



Public Input No. 15-NFPA 1550-2021 [Global Input]

Note: Text of the TIA 21-2 - Log #1477 was issued and approved for incorporation into the document prior to printing. See attachment

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
TIA_1500_21_2.pdf	NFPA 1500 TIA 21-2_Log No. 1477	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

An issued TIA automatically becomes a Public Input for the next edition of the standard, and is then subject to all of the procedures of the standards development process. The text of this TIA was issued and approved for incorporation into the document prior to printing.

NOTE: This public input originates from Tentative Interim Amendment No. 21-2 (Log 1477) issued by the Standards Council on 04/01/20 and per the NFPA Regs., needs to be reconsidered by the Technical Committee for the next edition of the Document.

Substantiation: At the time this language was added to NFPA 1500, NFPA 3000 did not exist. Now that NFPA 3000 is a standard, the two are in conflict.

Emergency Nature: The NFPA Standard contains a conflict within the NFPA Standards or within another NFPA Standard. The proposed TIA intends to correct a circumstance in which the revised NFPA Standard has resulted in an adverse impact on a product or method that was inadvertently overlooked in the total revision process or was without adequate technical (safety) justification of the action.

The scope states that NFPA 3000 has the "primary responsibility for documents relating to the preparedness, planning and response to cross functional, multi-discipline, and cross coordinated emergency events that are not already established by the NFPA. This includes all documents that establish criteria for the professional qualifications of those who are responsible for preparation, planning, exercising, and responding to cross functional, cross jurisdictional events". The NFPA 3000 technical committee spent substantial time writing, reviewing, and coming to consensus on the body armor chapter of 3000. The technical committee includes both fire officer and law enforcement officers and this consensus should stand. It is this submitters opinion that NFPA 1500 should be consistent in requiring PPE/BPE for active shooter events in the same way we include requirements for structural, wildland, aircraft and other types of emergency responses. In these circumstances, NFPA 1500 refers to the appropriate standard as should be the case here. Conflicting standards does not provide proper guidance to first responders and this should be corrected as soon as possible.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: TC on FIX-AAA

Organization: NFPA

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Oct 06 16:48:26 EDT 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: The committee reaffirmed the change implemented with TIA 21-2. The technical committee agrees that ballistic protection should be in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 3000™, when fire department personnel are exposed to ballistic risks, or other hostile threats.



Public Input No. 1-NFPA 1550-2021 [New Section after 1.3]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Type your content here ... Addition of New Section 1.2.4* and Annex Information (NFPA 1521, 2024 Edition)

Section 1.2.4* Continuing Education

Personnel who perform Health and Safety Officer and/or Incident Safety Officer duties and responsibilities relating to Emergency responder Health and Safety shall remain current with required knowledge, required skills, and individual JPR's addressed for each level or position of qualification in order to maintain proficiency and competency with the JPR's covered in this standard.

A.1.2.4 Remaining professionally competent is important for any practitioner in a field. In the rapidly changing and developing field of the fire service this is particularly important. The Authority having Jurisdiction may consider establishing a path by which members can demonstrate continued JPR compliance and competency through continuing education or practice within the field consistent with current duties. It is recommended that any such program give consideration to the following factors:

- (1) Demonstrated and documented knowledge and competence of additions and/or revisions to the latest edition of the standards.
- (2) Documented training and education (including online) related to the standards since the last certification.
- (3) Documented experience in the field (ie. emergency operational experience for Fire Fighters, Fire Officers, Instructors, etc.).
- (4) Demonstrated and documented successful performance of duties, which may include skills assessment.
- (5) Annual performance appraisals.
- (6) Documented teaching and instruction related to the field.
- (7) Commendations, award and/or recognition for the performance of related duties.

Other items for consideration may include:

- (1) Memberships in professional organizations, including any positions held or special activities involved in the organization membership.
- (2) Published articles in trade journals, web-based publications, and other information distribution avenues.
- (3) Research and development activities related to the field.
- (4) Documented attendance at relevant conferences and training events.

The above list is not all inclusive and other factors specific to the field be considered for inclusion.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation Statement for Public Input

The subject of a certified individual maintaining continuing professional development and competency with the requirements of an NFPA Professional Qualifications standard has been discussed for a number of years. A request was submitted to the NFPA Foundation by the Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications to look at this specific issue and to develop recommendations for implantation in the NFPA Professional Qualifications project.

As a result of that request, recommendations for maintaining proficiency and competency with all JPR's contained in an NFPA Professional qualifications standard were made by the NFPA Research Foundation as part of a recently published report entitled, Fire and Emergency Service Personnel Knowledge and Skills Proficiency (hereinafter referred to as "the Report"). Various representatives of the fire service were invited to attend a meeting that the NFPA held in October of 2019 to discuss the Report. The Report notes that in parallel professions like EMS, licensure renewal is common practice. The participants at the meeting recognized the importance of continuing education in ensuring that persons who are certified to an NFPA Professional qualifications standard are prepared to carry out their duties as safely and effectively as possible.

An Ad Hoc Committee of participants in the NFPA Workshop submitted a written recommendation to the Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications to continue to pursue additional work in the NFPA Professional Qualifications standards relating to maintaining proficiency and competency for continuing professional development activities in each of the individual standards. The Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications agreed that specifically Each Pro-Qual Committee should include a recommendation for continuing education and training requirements when their standard is revised in their next cycle. The material developed by each Technical Committee should be included in the Annex material. This action would provide a consistent path for certified individuals who wish to demonstrate that they have "remained current" as identified by the technical experts of each individual professional qualification standard.

The Correlating Committee thoroughly discussed the continuing proficiency and competency proposal in June of 2020 and identified a Task Group to develop a recommended template for each NFPA Professional qualifications Technical Committee to follow in the development of their next revision. The Task Group reported back to the Correlating Committee in September of 2020 with the results of their work on the assigned topic. The Correlating Committee, in September of 2020, received the recommendation from the Correlating Committee Task Group, thoroughly discussed their work, and accepted their recommendation to move forward to direct each Technical Committee to develop specific criteria, to be included in each NFPA Professional Qualifications standard, with clear guidance to states and AHJ's on how to implement continuing education, while maintaining as much flexibility as possible by those jurisdictions.

The submitted Public Input embraces the concept for the need of continuing education by all individuals certified to the requirements of each NFPA Professional Qualifications Standard, and of the NFPA 1000 Technical Committee that has previously reviewed this subject matter and recommended that this topic is best driven by requirements from the individual technical committee and any coordination of requirements for recertification, maintaining competency (or similar language) would fall under the Correlating Committee's direction to each of the Technical Committees. The Correlating Committee on Professional qualifications has therefore directed each Professional Qualifications Technical committee to have continued professional development and competency addressed in each of their assigned professional qualification standards.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: William Peterson

Organization: [Not Specified]

Affiliation: Chair, NTPA Professional qualifications correlating committee

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Jun 29 10:25:05 EDT 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-16-NFPA 1550-2022](#)

Statement: The technical committee reworded the section to focus on the need to maintain proficiency and competency for the HSO & ISO positions. A companion change to associated Annex A content reflects the submittal consistent with other professional qualification standards.



Public Input No. 17-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. 8.1.4.2]

A. 8.1.4.2 Fire Departments that provide EMS transport should use a power assisted patient cot to load patients into an automotive ambulance.

A. 8.1.4.2

Power-assisted patient cot or self-loading cot ~~shall~~ should be installed, mounted, and retained in accordance with the provisions in NFPA 1917.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Current 8.1.4.1 and 8.1.4.2 needs to be removed to the annex. Field test in Los Angeles showed that failures have occurred in the power lift gurneys and created delays in transport of patients.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Robert Neamy

Organization: [Not Specified]

Affiliation: NIMS Consortium

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Oct 27 10:57:59 EDT 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5-NFPA 1550-2022

Statement: The current technology related to power-assisted cots has proven difficult for use in all jurisdictions.

**Public Input No. 23-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. 8.1.4.2]****8.1.4.2**

Power-assisted patient cot or self-loading cot shall be installed, mounted, and retained in accordance with the provisions in NFPA 1917.

I recommend this section be moved to the Annex. I did vote yes in the beginning, however, unbeknownst to me there was a 6 month field test that was completed recommending against the purchase of power gurneys. We had many failures causing our personnel to have to order a second ALS ambulance for transportation. The gurneys also will not configure into a sitting position for our older elevators, causing firefighters to hand carry patients down stairs, out of buildings. We had to cancel the testing due to the aforementioned concerns and injuries to our firefighters. Recommendation to change the verbiage from **shall to should** or something upon which the committee can agree. Internally a report was prepared by our Supply and Maintenance Chief terminating the field test due to the problems we encountered.

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
.1636398738636	Gurney: change from shall to should and put in Annex.	
.1636398886242		

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

I recommend section 8.1.4.2 be moved to the Annex. I did vote yes in the beginning, however, unbeknownst to me there was a 6 month field test that was completed recommending against the purchase of power gurneys. We had many failures causing our personnel to have to order a second ALS ambulance for transportation. The gurneys also will not configure into a sitting position for our older elevators, causing firefighters to hand carry patients down stairs, out of buildings. We had to cancel the testing due to the aforementioned concerns and injuries to our firefighters. Recommendation to change the verbiage from shall to should or something upon which the committee can agree. Internally a report was prepared by our Supply and Maintenance Chief terminating the field test due to the problems we encountered.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ronnie Villanueva
Organization: Los Angeles Fire Department
Affiliation: Los Angeles City Fire Department
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 08 13:59:12 EST 2021
Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5-NFPA 1550-2022

Statement: The current technology related to power-assisted cots has proven difficult for use in all jurisdictions.



Public Input No. 4-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. 12.1.8]

12.1.8*

Stations utilizing poles to provide rapid access to lower floors shall ensure that the area around the pole hole is secured by means of a cover, enclosure, or other means to prevent someone from accidentally falling through the pole hole.

Landing pads shall be inspected yearly and replaced when cracked, worn or exhibit loss of resiliency to ensure firefighter safety.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Damage to firefighter knees and ankles can be relieved with the implementation of new, robust and shock-absorbing landing pads.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kenneth Gale

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Sun Aug 08 07:00:26 EDT 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-6-NFPA 1550-2022](#)

Statement: The committee identified that landing pads require annual inspection.



Public Input No. 24-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. 12.5]

12.5 Contamination Control Inside Facilities.

12.5.1

All fire stations shall have zones designated indicating the likelihood of contamination exposure.

12.5.2 –

Contamination control zones shall be designated as follows:

- (1) Red — Spaces likely to be exposed to contaminants or carcinogens (hot zone)
- (2) Yellow — Transition area between contaminated area and clean area (warm zone)
- (3) Green — Clean areas such as living, kitchen, dormitory, and so forth (cold/clean zone)

12.5.2.1 * –

Each zone shall have an isolated HVAC system.

The AHJ shall refer to NFPA 1585 Chapter 5, Fire and Emergency Services Organization (ESO) Facilities for guidance on contamination control inside facilities.

12.5.2

.2

–

The green zone shall be higher pressure than areas leading into it.

12.5.2.3 –

The transition area (yellow) shall include restroom and shower facilities. The AHJ shall refer to NFPA 1585 Chapter 8, Personal Protective Clothing and Ensembles for guidance on controlling PPE contamination.

12.5.3

–

The decontamination of contaminated PPE, contaminated clothing, and contaminated equipment shall take place in the red zone.

12.5.4 –

PPE and firefighting equipment that is stored in a firehouse when not in use shall be in an enclosed and ventilated locker or in an enclosed area off the apparatus floor that prevents exposure to contaminants or UV light.

12.5.4.1 –

All protective clothing ensembles and ensemble elements shall be stored in accordance with NFPA 1851.

12.5.4.2 –

Wet, soiled, or contaminated protective clothing and equipment shall not be permitted in areas designated for clean storage.

12.5.5 * –

~~Ice machines shall not be located in red or yellow zones.~~

AHJ shall refer to NFPA 1851 Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting for selection, care, and maintenance of structural firefighting and proximity firefighting PPE.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

1585 is still in draft mode and has not been opened for Public Input. In the event that it is published in tandem with this consolidation, I wanted to make sure this PI was submitted and I will follow it through the process. NFPA 1585 adds more detail and refines zones inside a facility in order to minimize confusion between a HazMat incident and operational contamination control in an emergency services facility.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marni Schmid

Organization: Fortunes Collide Marketing LLC

Affiliation: F.I.E.R.O.

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Nov 09 20:43:15 EST 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: NFPA 1585 is not currently issued by the Standards Council and the committee cannot reference it at this time.



Public Input No. 5-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. 12.5.5]

12.5.5*

Ice machines- shall- , coolers and water bottle bulk storage shall not be located in red or yellow zones.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Ice coolers and cases of water bottle for on-scene hydration have long been stored or staged within the apparatus bays. Limiting the statement to only speak of the ice machine will result in "clean ice" being poured into "dirty coolers". Drawing attention to all components of transported on-scene hydration materials will promote a healthier result for all first responders.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kenneth Gale

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Sun Aug 08 07:16:23 EDT 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-13-NFPA 1550-2022](#)

Statement: The committee recognizes that bulk consumables are often stored in red or yellow zones and steps should be taken to reduced the risk of contamination to those consumables.



Public Input No. 27-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. 14.1.1.3]

14.1.1.3

The

To serve on a fire department

shall provide training to all peer support members
peer support team, an individual peer support team member shall:

- have 30 hours of introductory training on the following topics:

Active

- - behavioral health issues that commonly impact fire fighters
 - active listening skills
- Recognition of mental health and substance abuse problems impacting members
- Crisis intervention
- How to access referrals to local resources and develop relationships with local behavioral health providers
- How to build an effective peer support program
 - - confidentiality
 - general and suicide risk assessment
 - crisis intervention
 - action planning and referral
 - member outreach
 - peer support program development
 - peer support in disaster relief operations
 - safety planning for suicide prevention
 - self-assessment
 - individual resiliency skills
 - foundations of organizational resiliency
 - have access to a licensed mental health provider for an initial and annual behavioral health screening/ wellness visit
 - complete 16 hours of annual continuing education on behavioral health
 - have access to other trained peer team members for ongoing case consultation and peer supervision
 - have access to a licensed mental health provider for ongoing case consultation and clinical supervision

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

It is time for the standards to reflect the true need of our behavioral health and peer support programs. Having standardized training will ensure the best level of care is addressed.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Rick Swan

Organization: IAFF

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Nov 10 14:17:36 EST 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-47-NFPA 1550-2022](#)

Statement: The technical committee identified a need to address peer support programs in conjunction with behavioral health and wellness.



Public Input No. 3-NFPA 1550-2021 [New Section after 14.2.3.4]

STRESS RELIEF/MIND DETOXIFICATION

-The Fire Department shall ensure that stress relief mitigation is tantamount to providing a safe and healthy work environment for its personnel.

-A dedicated, sound attenuated space shall be provided in active response facilities for the rejuvenation of firefighters health and well-being.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Stress relief and heart healthy procedures have been studied and proven to reduce the strain on firefighters hearts and reduce the risk of cardiovascular events.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kenneth Gale

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Sun Aug 08 06:47:52 EDT 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-9-NFPA 1550-2022

Statement: The committee recognizes that firefighter resiliency is an important aspect of a health and wellness program.



Public Input No. 26-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. 16.5.2 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Respiratory protection during overhaul shall during post-fire extinguishment activities, such as overhaul or fire investigation, shall consist of a supplied-air respirator or SCBA .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The proposed revision clarifies that respiratory protection is not just for overhaul, but for any activities inside the structure after the fire has been extinguished. All personnel operating in the environment should have the same level of respiratory protection, regardless of job function/duties. The revision also brings the language more in line with the next section. Furthermore, it would allow use of an SCBA because very few departments have supplied air systems and this is essentially the same level of respiratory protection with a different time capacity.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Scott Plumer

Organization:

Affiliation: No affiliation

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Nov 10 09:41:13 EST 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-10-NFPA 1550-2022](#)

Statement: The technical committee identified that SCBA should be included in this section. The technical committee identified that a supplied air line respirator can create a trip hazard situation.



Public Input No. 18-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. 16.5.2.1.2]

16.5.2.1.2*

The A NIOSH-approved APR with ~~CBRNE canister~~ a P-100 filter and a cartridge that, at a minimum, protects against organic vapors, acid gases and formaldehyde shall be worn to provide protection against ~~atmospheres containing particulates, acid gases, organic vapors, and formaldehyde~~ post-fire atmospheres .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The requirement for a CBRN APR in the post-fire environment is not consistent with current APR recommendations. NIOSH literature, including their fact sheet 2013-157, states that "CBRN APR may only be used for escape from an atmosphere that has become immediately dangerous to life or health." The IAAI Fire Investigator Health and Safety Best Practices 2nd edition identifies the proposed language as recommended for the post-fire environment, and that recommendation is supported by recent research by UL, the University of Miami, and others.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jeff Pauley

Organization: IAAI Health & Safety Committee chairman

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Oct 27 12:23:54 EDT 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-15-NFPA 1550-2022

Statement: The committee recognizes the P-100 APR w/appropriate canister is more widely used and should be a minimum, but the use of SCBA is still encouraged.



Public Input No. 2-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. 16.6.6]

16.6.6*

Firefighter personal hygiene following exposure to contaminants shall include the following:

- (1) Wiping skin areas near the interfaces of protective clothing and equipment with a wet wipe immediately after doffing
- (2) Taking a soap-and-water shower within 60 minutes of post-incident decontamination procedures ["shower-within-an-hour"]
- (3) Changing into a clean uniform after a shower

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Quantifying the timeframe for personnel showering recommendations to reduce skin absorption of toxins.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kenneth Gale

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Sun Aug 08 06:36:01 EDT 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-11-NFPA 1550-2022

Statement: The technical committee recognizes that data supports the use of soap and water for the removal of contaminants. Data is limited on the effectiveness of wet wipes.

Quantifying the timeframe for personnel showering recommendations to reduce skin absorption of toxins is difficult, but a shower should be taken as soon as possible. Within 60 minutes of post-incident decontamination procedures ["shower-within-an-hour"] is the best benchmark. https://www.iaff.org/wp-content/uploads/FFCancer_ReduceExposure.pdf and https://www.iafc.org/docs/default-source/1vcos/bestpracticespreventingcancerposter11x17.pdf?sfvrsn=3342880d_6 support this approach.



Public Input No. 16-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. 18.3.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

The incident commander shall have overall authority for management of the incident.

18.3.1 The incident commander shall delegate responsibilities as needed for the overall incident management, and incident within and incident shall not be created. The incident commander shall delegate responsibilities using the incident command system to manage emergency situations such as mayday, emergency traffic, medical condition, and other responder emergencies.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Some of the annex material needs to be brought forward into the actual standard to emphasize that creating an incident within and incident should not be done, but using the incident commanders ability to delegate responsibility is the correct use of the incident command system.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Robert Neamy
Organization: [Not Specified]
Affiliation: NIMS Consortium
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Oct 07 11:10:48 EDT 2021
Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-79-NFPA 1550-2022

Statement: The committee recognizes this practice has been used by Wildland Incidents but is not consistent with NIMS which requires Unity of Command as a principle "that there is only one incident commander". For example, if there is a medical emergency during an incident, that portion of the incident should still be commanded by the same Incident Commander.



Public Input No. 20-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. 18.4]

18.4* Intelligence/Investigation .

The intelligence/investigation function shall be established when required.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Add investigative to Intelligence to be consistent with NIMS.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Robert Neamy

Organization: [Not Specified]

Affiliation: NIMS Consortium

Street Address:

City:

State:

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Submittal Date: Mon Nov 01 11:02:39 EDT 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-1-NFPA 1550-2022

Statement: The committee added investigation to Intelligence to be consistent with NIMS.



Public Input No. 9-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. 18.10.2.6]

18.10.2.6

The four units that shall be permitted to be established within the planning section are as follows:

- (1) Resources unit
- (2) Situation unit
- (3) Documentation unit
- (4) Demobilization unit
- (5) Intelligence/Investigation unit

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NIMS allows investigation/intelligence function to go in four different locations, with the initial as a Unit under Planning Section. See additional annex material.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Robert Neamy

Organization: [Not Specified]

Affiliation: NIMS Consortium

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City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Oct 06 11:58:49 EDT 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-2-NFPA 1550-2022

Statement: The committee recognizes that NIMS allows the investigation/intelligence function to go in four different locations, with the initial as a Unit under Planning Section.



Public Input No. 11-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. 18.10.2.9 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

The ~~all-hazard~~ planning "P" diagram ~~or the All Hazard Planning "P" diagram~~ shall be used in developing an all-hazard incident action plan (IAP). (See *Annex L* for further information on the *all-hazard planning "P."*)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NIMS allows many different Planning "P"s to be utilized. This change with additional annex material will clear up this text.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Robert Neamy
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Affiliation: NIMS Consortium
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Wed Oct 06 12:12:48 EDT 2021
Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-3-NFPA 1550-2022](#)

Statement: The committee recognizes that NIMS allows many different Planning "P"s to be utilized. This change with additional changes in Annex L will clarify.



Public Input No. 14-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. A.10.8.2]

NOTE: The text of this TIA 21-1_Log No. 1476 was issued and approved for incorporation into the document prior to printing.

A.10.8.2

The assembling of four members for the initial fire attack can be accomplished in many ways. In their response plan, the fire department should determine the manner in which they plan to assemble members. The four members assembled for initial firefighting operations can include an officer, chief officer, or any combination of members arriving at the incident. For career departments, the four members should arrive in tandem if on separate units.

If members are going to initiate actions that would involve entering a structure because of an imminent life-threatening situation where immediate action can prevent the loss of life or serious injury and four members are not yet on the scene, the members should carefully evaluate the level of risk that they would be exposed to by taking such action. If it is determined that the situation warrants such action, incoming companies should be notified so that they will be prepared to provide necessary support and backup upon arrival.

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
TIA_1500_21_1.pdf	NFPA 1500 TIA 21-1_Log No. 1476	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

An issued TIA automatically becomes a Public Input for the next edition of the standard, and is then subject to all of the procedures of the standards development process. The text of this TIA was issued and approved for incorporation into the document prior to printing.

NOTE: This public input originates from Tentative Interim Amendment No. 21-1 (Log 1476) issued by the Standards Council on 04/01/20 and per the NFPA Regs., needs to be reconsidered by the Technical Committee for the next edition of the Document.

Substantiation: This appendix does not recognize, and in fact undermines, the intent of other standards like 1710 that requires four-person crews as a minimum. Further the appendix does not recognize the escalation of risk to the fire fighters and any trapped occupants while the fire continues to grow without suppression intervention (water on fire).

Emergency Nature: The NFPA Standard contains a conflict within the NFPA Standards or within another NFPA Standard. The proposed TIA intends to offer to the public a benefit that would lessen a recognized (known) hazard or ameliorate a continuing dangerous condition or situation. The proposed TIA intends to correct a circumstance in which the revised NFPA Standard has resulted in an adverse impact on a product or method that was inadvertently overlooked in the total revision process or was without adequate technical (safety) justification of the action.

NFPA 1500 and 1710 both recommend that a minimum acceptable fire company staffing level should be four members responding on, or arriving with, each engine and ladder company responding to any type of fire. A prime objective of fire service agencies is to maintain enough strategically located personnel and equipment so that the minimum effective firefighting force can reach a reasonable number of fire scenes before flashover occurs. Of utmost importance in limiting fire spread is the quick arrival of sufficient numbers of personnel and equipment to attack and extinguish the fire, as well as rescue any trapped occupants and care for the injured. Sub-optimal staffing of arriving units may delay such an attack, thus allowing the fire to progress to more dangerous conditions for firefighters and

civilians. Staffing deficiencies on primary fire suppression apparatus negatively affects the ability of the fire department to safely and effectively mitigate emergencies and therefore correlates directly with higher risks and increased losses, both physically and economically. Continued fire growth beyond the time of firefighter on scene arrival is directly linked to the time it takes to initiate fire suppression operations. Responding companies staffed with four firefighters are capable of initiating critical fire ground

operational tasks more efficiently than those with crew sizes below industry standards. First-arriving companies staffed with four firefighters are more efficient in all aspects of initial fire suppression and search and rescue operations compared to two- or three-person companies. There is a significant increase in time for all the tasks if a company arrives on scene staffed with only three firefighters compared to four firefighters. According to the NIST Report on Residential Fireground Field Experiments, four-person crews are able to complete time critical fireground tasks 5.1 minutes (nearly 25%) faster than three-person crews. The increase in time to task completion corresponds with an increase in risk to both firefighters and trapped occupants. With four-person crews, the effectiveness of first-arriving engine company interior attack operations increases by 12% to 29% efficiency compared to three- and two-person crews respectively. The efficacy of search and rescue operations also increases by 4% to 28% with

four-person crews compared to three- and two-person crews. Moreover, with a four-person company, because the first-in unit is staffed with a sufficient number of personnel to accomplish its assigned duties, the second-in company does not need to support first-in company operations and is therefore capable of performing other critical fireground tasks that are likely to improve safety and outcomes.

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Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: The technical committee reviewed the action taken with TIA on the current edition and confirm the text as correct for the next edition.



Public Input No. 21-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. A.18.4]

A.18.4

The intelligence/investigation function, as an organizational component, can be established as a law enforcement management component but might not always be within the command staff. It can appear in one of the following four places within an incident command system organization, depending on the nature of the incident and the need for use of classified or sensitive information:

- (1) Within the command staff
- (2) As a unit or technical position within the planning section
- (3) As a branch within the operations section
- (4) As a separate general staff section

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adding investigative to Intelligence is consistent with NIMS.

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Submittal Date: Mon Nov 01 11:06:26 EDT 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-1-NFPA 1550-2022](#)

Statement: The committee added investigation to Intelligence to be consistent with NIMS.



Public Input No. 13-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. A.18.9.3.2]

A.18.9.3.2

The basic function of the command staff is to support the incident commander. The assigned individuals should be able to differentiate between routine actions and those that could have a significant impact on the overall incident. Part of their responsibility is to inform the incident commander of significant information and to request direction when major decisions are necessary.

*A.18.9.3.2 Command Staff Advisors

Technical specialists that can be utilized to support the incident commander/unified Command. In addition to the three Command Staff officer positions, the Incident Commander or Unified Command may choose to appoint technical specialists as command advisors. For example, the Incident Commander or Unified Command may appoint:

- A legal counsel to advise on legal matters such as those related to emergency declarations, evacuation and quarantine orders, and rights and restrictions pertaining to media access;
 - A Medical Advisor to provide guidance and recommendations to incident command regarding a broad range of areas such as medical care, acute care, long-term care, behavioral services (**see information below**), mass casualties, vector control, epidemiology, or mass prophylaxis;_____
 - A Critical Incident Peer Support Team Leader to support the mental health and welfare of the first responder's engaged on the incident;_____
 - A Science and Technology Advisor to monitor incident operations and advise incident command on the integration of science and technology into planning and decision making; and
 - An Access and Functional Needs Advisor to provide expertise regarding communication, transportation, supervision, and essential services for diverse populations in the affected area.
- (Based upon NIMS 2017 the Incident Commander can appoint Command Staff Advisors to assist at the command post.)

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH – IMPLEMENTATION AT AN INCIDENT

INTRODUCTION

The Critical Incident Peer Support (CIPS) Team is a group of highly respected, trusted, and qualified people assigned to a significant All-Hazard incident to support the mental health and welfare of the first responders engaged on the incident. This team is ordered by the Incident Commander (IC) or Incident Management Team (IMT) and reports directly to the Incident Commander/Command Staff as a Command Advisor. Team members are assembled at the time of request and shall be composed of qualified personnel to match the type of critical incident. CIPS consists of a Critical Incident Stress Lead (CISL), Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) members, and Critical Incident Clinician. The CISL will assess the need for and reporting time necessary for the clinician and may or may not have Critical Incident Stress Chaplain(s) or Critical Incident Stress K9(s) as part of the team. This team may consist of qualified personnel from other agencies.

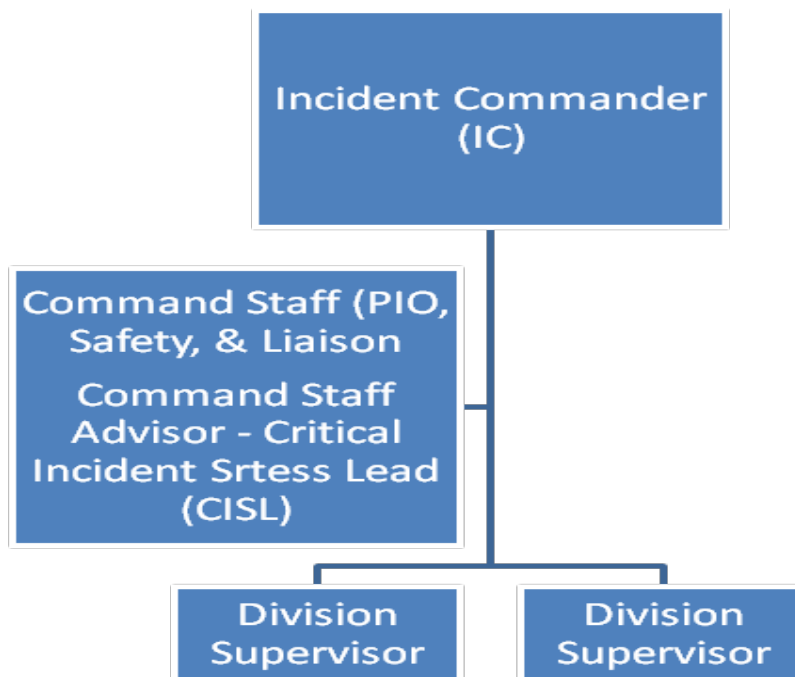
CIPS is based on the idea of people helping people, with the same or similar commonalities (firefighters helping firefighters, responders

helping responders) and is built on trust, respect, and mutual understanding. CIPS personnel assist individuals by way of listening and discussing their reactions and concerns after a critical incident. CIPS then refers them to the appropriate level of continuing care. A clinician shall be part of those discussions as an initially higher level of care, on or after the incident. CIPS is not psychotherapy or counseling but stabilization. CIPS is not a tool to critique or investigate a traumatic event.

-

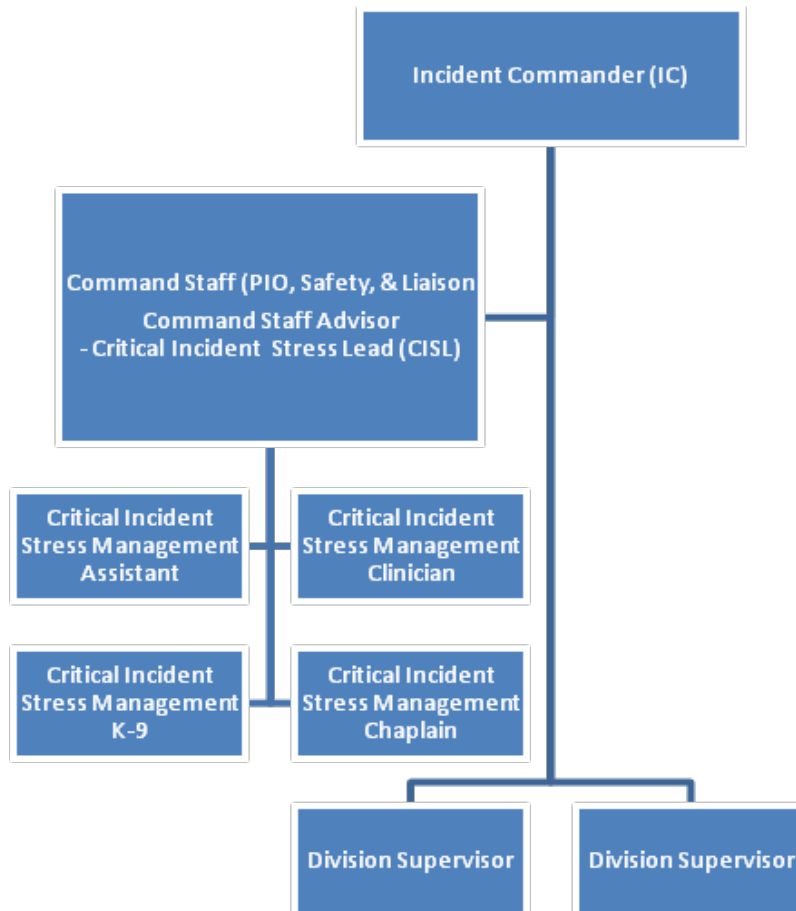
MODULAR DEVELOPMENT

Initial Response Organization : The Incident Commander(s) (IC) manages all initial response resources as well as all Command and General Staff Responsibilities. A possibility, concern, specific event, or policy may indicate the need for a Critical Incident Peer Support (CIPS) Team notification or activation based on incident circumstances. CIPS notification may be limited to notification or activation of an agency Team based on the incident or future needs of agencies involved. Critical Incident Stress Lead (CISL) or a designee Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) designee shall contact the IC to determine the needs, at a minimum, and what type of activation is warranted. A CIPS team follow up may be warranted and or Critical Incident Clinician (referral as needed).

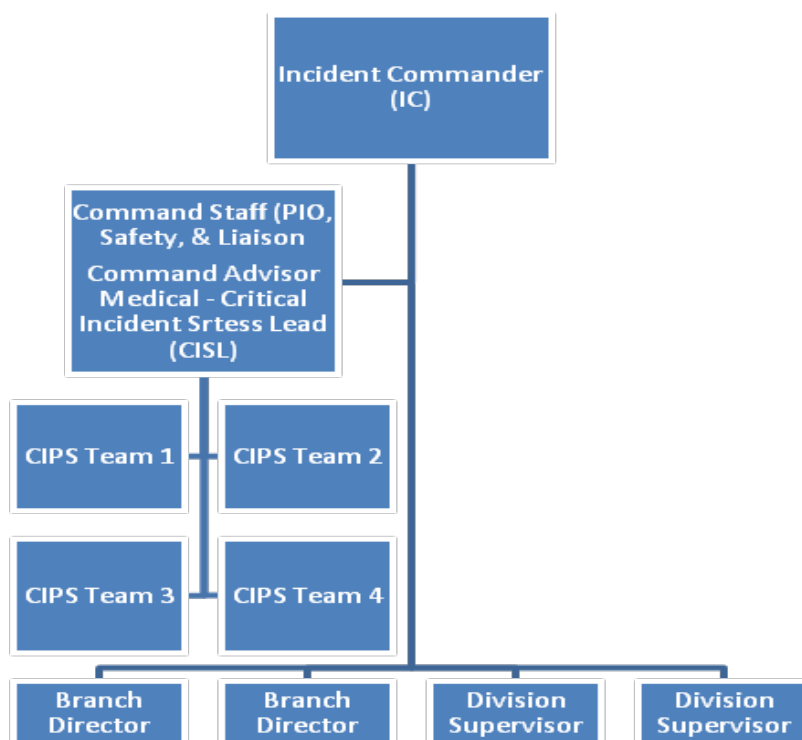


Reinforced Response Organization : In addition to the initial response, the responsible agencies have met and established a Unified Command. They have established a Critical Incident Peer Support Team with a Critical Incident Peer Support Lead (CISL) to manage all behavioral health activities based on the incident and future needs. The (CISL) reports directly to the Incident Commander/Command Staff as a Command Staff Advisor. Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) positions are filled based on incident needs and future needs.

Activation for a Critical Incident Clinician is based on the incident and future requirements, if not part of the CIPS team. CIPS Team and/or clinician follow up after the incident may be required based on the needs of individuals due to the incident complexity.



BEHAVIORAL HEALTH – REINFORCED RESPONSE
ORGANIZATION/ MULTI-DIVISION / BRANCH RESPONSE
ORGANIZATION



The Incident Commander(s) (IC) have activated multiple branches and Division Supervisors. The incident has a Critical Incident Stress Lead (CISL) managing multiple CIPS Teams. The (CISL) reports directly to the Incident Commander/Command Staff Medical Advisor. In the absence of the Medical Advisor, the CISL reports directly to the IC. Each CIPS Team has an Assistant CISL position for that individual CIPS Team. Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) positions are filled to meet the needs and duration of the incident. Multiple Critical Incident Clinician(s) are utilized based on incident complexity and duration. Critical Incident Stress Chaplain(s) and Critical Incident Stress K9(s) are utilized based on incident needs and complexity. _

Command Staff Advisor . Each CIPS Team has an Assistant CISL position for that individual CIPS Team. Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) positions are filled to meet the needs and duration of the incident. Multiple Critical Incident Clinician(s) are utilized based on incident complexity and duration. Critical Incident Stress Chaplain(s) and Critical Incident Stress K9(s) are utilized based on incident needs and complexity. _

Above information was obtained out of a FIRESCOPE Critical Incident Peer Support Team Operating System Description, ICS 180 document. A complete FIRESCOPE document can be downloaded by going to [FIRESCOPE.org ICS 180](https://www.fire-scope.org/ICS180/).

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adding this text to the annex is consistent with NIMS. Also, the implementation with organizational charts were taken from FIRESCOPE ICS 180 document that can be downloaded in about 2 weeks.

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Submittal Date: Wed Oct 06 12:57:44 EDT 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-56-NFPA 1550-2022](#)

Statement: The technical committee added explanatory text to recognize the role of technical advisors consistent with NIMS.



Public Input No. 10-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. A.18.10.2.7]

A.18.10.2.7

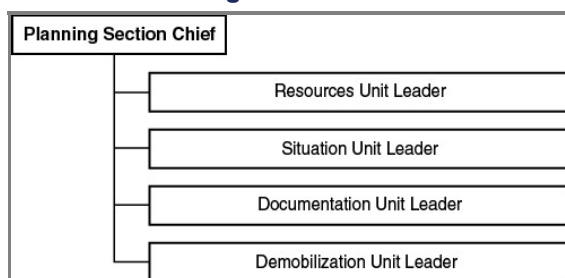
When all ~~four~~ five units are established, the planning section organization chart would be as shown in Figure A.18.10.2.7.

A 18.10.2.7 NIMS allows Investigation/Intelligence Function to go in four different locations, with the initial as a Unit under Planning Section or as a Group Supervisor, Branch Director, or Section Chief. It is important to have a understanding of the role of Intelligence/Investigation and a working knowledge of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS).

The Intelligent Unit Collects, evaluates, and process incident intelligence/investigation information, given at an incident or planned event, resource and situation status information, incident documentation supplies and communications equipment, and law enforcement resources, so that all relevant information is obtained.

It is important to understand the use of an IAP and the Intelligence/Investigation plan, resources available in the Intelligence/Investigation Unit, and to implement the plan.

Figure A.18.10.2.7 Structure of Planning Section.



Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This is clarification material for adding to the annex on Intelligence/Investigation Unit.

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Submission Date: Wed Oct 06 12:06:04 EDT 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-4-NFPA 1550-2022](#)

Statement: The committee added this is clarification material to the annex on Intelligence/Investigation Unit.



Public Input No. 22-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. F.2]

F.2 Fire Service Occupational Safety, Health, and Wellness Program Worksheet.

The worksheet (see *Figure F.2*) in this annex was developed to provide a template for fire departments that are beginning implementation of an occupational safety and health program or that are evaluating the current status of their programs.

(The Worksheet to 1550 needs to mirror the chapters of the new document.)

Figure F.2 Fire Service Occupational Safety, Health, and Wellness Program Worksheet.

NFPA 1500 FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM WORKSHEET				
Fire Department: _____		Date: _____		
Person(s) Completing Worksheet				
Name: _____		Title: _____		
Name: _____		Title: _____		
Name: _____		Title: _____		
Reference in Standard	Percent in Compliance	Estimated Cost to Comply	Expected Compliance Date	Remarks
Chapter 1 Administration				
1.4 Equivalency				
1.4.1 Equivalency levels of qualifications				
1.4.2 Training, education, competency, safety				
Chapter 4 Organization				
4.1 Fire Department Organizational Statement				
4.1.1 Written statement or policy				
4.1.2 Operational response criteria				
4.1.3 Statement available for inspection				
4.1.5 Pre-incident plan development				
4.2 Risk Management Plan				
4.2.1 Written risk management plan				
4.2.2 Risk management plan coverage				
4.2.3 Risk management plan components				
4.3 Safety and Health Policy				
4.3.1 Written fire department occupational safety and health policy				
4.3.2 Program complies with NFPA 1500				
4.3.3 Evaluate effectiveness of plan				
4.4 Roles and Responsibilities				
4.4.1 Fire department responsibility				
4.4.2 Comply with laws				
4.4.3 Fire department rules, regulations, and SOPs				
4.4.4 Accident investigation procedure				
4.4.5 Accidents and illnesses investigated				
4.4.6 Individuals cooperate, participate, and comply				

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NFPA 1500 FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM WORKSHEET (continued)				
Reference in Standard	Percent in Compliance	Estimated Cost to Comply	Expected Compliance Date	Remarks
Chapter 4 Organization (continued)				
4.4.7 Member has right to be protected and participate				
4.4.8 Member organization role				
4.5 Occupational Safety and Health Committee				
4.5.1 Establish committee				
4.5.2 Committee purpose				
4.5.3 Regular meetings				
4.5.4 Relevant NFPA standards training				
4.6 Records				
4.6.1 Accidents, injury, illness, exposures, death records				
4.6.2 Occupational exposures				
4.6.3 Confidential health records				
4.6.4 Training records				
4.6.5 Vehicles and equipment records				
4.7 Appointment of the Health and Safety Officer				
4.7.1 Appointed by fire chief				
4.7.2 Meets qualifications				
4.7.3 Given authority to administer program				
4.7.4 Performing functions in NFPA 1521				
4.7.5 Managing occupational safety and health program				
4.7.6 Additional safety officers and resources available				
Chapter 5 Training, Education, and Professional Development				
5.1 General Requirements				
5.1.1 Establish and maintain safety and health training				
5.1.2 Training commensurate with duties and functions				
5.1.3 Training and education programs for new members				
5.1.4 Restrict the activities of new members				
5.1.5 Training on the risk management plan				
5.1.6 Training on department's written procedures				
5.1.7 Training for emergency medical services				

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NFPA 1500				
FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM WORKSHEET <i>(continued)</i>				
Reference in Standard	Percent in Compliance	Estimated Cost to Comply	Expected Compliance Date	Remarks
Chapter 5 Training, Education, and Professional Development <i>(continued)</i>				
5.1.8 Training on operation, limitation, maintenance, and retirement criteria for personal protective equipment				
5.1.9 Maintaining proficiency in skills and knowledge				
5.1.10 Training includes safe exiting and accountability				
5.1.13 Training includes incident management and accountability system used by the fire department				
5.2 Member Qualifications				
5.2.1 Fire fighters meet NFPA 1001				
5.2.2 Drivers/operators meet NFPA 1002				
5.2.3 Airport fire fighters meet NFPA 1003				
5.2.4 Fire officers meet NFPA 1021				
5.2.5 Wildland fire fighters meet NFPA 1051				
5.2.6 Hazardous materials responders trained to at least operations level per NFPA 472				
5.2.7 Fire investigation training meeting NFPA 1059				
5.2.8 Fire inspection training meeting NFPA 1061				
5.3 Training Requirements				
5.3.1 Adopt or develop training and education curriculums				
5.3.2 Training supports minimum qualifications and certifications of members				
5.3.3 Members practice assigned skill sets on a regular basis but not less than annually				
5.3.4 Training for members when written policies, practices, procedures, or guidelines are changed				
5.3.5 SCBA training program per NFPA 1404				
5.3.6 Wildland fire fighters trained at least annually in the proper deployment of fire shelter				
5.3.7 Live fire training in accordance with NFPA 1403				
5.3.8 Supervised training				
5.3.9 Emergency medical services training				
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NFPA 1500				
FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM WORKSHEET <i>(continued)</i>				
Reference in Standard	Percent in Compliance	Estimated Cost to Comply	Expected Compliance Date	Remarks
Chapter 5 Training, Education, and Professional Development <i>(continued)</i>				
5.3.10 Training on care, use, inspection, maintenance, and limitations of the protective clothing and equipment				
5.3.11 Incident management training to NFPA 1601				
5.3.12 Infectious disease control training to NFPA 1581				
5.4 Special Operations Training				
5.4.1 Advanced training for special operations				
5.4.2 Train members for support to special operations				
5.4.3 Technician level for hazardous materials mitigation				
5.4.4 Rescue technician training to NFPA 1006 when required				
5.5 Member Proficiency				
5.5.1 Proficiency of members				
5.5.2 Monitor training progress				
5.5.3 Annual skills check				
5.6 Training Activities				
5.6.1 Training and exercises conducted by qualified instructor				
5.6.2 Live training and exercises to NFPA 1403				
5.6.3 Risk assessment to determine medical capabilities at training site				
Chapter 6 Fire Apparatus, Equipment, and Drivers/Operators				
6.1 Fire Department Apparatus				
6.1.1 Safety and health concerns related to fire apparatus				
6.1.2 New fire apparatus meets NFPA 1901				
6.1.3 New wildland fire apparatus meets NFPA 1906				
6.1.4 New automotive ambulances meet NFPA 1917				
6.1.5 New marine fire-fighting vessels meet NFPA 1925				
6.1.6 Tools, equipment, and SCBA properly secured				
6.1.7 Apparatus refurbished per NFPA 1912				
6.1.8 Restraints and harnesses for aircraft operations				
6.1.9 Apparatus has hose storage area with positive means to prevent unintentional hose deployment				
6.2 Drivers/Operators of Fire Department Apparatus				
6.2.1 Successful completion of approved driver training				
6.2.2 Complies with traffic laws including having valid driver's licenses				
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NFPA 1500				
FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM WORKSHEET (continued)				
Reference in Standard	Percent in Compliance	Estimated Cost to Comply	Expected Compliance Date	Remarks
Chapter 6 Fire Apparatus, Equipment, and Drivers/Operators (continued)				
6.2.3 Rules and regulations for operating fire department vehicles				
6.2.4 Drivers are responsible				
6.2.5 All persons secured				
6.2.6 Drivers obey all traffic laws				
6.2.7 SOPs for non-emergency and emergency response				
6.2.8 Emergency response, drivers bring vehicle to a complete stop				
6.2.9 Proceed only when safe				
6.2.10 Stop at unguarded railroad grade crossings				
6.2.11 Use caution at guarded railroad grade crossings				
6.2.12 SOPs — engine, transmission and driveline retarders				
6.2.13 SOPs — manual brake limiting valves				
6.2.14 Rules and regulations for private vehicles for emergency response				
6.3 Riding in Fire Apparatus				
6.3.1 Seated and belted securely while riding in fire apparatus				
6.3.2 Tail steps and standing prohibited				
6.3.3 Seat belts not released while the vehicle is in motion				
6.3.4 Secured to vehicle while performing emergency medical care				
6.3.5 Hose loading operations				
6.3.6 Tiller training				
6.3.7 Helmets for riding in unenclosed areas				
6.3.8 Eye protection for riding in unenclosed areas				
6.3.9 Alternative transportation				
6.4 Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair of Fire Apparatus				
6.4.1 Fire apparatus inspection, maintenance, and repair per NFPA 1911				
6.4.2 Pumps service tested per NFPA 1911				
6.4.3 Aerial ladders and elevating platforms tested per NFPA 1911				
6.4.4 Apparatus and equipment disinfected per NFPA 1981				
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NFPA 1500				
FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM WORKSHEET (continued)				
Reference in Standard	Percent in Compliance	Estimated Cost to Comply	Expected Compliance Date	Remarks
Chapter 6 Fire Apparatus, Equipment, and Drivers/Operators (continued)				
6.5 Tools and Equipment				
6.5.1 Safety and health are primary concerns				
6.5.2 Hearing conservation				
6.5.3 New fire department ground ladders meet NFPA 1961				
6.5.4 New fire hose meets NFPA 1961				
6.5.5 New spray nozzles meet NFPA 1964				
6.5.6 Equipment inspected at least weekly and within 24 hours after any use				
6.5.7 Records maintained for the equipment				
6.5.8 Tested at least annually				
6.5.9 Defective or unserviceable equipment removed from service				
6.5.10 Tools and equipment cleaned per NFPA 1963				
6.5.11 Fire department ground ladders tested per NFPA 1962				
6.5.12 Fire hose inspected and tested per NFPA 1962				
6.5.13 Portable fire extinguishers inspected and tested per NFPA 10				
6.5.14 Powered rescue tools meet NFPA 1936				
Chapter 7 Protective Clothing and Protective Equipment				
7.1 General				
7.1.1 Fire department provides PPE				
7.1.2 Use of PPE				
7.1.3 Use of PPE specific to operation				
7.1.4 PPE cleaned every 6 months per NFPA 1981				
7.1.5 Where worn, station work uniforms meet NFPA 1975				
7.1.7 Compliance training for a cleaning program for protective clothing and equipment				
7.2 Protective Clothing for Structural Fire Fighting				
7.2.1 Protective clothing meets NFPA 1971				
7.2.2 Minimum 2 in. (50 mm) overlap of all protective clothing layers				
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NFPA 1500				
FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM WORKSHEET (continued)				
Reference in Standard	Percent in Compliance	Estimated Cost to Comply	Expected Compliance Date	Remarks
Chapter 7 Protective Clothing and Protective Equipment (continued)				
7.2.3	Overlap not required on single-piece protection coveralls			
7.2.4.2	Gloves have proper interface			
7.2.5.1	Program in place for selection, care, maintenance, and use of protective clothing			
7.2.6	Require all members to wear appropriate protective ensemble			
7.3 Protective Clothing for Proximity Fire-Fighting Operations				
7.3.1	Risk assessment performed as required by Chapter 5 of NFPA 1851 to determine need for proximity ensembles			
7.3.2	Proximity fire-fighting protective equipment meeting NFPA 1971 provided and used			
7.3.3	Overlap not required on single-piece protection coveralls			
7.3.4	SCBA protected			
7.4 Protective Clothing for Emergency Medical Operations				
7.4.1.1	Emergency medical protective clothing meeting NFPA 1999 provided and used			
7.4.2	Members use emergency medical gloves			
7.4.3	Members use emergency medical body and face protection			
7.4.4	Infection control program for EMS protective clothing meets NFPA 1851			
7.6 Chemical-Protective Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergency Operations				
7.6.1	Members have and use vapor-protective garments that meet NFPA 1861 when appropriate			
7.6.1	Members have and use liquid splash-protective garments that meet NFPA 1862 when appropriate			
7.6.1	Members have and use appropriate protective ensemble for CBRN terrorism incidents			
7.7 Inspection, Maintenance, and Disposal of Chemical-Protective Clothing				
7.7.1	Inspected and maintained per manufacturer's recommendation			
7.7.2	Dispose of contaminated garments			
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FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM WORKSHEET (continued)				
Reference in Standard	Percent in Compliance	Estimated Cost to Comply	Expected Compliance Date	Remarks
Chapter 7 Protective Clothing and Protective Equipment (continued)				
7.8 Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting				
7.8.1	SOPs for use of protective clothing			
7.8.2	Protective clothing that meets NFPA 1877 provided and used			
7.8.3	Fire shelter provided and worn properly			
7.9 Protective Ensemble for Technical Rescue Operations				
7.9.1	Selection, care, and maintenance as specified in NFPA 1855			
7.9.2	Technical rescue protective clothing meeting NFPA 1951 provided and used			
7.9.3	Minimum 2 in. (50 mm) overlap of all protective clothing layers			
7.9.4	Respiratory protection certified by NIOSH provided and used			
7.9.5	Primary eye protection that meets NFPA 1861 provided and used			
7.9.6	Protective clothing used and maintained per manufacturer's instructions			
7.10 Protective Clothing and Equipment for Surface Water Operations				
7.10.1	Members who engage in surface water operations use a protective ensemble meeting NFPA 1862			
7.10.2	Surface water protective ensembles used and maintained in accordance to manufacturer's instructions			
7.10.3	Fire department established maintenance and inspection program for surface water operation protective ensembles			
7.10.4	Proper decontamination procedures for surface water protective ensembles			
7.12 Respiratory Protection Program				
7.12.1	Respiratory protection program addresses the selection, care, maintenance, and use			
7.12.2	SOPs address respiratory protection			
7.12.3	Members qualified at least annually in use			
7.12.4	Reserve SCBA provided and maintained			
7.12.5	Adequate reserve air supply			
7.12.6	Equipment stored ready-for-use and properly protected			
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NFPA 1500				
FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM WORKSHEET (continued)				
Reference in Standard	Percent in Compliance	Estimated Cost to Comply	Expected Compliance Date	Remarks
Chapter 7 Protective Clothing and Protective Equipment (continued)				
7.12.7 SCBA provided that meets NFPA 1981 and required to be used				
7.12.8 Members understand keeping facepiece in place				
7.12.9 Respiratory protection in the post-fire environment				
7.13 Breathing Air				
7.13 Breathing air meets NFPA 1989				
7.14 Respiratory Protection Equipment				
7.14.1 SCBA meet appropriate standards				
7.14.2 Supplied-air respirators appropriate for intended application				
7.14.3 Air-purifying respirators NIOSH certified with policy for use				
7.15 Fit Testing				
7.15.1 Quantitative fit test annually				
7.15.2 New members fit tested before permitted in hazardous atmosphere				
7.15.3 Respirators quantitative fit testing in negative pressure mode				
7.15.4 Records of facepiece fitting test				
7.15.5 Protection factor at least 500 for negative-pressure facepieces				
7.16 Using Respiratory Protection				
7.16.1 Facepiece-to-face seal required				
7.16.2 Nothing passes through area of seal				
7.16.3 No beard and facial hair in area of seal				
7.16.4 Spectacles fitted to inside of facepiece				
7.16.5 Spectacle strap or temple bars prohibited				
7.16.6 Contact lenses permitted				
7.16.7 Head covering breaking seal prohibited				
7.16.8 SCBA facepiece/head harness worn under protective hood				
7.16.9 SCBA facepiece/head harness worn under hazardous chemical-protective helmet				
7.16.10 Helmet does not interfere with the facepiece-to-face seal				
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FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM WORKSHEET (continued)				
Reference in Standard	Percent in Compliance	Estimated Cost to Comply	Expected Compliance Date	Remarks
Chapter 7 Protective Clothing and Protective Equipment (continued)				
7.17 SCBA Cylinders				
7.17.1 Inspected annually				
7.17.2 Hydrostatic test cylinders				
7.17.3 SCBA cylinders minimum gas capacity				
7.17.4 In-service SCBA cylinders stored charged				
7.17.5 In-service SCBA cylinders inspected weekly, monthly, and prior to filling				
7.17.6 Personnel protected during SCBA cylinder filling				
7.17.7 Unique situations for rapid filling identified				
7.17.8 Risk assessment process used to identify rapid filling situations				
7.17.9 Rapid refilling of SCBA on person limited				
7.17.10 Emergency situation for air transfer permitted				
7.17.11 Transfilling per manufacturer's instructions				
7.17.12 Exit strategy practiced when SCBA cylinder reaches 600 L or more				
7.18 Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)				
7.18.1 PASS meet NFPA 1982				
7.18.2 Members provided with and use PASS device				
7.18.3 Tested at least weekly and prior to use				
7.19 Life Safety Rope and System Components				
7.19.1 Life safety rope and system components meet NFPA 1983				
7.19.2.1 Life safety ropes used for other purposes removed from service				
7.19.3 Reuse of life safety ropes only after evaluation				
7.19.4 Rope inspection by qualified person				
7.19.5 Records document each life safety rope use				
7.20 Face and Eye Protection				
7.20.1 Eye protection appropriate for hazard provided and used				
7.20.2 SCBA facepiece used as primary face and eye protection				
7.20.3 Primary eye protection used when full facepiece not used				
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NFPA 1500 FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM WORKSHEET (continued)				
Reference in Standard	Percent in Compliance	Estimated Cost to Comply	Expected Compliance Date	Remarks
Chapter 7 Protective Clothing and Protective Equipment (continued)				
7.21 Hearing Protection				
7.21.1 Provided and used when apparatus noise in excess of 90 dBA				
7.21.2 Provided and used when tool and equipment noise in excess of 90 dBA				
7.21.3 Hearing conservation program				
7.23 New and Existing Protective Clothing and Protective Equipment				
7.23.1 New PPE meets current standards				
7.23.2 Existing PPE met standards when manufactured				
7.23.3 PPE retired in accordance with NFPA 1851				
7.23.4 Open circuit SCBA retired in accordance with NFPA 1852				
7.23.5 Program for retirement and disposal of PPE				
7.23.6 Manufacturer criteria to be used				
Chapter 8 Emergency Operations				
8.1 Incident Management				
8.1.1 Prevent accidents and injuries				
8.1.2 Incident management system in writing and meets NFPA 1561				
8.1.3 IMS used at all emergency incidents				
8.1.4 IMS applied to drills, exercises, and training				
8.1.5 Incident commander responsible for safety				
8.1.6 Safety officer assigned when needed				
8.1.7 Span of control				
8.1.8 Incident commander's responsibility				
8.2 Communications				
8.2.1 Dispatch and incident communication systems meet NFPA 1561 and NFPA 1221				
8.2.2 Portable radios in warm or hot zones				
8.2.3 SOPs for use of clear text radio messages				
8.2.4 Procedures for emergency traffic				
8.2.5 Incident clock used				
8.3 Crew Resource Management (CRM) During Emergency Operations				
8.3.1 CRM function of incident commander				
8.4 Risk Management During Emergency Operations				
8.4.1 Risk management integrated in incident command				
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NFPA 1500 (p. 11 of 18)				

NFPA 1500 FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM WORKSHEET (continued)				
Reference in Standard	Percent in Compliance	Estimated Cost to Comply	Expected Compliance Date	Remarks
Chapter 8 Emergency Operations (continued)				
8.4.2 Risk management principles used				
8.4.3 IC evaluates risk to members				
8.4.4 Risk management principles routinely employed by supervisors				
8.4.5 Safety officer with proper expertise appointed				
8.4.6 Protective equipment appropriate for CBRN exposure				
8.5 Personnel Accountability During Emergency Operations				
8.5.1 Written SOPs for personnel accountability				
8.5.2 Local conditions and characteristics considered				
8.5.3 Members actively participate				
8.5.4 IC maintains awareness				
8.5.5 Officers supervise assigned companies/crews				
8.5.6 Company officers responsible for members				
8.5.7 Members remain with company				
8.5.8 Member responsible for following personnel accountability system				
8.5.9 Personnel accountability system used at all incidents				
8.5.10 Accountability system effective				
8.5.11 Additional accountability officers				
8.5.12 IC and supervisors responsible for tracking and accountability of assigned companies				
8.6 Members Operating at Emergency Incidents				
8.6.1 Adequate number of personnel provided to safely conduct emergency operations				
8.6.2 No evolutions outside of established safety criteria				
8.6.3 Inexperienced members directly supervised				
8.6.4 Members operate in teams of two or more				
8.6.5 Crew members in communication with each other				
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NFPA 1500 (p. 12 of 18)				

NFPA 1500 FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM WORKSHEET (continued)				
Reference in Standard	Percent in Compliance	Estimated Cost to Comply	Expected Compliance Date	Remarks
Chapter 8 Emergency Operations (continued)				
8.6.6 Crew members operate in proximity to each other				
8.6.7 Two in, two out in initial stages				
8.6.8 At aircraft rescue and fire fighting, IDLH area wingtip to wingtip				
8.6.9 Highest available level of EMS available for special operations				
8.6.10 EMS personnel at hazmat operations meet NFPA 473				
8.6.11 IC requests EMS to be available				
8.6.12 Members secured to aerial device				
8.6.13 PPE and SCBA used by fire investigators and others in IDLH atmosphere				
8.6.14 Water rescue members wear personal flotation devices				
8.6.15 SOP for hazardous energy source operations				
8.7 Emergency Incident Hazard Control Zones				
8.7.1 Hazard control zones established with members wearing appropriate level of PPE				
8.7.2 Hazard control zone perimeters established				
8.7.3 Changes in perimeters communicated to all members on scene				
8.7.4 Hazard control zones identified				
8.7.5 The IC ensures that the designation of the appropriate protective clothing and equipment is commensurate with the hazard zone the member is operating in				
8.7.6 All officers and members using appropriate PPE within that zone				
8.7.7 The use of hazard control zones continued until the hazards have been mitigated				
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NFPA 1500 FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM WORKSHEET (continued)				
Reference in Standard	Percent in Compliance	Estimated Cost to Comply	Expected Compliance Date	Remarks
Chapter 8 Emergency Operations (continued)				
8.8 Rapid Intervention for Rescue of Members				
8.8.1 Personnel provided for rescue of members				
8.8.2.2 Standby members maintain awareness				
8.8.2.3 Standby members remain in communication				
8.8.2.4 Standby member permitted to perform other duties outside of the hazard area				
8.8.2.5 Standby member restricted activities				
8.8.2.6 Standby members have full PPE and SCBA				
8.8.2.7 Standby members don full PPE and SCBA before entering hazardous area				
8.8.2.8 Standby member limitations				
8.8.2.9 Rapid intervention crew deployed when incident no longer in initial stage				
8.8.2.10 In imminent life-threatening situation, acting to prevent loss of life permitted with less than four personnel				
8.8.4 Rapid intervention crew equipped and available				
8.8.6 Composition and structure of RIC flexible				
8.8.7 IC provides RICs appropriate for incident size				
8.8.8 RIC status in early stages				
8.8.11 RICs for special operations				
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NFPA 1500				
FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM WORKSHEET (continued)				
Reference in Standard	Percent in Compliance	Estimated Cost to Comply	Expected Compliance Date	Remarks
Chapter 8 Emergency Operations (continued)				
8.10 Scenes of Violence, Civil Unrest, or Terrorism				
8.10.1 Fire department not involved in activity without law enforcement present				
8.10.2 Fire department personnel not involved in crowd control				
8.10.3 SOPs for member safety at civil disturbance				
8.10.4 Interagency agreement for protection of members				
8.10.5 Communication to indicate life-and-death situations				
8.10.6 Fire department to coordinate with law enforcement				
8.10.7 Fire department IC identifies and rescues to violent situations				
8.10.8 Fire department IC communicates with law enforcement IC				
8.10.9 Stage resources in a safe area until scene secure				
8.10.10 Secure law enforcement or withdraw when violence occurs				
8.10.11 Body armor used only by members trained and qualified				
8.10.12 Members supporting SWAT operations trained and operating under SOPs				
8.11 Post-Incident Analysis				
8.11.1 SOPs for standardized post-incident critique				
8.11.2 Safety officer involved in critique				
8.11.3 Review of conditions and actions on the safety and health of members				
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NFPA 1500				
FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM WORKSHEET (continued)				
Reference in Standard	Percent in Compliance	Estimated Cost to Comply	Expected Compliance Date	Remarks
Chapter 8 Emergency Operations (continued)				
8.11.4 Identify needed action to improve welfare of members				
8.11.5 Analysis includes standard action plan				
Chapter 10 Facility Safety				
10.1 Safety Standards				
10.1.1 Comply with codes				
10.1.2 Facilities for disinfecting, cleaning, and storage per NFPA 1581				
10.1.3 All facilities comply with NFPA 172				
10.1.3.1 All facilities have smoke detectors				
10.1.3.4 All facilities have carbon monoxide detectors				
10.1.5 Methods to prevent exhaust exposure				
10.1.6 Contaminated PPE not in living and sleeping areas				
10.1.7 Smoke-free facilities				
10.1.8 Pole holes secured				
10.2 Inspections				
10.2.1 Annual code inspection				
10.2.2 Inspections documented				
10.2.3 Monthly safety and health inspection				
10.3 Maintenance and Repairs				
10.3 System to maintain facilities and correct safety or health hazards				
Chapter 11 Medical and Physical Requirements				
11.1 Medical Requirements				
11.1.1 Medical qualified before becoming a member				
11.1.2 Members meet chapter 7 and chapter 9 of NFPA 1582				
11.1.3 Medical evaluation considers risks and functions associated with duties				
11.1.4 Aircraft pilots comply with FAA regulations				
11.1.5 Members under influence of drugs or alcohol excluded from participation				
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NFPA 1500 FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM WORKSHEET (continued)				
Reference in Standard	Percent in Compliance	Estimated Cost to Comply	Expected Compliance Date	Remarks
Chapter 11 Medical and Physical Requirements (continued)				
11.2 Physical Performance Requirements				
11.2.1 Fire department develops requirements				
11.2.2 Candidates qualified prior to training				
11.2.3 Members annually qualified				
11.2.4 Members not qualified not involved in emergency operations				
11.2.5 Physical performance rehabilitation program available				
11.3 Health and Fitness				
11.3.1 Health and fitness program meets NFPA 1583				
11.3.2 Fitness levels determined by individual's assigned functions				
11.3.3 Health and fitness coordinator administers the program				
11.3.4 Health and fitness coordinator acts as liaison				
11.4 Confidential Health Data Base				
11.4.1 Individual health file for each member				
11.4.2 Health file complete				
11.4.3 Composite data base for analysis				
11.4.4 Autopsy results in health data base				
11.5 Infection Control				
11.5.1 Fire department limits or prevents member's exposure				
11.5.2 Infection control program meets NFPA 1581				
11.6 Fire Department Physician				
11.6.1 Fire department physician officially designated				
11.6.2 Provides medical guidance in management of safety and health program				
11.6.3 Physician licensed				
11.6.4 Available on urgent basis				
11.6.5 Health and safety officer and health fitness coordinator train with physician				
11.7 Fitness for Duty Evaluation				
11.7.1 Process for evaluating essential job functions				
11.7.2 Evaluation by qualified person and confirmed by fire department physician				
11.7.3 Treatment provided to allow member to perform essential job functions				
11.7.4 Fire department physician to confirm member can return to duty				
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NFPA 1500 FIRE DEPARTMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM WORKSHEET (continued)				
Reference in Standard	Percent in Compliance	Estimated Cost to Comply	Expected Compliance Date	Remarks
Chapter 12 Behavioral Health and Wellness Programs				
12.1 Behavioral Health Program				
12.1.1 Provide member assistance program				
12.1.2 Program refers members to appropriate health care services				
12.1.3 Program to assist members in creating personal resiliency to stress and traumatic exposures				
12.1.4 Program that supports the enhancement of behavioral health and wellness through leadership development and organizational/group dynamics evaluation and training				
12.2 Wellness Program				
12.2.1 Wellness program preventative goals and strategies				
12.2.2 Wellness program uses peer reviewed and researched strategies supporting safety and efficacy of the program				
12.2.3 Program on health effects with tobacco products				
Chapter 13 Occupational Exposure to Potentially Traumatic Events				
13.1 General				
13.1.1 Physician to provide guidance				
13.1.2 Written policy that establishes program to relieve stress				
13.1.3 Clearly outlined assistance and intervention available to affected members				
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NFPA 1500 (p. 18 of 18)				

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This worksheet is critical to the adoption of NFPA 1550. Make sure that it mirrors the final version of NFPA 1550.

Submitter Information Verification

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City:**State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Mon Nov 08 12:47:59 EST 2021**Committee:** FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

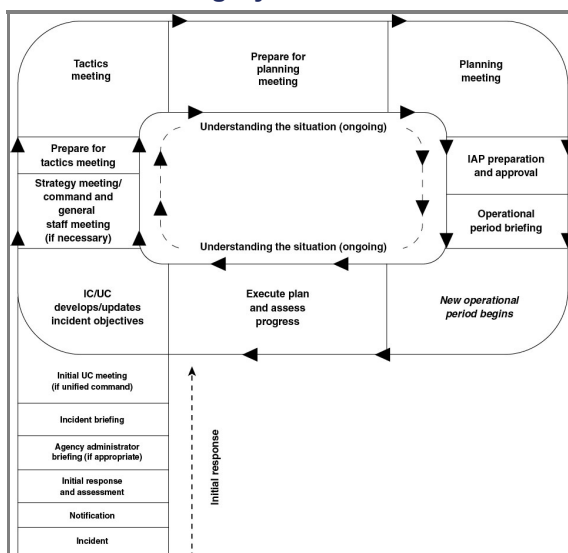
Resolution: [FR-86-NFPA 1550-2022](#)**Statement:** The technical committee relocated this annex due to the inclusion of two new annexes related to NFPA 1521 content. The "reference to standard" column in the worksheet is updated to reflect changes in chapter numbering and proposed changes in content.



Public Input No. 12-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. L.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Many incident management organizations use a formal planning cycle with established meetings and deliverables to mark their progress through the planning process and enable coordination of the entire team. The Planning “P,” illustrated in Figure L.1 and Figure L.2, is a graphical representation of the sequence and relationship of the meetings, work periods, and briefings that comprise the incident action planning cycle. Other versions of the Planning “P” may be used as training and operational aids.

Figure L.1 Operational Period Planning Cycle.



The leg of the “P” describes the initial stages of an incident, when personnel work to gain awareness of the situation and establish the organization for incident management. Incident personnel perform the steps in the leg of the “P” only one time. Once they are accomplished, incident management shifts into a cycle of planning and operations, informed by ongoing situational awareness and repeated each operational period.

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
1561_All_hazard_P.docx		

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This additional annex material under L.2 shows an example of an All Hazard "P"/.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Wed Oct 06 12:21:30 EDT 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-61-NFPA 1550-2022](#)

Statement: The technical committee identified a benefit to illustrated a version of a Planning "P" utilized by AI Hazards IMTs.



Public Input No. 7-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. U.1.1]

U.1.1 NFPA Publications.

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

NFPA 1, *Fire Code*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 70[®], *National Electrical Code*[®], 2020 edition.

NFPA 72[®], *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*[®], 2019 edition.

NFPA 101[®], *Life Safety Code*[®], 2018 edition.

NFPA 241, *Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations*, 2019 edition.

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

NFPA 470, *Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Standard for Responders*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 475, *Recommended Practice for Organizing, Managing, and Sustaining a Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Response Program*, 2017 edition.

NFPA 704, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response*, 2017 edition.

NFPA 901, *Standard Classifications for Incident Reporting and Fire Protection Data*, 2016 edition.

NFPA 921, *Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations*, 2021 edition

NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*, 2019 edition.

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

NFPA 1003, *Standard for Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*, 2019 edition.

NFPA 1006, *Standard for Technical Rescue Personnel Professional Qualifications*, 2017 edition.

NFPA 1021, *Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications*, 2020 edition.

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

NFPA 1033, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator*, 2014 edition.

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

NFPA 1140, *Standards for Wildland Firefighting*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 1225, *Standards for Emergency Services Communications*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 1250, *Recommended Practice in Fire and Emergency Service Organization Risk Management*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 1401, *Recommended Practice for Fire Service Training Reports and Records*, 2017 edition.

NFPA 1403, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1404, *Standard for Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1405, *Guide for Land-Based Fire Departments That Respond to Marine Vessel Fires*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 1451, *Standard for a Fire and Emergency Service Vehicle Operations Training Program*,

2018 edition.

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

NFPA 1582, *Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1583, *Standard on Health-Related Fitness Programs for Fire Department Members*, 2015 edition.

NFPA 1584, *Standard on the Rehabilitation Process for Members During Emergency Operations and Training Exercises*, 2015 edition.

NFPA 1620, *Standard for Pre-Incident Planning*, 2020 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*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 1851, *Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 1852, *Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)*, 2019 edition.

NFPA 1855, *Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1901, *Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus*, 2016 edition.

NFPA 1906, *Standard for Wildland Fire Apparatus*, 2016 edition.

NFPA 1911, *Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Emergency Vehicles*, 2017 edition.

NFPA 1912, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Refurbishing*, 2016 edition.

NFPA 1917, *Standard for Automotive Ambulances*, 2019 edition.

NFPA 1925, *Standard on Marine Fire-Fighting Vessels*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1931, *Standard for Manufacturer's Design of Fire Department Ground Ladders*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 1932, *Standard on Use, Maintenance, and Service Testing of In-Service Fire Department Ground Ladders*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 1936, *Standard on Rescue Tools*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 1951, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 1952, *Standard on Surface Water Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment*, 2015 edition.

NFPA 1961, *Standard on Fire Hose*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 1962, *Standard for the Care, Use, Inspection, Service Testing, and Replacement of Fire Hose, Couplings, Nozzles, and Fire Hose Appliances*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1964, *Standard for Spray Nozzles and Appliances*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1971, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1975, *Standard on Emergency Services Work Clothing Elements*, 2019 edition.

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

NFPA 1981, *Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services*, 2019 edition.

NFPA 1982, *Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1983, *Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services*, 2017 edition.

NFPA 1984, *Standard on Respirators for Wildland Fire-Fighting Operations*, 2016 edition.

NFPA 1989, *Standard on Breathing Air Quality for Emergency Services Respiratory Protection*, 2019 edition.

NFPA 1990, *Standards for Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Material and Emergency Medical Operations*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 1999, *Standard on Protective Clothing and Ensembles for Emergency Medical Operations*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 2112, *Standard on Flame-Resistant Clothing for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Short-Duration Thermal Exposures from Fire*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 5000[®], *Building Construction and Safety Code*[®], 2018 edition.

NFPA *Fire Protection Handbook*, 20th edition, 2008.

Brunacini, A.V., *Fire Command*, 2002.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Since Section 6.1.2.2 includes the fire investigation function, NFPA 921 should be added as its Chapter 13 becomes relevant to this subject.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jeff Pauley

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Submittal Date: Thu Sep 30 12:16:38 EDT 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: NFPA 921 is not utilized in the explanatory annexes and cannot be included in Section U.1.1 per MOS.



Public Input No. 8-NFPA 1550-2021 [Section No. U.1.2.13]

U.1.2.13 Other Publications.

Annett, J., and N. E. Stanton, *Task Analysis*. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, 2000.

Angle, James S., *Occupational Safety and Health in the Emergency Services*, 4 ed., Jones & Bartlett Learning, Ascend Learning Company, Burlington, MA, 2016.

Brannick, M. T., and E. L. Levine, *Job Analysis: Methods, Research, and Applications for Human Resource Management in the New Millennium*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2002.

Dodson, David W., *Fire Department Incident Safety Officer*, 3 ed., Jones & Bartlett Learning, Ascend Learning Company, Burlington, MA, 2016.

Dubois, D. D., *Competency-Based Performance Improvement: A Strategy for Organizational Change*. Amherst, MA: HRD Press, 1999.

Fine, S. A., and S. F. Cronshaw, *Functional Job Analysis: A Foundation for Human Resources Management* (Applied Psychology Series). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1999.

Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergency (FIREScope), Incident Command System, ICS 701 — *Emergency Response to Tactical Enforcement Incidents*, April 8, 2015, revised June 23, 2015. www.firescope.org

Gupta, K., C. M. Sleezer (editor), and D. F. Russ-Eft (editor), *A Practical Guide to Needs Assessment*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass/Pfeiffer, 2007.

Hartley, D. E., *Job Analysis at the Speed of Reality*. Amherst, MA: HRD Press, 1999.

Hodell, C., *ISD from the Ground Up: A No-Nonsense Approach to Instructional Design*, 3rd edition. Alexandria, VA: American Society for Training & Development, 2011.

International Association of Arson Investigators, Inc. Fire Investigator Health and Safety Best Practices, 2020 (or most current edition)

Jonassen, D. H., M. Tessmer, and W. H. Hannum, *Task Analysis Methods for Instructional Design*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1999.

McArdle, G., *Conducting a Needs Analysis* (Fifty-Minute Book). Boston: Crisp Learning, 1998.

McCain, D. V., *Creating Training Courses (When You're Not a Trainer)*. Alexandria, VA: American Society for Training & Development, 1999.

Phillips, J. J., *In Action: Performance Analysis and Consulting*. Alexandria, VA: American Society for Training & Development, 2000.

Phillips, J. J., and E. F. Holton III, *In Action: Conducting Needs Assessment*. Alexandria, VA: American Society for Training & Development, 1995.

Published reviews by the Cochrane Collaboration, St. Albans House, 57-59 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4QX, UK.

Robinson, D. G., and J. C. Robinson (editors), *Moving from Training to Performance: A Practical Guidebook*. Alexandria, VA: American Society for Training & Development; San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler, 1998.

Schippmann, J. S., *Strategic Job Modeling: Working at the Core of Integrated Human Resources*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1999.

Shepherd, A., *Hierarchical Task Analysis*. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, 2000.

Zemke, R., and T. Kramlinger, *Figuring Things Out: A Trainer's Guide to Needs and Task Analysis*. New York: Perseus Books, 1993.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Since Section 6.1.2.2 includes the fire investigation function, this additional resource document is relevant.

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Submittal Date: Thu Sep 30 12:25:57 EDT 2021

Committee: FIX-AAA

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed inclusion of the IAAI document would be against MOS. It is not called out in the mandatory or annex sections of the document.