

NFPA 1002 Comparison

In the 2003 edition of the document, the technical committee made changes to bring it into conformance with the new *Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents* and several small additions.

In the 2009 edition of the document, the technical committee made the following changes to meet the Technical Correlating Committee request to standardize the documents within the Professional Qualification Project. The Purpose and Scope statements were rewritten, the term “certification” was replaced with “qualifying,” and a skills maintenance requirement was added to Chapter 1. The committee also accepted alternative general requirements for meeting Fire Fighter I with various specific requirements of NFPA1081, *Standard for Industrial Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications*, for fire brigade members for Chapters 5, 6, and 10.

The 2014 edition has two significant changes. The technical committee has recognized that not every authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) has the roadway feature capabilities to accomplish the various job requirement tasks to address the various apparatus maneuvers. It is the intent of the committee, when possible, to encourage that all skills be accomplished. The technical committee has also recognized the importance of donning passenger restraint devices to ensure crew safety as part of driver/operator responsibilities.

Cite:

Origin and Development of NFPA 1002. www.nfpa.org. Web. National Fire Protection Association.

NFPA 1003 Comparison

Changes in the standard for the 2005 edition included the requirement that for certification as an airport fire fighter, the candidate meet the requirements for Fire Fighter II defined in NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*. Also included were changes bringing the standard into conformance with the *Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents*.

For the 2010 edition, a job-task analysis was completed by the committee to ensure that all the requirements were still relevant given the ever-changing world of ARFF. In addition, the committee, as directed by the Technical Correlating Committee, replaced the term *certified* with the term *qualified*. The committee added a skills maintenance requirement for ARFF personnel. The most significant change in the 2010 was the elimination of proximity personal protective equipment (PrPPE) from the minimum requirements. By setting the minimum at PrPPE, the standard had eliminated the ability of the AHJ to decide, given varying situations, whether PPE was acceptable versus PrPPE. The committee also removed Annex B from the document.

For the 2015 edition, the technical committee performed a job task analysis in collaboration with the Technical Committee on Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting ensuring that the position of Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighter was consistent with recognized trends within the industry. This analysis redefined the use of some airport apparatus to fire vehicles with handlines. The technical committee removed the job performance requirements for wheeled extinguishers and mandatory response time, citing variables from airport to airport. Job performance requirements related to airport access were clarified.

Cite:

Origin and Development of NFPA 1003. www.nfpa.org. Web. National Fire Protection Association.

NFPA 1021 Comparison

In the 2009 edition of the document, the technical committee revised the Scope statement, added a skill maintenance requirement, and changed the term “certification” to “qualification” as directed by the Technical Correlating Committee to establish conformity across the Professional Qualifications project. The committee revised the duty statements for inspection and investigation in Chapters 4, 5, and 6. They also added new JPRs to clarify the committee intent.

In the 2014 edition, the technical committee has further clarified the scope of the document to comply with professional qualifications project documents. The technical committee has revised the text of the document as it relates to qualifications for Fire Officer III. The committee has removed the requisite for Fire Service Instructor II for Fire Officer III, indicating that it exceeds the scope for that level. Fire Officer III is considered a managerial/ administrative level. A Fire Instructor II has to have the knowledge, skills, and ability to develop individual lesson plans.

The technical committee has also made several adjustments to the job performance requirements under Human Resource Management for Fire Officer II and III and Administration and Emergency Services Delivery for Fire Officer IV. The most significant change to this edition has been to acknowledge and encourage prospective fire officers to consider formal higher education as part of their educational and professional growth while maintaining current knowledge.

Cite:

Origin and Development of NFPA 1021. www.nfpa.org. Web. National Fire Protection Association.

NFPA 1035 Comparison

The 2005 edition included changes to bring the standard into conformance with the *Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents*. The chapters on Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist were revised by a task group to reflect current practice within the field. The Technical Committee would like to thank the members of the Juvenile Firesetter Task Group, who provided them with valuable time and expertise in the development of this document. These individuals are Gerri Penney, Chair; Daniel Bernardy, Minnesota Department of Public Safety; Beverly Burns, Tempe Fire Department; Carol Gross, Phoenix, AZ; Marta Dubay, Colorado Springs Fire Department; Jessica Gotthold, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; Patricia Mieszala, RN, Burn Concerns National Consulting & Education Services; Timothy O'Dowd, USFA/DHS; Niki Pereira, Alaska Injury Prevention Center; Paul Schwartzman, Fairport Counseling Services; and Jeff Thomas, Goodyear Fire Department.

In the 2010 edition the committee changed the name of the document to include all of the areas of specialization that the document addresses within the requirements. Along with the change in title the committee also conducted a very stringent job/task analysis to ensure that all requirements were addressing today's needs as they relate to the levels at which one can be qualified. Also in this edition of the document the chapter on PIO was rewritten to reflect the changing environment of that qualification. The committee also added a skills maintenance requirement for all levels that are encompassed within this document and updated all the reference material contained within as well as ensured compliance with the *Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents*.

The chapters on JFIS were revised by a task group to reflect current practice within the field. The Technical Committee extended thanks to the members of the JFIS Task Group, who provided them with valuable time and expertise in the development of this document: Gerri Penney, Chair, Palm Beach County Fire Rescue; Beverly Burns, Tempe Fire Department; Marta Dubay, Colorado Springs; Jessica Gotthold, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; Patricia Mieszala, RN, Burn Concerns National Consulting & Education Services; Timothy O'Dowd, USFA/ DHS; Niki Pereira, Alaska Injury Prevention Center; and Jeff Thomas, Psy.D., Arizona State University.

For the 2015 edition, the Technical Committee has continued to meet the national challenges for fire and life safety education. The Technical Committee performed a job/task analysis to ensure that each position and level was relevant and consistent with trends for the public and community.

New definitions have been added to the document, including *accessibility*, *people-first language*, and *community risk reduction*. The definition for *community risk reduction* was accepted by the Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications for all professional qualifications documents.

Specifics were added for the use of nationally recognized messages for fire and life safety education. The Technical Committee noted that in some cases local messaging may be inaccurate or contradictory to established, vetted material. This same type of messaging

is encouraged for use by the Public Information Officer (PIO). Text has been added to address varying internal and external fire department–related situations that the PIO would need to address for the media. The Technical Committee changed the title Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist (JFIS) to Youth Firesetter Intervention Specialist (YFIS). This change was brought about by the JFIS Task Group—now the YFIS Task Group— to describe a broader spectrum of individuals through the age of 18 involved in firesetting. The goal was to find a less pejorative and limited term than *juvenile* and replace it with the more inclusive and encompassing term, *youth*. The term *juvenile* will still appear in references to specific titles and organizations in which the word is formally incorporated, as in the term *juvenile justice*.

Cite:

Origin and Development of NFPA 1035. www.nfpa.org. Web. National Fire Protection Association.

NFPA 1037 Comparison

In the 2012 edition, the technical committee added requirements to provide minimum levels of requisite knowledge and skills related to the prevention field, including, but not limited to, fire inspector, plans examiner, fire investigator, and fire and life safety educator. Those requirements recognized that managers should have some level of expertise in their fields. NFPA 1037 now emphasized the demands of organizations, legal requirements, and local jurisdiction requirements with the allocated resources.

As part of the revision process for the 2016 edition, the technical committee completed a job task analysis. The technical committee made changes to that revision to better enable the end-user to assess and qualify individuals for the duties and responsibilities of fire marshal. Chapter 4 delineates the core JPRs specific to fire marshal. Mission-specific JPRs beyond fire marshal include regulatory, public education, and investigation. To qualify for fire marshal, an individual must complete the core qualifications and at least one of the mission-specific qualifications. The number of mission-specific qualifications are determined by the authority having jurisdiction. The technical committee also removed references to extracted material from other documents, opting to develop text that directly correlates to the intended use of the document. Finally, the technical committee added a sample evaluation matrix to assist evaluators in determining the qualifications for fire marshal.

Cite:

Origin and Development of NFPA 1037. www.nfpa.org. Web. National Fire Protection Association.

NFPA 1051 Comparison

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

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

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

Cite:

Origin and Development of NFPA 1051. www.nfpa.org. Web. National Fire Protection Association.