

NFPA®

1051

Standard for
Wildland Firefighting Personnel
Professional Qualifications

2020



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NFPA® 1051

Standard for

Wildland Firefighting Personnel Professional Qualifications

2020 Edition

This edition of NFPA 1051, *Standard for Wildland Firefighting Personnel Professional Qualifications*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Wildland Fire Management and released by the Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications. It was issued by the Standards Council on August 22, 2019, with an effective date of September 11, 2019, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 1051 was approved as an American National Standard on September 11, 2019.

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 on 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 appointment of Professional Qualifications committees and for development of the Professional Qualifications Standards was assumed by NFPA. The Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications Standards, appointed by the NFPA Standards Council in 1990, assumed responsibility for coordinating the requirements of all 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. That 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 the first edition, issued in 1995, of NFPA 1051, *Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*. 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 contended that those 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*.

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.

For the 2020 edition, the technical committee has aligned task sections for each position to show a relational progression. All JPRS have been reviewed for accuracy and relevancy. Two new annexes have been added: Annex C, Overview of the Job Performance Requirements, a quick reference guide showing all JPRS; and Annex D, National Fallen Firefighters Foundation, recognizing the NFFF “16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives.” Additional updates include recognizing task books of the National Wildland Coordinating Group (NWCG).

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

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

Chapter 1 Administration

1.1* Scope. This standard identifies the minimum job performance requirements (JPRs) for Wildland Fire Fighter I, Wildland Fire Fighter II, Wildland Fire Officer I, Wildland Fire Officer II, Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist, and Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator.

1.2* Purpose. The purpose of this standard is to specify the minimum JPRs for service as a Wildland Fire Fighter I, Wildland Fire Fighter II, Wildland Fire Officer I, Wildland Fire Officer II, Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist, and Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator.

1.2.1 This standard shall define a Wildland Fire Fighter I, Wildland Fire Fighter II, Wildland Fire Officer I, Wildland Fire Officer II, Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist, and Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator.

1.2.2 The intent of this standard shall be to ensure that personnel serving as a Wildland Fire Fighter I, Wildland Fire Fighter II, Wildland Fire Officer I, Wildland Fire Officer II,

Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist, and Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator are qualified.

1.2.3* This standard shall not address organization or management responsibility.

1.2.4 It is not the intent of this standard to restrict any jurisdiction from exceeding or combining these minimum requirements.

1.2.5 JPRs for each level and position are the tasks personnel shall be able to perform to carry out the job duties.

1.2.6* A Wildland Fire Fighter I, Wildland Fire Fighter II, Wildland Fire Officer I, Wildland Fire Officer II, Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist, and Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator shall remain current with the general knowledge and skills and JPRs addressed for each level or position of qualification.

1.3 Application. The application of this standard is to specify which requirements within the document shall apply to Wildland Fire Fighter I, Wildland Fire Fighter II, Wildland Fire Officer I, Wildland Fire Officer II, Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist, and Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator.

1.3.1 The JPRs shall be accomplished in accordance with the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) and all applicable NFPA standards.

1.3.2 It shall not be required that the JPRs be mastered in the order in which they appear. The AHJ shall establish instructional priority and the training program content to prepare personnel to meet the JPRs of this standard.

1.3.3* Performance of each requirement of this standard shall be evaluated by personnel approved by the AHJ.

1.3.4 The JPRs for each level or position shall be completed in accordance with recognized practices and procedures or as defined by law or by the AHJ.

1.3.5 Personnel assigned the duties of Wildland Fire Fighter I shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 4 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of Wildland Fire Fighter II shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 5 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of Wildland Fire Officer I shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 6 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of Wildland Fire Officer II shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 7 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 8 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of Wildland/Urban Interface Coordinator shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 9 prior to being qualified.

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

1.3.7 JPRs involving exposure to products of combustion shall be performed in approved PPE.

1.3.8 Prior to training to meet the requirements of this standard, personnel shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) Educational requirements established by the AHJ
- (2) Age requirements established by the AHJ
- (3)* Medical requirements established by the AHJ

(4)* Job-related physical performance requirements established by the AHJ

1.3.9 Wherever in this standard the terms *rules, regulations, policies, procedures, supplies, apparatus, or equipment* are referred to, it is implied that they are those of the AHJ.

1.4 Units. In this standard, equivalent values in SI units shall not be considered as the requirement, as these values can be approximate. (See Table 1.4.)

Table 1.4 U.S.-to-SI Conversions

Quantity	U.S. Unit/Symbol	SI Unit/Symbol	Conversion Factor
Length	inch (in.)	millimeter (mm)	1 in. = 25.4 mm
	foot (ft)	meter (m)	1 ft = 0.305 m
Area	square foot (ft ²)	square meter (m ²)	1 ft ² = 0.0929 m ²

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 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 1072, *Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications*, 2017 edition.

NFPA 1143, *Standard for Wildland Fire Management*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1144, *Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire*, 2018 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 Avenue, Boise, ID 83705.

NFES 1077, *Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG)*, 2018.

N 2.3.2 NWCG Training Packages. National Wildfire Coordinating Group, National Fire Equipment System Catalog Part 2, National Interagency Fire Center, Attn: Supply, 3833 S. Development Avenue, Boise, ID 83705.

NWCG S-215, *Fire Operations in the Wildland/Urban Interface*, 2013.

2.3.3 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*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1144, *Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System and Command Safety*, 2020 edition.

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

N 3.2.3 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

N 3.2.4 Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

N 3.2.5 Standard. An NFPA Standard, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word "shall" to indicate requirements and that is in a form generally suitable for mandatory reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law. Nonmandatory provisions are not to be considered a part of the requirements of a standard and shall be located in an appendix, annex, footnote, informational note, or other means as permitted in the NFPA Manuals of Style. When used in a generic sense, such as in the phrase "standards development process" or "standards development activities," the term "standards" includes all NFPA Standards, including Codes, Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guides.

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. The action taken by resources that are first to arrive at an incident.

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 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 Wildland Fire Fighting Protective Clothing and Equipment. Items of compliant protective clothing and equipment products that provide protection from some risks, but not all risks, of emergency incident operations. [1977, 2016]

3.3.13 Evacuation. The temporary movement of people and their possessions from locations threatened by wildland fire. [1144, 2018]

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 resistance to fire control. [1144, 2018]

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, 2018]

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, 2018]

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, 2018]

3.3.28 Incident Action Plan. See 3.3.38.2.

3.3.29* Incident Management System (IMS). A system that defines the roles and responsibilities to be assumed by responders and the standard operating procedures to be used in the management and direction of emergency incidents and other functions. [1561, 2020]

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, 2018]

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

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

3.3.43 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.

3.3.44 Shelter 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.

3.3.45 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 Wildland Fire Fighter I

4.1 General. The Wildland Fire Fighter I shall meet the JPRs defined in Sections 4.1 through 4.5.

Δ 4.1.1* General Prerequisite Knowledge. Fireline safety and use and limitations of personal protective equipment; AHJ policy on fire shelter use; basic wildland fire behavior; fire suppression techniques; basic wildland fire tactics; the fire fighter's role within the AHJ incident management system; AHJ required first aid; and NFES 1077, *Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG)*.

4.1.2* General Prerequisite Skills. Basic verbal communications and the use of required personal protective equipment.

4.2 Human Resource Management. No JPRs at this level.

4.3 Preparedness.

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

4.3.2* 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.

4.3.3* Maintain assigned suppression hand tools and equipment, given tools and equipment and AHJ maintenance specifications, so that assigned equipment is 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.

N 4.3.4* Maintain personal gear kit, given a deployment and AHJ policies, so that mobilization response readiness meets AHJ requirements.

N (A) Requisite Knowledge. Contents of a personal gear kit, type and duration of the incident, and AHJ policies.

N (B) Requisite Skills. None specified.

4.4 Mobilization. No JPRs at this level.

4.5 Suppression.

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

4.5.2 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 AHJ guidelines.

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

(B) Requisite Skills. None specified.

4.5.3 Recognize hazards and unsafe situations, given a wildland or wildland/urban interface fire and the standard safety policies and procedures of the AHJ, so that the hazard(s) and unsafe condition(s) are 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.

4.5.4 Construct a fireline, given a wildland fire, AHJ 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. Proper use of hand tools, fire stream practices, and agent application.

4.5.5 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.

(B)* Requisite Skills. Use of basic ignition devices only under direct supervision.

4.5.6 Describe the methods to reduce the threat of fire exposure to improved properties given a wildland/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 use of methods to protect improvements.

4.5.7 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 Skills. Use of basic tools and techniques to perform mop-up operations.

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

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

(B) Requisite Skills. Observe, identify, and take action on potential threats.

Chapter 5 Wildland Fire Fighter II

5.1* General. Prior to progressing to the Wildland Fire Fighter II level, the Wildland Fire Fighter I shall meet the JPRs defined in Sections 5.1 through 5.5.

5.1.1* General Prerequisite Knowledge. The Wildland Fire Fighter II role within the incident management system, basic map reading and compass use or other locating device, radio procedures, chain saws and pumps, and record keeping.

5.1.2 General Prerequisite Skills. Orienteering, operation of chain saws and pumps, record keeping, and radio use.

5.2 Human Resource Management.

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

(A) Requisite Knowledge. AHJ standards and personnel inspection procedures.

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

5.2.2 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.

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

5.3 Preparedness.

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

5.3.2* Maintain chain saws and portable pumps as designated by the AHJ, given AHJ maintenance specifications, supplies,

and tools, so that equipment is maintained and serviceable and defects are recognized and repaired.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Maintenance procedures for chain saws and portable pumps as designated by the AHJ.

(B) Requisite Skills. Preventive maintenance and repair of chain saws and portable pumps as designated by the AHJ.

5.3.3 Inspect tools and equipment, given AHJ specifications, so that suitability of the tools and equipment for fire use is ensured.

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

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to inspect the tools and equipment according to guidelines.

5.4 Mobilization. No JPRs at this level.

5.5 Suppression.

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

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

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

(B) Requisite Skills. None specified.

Δ **5.5.3** Reduce the risk of fire exposure to improved properties, given a wildland or wildland/urban interface fire and available tools and equipment, so that improvements are protected from fire.

Δ **(A) Requisite Knowledge.** Knowledge of fire behavior in both wildland and improved properties, the effects of fuel modification to reduce the hazard, and NWCG S-215, *Fire Operations in the Wildland/Urban Interface*.

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

5.5.4* Operate a chain saw, given an assignment at a wildland fire and operational standards, so that the assignment is completed in a safe manner.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. AHJ standards for chain saw 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, saws, and equipment storage and transportation.

5.5.5 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.

N 5.5.6 Operate a portable radio, given AHJ policies, so that communication is clear, concise, and accurate.

N (A) Requisite Knowledge. AHJ operational standards for portable radios.

N (B) Requisite Skills. Operation of portable radios.

5.5.7* Secure the area of suspected fire origin and associated evidence, given a wildland fire and AHJ 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.

5.5.8 Serve as a lookout, given an assignment at a wildland fire as per AHJ 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 6 Wildland Fire Officer I

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

6.1.1 Prerequisite Knowledge. Authority and responsibility of cooperating jurisdictional agencies, formal and informal agreements between jurisdictional agencies, the incident management system used by the jurisdiction, and the Wildland Fire Officer I role within that system.

6.1.2 Prerequisite Skills. None specified.

6.2 Human Resource Management.

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

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

(A) Requisite Knowledge. AHJ 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 AHJ policies and procedures.

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

(A) Requisite Knowledge. AHJ qualifications standards.

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

- Δ 6.2.4 Provide for first aid or medical treatment, given an injured or ill fire fighter and AHJ policies and procedures, so that treatment is provided, appropriate notifications are made, and required administrative reports are completed.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. AHJ accident and illness reporting procedures.

(B) Requisite Skills. Report writing and written communications.

6.2.5 Evaluate job performance of assigned personnel, given AHJ 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. Administrative and written communication skills.

Δ 6.3 Preparedness.

- N 6.3.1 Ensure overall readiness of assigned crew, vehicle, and equipment, given AHJ standards, policies, and procedures, so that operational readiness is maintained.

N **(A) Requisite Knowledge.** Crew needs, equipment readiness, and AHJ standards, policies, and procedures.

N **(B) Requisite Skills.** Assessment, decision-making, and written and verbal communication skills.

6.4 Mobilization.

6.4.1 **Definition of Duty.** Collect AHJ dispatch information, assemble assigned resources, travel to designated location, and check-in.

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

- Δ **(A) Requisite Knowledge.** AHJ dispatch, travel, accident, and equipment breakdown procedures.

(B) Requisite Skills. None specified.

6.5 Suppression.

6.5.1* **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.

6.5.2* 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 AHJ 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.

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

(A) Requisite Knowledge. AHJ incident information requirements and size-up procedures.

(B) Requisite Skills. Identification and communication of relevant incident information.

6.5.4* Establish an incident command post (ICP), given AHJ policies and procedures, so that the location is identified and communicated to personnel.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Factors affecting appropriate ICP locations.

(B) Requisite Skills. Ability to establish an ICP.

- Δ 6.5.5 Deploy resources to suppress a wildland fire, given an assignment, personnel, equipment, and AHJ policies and procedures, so that appropriate suppression actions are taken and safety of personnel is ensured.

(A)* Requisite Knowledge. Fireline location and construction techniques, ignition procedures, capabilities of fire-fighting equipment and personnel, radio communications capabilities and protocols, and techniques for the proper and safe deployment of the assigned resources.

(B)* Requisite Skills. The ability to assess and assign personnel and equipment.

6.5.6* Maintain incident records, given AHJ policies and procedures and applicable forms, so that required information is documented.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. AHJ incident documentation procedures.

(B) Requisite Skills. None specified.

6.5.7 Evaluate incident conditions, given a wildland fire, so that progress, changes in fuels, topography, weather, fire behavior, personnel safety, and other significant events are identified and communicated to the supervisor and to assigned and adjoining personnel.

(A)* Requisite Knowledge. Intermediate wildland fire behavior.

(B) Requisite Skills. Collect wildland fire weather, fuels, and topographic information.

6.5.8 Communicate with supervisors, crew members, and adjoining personnel, given a wildland fire incident, so that progress, changes in conditions, fire behavior, and other significant events are current.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Wildland fire behavior, other hazards and factors related to the wildland fire environment.

(B) Requisite Skills. Ability to communicate.

6.5.9* Provide for the logistical needs of assigned resources, given a wildland fire, assigned resources, and AHJ policies and procedures, so that personnel and equipment needs are met in accordance with AHJ policies.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Short- and long-term needs as determined by the incident.

(B) Requisite Skills. Identification of logistical needs.

6.5.10 Analyze incident needs, given assigned resources and incident status, so that additional resources needed are ordered or excess resources are identified and released in accordance with AHJ policies and procedures.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** AHJ policies and procedures related to resource ordering and release.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** Decision making.

6.5.11 Provide incident information to the incoming replacement incident commander, given a wildland fire, so that the transfer of command is completed and the new incident commander has the information necessary to operate.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** AHJ policies and procedures for transfer of command.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to communicate verbally and in writing and to document.

6.5.12 Deploy resources to mop up a wildland fire, given a wildland fire, personnel, equipment, and AHJ policies and procedures, so that appropriate mop-up actions are taken.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Wildland fire behavior, environment factors, and resource capability.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to conduct a risk assessment.

6.5.13 Complete wildland fire suppression operations, given a wildland fire that has been controlled and mopped up in accordance with AHJ policies and procedures, so that the fire area is extinguished and resources are returned to service.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** AHJ policies and procedures for demobilization and termination of the incident.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** Decision making.

Δ **6.5.14*** Respond to requests for incident information, given AHJ policies and procedures, so that response is accurate, within the policies, and provided in a time-sensitive manner.

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

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to communicate verbally and in writing.

6.5.15 Complete personnel time and equipment use records, given AHJ policies, procedures, and related forms, so that the information is accurate and in compliance with standards established by the AHJ.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Basic wildland fire business management and AHJ policies and procedures for proper record keeping.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to communicate in writing.

6.5.16* Prepare final incident reports, given an extinguished wildland fire and AHJ policies and procedures, so that the reports are complete, accurate, and submitted on time.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** AHJ incident reporting policies and procedures.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to fill out forms.

Chapter 7 Wildland Fire Officer II

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

7.1.1 Prerequisite Knowledge. Authority and responsibility for implementing formal and informal agreements between jurisdictional agencies, the incident management system used by the jurisdiction, and the Wildland Fire Officer II's role within that system.

7.1.2 Prerequisite Skills. None specified.

Δ **7.2 Human Resource Management.** No JPRs at this level.

Δ **7.3 Preparedness.** No JPRs at this level.

7.4 Mobilization.

7.4.1* Supervise multiple resources, given an assignment and resources, so that they are mobilized in accordance with AHJ policies and procedures.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** AHJ policies and procedures covering the movement of multiple resources.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** The ability to assess the readiness of assigned resources.

7.5 Suppression.

7.5.1 Definition of Duty. Command multiple resources in the suppression of a wildland fire that exceeds the qualification level of the Wildland Fire Officer I.

Δ **7.5.2*** Develop, validate, modify, and document an incident action plan for each operational period, given an action plan, so that strategies and tactics are applied according to AHJ policies and procedures in accordance with incident objectives.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Availability and capability of resources and agency suppression priorities based on personnel safety and values at risk.

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

7.5.3 Evaluate the need for and location of incident facilities, given AHJ policies and procedures, so that the location is sited, identified, and communicated to personnel.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** Factors affecting the need for appropriate incident facilities.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** Ability to evaluate and establish incident facilities.

7.5.4 Maintain incident records, given AHJ policies and procedures and applicable forms, so that required information is documented.

(A) **Requisite Knowledge.** AHJ incident documentation procedures.

(B) **Requisite Skills.** Record keeping.

7.5.5* Obtain incident information from the outgoing incident commander, given a wildland fire, so that the transfer of command is completed and the new incident commander has the information necessary to operate.