

NFPA® 1051

Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications

2012 Edition



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NFPA® 1051

Standard for

Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications

2012 Edition

This edition of NFPA 1051, *Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Wildfire Suppression Professional Qualifications and released by the Technical Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications. It was issued by the Standards Council on December 13, 2011, with an effective date of January 2, 2012, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 1051 was approved as an American National Standard on January 2, 2012.

Origin and Development of NFPA 1051

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the 2012 edition, the minimum job performance requirements necessary to perform the duties as a wildland fire fighter and fire officer have been 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.



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NOTE: Membership on a committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the committee on which the member serves.

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for the management of the NFPA Professional Qualifications Project and documents related to professional qualifications for fire service, public safety, and related personnel.

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NOTE: Membership on a committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the committee on which the member serves.

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



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Qualifications****2012 Edition**

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A reference in brackets [] following a section or paragraph indicates material that has been extracted from another NFPA document. As an aid to the user, the complete title and edition of the source documents for extracts in mandatory sections of the document are given in Chapter 2 and those for extracts in informational sections are given in Annex H. Extracted text may be edited for consistency and style and may include the revision of internal paragraph references and other references as appropriate. Requests for interpretations or revisions of extracted text shall be sent to the technical committee responsible for the source document.

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

Chapter 1 Administration

1.1* Scope. This standard shall identify the minimum job performance requirements (JPRs) for wildland fire duties and responsibilities.

1.2 Purpose.

1.2.1 The intent of the standard shall be to ensure that persons serving as Wildland Fire Fighter I, Wildland Fire Fighter II, Wildland Fire Officer I, Wildland Fire Officer II, Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator, and Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist are qualified.

1.2.2 It shall not be the intent of this standard to restrict any jurisdiction from exceeding these minimum requirements.

1.3 Application.

1.3.1 The standard shall apply to personnel assigned to preparedness or suppression activities.

1.3.2 Each performance objective shall be performed safely, competently, and in its entirety.

1.3.3 It shall not be required that the JPRs be mastered in the order in which they appear. The local, state, provincial, tribal,

or federal training programs shall establish the instructional priority and the training program content to prepare individuals to meet the JPRs of this standard.

1.3.4* Performance of each requirement of this standard shall be evaluated by individuals approved by the AHJ.

1.3.5 The entrance requirements of Chapter 4 shall be met prior to beginning training.

1.3.6 The Wildland Fire Fighter I shall meet all of the JPRs of Chapter 5.

1.3.7 The Wildland Fire Fighter I shall meet all of the JPRs of Chapter 6 before progressing to the Wildland Fire Fighter II level.

1.3.8 The Wildland Fire Fighter II shall meet all of the JPRs of Chapter 7 before progressing to the Wildland Fire Officer I level.

1.3.9 Wildland Fire Officer I shall meet all of the JPRs of Chapter 8 before progressing to the Wildland Fire Officer II level.

1.3.10 The Wildland Fire Officer II shall meet all of the JPRs of Chapter 9 before progressing to the Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist level.

1.3.11 The Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator shall meet all of the JPRs of Chapter 10.

1.3.12 Performance of each requirement shall be in accordance with applicable NFPA standards and occupational health and safety regulations.

1.3.13 Personnel involved in wildland fire suppression shall maintain physical fitness levels established by the AHJ.

1.3.14 Wildland fire suppression personnel at all levels shall operate within an incident management system as defined in NFPA 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System*, and adopted by the AHJ.

1.3.15 Wildland fire suppression personnel who operate mobile apparatus shall meet the requirements of NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*.

1.3.16 All of the tasks shall be performed in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 1143, *Standard for Wildland Fire Management*, and NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*.

1.3.17* The AHJ shall make provisions to ensure the individual maintains the skills and knowledge required for professional qualification at a given skill level.

Chapter 2 Referenced Publications

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

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

NFPA 472, *Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents*, 2008 edition.

NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*, 2009 edition.



NFPA 1035, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire and Life Safety Educator, Public Information Officer, and Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 1051, *Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 1143, *Standard for Wildland Fire Management*, 2009 edition.

NFPA 1144, *Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire*, 2008 edition.

NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, 2007 edition.

NFPA 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System*, 2008 edition.

NFPA 1977, *Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting*, 2011 edition.

2.3 Other Publications.

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

NWCG S-215, *Fire Operations in the Urban Interface*, 2003.

2.3.2 Other Publications.

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

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 1143, *Standard for Wildland Fire Management*, 2009 edition.

NFPA 1144, *Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire*, 2008 edition.

NFPA 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System*, 2008 edition.

Chapter 3 Definitions

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

3.2 NFPA Official Definitions.

3.2.1* Approved. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

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

3.3 General Definitions.

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

3.3.2 Attack.

3.3.2.1* Extended Attack. A wildland fire that cannot be controlled by initial attack resources within an established period of time as determined by the AHJ and additional

fire-fighting resources are arriving, en route, or being ordered by the incident commander.

3.3.2.2* Initial Attack. An aggressive suppression action consistent with fire fighter and public safety and values to be protected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.11* Defensible Space. An area as defined by the AHJ [typically a width of 9.14 m (30 ft) or more] between an improved property and a potential wildland fire where combustible materials and vegetation have been removed or modified to reduce the potential for fire on improved property spreading to wildland fuels or to provide a safe working area for fire fighters protecting life and improved property from wildland fire.

3.3.12 Equipment.

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

3.3.12.2 Personal Protective Equipment. The basic protective equipment for wildland fire suppression includes a helmet, protective footwear, gloves, and flame-resistant clothing as defined in NFPA 1977, *Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting*.

3.3.13 Evacuation. The temporary movement of people and their possessions from locations threatened by wildland fire. [1144, 2008]

3.3.14 Evacuation Plan. See 3.3.38.1.

3.3.15 Extended Attack. See 3.3.2.1.

3.3.16 Fire.

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

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

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

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

3.3.19 Fire Hazard. A fuel complex defined by kind, arrangement, volume, condition, and location, that determines the ease of ignition and/or of resistance to fire control. [1144, 2008]

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

3.3.21 Fuel Modification. Any manipulation or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition or the resistance to fire control. [1144, 2008]

3.3.22 Fuels. All combustible material.

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

3.3.24 Heavy Equipment. See 3.3.12.1.

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

3.3.26 Improved Property. A piece of land or real estate upon which a structure has been placed, a marketable crop is growing (including timber), or other property improvement has been made. [1144, 2008]

3.3.27 Incident. An occurrence, either human-caused or a natural phenomenon, that requires action or support by emergency services personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources. [1143, 2009]

3.3.28 Incident Action Plan. See 3.3.38.2.

3.3.29* Incident Management System. A system that defines the roles and responsibilities to be assumed by responders and standard operating procedures to be used in the management and direction of emergency incidents and other functions. [1561, 2008]

3.3.30* Initial Attack. See 3.3.2.2.

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

3.3.32 Mitigation. Action that moderates the severity of a fire hazard or risk. [1144, 2008]

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

3.3.34* NWCG. National Wildfire Coordinating Group.

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

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

3.3.37 Personal Protective Equipment. See 3.3.12.2.

3.3.38 Plan.

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

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

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

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

3.3.40 Prescribed Fire (Burning). See 3.3.16.1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.50 Structure Protection Plan. See 3.3.38.3.

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

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

3.3.53 Topography. The land surface configuration.

3.3.54 Wildland Fire. See 3.3.16.2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 4 Entrance Requirements

4.1 General. Prior to entering training to meet the requirements of Chapters 5, 6, 7, and 8, the candidate shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) The minimum educational requirements established by the AHJ
- (2) The age requirements established by the AHJ

4.2* Medical Requirements. Medical requirements for entry-level personnel shall be developed and validated by the AHJ and shall be in compliance with applicable legal requirements.

4.3* Physical Performance Requirements. Job-related physical performance requirements for entry-level personnel shall be developed and validated by the AHJ.

Chapter 5 Wildland Fire Fighter I

5.1 General.

5.1.1 The Wildland Fire Fighter I shall meet the JPRs defined in Sections 5.1 through 5.5.

(A)* Requisite Knowledge. Fireline safety, use, and limitations of personal protective equipment, agency policy on fire shelter use, basic wildland fire behavior, fire suppression techniques, basic wildland fire tactics, the fire fighter's role within the local incident management system, and first aid.

(B)* Requisite Skills. Basic verbal communications and the use of required personal protective equipment.

5.2 Human Resource Management. No JPRs at this level.

5.3 Preparedness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.4 Mobilization. No JPRs at this level.

5.5 Suppression.

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

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

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

(B) Requisite Skills. None specified.

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

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

(B) Requisite Skills. None specified.

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

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

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

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

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

(B)* Requisite Skills. Use of basic ignition devices.

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

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

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The application of requisite knowledge to protect structures.

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

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

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

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

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

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The application of requisite knowledge.

Chapter 6 Wildland Fire Fighter II

6.1 General.

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

(A)* **Requisite Knowledge.** The Wildland Fire Fighter II role within the incident management system, basic map reading and compass use or other locating device, radio procedures, and record keeping.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** Orienteering and radio use.

6.2 Human Resource Management.

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

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Agency standards and personnel inspection procedures.

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

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

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

(B) **Requisite Skills.** Briefing skills.

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

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

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

6.3 Preparedness.

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

6.3.2* Maintain power tools and portable pumps, given agency maintenance specifications, supplies, and small tools, so that equipment is maintained and serviceable and defects are recognized and repaired.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Maintenance procedures for power tools and portable pumps.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** Power tool and portable pump preventative maintenance and repair.

6.3.3 Inspect tools and equipment, given agency specifications, so that availability of the tools and equipment for fire use is ensured.

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

(B) **Requisite Skills.** Ability to inspect the tools and equipment according to guidelines.

6.4 Mobilization. No JPRs at this level.

6.5 Suppression.

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

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

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

(B) **Requisite Skills.** None specified.

6.5.3 Effect the reduction of fire exposure to improved properties given a wildland or wildland/urban interface fire and available tools and equipment so that improvements are protected and the risk from fire is reduced.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Knowledge of fire behavior in both wildland and improved properties, and the effects of fuel modification to reduce the hazard.

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

6.5.4* Operate a chain saw, given an assignment at a wildland fire and operational standards, so that the assignment is safely completed.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Agency operational standards for chainsaw operation and safety, tool selection, and personal protective equipment used during saw use.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 7 Wildland Fire Officer I

7.1 General.

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

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Authority and responsibility of co-operating jurisdictional agencies, formal and informal agreements between jurisdictional agencies, the incident management system used by the jurisdiction, and the Wildland Fire Officer I's role within that system.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** None specified.

7.1.2* Informative Requests. Respond to requests for incident information given policies and procedures of the AHJ, so that response is accurate, within the policies, and timely.

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

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to communicate both orally and in writing to requests for information.

7.2 Human Resource Management.

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

(A)* **Requisite Knowledge.** Basic leadership, human resource management, and principles of supervision.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** None specified.

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

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

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

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

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Knowledge of the agency's qualifications standards.

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

7.2.4 Provide for medical treatment, given an injured or ill fire fighter and agency policies and procedures, so that the appropriate emergency treatment is provided, appropriate notifications are made, and required reports are completed.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Medical procedures and agency accident and illness reporting procedures.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** None specified.

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

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Basic performance evaluation.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** None specified.

7.3 Preparedness. No additional JPRs at this level.

7.4 Mobilization.

7.4.1 Definition of Duty. Collection of agency dispatch information, assembly of assigned resources, travel to designated location, and check-in.

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

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Agency dispatch, travel, and accident and equipment breakdown procedures.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** None specified.

7.5 Suppression.

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

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

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

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

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