equipment, or materials that are to be provided to complete the task
- (3) Evaluation parameters and performance outcomes

Table B.2.1 gives an example of the critical components of a JPR.

Table B.2.1 Example of a JPR

Component	Example
(1) Task to be performed	(1) Perform overhaul at a fire scene,
(2) Tools, equipment, or materials	(2) given approved PPE, attack line, hand tools, flashlight, and an assignment,
(3) Evaluation parameters and performance outcomes	(3) so that structural integrity is not compromised, all hidden fires are discovered, fire cause evidence is preserved, and the fire is extinguished.

B.2.1.1 The Task to Be Performed. The first component is a concise statement of what the person is required to do. A significant aspect of that phrase is the use of an action verb, which sets the expectation for what is to be accomplished.

B.2.1.2 Tools, Equipment, or Materials That Must Be Provided for Successful Completion of the Task. This component ensures that all individuals completing the task are given the same tools, equipment, or materials when they are being evaluated. Both the individual and the evaluator will know what will be provided in order for the individual to complete the task.

B.2.1.3 Evaluation Parameters and Performance Outcomes. This component defines — for both the performer and the evaluator — how well the individual should perform each task. The JPR guides performance toward successful completion by identifying evaluation parameters and performance outcomes. This portion of the JPR promotes consistency in evaluation by reducing the variables used to gauge performance.

B.2.2 Requisite Knowledge and Skills. In addition to these three components, the JPR describes requisite knowledge and skills. As the term *requisite* suggests, these are the necessary knowledge and skills the individual should have prior to being able to perform the task. Requisite knowledge and skills are the foundation for task performance.

B.2.3 Examples. With the components and requisites combined, a JPR might read similar to the following two examples.

B.2.3.1 Example: Fire Fighter I. Perform overhaul at a fire scene, given approved PPE, attack line, hand tools, flashlight, and an assignment, so that structural integrity is not compromised, all hidden fires are discovered, fire cause evidence is preserved, and the fire is extinguished.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Knowledge of types of fire attack lines and water application devices for overhaul, water application methods for extinguishment that limit water damage, types of tools and methods used to expose hidden fire, dangers associated with overhaul, signs of area of origin or signs of arson, and reasons for protection of fire scene.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to deploy and operate an attack line; remove flooring, ceiling, and wall components to expose void spaces without compromising structural integrity; apply water for maximum effectiveness; expose and extinguish hidden fires in walls, ceilings, and subfloor spaces; recognize

and preserve signs of area of origin and arson; and evaluate for complete extinguishment.

B.2.3.2 Example: Fire and Life Safety Educator II. Prepare a written budget proposal for a specific program or activity, given budgetary guidelines, program needs, and delivery expense projections, so that all guidelines are followed and the budget identifies all program needs.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Knowledge of budgetary process; governmental accounting procedures; federal, tribal, state, and local laws; organizational bidding process; and organization purchase requests.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to estimate project costs; complete budget forms; requisition/purchase orders; collect, organize, and format budgetary information; complete program budget proposal; and complete purchase requests.

B.3 Potential Uses for JPRs.

B.3.1 Certification. JPRs can be used to establish the evaluation criteria for certification at a specific job level. When used for certification, evaluation should be based on the successful completion of JPRs.

The evaluator would verify the attainment of requisite knowledge and skills prior to JPR evaluation. Verification could be through documentation review or testing.

The individual seeking certification would be evaluated on completion of the JPRs. The individual would perform the task and be evaluated based on the evaluation parameters and performance outcomes. This performance-based evaluation is based on practical exercises for psychomotor skills and written examinations for cognitive skills.

Psychomotor skills are those physical skills that can be demonstrated or observed. Cognitive skills cannot be observed but rather are evaluated on how an individual completes the task (process-oriented) or on the task outcome (product-oriented).

Performance evaluation requires that individuals be given the tools, equipment, or materials listed in the JPR in order to complete the task.

B.3.2 Curriculum Development and Training Design and Evaluation. The statements contained in this document that refer to job performance were designed and written as JPRs. Although a resemblance to instructional objectives might be present, these statements should not be used in a teaching situation until after they have been modified for instructional use.

JPRs state the behaviors required to perform specific skills on the job, as opposed to a learning situation. These statements should be converted into instructional objectives with behaviors, conditions, and degree to be measured within the educational environment.

While the differences between JPRs and instructional objectives are subtle in appearance, their purposes differ. JPRs state what is necessary to perform the job in practical and actual experience. Instructional objectives, on the other hand, are used to identify what students must do at the end of a training session and are stated in behavioral terms that are measurable in the training environment.

By converting JPRs into instructional objectives, instructors would be able to clarify performance expectations and avoid confusion caused by the use of statements designed for purposes other than teaching. Instructors would be able to add jurisdictional elements of performance into the learning objectives as intended by the developers.

Requisite skills and knowledge could be converted into enabling objectives, which would help to define the course content. The course content would include each item of the requisite knowledge and skills ensuring that the course content supports the terminal objective.

B.3.2.1 Example: Converting a Fire Fighter I JPR into an Instructional Objective. The instructional objectives are just two of several instructional objectives that would be written to support the terminal objective based on the JPR.

JPR: Perform overhaul at a fire scene, given approved PPE, attack line, hand tools, flashlight, and an assignment, so that structural integrity is not compromised, all hidden fires are discovered, fire cause evidence is preserved, and the fire is extinguished.

Instructional Objective (Cognitive): The Fire Fighter I will identify and describe five safety considerations associated with structural integrity compromise during overhaul as part of a written examination.

Instructional Objective (Psychomotor): The Fire Fighter I will demonstrate the designed use of tools and equipment during overhaul to locate and extinguish hidden fires without compromising structural integrity.

B.3.2.2 Example: Converting a Fire and Life Safety Educator II JPR into an Instructional Objective. The instructional objectives are just two of several instructional objectives that would be written to support the terminal objective based on the JPR.

JPR: Prepare a written budget proposal for a specific program or activity, given budgetary guidelines, program needs, and delivery expense projections, so that all guidelines are followed and the budget identifies all program needs.

Instructional Objective (Cognitive): The Fire and Life Safety Educator II will list and describe the bidding process for the purchase of a published program using budgetary guidelines, program needs, and the guidelines established by local organizational procedures as part of a written examination.

Instructional Objective (Psychomotor): The Fire and Life Safety Educator II will lead in the purchase of a specific fire and life safety educational program by following the bidding process to completion, using local organizational guidelines, including budgetary procedures, program needs, and delivery expense projections.

B.4 Other Uses for JPRs. While the professional qualifications standards are used to establish minimum JPRs for qualification, they have been recognized as guides for the development of training and certification programs, as well as a number of other potential uses.

These areas might include the following:

- (1) *Employee Evaluation/Performance Critiquing.* The professional qualifications standards can be used as a guide by both the supervisor and the employee during an evaluation. The JPRs for a specific job define tasks that are

essential to perform on the job, as well as the evaluation criteria to measure completion of the tasks.

- (2) *Establishing Hiring Criteria.* The professional qualifications standards can be helpful in a number of ways to further the establishment of hiring criteria. The authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) could simply require certification at a specific job level, for example, Fire Fighter I. The JPRs could also be used as the basis for pre-employment screening to establish essential minimal tasks and the related evaluation criteria. An added benefit is that individuals interested in employment can work toward the minimal hiring criteria at local colleges.
- (3) *Employee Development.* The professional qualifications standards can be practical for both the employee and the employer in developing a plan for the employee's growth within the organization. The JPRs and the associated requisite knowledge and skills can be used as a guide to determine additional training and education required for the employee to master the job or profession.
- (4) *Succession Planning.* Succession planning addresses the efficient placement of individuals into jobs in response to current needs and anticipated future needs. A career development path can be established for targeted employees to prepare them for growth within the organization. The JPRs and requisite knowledge and skills could then be used to develop an educational path to aid in the employee's advancement within the organization or profession.
- (5) *Establishing Organizational Policies, Procedures, and Goals.* The professional qualifications standards can be functional for incorporating policies, procedures, and goals into the organization or agency.

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N Annex C Overview of the Job Performance Requirements

N C.1 Overview of JPRs for Wildland Fire Fighter, Wildland Fire Officer, Wildland/Urban Interface Specialist, and Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator. Table C.1(a) provides the user with an overview of the JPRs and shows the progression of the Wildland Fire Fighter levels found in the document. Table C.1(b) provides the user with an overview of the JPRs and shows the progression of the Wildland Fire Officer levels found in the document. Table C.1(c) provides the user with an overview of the JPRs and shows the progression of the Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist and Coordinator levels found in the document. It is intended to assist the user with the implementation of the requirements and the development of training programs using the JPRs.

Table C.1(a) Overview of JPRs for Wildland Fire Fighter

Wildland Fire Fighter I	Wildland Fire Fighter II
General	
4.1 General. The Wildland Fire Fighter I shall meet the JPRs defined in Sections 4.1 through 4.5.	5.1 General. Prior to progressing to the Wildland Fire Fighter II level, the Wildland Fire Fighter I shall meet the JPRs defined in Sections 5.1 through 5.5.
Human Resource Management	
4.2 Human Resource Management. No JPRs at this level.	5.2 Human Resource Management. 5.2.1 Evaluate the readiness of assigned crew members, given a wildland fire, an assigned task, and AHJ equipment standards, so that crew members are equipped and supplied for suppression duties. 5.2.2 Brief assigned personnel, given an assignment, supporting information, and equipment requirements, so that the personnel are informed of specific tasks, standards, safety, operational, and special interest area considerations. 5.2.3 Lead wildland fire fighters in the performance of a task, given an assignment and performance standards, so that the task is completed within the standards in accordance with AHJ guidelines.
Preparedness	
4.3 Preparedness. 4.3.1 Definition of Duty. Activities in advance of fire occurrence to ensure safe and effective suppression action. 4.3.2 Maintain assigned personal protective equipment, given the standard equipment issue, so that the equipment is serviceable and available for use on the fireline and defects are recognized and reported to the supervisor. 4.3.3 Maintain assigned suppression hand tools and equipment, given tools and equipment and AHJ maintenance specifications, so that assigned equipment is maintained and serviceable and defects are recognized and reported to the supervisor. 4.3.4 Maintain personal gear kit, given a deployment and AHJ policies, so that mobilization response readiness meets AHJ requirements.	5.3 Preparedness. 5.3.1 Definition of Duty. Responsibilities in advance of fire occurrence to ensure that tools, equipment, and supplies are fire ready. 5.3.2 Maintain chain saws and portable pumps as designated by the AHJ, given AHJ maintenance specifications, supplies, and tools, so that equipment is maintained and serviceable and defects are recognized and repaired. 5.3.3 Inspect tools and equipment, given AHJ specifications, so that suitability of the tools and equipment for fire use is ensured.
Mobilization	
4.4 Mobilization. No JPRs at this level.	5.4 Mobilization. No JPRs at this level.
Suppression	
4.5 Suppression. 4.5.1 Definition of Duty. All activities to confine and extinguish a wildland fire, beginning with dispatch. 4.5.2 Assemble and prepare for response, given an assembly location, an assignment, incident location, mode of transportation, and the time requirements, so that arrival at the incident with the required personnel and equipment meets AHJ guidelines.	5.5 Suppression. 5.5.1 Definition of Duty. All activities to contain and extinguish a wildland or wildland/urban interface fire beginning with dispatch. 5.5.2 Select fireline construction methods, given a wildland fire and line construction standards, so that the technique used is compatible with the conditions and meets AHJ standards.

(continues)

Table C.1(a) *Continued*

Wildland Fire Fighter I	Wildland Fire Fighter II
<p>4.5.3 Recognize hazards and unsafe situations, given a wildland or wildland/urban interface fire and the standard safety policies and procedures of the AHJ, so that the hazard(s) and unsafe condition(s) are communicated to the supervisor and appropriate action is taken.</p> <p>4.5.4 Construct a fireline, given a wildland fire, AHJ line construction standards, suppression tools, water or other suppression agents, and equipment, so that the fireline conforms to the construction standard.</p> <p>4.5.5 Secure the fireline, given a wildland fire and suppression tools, water or other suppression agents, and equipment, so that burning materials and unburned fuels that threaten the integrity of the fireline are located and abated.</p> <p>4.5.6 Describe the methods to reduce the threat of fire exposure to improved properties given a wildland/urban interface fire, suppression tools, and equipment so that improvements are protected.</p> <p>4.5.7 Mop up fire area, given a wildland fire, suppression tools, and water or other suppression agents and equipment, so that burning fuels that threaten escape are located and extinguished.</p> <p>4.5.8 Patrol the fire area, given a wildland fire, suppression tools, and equipment, so that containment of the fire area is maintained.</p>	<p>5.5.3 Reduce the risk of fire exposure to improved properties, given a wildland or wildland/urban interface fire and available tools and equipment, so that improvements are protected from fire.</p> <p>5.5.4 Operate a chain saw, given an assignment at a wildland fire and operational standards, so that the assignment is completed in a safe manner.</p> <p>5.5.5 Operate water delivery equipment, given an assignment at a wildland fire and operational standards, so that the proper equipment is selected, desired nozzle pressure is attained, and flow is maintained.</p> <p>5.5.6 Operate a portable radio, given AHJ policies, so that communication is clear, concise, and accurate.</p> <p>5.5.7 Secure the area of suspected fire origin and associated evidence, given a wildland fire and AHJ procedures, so that all evidence or potential evidence is protected from damage or destruction and reported to a supervisor.</p> <p>5.5.8 Serve as a lookout, given an assignment at a wildland fire as per AHJ procedures, so that fire fighters are updated or warned when conditions change.</p>

Table C.1(b) Overview of JPRs for Wildland Fire Officer

Wildland Fire Officer I	Wildland Fire Officer II
General	
6.1 General. Prior to progressing to the Wildland Fire Officer I level, the Wildland Fire Fighter II shall meet the JPRs defined in Sections 6.1 through 6.5.	7.1 General. Prior to progressing to the Wildland Fire Officer II level, the Wildland Fire Officer I shall meet the JPRs defined in Sections 7.1 through 7.5.
Human Resource Management	
6.2 Human Resource Management. 6.2.1 Definition of Duty. Lead and supervise human resources to accomplish assignments in a safe and efficient manner. 6.2.2 Evaluate assigned personnel, given AHJ personnel performance standards, so that members are capable of performing assigned tasks and individuals not meeting the standards are identified and that corrective actions are taken. 6.2.3 Verify the qualifications of assigned personnel, given an assignment or task, so that individual fire fighter qualifications are appropriate, deficiencies are identified and reported, and corrective action is taken. 6.2.4 Provide for first aid or medical treatment, given an injured or ill fire fighter and AHJ policies and procedures, so that treatment is provided, appropriate notifications are made, and required administrative reports are completed. 6.2.5 Evaluate job performance of assigned personnel, given AHJ standards, so that the information is provided to the individual being evaluated and all required forms are completed.	7.2 Human Resource Management. No JPRs at this level.
Preparedness	
6.3 Preparedness. 6.3.1 Ensure overall readiness of assigned crew, vehicle, and equipment, given AHJ standards, policies, and procedures, so that operational readiness is maintained.	7.3 Preparedness. No JPRs at this level.
Mobilization	
6.4 Mobilization. 6.4.1 Definition of Duty. Collect AHJ dispatch information, assemble assigned resources, travel to designated location, and check-in. 6.4.2 Obtain complete information from AHJ dispatch, given AHJ standard operating procedures, so that travel route, assignment, time needed, and point of contact are determined.	7.4 Mobilization. 7.4.1 Definition of Duty. Supervise multiple resources, given an assignment and resources, so that they are mobilized in accordance with AHJ policies and procedures.
Suppression	
6.5 Suppression. 6.5.1 Definition of Duty. Supervision of a single resource involved in wildland fire suppression, and when first on scene, assume command of initial attack incident, until relieved.	7.5 Suppression. 7.5.1 Definition of Duty. Command multiple resources in the suppression of a wildland fire that exceeds the qualification level of the Wildland Fire Officer I.

(continues)

Table C.1(b) *Continued*

Wildland Fire Officer I	Wildland Fire Officer II
<p>6.5.2 Size up an incident to formulate an incident action plan, given a wildland fire and available resources, so that incident objectives are set and strategies and tactics are applied according to AHJ policies and procedures.</p> <p>6.5.3 Develop an initial report on conditions, given incident information and AHJ policies and procedures, so that required incident information is communicated to the AHJ communications center and updated as needed.</p> <p>6.5.4 Establish an incident command post (ICP), given AHJ policies and procedures, so that the location is identified and communicated to personnel.</p> <p>6.5.5 Deploy resources to suppress a wildland fire, given an assignment, personnel, equipment, and AHJ policies and procedures, so that appropriate suppression actions are taken and safety of personnel is ensured.</p> <p>6.5.6* Maintain incident records, given AHJ policies and procedures and applicable forms, so that required information is documented.</p> <p>6.5.7 Evaluate incident conditions, given a wildland fire, so that progress, changes in fuels, topography, weather, fire behavior, personnel safety, and other significant events are identified and communicated to the supervisor and to assigned and adjoining personnel.</p> <p>6.5.8 Communicate with supervisors, crew members, and adjoining personnel, given a wildland fire incident, so that progress, changes in conditions, fire behavior, and other significant events are current.</p> <p>6.5.9 Provide for the logistical needs of assigned resources, given a wildland fire, assigned resources, and AHJ policies and procedures, so that personnel and equipment needs are met in accordance with AHJ policies.</p> <p>6.5.10 Analyze incident needs, given assigned resources and incident status, so that additional resources needed are ordered or excess resources are identified and released in accordance with AHJ policies and procedures.</p> <p>6.5.11 Provide incident information to the incoming replacement incident commander, given a wildland fire, so that the transfer of command is completed and the new incident commander has the information necessary to operate.</p> <p>6.5.12 Deploy resources to mop up a wildland fire, given a wildland fire, personnel, equipment, and AHJ policies and procedures, so that appropriate mop-up actions are taken.</p> <p>6.5.13 Complete wildland fire suppression operations, given a wildland fire that has been controlled and mopped up in accordance with AHJ policies and procedures, so that the fire area is extinguished and resources are returned to service.</p>	<p>7.5.2 Develop, validate, modify, and document an incident action plan for each operational period, given an action plan, so that strategies and tactics are applied according to AHJ policies and procedures in accordance with incident objectives.</p> <p>7.5.3 Evaluate the need for and location of incident facilities, given AHJ policies and procedures, so that the location is sited, identified, and communicated to personnel.</p> <p>7.5.4 Maintain incident records, given AHJ policies and procedures and applicable forms, so that required information is documented.</p> <p>7.5.5 Obtain incident information from the outgoing incident commander, given a wildland fire, so that the transfer of command is completed and the new incident commander has the information necessary to operate.</p>

(continues)

Table C.1(b) *Continued*

Wildland Fire Officer I	Wildland Fire Officer II
6.5.14	
Respond to requests for incident information, given AHJ policies and procedures, so that response is accurate, within the policies, and provided in a time-sensitive manner.	
6.5.15	
Complete personnel time and equipment use records, given AHJ policies, procedures, and related forms, so that the information is accurate and in compliance with standards established by the AHJ.	
6.5.16	
Prepare final incident reports, given an extinguished wildland fire and AHJ policies and procedures, so that the reports are complete, accurate, and submitted on time.	

Table C.1(c) Overview of JPRs for Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist and Coordinator

Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist	Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator
General	
8.1 General. Prior to progressing to the Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist level, the Wildland Fire Officer II shall meet the JPRs defined in Sections 8.1 through 8.6.	9.1 General. The Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator shall meet the JPRs as defined in Sections 9.1 through 9.9 and meet all of the requirements of Public Fire and Life Safety Educator II specified in NFPA 1035.
Human Resource Management	
8.2 Human Resource Management. No JPRs at this level.	9.2 Human Resource Management. No JPRs at this level.
Preparedness	
8.3 Preparedness. No JPRs at this level.	9.3 Preparedness. 9.3.1 Analyze and evaluate the jurisdictional area, given a wildland/urban interface area, so that a hazard, risk, and values at-risk rating is established in accordance with the adopted policies, procedures, codes, and standards of the AHJ. 9.3.2 Analyze the public safety element, given the general and growth management plans of the AHJ, so that all wildland/urban interface fire issues are identified. 9.3.3 Assist planners and developers in the planning phase of subdivisions, given a proposed project, so that compliance with wildland/urban interface policies, procedures, codes, and standards of the AHJ is ensured. 9.3.4 Process a plan review application, given a proposed project in a wildland/urban interface area, so that the application is evaluated and processed in accordance with the applicable policies, procedures, codes, and standards of the AHJ. 9.3.5 Facilitate the resolution of deficiencies identified during the plan review, given a submittal and the established practices and procedures of the AHJ, so that deficiencies are identified, documented, and reported to the plan submitter with applicable references and alternative methods for compliance. 9.3.6 Write recommended conditions of approval for proposed projects, given wildland/urban interface standards of the AHJ, so that the project is in compliance. 9.3.7 Investigate wildland/urban interface safety complaints, given a reported situation or condition, so that complaint information is recorded and processed.
Mobilization	
8.4 Mobilization. No JPRs at this level.	9.4 Mobilization. No JPRs at this level.
Suppression	
8.5 Suppression. 8.5.1 Risk and Hazard Assessment. Assess the actual and potential risks, hazards, and values at risk for the wildland/urban interface fire incident, given incident intelligence, predicted fire behavior, and AHJ policies, so that all risks, hazards, and values at risk are identified for planned mitigation efforts. 8.5.2 Hazard Mitigation Practices. Apply appropriate action(s), given resources, materials, and strategies, so that the risks, hazards, and values at risk are mitigated.	9.5 Suppression. No JPRs at this level.

(continues)

Table C.1(c) *Continued*

Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist	Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator
8.5.3 Information.	
Provide internal and external briefings on the development of a structure protection plan, given specified audiences, AHJ policy, and an overall education strategy, so that the specified audiences are informed regarding the wildland/urban interface protection effort.	
8.5.4 Evacuation Planning.	
Participate in an evacuation or shelter-in-place plan in conjunction with assisting and cooperating agencies, given incident intelligence, predicted fire behavior, community maps, and resources, so that the public is protected.	
8.5.5 Hazardous Materials.	
Analyze the potential involvement of various hazardous materials, given incident information and resources, so that hazardous conditions are identified and mitigated.	
8.5.6 Structure Protection Plan.	
Develop and monitor a structure protection plan, given incident intelligence, current and predicted fire behavior, community data, and available resources, so that various structures and other improvements that are or might be threatened during a wildland/urban interface incident are protected and the plan is modified as needed.	
Post-Incident — Data Collection	
8.6 Post-Incident — Data Collection.	9.6 Post-Incident.
8.6.1	9.6.1
Develop a plan to gather damage assessment data, given incident information, data, structure valuation estimate, and resources for a wildland/urban interface fire, so that all pertinent data are collected for analysis.	Collect data on wildland/urban interface fire threats, losses, effectiveness of mitigation measures, and public education, given a data collection system and needed tools, so that all pertinent data are collected for analysis.
Administration	
	9.7 Administration.
	9.7.1
	Recommend policies and procedures, given management objectives, for the delivery of wildland/urban interface programs so that the policies and procedures are in accordance with the codes and standards of the AHJ.
	9.7.2
	Develop written correspondence to communicate fire protection and prevention requirements, given wildland/urban interface issues, so that the correspondence reflects research and accurate interpretation of applicable policies, procedures, codes, and standards.
	9.7.3
	Select or create checklists and forms, given applicable policies, procedures, codes, and standards of the AHJ, so that information required and used to address the wildland/urban interface fire issues is clear and concise.
Hazard Mitigation	
	9.8 Hazard Mitigation.
	9.8.1
	Generate a strategic plan with necessary procedural guidelines and mitigation treatments, given a fire-prone ecosystem, a wildland/urban interface area, applicable policies, procedures, codes, and standards, so that the strategic plan meets AHJ requirements for adoption.
	9.8.2
	Provide leadership, given a strategic plan and procedural guidelines, so that fuel modifications designed to reduce wildland/urban interface hazards are implemented.
	9.8.3
	Recommend mitigation strategies, given an existing development or a proposed project, so that strategies are applied in accordance with the applicable policies, procedures, codes, and standards.

(continues)

Table C.1(c) *Continued*

Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist	Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator
	<p>9.8.4 Recommend modifications to codes and standards of the AHJ, given wildland/urban interface issues, so that the proposed codes and standards are written to address the problem, need, or deficiency.</p> <p>9.8.5 Develop hazard mitigation plans, given policies, procedures, codes, and standards, so that an existing development within the jurisdictional area is brought into compliance.</p> <p>9.8.6 Provide technical expertise to AHJ staff, developers, home builders, homeowners, landscapers, consultants, and others, given an interface area, so that the wildland/urban interface threat is reduced.</p>
	Public Education
	<p>9.9 Public Education.</p> <p>9.9.1 Develop and implement a public education program, given a comprehensive educational strategy, so that the hazards and risks associated with the wildland/urban interface are reduced.</p> <p>9.9.2 Develop or oversee the development of written, electronic, audio-visual, or display material, given objectives and specified audience(s), so that affected interests are educated and informed on the wildland/urban interface fire environment and mitigation techniques.</p> <p>9.9.3 Coordinate or provide presentations, given identified fire and life safety goals and objectives, so that the public is informed on wildland/urban interface issues.</p>

N Annex D National Fallen Firefighters Foundation (NFFF)

This annex is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

N D.1 “16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives.” In 2004, the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation (NFFF) held an unprecedented gathering of the fire service leadership when more than 200 individuals assembled in Tampa, Florida, to focus on the troubling question of how to prevent line-of-duty deaths and injuries. Every year approximately 100 fire fighters lose their lives in the line of duty in the United States — about 1 every 80 hours. Every identifiable segment of the fire service was represented and participated in the summit.

The first Firefighter Life Safety Summit marked a significant milestone, because it not only gathered all segments of the fire service behind a common goal, but it also developed the “16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives.” The summit attendees agreed that the “16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives” serve as a blueprint to reduce line-of-duty deaths and injuries. In 2014, a second Life Safety Summit was held and more than 300 fire service leaders gathered. At the second Firefighter Life Safety Summit, the “16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives” were reaffirmed as being relevant to reduce line-of-duty deaths and injuries.

N D.2 NFFF’s “16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives.”

- (1) Define and advocate the need for a cultural change within the fire service relating to safety, incorporating leadership, management, supervision, accountability, and personal responsibility.
- (2) Enhance the personal and organizational accountability for health and safety throughout the fire service.
- (3) Focus greater attention on the integration of risk management with incident management at all levels, including strategic, tactical, and planning responsibilities.
- (4) All fire fighters must be empowered to stop unsafe practices.

- (5) Develop and implement national standards for training, qualifications, and certification (including regular recertification) that are equally applicable to all fire fighters based on the duties they are expected to perform.
- (6) Develop and implement national medical and physical fitness standards that are equally applicable to all fire fighters, based on the duties they are expected to perform.
- (7) Create a national research agenda and data collection system that relates to the initiatives.
- (8) Utilize available technology wherever it can produce higher levels of health and safety.
- (9) Thoroughly investigate all fire fighter fatalities, injuries, and near misses.
- (10) Grant programs should support the implementation of safe practices and/or mandate safe practices as an eligibility requirement.
- (11) National standards for emergency response policies and procedures should be developed and championed.
- (12) National protocols for response to violent incidents should be developed and championed.
- (13) Fire fighters and their families must have access to counseling and psychological support.
- (14) Public education must receive more resources and be championed as a critical fire and life safety program.
- (15) Advocacy must be strengthened for the enforcement of codes and the installation of home fire sprinklers.
- (16) Safety must be a primary consideration in the design of apparatus and equipment.

Annex E Incident Command System Briefing

This annex is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

E.1 Figure **E.1** is an example of an ICS briefing form.

INCIDENT BRIEFING (ICS 201)

1. Incident Name:	2. Incident Number:	3. Date/Time Initiated: Date: _____ Time: _____
4. Map/Sketch (include sketch, showing the total area of operations, the incident site/area, impacted and threatened areas, overflight results, trajectories, impacted shorelines, or other graphics depicting situational status and resource assignment): 		
5. Situation Summary and Health and Safety Briefing (for briefings or transfer of command): Recognize potential incident Health and Safety Hazards and develop necessary measures (remove hazard, provide personal protective equipment, warn people of the hazard) to protect responders from those hazards. 		
6. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____		
ICS 201, Page 1		Date/Time: _____

△ FIGURE E.1 ICS Form 201. (Source: FEMA Emergency Management Institute, Emmitsburg, MD)

INCIDENT BRIEFING (ICS 201)

[illegible]

Δ FIGURE E.1 *Continued*

INCIDENT BRIEFING (ICS 201)

1. Incident Name:	2. Incident Number:	3. Date/Time Initiated: Date: _____ Time: _____
9. Current Organization (fill in additional organization as appropriate):		
<pre> graph TD IC[Incident Commander(s)] --- LO[Liaison Officer] IC --- SO[Safety Officer] IC --- PIO[Public Information Officer] IC --- PSC[Planning Section Chief] IC --- OSC[Operations Section Chief] IC --- FASC[Finance/Administration Section Chief] IC --- LSC[Logistics Section Chief] </pre>		
6. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____		
ICS 201, Page 3	Date/Time: _____	

FIGURE E.1 *Continued*

INCIDENT BRIEFING (ICS 201)

1. Incident Name:		2. Incident Number:		3. Date/Time Initiated: Date: _____ Time: _____	
10. Resource Summary:					
Resource	Resource Identifier	Date/Time Ordered	ETA	Arrived	Notes (location/assignment/status)
				<input type="checkbox"/>	
				<input type="checkbox"/>	
				<input type="checkbox"/>	
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				<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Prepared by: Name: _____		Position/Title: _____		Signature: _____	
ICS 201, Page 4		Date/Time: _____			

▲ **FIGURE E.1** *Continued*

ICS 201

Incident Briefing

Purpose. The Incident Briefing (ICS 201) provides the Incident Commander (and the Command and General Staffs) with basic information regarding the incident situation and the resources allocated to the incident. In addition to a briefing document, the ICS 201 also serves as an initial action worksheet. It serves as a permanent record of the initial response to the incident.

Preparation. The briefing form is prepared by the Incident Commander for presentation to the incoming Incident Commander along with a more detailed oral briefing.

Distribution. Ideally, the ICS 201 is duplicated and distributed before the initial briefing of the Command and General Staffs or other responders as appropriate. The “Map/Sketch” and “Current and Planned Actions, Strategies, and Tactics” sections (pages 1–2) of the briefing form are given to the Situation Unit, while the “Current Organization” and “Resource Summary” sections (pages 3–4) are given to the Resources Unit.

Notes:

- The ICS 201 can serve as part of the initial Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- If additional pages are needed for any form page, use a blank ICS 201 and repaginate as needed.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	Incident Number	Enter the number assigned to the incident.
3	Date/Time Initiated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date, Time 	Enter date initiated (month/day/year) and time initiated (using the 24-hour clock).
4	Map/Sketch (include sketch, showing the total area of operations, the incident site/area, impacted and threatened areas, overflight results, trajectories, impacted shorelines, or other graphics depicting situational status and resource assignment).	Show perimeter and other graphics depicting situational status, resource assignments, incident facilities, and other special information on a map/sketch or with attached maps. Utilize commonly accepted ICS map symbology. If specific geospatial reference points are needed about the incident's location or area outside the ICS organization at the incident, that information should be submitted on the Incident Status Summary (ICS 209). North should be at the top of page unless noted otherwise.
5	Situation Summary and Health and Safety Briefing (for briefings or transfer of command): Recognize potential incident Health and Safety Hazards and develop necessary measures (remove hazard, provide personal protective equipment, warn people of the hazard) to protect responders from those hazards.	Self-explanatory.
6	Prepared by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name • Position/Title • Signature • Date/Time 	Enter the name, ICS position/title, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).
7	Current and Planned Objectives	Enter the objectives used on the incident and note any specific problem areas.

FIGURE E.1 *Continued*