Technical Committee on

Firefighter Professional Qualifications

NFPA 1001 Second Draft Meeting (F2017 cycle)

NFPA 1003/1005 First Draft Meeting (F2018 cycle)

January 23-27, 2017

Wyndham San Diego Bayside
1355 North Harbor Drive
San Diego, CA 92101

(Start time for January 23, 2017 is 8:00 am, and at the discretion of the Chair for the remainder of the meeting dates)

Agenda

I. Welcome and call to order by Chairman Cunningham
II. Introductions- members and guests
III. Opening Remarks - Chair
IV. Review and accept minutes from the January and March, 2016 meetings
V. NFPA Staff Liaison update – Bob Fash, NFPA Staff
VI. Public Comment(s)/second revision development for NFPA 1001
    a. Task Group Reports
    b. Act on Public Comments
    c. Develop Second Revisions
VII. Public Inputs / first revision development for NFPA 1003/1005
    a. Act on Public Inputs
    b. Develop First Revisions
VIII. Old Business
IX. New Business
X. Other Items
XI. Next Meeting
XII. Adjourn

Address List No Phone

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Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications

Professional Qualifications

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Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications

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Principal: Jerome E. Ozog

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Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications

Professional Qualifications

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Ken Holland 10/24/2016

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Technical Committee on Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications
NFPA 1001 First Draft Meeting
Orlando, FLA
January 19-21, 2016
Meeting Minutes

January 19, 2016 - 1001 First Draft Meeting called to order at approximately 1310 hours

Attendance – Ed Conlin, Staff Liaison, John Cunningham, Chair, James Abner, Bob Allen, Michael Athey, Adam Ballard, Richard Best, Michael Caviness, , Alec Feldman, Kenn Fontenot, Doug Goodings (phone), Craig Hannan (phone), Forest Herndon, Jim Jobusch (phone), Todd Kollar (phone), F. Patrick Marlatt, Justin McMillian, Jerome Ozog, Christina Spoons, Tina Takahashi, , Jimmy VanCleve, Dudley Wright II, Robert Singletary, Robert Caviness (Guest), Ed Hawthorne (Guest), Bill Peterson (Guest)

Opening remarks made by John Cunningham, TC Chair

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved

NFPA 1001 First Draft

a. Task Group Reports – The TC Task Groups reported on their Task Group assignments
b. The TC took action on the 80 Public Comments that were submitted. 18 First Revisions were created

Day 1 of the meeting adjourned at approximately 1655 hours

January 20, 2016 - Day 2 of the meeting was called to order by the TC Chair at approximately 0800 hours

Attendance – Ed Conlin, Staff Liaison, John Cunningham, Chair, James Abner, Bob Allen, Michael Athey, Adam Ballard, Richard Best, Michael Caviness, , Alec Feldman, Kenn Fontenot, Doug Goodings (phone), Craig Hannan (phone), Forest Herndon, Jim Jobusch (phone), Todd Kollar (phone), F. Patrick Marlatt, Justin McMillian, Jerome Ozog, Christina Spoons, Tina Takahashi, , Jimmy VanCleve, Dudley Wright II, Robert Singletary, Robert Caviness (Guest), Ed Hawthorne (Guest)

New business

There was no new business discussed

Old business

There was no old business discussed

Other items

The Task Group responsible for Thermal Image and Air Monitoring meters required more time to develop two JPR's. A Committee Input was submitted Send suggestion to 1901 to include TIC and Gas Monitors in equipment list.

Next meeting

Second Draft Meeting tentatively scheduled for January 2017 in San Diego

Adjourn

Meeting adjourned at approximately 1638 hours

Meeting Minutes
NFPA 1001 First Draft Continuation Meeting
Conference Call
March 3, 2016

The meeting was called to order by the Chair at 1100 hours ET

Attendance

Ed Conlin-Staff Liaison,
John Cunningham-Chair,
James Abner,
Bob Allen,
Michael Athey,
Michael Caviness,
J.T. Collier,
Alec Feldman,
Kenn Fontenot,
Doug Goodings,
Gordon Henderson,
Craig Hannan,
Forest Herndon, Jr.
Jim Jobusch,
Jeff Johnson,
Todd Kollar,
Tina Takahashi,
Donald Turno,
Jimmy VanCleve,
Dudley Wright II,
Robert Singletary

Chair Comments

John Cunningham advised the members of the TC that the meeting was to discuss and act on the two JPR's developed as a result of the FDM in Orlando

Act on Committee First Revisions

The committee discussed and voted to create two First Revisions, one covering Thermal Imaging and one covering Air Monitoring

New Business

No new business was discussed

Old Business

No old business was discussed

Other Items

No other items were discussed

Next meeting

The committee was advised that the Second Draft Meeting for 1001 is scheduled to be held in January 2017. Since the Firefighter Professional Qualifications TC is responsible for 1001, 1003 and 1005 all three meetings will be run consecutively. The meetings are tentatively scheduled for January 23-27, 2017 in San Diego, CA. The meetings will run consecutively from Monday through Friday. The tentative schedule is as follows:

- 1001 SDM will be Monday January 23, Tuesday January 24 and ½ day on January 25
- 1003 and 1005 FDM's will be scheduled to start at noon on January 25th and end at 1630 hours on Friday January 27th .

NFPA's Meeting Department has initiated the process of acquiring the meeting venue and TC members will be advised once that process has been completed

Adjourn – The meeting was adjourned at approximately 1130 hours ET

Public Comment No. 14-NFPA 1001-2016 [Global Input]

Requiring EMT-B certification, while a laudable goal, does not take into account the realities of the volunteer fire service. As a volunteer FF/EMT-B, I know the burden involved in learning to provide care at the EMT-B level while balancing work and family responsibilities. I was able to pay for my EMT-B class and related exam fees myself - many volunteers cannot afford to do this, and many departments cannot afford to do so either. Requiring this certification will overburden already stretched volunteers, and unless the NFPA is prepared to expend significant effort to increase the funding available for volunteer departments nationwide, it should should regard this change as good in the abstract and idealized world of consent standards, but inappropriate at this time and with the level of funding.

If the NFPA has determined, rightly so, that EMS is and will continue to be a significant part of the fire service's 21st century mission, then why not require a higher level of certification, like paramedic? Because that goal is unrealistic. So too is it unrealistic to make EMT-B training the minimum standard for the American fire service.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Overstretched volunteer fire department resources would not be burdened further by well-meant but unrealistic training requirements.

Related Item

Public Input No. 1-NFPA 1001-2015 [Section No. 5.1]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ryan Latvaitis
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Sep 09 12:36:22 EDT 2016

Public Comment No. 43-NFPA 1001-2016 [Global Input]

Resubmitting PI 74, 67, 56, 75, 68, 69, and 70 as previously stated

Type your content here ...

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The TC explanation for dismissing the revisions addressed in PI 67 et.al. (74, 56, 68, 69, and 70) is without merit and technical consideration. Many of the Fire Fighter I JPRs are not allowed to be accomplished without a fire officer giving direct orders and calling out, now that the phone has rung, pick up the receiver and state you name. Ask the person on the other end of the phone what their emergency is, etc, etc," OR the fire officer has to stand in front of the fire fighter as they kick off their shoes, and says to them, " step into your boots, and pull up your trousers and snap the buckle, now put one arm in to the sleeve of your coat and then the other, etc, etc, now place your arm through strap of the SCBA and do the same for the other arm, etc." OR as another example, the fire officer will direct the task of removing the ladder from the apparatus, then tell the fire fighter how to carry the ladder, then tell the fire fighter how to raise the ladder to the structure, then extend the ladder, then ascend the ladder, etc. calling instructions out. Why bother with training? At the same time under Fire Fighter II, the fire fighter is only under general supervision, when operating extrication equipment, giving a station tour to a group of citizens, and maintaining power equipment for the ready. Somewhere or somehow, there must be a policy within a department that says if you are only a Fire Fighter I: "You will not operate the extrication equipment" and "you will not give a station tour" and "you will not maintain the power equipment to the ready." It seems to me arbitrary the logic to Fire Fighter I and II. The consistency and more importantly the logic is non-existent. The recommendation would be to use the definition of Fire Fighter II for Fire Fighter and to remove "I" and "II" from Fire Fighter I and Fire Fighter II and combine the two.

Related Item

Public Input No. 67-NFPA 1001-2015 [Section No. 5.3.10]
Public Input No. 74-NFPA 1001-2015 [Section No. 5.3 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]
Public Input No. 56-NFPA 1001-2015 [Section No. 6.3.1]
Public Input No. 75-NFPA 1001-2015 [Section No. 6.3.2]
Public Input No. 68-NFPA 1001-2015 [Section No. 6.3.3]
Public Input No. 69-NFPA 1001-2015 [Section No. 6.3.4]
Public Input No. 70-NFPA 1001-2015 [Section No. 6.4]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: William Trisler
Organization: Connecticut Commission on Fire
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Tue Nov 15 08:13:29 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 54-NFPA 1001-2016 [Global Input]

The committee did not accept public inputs 84, 85, 88 and 89, which requested that a 'basic' or 'support' firefighter level be added to the 1001 standard. In response to each request the committee stated that, "The Firefighter I level is the minimum level of training that should be allowed to safely conduct firefighting operations. Local jurisdictions can train members to a lesser standard if they deem it to be appropriate."

I am requesting that the committee reconsider public inputs 84, 85, 88, 89 and any other Public Inputs related to 'basic' or 'support' firefighter level.

Currently a majority of fire departments in the United States are using limited-duty personnel, in spite of the fact that there is no formal guidance from NFPA standards on how to do so. Particularly since the use of limited-duty personnel appears to be a growing trend, it is critical that departments have access to some type of resource to help them proceed in a safe and effective manner. One option, which the National Volunteer Fire Council (NVFC) supports, would be to create a new level in the 1001 standard for partial-duty firefighters, as requested by several members of the public in the initial input stage of the current revision process.

I ask the committee to reconsider its decision as well as the rationale provided for not accepting these requests. I think that it is important to clarify several things about how and why fire departments use limited-duty personnel. First, I'd like to draw the committee's attention to data from the NFPA's recently-completed U.S. Fire Service Needs Assessment survey related to limited-duty personnel:

- There are 122,150 active support/auxiliary members serving in fire departments in the United States.

- For departments that use support personnel, 47.8 percent use them to assist with command post operations, 46.3 percent use them for logistics, 36.4 percent use them to direct traffic, 32.9 percent use them for first aid, 26.1 percent use them for communications, 23.1 percent use them for rehab and 17.3 percent use them for water supply. An additional 22.4 percent of departments that use support personnel reported using them for one of 20 other distinct roles within the agency.

- 65.4 percent of fire departments in the United States that provide structural firefighting have at least some personnel who are restricted to exterior firefighting only.

Limited-duty personnel are used in departments of all sizes but they make up the highest share of available responders in smaller communities. In more than a third of fire departments protecting communities with populations of 2,500 or fewer residents, exterior-only firefighters make up at least a quarter of all personnel. More than half of all support staff belong to fire departments serving communities with populations of 5,000 or fewer residents, where they make up more than 12 percent of available personnel.

Although the 2016 Needs Assessment report is the first to collect data on support personnel and exterior-only firefighters, the NVFC believes that the use of limited-duty staffing is a growing trend in rural fire departments. With rural populations aging and shrinking as young people move or commute to more densely populated areas for work, community-based volunteer fire departments are using older personnel in a limited capacity on the fire ground to make up for staffing shortages.

Data from the NFPA's annual U.S. Fire Department Profile reports shows that from 2003-2013 the number of firefighters in the United States 50 years of age or older increased from 201,800 to 280,750. Firefighters who are 60 years of age and older accounted for nearly 40 percent of that increase. This growth is being driven almost entirely by what is happening in small communities. Since 2000, the percentage of firefighters over the age of 50 serving in communities with populations of 2,500 or fewer residents has surged from 18.9 percent of the total number to 31 percent. The number of firefighters over 50 in these communities increased by 39,872 during that time period, while the number of firefighters under the age of 50 decreased by 72,182.

The reality facing thousands of rural volunteer fire departments across the country is that the core of the department is aging and there aren't enough younger firefighters coming up through the ranks. In response departments are deploying experienced older firefighters to perform a limited set

of tasks on the fire ground. In the absence of using limited duty personnel there would in many cases be no one available to carry out these tasks.

Currently departments are using limited-duty personnel without guidance from NFPA standards on how to do so in a safe and effective manner. Adding a new level for partial-duty firefighters in the 1001 document would give these departments much-needed direction. I request that the committee reconsider public inputs 84, 85, 88 and 89. In the event that the committee does not see fit to accept one or more of the aforementioned public inputs I request that it provide a rationale that addresses the issues raised in this comment.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Most fire departments use 'support' or 'basic firefighter' personnel without any guidance from NFPA on how to do so safely and effectively. I am requesting that the committee reconsider public inputs submitted in the first draft stage to add a 'support' or 'basic' firefighter level to the 1001 document.

Related Item

Public Input No. 84-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 4.3]

Public Input No. 85-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.1]

Public Input No. 88-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.1]

Public Input No. 89-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.1]

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Thu Nov 17 10:22:17 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 65-NFPA 1001-2016 [Global Input]

**The
CC has recommended to all Pro-Qual TC to template all Chapter 1 material including Annex A for Chapter 1 and merged with previous Chapter 4 general requirements into all Chapter 1 documents. Additionally Chapter 4 will be the beginning of the main document.**

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The CC has recommended to all Pro-Qual TC to template all Chapter 1 material including Annex A for Chapter 1 and merged with previous Chapter 4 general requirements into all Chapter 1 documents. Additionally Chapter 4 will be the beginning of the main document.

Related Item

Public Input No. 113-NFPA 1001-2016 [Chapter 1]

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Comment No. 57-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 1.3.6]

1.3.6

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

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

This statement is completely inconsistent with Section 1.2.3

Related Item

Public Input No. 1-NFPA 1001-2015 [Section No. 5.1]

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Comment No. 19-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 2.2]

2.2 NFPA Publications.

National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA 450, *Guide for Emergency Medical Services and Systems, 2013 edition*

NFPA 472, *Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents,* 2013 edition.

NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program,* 2013 edition.

NFPA 1581, *Standard on Fire Department Infection Control Program,* 2015 edition

NFPA 1582, *Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments,* 2013 edition.

NFPA 1710, *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments,* 2016 edition.

NFPA 1999, *Standard on Protective Clothing for Emergency Medical Operations,* 2013 edition

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the current expectations of firefighters within current service delivery models. The NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Fighter I & II, makes little reference to, or mention of, recommended levels of EMS skills, abilities or qualifications.

The provision of fire service-based EMS is mentioned in NFPA Standards 1001, 1581, 1710, and 1999, as well as in Guides 450 and 451. However, the existing language within NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, 2013 Edition does not substantially represent essential Job Performance Requirements (JPRs) of fire fighters in the fire service of today who are called upon daily to perform emergency medical care. EMS response represents 70% – 90% of the alarm volume in fire departments. Of the 200 largest cities in the United States, 97% have fire service-based prehospital 9-1-1 emergency medical response and the fire service provides advanced life support (ALS) response and care in 90% of the 30 most populated U.S. jurisdictions. Even when considering smaller volunteer and career fire departments, the majority provide some level of EMS care. The existing Standard is not reflective of this service delivery reality.

A lack of clearly defined EMS-related JPRs for firefighters results in a lack of proper preparedness, prioritization of EMS functions, training, and leadership. More importantly, this results in a disconnection between two (2) core job functions, fire suppression and EMS, within fire departments.
This public comment is submitted by a task group representing the International Association of Fire Chiefs, International Association of Fire Fighters, The International Fire Service Training Association, and the Metropolitan Fire Chiefs Association. The task group's purpose is to establish and integrate concise firefighter EMS-related job performance requirements into the revision of NFPA 1001 in such a manner consistent with almost the entire fire service.

For more than five decades, fire departments have worked diligently to integrate seamless EMS delivery into their deployment models, and the Standard must reflect the actual expectations of firefighters. Fire department emergency medical response is a service that citizens have come to expect from fire departments. EMS is identified as an essential service in many states. Furthermore a number of metropolitan fire departments require that candidate firefighters earn EMS certification/licensure and maintain it during their employment. With these factors in mind, it is appropriate for the standard to reflect the changes in service delivery.

The term "Emergency Medical Care" is utilized in section 4.3 of NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications 2013 Edition and dictates that, "performance capabilities for entry-level personnel shall be developed and validated". However, there is no definition for the term, nor is there any guidance to differentiate

between the existing levels of certification. The task group proposes that the following be added to section 4.3. “Firefighters must perform EMS to the level determined by the AHJ.” Additionally, Chapter 5 of the standard, along with the annex, must reflect the minimally required JPRs (knowledge and tasks) for the levels of EMS provision that might be considered by the AHJ.

Related Item

Public Input No. 131-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 3.3]

Public Input No. 132-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 2.2]

Public Input No. 133-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2(B)]

Public Input No. 134-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 6.5.5(B)]

Submitter Information Verification

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State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 13 11:01:26 EDT 2016

Public Comment No. 20-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 2.3]

2.3 Other Publications.

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

National EMS Scope of Practice Model, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, DC, 2007.

National EMS Scope of Practice Model, National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians, Columbus, OH , , 2007.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the current expectations of firefighters within current service delivery models. The NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Fighter I & II, makes little reference to, or mention of, recommended levels of EMS skills, abilities or qualifications.

The provision of fire service-based EMS is mentioned in NFPA Standards 1001, 1581, 1710, and 1999, as well as in Guides 450 and 451. However, the existing language within NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, 2013 Edition does not substantially represent essential Job Performance Requirements (JPRs) of fire fighters in the fire service of today who are called upon daily to perform emergency medical care. EMS response represents 70% – 90% of the alarm volume in fire departments. Of the 200 largest cities in the United States, 97% have fire service-based prehospital 9-1-1 emergency medical response and the fire service provides advanced life support (ALS) response and care in 90% of the 30 most populated U.S. jurisdictions. Even when considering smaller volunteer and career fire departments, the majority provide some level of EMS care. The existing Standard is not reflective of this service delivery reality.

A lack of clearly defined EMS-related JPRs for firefighters results in a lack of proper preparedness, prioritization of EMS functions, training, and leadership. More importantly, this results in a disconnection between two (2) core job functions, fire suppression and EMS, within fire departments.
This public comment is submitted by a task group representing the International Association of Fire Chiefs, International Association of Fire Fighters, The International Fire Service Training Association, and the Metropolitan Fire Chiefs Association. The task group's purpose is to establish and integrate concise firefighter EMS-related job performance requirements into the revision of NFPA 1001 in such a manner consistent with almost the entire fire service.

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The term "Emergency Medical Care" is utilized in section 4.3 of NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications 2013 Edition and dictates that, "performance capabilities for entry-level personnel shall be developed and validated". However, there is no definition for the term, nor is there any guidance to differentiate between the existing levels of certification. The task group proposes that the following be added to section 4.3. "Firefighters must perform EMS to the level determined by the AHJ." Additionally, Chapter 5 of the standard, along with the annex, must reflect the minimally required JPRs (knowledge and tasks) for the levels of EMS provision that might be considered by the AHJ.

Related Item

Public Input No. 131-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 3.3]

Public Input No. 132-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 2.2]

Public Input No. 133-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2(B)]

Public Input No. 134-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 6.5.5(B)]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Breyer
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Submittal Date: Tue Sep 13 11:14:42 EDT 2016

Public Comment No. 44-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 3.3]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

3.3.X Field Decontamination.

A simple non-mechanical process or method of decontamination in the field for the purpose of reducing the presence of particulates and residual gases from firefighters personal protective equipment.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

There is no current definition for Field Decontamination in NFPA 1001. This definition aligns with a proposed new section in Chapter 5, to address field decontamination following structural firefighting activities.

Over the past decade research has been published linking higher rates of cancer in fire service personnel to repeated, chronic exposure to the by-products of smoke and particulates from structure fires. Various studies have proven that fire fighters are experiencing higher rates of certain types of cancers and that they are more likely to have rare forms of cancers than the general population. See NIOSH Study of Cancer among U.S. Fire Fighters at www.cdc.gov/niosh/firefighters/ffcancerstudy.html.

The fire service has begun to adapt to these findings by changing organizational practices in order to minimize exposures to known and suspected carcinogenic by-products in structure fires. Evolving adaptations include new or revised decontamination processes relating to fireground activities. Changes include, but are not limited to, forced air and water decontamination of structural fire-fighting personal protective equipment (PPE), modifying fire station practices, such as mandating that structural PPE be laundered after exposure to fire contaminants, and adopting new personal hygiene practices, such as mandating that personnel shower as soon as possible after interior fire-fighting activities at structure fires. In some instances, fire departments are now assigning hazardous materials response assets to structure fire incidents to assist with scene (field) decontamination tasks.

Virtually all current science points to the importance of conducting field decontamination of structural PPE to reduce the exposure of personnel to potential carcinogens after structural fire incidents. Gross decontamination of structural PPE on the fireground is a simple task accomplished with minimal resources. Such activities can, and should, be viewed as tasks that a firefighter should be trained to accomplish. Setting a ventilation fan to provide forced air decon for firefighters exiting interior firefighting operations and spraying water on a fellow firefighter to wash gross amounts of residue off of PPE are not highly technical tasks and can be easily achieved within the job performance requirements of a structural firefighter.

It is incumbent upon the fire service that such practices become standardized and properly documented to ensure that the goals of supporting firefighter health and safety are met by the broadest base of fire service organizations. If the referenced recommendations are accepted by the NFPA 1001 Technical Committee, it will place the NFPA in a leadership position to allow this standard to play an integral role in addressing fire fighter decontamination and cancer concerns.

Related Item

Public Input No. 96-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 3.3]

Public Input No. 92-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.3]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Richard Edinger

Organization: Chesterfield County Fire Emergency Medical Services

Affilliation: Chesterfield County Fire Emergency Medical Services

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Submittal Date: Wed Nov 16 07:47:16 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 66-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 3.3.1]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Type your content here ... Add Definition

5.3 **Community Risk Reduction.** Programs, actions, and services used by a community which prevent or mitigate the loss of life, property, and resources associated with life safety, fire, and other disasters within a community.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

This is the NFPA Definition in Fire Marshal Pro Qualifications 1037 3.3.19.2 (2016) and 1035 (2015)

This common term is used extensively by the National Fire Academy in course titles and is widely recognized by the fire and emergency response community across North America. Recruit firefighters need this term definition in their vocabulary.

Related Item

Public Input No. 104-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2(B)]

Public Input No. 104-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2(B)]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Nancy Trench
Organization: Fire Protection Publications
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Submittal Date: Thu Nov 17 16:34:42 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 21-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 3.3.8]

3.3.8 Personal Protective Clothing (Fire Operations) .

The full complement of garments fire fighters are ~~normally~~ required to wear while on emergency scene, including turnout coat, protective trousers, fire-fighting boots, fire-fighting gloves, a protective hood, and a helmet with eye protection.

3.3.7.1 Personal Protective Clothing (EMS Operations).

The full complement of garments firefighters are required to wear while on an emergency medical scene, including fluid resistant or impermeable clothing, examination gloves, fluid and splash resistant eyewear.

3.3.7.1.1 All Personal Protection used while providing emergency medical services shall meet the requirements of NFPA 1999 and shall be donned prior to beginning any emergency medical service.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the current expectations of firefighters within current service delivery models. The NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Fighter I & II, makes little reference to, or mention of, recommended levels of EMS skills, abilities or qualifications.

The provision of fire service-based EMS is mentioned in NFPA Standards 1001, 1581, 1710, and 1999, as well as in Guides 450 and 451. However, the existing language within NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, 2013 Edition does not substantially represent essential Job Performance Requirements (JPRs) of fire fighters in the fire service of today who are called upon daily to perform emergency medical care. EMS response represents 70% – 90% of the alarm volume in fire departments. Of the 200 largest cities in the United States, 97% have fire service-based prehospital 9-1-1 emergency medical response and the fire service provides advanced life support (ALS) response and care in 90% of the 30 most populated U.S. jurisdictions. Even when considering smaller volunteer and career fire departments, the majority provide some level of EMS care. The existing Standard is not reflective of this service delivery reality.

A lack of clearly defined EMS-related JPRs for firefighters results in a lack of proper preparedness, prioritization of EMS functions, training, and leadership. More importantly, this results in a disconnection between two (2) core job functions, fire suppression and EMS, within fire departments.
This public comment is submitted by a task group representing the International Association of Fire Chiefs, International Association of Fire Fighters, The International Fire Service Training Association, and the Metropolitan Fire Chiefs Association. The task group's purpose is to establish and integrate concise firefighter EMS-related job performance requirements into the revision of NFPA 1001 in such a manner consistent with almost the entire fire service.

For more than five decades, fire departments have worked diligently to integrate seamless EMS delivery into their deployment models, and the Standard must reflect the actual expectations of firefighters. Fire department emergency medical response is a service that citizens have come to expect from fire departments. EMS is identified as an essential service in many states. Furthermore a number of metropolitan fire departments require that candidate firefighters earn EMS certification/licensure and maintain it during their employment. With these factors in mind, it is appropriate for the standard to reflect the changes in service delivery.

The term "Emergency Medical Care" is utilized in section 4.3 of NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications 2013 Edition and dictates that, "performance capabilities for entry-level personnel shall be developed and validated". However, there is no definition for the term, nor is there any guidance to differentiate between the existing levels of certification. The task group proposes that the following be added to section 4.3. "Firefighters must perform EMS to the level determined by the AHJ." Additionally, Chapter 5 of the standard, along with the annex, must reflect the minimally required JPRs (knowledge and tasks) for the levels of EMS provision that might be considered by the AHJ.

Related Item

Public Input No. 131-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 3.3]

Public Input No. 132-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 2.2]

Public Input No. 133-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2(B)]

Public Input No. 134-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 6.5.5(B)]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Breyer
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Submittal Date: Tue Sep 13 11:22:07 EDT 2016

Public Comment No. 22-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 3.3.9]

3.3.9 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (Fire Operations) .

Consists of full personal protective clothing, plus a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and a personal alert safety system (PASS) device.

3.3.8.1 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (EMS Operations).

Consists of full protective clothing, including respiratory protection that protects against potential exposure to airborne and blood borne pathogens.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the current expectations of firefighters within current service delivery models. The NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Fighter I & II, makes little reference to, or mention of, recommended levels of EMS skills, abilities or qualifications.

The provision of fire service-based EMS is mentioned in NFPA Standards 1001, 1581, 1710, and 1999, as well as in Guides 450 and 451. However, the existing language within NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, 2013 Edition does not substantially represent essential Job Performance Requirements (JPRs) of fire fighters in the fire service of today who are called upon daily to perform emergency medical care. EMS response represents 70% – 90% of the alarm volume in fire departments. Of the 200 largest cities in the United States, 97% have fire service-based prehospital 9-1-1 emergency medical response and the fire service provides advanced life support (ALS) response and care in 90% of the 30 most populated U.S. jurisdictions. Even when considering smaller volunteer and career fire departments, the majority provide some level of EMS care. The existing Standard is not reflective of this service delivery reality.

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The term "Emergency Medical Care" is utilized in section 4.3 of NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications 2013 Edition and dictates that, "performance capabilities for entry-level personnel shall be developed and validated". However, there is no definition for the term, nor is there any guidance to differentiate between the existing levels of certification. The task group proposes that the following be added to section 4.3. "Firefighters must perform EMS to the level determined by the AHJ." Additionally, Chapter 5 of the standard, along with the annex, must reflect the minimally required JPRs (knowledge and tasks) for the levels of EMS provision that might be considered by the AHJ.

Related Item

Public Input No. 131-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 3.3]

Public Input No. 132-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 2.2]

Public Input No. 133-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2(B)]

Public Input No. 134-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 6.5.5(B)]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Breyer
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Submittal Date: Tue Sep 13 11:46:03 EDT 2016

Public Comment No. 15-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 4.3]

4.3* Emergency Medical Care.

Minimum emergency medical care performance capabilities for entry-level personnel shall be ~~developed and validated by the AHJ to include infection control,~~ American Red Cross Adult and Pediatric First Aid/ CPR/AED~~, bleeding control, and shock management.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

I feel the section should reference American First aid and CPR/AED or equivalent. Many fire agencies do not provide EMS care, a separate agency handles that. The additional classroom time needed to become EMR or EMT would place a overwhelming burden on the time of many firefighters. This could also create a significant financial burden for smaller companies. Additionally, requiring twice as much EMS training vs Fire Training to be a firefighter, seems a bit off. The EMS certs should be required by the employer to fill a position if needed, and not by NFPA to become a firefighter. Finally, using an existing cert from American Red Cross or similar would keep us from inventing yet another level of care, that someone would have to certify and maintain. If we leave this up to the AHJ how many flavors of training will we have? Do we want to add “Firefighter Level 1 Aid” into the existing levels of care?
In conclusion I feel we should allow the EMS cert to be treated separately from the Fire cert and dictated by the job position. Most metropolitan departments that provide EMS already have training in place to train the appropriate personnel. The big question I have is what issue are we trying to fix?

Related Item

First Revision No. 3-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 4.3]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: William Clark
Organization: North Penn Volunteer Fire Company
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Fri Sep 09 13:25:04 EDT 2016

Public Comment No. 23-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 4.3]

4.3* Emergency Medical Care.

Minimum emergency medical care performance capabilities for entry-level personnel shall be developed and validated by the AHJ to include infection control, CPR/AED, bleeding control, and shock management.

4.3.1 Firefighters must perform EMS to the level determined by the AHJ

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the current expectations of firefighters within current service delivery models. The NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Fighter I & II, makes little reference to, or mention of, recommended levels of EMS skills, abilities or qualifications.

The provision of fire service-based EMS is mentioned in NFPA Standards 1001, 1581, 1710, and 1999, as well as in Guides 450 and 451. However, the existing language within NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, 2013 Edition does not substantially represent essential Job Performance Requirements (JPRs) of fire fighters in the fire service of today who are called upon daily to perform emergency medical care. EMS response represents 70% – 90% of the alarm volume in fire departments. Of the 200 largest cities in the United States, 97% have fire service-based prehospital 9-1-1 emergency medical response and the fire service provides advanced life support (ALS) response and care in 90% of the 30 most populated U.S. jurisdictions. Even when considering smaller volunteer and career fire departments, the majority provide some level of EMS care. The existing Standard is not reflective of this service delivery reality.

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The term "Emergency Medical Care" is utilized in section 4.3 of NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications 2013 Edition and dictates that, "performance capabilities for entry-level personnel shall be developed and validated". However, there is no definition for the term, nor is there any guidance to differentiate between the existing levels of certification. The task group proposes that the following be added to section 4.3. "Firefighters must perform EMS to the level determined by the AHJ." Additionally, Chapter 5 of the standard, along with the annex, must reflect the minimally required JPRs (knowledge and tasks) for the levels of EMS provision that might be considered by the AHJ.

Related Item

Public Input No. 131-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 3.3]

Public Input No. 132-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 2.2]

Public Input No. 133-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2(B)]

Public Input No. 134-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 6.5.5(B)]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Breyer
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Submittal Date: Tue Sep 13 11:52:59 EDT 2016

Public Comment No. 60-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.1.1]

5.1.1 General Knowledge Requirements.

The organization of the fire department; the role of the Fire Fighter I in the organization; the mission of fire service; the fire department's standard operating procedures (SOPs) and rules and regulations as they apply to the Fire Fighter I; the value of fire and life safety initiatives in support of the fire department mission and to reduce fire fighter line-of-duty injuries and fatalities; the role of other agencies as they relate to the fire department; aspects of the fire department's member assistance program; the importance of physical fitness and a healthy lifestyle to the performance of the duties of a fire fighter; the critical aspects of NFPA 1500.

5.1.1 General knowledge requirements

Add: understand what and where relevant digital equipment is, and the general purpose for data collection, reporting and access as applied to department protocols.

5.1.2 General Skill Requirements

Change from: locate information in documents to "operate department systems for collecting, reporting and accessing" information in digital or printed form.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Entering the digital world we need to harness the JPRs needed to keep current

Related Item

Public Input No. 136-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.1.1]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Edward Plaugher
Organization: International Association of F
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Thu Nov 17 12:02:00 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 38-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.1.2]

5.1.2 General Skill Requirements.

The ability to ~~don personal protective clothing, doff personal protective clothing and prepare for reuse, hoist tools and equipment using ropes and the correct knot, and locate information in departmental documents and standard or code materials.~~ c _ lean a fire fighter structural fire fighting protective equipment ensemble, given a structural fire fighting protective equipment ensemble, including respiratory protection, decontamination equipment at the fire ground and/or at

the fire station, and agency policies/procedures, so that the protective ensemble is handled, decontaminated, and returned to service in accordance with agency policies and procedures.

(_ A _)

Requisite Knowledge.

Knowledge of field decontamination policies and procedures for the reduction of gaseous, carcinogenic or radiological particulates, etiological, and chemical hazards of contaminated PPE at the fire ground and/or at the fire station, relative agency policies and procedures, manufacturer's specifications, and industry best practices for transporting, cleaning, inspecting, and identifying needed repairs.

(_ B)

Requisite Skills.

Set-up, use, cleansing, and stowage of decontamination equipment provided by the AHJ.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

There is a lack of awareness in the fire fighting community concerning the adverse health effects associated with contaminated bunker gear. We believe that all fire fighters should understand the need to reduce those harmful health effects by cleaning and maintaining bunker gear.

Substantiation: Firefighters should understand that firefighting activities subject them andtheir PPE to many toxic substances. Proper field decontamination of PPE is important to the health and safety of the wearer and to extend the life of the structural firefighting ensemble and respiratory protection equipment.
The findings of the NFFF Occupational Cancer in the Fire Service 1/2015 strategy meeting and the Firefighter Cancer Support Network white paper, "Taking Action Against Cancer in the Fire Service" provide recommendations on reducing exposure to carcinogens and the associated cancer risk, as related to PPE. Notes:
4 of the 11 "Immediate actions I can take to protect myself" in the FCSN white paper relate to PPE.
2. Do gross field decon of PPE to remove as much soot and particulates as possible.
6. Clean your PPE, gloves, hood and helmet immediately after a fire.
7. Do not take contaminated clothes or PPE home or store it in your vehicle.
9. Keep bunker gear out of living and sleeping quarters.

Related Item

Public Input No. 92-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.3]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Craig Hannan
Organization: Fire Protection Publications
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Mon Nov 14 12:02:37 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 61-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.1.2]

5.1.2 General Skill Requirements.

The ability to don personal protective clothing, doff personal protective clothing and prepare for reuse, hoist tools and equipment using ropes and the correct knot, and locate information in departmental documents and standard or code materials.

5.1.2 General Skill Requirements
Change from: locate information in documents to "operate department systems for collecting, reporting and accessing" information in digital or printed form.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

As we enter the digital world these skills are essential

Related Item

Public Input No. 137-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.1.2]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Edward Plaugher
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Submittal Date: Thu Nov 17 12:09:43 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 45-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.3.1]

New Section after 5.3

5.3.1

Given a structural firefighting ensemble including respiratory protection, decontamination equipment on the fire ground or at the fire station, the firefighter shall describe and perform field decontamination of personal protective equipment (PPE) so that the PPE is handled in the proper manner and maintained in a safe working condition.

(A)

Requisite Knowledge.

The firefighter should have a working knowledge of field decontamination policies and procedures for the reduction of gaseous, carcinogenic or radiological particulates, etiological, and chemical hazards of contaminated PPE on the fire ground or at the fire station, manufacturer's specifications and industry best practices for transporting, cleaning, inspecting, and identifying needed repairs.

(B)

Requisite Skills.

The ability to perform PPE field decontamination on the fire ground or at the fire station.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Over the past decade research has been published linking higher rates of cancer in fire service personnel to repeated, chronic exposure to the by-products of smoke and particulates from structure fires. Various studies have proven that fire fighters are experiencing higher rates of certain types of cancers and that they are more likely to have rare forms of cancers than the general population. See NIOSH Study of Cancer among U.S. Fire Fighters at www.cdc.gov/niosh/firefighters/ffcancerstudy.html.

The fire service has begun to adapt to these findings by changing organizational practices in order to minimize exposures to known and suspected carcinogenic by-products in structure fires. Evolving adaptations include new or revised decontamination processes relating to fireground activities. Changes include, but are not limited to, forced air and water decontamination of structural fire-fighting personal protective equipment (PPE), modifying fire station practices, such as mandating that structural PPE be laundered after exposure to fire contaminants, and adopting new personal hygiene practices, such as mandating that personnel shower as soon as possible after interior fire-fighting activities at structure fires. In some instances, fire departments are now assigning hazardous materials response assets to structure fire incidents to assist with scene (field) decontamination tasks.

Virtually all current science points to the importance of conducting field decontamination of structural PPE to reduce the exposure of personnel to potential carcinogens after structural fire incidents. Gross decontamination of structural PPE on the fireground is a simple task accomplished with minimal resources. Such activities can, and should, be viewed as tasks that a firefighter should be trained to accomplish. Setting a ventilation fan to provide forced air decon for firefighters exiting interior firefighting operations and spraying water on a fellow firefighter to wash gross amounts of residue off of PPE are not highly technical tasks and can be easily achieved within the job performance requirements of a structural firefighter.

It is incumbent upon the fire service that such practices become standardized and properly documented to ensure that the goals of supporting fire fighter health and safety are met by the broadest base of fire service organizations. If the referenced recommendations are accepted by the NFPA 1001 Technical Committee, it will place the NFPA in a leadership position to allow this standard to play an integral role in addressing fire fighter decontamination and cancer concerns.

Related Item

Public Input No. 96-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 3.3]

Public Input No. 92-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.3]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Richard Edinger
Organization: Chesterfield County Fire and Emergency Medical Services
Affilliation: Chesterfield County Fire and Emergency Medical Services
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State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 16 07:58:44 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 62-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.3.1]

5.3.1*

Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) during emergency operations, given SCBA and other personal protective equipment (PPE), so that the SCBA is correctly donned, the SCBA is correctly worn, controlled breathing techniques are used, emergency procedures are enacted if the SCBA fails, all low-air warnings are recognized, respiratory protection is not intentionally compromised, and hazardous areas are exited prior to air depletion.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Conditions that require respiratory protection, uses and limitations of SCBA, components of SCBA, donning procedures, breathing techniques, indications for and emergency procedures used with SCBA, and physical requirements of the SCBA wearer.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to control breathing, replace SCBA air cylinders, use SCBA to exit through restricted passages, initiate and complete emergency procedures in the event of SCBA failure or air depletion, and complete donning procedures.

5.3 Fireground operations
either 5.3.2 or 5.3.3
in A. Requisite Knowledge add: "understand systems and devices available for accessing maps and data for enhanced scene safety, preplans, routing and situational awareness"
in B. Requisite Skills add:
"ability to use digital systems and devices providing maps and data … "
"ability to read map symbols; AHJ adopted protocols for local grid systems; and USNG"

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Skill set need to operate in the "new" climate

Related Item

Public Input No. 138-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.2 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Edward Plaugher
Organization: International Association of F
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Submittal Date: Thu Nov 17 12:12:46 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 42-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.3.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) during emergency operations, given SCBA and other personal protective equipment (PPE), so that the SCBA is correctly donned, the SCBA is correctly worn, controlled breathing techniques are used, ~~emergency~~ air use is monitored, hazardous area is exited before activation of any low-air warning alarm, all low-air warning alarms are recognized, emergency procedures are enacted if the SCBA fails ~~, all~~ or low-air ~~warnings are recognized,~~ alarm activates in hazard area, and respiratory protection is not intentionally compromised~~, and hazardous areas are exited prior to air depletion~~ .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The current version does not recognize the requirements of NFPA 1404 Standard for Respiratory Protection Training
1404 -5.1.5 The AHJ shall establish and enforce written standard operating procedures for training in the use of respiratory protection equipment that shall include an individual air management program.
1404- 5.1.5.1 The individual air management program shall be designed to develop the ability of an individual to manage his or her air consumption as part of a team during a work period.
1404 - 5.1.5.2 "The individual air management program shall include the following directives: 1. the individual shall exit from an IDLH atmosphere before consumption of reserve air supply begins. 2. The individual shall recognize that the low air alarm notification or End-of-Service-Time Indicator (EOSTI), indicates the member is consuming the reserve air supply. 3. The individual and the team shall take immediate action upon activation of the reserve air alarm (EOSTI) and shall follow their department's SOP/SOG

Rationale; The training standard specifies the air management program and that the FF must exit the hazard area BEFORE the activation of the low-air alarm. The performance standard in 1001 does not require the FF1 to demonstrate the skill to be able to meet this standard. The performance standard of 1001 should establish the minimum acceptable performance as described in 1404. If the firefighter does not learn this skill from the beginning of their time with an SCBA it will be much more difficult to train them to adapt later. Further, the initial training program should reflect the training standard for SCBA.

Related Item

Public Input No. 74-NFPA 1001-2015 [Section No. 5.3 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Phillip Jose
Organization: Seattle Fire Department
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 14 23:56:21 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 51-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.3.9]

5.3.9*

Conduct a search and rescue in a structure operating as a member of a team, given an assignment, obscured vision conditions, personal protective equipment, a flashlight, a thermal imager forcible entry tools, hose lines, and ladders when necessary, so that ladders are correctly placed when used, all assigned areas are searched, all victims are located and removed, team integrity is maintained, and team members' safety — including respiratory protection — is not compromised.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Use of forcible entry tools during rescue operations, use of thermal imagers during rescue operations ladder operations for rescue, psychological effects of operating in obscured conditions and ways to manage them, methods to determine if an area is tenable, primary and secondary search techniques, team members' roles and goals, methods to use and indicators of finding victims, victim removal methods (including various carries), and considerations related to respiratory protection.

(B)* Requisite Skills.

The ability to use SCBA to exit through restricted passages, use a thermal imager to locate victims and hazards, set up and use different types of ladders for various types of rescue operations, rescue a fire fighter with functioning respiratory protection, rescue a fire fighter whose respiratory protection is not functioning, rescue a person who has no respiratory protection, and assess areas to determine tenability.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

This recommendation intends to offer an alternative to including a new JPR specific to thermal imagers (recommended JPR 5.3.21). Tying the tool - thermal imager - to specific firefighter activities is more logical and less cumbersome than adding more JPRs. Furthermore, no other tool receives its own JPR throughout 1001.

Related Public Comments for This Document

Related Comment	Relationship
Public Comment No. 50-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.3.21]	

Related Item

First Revision No. 19-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.3.20]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Clint Clausing
Organization: Fire Protection Publications
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 16 12:20:29 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 64-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.3.9]

5.3.9*

Conduct a search and rescue in a structure operating as a member of a team, given an assignment, obscured vision conditions, personal protective equipment, a flashlight, forcible entry tools, hose lines, and ladders when necessary, so that ladders are correctly placed when used, all assigned areas are searched, all victims are located and removed, team integrity is maintained, and team members' safety — including respiratory protection — is not compromised.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Use of forcible entry tools during rescue operations, ladder operations for rescue, psychological effects of operating in obscured conditions and ways to manage them, methods to determine if an area is tenable, primary and secondary search techniques, team members' roles and goals, methods to use and indicators of finding victims, victim removal methods (including various carries), and considerations related to respiratory protection.

(B)* Requisite Skills.

The ability to use SCBA to exit through restricted passages, set up and use different types of ladders for various types of rescue operations, rescue a fire fighter with functioning respiratory protection, rescue a fire fighter whose respiratory protection is not functioning, rescue a person who has no respiratory protection, and assess areas to determine tenability.

1. Discussion: The current performance evaluation for the (7) drag/carries evaluation is for the student to pick a drag or carry of their own choosing and complete that event to meet the line item, NFPA 1001 (5.3.9). The NFPA requisite knowledge states only that victim removal methods will be taught, however it makes no detail on which drags or carries, or distance and time limit. Students do not demonstrate any knowledge on the techniques taught, they are only required to practice each technique at their own pace for a distance of 15 feet throughout 7 stations. For the evaluation of this objective, students walk into a room and see the victim and start pulling him out utilizing any carry they decide to use. Students are not required to do any type of assessment to determine the best method to use. This does not give the instructor any ability to determine if that student is proficient in the other drags or carries. The argument has been given that once the students are taught something instructors must evaluate them on whatever was taught however, in this scenario instructors are teaching the seven types of carries and drags and only evaluating on one particular carry. This evaluation is conducted in the search trainer with the lights off per Block Supervisor instruction that students need to have obscured vision but not completely blacked out. This shows a loose interpretation of requirements and does not display realism in the objective. Additionally, this will require more training once the student is in the operating forces to meet basic proficiency levels that should have been more thoroughly taught at the fire academy.

Recommendation(s): Have the students go back to the complete drag/carry evaluation that they had to demonstrate all the different drag/carry methods to include the 20 minute time limit, and evaluated on the whole evolution. This is a better assessment of the student's physical ability to perform this event and demonstrate proficiency in several methods of drags/carry. This also allows the students to gain more confidence in their gear, and feel the fatigue that sets in once you're in an actual working role. Reword to evaluate performance check on the 7 events (POI). Is the line item a NFPA requirement? More research will be done by Fire Academy Staff.

Clarification from committee: What is the intent of this requirement? To be proficient in one technique or to be abler to perform a victim removal in various circumstances and with multiple methods?

2. Discussion: Currently, the procedures implemented to teach primary search are as follows; Team (1) with (2) firefighters will begin with a, Left/Right search pattern searching for victims and locating doors. Students have in their possession a forcible entry tool and door tags. Students will conduct the search and locate first victim and remove the victim from the trainer. Students will then maintain their respective team positions and make re-entry, locating their tools and completing the search. Students will make their way up the steps to the second story and locate doors, all of which are labeled "hot" except for 1 door. This is to ensure students demonstrate knowledge of contacting the Incident Commander once search is complete. Students will then exit the trainer, climbing down the stairs and exiting. This objective is to be performed under "obscured vision". The Requisite knowledge listed under NFPA 1001/5.3.9 lists "psychological effects of operating in

obscured conditions and ways to manage them". Instructors have been told to no longer use black out masks, because it is deemed "too obscure". The instructors are told to use the red lights in the trainer to simulate obscured vision. The use of red lights does not meet the intent of referenced NFPA. Every effort should be made to provide students the most realistic training available. Additionally, students are no longer taught to remove a victim from the second story, further removing the need to be taught how to properly negotiate stairs with a victim.

Recommendation(s): Allow us to place the victim upstairs and teach the students how to ascend and descend the stairs with a victim and proper carry. Allow us to "black out" the students' vision to make the quality of training better. The difference in their confidence is noticeable between the classes that were able to work a little more in their gear as opposed to this new structure. The term "obscured" is subjective. Using the red lights in the trainer does not make the training better or more efficient, just easier for the students. Time limit is currently 20 mins, I have had teams complete this objective in 10-12 mins, where before it would be closer to the 20 min time limit. Students were forced to utilize the "rapid and thorough" technique that we used to teach. Contact NFPA committee clarify "obscure". Discuses other versions of obscuring vision.

Clarification from committee: What was the intent on this requirement? To be able to use past knowledge and performance ability to gain access and effect a rescue under low light and less than optimal conditions? Or to be dramatically obscured visually and have other conditions test the firefighter ability to adapt and overcome these conditions to effect the rescue safely.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Clarification on obscured vision and victim removal

Related Item

Public Input No. 2-NFPA 1001-2015 [Chapter 5 [Title Only]]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Christopher Toten
Organization: US Marine Corps
Affilliation: Joint DOD Fire Academy
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Nov 17 13:06:53 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 53-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.3.13]

5.3.13

Overhaul a fire scene, given personal protective equipment, attack line, hand tools, a flashlight, air monitoring equipment, 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.

Types of fire attack lines and water application devices most effective 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, use of air monitoring equipment to monitoe air quality during overhaul, obvious 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; monitor air quality in a structure; recognize and preserve obvious signs of area of origin and arson; and evaluate for complete extinguishment.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Including air monitoring within context of a specific skill matches the internal logic of the standard. This change would replace the recommended, new JPR, 5.3.22. Air monitoring is not performed in a vacuum. In terms of firefighting, it is most often included during overhaul. Other forms of air monitoring (when operating in a trench or during hazardous materials operations) are not part of basic firefighting operations at structure, vehicle, or Class A materials fires.

Related Public Comments for This Document

Related Comment	Relationship
Public Comment No. 52-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.3.22]	This comment supports the request to remove 5.3.22

Related Item

First Revision No. 20-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.3.20]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Clint Clausing
Organization: Fire Protection Publications
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 16 12:32:48 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 50-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.3.21]

~~5.3.21 – Thermal Imaging.~~

~~Identify and describe basic uses and operation of a thermal imaging camera, given a thermal imaging camera, an assignment or task, and information provided by the AHJ, so that the camera is operated and the image on the screen is interpreted to recognize the thermal differential illustrated.~~

~~(A) – Requisite Knowledge.~~

~~Knowledge of the various uses for a thermal imaging camera, the basic operation of the thermal imaging camera, and what to recognize on the display of the camera.~~

~~(B) – Requisite Skills.~~

~~The ability to operate the thermal imaging camera and interpret the image data that appears on the display of the screen.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

This new JPR is not needed in order to include thermal imagers to the standard. A thermal imager is one tool among many. No where else in 1001 is a particular tool given its own JPR. To meet the need of including thermal imagers, the tool can be added to descriptions in the following, existing JPRs:
5.3.9, Conduct a search and rescue in a structure
5.3.10 Attack an interior structure fire
5.3.13 Overhaul a fire scene. I have made those recommendations elsewhere.

I have made recommendations in those JPRs for including thermal imagers appropriately rather than singling them out as a full JPR.

Related Public Comments for This Document

Related Comment	Relationship
Public Comment No. 51-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.3.9]	

Related Item

First Revision No. 19-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.3.20]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Clint Clausing
Organization: Fire Protection Publications
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 16 11:11:05 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 58-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.3.21]

~~5.3.21 – Thermal Imaging.~~

~~Identify and describe basic uses and operation of a thermal imaging camera, given a thermal imaging camera, an assignment or task, and information provided by the AHJ, so that the camera is operated and the image on the screen is interpreted to recognize the thermal differential illustrated.~~

~~(A) – Requisite Knowledge.~~

~~Knowledge of the various uses for a thermal imaging camera, the basic operation of the thermal imaging camera, and what to recognize on the display of the camera.~~

~~(B) – Requisite Skills.~~

~~The ability to operate the thermal imaging camera and interpret the image data that appears on the display of the screen.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

There are two issues of concern with this proposed section: (1) There JPR requires that the Firefighter 1 describe the use of the device. There is no reason to have the Firefighter describe anything. If the intent is to master the skill to use the equipment it should state that. The ability to describe and the ability to use are very different skills. (2) The JPR requires to have available a specific piece of equipment that is not required on a basic piece of fire apparatus that is fully compliant with NFPA 1901. This is a manager shift in Pro Qual requirements, to date all JPR's can be accomplished given a NFPA 1901 compliant engine/pumper. If there is a desire to included this equipment as a requirement it should be submitted as an Public Input to NFPA 1901 and then it would be appropriate to have a Firefighter 1 skilled in its use but not skilled in describing its use.

Related Item

First Revision No. 19-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.3.20]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: F. Patrick Marlatt
Organization: Maryland Fire and Rescue Insti
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Nov 17 11:14:09 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 35-NFPA 1001-2016 [Sections 5.3.21, 5.3.22]

I think I understand the intent behind these added JPRs but this could end up being a financial burden against getting certified. I would rather see these two equipment items being added to the required knowledge sections of existing JPRs such as: 5.3.5, 5.3.9, 5.3.10, 6.3.2, 6.3.3, 6.4.2, and 6.5.4.

Delete the following:

" Sections 5.3.21, 5.3.22

5.3.21 Thermal Imaging.

Identify and describe basic uses and operation of a thermal imaging camera, given a thermal imaging camera, an assignment or task, and information provided by the AHJ, so that the camera is operated and the image on the screen is interpreted to recognize the thermal differential illustrated.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Knowledge of the various uses for a thermal imaging camera, the basic operation of the thermal imaging camera, and what to recognize on the display of the camera.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to operate the thermal imaging camera and interpret the image data that appears on the display of the screen.

5.3.22 Air Monitoring.

Identify and describe basic uses and operation of an air monitoring instrument, given an air monitor, an assignment or task, and information provided by the AHJ, so that the device is operated and the fire fighter recognizes the high- and low-level alarms on the device.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Knowledge of the various uses for an air monitor, the basic operation of an air monitor, and recognition and emergency actions to be taken upon the sounding of high- and low-level alarms on the air monitor.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to operate the air monitor, recognize the alarms, and react to the alarms on the air monitor."

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Delete the TIC and Air Monitoring JPRs. I think I understand the intent behind these added JPRs but this could end up being a financial burden against getting certified. I would rather see these two equipment items being added to the required knowledge sections of existing JPRs such as: 5.3.5, 5.3.9, 5.3.10, 6.3.2, 6.3.3, 6.4.2, and 6.5.4.

Related Item

First Revision No. 19-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.3.20]

First Revision No. 20-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.3.20]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Michael Caviness
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Affilliation: North Carolina OSFM
Street Address:
City:
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Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Sep 28 16:12:03 EDT 2016

Public Comment No. 52-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.3.22]

~~5.3.22 – Air Monitoring.~~

~~Identify and describe basic uses and operation of an air monitoring instrument, given an air monitor, an assignment or task, and information provided by the AHJ, so that the device is operated and the fire fighter recognizes the high- and low-level alarms on the device.~~

~~(A) – Requisite Knowledge.~~

~~Knowledge of the various uses for an air monitor, the basic operation of an air monitor, and recognition and emergency actions to be taken upon the sounding of high- and low-level alarms on the air monitor.~~

~~(B) – Requisite Skills.~~

~~The ability to operate the air monitor, recognize the alarms, and react to the alarms on the air monitor.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

While I agree that air monitoring is an important firefighter skill, especially during overhaul, it should be taught in relation to its usefulness at the seen. Air monitoring in general ranges from monitoring for carbon monoxide during overhaul to monitoring for more exotic gases during hazardous materials. Since firefighters must meet hazardous materials awareness and operations level competencies in order to become certified (under Chapter 4 Entrance Requirements) it is likely that an additional JPR for air monitoring would be redundant. Instead, I recommend including air monitoring within the JPR for overhaul, 5.3.13. I have submitted that recommendation in another comment.

Related Public Comments for This Document

Related Comment	Relationship
Public Comment No. 53-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 5.3.13]	

Related Item

First Revision No. 20-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.3.20]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Clint Clausing
Organization: Fire Protection Publications
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 16 12:28:09 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 1-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2]

New Section to go after 5.5.2 Requisite Skills

5.6 Community Risk Reduction. This duty shall involve performing activities related to reducing the loss of life and property due to fire and other hazards through risk assessment; hazard identification; code adoption; inspection; code enforcement; fire and life safety education; youth fire setting identification, assessment, and intervention; and fire protection systems in the built environment according to the JPRs in 5.6.1 through 5.6.6

(A) Requisite knowledge. Definition of community risk reduction including the goals, the value to fire and emergency responders, value to the fire and emergency response organization, value to the community, the role of FFI in Community Risk Reduction; list effective Community Risk Reduction models for communities similar to the AHJ.

(B) Requisite skills. Ability to function as a member of the integrated risk management team using standard operating procedures and method and materials provided by the AHJ

5.6.1 Describe the role of FFI in community risk assessment according to the policies and procedures of the AHJ.

(A) Requisite knowledge. Define community risk assessment and list the common information that contributes to a functional risk assessment.

(B) Requisite Skills. Ability to function as a member of a risk assessment team using standard operating procedures and method and materials provided by the AHJ.

5.6.2 Recognized and correct home fire, burn and life safety hazards in the place where they live (their home)

(A) Requisite Knowledge. List the 6 most common home fire and burn hazards and causes in the USA and the local community and how to eliminate/mitigate the hazards; list the 6 most common causes of unintentional injuries and deaths in the USA and how to prevent these injuries in and around the home.

(B) Requisite Skills. Apply effective fire safe behaviors smoking, cooking, heating, use of candles, and electrical systems and appliances; within the place they live to prevent fires and burns. Apply scald burn prevention practices within the place where they live. Apply effective prevention of falls, drowning, suffocation, poisoning, pedestrian and bike safety; and road traffic injuries in their home.

5.6.3 Describe the value of fire and building codes, building inspections and code enforcement in the community including the benefit to fire and emergency responders, the benefit to the fire and emergency response organization, and the benefit to the community. Describe the role of the FFI in fire and building code adoption, inspection, and code enforcement given the standard operating procedures and policy and procedures of the AHJ.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. List the applicable local fire and building codes, know the location of a copy, know the fire detection and suppression systems required for one and two family dwellings, describe the procedure of the AHJ for a FFI to report a fire code violation(s) while on duty and while off duty. Describe four large life loss fires and the resulting changes in national fire code requirements.

(B) Requisite Skills. Install battery operated smoke alarms in one and two family dwellings according to NFPA 72.

5.6.4 Identify effective home fire and life safety education messages, methods and materials for target audiences including young children, older children, adults, and older adults who are part of the FFI's family and extended family.

(A) Requisite knowledge. List common home fire and life safety educational messages for each target audience that describes the appropriate behaviors to prevent home fires and unintentional injuries in and around the home. Describe the common home fire drill procedures for the home.

(B) Requisite skills. Organize and practice a family fire drill in the FFI's home. Deliver the appropriate fire and life safety educational messages to each family member considering their age, capabilities, and risk for injury.

5.6.5 Describe youth fire setting, youth fire setter intervention and the FFI role in identifying and reporting youth fire setting according the policies and procedures of the AHJ and NFPA 1035.

(A) Requisite knowledge. Describe youth fire setting, the 7 part intervention strategies in the NFPA 1035 definition and the standard operating procedures, and policies for recognizing and reporting youth fire setting at an emergency response incident and when a parent or other adults reports a child's fire setting behavior.

(B) Requisite skills. Preparing youth fire setting reports according to the AHJ.

5.6.6 Describe fire detection and suppression systems for the home and other technologies to mitigate home fire deaths and injuries.

(A) Requisite knowledge. The operation of home smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms including detection sensor technology, alert mechanisms, power, features, testing, maintenance and installation, The operation of home fire sprinklers, and emerging technologies to mitigate cooking fires.

(B) Requisite skills. Selecting the locations to install home smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms in the FFI home. Testing detection and alarm systems in the FFI home. Describe to a family member home fire sprinkler operations and reliable information sources.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

This is a Comment to request reconsideration of PI 112 as originally submitted. The proponent respectfully disagrees with the TC that the proposed language is "...outside of the scope of this document." The scope of the document is "minimum job performance requirements for career and volunteer fire fighters whose duties are primarily structural in nature. This scope does not preclude the TC from establishing JPRs that establish the tasks and JPRs that define the Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications that are not strictly confined to structural fire fighting. There are numerous examples of items that already exist in NFPA 1001 that address content that would be analogous to the proposed text but at not "outside of the scope." This includes, but is not limited to, sections 1.3.8, 3.3.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1.1, 6.3.4, 6.5, 6.5.1 and 6.5.2.

Original PI Justification:
Fire prevention, public education, fire inspectors and fire marshal positions are being eliminated by deep local government budget cuts. A survey of news media reports was circulated by firefighterclosecalls.com in October 2010. This is a sample of the actions recorded by the survey: “fire prevention program cut from the budget”, “reassign fire marshals to suppression”, “cut community education programs”, “layoff 2 of 3 fire prevention inspectors”, “eliminate fire prevention program”, “eliminate public education officer positions”. The reduction of full-time staff dedicated to fire prevention, public education, and inspection reinforces the need for the FFI duties to include tasks associated with these critical fire department functions. It is clear that every position within a fire department will have greater responsibility for the current job functions as well as additional duties that are no longer provided by full time staff assignments

Risk assessment is central to the organization with these community risk reduction goals. The FFI in the organization must understand the process, the contributing factors, and participate when assigned as a member of the risk assessment team.

In 2007, The Home Safety Council, and Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Heath conducted a National Survey of Fire and Life Safety in America. The findings report that only a small percentage (12%) of U.S. fire departments have the benefit of assigning personnel exclusively to public education roles. Most of the public safety education outreach is carried out by personnel who are juggling multiple duties. This report further substantiates the need for FFI JPR’s to include fire and burn prevention and fire and life safety education knowledge and skills.

Everyone Goes Home is a national program by the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation to prevent line-of-duty deaths and injuries. The Firefighter Life Safety Summit established 16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives. Initiative 14 is: Public education must receive more resources and be championed as a critical fire and life safety program. Ron Siarnicki, Executive Director, NFFF says, “ to provide resources and create an understanding that a solid fire prevention and public education program can make a difference in firefighter deaths and injuries. Unfortunately, when budgets get cut…it’s the prevention aspects that fall by the wayside. We need to change that cultural approach to that and put more effort into that, more emphasis on public education so we can in fact ,cause less fires and make the fire service safer.”

Related Item

Public Input No. 112-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2(B)]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck
Organization: Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety Division
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Sep 06 09:25:22 EDT 2016

Public Comment No. 39-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2]

5.5.3

X.X.X Person in the public or a fellow fire fighter exhibiting signs and symptoms of emotional and behavioral distress.

Identify signs and symptoms of emotional and behavioral health distress of an individual in crisis, given an individual exhibiting signs and symptoms of emotional and behavioral health distress in a peer setting, policies and procedures to be initiated with an awareness level education in emotional and behavioral health distress, so that the emotional or behavioral health distress issue is recognized, confidentiality is maintained within the guidance of the AHJ, communication is open, non-judgmental awareness is retained, department or community-based program is made accessible, and assistance is offered, or an appropriate referral is initiated.

(A) Knowledge Requisite. Knowledge of emotional and behavioral health distress signs and symptoms of issues such as anxiety, stress, depression, addictions or suicidal thoughts or behaviors, know what programs are within the department or within the community including but not limited to employee assistance programs (EAP), community mental health programs, chaplain, and National Suicide Prevention Lifeline to help an individual when emotional or behavioral health distress is noticed, know how to listen and know when to communicate.

(B) Skill Knowledge. The ability to approach an individual exhibiting signs of emotional or behavioral distress, use empathic and listening skills, refer individual to an employee assistance program (EAP), community mental health program, chaplain, National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, or fire officer trained in emotional and behavioral health referral.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Substantiation:

Fire fighter psychological health is becoming a concern to the fire service. The rate of documented firefighter and EMT completing suicide is comparable, or greater than the number of fire fighters dying in fire service related line-of-duty deaths annually. Yet, so many more are struggling with depression, PTS, addictions or behavioral health issues.

NFPA address health and wellness programs in NFPA 1500. It states that “Protocols cover fire fighter training, apparatus, protective clothing and equipment, medical and physical requirements, and health and wellness programs…”. It is my belief, as founder of Firefighter Behavioral Health Alliance, that departments train their members on what to expect, both emotionally and psychologically from working as a fire fighter. I feel it is imperative for the NFPA to recommend behavioral health annual training, and to include behavioral health education in the fire academies, to help prepare and recognize for what fire fighters see both in the public and how they feel internally.

The Firefighter Behavioral Health Alliance (FBHA) began tracking and validating fire and EMS personnel to educate firefighter/EMTs across North America in suicide awareness and prevention. As of November 14, 2016 FBHA has validated 913 fire fighter and EMTs who died by suicide. The number one known reason for fire fighters completing suicides are, marital/family relationships followed by depression, medical, addictions and PTSD. We do not know how many are suffering from addictions, PTSD, depression and other issues. I believe by having fire departments being proactive in education on behavioral health, on the tragic events fire fighters respond to will help them recognize the signs and symptoms in others as well as themselves.

Related Item

Public Input No. 43-NFPA 1001-2015 [New Section after 5.5.2]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jeffrey Dill

Organization:	FBHA
Street Address:	
City:	
State:	
Zip:	
Submittal Date:	Mon Nov 14 12:50:20 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 40-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2]

5.5.3

X.X.X Self-identified fire fighter mental wellness self-care and proactive emotional and behavioral care when under distress

Identify signs and symptoms of emotional and behavioral health distress including but not limited to depression, addition, anxiety/trauma, and difficult transitions and respond through problem-solving, peer support, professional mental health services or crisis care, based on the severity of the psychological problem, given self-identified fire fighter exhibiting signs and symptoms of emotional and behavioral health distress in a volatile or vulnerable setting, realize how mental health practices fit into overall health and will value preventative mental health self-care that can help ensure peak performance including, but are not limited to sleep hygiene, stress management, resilience, emotional intelligence, and conflict resolution, policies and procedures to be initiated with an awareness level education in emotional and behavioral health distress, so that the emotional or behavioral health distress issue is recognized, confidentiality is maintained within the guidance of the AHJ, communication is open, non-judgmental awareness is retained, department or community-based program is made accessible, and assistance is offered, or an appropriate referral is initiated.

(A) Knowledge Requisite. Knowledge of emotional and behavioral health distress signs and symptoms of issues such as anxiety, stress, depression, addictions or suicidal thoughts or behaviors and life and job stressors that are attributable to causing individualized distress, know what programs are within the department or within the community including but not limited to peer support when available, employee assistance programs (EAP), community mental health programs, chaplain, and National Suicide Prevention Lifeline to help an individual when emotional or behavioral health distress is noticed, know how to listen and know when to communicate.

(B) Skill Requisite. The ability to seek assistance for the self-identified fire fighter exhibiting signs emotional or behavioral distress to an employee assistance program (EAP), community mental health program, chaplain, National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, or fire officer trained in emotional and behavioral health referral.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Substantiation:

As founder of Firefighter Behavioral Health Alliance, I am often asked, what does NFPA 1500 address? The book answer is as follows:
“The Standard includes safety requirements for members involved in rescue, fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials operations, special operations, and related activities. Protocols cover fire fighter training, apparatus, protective clothing and equipment, medical and physical requirements, and health and wellness programs…” As you can see I highlighted the standard covers training on health and wellness programs. I see this an opportunity to include in NFPA 1001 required training for mental wellness and self-care awareness training due to fire fighters by the departments they serve.

Fire fighter behavioral health and suicides are becoming a concern to the fire service. The rate of documented fire fighter and EMT died by suicides is comparable, or greater than that number of fire fighters dying in fire service related line-of-duty deaths annually. The true amount of fire fighters dealing with behavioral health issues such as stress, anxiety, depression, PTS, suicidal ideations and other issues on a daily basis remains unknown.

It becomes imperative that fire fighters become familiar with signs and symptoms of behavioral health distress and how it affects their lives and those around them. The Firefighter Behavioral Health Alliance (FBHA) survey found the top five warning signs for suicide included:
1. Reckless and impulsive actions
2. Anger
3. Isolation
4. Loss of confidence in skills
5. Sleep Deprivation

It becomes necessary to bring awareness to fire fighters not only on signs and symptoms of behavioral health issues but to be able to seek qualified help from professionals who know and understand the fire service culture for the issues they are dealing with. Fire organizations should be able to provide qualified resources to their members who are seeking help in dealing with their behavioral health crisis by creating a successful behavioral health program.

Psychological wellness is as significant to a fire fighter well-being as physical health and overall training and education.

Related Item

Public Input No. 99-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jeffrey Dill
Organization: FBHA
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City:
State:
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Submittal Date: Mon Nov 14 12:54:05 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 17-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2(B)]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Type your content here ...5.6 Community Risk Reduction (a modified version of public input 104)

5.6 Community Risk Reduction: This duty shall involve understanding the basic principles of community risk reduction, including the integration of emergency response, engineering, enforcement, education and economic incentives as cohesive strategies to manage community risks, and to improve public safety; and performing basic public education activities that improve public safety when called upon to do so.

A) Requisite knowledge: a definition of an integrated approach to community risk reduction that includes an overview of risk assessments, and community risk reduction strategies that integrate emergency response, engineering, enforcement, education and economic incentives; the value of CRRI to fire and emergency responders, their organization and the community.

B) Requisite skills: ability to distinguish among different CRR strategies (i.e. emergency response, engineering, enforcement, education and economic incentives) when provided examples of each; and to perform simple public education activities from standard operating procedures, methods and materials provided by the AHJ.

5.6.1 Basic Public Safety Education: This duty shall involve being able to answer public questions when called upon that identify common hazards in the home, and how to rectify them; including the basic knowledge of smoke alarm types, performance and placement.

A) Requisite knowledge: an understanding of common home hazards for fire, poisoning, falls, and other common safety hazards that produce the need for emergency response; and the knowledge of how these home hazards may be rectified by those dwelling in homes; an understanding of photo-electric, ionization and multi-sensing criteria smoke alarms, power sources (i.e. battery operated or hard wired), their placement in homes, and how to install and maintain them according to NFPA 72.

B) Requisite skills: the ability to conduct a home safety visit when called upon to do so by the AHJ, to install smoke alarms per NFPA 72 and/or the standards of the AHJ, and to answer simple questions about home safety hazards given standard training approved by the AHJ.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The technical committee has determined that CRR knowledge and activities are outside the scope of this document. I and others are submitting these proposals because the basic job of ANY firefighter goes beyond emergency response. At a minimum firefighters should understand that emergency response is not the only way that fire departments provide for public safety - and reduce risks in their respective communities. Sometimes other community risk reduction strategies can be more efficient, and effective. Examples include fire sprinklers, smoke alarms, building compartmentalization, bicycle helmets, public safety education programs, etc. This new section deals very simply with what every firefighter, volunteer or paid, should know about an integrated approach to community risk reduction, and the ability to perform very simple public safety education tasks.

The knowledge and skills stipulated here are not onerous, and in fact can be taught in a matter of a few hours. Free online training is offered in partnership with Vision 20/20 and IFSTA Resource One. Local jurisdictions also have free materials to provide the necessary training to firefighters in these areas from NFPA, the U.S. Fire Administration and a host of others. A model fire recruit training curriculum is also available free of charge to any fire department that wants a national model to follow or adapt to local needs, via the Vision 20/20 and IFSTA Resource One Partnership.

Everyone who puts on the uniform of a firefighter will be viewed by the public as having some knowledge of home hazards and how to prevent them. The knowledge and skill set required to understand basic concepts of CRR, and to perform simple public safety education activities can be obtained easily, quickly and for free by local AHJ's and training personnel.

Related Item

Public Input No. 104-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2(B)]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:	Jim Crawford
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Affilliation:	Retired fire service, serving as project manager for national prevention initiative
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State:	
Zip:	
Submittal Date:	Fri Sep 09 14:14:19 EDT 2016

Public Comment No. 24-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2(B)]

5.6 Emergency Medical Services Operations.

This duty shall involve performing activities necessary to ensure life safety, infection control, CPR/AED, bleeding control and shock management. The level of training will be appropriate for the levels of service to be provided as determined by the AHJ. These levels of training and service include Emergency Medical Responder (also known as Medical First Responder); Emergency Medical Technician; Advanced Emergency Medical Technician; and Paramedic.

5.6.1* Emergency Medical Responder (also known as Medical First Responder).

With a limited amount of equipment, the Medical First Responder answers emergency calls to provide efficient and immediate care to ill and injured patients focused on lifesaving interventions. Requisite knowledge and skills are determined by the designated governing body under which the AHJ operates. The possession of a certificate from the governing body indicates compliance with the appropriate requisite knowledge and skills.

5.6.2* Emergency Medical Technician.

Performs scene size up, evaluates scene safety, and recognizes the need for higher levels of medical care as it relates to patient assessment, airway management, breathing and circulation, bleeding, shock management, and immobilizing potential spinal or other bone fractures as approved by AHJ. Requisite knowledge and skills are determined by the designated governing body under which the AHJ operates. The possession of a certificate from the governing body indicates compliance with the appropriate requisite knowledge and skills.

5.6.3* Advanced Emergency Medical Technician.

Performs scene size up, evaluates scene safety, and recognizes the need for higher levels of medical care while providing a scope of practice focused on the acute management and transportation of critical and emergent patients. Requisite knowledge and skills are determined by the designated governing body under which the AHJ operates. The possession of a certificate from the governing body indicates compliance with the appropriate requisite knowledge and skills.

5.6.4* Paramedic.

Emergency medical treatment beyond basic life support that provides advanced life saving techniques to the critically ill or injured. Requisite knowledge and skills are determined by the designated governing body under which the AHJ operates. The possession of a certificate from the governing body indicates compliance with the appropriate requisite knowledge and skills.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the current expectations of firefighters within current service delivery models. The NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Fighter I & II, makes little reference to, or mention of, recommended levels of EMS skills, abilities or qualifications.

The provision of fire service-based EMS is mentioned in NFPA Standards 1001, 1581, 1710, and 1999, as well as in Guides 450 and 451. However, the existing language within NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, 2013 Edition does not substantially represent essential Job Performance Requirements (JPRs) of fire fighters in the fire service of today who are called upon daily to perform emergency medical care. EMS response represents 70% – 90% of the alarm volume in fire departments. Of the 200 largest cities in the United States, 97% have fire service-based prehospital 9-1-1 emergency medical response and the fire service provides advanced life support (ALS) response and care in 90% of the 30 most populated U.S. jurisdictions. Even when considering smaller volunteer and career fire departments, the majority provide some level of EMS care. The existing Standard is not reflective of this service delivery reality.

A lack of clearly defined EMS-related JPRs for firefighters results in a lack of proper preparedness, prioritization of EMS functions, training, and leadership. More importantly, this results in a disconnection between two (2) core job

functions, fire suppression and EMS, within fire departments.
This public comment is submitted by a task group representing the International Association of Fire Chiefs, International Association of Fire Fighters, The International Fire Service Training Association, and the Metropolitan Fire Chiefs Association. The task group's purpose is to establish and integrate concise firefighter EMS-related job performance requirements into the revision of NFPA 1001 in such a manner consistent with almost the entire fire service.

For more than five decades, fire departments have worked diligently to integrate seamless EMS delivery into their deployment models, and the Standard must reflect the actual expectations of firefighters. Fire department emergency medical response is a service that citizens have come to expect from fire departments. EMS is identified as an essential service in many states. Furthermore a number of metropolitan fire departments require that candidate firefighters earn EMS certification/licensure and maintain it during their employment. With these factors in mind, it is appropriate for the standard to reflect the changes in service delivery.

The term "Emergency Medical Care" is utilized in section 4.3 of NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications 2013 Edition and dictates that, "performance capabilities for entry-level personnel shall be developed and validated". However, there is no definition for the term, nor is there any guidance to differentiate between the existing levels of certification. The task group proposes that the following be added to section 4.3. "Firefighters must perform EMS to the level determined by the AHJ." Additionally, Chapter 5 of the standard, along with the annex, must reflect the minimally required JPRs (knowledge and tasks) for the levels of EMS provision that might be considered by the AHJ.

Related Item

Public Input No. 131-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 3.3]

Public Input No. 132-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 2.2]

Public Input No. 133-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2(B)]

Public Input No. 134-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 6.5.5(B)]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Breyer
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Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Sep 13 12:09:11 EDT 2016

Public Comment No. 67-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2(B)]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Type your content here . 5. 6. Community Risk Reduction and Fire and Life Safety Initiatives

This duty shall involve performing activities that reduce the loss of life and property due to fire and other community risks that are related to supporting the community risk reduction and fire and life safety initiatives of the organization, as part of team according to JPRs 5.6.1 through 5.6.3.

5.6.1 Perform activities established by the AHJ fire and life safety initiative programs/activities for children as part of a team given materials and SOPs so that accurate fire and life safety messages are communicated appropriately to children in a classroom or in a fire station.

(A) Requisite knowledge. Definition of community risk reduction; current recommended fire and life safety educational messages for children established at the national level and fire and life safety educational messages for children provided by the AHJ.

NOTE. Add to Annex: NFPA Learn Not to Burn Preschool Program; Fire Safety for Young Children, An Early Childhood Education Curriculum, Oklahoma State University, 2007, Sesame Street Fire Safety Project Materials (USFA).

(B) Requisite skills. Giving presentations to children and following a lesson plan.

5.6.2 Demonstrate firefighter PPE to a small group of children in a fire station or a classroom by donning the equipment piece by piece, given firefighter PPE including SCBA, a fire department partner, and step by step instructions, so that best practices are followed, children are not harmed, and appropriate fire safety messages for young children are included.

(A) Requisite knowledge. The purpose of PPE demonstrations for children, AHJ SOPs (lesson guide or outline) for firefighter PPE demonstrations, best practices for firefighter PPE demonstrations, safe practices to prevent harm to the children during the demonstration, and appropriate fire safety messages for young children.

NOTE: Add Annex materials with information from NFPA Learn Not to Burn Preschool Program; A Guide to Fire Station Tours, Oregon Office of the State Fire Marshal, 2011, page 19; Fire Safety for Young Children, An Early Childhood Education Curriculum, Oklahoma State University, 2007, Sesame Fire Safety Program (USFA).

(B) Requisite skills: The ability to don and demonstrate fire fighter PPE and SCBA to young children; effective oral communication and the ability to present information to young children.

5.6.3 Install smoke alarms given a single family dwelling, single station battery operated smoke alarm equipment, installation tools, manufacturer's instructions, and a fire department partner so that the manufacturer instructions and the AHJ SOPs are followed, the occupants are familiar with the operation, testing and maintenance of the equipment, and occupants have a fire escape plan (family fire drill).

(A) Requisite knowledge. The purpose of residential smoke alarms; installing smoke alarms according to NFPA 472, Chapter 29; smoke alarm manufacturer instructions and departmental SOPs; correct location(s) of smoke alarms to prevent nuisance alarms; operation, testing and maintenance of smoke alarm equipment; the purpose and procedures for planning a fire escape plan (family fire drill) for a family living in a single family dwelling or mobile home.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to use hand and power tools; step stool or ladder; oral communication; and sketching floor plan.

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Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

It is commonly accepted that the "culture" of the fire service does not value fire and life safety initiatives (fire prevention). Firefighters are primarily trained for emergency response duties. To impact the fire service "culture" to support fire prevention activities, entry level FFI duties must include fire and life safety initiatives which are a concept within community risk reduction.

Firefighter occupational health and safety are directly impacted by community risk reduction activities that which lower the risk for fire fighters and the communities they serve and protect. Community Risk Reduction describes an proactive approach to reduce risk and thus reduction in fire and other potential hazard losses in communities.

AND recruit firefighters are commonly assigned activities that others in the fire station do not want to perform (or are not trained to perform so they are uncomfortable). This includes demonstrating PPE to young children in the fire station.

Home visits are the proven best method to prevent home fire deaths and FF need to know how to install smoke alarms as a member of a team.

Related Item

Public Input No. 107-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2(B)]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Nancy Trench
Organization: Fire Protection Publications
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Thu Nov 17 16:38:47 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 29-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 6.1.1]

6.1.1 General Knowledge Requirements.

Responsibilities of the Fire Fighter II in assuming and transferring command within an incident management system, performing assigned duties in conformance with applicable NFPA and other safety regulations and AHJ procedures, including conducting basic public safety education activities as part of a community risk reduction program set forth by the AHJ, and the role of a Fire Fighter II within the organization.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Firefighters must be able to understand that their job entails more than emergency response - and that as part of a local community risk reduction effort they may be called upon to perform simple prevention and public education activities. That their job is part of a larger effort to provide for public safety, with other strategies that can prevent or mitigate emergencies. The knowledge and training for this higher level of CRR activity by a FFII can be obtained free and online - via the partnership between Vision 20/20 and IFSTA Resource One. It would not take more than a few hours to train them in understanding these concepts, and acquiring the skills necessary to do so.

Related Item

Public Input No. 110-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 6.1.1]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:	Jim Crawford
Organization:	Vision 20/20
Affilliation:	Retired Fire Service serving as project manager for a national prevention initiative called Vision 20/20
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Submittal Date:	Sun Sep 18 19:15:43 EDT 2016

Public Comment No. 30-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 6.1.2]

6.1.2 General Skill Requirements.

The ability to determine the need for command, organize and coordinate an incident management system until command is transferred, and function within an assigned role in an incident management system, and participate as a member of a team delivering fire and life safety education activities and other prevention activities as part of a community risk reduction program .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Firefighters are more than emergency responders and they should be - and the professional qualification standards should reflect that fact. The knowledge and skills necessary to perform as part of a larger community risk reduction plan for any local jurisdiction may be obtained free of charge, and in a very short period of time. These materials are available from the NFPA, the U.S. Fire Administration and through a partnership of Vision 20/20 and the International Fire Service Training Association. What fire department does anyone know where the firefighters do nothing but prepare for and respond to emergencies? With respect, the technical committee's rejection of this concept as being out of the scope of the document is wrong, and should be corrected.

Related Item

Public Input No. 111-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 6.1.2]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:	Jim Crawford
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Submittal Date:	Sun Sep 18 19:36:06 EDT 2016

Public Comment No. 59-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 6.2.1]

6.2.1

Complete a basic incident report, given the report forms, guidelines, and information, so that all pertinent information is recorded, the information is accurate, and the report is complete.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Content requirements for basic incident reports, the purpose and usefulness of accurate reports, consequences of inaccurate reports, how to obtain necessary information, and required coding procedures.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to determine necessary codes, proof reports, and operate fire department computers or other equipment necessary to complete reports.

"Fire Department Information Systems
This duty shall involve performing activities related to collection, use and reporting of data
A. ___ Requisite Knowledge: Basic understanding of digital data systems in use by department including GIS and other location based data.

B. ___ Requisite Skills: The ability to determine appropriate inputs and outputs for data and analysis. the ability to operate fire department systems; the ability to work with systems administrators and IT specialists to identify, and leverage systems for all duties and responsibilities at the station level and for incident response and command functions

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Skill set needed to operate in the new environment

Related Item

Public Input No. 142-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 6.2]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Edward Plaugher
Organization: International Association of F
Street Address:
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Submittal Date: Thu Nov 17 11:56:18 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 31-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 6.5.3]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Type your content here ...List the building code use and occupancy classifications, given the jurisdiction's legally adopted building

code, so that occupancy classifications are identified and differences among occupancy classifications are

described.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Organizational policy and procedures, jurisdictional governanance, jurisdictional

agency structure and authority, common uses of buildings and facilities, and legislation affecting code

adoption.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to read and comprehend occupancy definitions and descriptions published in

the legally adopted codes.

Renumber existing Sections 6.5.4 and 6.5.5

This is a comment in support of public input no. 59

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

This basic knowledge and skill set should be part of the FFII standard - and is not going to create an onerous training challenge for local jurisdictions. The original proposal said it well: A fire department candidate can progress through the NFPA professional qualification series from Fire Fighter I to Fire Officer IV knowing only two technical requirements for fire protection systems and codes: 1) how to wedge an operating fire sprinkler, and 2) how to identify a main control valve.
It is often recognized fire services are or need to move toward community risk reduction through the better use and understanding of building construction safety codes and fire protection. This is one change of several that will be submitted to the professional qualification standard series as amendments are accepted to expose fire operations personnel to the language and use of codes. It is intended to provide fire fighters a foundational knowledge of building use and occupancy so they can better understand 1) how codes are applied to new and existing construction, 2) how use and occupancy classifications establish the basis for construction and fire protection requirements, and 3) provide a common language among fire fighters and fire protection personnel when describing use and occupancy. Subsequent submittals to the Fire Officer Professional Qualifications standard will include the ability to identify and describe construction types, and identify and describe the operations of basic wet-pipe, dry-pipe, pre-action and
deluge sprinkler systems.

Related Item

Public Input No. 59-NFPA 1001-2015 [New Section after 6.5.3]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:	Jim Crawford
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City:
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Submittal Date: Sun Sep 18 19:52:31 EDT 2016

Public Comment No. 63-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 6.5.3]

6.5.3*

Prepare a preincident survey, given forms, necessary tools, and an assignment, so that all required occupancy information is recorded, items of concern are noted, and accurate sketches or diagrams are prepared.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

The sources of water supply for fire protection; the fundamentals of fire suppression and detection systems; common symbols used in diagramming construction features, utilities, hazards, and fire protection systems; departmental requirements for a preincident survey and form completion; and the importance of accurate diagrams.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to identify the components of fire suppression and detection systems; sketch the site, buildings, and special features; detect hazards and special considerations to include in the preincident sketch; and complete all related departmental forms.

6.5.3 to read: Prepare a preincident survey, given data collection devices or paper forms… and accurate floorplans or map diagrams are retrieved and revised accordingly. reference NFPA 950: 5.3.1.1 A spatial data component shall accompany all data elements for which a location is determined and described

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Skill for the new digital world of todays firefifghter

Related Item

Public Input No. 143-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 6.5.3 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Edward Plaugher
Organization: International Association of F
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Nov 17 12:19:47 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 32-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 6.5.5]

6.6 Community Risk Reduction

This duty shall involve performing activities related to reducing the loss of life and property due to fire

through risk assessment, hazard identification, code enforcement; fire and life safety education, youth fire

setting identification; and fire protection systems in the built environment according to the JPRs in 6.6.1

through 6.6.3.

(A) Requisite knowledge. Definition of community risk reduction including the goals, the value to fire and

emergency responders, value to the fire and emergency response organization, value to the community, the

role of FFI in Community Risk Reduction; list effective Community Risk Reduction models for communities

similar to the AHJ.

(B) Requisite skills. Ability to function as a member of the integrated risk management team using

standard operating procedures and method and materials provided by the AHJ.

6.6.1 Perform a fire safety survey in a private dwelling, given survey forms and procedures, so that fire and

life safety hazards are identified, recommendations for their correction are made to the occupant, fire and

life safety educational messages are delivered according to the target audience and home risks; a family

fire drill is planned, and home smoke alarms are tested, maintained as needed and additional smoke alarms

that meet the needs of the family are installed; and unresolved issues are referred to the proper authority.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Organizational policy and procedures, common causes and mitigation of

home fire and life safety injuries and deaths, the importance of a home fire safety survey and public fire

education programs to fire department public relations, to the fire department, and the community.

Understand the AHJ procedures for referral to other agencies or service providers.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to complete forms, recognize hazards, match findings to preapproved

recommendations, and effectively communicate home fire and life safety educational messages and

findings to occupants; plan a family fire drill for all homes in the community; test, maintain and install battery

operated home smoke alarms.

6.6.2 Present fire safety information to station visitors or small groups, given prepared materials, so that all

information is presented, the information is accurate, visitor safety while in the station is planned for and

communicated to the visitors, and questions are answered or referred.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Parts of informational materials and how to use them, basic presentation skills,

age appropriate fire fighter personal protective equipment demonstrations, and departmental standard

operating procedures for giving fire station tours.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to document presentations, to use prepared materials and to demonstrate

PPE to station visitors without frightening young children who may be present.

6.6.3 Prepare a preincident survey, given forms, necessary tools, and an assignment, so that all required

occupancy information is recorded, items of concern are noted, and accurate sketches or diagrams are

prepared.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. The sources of water supply for fire protection; the fundamentals of fire

suppression, and detection, alarm systems, and control panels; common symbols used in diagramming

construction features, utilities, hazards, and fire protection systems; the recording of egress and evacuation

for people with disabilities; departmental requirements for a preincident survey and form completion; and the

importance of accurate diagrams

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to identify the components of fire suppression and detection systems; sketch

the site, buildings, and special features; detect hazards and special considerations to include in the

preincident sketch; and complete all related departmental forms.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

This comment is identical to the public input 124 and intended to re-submit that language into the standard. This

is a more detailed outline of the knowledge and skills required of a FFII - but still does not place an onerous burden on local jurisdictions for training because much of it is already available for free from a partnership with Vision 20/20 and IFSTA Resource One - as well as NFPA and the U.S. Fire Administration.

Related Item

Public Input No. 124-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 6.5.5(B)]

Submitter Information Verification

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Zip:	
Submittal Date:	Sun Sep 18 20:02:20 EDT 2016

Public Comment No. 25-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 6.5.5(B)]

6.6 Emergency Medical Services Operations.

This duty shall involve performing activities necessary to ensure life safety, infection control, CPR/AED, bleeding control and shock management. The level of training will be appropriate for the levels of service to be provided as determined by the AHJ. These levels of training and service include Emergency Medical Responder (also known as Medical First Responder); Emergency Medical Technician; Advanced Emergency Medical Technician; and Paramedic.

6.6.1* Emergency Medical Responder (also known as Medical First Responder).

With a limited amount of equipment, the Medical First Responder answers emergency calls to provide efficient and immediate care to ill and injured patients focused on lifesaving interventions. Requisite knowledge and skills are determined by the designated governing body under which the AHJ operates. The possession of a certificate from the governing body indicates compliance with the appropriate requisite knowledge and skills.

6.6.2* Emergency Medical Technician .

Performs scene size up, evaluates scene safety, and recognizes the need for higher levels of medical care as it relates to patient assessment, airway management, breathing and circulation, bleeding, shock management, and immobilizing potential spinal or other bone fractures as approved by AHJ. Requisite knowledge and skills are determined by the designated governing body under which the AHJ operates. The possession of a certificate from the governing body indicates compliance with the appropriate requisite knowledge and skills.

6.6.3* Advanced Emergency Medical Technician.

Performs scene size up, evaluates scene safety, and recognizes the need for higher levels of medical care while providing a scope of practice focused on the acute management and transportation of critical and emergent patients. Requisite knowledge and skills are determined by the designated governing body under which the AHJ operates. The possession of a certificate from the governing body indicates compliance with the appropriate requisite knowledge and skills.

6.6.4* Paramedic.

Emergency medical treatment beyond basic life support that provides advanced life saving techniques to the critically ill or injured. Requisite knowledge and skills are determined by the designated governing body under which the AHJ operates. The possession of a certificate from the governing body indicates compliance with the appropriate requisite knowledge and skills.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the current expectations of firefighters within current service delivery models. The NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Fighter I & II, makes little reference to, or mention of, recommended levels of EMS skills, abilities or qualifications.

The provision of fire service-based EMS is mentioned in NFPA Standards 1001, 1581, 1710, and 1999, as well as in Guides 450 and 451. However, the existing language within NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, 2013 Edition does not substantially represent essential Job Performance Requirements (JPRs) of fire fighters in the fire service of today who are called upon daily to perform emergency medical care. EMS response represents 70% – 90% of the alarm volume in fire departments. Of the 200 largest cities in the United States, 97% have fire service-based prehospital 9-1-1 emergency medical response and the fire service provides advanced life support (ALS) response and care in 90% of the 30 most populated U.S. jurisdictions. Even when considering smaller volunteer and career fire departments, the majority provide some level of EMS care. The existing Standard is not reflective of this service delivery reality.

A lack of clearly defined EMS-related JPRs for firefighters results in a lack of proper preparedness, prioritization of EMS functions, training, and leadership. More importantly, this results in a disconnection between two (2) core job

functions, fire suppression and EMS, within fire departments.
This public comment is submitted by a task group representing the International Association of Fire Chiefs, International Association of Fire Fighters, The International Fire Service Training Association, and the Metropolitan Fire Chiefs Association. The task group's purpose is to establish and integrate concise firefighter EMS-related job performance requirements into the revision of NFPA 1001 in such a manner consistent with almost the entire fire service.

For more than five decades, fire departments have worked diligently to integrate seamless EMS delivery into their deployment models, and the Standard must reflect the actual expectations of firefighters. Fire department emergency medical response is a service that citizens have come to expect from fire departments. EMS is identified as an essential service in many states. Furthermore a number of metropolitan fire departments require that candidate firefighters earn EMS certification/licensure and maintain it during their employment. With these factors in mind, it is appropriate for the standard to reflect the changes in service delivery.

The term "Emergency Medical Care" is utilized in section 4.3 of NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications 2013 Edition and dictates that, "performance capabilities for entry-level personnel shall be developed and validated". However, there is no definition for the term, nor is there any guidance to differentiate between the existing levels of certification. The task group proposes that the following be added to section 4.3. "Firefighters must perform EMS to the level determined by the AHJ." Additionally, Chapter 5 of the standard, along with the annex, must reflect the minimally required JPRs (knowledge and tasks) for the levels of EMS provision that might be considered by the AHJ.

Related Item

Public Input No. 131-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 3.3]

Public Input No. 132-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 2.2]

Public Input No. 133-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2(B)]

Public Input No. 134-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 6.5.5(B)]

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Comment No. 68-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 6.5.5(B)]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Type your content here ... 6.6 Community Risk Reduction

This duty shall involve performing activities that reduce the loss of life and property due to fire and other community risks that are related to supporting the community risk reduction and fire and life safety initiatives of the organization, as part of team according to JPRs 6.6.1 and 6.6.2.

6.6.1 Perform basic home fire and life safety initiative activities in a single family dwelling as established by the AHJ as part of the community risk reduction team with materials provided by the AHJ so that information presented to adults in a home visit is accurate and appropriate.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. The purpose, definition and example of emergency response, engineering, education, enforcement, and economic incentive as fire and life safety initiatives and community risk reduction activities; the value of community risk reduction for the firefighter, the fire department organization and the community; current nationally recommended home fire and life safety educational messages for adults living in a single family dwelling and provided by the AHJ.

NOTE: Add Annex material from NFPA Educational Messages Desk Reference (latest edition), Vision 20/20 materials generator, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(B) Requisite skills. Oral communication and presentation skills

6.6.2 Install an alert device(s) that meets the needs of person who is deaf or has a hearing loss given a single family dwelling, installation tools, manufacturer's instructions and a fire department partner so that the alert device(s) are installed according to manufacturer instructions, occupants are familiar with the operation, testing and maintenance of the equipment, and occupants have a fire escape plan (family fire drill).

NOTE. Add to Annex: NFPA 72 defines bed side low frequency tactile alert devices and visual notification devices as appliances.

(A) Requisite knowledge. The purpose and operation of alert devices that meet the needs of a person who is deaf or has hearing loss; manufacturer instructions for installing alert devices, the operation, testing and maintenance of the alert equipment; and the steps to plan a fire escape (family fire drill) for people who are deaf or have a hearing loss.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to use hand and power tools, to use a step stool or ladder, and oral communication and sketching to discuss and plan the fire escape plan with the dwelling family/occupants.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Firefighters serve as the member of a team making home visits to high risk homes. The home fire safety messages for adults must be accurate and high fire death risk homes include people who are deaf and people with hearing loss. Much of the population that are at risk have hearing loss. Alert devices are available and required by NFPA 72. Firefighters need to know about this equipment and how to install for high fire death risk homes they visit.

NFPA's "Fourth Needs Assessment of the U.S. Fire Service" , November 2016 reports The greatest need for training in large fire departments protecting populations greater than 500,000 is in fire prevention and code enforcement. This new section will assist fire departments in training the next generation of firefighters and leaders in fire prevention.

in 2007 Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health conducted a national survey of Fire and Life Safety in America. They findings report that only a small percentage (12%) of US fire departments have the benefit of assigning personnel exclusively to public education roles. Most of the public safety education is outreach carried out by personnel who juggle multiple duties. This supports FFII need training that inlcudes home fire safety education messages and skills to help with home fire safety visits.

Related Item

Public Input No. 112-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2(B)]

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Thu Nov 17 16:44:56 EST 2016

Public Comment No. 26-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after A.5.5.1]

A.5.6.1 Emergency Medical Responder (also known as Medical First Responder)

with a limited amount of equipment, the Medical First Responder answers emergency calls to provide efficient and immediate care to ill and injured patients focused on lifesaving interventions.

Requisite Knowledge.

The ability to perform scene size up and evaluate scene safety, perform patient assessment and recognition of the need for higher levels of medical care; The ability to use equipment needed to maintain airway, breathing and circulatory systems and basic first-aid equipment, including CPR and automatic external defibrillator (AED) equipment as approved by AHJ

Requisite Skills.

The ability to use scene information and patient assessment information to identify and mitigate life threatening situation and injuries; the ability to insert airway adjunct intended to go into the oropharynx or nasopharynx; use mouth-to-barrier, mouth-to-mask, or bag valve mask to ventilate; to suction the upper airway; use supplemental oxygen therapies and delivery devices such as nasal cannulas and non-rebreather masks. The ability to deliver pharmacological interventions through the use of auto-injectors intended for self or peer rescue in hazardous materials situations. The ability to stabilize suspected cervical spinal injuries; provide manual stabilization of extremity fractures; preventing shock, control bleeding including the proper use of a tourniquet, and perform cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) with the use of an Automatic External Defibrillator (AED).

A.5.6.2 Emergency Medical Technician .

Performs scene size up, evaluates scene safety, and recognizes the need for higher levels of medical care as it relates to patient assessment, airway management, breathing and circulation, bleeding, shock management, and immobilizing potential spinal or other bone fractures.

Requisite Knowledge .

Provides a specific level of prehospital medical care provided by trained responders, focused on rapidly evaluating a patient's condition; maintaining a patient's airway, breathing, and circulation; controlling external bleeding including the proper use of a tourniquet, preventing shock; and preventing further injury or disability by immobilizing potential spinal or other bone fractures.

Requisite Skills.

The ability to use scene information and patient assessment information to identify and mitigate life threatening situation and injuries. Ability to utilize the most appropriate method of transport to the most appropriate facility. The ability to insert airway adjuncts intended to go into the oropharynx or nasopharynx. The ability to use a bag valve mask; to insert airways that are not intended to go into the trachea, and suction the upper airways. Ability to use pharmacologic interventions to assist patients in taking their own prescribed medications, administration of over-the-counter medications with appropriate medical oversight to include oral glucose for suspected hypoglycemia and Aspirin for chest pain of suspected ischemic origin, epi-pen for anaphylaxis, and naloxone administration for suspected overdoses. Ability to perform CPR with the use of an Automatic External Defibrillator (AED).

A.5.6.3 Advanced Emergency Medical Technician.

Performs scene size up, evaluates scene safety, and recognizes the need for higher levels of medical care while providing a scope of practice which includes basic and limited advanced skills focused on the acute management and transportation of critical and emergent patients.

Requisite Knowledge.

Provides basic and limited advanced emergency medical care and transportation for critical and emergent patients. Ability to recognize the need for patient transport to the most appropriate facility

Requisite Skills.

The ability to use scene information and patient assessment information to identify and mitigate life threatening situation and injuries. Ability to utilize the most appropriate method of transport to the most appropriate facility. The ability to insert airways that are NOT intended to be placed into the trachea, the ability for tracheobronchial suctioning of an already intubated patient. The ability to use pharmacologic

interventions, ability to establish and maintain peripheral intravenous access, ability to establish and maintain intraosseous access, ability to administer (non-medicated) intravenous fluid therapy, ability to administer sublingual nitroglycerine to a patient experiencing chest pain of suspected ischemic origin, ability to administer subcutaneous or intramuscular epinephrine to a patient in anaphylaxis. Ability to administer glucagon to a hypoglycemic patient, Administer intravenous D50 to a hypoglycemic patient, administer inhaled beta agonists to a patient experiencing difficulty breathing and wheezing, administer a narcotic antagonist to a patient suspected of narcotic overdose.

A.5.6.4 Paramedic.

Emergency medical treatment beyond basic life support that provides advanced life saving techniques to the critically ill or injured.

Requisite Knowledge

The ability to perform scene size up and evaluate scene safety, perform a detailed patient assessment, provide lifesaving emergency medical treatment through the use of equipment that is beyond basic life support and have the ability to recognize the need for transport to Advanced Specialty Facility.

Requisite Skills.

The ability to use scene information and patient assessment information to identify and mitigate life threatening situation and injuries. The ability to perform advanced airway techniques such as endotracheal intubation, perform percutaneous cricothyrotomy, decompress the pleural space, and perform gastric decompression. The ability to perform pharmacologic interventions, insert intraosseous cannula, perform enteral and parenteral administration of approved prescription medications, ability to administer medications and/or fluids by IV, IM, SQ, or IO infusion. The ability to perform advanced cardiac techniques such as cardioversion, manual defibrillation, and transcutaneous pacing. The ability to use continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) in lieu of intubation. The ability to control severe bleeding, including the proper use of a tourniquet or administration of a hemostatic agent.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the current expectations of firefighters within current service delivery models. The NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Fighter I & II, makes little reference to, or mention of, recommended levels of EMS skills, abilities or qualifications.

The provision of fire service-based EMS is mentioned in NFPA Standards 1001, 1581, 1710, and 1999, as well as in Guides 450 and 451. However, the existing language within NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, 2013 Edition does not substantially represent essential Job Performance Requirements (JPRs) of fire fighters in the fire service of today who are called upon daily to perform emergency medical care. EMS response represents 70% – 90% of the alarm volume in fire departments. Of the 200 largest cities in the United States, 97% have fire service-based prehospital 9-1-1 emergency medical response and the fire service provides advanced life support (ALS) response and care in 90% of the 30 most populated U.S. jurisdictions. Even when considering smaller volunteer and career fire departments, the majority provide some level of EMS care. The existing Standard is not reflective of this service delivery reality.

A lack of clearly defined EMS-related JPRs for firefighters results in a lack of proper preparedness, prioritization of EMS functions, training, and leadership. More importantly, this results in a disconnection between two (2) core job functions, fire suppression and EMS, within fire departments.

This public comment is submitted by a task group representing the International Association of Fire Chiefs, International Association of Fire Fighters, The International Fire Service Training Association, and the Metropolitan Fire Chiefs Association. The task group's purpose is to establish and integrate concise firefighter EMS-related job performance requirements into the revision of NFPA 1001 in such a manner consistent with almost the entire fire service.

For more than five decades, fire departments have worked diligently to integrate seamless EMS delivery into their deployment models, and the Standard must reflect the actual expectations of firefighters. Fire department emergency medical response is a service that citizens have come to expect from fire departments. EMS is identified as an essential service in many states. Furthermore a number of metropolitan fire departments require that candidate firefighters earn EMS certification/licensure and maintain it during their employment. With these factors in mind, it is appropriate for the standard to reflect the changes in service delivery.

The term “Emergency Medical Care” is utilized in section 4.3 of NFPA 1001 Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications 2013 Edition and dictates that, “performance capabilities for entry-level personnel shall be developed and validated”. However, there is no definition for the term, nor is there any guidance to differentiate between the existing levels of certification. The task group proposes that the following be added to section 4.3. “Firefighters must perform EMS to the level determined by the AHJ.” Additionally, Chapter 5 of the standard, along with the annex, must reflect the minimally required JPRs (knowledge and tasks) for the levels of EMS provision that might be considered by the AHJ.

Related Item

Public Input No. 131-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 3.3]

Public Input No. 132-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 2.2]

Public Input No. 133-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2(B)]

Public Input No. 134-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 6.5.5(B)]

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Sep 13 12:23:44 EDT 2016

Public Comment No. 27-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after A.6.5.5(A)]

A.6.6.1

Emergency Medical Responder (also known as Medical First Responder) with a limited amount of equipment, the Medical First Responder answers emergency calls to provide efficient and immediate care to ill and injured patients focused on lifesaving interventions.

Requisite Knowledge.

The ability to perform scene size up and evaluate scene safety, perform patient assessment and recognition of the need for higher levels of medical care; The ability to use equipment needed to maintain airway, breathing and circulatory systems and basic first-aid equipment, including CPR and automatic external defibrillator (AED) equipment as approved by AHJ

Requisite Skills.

The ability to use scene information and patient assessment information to identify and mitigate life threatening situation and injuries; the ability to insert airway adjunct intended to go into the oropharynx or nasopharynx; use mouth-to-barrier, mouth-to-mask, or bag valve mask to ventilate; to suction the upper airway; use supplemental oxygen therapies and delivery devices such as nasal cannulas and non-rebreather masks. The ability to deliver pharmacological interventions through the use of auto-injectors intended for self or peer rescue in hazardous materials situations. The ability to stabilize suspected cervical spinal injuries; provide manual stabilization of extremity fractures; preventing shock, control bleeding including the proper use of a tourniquet, and perform cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) with the use of an Automatic External Defibrillator (AED).

A.6.6.2 Emergency Medical Technician .

Performs scene size up, evaluates scene safety, and recognizes the need for higher levels of medical care as it relates to patient assessment, airway management, breathing and circulation, bleeding, shock management, and immobilizing potential spinal or other bone fractures.

Requisite Knowledg e .

Provides a specific level of prehospital medical care provided by trained responders, focused on rapidly evaluating a patient's condition; maintaining a patient's airway, breathing, and circulation; controlling external bleeding including the proper use of a tourniquet, preventing shock; and preventing further injury or disability by immobilizing potential spinal or other bone fractures.

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A.6.6.3 Advanced Emergency Medical Technician.

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Requisite Knowledge.

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Requisite Knowledge

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Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

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Related Item

Public Input No. 131-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 3.3]

Public Input No. 132-NFPA 1001-2016 [Section No. 2.2]

Public Input No. 133-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 5.5.2(B)]

Public Input No. 134-NFPA 1001-2016 [New Section after 6.5.5(B)]

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Submittal Date: Tue Sep 13 12:29:42 EDT 2016

Public Input No. 1-NFPA 1003-2016 [Global Input]

The CC has recommended to all Pro-Qual TC to template all Chapter 1 material including Annex A for Chapter 1 and merged with previous Chapter 4 general requirements into all Chapter 1 documents. Additionally Chapter 4 will be the beginning of the main document.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The CC has recommended to all Pro-Qual TC to template all Chapter 1 material including Annex A for Chapter 1 and merged with previous Chapter 4 general requirements into all Chapter 1 documents. Additionally Chapter 4 will be the beginning of the main document.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Thu Nov 17 14:47:07 EST 2016

Public Input No. 2-NFPA 1003-2016 [Global Input]

**The
CC recommended to all pro-qual TCs to update and place JPR Concepts
Annex to Annex B location.**

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The CC recommended to all pro-qual TCs to update and place JPR Concepts Annex to Annex B location.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: John Cunningham
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Submittal Date: Thu Nov 17 14:55:19 EST 2016

Public Input No. 3-NFPA 1003-2016 [Global Input]

**The
CC recommended to all pro-qual TCs to add a matrix and locate it as Annex C. This is a quick source guide based on JPRs and levels, positions, or chapters with the main document.**

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

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Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 6-NFPA 1003-2017 [Global Input]

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.

D.1 "16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives." **In 2004, the 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 one 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.

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.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Direction by the Technical Correlating Committee on Professional to have National Fallen Firefighters Foundation (NFFF) “16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives” identified as an annex of each professional qualification standard to emphasize the vision of reducing injuries and deaths of emergency service personnel .

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Public Input No. 7-NFPA 1003-2017 [Section No. 2.2]

2.2 NFPA Publications.

National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications,*~~2013 edition~~ 2018 edition .

NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program,*~~2013 edition~~ 2018 edition .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Extract update to reflect most recent version of references used in the document

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: John Cunningham
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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 05 08:48:41 EST 2017

Public Input No. 4-NFPA 1003-2017 [Section No. 2.4]

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 402, *Guide for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Operations,* ~~2013~~ 2018 edition.

NFPA 403, *Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Services at Airports,* ~~2014~~ 2018 edition.

NFPA 1000, *Standard for Fire Service Professional Qualifications Accreditation and Certification Systems,* ~~2011~~ *2017* edition.

NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications,* ~~2013 edition~~ 2018 edition .

NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications,* ~~2014 edition~~ 2017 edition .

NFPA 1031, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner,* 2014 edition.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Extract update to reflect most recent version of references used in the document

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Public Input No. 8-NFPA 1003-2017 [Chapter 3]

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.

3.2.3 Shall.

Indicates a mandatory requirement.

3.2.4 Standard.

An NFPA Standard, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the work "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" includes all NFPA Standards, including Codes, Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guides.

3.3 General Definitions.

3.3.1 Aircraft Accident.

An occurrence associated with the operation of an aircraft that takes place between the time any person boards the aircraft with the intention of flight and until all such persons have disembarked and in which any person suffers death or serious injury or in which the aircraft receives substantial damage. [**403,**~~2014~~ 2018]

3.3.2 Aircraft Incident.

An occurrence, other than an accident associated with the operation of an aircraft, that affects or could affect continued safe operation if not corrected. [**402,**~~2013~~ 2018]

3.3.3 Airport Fire Fighter.

The Fire Fighter II who has demonstrated the skills and knowledge necessary to function as an integral member of an aircraft rescue and fire-fighting (ARFF) team.

3.3.4 Critical Rescue and Fire-Fighting Access Area.

The rectangular area surrounding any runway within which most aircraft accidents can be expected to occur on airports. Its width extends 500 ft (150 m) from each side of the runway centerline, and its length is 3300 ft (1000 m) beyond each runway end. [**402,** 2013]

3.3.5 Dangerous Goods.

Articles or substances that are capable of posing a significant risk to health, safety, or property when transported by air and that are classified and outlined in the International Air Transport Association (IATA) *Dangerous Goods Manual/Regulations*.

3.3.6 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. [**1002,**~~2014~~ 2017]

3.3.7 Foreign Object Debris (FOD).

FOD is any object, live or not, located in an inappropriate location in the airport environment that has the capacity to injure airport or air carrier personnel and damage aircraft.

3.3.8* Hazardous Area.

For an aircraft, the area inside 75 ft (23 m) from any external surface of the aircraft.

3.3.9 Job Performance Requirement (JPR).

A written statement that describes a specific job task, lists the items necessary to complete the task, and defines measurable or observable outcomes and evaluation areas for the specific task. [**1000,** ~~2011~~ 2017]

3.3.10* National Defense Area.

An area established on nonfederal lands located in the United States, its territories, or its possessions for the purpose of safeguarding classified defense information or protecting Department of Defense (DOD) equipment, material, or both.

3.3.11* Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Consists of full personal protective clothing, plus a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and a personal alert safety system (PASS) device. [**1001,**~~2013~~ 2018]

3.3.12 Practical Critical Fire Area (PCA).

This area is two-thirds of the Theoretical Critical Fire Area (TCA). [**402,** ~~2013~~ 2018] *(See also 3.3.16, Theoretical Critical Fire Area.)*

3.3.13 Requisite Knowledge.

Fundamental knowledge one must have in order to perform a specific task. [**1031,** 2014]

3.3.14 Requisite Skills.

The essential skills one must have in order to perform a specific task. [**1031,** 2014]

3.3.15 Task.

A specific job behavior or activity. [**1002,**~~2014~~ 2017]

3.3.16* Theoretical Critical Fire Area (TCA).

The theoretical critical fire area (TCA) is a rectangle, the longitudinal dimension of which is the overall length of the aircraft, and the width includes the fuselage and extends beyond it by a predetermined set distance that is dependent on the overall width. Therefore, the aircraft length multiplied by the calculated width equals the size of the TCA. [**402,** ~~2013~~ 2018]

3.3.17 Zone.

One of the sections of an area created for a particular purpose.

3.3.17.1* Cold Zone.

The hazard-free area around an incident.

3.3.17.2* Hot Zone.

The control zone immediately surrounding a hazardous materials incident that extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from hazardous materials releases to personnel outside the zone.

3.3.17.3* Warm Zone.

The control zone at a hazardous materials incident site where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support takes place.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Extract update to reflect most recent version of references used in the document definitions. No changes to the text of each definition.

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3.3.4 Critical Rescue and Fire-Fighting Access Area.

The rectangular area surrounding any runway within which most aircraft accidents can be expected to occur on airports. ~~Its width extends~~ ~~500 ft~~ 500 ft (~~150 m~~ 150 m) ~~from each side of the runway centerline, and its length is~~ ~~3300 ft~~ 3300 ft (~~1000 m~~ 1000 m) ~~beyond each runway end.~~ [402, ~~2013~~ 2018]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Definition updated to reflect change made in the NFPA 402, Guide for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Operations document.

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**The
CC has recommended to all Pro-Qual TC to template all Chapter 1 material including Annex A for Chapter 1 and merged with previous Chapter 4 general requirements into all Chapter 1 documents. Additionally Chapter 4 will be the beginning of the main document.**

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The CC has recommended to all Pro-Qual TC to template all Chapter 1 material including Annex A for Chapter 1 and merged with previous Chapter 4 general requirements into all Chapter 1 documents. Additionally Chapter 4 will be the beginning of the main document.

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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.

D.1 "16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives." **In 2004, the 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 one 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.

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.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Direction by the Technical Correlating Committee on Professional to have National Fallen Firefighters Foundation (NFFF) “16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives” identified as an annex of each professional qualification standard to emphasize the vision of reducing injuries and deaths of emergency service personnel .

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Annex to Annex B location.**

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The CC recommended to all pro-qual TCs to update and place JPR Concepts Annex to Annex B location.

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**The
CC recommended to all pro-qual TCs to add a matrix and locate it as Annex C. This is a quick source guide based on JPRs and levels, positions, or chapters with the main document.**

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The CC recommended to all pro-qual TCs to add a matrix and locate it as Annex C. This is a quick source guide based on JPRs and levels, positions, or chapters with the main document.

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Public Input No. 9-NFPA 1005-2017 [Section No. 2.2]

2.2 NFPA Publications.

National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications,* ~~2013~~ 2018 edition.

NFPA 1081, *Standard for Facility Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications, 2018* edition.

NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program,* ~~2013 edition~~ 2018 edition .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Extract update to reflect most recent version of references used in the document

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Public Input No. 8-NFPA 1005-2017 [Section No. 2.4]

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 1000, *Standard for Fire Service Professional Qualifications Accreditation and Certification Systems,* ~~2011 edition~~ 2017 edition .

NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications,* ~~2013 edition~~ 2018 edition .

NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications,* ~~2013 edition~~ 2017 edition .

NFPA 1031, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner,* ~~2013 edition~~ 2014 edition .

NFPA 1081, *Standard for ~~Industrial~~ Facility Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications,* ~~2012 edition~~ 2018 edition .

NFPA 1405, *Guide for Land-Based Fire Fighters Who Respond to Marine Vessel Fires,* ~~2011 edition~~ 2016 edition .

NFPA 1670, *Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents,* ~~2009 edition~~ 2017 edition .

NFPA 1710, *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments,* ~~2010 edition~~ 2016 edition .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

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Public Input No. 11-NFPA 1005-2017 [Chapter 3]

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.

3.2.3* Listed.

Equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, or service meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

3.2.4 Shall.

Indicates a mandatory requirement.

3.2.5 Should.

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

3.2.6 Standard.

A document, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word "shall" to indicate requirements and which is in a form generally suitable for mandatory reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law. Nonmandatory provisions shall be located in an appendix or annex, footnote, or fine-print note and are not to be considered a part of the requirements of a standard.

3.3 General Definitions.

3.3.1 Action Plan.

3.3.1.1 Incident Action Plan.

A written management plan developed or approved by the Incident Commander that establishes the overall strategic decisions and assigns tactical objectives for the incident.

3.3.1.2 Initial Action Plan.

A verbal or written management plan developed by the initial Incident Commander to an incident and upon which initial incident control actions are based.

3.3.2 Bow.

The front end of a boat or vessel. [**1405**, ~~2011~~ 2016]

3.3.3 Cold Zone.

See 3.3.5.1.

3.3.4 Compartment.

A subdivision of space or room in a ship.

3.3.5 Control Zones.

The areas at an incident that are designated based upon safety and the degree of hazard to the fire fighter.

3.3.5.1* Cold Zone.

The control zone of an incident that contains the command post and other support functions deemed necessary to control the incident.

3.3.5.2 Hot Zone.

The control zone of an incident that includes the fire area or the area immediately surrounding hazardous materials and that extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from fire, products of combustion and/or hazardous materials releases to personnel outside the zone.

3.3.5.3 Warm Zone.

The control zone at an incident that surrounds the hot zone and in which the fire fighter may be exposed to low levels of the products of combustion requiring standard fire fighter personal protective equipment for protection.

3.3.6 Draft.

(1) The vertical distance between the water surface and the lowest point of a vessel. (2) The depth of water a vessel needs in order to float.

3.3.7 Fire Department.

An organization providing rescue, fire suppression, and related activities. The term *fire department* shall include any public, governmental, private, industrial, or military organization engaging in this type of activity.

3.3.8 Fire Fighter II.

A person who has met the requirements of Chapters 1 through 6 of NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*. [**1001,** ~~2013~~ 2018]

3.3.9 Hot Zone.

See 3.3.5.2.

3.3.10 Hull.

The main structural frame or body of a vessel below the weather deck.

3.3.11 Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH).

Any condition that would pose an immediate or delayed threat to life, cause irreversible adverse health effects, or interfere with an individual's ability to escape unaided from a hazardous environment. [**1670,** ~~2009~~ 2017]

3.3.12 Incident Action Plan.

See 3.3.1.1.

3.3.13 Initial Action Plan.

See 3.3.1.2.

3.3.14 Job Performance Requirement (JPR).

A written statement that describes a specific job task, lists the items necessary to complete the task, and defines measurable or observable outcomes and evaluation areas for the specific task. [**1000,** ~~2011~~ 2017]

3.3.15 List.

The continuous lean or tilt of a vessel to one side due to an imbalance of weight within the vessel.

3.3.16 Marine Facility.

Any land-based facility that incorporates buildings, personnel, equipment, docks, moorings, and other features to support the docking, loading, unloading, maintenance, and servicing of marine vessels.

3.3.17 Marine Incident.

Any fire, explosion, hazardous material, utility, or other type of emergency incident on or in the vicinity of a marine vessel and/or facility to which a fire department can be expected to respond.

3.3.18 Master.

The captain of a merchant ship. [**1405,** ~~2011~~ 2016]

3.3.19 Mate.

A deck officer on a merchant ship ranking below the master. [**1405,** ~~2011~~ 2016]

3.3.20 Mooring.

(1) Permanent anchor equipment (attached by a chain to a buoy) to which a vessel can connect a line, wire, or chain, eliminating the need to use the vessel's anchor. (2) The act of securing a vessel. (3) The location where a vessel is berthed.

3.3.21 Personal Protective Clothing.

The full complement of garments fire fighters are normally required to wear while on an emergency scene including turnout coat, protective trousers, fire-fighting boots, fire-fighting gloves, a protective hood, and a helmet with eye protection. [**1001,** ~~2013~~ 2018]

3.3.22 Personal Protective Equipment.

Full personal protective clothing, plus a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and a personal alert safety system (PASS) device.

3.3.23 Port.

General area of a shore establishment having facilities for the landing, loading/unloading, and maintenance of vessels; harbor with piers.

3.3.24 Port Side.

The left-hand side of a ship when facing forward. [**1405,** ~~2011~~ 2016]

3.3.25 Port State Control.

The government authority having ultimate legal jurisdiction over a port or jurisdictional waterways.

3.3.26 Procedure.

The series of actions, conducted in an approved manner and sequence, designed to achieve an intended outcome. [**1081,**~~2012~~ 2018]

3.3.27 Requisite Knowledge.

Fundamental knowledge one must have in order to perform a specific task. [**1031,** 2013]

3.3.28 Requisite Skills.

The essential skills one must have in order to perform a specific task. [**1031,** 2013]

3.3.29 Secondary Line.

A back-up hose line and crew that accompanies the primary attack line and crew into the hot zone at an incident.

3.3.30 Ship's Agent.

A person or firm who transacts all business in a port on behalf of ship owners or charterers.

3.3.31 Ship's Engineer.

Officer on a mechanically propelled vessel charged with maintenance and efficient operation of main engines and, usually, all powered machinery on board.

3.3.32 Starboard Side.

The right-hand side of a ship as one faces forward. [**1405,** ~~2011~~ 2016]

3.3.33 Stern.

The after end of boat or vessel. [**1405,** ~~2011~~ 2016]

3.3.34 Structural Fire Fighting.

The activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation in buildings, enclosed structures, aircraft interiors, vehicles, vessels, aircraft, or like properties that are involved in a fire or emergency situation. [**1710,** ~~2010~~ 2016]

3.3.35 Task.

A specific job behavior or activity. [**1002,**~~2013~~ 2017]

3.3.36 Team.

Two or more individuals who have been assigned a common task and are in proximity to and in direct communication with each other, coordinate their activities as a work group, and support the safety of one another.

3.3.37 Trim.

(1) The longitudinal angle of a vessel. (2) The relation of the vessel's floating attitude to the water considered from front to back. (3) The difference between fore and aft draft readings. (4) To cause a vessel to assume a desirable position in the water by arrangement of ballast, cargo, or passengers.

3.3.38 Vessel.

The general term for all craft capable of floating on water and larger than a rowboat.

3.3.39 Warm Zone.

See 3.3.5.3.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Extract update to reflect most recent version of references used in the document definitions. No changes to the text of each definition.

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Public Input No. 12-NFPA 1005-2017 [Section No. 4.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

To meet the requirements for Marine Fire Fighter, the Fire Fighter II shall meet the JPRs in Sections 4.1 through 4.5 of this standard and the requirements defined in Chapter 6 of NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*, or Chapters 6 and 7 of NFPA 1081, *Standard for ~~Industrial~~ Facility Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications*.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Title of the 1081 standard has changed to “Standard for Facility Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications.

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Public Input No. 5-NFPA 1005-2017 [Section No. 4.1.4]

4.1.4

Retrieve a vessel fire control plan and other specified documents from a cold zone on the vessel, given a vessel, an assignment, a vessel fire control plan and other documents, and any necessary equipment, so that the vessel fire control plan and documents are located and brought to the Incident Commander within the time specified by the AHJ.

(A)

Requisite Knowledge. Location(s) on the vessel where the vessel fire control plan and other documents, such as dangerous cargo manifests, trim and stability documents, cargo-loading manuals where applicable, and crew and passenger lists are stored; primary and alternative routes to reach the location(s) where the vessel fire control plan and other documents are stored; understanding of response personnel utilization of the vessel fire control plan; location of the command post.

A 4.1.4. *Vessel captain or their designated rep should be tasked with ensuring these are provided to Fire Officials on the pier or wharf. Marine vessels would have a prepared package already at the entry control point with the sentry or quarterdeck watch to make this a much more simplified process.*

(B)

Requisite Skills. Boarding and negotiating or traveling through the vessel; recognition of the vessel fire control plan and other types of documents.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The location of these documents can vary from ship to ship. Primary and secondary routes may be obstructed or could be very complex or difficult to reach. Maintaining an emergency response document package at the entry control point, brow, or quarterdeck would greatly simplify and speed the process of getting these documents to responders on the wharf or pier.

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Public Input No. 14-NFPA 1005-2017 [Section No. 4.1.4(A)]

(A)

Requisite Knowledge. Location(s) on the vessel where the vessel fire control plan and other documents, such as dangerous cargo manifests, trim and stability documents, cargo-loading manuals where applicable, and crew and passenger lists are stored; Understand vessel compartmentalization and associated marking; primary and alternative routes to reach the location(s) where the vessel fire control plan and other documents are stored; understanding of response personnel utilization of the vessel fire control plan; location of the command post.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

US vessels use markings commonly called "bullseyes" to indicate the compartment of the ship and the use for that compartment. Knowledge of this system will help responders identify where they are at on the ship and will help to identify the hazards in the compartments around them. This knowledge will help them EGRESS from the ship. Without this knowledge, firefighters will become disoriented and confused and may expose themselves needlessly to hazards they should have been aware of. One of several available guides for this is located here: http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/policy/navy/nrtc/14057_ppr_ch3.pdf and should be some of the very first and most basic training for responders in the marine environment receive.

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Public Input No. 6-NFPA 1005-2017 [Section No. 4.2 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

This duty involves making safe access to the vessel and safe EGRESS from the vessel .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Many of these ships are very large and difficult to navigate through when the lights are on and visibility is good. Under casualty conditions, with smoke or loss of lights getting off of a vessel can be very difficult. If firefighters are using the ships fire main and hoses are connected to interior fire stations, firefighters will not be able to follow the hose out to safety, only to the fire stations that may still be in an IDLH area. If firefighters cannot find the fire, the ship might be lost. If firefighters cannot find the exit, they may lose their life.

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Public Input No. 7-NFPA 1005-2017 [Section No. 4.2.2 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

~~Identify onboard vessel fixed~~ Firefighters should have a working knowlege of the types of fire suppression systems ~~as a member of a team, given an incident, an assignment, standard operating procedures, and communications equipment, so that the system is activated or shut down when information is requested by the Incident Commander~~ installed on vessels, how they work and what types of hazards may be involved with their activation .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

There are several different types of installed systems for firefighting aboard vessels and in specialized spaces. Firefighters can encounter steam smothering systems on older systems with boilers, CO2 systems, Halon, water or foam sprinklers. Lack of awareness may cause it's own hazards. Activation of these systems is likely performed by ships crew prior to arrival. The ship's crew should be working with firefighters and activating these systems. Due to the size and complexity of large vessels, firefighters cannot be trained to operate systems and should not operate systems on a ship. We cannot prepare them to operate all of the systems on all of the ships. Even ship's crew is not responsible for operating all of these systems throughout all of their own ship on large vessels due to the complexity. To have firefighters operating systems that they are not familiar with is dangerous to all. Understanding that oxygen may be displaced with Halon or CO2 system activation or that deck plates become very slippery when wet and even more so with foam is more feasible. As a former watchstander, it took a few months to learn the systems and to become proficient with them in one part of an engineering space aboard a ship. Firefighters cannot possibly have that same amount of time to become familiar with ships coming and going from their port and should not be permitted or expected to use these systems.

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Public Input No. 10-NFPA 1005-2017 [Section No. 4.3.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Establish connections for the water supply at an incident, given international shore connections, so that an uninterrupted supply of water is established and all hoses are connected and positioned according to procedures. This action must be taken with coordination of the ship's crew.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Failure to coordinate this action with the ships crew could result in pumping water to the wrong system (not the fire main) or could further jeopardize the vessel. The system could be open for maintenance or repair and could have resulted in the fire getting out of control to begin with. Pumping into a system on a ship is not the same as pumping a sprinkler system in a structure. Flooding could result in listing and this can be even more problematic with large open areas with a free surface effect and slosh dynamics of water on a vessel. If a fuel system was accidently pumped instead of the fire main, fuel would pushed into overflow tanks or vents until eventually resulting in a spill of fuel inside or outside the skin of the ship. Color coding may not be present or proper and language may also contribute to confusion of systems.

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Public Input No. 4-NFPA 1005-2016 [Section No. 4.4.3]

4.4.3

Retrieve a vessel fire control plan and other specified documents from a cold zone on the vessel, given a vessel, an assignment, a fire control plan and other documents, and any necessary equipment, so that the fire control plan and documents are located and brought to the Incident Commander within the time specified by the AHJ.

(A)

Requisite Knowledge. Location(s) on the vessel where the fire control plan and other documents, such as dangerous cargo manifests, trim and stability booklets, cargo-loading manuals, and crew and passenger lists are stored; primary and alternative routes to reach the location(s) where the fire control plan and other documents are stored; understanding of response personnel utilization of the fire control plan; location of the command post.

(B)

Requisite Skills. Boarding and negotiating or traveling through the vessel; recognition of the fire control plan and other types of documents.

I suggest removing this JPR as it is a duplicate of 4.1.4 and is a better fit there.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

4.4.3 is a duplicate JPR of 4.1.4. I suggest removing 4.4.3 as the JPR fits better in 4.1.4

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 15-NFPA 1005-2017 [Section No. 4.5.5(A)]

(A)

Requisite Knowledge. Psychological effects of operating in obscured-vision conditions; methods to determine if the area is tenable; primary and secondary search techniques; victim removal methods; likely locations of passengers, crew members, shipyard workers, and contractors; location and use of Emergency Escape Breathing Devices (EEBD's) to assist passengers and crew in EGRESS .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Firefighters cannot take air packs for groups of people that may have to exit through smoke filled areas. Vessels are required to have EEBD's on board to facilitate personnel exiting under smoke conditions. Firefighters should be able to assist personnel in using these devices if necessary and will also have them available for themselves should a SCBA failure necessitate it. This training should be some of the first training a responder receives along with the compartment marking training. While there are different types available, firefighters should be familiar with their use to assist others in a successful exit and possibly themselves in dire circumstances.

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