

**Fire Policy Committee
Minutes
November 20, 2009**

The Fire Policy Committee of the Board on Public Safety Standards and Training held a regular meeting at 9:00 a.m. on November 20, 2009 at the Oregon Public Safety Academy in Salem, Oregon. Chair Jim Whelan called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

Attendees

Committee Members:

James Whelan, Oregon Volunteer Firefighters' Association, Chair
Kelly Bach, Oregon State Fire Fighters Council, Vice Chair
Larry Goff, Oregon Fire District Directors' Association
William Lafferty, Oregon Department of Forestry
Mark Prince, Oregon Fire Chiefs' Association
Rod Smith, Oregon Fire Instructors Association
Michelle Stevens, Oregon State Fire Marshal's Association
Stacy Warner, Office of Oregon State Fire Marshal (Representing Randy Simpson)

Committee Members Absent:

William Klein, Community College Fire Programs
John Klum, Portland Fire & Rescue
Joe Seibert, Non-Management Firefighter

DPSST Staff:

Eriks Gabliks, Deputy Director
Julie Olsen-Fink, Fire Certification Supervisor
Tina Diehl, Fire Certification Specialist
Allison Sebern, Fire Certification Support Specialist
Michelle Morin, Fire Certification Coordinator
Mark Ayers, Fire Training Supervisor
Marilyn Lorance, Standards & Certification Program Supervisor
Bonnie Narvaez, Certification Coordinator
Kristen Turley, Standards & Compliance Coordinator

Guest:

Ryan Karjala, Sisters – Camp Sherman RFPD



1. Minutes from September 15, 2009 meeting

Michelle Stevens moved to approve the minutes from the September 15, 2009 Fire Policy Committee meeting. Rod Smith seconded the motion. The motion carried in a unanimous vote.

2. Public Comment Received – Wildland Interface OAR 259-009-0005 and OAR 259-009-0062

Presented by Julie Olsen-Fink

The Fire Policy Committee and The Board on Public Safety Standards and Training previously reviewed and approved filing a proposed permanent rule if no comments were received with the Secretary of State's office to amend the rules relating to National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) Wildland Interface standard. The proposed rules were filed with the Secretary of State's Office and opened for public comment.

FINDING OF FACT:

1. On July 24, 2009, a Notice of Rulemaking was filed with the Secretary of State's office.
2. On September 1, 2009, the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking was published in the Secretary of State monthly publication.
3. During the month of September 2009, the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking was posted on the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training's website.
4. On September 22, 2009 the public comment period closed.

The Department provided notice of a proposed rulemaking hearing to:

- a) The Secretary of State's office;
- b) Legislative Counsel;
- c) The agency interested parties' list; and
- d) The department's website;

A total of two (2) public comments were received regarding OAR 259-009-0005 and OAR 259-009-0062 during the open comment period; indicating this is not an issue that would impact the entire fire service and may only be a departmental issue. The comments are attached.

ACTION ITEM I: Determine whether to recommend filing the proposed language for OAR 259-009-0005 and OAR 259-009-0062 with the Secretary of State as permanent rule.

Division Chief Ryan Karjala from Sisters-Camp Sherman RFPD and the Chair of the Wildland Interface Task Force, provided the members of the Fire Policy Committee an overview of the goals and objectives of the Task Force. The FPC reviewed and discussed the two public comments received:

Mark Prince moved that the committee recommends filing the proposed language for OAR 259-009-0005 and OAR 259-009-0062 with the Secretary of State as a permanent rule. However, the Task Force will reconvene, with members of the FPC, to review Division Group Supervisor and Task Force Leader and give specific reasons as to why they would not recommend that and give consideration as to developing benchmarks for those positions. Kelly Bach seconded the motion. The motion failed 7 to 1.

ACTION REQUESTED:

The Task Force will reconvene, including three members of the FPC: Mark Prince, Larry Goff and Bill Lafferty, to review Division Group Supervisor and Task Force Leader. Julie Olsen-Fink will make the task force arrangements for the follow-up meeting. Chief John Fowler, who wrote the public comment, will also be invited.

3. Proposed Administrative Rules – NFPA Fire Apparatus/Driver Operator OAR 259-009-0005

Julie Olsen-Fink reported that the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1002 Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Task Force began and concluded their work on October 9, 2009. As a result of their work, the task force requested staff to update the Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) definition section to reflect the changes as outlined in the NFPA standards. The task force also made the recommendation that the Fire Policy Committee (FPC) and Board vote to approve and adopt the 2009 Edition for NFPA 1002 Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator.

In review of this proposed rule change, the following chart clearly demonstrates the changes from traditional names to the technical names held within the NFPA standard.

	Current 2003 NFPA Standard	Proposed 2009 NFPA Standard
NFPA Driver	<u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete Entry Level Fire Fighter Skills • Be Certified as a NFPA Driver 	<i>NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator</i> <u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations</i>
NFPA Pumper Operator	<u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a NFPA Driver • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I • Completion of a Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations 	<i>NFPA Apparatus Equipped with Fire Pump</i> <u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a <i>NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator</i> • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations
NFPA Aerial Operator	<u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a NFPA Driver • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations 	<i>NFPA Apparatus Equipped with an Aerial Device</i> <u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a <i>NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator</i> • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations

NFPA Tiller Operator	<u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a NFPA Driver • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations 	<i>NFPA Apparatus Equipped with a Tiller</i> <u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a <u>NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator</u> • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations
NFPA Wildland Fire Operator	<u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a NFPA Driver • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations 	<i>NFPA Wildland Fire Apparatus</i> <u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a <u>NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator</u> • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations
NFPA Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Operator	<u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a NFPA Driver • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations 	<i>NFPA Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Operator</i> <u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a <u>NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator</u> • Be certified as a <u>NFPA Fire Fighter II</u> • <u>Be certified as a NFPA Airport Fire Fighter (NFPA 1003)</u> • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations
NFPA Mobile Water Supply Operator	<u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a NFPA Driver • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations 	<i>NFPA Mobile Water Supply Apparatus</i> <u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a <u>NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator</u> • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations

You will note the traditional names from “Driver and Pumper” have changed to “Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator” and “Apparatus Equipped with a Fire Pump.” This was discussed in length by the members of the task force. This decision was made to further align Oregon with the technical names held within the NFPA standard. For an interim of time, the traditional names the Oregon fire service is accustomed to, will appear (see draft application) in parenthesis on the application to ease this transition to the use of the technical names for certification.

In comparison of the 2003 and 2009 standards you can now apply for NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator without being required to complete entry level fire fighter skills as a prerequisite for certification. NFPA Wildland Apparatus and NFPA Mobile Water Supply Apparatus no longer require you be certified as an NFPA Fire Fighter I and only require you be certified as a NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator. To achieve the level of certification for NFPA Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Apparatus, you are required to be certified as an NFPA Fire Fighter II and an NFPA Airport Fire Fighter and NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator. All of the NFPA standards still require applicants to successfully complete the assigned task book or task performance evaluations per Oregon requirements.

ISSUE: Staff recommends that the FPC reviews the modified language and determine whether to adopt these definitions for fire service professionals. For ease of review, only the relevant portion(s) of the revised text is included. The following proposed language

contains recommended additions (**bold and underlined text**) and deletions (~~strikethrough text~~).

259-009-0005

Definitions

* * *

(26) "NFPA" stands for National Fire Protection Association which is a body of individuals representing a wide variety of professions, including fire protection, who develop consensus standards and codes for fire safety by design and fire protection agencies.

(27) “NFPA Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Apparatus” means a Fire Service Professional who has met the requirements of Fire Fighter II as specified in NFPA 1001, Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator as specified in NFPA 1002 Chapter 4, NFPA Airport Fire Fighter as specified in NFPA 1003 and the job performance requirements defined in NFPA 1002 Sections 9.1 and 9.2.

~~(27)~~ **(28)** "NFPA Airport Firefighter" means a member of a Fire Service Agency who has met job performance requirements of NFPA Standard 1003.

(29) “NFPA Apparatus Equipped with an Aerial Device” means a Fire Service Professional who has met the requirements of Fire Fighter I as specified in NFPA 1001, Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator as specified in NFPA 1002 Chapter 4 and the job performance requirements defined in NFPA 1002 Sections 6.1 and 6.2.

(30) “NFPA Apparatus Equipped with a Tiller” means a Fire Service Professional who has met the requirements of Fire Fighter I as specified in NFPA 1001, Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator as specified in NFPA 1002 Chapter 4, Apparatus Equipped with an Aerial Device as specified in NFPA 1002 Chapter 6 and the job performance requirements defined in NFPA 1002 Sections 7.2.

(31) “NFPA Apparatus Equipped with Fire Pump” means a Fire Service Professional who has met the requirements of Fire Fighter I as specified in NFPA 1001, Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator as specified in NFPA 1002 Chapter 4 and the job performance requirements defined in NFPA 1002 Sections 5.1 and 5.2.

~~(28)~~ **(32)** "NFPA Driver-Operator" means a member of a fire service agency licensed to operate a fire service agency vehicle/apparatus in accordance with the job performance requirements of NFPA 1002 and who have met the Entry Level Fire Fighter requirements. Fire service agency vehicle/apparatus operators are required to be certified at NFPA 1001 fire fighter I standard prior to driver operator duties. Additional requirements are involved for those driver operators of apparatus equipped with an attack or fire pump, aerial devices, a tiller, aircraft firefighting and rescue vehicles, wildland fire apparatus, and mobile water supply apparatus (tanker/tender).

(33) “NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator” means a Fire Service Professional who has met the job performance requirements defined in NFPA 1002, Chapter 4 sections 4.2 and 4.3.

~~(29)~~ **(34)** "NFPA Fire Fighter I" means a member of a fire service agency who has met the level I job performance requirements of NFPA standard 1001. Sometimes referred to as a journeyman fire fighter.

~~(30)~~ **(35)** "NFPA Fire Fighter II" means a member of a fire service agency who met the more stringent level II job performance requirements of NFPA Standard 1001. Sometimes referred to as a senior fire fighter.

~~(31)~~ **(36)** "NFPA Fire Inspector I" means an individual who conducts basic fire code inspections and has met the level I job performance requirements of NFPA Standard 1031.

~~(32)~~ **(37)** "NFPA Fire Inspector II" means an individual who conducts complicated fire code inspections, reviews plans for code requirements, and recommends modifications to codes and standards. This individual has met the level II job performance requirements of NFPA standard 1031.

~~(33)~~ **(38)** "NFPA Fire Investigator" means an individual who conducts post fire investigations to determine the cause and the point of origin of fire. This individual has met the job performance requirements of NFPA Standard 1033.

~~(34)~~ **(39)** "NFPA Fire Officer I" means the fire officer, at the supervisory level, who has met the job performance requirements specified in NFPA 1021 Standard Fire Officer Professional Qualifications. (Company officer rank)

~~(35)~~ **(40)** "NFPA Fire Officer II" means the fire officer, at the supervisory/managerial level, who has met the job performance requirements in NFPA Standard 1021. (Station officer, battalion chief rank)

~~(36)~~ **(41)** "NFPA Fire Officer III" means the fire officer, at the managerial/administrative level, who has met the job performance requirements in NFPA Standard 1021. (District chief, assistant chief, division chief, deputy chief rank)

~~(37)~~ **(42)** "NFPA Fire Officer IV" means the fire officer, at the administrative level, who has met the job performance requirements in NFPA Standard 1021. (Fire Chief)

~~(38)~~ **(43)** NFPA Instructor I means a fire service instructor who has demonstrated the knowledge and ability to deliver instruction effectively from a prepared lesson plan, including instructional aids and evaluation instruments; adapt lesson plans to the unique requirements of the students and authority having jurisdiction; organize the learning environment so that learning is maximized; and meet the record-keeping requirements of authority having jurisdiction.

~~(39)~~ **(44)** NFPA Instructor II means a fire service instructor who, in addition to meeting Instructor I qualifications, has demonstrated the knowledge and ability to develop individual lesson plans for a specific topic including learning objectives, instructional aids, and evaluation instruments; schedule training sessions based on overall training plan of authority having jurisdiction; and supervise and coordinate the activities of other instructors.

~~(40)~~ **(45)** NFPA Instructor III means a fire service instructor who, in addition to meeting Instructor II qualifications, has demonstrated the knowledge and ability to develop comprehensive training curricula and programs for use by single or multiple organizations; conduct organization needs analysis; and develop training goals and implementation strategies.

~~(41)~~ **(46)** "NFPA Marine Land-Based Fire Fighter" means a member of a fire service agency who meets the job performance requirements of NFPA 1005.

(47) NFPA Mobile Water Supply Apparatus" means a Fire Service Professional who has met the requirements of Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator as specified in NFPA 1002 Chapter 4 and the job performance requirements defined in NFPA 1002 Sections 10.1 and 10.2.

(48) "NFPA Wildland Fire Apparatus" means a Fire Service Professional who has met the requirements of Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator as specified in NFPA 1002 Chapter 4 and the job performance requirements defined in NFPA 1002 Sections 8.1 and 8.2.

~~(42)~~ **(49)** "Operations Level Responder" means a person who responds to hazardous materials/weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incidents for the purpose of implementing or supporting actions to protect nearby persons, the environment, or property from the effects of the release.

~~(43)~~ **(50)** "Service Delivery" means to be able to adequately demonstrate, through job performance, the knowledge, skills, and ability of a certification level.

~~(44)~~ **(51)** "Staff" are those employees occupying full-time, part-time, and/or temporary positions with the Department.

~~(45)~~ **(52)** "Tank Car Specialty" means a person who provides technical support pertaining to tank cars, provided oversight for product removal and movement of damaged tank cars, and acts as a liaison between technicians and outside resources.

~~(46)~~ **(53)** "Task Performance" means to be able to demonstrate the ability to perform the tasks, of a certification level, in a controlled environment while being evaluated.

~~(47)~~ **(54)** "The Act" refers to the Public Safety Standards and Training Act (ORS 181.610 to 181.705).

~~(48)~~ **(55)** "Topical Level Course" is a course that does not include an identifiable block of learning objectives or outcomes that are required for certification at one or more levels.

~~(49)~~ **(56)** "Track" means a field of study required for certification.

~~(50)~~ **(57)** "Waiver" means to refrain from pressing or enforcing a rule.

ACTION ITEM I: Determine whether to recommend filing the proposed language for OAR 259-009-0005 as a proposed rule with the Secretary of State.

ACTION ITEM II: Determine whether to recommend filing the proposed language for OAR 259-009-0005 with the Secretary of State as permanent rule if no comments are received.

ACTION ITEM III: Determine whether there is a significant fiscal impact on small businesses. *No fiscal impact by consensus.*

Kelly Bach moved to recommend to the Board to file the proposed language for OAR 259-009-0005 with the Secretary of State as a proposed rule and as permanent rule if no comments are received. Larry Goff seconded the motion. The motion carried in a unanimous vote.

4. Proposed Administrative Rules – NFPA Fire Apparatus/Driver Operator OAR 259-009-0062

Julie Olsen-Fink reported that the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1002 Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Task Force began and concluded their work on October 9, 2009. The Task Force evaluated the currently adopted 2003 Edition and compared it to the 2009 Edition. As a result of their work, the task force recognized the importance of the Oregon fire service maintaining the most current standards available from NFPA. In doing so, the proposed rules have been updated to reflect the changes in the standard. The task force also made the recommendation to DPSST staff that the Fire Policy Committee (FPC) and Board vote to approve and adopt the 2009 Edition for NFPA 1002 Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator.

	Current 2003 NFPA Standard	Proposed 2009 NFPA Standard
NFPA Driver	<u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete Entry Level Fire Fighter Skills • Be Certified as a NFPA Driver 	<i>NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator</i> <u><i>Prerequisite Requirements</i></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations</i>
NFPA Pumper Operator	<u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a NFPA Driver • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I • Completion of a Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations 	<i>NFPA Apparatus Equipped with Fire Pump</i> <u><i>Prerequisite Requirements</i></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a <i>NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator</i> • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations
NFPA Aerial Operator	<u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a NFPA Driver • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations 	<i>NFPA Apparatus Equipped with an Aerial Device</i> <u><i>Prerequisite Requirements</i></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a <i>NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator</i> • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations
NFPA Tiller Operator	<u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a NFPA Driver • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I • Completion of Task Book or Task 	<i>NFPA Apparatus Equipped with a Tiller</i> <u><i>Prerequisite Requirements</i></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a <i>NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator</i>

	Performance Evaluations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations
NFPA Wildland Fire Operator	<u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a NFPA Driver • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations 	<i>NFPA Wildland Fire Apparatus</i> <u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a <i>NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator</i> • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations
NFPA Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Operator	<u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a NFPA Driver • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations 	<i>NFPA Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Operator</i> <u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a <i>NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator</i> • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter II • Be certified as a NFPA Airport Fire Fighter (NFPA 1003) • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations
NFPA Mobile Water Supply Operator	<u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a NFPA Driver • Be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations 	<i>NFPA Mobile Water Supply Apparatus</i> <u>Prerequisite Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be certified as a <i>NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator</i> • Completion of Task Book or Task Performance Evaluations

Summary of Comparison

You will note the traditional names from “Driver and Pumper” have changed to “Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator” and “Apparatus Equipped with a Fire Pump.” This was discussed in length by the members of the task force and the decision was made to further align Oregon with the technical names held within the NFPA standard. For an interim of time, the traditional names the Oregon fire service is accustomed to, will appear (see draft application) in parenthesis on the application to ease this transition to the use of the technical names for certification.

In comparison of the 2003 and 2009 standards you will note you can now apply for NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator without being required to complete entry level fire fighter skills as a prerequisite for certification. NFPA Wildland Apparatus and NFPA Mobile Water Supply Apparatus no longer require you be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter I and only require you be certified as a NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator. To achieve the level of certification for NFPA Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Apparatus, you are required to be certified as a NFPA Fire Fighter II and a NFPA Airport Fire Fighter and a NFPA Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator. All of the NFPA standards still require applicants to successfully complete the assigned task book or task performance evaluations per Oregon requirements.

For ease of review, only the relevant portion of the revised text is included. The following language includes recommended additions (**bold and underlined text**) and deletions (~~strikethrough text~~):

259-009-0062

Fire Service Personnel Certification

* * *

(2) The following standards for fire service personnel are hereby adopted by reference:

* * *

(D) Entry Level Fire Fighter means an individual trained to the requirements of Section 2-1 Student Prerequisites, NFPA Standard 1403, 1997 Edition, entitled "Live Fire Training Evolutions" and the applicable safety requirements adopted by OR-OSHA. An individual trained to this level and verified so by the agency head is qualified to perform live-fire training exercises and to perform on the emergency scene under constant supervision. An Entry Level Fire Fighter should be encouraged to complete Fire Fighter I training within one year.

(E) **Before an applicant can qualify for certification, the** ~~All applicants for certification must complete either a Task Performance Evaluation or a Department approved Task Book for Fire Fighter I and Fire Fighter II, signed off by the Agency Head or Training Officer; before an applicant can qualify for certification.~~

(b) The provisions of the NFPA Standard 1002, ~~2003~~ **2009** Edition, entitled "~~Fire Department Vehicle~~ **Standard for Fire Apparatus** Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications," are adopted subject to the following definitions and modifications hereinafter stated:

(A) 5.1 General. ~~The requirements of NFPA 1001 Fire Fighter I, as specified by the Department and the job performance requirements defined in Sections 5.1 and 5.2;~~ must be met prior to certification as a Fire Service Agency Driver/Operator-Pumper.

(B) 6.1 General. The requirements of NFPA 1001 Fire Fighter I and NFPA 1002 Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator, as specified by the Department and the job performance requirements defined in Sections 6.1 and 6.2, must be met prior to certification as a Fire Service Agency Driver/Operator-Aerial.

(C) 7.1 General. The requirements of NFPA 1001 Fire Fighter I and NFPA 1002 Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator, as specified by the Department and the job performance requirements defined in Sections 7.1 and 7.2 must be met prior to certification as a Fire Service Agency Driver/Operator-Tiller.

(D) 8.1 General. The requirements of NFPA 1001 Fire Fighter I and NFPA 1002 Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator, as specified by the Department and the job performance requirements defined in Sections 8.1 and 8.2, must be met prior to certification as a Fire Service Agency Driver/Operator-Wildland Fire Apparatus.

(E) 9.1 General. The requirements of NFPA 1001 Fire Fighter **II** and NFPA 1002 Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator, as specified by the Department and the job performance

requirements defined in Sections 9.1 and 9.2, must be met prior to certification as a Fire Service Agency Driver/Operator-Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Apparatus (ARFF).

(F) 10.1 General. The requirements of ~~NFPA 1001 Fire Fighter I~~ and NFPA 1002 Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator, as specified by the Department and the job performance requirements defined in Sections 10.1 and 10.2, must be met prior to certification as a Fire Service Agency Driver/Operator-Mobile Water Supply Apparatus.

(G) Delete "the requirements of NFPA 1500, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program".

(H) All applicants for certification must complete either a Task Performance Evaluation or a Department approved Task Book for: Driver, Pumper Operator, Aerial Operator, Tiller Operator, Wildland Fire Apparatus Operator, Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Apparatus Operator or Mobile Water Supply Apparatus Operator and signed off by the Agency Head or Training Officer before an applicant can qualify for certification.

~~(I) An individual who completes the requirements of Chapter 4 and meets the requirements of Entry Level Fire Fighter (NFPA 1403) may be certified as a Driver.~~

(c) The provisions of the NFPA Standards 1003, 2005 Edition, entitled "Standard for Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications,"

(A) 6.1 General. Prior to certification as a Fire Service Agency NFPA 1003 Airport Fire Fighter, the requirements of NFPA 1001 Fire Fighter II and NFPA 1002 Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Apparatus Operator (ARFF), as specified by the Department, and the job performance requirements defined in sections 6.1 through 6.4 must be met.

(B) All applicants for certification must complete either a Task Performance Evaluation or a Department-approved Task Book for: Airport Fire Fighter and signed off by the Agency Head or Training Officer before an applicant can qualify for certification.

(d) The provisions of NFPA Standard 1005, 2007 Edition, entitled "Marine Fire Fighting for Land Based Fire Fighters Professional Qualifications," are adopted subject to the following definitions and modifications:

(A) "Authority having jurisdiction" means the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training.

(B) Delete section 2.2.

NOTE: This references NFPA 1500.

(C) Delete sections of 2.4.

NOTE: This references NFPA 1000, NFPA 1081, NFPA 1405, NFPA 1670 and NFPA 1710.

(D) 5.1 General. Prior to certification as a Fire Service Agency NFPA 1005 Marine Land-Based Fire Fighter, the requirements of NFPA 1001 Fire Fighter II, as specified by the Department.

(E) All applicants for certification must complete a Department approved Task Book for: Marine Fire Fighting for Land Based Fire Fighters and signed off by the Agency Head or Training Officer before an applicant can qualify for certification.

ACTION ITEM I: Determine whether to recommend filing the proposed language for OAR 259-009-0062 with the Secretary of State.

ACTION ITEM II: Determine whether to recommend filing the proposed language for OAR 259-009-0062 with the Secretary of State as permanent rule if no comments are received.

ACTION ITEM III: Determine whether there is a significant fiscal impact on small businesses. *No fiscal impact by consensus.*

Michelle Stevens moved to recommend to the Board to file the proposed language for OAR 259-009-0062 with the Secretary of State as a proposed rule and as permanent rule if no comments are received. Mark Prince seconded the motion. The motion carried in a unanimous vote.

5. Revocation/Denial Case Review for Donald W. Gabbard DPSST #24874

Presented by Kristen Turley

ISSUE:

On October 22, 2009, the Board of Public Safety Standards and Training (BPSST) met and, after reviewing the facts of the case, Sheriff Anderson and Superintendent McLain asked to pull GABBARD's file from the consent agenda. The matter they identified as the reason for their request was the proposed minimum period of certification revocation of twelve (12) months. This matter was previously reviewed by the Fire Policy Committee (FPC) at its September 15, 2009 meeting. Based on the failure of a motion to accept the FPC's recommendation in this matter, FPC Chair James Whelan agreed to return GABBARD'S case to the FPC for reconsideration.

FPC RECOMMENDATION TO BOARD:

On September 15, 2009, the Fire Policy Committee (FPC) met and after reviewing the facts of the case, *unanimously* voted to recommend that GABBARD's conduct does rise to the level to warrant denial of GABBARD's certification, based on his discretionary disqualifying convictions.

- In substance, the FPC adopted the Staff Report and associated documents as the record on which their recommendation was based.
- The FPC determined that GABBARD's conduct violated the core values of honesty, professionalism and justice.
- The FPC identified as mitigating circumstances the letters of support submitted to the committee.

- The FPC identified as aggravating circumstance the repeated assaults on his wife with the last assault occurring in front of a child, his multiple convictions and conduct while on probation.
- The FPC determined that GABBARD's conduct rises to the level that warrants denial of his certification and that the initial minimum period of ineligibility to re-apply for certification would be twelve (12) months.

BOARD DISCUSSION:

The Board identified the following elements in this case that they believed should be taken into consideration when recommending a minimum period of ineligibility for GABBARD:

1. Repeated domestic violence
2. Domestic violence in front of children.
3. Justification letters seemed to minimize the seriousness of the conduct involving domestic violence.
4. Belligerent and assaultive behavior towards police officers; which did not change at any point during his contact with them; resulting in multiple charges, and one conviction.
5. The impact of his behavior on working relationships within the community.
6. Poor role model for children and the community he serves as a fire service professional.
7. Multiple offenses.
8. The age of GABBARD at the time of the incidents.
9. His level of intoxication at the time of the incidents.
10. GABBARD's failure to provide the committee a written explanation.

BACKGROUND and OVERVIEW

This case involves the following history, actions and processes related to GABBARD:

On November 20, 2007, GABBARD was hired by the John Day Fire Department.¹

On or about March 20, 2009, GABBARD applied for NFPA Fire Fighter certification.²

A routine records check showed GABBARD was convicted of Second Degree Theft (Class A Misdemeanor), two counts of Fourth Degree Assault (Class A Misdemeanor) and Menacing (Class A Misdemeanor), discretionary disqualifying crimes, for purpose of certification.

*On or about January 7, 2002, GABBARD was arrested for Second Degree Theft (Class A Misdemeanor). GABBARD was convicted of this crime on January 14, 2004.³ **This is a discretionary disqualifying conviction for purposes of certification.***

On or about November 9, 2003, GABBARD was arrested for Fourth Degree Assault (Class A Misdemeanor), Two counts of Interfering with Making a Report (Class A Misdemeanor, Menacing (Class A Misdemeanor) and Harassment (Class

¹ Ex A1

² Ex A2

³ Ex A11

*B Misdemeanor). GABBARD was convicted of Fourth Degree Assault and Menacing on March 10, 2004. ⁴ **Fourth Degree Assault is a discretionary disqualifying conviction for purposes of certification.***

*On or about November 20, 2006, GABBARD was arrested for Three Counts of Fourth Degree Assault (Class C Felony), Three Counts of Attempt to Assault a Public Safety Officer (Class A Misdemeanor), Strangulation (Class A Misdemeanor), Three Counts of Menacing (Class A Misdemeanor), Resist Arrest (Class A Misdemeanor), Recklessly Endanger Another (Class A Misdemeanor) & Four Counts of Harassment (Class B Misdemeanor). GABBARD was convicted of one count of Fourth Degree Assault & Attempt to Assault a Public Safety Officer on February 15, 2007. ⁵ **Fourth Degree Assault is a discretionary disqualifying conviction for purposes of certification.***

These convictions were compared to administrative rules relating to discretionary disqualifying criminal convictions for fire service personnel. This matter must be reviewed by the Fire Policy Committee (FPC).

A DMV address verification was completed for GABBARD. On June 22, 2009, TURLEY mailed GABBARD a certified letter advising him that his case would be heard before the FPC and allowed him an opportunity to provide mitigating circumstances for the Committee's consideration. This letter was sent certified mail. As a policy, DPSST also provides a Stipulated Order Denying Certification to individuals whose cases are to be heard by a Policy Committee. Some individuals elect to sign a Stipulated Order Revoking Certification(s), which ends the denial or revocation process.⁶

On or about June 29, 2009, TURLEY received the certified mail return receipt from GABBARD. On or about July 21, 2009 GABBARD provided letters for the FPC's consideration.⁷

DISCUSSION:

Oregon law requires that DPSST, through its Board, identify in Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) the conduct or criminal convictions that require denial or revocation. For all other conduct or convictions, denial or revocation is discretionary, based on Policy Committee and Board review.

STANDARD OF PROOF:

The standard of proof on this matter is a preponderance of evidence; evidence that is of greater weight and more convincing than the evidence offered in opposition to it; more probable than not.

DISCRETIONARY DISQUALIFYING CONDUCT

1. The Department, through the Fire Policy Committee and Board, has defined core values that are integral to the fire service profession. These values are identified in OAR 259-009-0070(4)(b):

⁴ Ex A14

⁵ Ex A17

⁶ Ex A20

⁷ Ex A21

(A) Category I: **Honesty**. Honesty includes fairness and straightforwardness of conduct; integrity. Adherence to the facts; freedom from subterfuge or duplicity; truthfulness and sincerity.

(B) Category II: **Professionalism**. Professionalism includes the conduct, aims, or qualities that characterize or mark a profession or a professional person; extreme competence in an occupation or pursuit.

(C) Category III: **Justice**. Justice includes just treatment, the quality or characteristic of being just, impartial, or fair; integrity and honesty.

2. Pursuant to ORS 181.662(3)(b), the Department has determined that, in the absence of a determination to the contrary by the Fire Policy Committee and Board, a Fire Service Professional or Instructor who has been convicted of the crimes identified in OAR 259-009-0070(4)(c) has violated the core values of the fire service profession and may not be fit to receive or hold certification:

Staff Explanation: The above rule creates a presumption is that if an individual has been convicted of any of the discretionary crimes, they have violated the core values of the fire service profession and may not be fit to receive or hold certification. To determine that the applicant may hold certification means that the FPC has determined that in the case of the subject individual, these convictions do not violate the core values.

OAR 259-009-0070(7)(d) requires that the FPC consider aggravating and mitigating circumstances in making a decision to authorize initiation of denial or revocation proceedings. Aggravating and mitigating circumstances include but are not limited to:

(A) When the conduct occurred in relation to the fire service professional's or instructor's service as a fire service professional or instructor (i.e., before, during, after);

(B) Whether the fire service professional or instructor served time in prison/jail; and if so, for how long;

(C) Whether restitution was involved, and if so, whether the fire service professional or instructor met all obligations;

(D) Whether the fire service professional or instructor was on parole or probation, and if so, when the parole or probation ended;

(E) Whether the fire service professional or instructor has been convicted of the same conduct more than once, and if so, over what period of time;

(F) Whether the conduct involved domestic violence;

(G) Whether the fire service professional or instructor self reported the conduct;

(H) Whether the conduct involved dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation;

(I) Whether the conduct was prejudicial to the administration of justice;

(J) Whether the conduct adversely reflects on a fire service professional's or instructor's fitness to perform as a fire service professional or instructor; and

(K) Whether the conduct makes the fire service professional or instructor otherwise unfit to render effective service because of the agency's or public's loss of confidence that the fire service professional or instructor possesses the core values integral to the fire service profession.

ACTION REQUESTED:

The Board met on October 22, 2009 and requested the policy committee reconsider the proposed minimum period of certification revocation previously reviewed at the Fire Policy Committee meeting on September 15, 2009.

After further review of the GABBARD case, the FPC determined that GABBARD's conduct rises to the level that warrants denial of his certification and that the initial minimum period of ineligibility to re-apply for certification would be January 1, 2014.

Mark Prince moved to deny GABBARD's certification and that the initial minimum period of ineligibility to re-apply for certification(s) will be January 1, 2014. Michelle Stevens seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

6. Revocation/Denial Case Review for Joseph D. DeFrates DPSST #12335

Presented by Kristen Turley

ISSUE:

Should Joseph DEFRATES' NFPA Driver and Pumper Operator certifications be revoked and his NFPA Fire Fighter and Wildland Interface certifications be denied based on discretionary disqualifying criminal convictions defined in OAR 259-009-0070(4)?

BACKGROUND and OVERVIEW

This case involves the following actions and processes related to DEFRATES:

On January 1, 1998, DEFRATES was hired by Klamath County Fire District #4.⁸

On June 30, 1998, DEFRATES was granted a NFPA Driver certification.⁹

On June 30, 1998, DEFRATES was granted Basic Fire Fighter and Apparatus Operator I certifications, which became outdated on December 7, 2005.¹⁰

⁸ Ex A1

⁹ Ex A1

¹⁰ Ex A1

On May 28, 1999, DEFRATES was granted a Fire Fighter I certification, which became outdated on December 7, 2005.¹¹

On or about August 4, 1999, DEFRATES was granted a NFPA Pumper Operator Certification.¹²

On or about January 16, 2002, DEFRATES was hired by the Harriman RFPD.¹³

On or about October 1, 2002, DEFRATES resigned from the Harriman RFPD.¹⁴

On or about May 18, 2003, DEFRATES resigned from Klamath County Fire District #4.¹⁵

On or about January 1, 2009, DEFRATES was hired by the Klamath County Fire District #4.¹⁶

On or about July 28, 2009, DEFRATES applied for the NFPA Fire Fighter certification.¹⁷

On or about July 31, 2009, DEFRATES applied for the Wildland Interface certification.¹⁸

A routine records check showed DEFRATES was arrested for Third Degree Theft (Class C Misdemeanor) and Negotiating a Bad Check (Class A Misdemeanor). Negotiating a Bad Check is a discretionary disqualifying crime, for purposes of certification.

*On or about August 8, 2008, the Lake County District Attorney received a complaint that DEFRATES wrote a check to a local business that was returned “non-sufficient funds”. On or about October 30, 2008, DEFRATES was arrested for Third Degree Theft and Negotiating a Bad Check.¹⁹ On December 22, 2008, DEFRATES was granted a diversion agreement with conditions set forth by the Court.²⁰ On August 10, 2009, DEFRATES’ diversion agreement was terminated for failure to pay the court assessed fees, and he was subsequently convicted of all charges. **Negotiating a Bad Check is a discretionary disqualifying crime, for purposes of certification.**²¹*

This conviction was compared to administrative rules relating to discretionary disqualifying criminal convictions for fire service personnel. This matter must be reviewed by the Fire Policy Committee (FPC).

¹¹ Ex A1
¹² Ex A1
¹³ Ex A1
¹⁴ Ex A1
¹⁵ Ex A1
¹⁶ Ex A1
¹⁷ Ex A2
¹⁸ Ex A3
¹⁹ Ex A8
²⁰ Ex A9
²¹ Ex A10

On September 23, 2009, TURLEY mailed DEFRATES a letter advising him that his case would be heard before the FPC and allowed him an opportunity to provide mitigating circumstances for the Committee's consideration. This letter was sent regular mail. As a policy, DPSST also provides a Stipulated Order Revoking and Denying Certification to individuals whose cases are to be heard by a Policy Committee. Some individuals elect to sign a Stipulated Order Revoking Certification(s), which ends the denial or revocation process.²²

On or about October 20, 2009, DEFRATES resigned from the Klamath County Fire District #4.²³

On October 21, 2009, TURLEY spoke to Dusty TURNER with Klamath County Fire District #4 to obtain contact information for DEFRATES.

On October 21, 2009, TURLEY attempted to contact DEFRATES at his home and cell phone numbers and left messages at each phone number. To date, DEFRATES has not responded to the September 23, 2009 letter or phone messages.

DISCUSSION:

Oregon law requires that DPSST, through its Board, identify in Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) the conduct or criminal convictions that require denial or revocation. For all other conduct or convictions, denial or revocation is discretionary, based on Policy Committee and Board review.

STANDARD OF PROOF:

The standard of proof on this matter is a preponderance of evidence; evidence that is of greater weight and more convincing than the evidence offered in opposition to it; more probable than not.

DISCRETIONARY DISQUALIFYING MISCONDUCT

OAR 259-009-0070(4) specifies discretionary disqualifying conduct which includes criminal convictions and falsification issues. Subsection 4 of the rule identifies a list of discretionary disqualifying crimes that *must* be reviewed by the FPC.

In OAR 259-009-0070(4)(b) The Department, through the Fire Policy Committee and Board, has defined core values that are integral to the fire service profession. These values are:

(a) Category I: **Honesty**. Honesty includes fairness and straightforwardness of conduct; integrity. Adherence to the facts; freedom from subterfuge or duplicity; truthfulness and sincerity.

(b) Category II: **Professionalism**. Professionalism includes the conduct, aims, or qualities that characterize or mark a profession or a professional person; extreme competence in an occupation or pursuit.

²² Ex A12

²³ Ex A13

(c) Category III: **Justice**. Justice includes just treatment, the quality or characteristic of being just, impartial, or fair; integrity and honesty.

OAR 259-009-0070(4)(c) provides that, pursuant to ORS 181.662(3)(b), the Department has determined that, in the absence of a determination to the contrary by the Fire Policy Committee and Board, a Fire Service Professional or Instructor who has been convicted of the *[listed]* crimes has violated the core values of the fire service profession and may not be fit to receive or hold certification.

Staff Explanation: The above rule creates a presumption that if an individual has been convicted of any of the discretionary crimes, they have violated the core values of the fire service profession and may not be fit to receive or hold certification. To determine that the applicant may hold certification means that the FPC has determined that in the case of the subject individual, these convictions do not violate the core values.

OAR 259-009-0070(5) provides that upon determination to proceed with the revocation and/or denial of a fire service professional's or instructor's certification based on discretionary disqualifying misconduct, the Fire Policy Committee and Board will determine an initial minimum period of ineligibility to apply for certification. The initial minimum period of ineligibility will range from 30 days to 7 (seven) years.

OAR 259-009-0070(7)(d) provides that the FPC will consider aggravating and mitigating circumstances, which include:

(A) When the conduct occurred in relation to the fire service professional's or instructor's service as a fire service professional or instructor (i.e., before, during, after);

(B) Whether the fire service professional or instructor served time in prison/jail; and if so, for how long;

(C) Whether restitution was involved, and if so, whether the fire service professional or instructor met all obligations;

(D) Whether the fire service professional or instructor was on parole or probation, and if so, when the parole or probation ended;

(E) Whether the fire service professional or instructor has been convicted of the same conduct more than once, and if so, over what period of time;

(F) Whether the conduct involved domestic violence;

(G) Whether the fire service professional or instructor self reported the conduct;

(H) Whether the conduct involved dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation;

(I) Whether the conduct was prejudicial to the administration of justice;

(J) Whether the conduct adversely reflects on a fire service professional's or instructor's fitness to perform as a fire service professional or instructor; and

(K) Whether the conduct makes the fire service professional or instructor otherwise unfit to render effective service because of the agency's or public's loss of confidence that the fire service professional or instructor possesses the core values integral to the fire service profession.

ACTION REQUESTED:

Part One

Staff requests the Fire Policy Committee review the matter and make a recommendation to the Board whether or not to revoke and/or deny DEFRATES' certifications by votes on the following:

1. By vote, the Fire Policy Committee *adopts/does not adopt* the Staff report as the record on which their recommendations are based.
2. By discussion and consensus:
 - a. Identify the conduct that is at issue
 - b. The conduct *does/does not* violate the core value of honesty.
 - c. The conduct *does/does not* violated the core value of professionalism.
 - d. The conduct *does/does not* violate the core value of justice.
3. By discussion and consensus, the Fire Policy Committee must identify and consider any mitigating and aggravating circumstances.
4. By vote, the Fire Policy Committee finds that DEFRATES' conduct *does/does not* rise to the level to warrant revocation and denial of his certification(s), and therefore recommends to the Board that DEFRATES' certifications be *revoked and denied/not revoked and denied*.

Part Two (to be considered if denial and revocation are recommended)

According to OAR 259-009-0070(5) upon determination to proceed with the revocation and/or denial of a fire service professional's or instructor's certification based on discretionary disqualifying misconduct, the Fire Policy Committee and Board will determine an initial minimum period of ineligibility to apply for certification. The initial minimum period of ineligibility will range from 30 days to 7 (seven) years.

By vote, the Fire Policy Committee recommends a minimum initial period of ineligibility of *time to be determined*.

Bill Lafferty moved that the committee adopts the staff report as the record on which their recommendations are based. Mark Prince seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

By discussion and consensus:

- a. Identify the conduct that is at issue:
Convicted of Third Degree Theft (Class C Misdemeanor) and Negotiating a Bad Check (Class A Misdemeanor). Negotiating a Bad Check is a discretionary disqualifying crime, for purposes of certification.

- b. The conduct did violate the core value of honesty.
- c. The conduct did violate the core value of professionalism.
- d. The conduct did violate the core value of justice.

By discussion and consensus, the Fire Policy Committee must identify and consider any mitigating and aggravating circumstances.

- The committee determined that aggravating circumstances included the facts that his diversion agreement was revoked resulting in his conviction and that he failed to pay restitution, his reaction to DPSST staff, his knowingly deceitful act resulting in his conviction, and his failure to provide information to the FPC.

Mark Prince moved that the committee finds that DEFRATES' conduct does rise to the level to warrant denial and revocation of his certification(s), and therefore recommends to the Board that DEFRATES' certifications be denied and revoked. Kelly Bach seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

Bill Lafferty moved that the committee recommends to the Board that the initial minimum period of ineligibility to re-apply for certification would be 24 months from the date of the final order. Rod Smith seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

7. Administrative Rules – Denial and Revocation Memo

Presented by Kristen Turley

BACKGROUND: The Fire Policy Committee and Board previously approved revisions to the administrative rules governing denial and revocation of a fire service professional's certification.

ISSUE: Several instances have occurred where a fire service professional has been convicted either of "Attempt to" or "Conspire to" commit a crime that is on the discretionary list for fire service professionals. Staff is requesting guidance whether "conspiracy" or "attempted" crimes should be reviewed by the FPC if the underlying crime is one that is identified as a discretionary disqualifying conviction.

ACTION REQUESTED:

Members of the FPC – Kelly Bach, Mark Prince and Larry Goff will meet after the next Board meeting on January 28, 2010 to review the list of discretionary crimes for fire service professionals and select which crimes should include conspiracy and/or attempted.

8. Round Table

Eriks Gabliks discussed DPSST updates.

- Budget update: All state agencies that receive general fund money have been asked to submit another 10 percent budget reduction. Right now they do not impact the fire programs at DPSST but they do impact the criminal justice program. In the first 5 percent reduction we would lose seven positions and we

would also reduce the public safety memorial fund by 50 percent which would be about a \$300,000 reduction in the memorial fund. If we go to an additional 5 percent reduction we would lose an additional 10 FTE's and would drop two additional basic police classes. The full 10 percent, if requested, would be roughly \$2.9 million. That's in addition to the 29 positions that we lost in the last biennium in the 19 percent reduction. At this point Fire Insurance Premium Taxes and 9-1-1 telephone taxes are not in the discussion because those are dedicated funds that can't be used, in theory, for anything else.

- Training: DPSST will be hosting a number of national classes. National Near Miss System is coming to do a train-the-trainer class, National Fire Academy classes, Winter Fire School, Incident Management Team Training, Skid Avoidance Program, OFIA Safety and Survival Symposium.
- Actively working with the Oregon Fire Instructors Association with their strategic planning efforts.
- Continuing to do outreach with approximately 50 smaller departments that don't actively participate in either training or in certifications.
- Task Force: The next task force that will be coming to FPC for discussion will be Fire Officer. The group has had two meetings. They are currently in favor of adopting the 2009 Standard. They are looking at different educational components.
- E-Forms: The Fire Certification Program is looking at the E-Forms process. A few DLO's and a select group of individuals participated in the beta test. We are very close to an on-line process for applications and PAF's.
- The Instructor One Distance Learning Program will be available on a disk and will be migrated up to a website. The release will be in January 2010. The program will be available to do on-line and hosted on our website.
- The Fire Training website is being updated with a new section on what's going on in fire training with links to current programs and video clips.
- The next scheduled FPC Meeting is February 19, 2010.

Meeting adjourned at 11:40 a.m.