



NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

The leading information and knowledge resource on fire, electrical and related hazards

Technical Committee on Fire Officer Professional Qualifications NFPA 1021 FIRST DRAFT MEETING Savannah, GA - February 6-8, 2018

AGENDA

Adobe Connect Meeting Information:

<http://nfpa.adobeconnect.com/rfash/>

Connection Information:

Telephone Connection: 1-866-398-2885

Participant Passcode: 237983#

1. Call to order at 8:00am, Eastern
2. Introductions
3. Opening remarks - Chair
4. Review and approval of minutes from previous meeting
(September 12, 2012)
5. NFPA Staff Liaison report
6. NFPA 1021 First Draft
 - a. Task Group Reports
 - b. Act on Public Inputs
7. New business
8. Old business
9. Other items
10. Next meeting
11. Adjourn

Address List No Phone

01/23/2018

Robert Fash

PQU-FOF

Fire Officer Professional Qualifications

Professional Qualifications

Lawrence L. Preston	E 4/5/2001	Michael M. Athey	L 11/2/2006
Chair	PQU-FOF	Principal	PQU-FOF
Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute University of Maryland 4500 Paint Branch Parkway College Park, MD 20742 Alternate: Ronald G. Hassan		Shepherdstown Fire Department PO Box 254 344 Ashley Drive Shepherdstown, WV 25443	
Frederick M. Bachner	E 03/07/2013	Robert Michael Barron	U 12/06/2017
Principal	PQU-FOF	Principal	PQU-FOF
New York State Office of Fire Prevention & Control 600 College Avenue Montour Falls, NY 14865-9634		Texas A&M University System Texas Engineering Extension Service Emergency Services Training Institute 200 Technology Way College Station, TX 77840	
Brian C. Bonner	L 3/2/2010	Matthew A. Brown	SE 10/28/2008
Principal	PQU-FOF	Principal	PQU-FOF
City of Homewood Fire & Rescue Service 2850 19th Street South Homewood, AL 35209		Lakeland Fire Department 3167 Oakpark Drive Lakeland, FL 33802 Alternate: Jason Busby	
Jeffery C. Cash	L 9/30/2004	Richard A. Dunn	M 08/03/2016
Principal	PQU-FOF	Principal	PQU-FOF
City of Cherryville Fire Department 116 South Mountain Street Cherryville, NC 28021 National Volunteer Fire Council Alternate: Kenn Fontenot		SC State Firefighters' Association 111 Westpark Boulevard PO Box 211725 Columbia, SC 29210 International Fire Service Training Association Alternate: Michael J. Sturzenbecker	
Robert S. Fleming	SE 10/1/1996	Manuel A. Fonseca	U 7/29/2005
Principal	PQU-FOF	Principal	PQU-FOF
Rowan University 1406 Heather Lane West Chester, PA 19380		Nashville Fire Department 63 Hermitage Avenue PO Box 196332 Nashville, TN 37210	
David B. Fulmer	U 10/18/2011	Steven K. Gallagher	U 3/2/2010
Principal	PQU-FOF	Principal	PQU-FOF
West Licking Joint Fire District 851 East Broad Street Pataskala, OH 43062		Chillicothe Fire Department 54 East Water Street Chillicothe, OH 45601-2544	
Randall W. Hanifen	SE 8/9/2011	Richard Hart	U 8/9/2011
Principal	PQU-FOF	Principal	PQU-FOF
University of Cincinnati 2220 Victory Parkway, ML0103 Cincinnati, OH 45206		City of Waterbury Fire Department 236 Grand Street Waterbury, CT 06702	

Address List No Phone

01/23/2018

Robert Fash

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Fire Officer Professional Qualifications

Professional Qualifications

Hector Hernandez	E 07/29/2013	Jason M. Hoevelmann	U 8/5/2009
Principal Los Angeles Fire Department 717 2nd Street Hermosa Beach, CA 90254	PQU-FOF	Principal Florissant Valley Fire Protection District 661 St. Ferdinand Street Florissant, MO 63031-5124	PQU-FOF
Scott G. Kettelle	SE 10/28/2008	Michael Lessar	E 03/07/2013
Principal North Kingstown Fire Department 5 James Place Exeter, RI 02822 Rhode Island Fire Education & Training Board	PQU-FOF	Principal Reading Fire Department 815 Washington Street Reading, PA 19601	PQU-FOF
Franklin T. Livingston	SE 10/1/1996	Steven D. Mossotti	L 1/1/1995
Principal Top Assistant 207 Avery Street Garner, NC 27529	PQU-FOF	Principal Mehlville Fire Protection District 3112 Ringer Road St. Louis, MO 63125-5535	PQU-FOF
Marc E. Nason	L 8/9/2011	Michael L. Petroff	U 7/28/2006
Principal Artesia Fire Department 3300 West Main Street, Suite F Artesia, NM 88210	PQU-FOF	Principal 1404 Coburg Lands Drive St. Louis, MO 63137-3008 Fire Department Safety Officers Association Alternate: Robert L. Finley	PQU-FOF
Timothy Robinson	SE 3/15/2007	James Marcus Rudder	E 03/07/2013
Principal State of New Hampshire, Department of Safety Division of Fire Standards & Training & Emergency Medical Services 33 Hazen Drive Concord, NH 03305	PQU-FOF	Principal Kentucky Fire Commission State Fire Rescue Training, Area 13 118 James Court Lexington, KY 40505	PQU-FOF
Nicholas Swope	E 08/03/2016	John Tippet	L 08/03/2016
Principal US Department of The Air Force 301 Comanche Trail Goodfellow AFB, TX 76908	PQU-FOF	Principal Charleston Fire Department 1451 King Street Extension Charleston, SC 29405 National Fallen Fire Fighters Foundation	PQU-FOF
Nathan J. Trauernicht	SE 03/05/2012	Donald M. Waldron	L 8/2/2010
Principal UC Davis/City of Davis Fire Departments Fire/Police Building 1 Shields Avenue Davis, CA 95616 Alternate: Shawn Kinney	PQU-FOF	Principal Londonderry Fire Department 280 Mammoth Road Londonderry, NH 03053 Alternate: Eric S. Uitts	PQU-FOF

Address List No Phone

01/23/2018

Robert Fash

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Fire Officer Professional Qualifications

Professional Qualifications

Michael Joseph Ward	M 12/06/2017	Byron K. Kennedy	E 08/11/2014
Principal Jones & Bartlett Learning LLC 2726 Gallows Road, Apt 1407 Vienna, VA 22180	PQU-FOF	Voting Alternate Atlanta Fire Rescue Department 210 Gladys Lane Fayetteville, GA 30215-5777 International Association of Fire Chiefs	PQU-FOF
Jason Busby	SE 08/17/2015	Robert L. Finley	U 7/12/2001
Alternate Lakeland Fire Department 701 East Main Street Lakeland, FL 33801-5038 Principal: Matthew A. Brown	PQU-FOF	Alternate 158 Helen Place Collinsville, IL 62234 Fire Department Safety Officers Association Principal: Michael L. Petroff	PQU-FOF
Kenn Fontenot	L 8/5/2009	Ronald G. Hassan	E 03/07/2013
Alternate LSU Fire & Emergency Training 2525 Reno Drive Abbeville, LA 70510-2639 National Volunteer Fire Council Principal: Jeffery C. Cash	PQU-FOF	Alternate Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute University of Maryland Building 199 College Park, MD 20742-6811 Principal: Lawrence L. Preston	PQU-FOF
Shawn Kinney	U 10/29/2012	Michael J. Sturzenbecker	M 10/18/2011
Alternate City of Davis Fire Department 530 5th Street Davis, CA 95616 Principal: Nathan J. Trauernicht	PQU-FOF	Alternate Fire Protection Publications Oklahoma State University 930 North Willis Street Stillwater, OK 74078-8045 International Fire Service Training Association Principal: Richard A. Dunn	PQU-FOF
Eric S. Uitts	L 03/03/2014	Robert Fash	10/24/2016
Alternate Hooksett Fire Rescue 129 Fisherville Road, Unit 31 Concord, NH 03303-2083 Principal: Donald M. Waldron	PQU-FOF	Staff Liaison National Fire Protection Association 1 Batterymarch Park Quincy, MA 02169-7471	PQU-FOF

**Technical Committee on Fire Officer Professional Qualifications
Report on Comment (NFPA 1021)**

September 10, 2012
Conference Call/Live Meeting

11:00 AM ET

Minutes

Members present on the call:

Lawrence Preston, Chair
Brian Bonner
Matthew Brown
Richard Dunn
Robert Fleming
Manuel Foncesa
Steven Gallagher
Christian Grand'Maison
Randall Hanifen
Jason Hoevelmann
Scott Kettelle

Steven Mossotti
Marc Nason
Michael Petroff
Christopher Riley
Timothy Robinson
Karl Thompson
Nathan Trauernicht
Donald Waldron
J. Whitley
Michael Sturzenbecker
Tom McGowan, NFPA Staff

Chair Preston called the meeting to order at 11:00AM ET

Introduction of Members and Guests

Chair's Remarks and Purpose of Meeting

Minutes from previous meeting approved

Person who asked to speak to TC on abstract presentation was not present on call.

Committee Procedures – Staff Liaison McGowan

NFPA Codes and Standards Making Process - ROC

Document Cycle Information

NFPA Updates including cycle F2019 for NFPA 1021

Review of ROC – Technical Committee

Public Comments and Actions

No Committee Comments and Action

Chair offered his thanks to all for the effort and time to TC.

Adjourned at approximately 12:30PM ET

Next Meeting - TBA



Public Input No. 13-NFPA 1021-2016 [New Section after 1.3.3]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

your content here ...The Fire Officer will undergo a period of time, defined as a probationary period, as determined by the AHJ, in which the Officer skills will be evaluated by the AHJ. The Fire Officer will show proficiency in the new position of Fire Officer prior to moving on to the next level of Fire Officer.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The problem that would be resolved is that a new company officer would be required to pass a probationary time period before moving to a higher level. This would force the AHJ to evaluate and possibly implement a training program for a new Fire Officer.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Robert Wright

Organization: Lincoln Park Fire

Affiliation: Lincoln Park Fire Department

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 15 18:57:54 EDT 2016



Public Input No. 16-NFPA 1021-2016 [New Section after 1.3.5]

1.3.6 When a Fire Officer is assigned additional duties that are covered by the scope of another specific NFPA professional qualification standard, the Fire Officer shall meet the qualifications and job performance requirements as specified in the applicable NFPA standard.

A.1.3.6 Frequently, Fire Officers of any level are assigned to technical areas that require specific competency beyond the qualifications addressed in NFPA 1021. These technical area require their own level of expertise that is not addressed in NFPA 1021 but is covered by another NFPA professional qualification standard. Fire Officers assigned to the responsibilities of Fire Inspector, Plans Examiner, Fire Marshal, Fire Investigator, Life Safety Educator, Wildland Fire Officer, Telecommunications, Instructor, Safety Officer, Emergency Vehicle Technician or other job that requires specific technical expertise should meet the qualifications and job performance requirements of the applicable NFPA professional qualification standard for that job .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Frequently, Fire Officers of any level are assigned to technical areas that require specific competency beyond the qualifications addressed in NFPA 1021. These technical area require their own level of expertise that is not addressed in NFPA 1021 but is covered by another NFPA professional qualification standard. Fire Officers assigned to these areas that requires specific technical expertise should meet the qualifications and job performance requirements of the applicable NFPA professional qualification standard for that job.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck

Organization: Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety Division

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 23 10:38:55 EDT 2016



Public Input No. 17-NFPA 1021-2016 [New Section after 1.3.5]

1.3.6 Education.

1.3.6.1 The Fire Officer I shall have a high school diploma or equivalent.

1.3.6.2 The Fire Officer II shall have a Associates Degree or equivalent.

1.3.6.3 The Fire Officer III and IV shall have a Bachelors Degree or equivalent.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This PI creates an education standard for Fire Officers as they move through the four level of progression. The suggested levels of education are matched to cognitive demands of each progression level. In order to perform many of the JPRs, comprehension, critical thinking, written communication, verbal communications and math skills must be developed as foundation to properly performing the JPRs. This is where high school and college education establishes this foundation of knowledge. If the TC is of the opinion that different levels of education should be required than as proposed in the PI, the submitter encourages the TC to modify the PI. However, the need for a basic general education requirement as a foundation needs to be established in the standard. As a note of information, other NFPA Professional Qualification Standards already address minimum education requirements. As an example, NFPA 1033 states that a high school diploma or equivalent is required.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck

Organization: Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety Division

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 24 10:52:29 EDT 2016



Public Input No. 47-NFPA 1021-2017 [New Section after 1.3.5]

Insert the following new section:

1.3.6 Documentation of each level of competency to the job performance requirements shall be demonstrated by the fire officer achieving certification through a certifying entity that has achieved accreditation with an accrediting body.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Credibility and accountability with respect to demonstrating competence to each level of qualification is key to ensuring fire officers actually achieve the levels of competence as provided in this standard. This credibility and accountability can best be assured by the fire officer achieving certification through an accredited program. This ensures that individuals and programs are assessed and validated so there is confidence that the individuals receiving certification are actually competent in those areas. The fire service already has numerous accrediting bodies and certification programs that are accredited to the NFPA 1021 standard.

Definitions for this PI are provided in PI 46.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 46-NFPA 1021-2017 [New Section after 3.3.14]	Defintions for terms utilized in PI 47 are contained in PI 46.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck
Organization: Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety Division
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 29 13:39:01 EST 2017



Public Input No. 30-NFPA 1021-2017 [New Section after 3.3.2]

3.3.X Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI). An ongoing, systematic process of review and analysis of patient interactions designed to identify opportunities for improving operational policies, treatment protocols and processes.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Statement of Problem:

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. In fact, a 2015 profile of the American Fire Service compiled by the NFPA found that over 60 percent of all US fire departments provided Basic or Advanced life support services – and over 90 percent of departments serving populations above 50,000 provided these services. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the needs and expectations of firefighters and fire officers within contemporary service delivery models. The NFPA 1021 Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Officer I, II, III, and IV, lacks reference to, or mention of, EMS responsibilities.

The provision of fire service-based EMS is mentioned in NFPA Standards 1001, 1581, 1710, 1720, and 1999, as well as in Guides 450 and 451. However, the existing language within the NFPA 1021 Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, 2014 Edition, does not substantially represent essential Job Performance Requirements (JPRs) of fire officers in the fire service of today who are called upon daily to respond and supervise EMS incidents. EMS response represents 70% – 90% of the alarm volume in fire departments. The existing Standard is not adequately reflective of this service delivery reality.

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

Substantiation of Public Comment:

This public comment is submitted by a task group representing the International Association of Fire Chiefs, International Association of Fire Fighters, International Fire Service Training Association, and the Metropolitan Fire Chiefs Association. The purpose of this task group is to establish and integrate concise EMS-related JPRs into the revision of NFPA 1021 in such a manner consistent with the majority of the fire service in the United States and Canada.

These proposals do not require a fire department to provide EMS. The proposals are written to allow the AHJ to determine the level of EMS to be provided, if any, and then equip fire officers with the knowledge and skills needed to manage these operations.

For more than five decades, fire departments have worked diligently to integrate the seamless delivery of EMS into their deployment models, and the NFPA 1021 Standard must reflect the actual expectations of fire officers. Fire department emergency medical response is a service that the public has come to expect from fire departments in most communities. EMS is identified as an essential service in many states and by many local AHJ's. Furthermore, a number of metropolitan fire departments require that firefighter candidates earn EMS certification/licensure, and maintain it, during their employment. With these factors in mind, it is critical that the 1021 standard reflects the changes that have occurred in emergency medical service delivery systems and the performance expectations of fire officers.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Breyer

Organization: International Association of Fire Fighters

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Oct 30 13:50:27 EDT 2017



Public Input No. 46-NFPA 1021-2017 [New Section after 3.3.14]

Add the following definitions and renumber the remaining.

3.2.X Accredited. To give official authorization to or to approve a process or procedure to recognize as conforming to specific criteria, and to recognize an entity as maintaining standards appropriate to the provisions of its services.

3.2.X Accrediting Body. A voluntary, nongovernmental association that administers accrediting procedures for entities that certify individuals to fire service professional qualifications standards, or programs granting degrees in nonengineering fire /emergency services-fields.

3.2.X Certification. An authoritative attestation; specifically, the issuance of a document that states that an individual has demonstrated the knowledge and skills necessary to function in a particular fire service professional field.

3.2.X Certifying Entity. An organization that is accredited to award certification to individuals.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

These definitions are used in PI 47 and extracted from NFPA 1000.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 47-NFPA 1021-2017 [New Section after 1.3.5]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck
Organization: Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety Division
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 29 13:34:01 EST 2017

**Public Input No. 29-NFPA 1021-2017 [Section No. 4.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]**

For qualification at Fire Officer Level I, the candidate shall meet the requirements of Fire Fighter II as defined in NFPA 1001, ~~Fire Instructor I as defined in NFPA 1041, and~~ and the job performance requirements defined in Sections 4.2 through 4.7 of this standard.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

I don't believe the 1021 Level 1 standard should include, as a prerequisite, the 1041 Level 1. There are many qualified officers who have no interest in instructing and are forced to take the 1041 in order to get their 1021. This does not seem reasonable as they are perfectly competent officers without having their 1041 Level 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Wes Graves

Organization:

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Sep 27 11:12:13 EDT 2017

**Public Input No. 48-NFPA 1021-2017 [Section No. 4.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]**

For qualification at Fire Officer Level I, the candidate shall meet the requirements of Fire Fighter II as defined in NFPA 1001, Fire Instructor I as defined in NFPA 1041, and the job performance requirements defined in Sections 4.2 through 4.7 of this standard.

delete ..."Fire Instructor I as defined in NFPA 1041...."

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

It is not necessary, as a minimum standard, for every officer in every fire department to be an Instructor. Many volunteer districts use regional training centers to provide training and testing. There are members in volunteer departments who would be good officers but don't want to take a 40 hour educational methodology class, the content of which they may never use, to become an officer.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Michael Athey

Organization: Shepherdstown Fire Department

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Dec 25 09:52:05 EST 2017

**Public Input No. 24-NFPA 1021-2017 [New Section after 4.2.1(A)]****TITLE OF NEW CONTENT**

4.2.1 (A) Fundamentals of leadership

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Leadership is fundamental to the fire officer position. While it is specifically required in JPRs at the Fire Officer II level, it is not directly required in JPRs at Fire Officer I level. Leadership is not addressed in NFPA 1001 or NFPA 1041, so no baseline for leadership skill is established in the training that is required as a prerequisite for this standard. Additionally, this will make FOI and FOII parallel in their leadership component requirements in the JPRs.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 25-NFPA 1021-2017 [New Section after 4.2.2(A)]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Leslie Miller

Organization: International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA)

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Jul 21 12:22:08 EDT 2017

**Public Input No. 25-NFPA 1021-2017 [New Section after 4.2.2(A)]****TITLE OF NEW CONTENT**

(A) Fundamentals of leadership

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Leadership is fundamental to the fire officer position. While it is specifically required in JPRs at the FOII level, it is not directly required at FOI level. Leadership is not addressed in NFPA 1001 or NFPA 1041, so no baseline for leadership skill is established in the training that is required as a prerequisite for this standard. Additionally, this will make FOI and FOII parallel in their leadership component requirements.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 24-NFPA 1021-2017 [New Section after 4.2.1(A)]	identical recommendation/could go either place or both places

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Leslie Miller
Organization: International Fire Service Training Association
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Jul 21 12:27:51 EDT 2017



Public Input No. 11-NFPA 1021-2016 [New Section after 4.2.4(A)]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT - Recognize the signs of mental health issues of subordinates, to access assistance for subordinate, what types of assistance is available, and whether the issue warrants a mandatory referral to services.

The officer should be able to recognize mental health issues in their subordinates.

Determine whether it is job related or external stress causing the issue.

Know what avenues of assistance are available to refer employee.

Determine if the mental health issue requires immediate and mandatory intervention.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As mental health has become a more open issue in the fire service and society, as a whole. We need to make it a priority to recognize mental health issues and stressors in our employees. We already work to make sure we train our firefighters to be safer. We look for deficiencies in training that make our firefighters unsafe, and redesign training to address the deficiencies. We are constantly evaluating PPE, apparatus, policies and procedures, to make a dangerous occupation as safe as possible, why not mental health of our employees?

Mental health affects employee performance just as much as physical health. You have to look no further than the latest news report to see that mental health issues cause decreased employees performance, danger to themselves, coworkers, and the general public, and liability to employers.

Early recognition, intervention, and access to mental health resources can make the employee healthier, more proficient, less of a danger to themselves, coworkers, and the public.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Alton Elrod

Organization: Jonesboro Fire Department

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 02 18:01:41 EDT 2016



Public Input No. 22-NFPA 1021-2017 [New Section after 4.2.5]

Insert a new 4.2.6 and renumber the remaining:

4.2.6

Initiate actions to prevent and respond to behaviors that constitute discrimination or harrassment.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Understanding the definition of discrimination and harrassment. Applicable Federal, State and Local regulations covering discrimination and harrassment.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to communicate orally and in writing and to exercise initiative to intervene.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

There should be no question that harassment and discrimination continues to be an issue in the fire service. Fire Officer I's are the first line of supervisory defense in taking the initiative to defeat these activities that continue to plague the fire service. Adopting this PI language, or similar language developed by the TC, will ensure that appropriate JPR priority is assigned to these critical areas and that we ensure our peers are respected and protected against these practices.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck

Organization: Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety Division

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri May 19 15:23:17 EDT 2017



Public Input No. 15-NFPA 1021-2016 [Section No. 4.5]

4.5* Inspection- and Investigation , Investigation and pre-incident planning .

This duty involves conducting inspections to identify hazards and address violations, performing pre-incident plans, performing a fire investigation to determine preliminary cause, securing the incident scene, and preserving evidence, according to the following job performance requirements.

4.5.1

Describe the procedures of the AHJ for conducting fire inspections, given any of the following occupancies, so that all hazards, including hazardous materials, are identified, approved forms are completed, and approved action is initiated:

- (1) Assembly
- (2) Educational
- (3) Health care
- (4) Detention and correctional
- (5) Residential
- (6) Mercantile
- (7) Business
- (8) Industrial
- (9) Storage
- (10) Unusual structures
- (11) Mixed occupancies

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Inspection procedures; fire detection, alarm, and protection systems; identification of fire and life safety hazards; and marking and identification systems for hazardous materials.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to communicate in writing and to apply the appropriate codes and standards.

4.5.2

Identify construction, alarm, detection, and suppression features that contribute to or prevent the spread of fire, heat, and smoke throughout the building or from one building to another, given an occupancy, and the policies and forms of the AHJ so that a pre-incident plan for any of the following occupancies is developed:

- (1) Public assembly
- (2) Educational
- (3) Institutional
- (4) Residential
- (5) Business
- (6) Industrial
- (7) Manufacturing
- (8) Storage
- (9) Mercantile
- (10) Special properties

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Fire behavior; building construction; inspection and incident reports; detection, alarm, and suppression systems; and applicable codes, ordinances, and standards.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to use evaluative methods and to communicate orally and in writing.

4.5.3

Secure an incident scene, given rope or barrier tape, so that unauthorized persons can recognize the perimeters of the scene and are kept from restricted areas, and all evidence or potential evidence is protected from damage or destruction.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Types of evidence, the importance of fire scene security, and evidence preservation.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to establish perimeters at an incident scene.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Section 4.5.2 address pre-incident planning. However, the title of section 4.5 and the supporting text only communicate the scope of section 4.5 as being "Inspection and Investigation." As pre-incident planning is a separate and distinct task from investigations and inspections, the scope of 4.5 in addressing pre-incident planning should be reflected in the title of section 4.5. In addition, the supporting text of 4.5 should also include pre-incident planning as part of the duty as the task is described in 4.5.2.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck

Organization: Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety Division

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 23 10:18:33 EDT 2016



Public Input No. 27-NFPA 1021-2017 [New Section after 4.5.3]

4.5.4 Conduct a preliminary investigation to determine the origin and cause investigation of non-complex fire scenes. Determine when the complexity or potential criminal activity warrants the escalation of the origin and cause investigation to those with greater expertise in accordance with department policy. Properly classify the factors involved in the origin and cause of a fire utilizing the National Fire Incident Reporting System.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Basic origin and cause determination, fire behavior and coding of incidents utilizing the National Fire Incident Reporting System.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to exercise critical thinking and to communicate orally and in writing.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Section 4.5 states that "perform a fire investigation to determine preliminary cause" is covered in this section. However, there is not specific JPR under section 4.5 elaborating on the specific details of what is expected. This PI proposes some language to fill in the gap. However, if the TC wishes to revised the suggested text, the submitted would be supportive. The key issue is to provide the granularity in a JPR to the 4.5 "perform a fire investigation to determine preliminary cause" language that is currently lacking.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck

Organization: Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety Division

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Sep 01 16:13:31 EDT 2017



Public Input No. 31-NFPA 1021-2017 [Section No. 4.6.3]

4.6.3

Develop and conduct a post-incident analysis, given a single unit incident and post-incident analysis policies, procedures, and forms, so that all required critical elements are identified and communicated, and the approved forms are completed and processed in accordance with policies and procedures.

(A)

—

Requisite Knowledge.

~~Elements of a fire or rescue-related post-incident analysis~~

7

~~basic building construction, basic fire protection systems and features, basic water supply, basic fuel loading, fire growth and development, and departmental procedures relating to dispatch response tactics and operations, EMS protocols and customer service. Elements of an EMS-related post-incident analysis: basic anatomy and physiology, scope of practice of assigned EMS providers, mechanism of injury, signs and symptoms, and treatment modalities per protocol.~~

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to write reports, to communicate orally, and to evaluate skills.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Statement of Problem:

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. In fact, a 2015 profile of the American Fire Service compiled by the NFPA found that over 60 percent of all US fire departments provided Basic or Advanced life support services – and over 90 percent of departments serving populations above 50,000 provided these services. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the needs and expectations of firefighters and fire officers within contemporary service delivery models. The NFPA 1021 Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Officer I, II, III, and IV, lacks reference to, or mention of, EMS responsibilities.

The provision of fire service-based EMS is mentioned in NFPA Standards 1001, 1581, 1710, 1720, and 1999, as well as in Guides 450 and 451. However, the existing language within the NFPA 1021 Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, 2014 Edition, does not substantially represent essential Job Performance Requirements (JPRs) of fire officers in the fire service of today who are called upon daily to respond and supervise EMS incidents. EMS response represents 70% – 90% of the alarm volume in fire departments. The existing Standard is not adequately reflective of this service delivery reality.

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

Substantiation of Public Comment:

This public comment is submitted by a task group representing the International Association of Fire Chiefs, International Association of Fire Fighters, International Fire Service Training Association, and the Metropolitan Fire Chiefs Association. The purpose of this task group is to establish and integrate concise EMS-related JPRs into the revision of NFPA 1021 in such a manner consistent with the majority of the fire service in the United States and Canada.

These proposals do not require a fire department to provide EMS. The proposals are written to allow the AHJ to

determine the level of EMS to be provided, if any, and then equip fire officers with the knowledge and skills needed to manage these operations.

For more than five decades, fire departments have worked diligently to integrate the seamless delivery of EMS into their deployment models, and the NFPA 1021 Standard must reflect the actual expectations of fire officers. Fire department emergency medical response is a service that the public has come to expect from fire departments in most communities. EMS is identified as an essential service in many states and by many local AHJ's. Furthermore, a number of metropolitan fire departments require that firefighter candidates earn EMS certification/licensure, and maintain it, during their employment. With these factors in mind, it is critical that the 1021 standard reflects the changes that have occurred in emergency medical service delivery systems and the performance expectations of fire officers.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Breyer

Organization: International Association of Fire Fighters

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Submittal Date: Mon Oct 30 13:57:56 EDT 2017



Public Input No. 32-NFPA 1021-2017 [Section No. 4.7.1]

4.7.1

—

Apply safety regulations at the unit level, given safety policies and procedures, so that required reports are completed, in-service training is conducted, and member responsibilities are conveyed.

(A)

—

Requisite Knowledge.

~~The most common causes of personal injury and accident to members, safety policies and procedures, basic workplace safety, and the components of an infectious disease control program.~~

(B)

—

Requisite Skills.

~~The ability to identify safety hazards and~~

to

exposures, communicate orally and in writing, and complete documentation necessary for exposure reporting and tracking.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Statement of Problem:

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. In fact, a 2015 profile of the American Fire Service compiled by the NFPA found that over 60 percent of all US fire departments provided Basic or Advanced life support services – and over 90 percent of departments serving populations above 50,000 provided these services. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the needs and expectations of firefighters and fire officers within contemporary service delivery models. The NFPA 1021 Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Officer I, II, III, and IV, lacks reference to, or mention of, EMS responsibilities.

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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Breyer

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Submittal Date: Mon Oct 30 14:04:23 EDT 2017

**Public Input No. 23-NFPA 1021-2017 [Section No. 4.7.3(A)]****(A) Requisite Knowledge.**

National death and injury statistics, suicide prevention initiatives, fire service safety and wellness initiatives, and agency policies.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This PI ensures that company officers are provided with basic knowledge regarding suicide prevention initiatives. Education and awareness are key educational points to enhance surveillance and intervention initiatives. Company officers should have this basic knowledge level to ensure interventions occur when they are necessary.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck

Organization: Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety Division

Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Fri May 19 15:41:04 EDT 2017



Public Input No. 12-NFPA 1021-2016 [New Section after 5.2.1(A)]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT - Recognize the signs of mental health issues of subordinates, to access assistance for subordinate, what types of assistance is available, and whether the issue warrants a mandatory referral to services.

The officer should be able to recognize mental health issues in their subordinates.

Determine whether it is job related or external stress causing the issue.

Know what avenues of assistance are available to refer employee.

Determine if the mental health issue requires immediate and mandatory intervention.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As mental health has become a more open issue in the fire service and society, as a whole. We need to make it a priority to recognize mental health issues and stressors in our employees. We already work to make sure we train our firefighters to be safer. We look for deficiencies in training that make our firefighters unsafe, and redesign training to address the deficiencies. We are constantly evaluating PPE, apparatus, policies and procedures, to make a dangerous occupation as safe as possible, why not mental health of our employees?

Mental health affects employee performance just as much as physical health. You have to look no further than the latest news report to see that mental health issues cause decreased employees performance, danger to themselves, coworkers, and the general public, and liability to employers.

Early recognition, intervention, and access to mental health resources can make the employee healthier, more proficient, less of a danger to themselves, coworkers, and the public.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Alton Elrod

Organization: Jonesboro Fire Department

Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Tue Aug 02 18:29:44 EDT 2016

**Public Input No. 2-NFPA 1021-2016 [Section No. 5.5 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]**

This duty involves conducting- evaluating the fire investigations- scene to determine origin and preliminary cause-, a general area of origin and to preserve all potential fire causes within the general area of origin for further evaluation by qualified fire investigators according to the following job performance requirements.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This Public Input would more clearly define the role of the fire officer in the fire investigaiton process outlined in NFPA 921, 2014 edition. In addition, it would prevent a fire officer not having the knowledge and skills set forth in NFPA 1033 from becming involved in a fire investigation where he/she would otherwise not qualified to render an expert opinion.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: George Wendt
Organization: Travelers Insurance Company
Affiliation: Technical Committee Chair, Fire Investigator Professional Qualifications
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Wed Jun 29 14:57:53 EDT 2016

**Public Input No. 3-NFPA 1021-2016 [Section No. 5.5.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]**

Determine the point general area of origin and ~~preliminary cause~~ of a fire and preserve all potential sources of ignition within that general area of origin , given a fire scene, photographs, diagrams, pertinent data, and/or sketches, to determine if ~~arson is suspected so that law enforcement action is taken~~ further investigative action should be undertaken .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

A fire officer may not have sufficient training, education or experience to conduct a fire investigation in accordance with NFPA 921 and NFPA 1033. This Public Input would ensure that all fires are investigated by personnel qualified under NFPA 1033.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: George Wendt
Organization: Travelers Insurance Company
Affiliation: Technical Committee Chair, Fire Investigator Professional Qualifications
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Wed Jun 29 15:26:47 EDT 2016

**Public Input No. 4-NFPA 1021-2016 [Section No. 5.5.1(A)]****(A) Requisite Knowledge.**

Methods ~~used by arsonists, common causes of fire~~ to preserve and protect the general area of origin , basic origin and cause determination, fire growth and development, and documentation of preliminary fire investigative procedures.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Each fire should be approached without bias towards the origin and cause. This Public Input would eliminate the inherent bias in looking for an incendiary fire without a proper investigation and would be consistent with a fire officers' responsibility to identify the general area of origin and then preserve and protect the potential sources of ignition within that general area of origin.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: George Wendt
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Submittal Date: Wed Jun 29 17:16:04 EDT 2016

**Public Input No. 10-NFPA 1021-2016 [Section No. 5.5.1(B)]****(B) Requisite Skills.**

The ability to inspect a fire scene and identify the general area of origin, implement procedures to preserve and protect potential sources of ignition within that general area of origin, communicate orally and in writing - and to apply knowledge using deductive skills .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

A person needs far more education, experience and training to identify the area of origin of a fire and to preserve and protect evidence of potential sources of ignition within that general area of origin than what is currently listed in this section. This Public Input would require that fire officer to possess a basic level of knowledge directly pertaining to fire investigation.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: George Wendt
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Submittal Date: Fri Jul 01 16:03:58 EDT 2016



Public Input No. 33-NFPA 1021-2017 [Section No. 5.6.1]

5.6.1

Produce operational plans, given an emergency incident requiring multi-unit operations, the current edition of *NFPA 1600*, *NFPA 1700*, and *NFPA 1710 and 1720* and AHJ-approved safety procedures, so that required resources and their assignments are obtained and plans are carried out in compliance with *NFPA 1600* and approved safety procedures resulting in the mitigation of the incident.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Standard operating procedures; national, state/provincial, and local information resources available for the mitigation of emergency incidents; an incident management system; and a personnel accountability system.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to implement an incident management system, to communicate orally, to supervise and account for assigned personnel under emergency conditions, and to serve in command staff and unit supervision positions within the Incident Management System.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Statement of Problem:

This public input recommends the addition of NFPA 1700, NFPA 1710, and NFPA 1720 to the list of standards that should be considered by Company Officers as the produce operational plans. These standards contain requirements that should be taken into account as operational plans are developed

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. In fact, a 2015 profile of the American Fire Service compiled by the NFPA found that over 60 percent of all US fire departments provided Basic or Advanced life support services – and over 90 percent of departments serving populations above 50,000 provided these services. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the needs and expectations of firefighters and fire officers within contemporary service delivery models. The NFPA 1021 Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Officer I, II, III, and IV, lacks reference to, or mention of, EMS responsibilities.

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

Substantiation of Public Comment:

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These proposals do not require a fire department to provide EMS. The proposals are written to allow the AHJ to determine the level of EMS to be provided, if any, and then equip fire officers with the knowledge and skills needed to manage these operations.

For more than five decades, fire departments have worked diligently to integrate the seamless delivery of EMS into their deployment models, and the NFPA 1021 Standard must reflect the actual expectations of fire officers. Fire department emergency medical response is a service that the public has come to expect from fire departments in most communities. EMS is identified as an essential service in many states and by many local AHJ's. Furthermore, a number of metropolitan fire departments require that firefighter candidates earn EMS certification/licensure, and maintain it, during their employment. With these factors in mind, it is critical that the 1021 standard reflects the changes that have occurred in emergency medical service delivery systems and the performance expectations of fire officers.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Breyer

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Submittal Date: Mon Oct 30 14:08:54 EDT 2017



Public Input No. 34-NFPA 1021-2017 [Section No. 5.6.2]

5.6.2

Develop and conduct a post-incident analysis, given multi-unit incident and post-incident analysis policies, procedures, and forms, so that all required critical elements are identified and communicated and the approved forms are completed and processed.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Elements of a fire- or rescue-related post-incident analysis, basic building construction, basic fire protection systems and features, basic water supply, basic fuel loading, fire growth and development, and departmental procedures relating to dispatch response, strategy tactics and operations, EMS protocols and customer service. Elements of an EMS-related post-incident analysis for continuous quality improvement: basic anatomy and physiology, scope of practice of assigned EMS providers, mechanism of injury, signs and symptoms, treatment modalities per protocol, and patient satisfaction.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to write reports, to communicate orally, and to evaluate skills.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Statement of Problem:

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. In fact, a 2015 profile of the American Fire Service compiled by the NFPA found that over 60 percent of all US fire departments provided Basic or Advanced life support services – and over 90 percent of departments serving populations above 50,000 provided these services. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the needs and expectations of firefighters and fire officers within contemporary service delivery models. The NFPA 1021 Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Officer I, II, III, and IV, lacks reference to, or mention of, EMS responsibilities.

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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Breyer

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Submittal Date: Mon Oct 30 14:15:39 EDT 2017



Public Input No. 35-NFPA 1021-2017 [Section No. 5.7.1]

5.7.1

Analyze a member's accident, injury, or health exposure history, given a case study, so that a report including action taken and recommendations made is prepared for a supervisor.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

The causes of unsafe acts, health exposures

or conditions that result in accidents, injuries, occupational illnesses, or deaths. Requirements for reporting and receiving information related to health exposures.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to communicate in writing and to interpret accidents, injuries, occupational illnesses, or death reports.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Statement of Problem:

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. In fact, a 2015 profile of the American Fire Service compiled by the NFPA found that over 60 percent of all US fire departments provided Basic or Advanced life support services – and over 90 percent of departments serving populations above 50,000 provided these services. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the needs and expectations of firefighters and fire officers within contemporary service delivery models. The NFPA 1021 Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Officer I, II, III, and IV, lacks reference to, or mention of, EMS responsibilities.

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a number of metropolitan fire departments require that firefighter candidates earn EMS certification/licensure, and maintain it, during their employment. With these factors in mind, it is critical that the 1021 standard reflects the changes that have occurred in emergency medical service delivery systems and the performance expectations of fire officers.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Mon Oct 30 14:19:33 EDT 2017



Public Input No. 28-NFPA 1021-2017 [Section No. 6.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

For qualification at Fire Officer Level III, the Fire Officer II shall meet the job performance requirements defined in Sections 6.2 through 6.8 of this standard.

This section should add back in shall meet the job performance requirements defined in NFPA 1041 Chapter 5 for Instructor II that were previously in the 2009 edition

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Not necessarily a problem more of an observation most departments will require their Training Officers to be at the Fire Officer III level this is an area I think we need to push those Training Officers to have the Knowledge Skills and Abilities of an Instructor II

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Cleveland

Organization: Egelston Township Fire

Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Tue Sep 19 07:58:03 EDT 2017



Public Input No. 37-NFPA 1021-2017 [Section No. 6.2 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

This duty involves establishing procedures for hiring, assigning, maintaining appropriate EMS continuing education requirements, promoting, and encouraging professional development of members, according to the following job performance requirements.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Statement of Problem:

This public input adds a requirement that Company Officers consider the maintenance of EMS continuing education requirements as a part of their human resources-related duties.

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. In fact, a 2015 profile of the American Fire Service compiled by the NFPA found that over 60 percent of all US fire departments provided Basic or Advanced life support services – and over 90 percent of departments serving populations above 50,000 provided these services. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the needs and expectations of firefighters and fire officers within contemporary service delivery models. The NFPA 1021 Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Officer I, II, III, and IV, lacks reference to, or mention of, EMS responsibilities.

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Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Mon Oct 30 14:51:35 EDT 2017



Public Input No. 38-NFPA 1021-2017 [Section No. 6.2.1(A)]

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Minimum staffing requirements, available human resources, and policies and procedures , Federal, state, and provincial laws, and rules and regulations related to maintaining EMS credentials . .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Statement of Problem:

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. In fact, a 2015 profile of the American Fire Service compiled by the NFPA found that over 60 percent of all US fire departments provided Basic or Advanced life support services – and over 90 percent of departments serving populations above 50,000 provided these services. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the needs and expectations of firefighters and fire officers within contemporary service delivery models. The NFPA 1021 Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Officer I, II, III, and IV, lacks reference to, or mention of, EMS responsibilities.

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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Breyer

Organization: International Association of Fire Fighters

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Submittal Date: Mon Oct 30 14:56:33 EDT 2017



Public Input No. 40-NFPA 1021-2017 [New Section after 6.4.6(B)]

6.4.6.X. Develop a model plan for EMS Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) in coordination with the AHJ medical control.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Policies and procedures, scope of practice, emergency medical protocols, physical and geographic characteristics and hazards, demographics, socio-economic makeup of the jurisdiction, community plan, staffing requirements, response time benchmarks, third-party service agreements, recognized best practice assessment programs, and local, state/provincial, and federal regulations.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to research, to use evaluative methods, to analyze data, to communicate orally and in writing, and to organize. .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Statement of Problem:

This public input recommends the inclusion of a requirement that Company Officers have the skills to develop a model plan for Continuous Quality Improvement in coordination with the AHJ as a part of the Company Officer's duties. This term is defined in another public input.

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. In fact, a 2015 profile of the American Fire Service compiled by the NFPA found that over 60 percent of all US fire departments provided Basic or Advanced life support services – and over 90 percent of departments serving populations above 50,000 provided these services. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the needs and expectations of firefighters and fire officers within contemporary service delivery models. The NFPA 1021 Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Officer I, II, III, and IV, lacks reference to, or mention of, EMS responsibilities.

The provision of fire service-based EMS is mentioned in NFPA Standards 1001, 1581, 1710, 1720, and 1999, as well as in Guides 450 and 451. However, the existing language within the NFPA 1021 Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, 2014 Edition, does not substantially represent essential Job Performance Requirements (JPRs) of fire officers in the fire service of today who are called upon daily to respond and supervise EMS incidents. EMS response represents 70% – 90% of the alarm volume in fire departments. The existing Standard is not adequately reflective of this service delivery reality.

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

Substantiation of Public Comment:

This public comment is submitted by a task group representing the International Association of Fire Chiefs, International Association of Fire Fighters, International Fire Service Training Association, and the Metropolitan Fire Chiefs Association. The purpose of this task group is to establish and integrate concise EMS-related JPRs into the revision of NFPA 1021 in such a manner consistent with the majority of the fire service in the United States and Canada.

These proposals do not require a fire department to provide EMS. The proposals are written to allow the AHJ to determine the level of EMS to be provided, if any, and then equip fire officers with the knowledge and skills needed to manage these operations.

For more than five decades, fire departments have worked diligently to integrate the seamless delivery of EMS into

their deployment models, and the NFPA 1021 Standard must reflect the actual expectations of fire officers. Fire department emergency medical response is a service that the public has come to expect from fire departments in most communities. EMS is identified as an essential service in many states and by many local AHJ's. Furthermore, a number of metropolitan fire departments require that firefighter candidates earn EMS certification/licensure, and maintain it, during their employment. With these factors in mind, it is critical that the 1021 standard reflects the changes that have occurred in emergency medical service delivery systems and the performance expectations of fire officers.

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Submittal Date: Mon Oct 30 15:05:57 EDT 2017



Public Input No. 41-NFPA 1021-2017 [Section No. 6.5.2 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

6.5.2 Develop a plan, given an identified fire safety , emergency medical, and or public health problem, so that the approval for a new program, piece of legislation, form of public education, intervention and/ or fire safety code is facilitated.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Statement of Problem:

This public proposal recommends the addition of emergency medical and public health problems to the list of public safety problems that a Company Officer may facilitate the approval of a new program, piece of legislation, form of public education, and/or fire safety code.

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. In fact, a 2015 profile of the American Fire Service compiled by the NFPA found that over 60 percent of all US fire departments provided Basic or Advanced life support services – and over 90 percent of departments serving populations above 50,000 provided these services. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the needs and expectations of firefighters and fire officers within contemporary service delivery models. The NFPA 1021 Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Officer I, II, and IV, lacks reference to, or mention of, EMS responsibilities.

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Public Input No. 42-NFPA 1021-2017 [Section No. 6.6.1(A)]

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Policies, procedures, EMS protocols and standards, including the current edition of NFPA 1600, NFPA 1600, 1700, 1710, 1720, and resources, capabilities, roles, responsibilities, and authority of support agencies.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Statement of Problem:

This public proposal adds EMS protocols, NFPA 1700, NFPA 1710, and NFPA 1720 to the listing of requisite knowledge that should be used by a Company Officer in developing an action plan associated with multiple emergency operations.

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. In fact, a 2015 profile of the American Fire Service compiled by the NFPA found that over 60 percent of all US fire departments provided Basic or Advanced life support services – and over 90 percent of departments serving populations above 50,000 provided these services. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the needs and expectations of firefighters and fire officers within contemporary service delivery models. The NFPA 1021 Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Officer I, II, III, and IV, lacks reference to, or mention of, EMS responsibilities.

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Public Input No. 43-NFPA 1021-2017 [Section No. 7.3.1(A)]

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Community demographics, socioeconomics, community and civic issues, effective customer service methods, and formal and informal community leaders.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Statement of Problem:

This public proposal adds socioeconomics to the list of requisite knowledge for a company officer to participate in community functions. Socioeconomics drive call volume for both fire and EMS. It is well documented that poorer areas of communities have disproportionate need for services. Fire Officers must understand this information to properly prepare for community risk assessment and response.

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. In fact, a 2015 profile of the American Fire Service compiled by the NFPA found that over 60 percent of all US fire departments provided Basic or Advanced life support services – and over 90 percent of departments serving populations above 50,000 provided these services. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the needs and expectations of firefighters and fire officers within contemporary service delivery models. The NFPA 1021 Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Officer I, II, III, and IV, lacks reference to, or mention of, EMS responsibilities.

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Public Input No. 44-NFPA 1021-2017 [Section No. 7.4.3 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Complete a written comprehensive all-hazard risk ~~,-hazard,-~~ and value analysis of the community, given the appropriate features of the service area of the organization, so that an accurate evaluation is made for service delivery decision-making.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Statement of Problem:

This public proposal adds the concept of all-hazards to the requirement of a community risk analysis. For fire departments that provide rescue-related services, the inclusion of these demands and services in the analysis is critical.

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. In fact, a 2015 profile of the American Fire Service compiled by the NFPA found that over 60 percent of all US fire departments provided Basic or Advanced life support services – and over 90 percent of departments serving populations above 50,000 provided these services. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the needs and expectations of firefighters and fire officers within contemporary service delivery models. The NFPA 1021 Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Officer I, II, III, and IV, lacks reference to, or mention of, EMS responsibilities.

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Public Input No. 45-NFPA 1021-2017 [Section No. A.1.1]

A.1.1

It is envisioned that in addition to the requirements of NFPA 1021, the authority having jurisdiction may require additional credentials, including those required for EMS provision. These can include fire and or degree programs and general education in business, management, science, and associated degree curricula.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Statement of Problem:

This public proposal adds information on the fact that some jurisdictions may, at their option, EMS degree programs in addition to the requirements of NFPA 1021.

Fire service-based Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems are common across the United States and Canada. In fact, a 2015 profile of the American Fire Service compiled by the NFPA found that over 60 percent of all US fire departments provided Basic or Advanced life support services – and over 90 percent of departments serving populations above 50,000 provided these services. Therefore, governing standards must reflect the needs and expectations of firefighters and fire officers within contemporary service delivery models. The NFPA 1021 Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, which outlines the minimum requisite knowledge, skills, and qualifications recommended for Fire Officer I, II, III, and IV, lacks reference to, or mention of, EMS responsibilities.

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