



U.S. Fire Administration
Working for a fire-safe America

Skills Crosswalk

Wildland Training for
Structural Firefighters

March 2024



FEMA

Background

We are all aware of the issues surrounding wildland fire in the urban interface. The US Fire Administration (USFA) defines the Interface as “The zone of transition between unoccupied land and human development. It is the line, area or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.” By the very nature of the name, these fires will occur in and around communities mostly protected by structural firefighters. Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) fires are one of the most devastating fire problems in the United States.

According to the Congressional Budget Office analysis, the average acreage burned yearly by wildfires in the US has increased significantly over the last 30 years. Some major findings from the report are.

- About 8 million acres, on average, burned each year in wildfires between 2017 and 2021, more than double the average amount from 1987 to 1991
- Average annual federal spending on fire suppression totaled \$2.5 billion (in 2020 dollars) between 2016 and 2020. Other federal fire-related spending includes disaster assistance (which totaled \$5 billion of obligations for disasters declared over those five years) and some indirect costs (such as spending on health care following smoke exposure and the potential loss of revenues from federal timber sales).

In every area of the Nation, rural development is expanding into wildland areas. As we look to 2023, the environment has changed considerably as well. When we research and look at the migration of populations, we realize that more and more of our population has moved to the Interface. While these migration numbers had slowed, Americans again are moving to rural areas in ever-increasing numbers, reflecting their increased desire to seek out more space and take advantage of a lower cost of living. There was a dramatic upswing in migration flows during 2020-2021 and the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. When you overlay the highest risk environment over the US Census Bureau data showing population migration, you see the fastest rate of population growth in the areas of high risk for Wildland Urban Interface fires.

Between 2005 and 2020, wildfires have destroyed more than 89,000 structures in the United States, including homes and businesses. The most damaging wildfires have occurred in the last few years, accounting for 62% of the structures lost over the last 15 years (Headwaters Economics, 2020). In addition, as America’s WUI continues to grow by approximately 2 million acres per year (USFA, 2021), conditions may become worse

When it comes to structures as fuel for wildfires, it’s mainly our homes. A recent analysis of HUD and Census data shows that 94% of existing building stock in the United States are residential structures. Ninety percent of that stock – 100 million structures -- are single-family homes. By some estimates, something like 45 million of them – almost half – are in areas where wildfires happen. Of those 45 million homes, a tiny fraction of a percent has been sited, designed, and built using some kind of standard or code addressing the wildfire risk. In today’s fire environment, it is also important to note we also see larger homes, building interiors with open spaces, evolving fuel loads, changing building materials coupled with new technologies. All off these

elements lead to faster fire propagation, shorter times to flashover all of which lead to shorter escape times for occupants.

Expansion of the areas where homes and wildland areas meet, coupled with the changing fire environment

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increases the potential for more human-caused fires and more complicated fire suppression efforts. As a result, all firefighters, career, urban, rural and volunteer firefighters increasingly respond to fires in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). Currently, most structural firefighters receive little to no training on how to respond, remain safe, and /or how to operate effectively in an extremely dangerous or dynamic wildland environment.

This document identifies critical wildfire firefighting skills that structural firefighters need to be safe and effective.

Overview

In June 2003, the National Association of State Foresters in partnership with the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG), the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), and the United States Fire Administration (USFA) published a report to congress titled “The Changing Role and Needs of Local, Rural, and Volunteer Fire Departments in the Wildland Urban Interface.” One of the goals of that report was to improve delivery of wildland fire training and reduce redundancy for the structure firefighter. The original Crosswalk project was the outcome of that effort lead by USFA and its goal was to leverage the existing skill sets of structural firefighters and minimize redundancy and classroom time for the structure firefighter seeking to develop wildland fire skills. This was to be accomplished utilizing the “Gap” courses.

This project, to revise the Crosswalk was undertaken in December 2022 in response to the direction put forth by the U.S Fire Administration (USFA) and the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) agreement to jointly create a new wildland/structural fire course equivalency crosswalk methodology. The Training Equivalency Crosswalk project identifies fire suppression training equivalencies and thus identifies the additional training needed to assure the safe integration of structural firefighters in wildfire events.

This was initiated to achieve two goals, (1) help build skills and knowledge within the fire service so that structural firefighters could operate more efficiently and safely in the wildland environment and (2) build capacity and a path for possible credentialing and certification in a more efficient and timely manner thus creating additional skilled resources.

The crosswalk process provides an alternative pathway to qualification for the nation’s fire service. Qualifications for structural firefighters are established by each state and based upon national standards and certifications issued by proper agencies.

A Comprehensive analysis was conducted comparing standards-based job performance requirements, coursework, practical demonstration of skills using NWCG Position Task Books (or other appropriate means), and the use of materials in resource kits assembled for each position have been incorporated into the document titled Skills Crosswalk.

A crosswalk was developed using the NWCG task books for 5 NWCG wildland firefighter positions: Wildland Firefighter Type 2 (FFT2), Wildland Firefighter Type 1 (FFT1), Single Resource Boss-Engine (ENGB), Incident Commander Type 4 (ICT4) and Strike Team Leader Engine (STEN) in comparison to National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1001: Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications 2019; NFPA 1002: Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional 2017, NFPA 1021: Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications 2020; and NFPA 1051: Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications 2020. Five separate matrices corresponding to these five different NWCG firefighter positions were developed.

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Purpose of the *Skills Crosswalk*

The *Crosswalk* provides a performance-based methodology and a learning resource guide for qualified structural firefighters to develop wildfire firefighting knowledge and skills in a focused and time-efficient format. Qualified structural firefighters with wildfire skills work more safely and effectively on initial and extended attack operations. Cooperative firefighting efforts with neighboring jurisdictions and with federal wildland firefighters are enhanced.

Local agencies will use this crosswalk in the development of training programs structured to meet the needs of structural fire department personnel. By implementing the *Crosswalk*, wildland fire protection capacity and capability will be increased throughout the nation.

The Crosswalk Equivalencies Matrix provides a tool for volunteer, combination, and career fire services to assess their readiness to engage safely and efficiently in wildfire suppression. This matrix attempts to identify the foundation for additional training to assure safe involvement. Each State will use the crosswalk to evaluate training requirements for structural firefighters to effectively manage wildfires and wildland urban interface fire. By incorporating a structural firefighter’s existing fire suppression knowledge and skills, use of *Crosswalk* reduces required classroom hours, minimizes curriculum redundancies, and makes efficient use of limited training hours.

The Crosswalk is a dynamic document. Modifications to the process will likely result as the environment changes and user input is incorporated into the Crosswalk structure and procedures.

NWCG Positions Used for the *Skills Crosswalk*

Five specific NWCG positions are incorporated in the *Crosswalk*, each paired with a counterpart structural position, as shown below:

Structural Fire Counterpart Position	Entering Qualifications	NWCG Position
Firefighter I/II NFPA 1001, 1002	Meets NFPA 1001 for Firefighter 1, or equivalency	Firefighter 2 (FFT2)*
Fire Officer I NFPA 1021	Meets NFPA 1021 for Fire Officer 1, or equivalency	Firefighter 1 (FFT1)*
Fire Officer II NFPA 1021	Meets NFPA 1021 for Fire Officer II, or equivalency	Single Resource Boss-Engine (ENGB)
Fire Officer II/III/IV NFPA 1021	Meets NFPA 1021 s for Fire Officer, or equivalency	Incident Commander Type 4 (ICT-4)
Fire Officer II/III/IV NFPA 1021	Meets NFPA 1021 s for Fire Officer, or equivalency	Strike Team Leader (STEN)

*NWCG firefighter position designations 1 and 2 are opposite of NFPA designation (Firefighter 1=advanced)

Using the *Skills Crosswalk*

Authority Having Jurisdiction

The designated “Authority Having Jurisdiction” (AHJ) plays a primary role in the use and administration of the *Crosswalk*. The AHJ is defined by NFPA as an organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, installation, or a procedure. State and/or local law designate the AHJ for wildland fire protection within a given jurisdiction. Fire department chiefs, state fire marshals, state foresters, training officers, and other qualified fire protection officials are typically designated as the AHJ. The AHJ determines firefighter eligibility for *Crosswalk* use.

State fire training authorities, state, county or city municipalities, rural fire districts, individual fire departments, or other agencies and organizations responsible for local firefighter training and/or certification may use the *Crosswalk*. *Crosswalk* can serve as an avenue of equivalency with NWCG standards. It may also be used to guide local firefighters in the development of wildfire firefighting skills.

Structural Firefighters

The crosswalk will be used to assist firefighters in determining the knowledge and skills necessary to function safely during wildfire response. The crosswalk should also be used to identify the NWCG equivalency and certification tool by structural firefighters and fire officers who meet the qualifications of firefighters as specified by NFPA 1001, 1002, 1021, and 1051 respectively, or the training standard determined as equivalent by the AHJ.

Skills Crosswalk Contents

For each position level, *Crosswalk* has three components:

- 1) Knowledge and skills
- 2) Performance evaluation and documentation
- 3) Resource kits

Knowledge and Skills

The *Crosswalk* identifies the specific knowledge and skills identified as gaps between structural and wildland firefighters. It indicates the corresponding NWCG class or lesson component, the lesson style (e.g. web-based or classroom presentation) and the length of the exercise. The *Crosswalk* will be posted on the USFA Website with links to NWCG resources. The curriculum is available in modular self-study formats, classroom and Web-based interactive lessons, and written material. Demonstrations and field exercises may be required to complement the curriculum.

Performance Evaluation and Documentation

Recognition of prior learning (RPL), NWCG position endorsements, and the National Fire Academy (NFA) Structural Fire Skills Crosswalk are methods for attaining NWCG PMS 310-1 positions outside of the qualifications pathway through formal processes and recognized programs. Use of these processes and programs are determined by each agency independently and only apply to positions identified in the NWCG PMS 310-1. The use of these alternate pathways ensures the critical knowledge and skills needed to perform on wildland fire incidents is attained while increasing response capacity through a shortened path to

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qualification. Documented prior knowledge gained from NFPA 1001, 1002, 1021, and 1051 is the basis for the Recognition of Prior Learning applied within this document. The NWCG Position Task Books for each position level are the recommended tool to evaluate successful performance and they serve as documentation of required tasks, behavior, and knowledge. Alternative types of training and experience documentation are acceptable but must be equivalent in content to the position task book used for the position.

Structural firefighters meeting NFPA 1001 or 1021 qualifications may utilize the Skills Crosswalk to apply their existing fire suppression knowledge and skills towards qualification in three NWCG incident positions: Firefighter Type 1 ([FFT1](#)), Engine Boss, Single Resource ([ENGB](#)), and Strike Team Leader Engine ([STEN](#)). Refer to NFA for additional information.

The Gap courses have been designed to fill the knowledge gap between structural and wildland fire. The course, along with the associated position task book are required for structural firefighters prior to obtaining qualification in each of the three NWCG positions.

- [G-131, Wildland Training \(FFT1\) for Structural Firefighters](#) (designed for those meeting NFPA 1001 for Firefighter 2, or equivalent)
- [G-231, Wildland Training \(ENGB\) for Structural Firefighters](#) (designed for those meeting NFPA 1021 for Fire Officer 1, or equivalent)
- [G-330, Wildland Training \(STEN\) for Structural Firefighters](#) (designed for those meeting NFPA 1021 for Fire Officer 2, or equivalent)

Resource Kits

Crosswalk Resource Kits containing materials integral to the successful suppression and management of wildland fires are included in the *Crosswalk*.

Risk Based Red, Yellow, Green

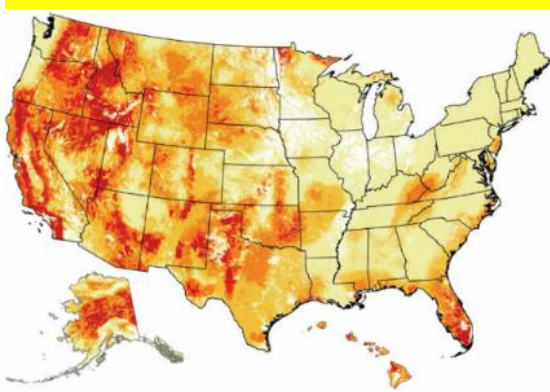
When assessing the risk and determining a path forward, the committee reviewed multiple documents and risk assessments. They focused primarily on two. The first was the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service Wildfire Risk to Communities project and second was the FEMA National Risk Index. Both serve as a good source to indicate a wildfire risk and a rating that represents a community's relative risk for wildfires when compared to the rest of the United States. It was also decided that departments must adopt a risk-based approach to the training and exercising for Wildland Urban Interface fires. Leaders in the fire service should review their communities latest risk analysis to determine the probability of occurrence and consequences related to interface fires.

These are not the only indicators for a true, risk-based approach. Department and community leaders should look at the potential impacts and determine what capabilities their community should have to respond to and manage the interface fires.

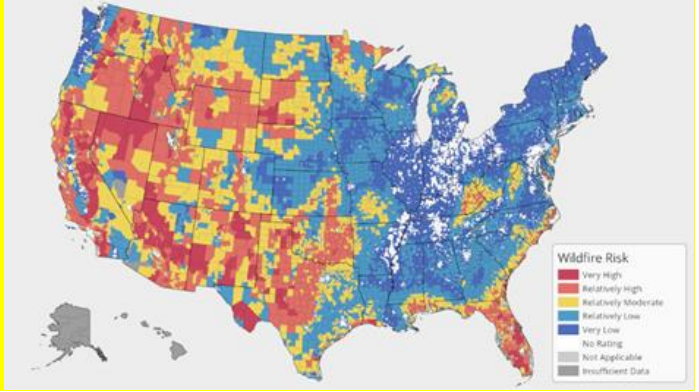
The Crosswalk looks at training and lists recommendations for the awareness level, low frequency extending to the high risk, high frequency need for qualification and training based on the prevalent hazard. This approach ensures that firefighters facing higher probabilities of interface fires can develop their capability and engage safely and efficiently in interface fire suppression.

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U.S. Forest Service Wildfire Risk to Communities



FEMA National Risk Index

The committee defined the training categories as Red, Yellow, and Green. These are defined as;

Red

Red is used to indicate areas that have a high likelihood of Wildland Urban Interface fires. These areas have seen large scale, mega fires and it is probable that fires will occur and will occur often.

Yellow

Yellow is used to indicate areas that have a moderate likelihood of Wildland Urban Interface fires. These areas have seen Urban Interface fires, but it is not likely they will occur often.

Green

Green is used to indicate areas that have a low likelihood of Wildland Urban Interface fires but the possibility exists. These areas may have the possibility of Urban Interface fires, but they are predicted to occur on a rare basis.

Crosswalk—Wildland Training for Structural Firefighters

Skills Crosswalk

Wildland Training for Structural Firefighters

	Low Risk (Basic) (Firefighter) Firefighters/Engineers/Company Officer (Based on AHJ Risk)	Moderate Risk (Intermediate) (Leader) Firefighters/Engineers/Company Officers/Chief Officers (Based on AHJ Risk)	High Risk (Advanced) (Leader of Leaders) Company Officer/Chief Officer (Based on AHJ Risk)
NWCG Position	FFI2	FFI1/ICT5	ICT4
NWCG Required Training	ICS-100, Introduction to ICS (2 hours) L-180, Human Factors in the Wildland Fire Service (4 hours) S-130, Firefighter Training (22 hours) S-190, Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior (7 hours) IS-700, NIMS: An Introduction (3.5 hours) RT-130, Wildland Fire Safety Training Annual Refresher (WFSTAR) * (Annually after initial course above)	RT-130, Wildland Fire Safety Training Annual Refresher (WFSTAR) S-131, Firefighter Type 1 (12 hours) S-130, Wildland Fire Safety Training Annual Refresher (WFSTAR) S-230, Crew Boss (Single Resource) (24 hours blended) 26 hours instructed (pre-work 2 hours) S-290, Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior (37 in person 15 online)	RT-130, Wildland Fire Safety Training Annual Refresher (WFSTAR) S-200, Initial Attack Incident Commander (19 hours) RT-130, Wildland Fire Safety Training Annual Refresher (WFSTAR) S-215, Fire Operations in the Wildland/Urban Interface (24 hours) S-330, Task Force/Strike Team Leader (22 hours)
NWCG TRAINING HOURS	38.5 hours	43 hours	71 hours
NWCG Required Experience	N/A	Satisfactory performance as a Firefighter Type 1 (FFI1) AND Completion and Certification of NWCG Engine Firefighter Type 1 (FFI1) Position Task Book, PMS 311-14	Satisfactory performance in any Single Resource Boss position including (CRWB, HEQB, ENGB, FELB, FIRB, HMGB) AND Completion and Certification of NWCG Incident Commander Type 4 (ICT4) Position Task Book, PMS 311-03
NFPA Standard	Meets NFPA 1001 for Firefighter 1, or equivalency AND NFPA 1051 Chapter 4 (FFI) Chapter 5 (FFII)	Meets NFPA 1001 and 1002 for Firefighter 2, or equivalency NFPA 1021 NFPA 1051 Chapter 4, 5, 6	NFPA 1021 NFPA 1051 Chapter 7
Structural Qual	FFI1/FF2	FO1	FO II
Desired NFPA 1051	WFEL, WFF2	WFO1	WFO2
Desired NWCG	Firefighter Type II	ENGB	ICT 4
Gap/Bridge Training	L-180, Human Factors in the Wildland Fire Service S-130, Firefighter Training S-190, Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior	G-131	S-200 G-330
Gap/Bridge Training Hours	33 hours Savings of 5.5 hours	9 hours Savings of 3 hours	19 hours Savings of 58.5 hours
Gap/Bridge Experience Current	N/A	Qualified FFT2 Completion and Certification of NWCG Firefighter Type 1 (FFI1) Position Task Book, PMS 311-14 NFPA 1051 JPR's NFA (W610)	- NFA (W612)
Gap/Bridge Experience Recommended		Simulation Exercise ¹	
Annual Continuing Ed	RT 130 or NFPA 1051 A.1.2.6	RT 130 or NFPA 1051 A.1.2.6	RT 130 or NFPA 1051 A.1.2.6
PPE Requirement	NFPA 1977	NFPA 1977	NFPA 1977

¹ To be Developed

The *Skills Crosswalk* and NWCG Position Certification

Upon completion of the required academic and performance tasks, the AHJ reviews the candidate's *Crosswalk* documentation. Taking into account the candidate's skills, abilities, experience, aptitudes, and overall fit for the position, the AHJ may certify the individual as qualified for the NWCG position at once, or may require additional study and/or practical training for certification. Position certifications of firefighters and company officers completing the *Crosswalk* process is accepted by NWCG member organizations as fully equivalent to standard NWCG certifications.

Roles, Responsibility, and Accountability

The NWCG and the US Fire Administration expect that fire protection organizations assuming wildland duties do so with safety as their first priority. The *Crosswalk* was developed to improve safety and operational effectiveness in wildland fire suppression activities. The process allows for a performance-based approach to qualifications by acknowledging the existing skills of qualified structural personnel. Successful implementation of *Crosswalk*—and its credibility as a system of certification and equivalency

for the structural fire service—depends on the professionalism and accountability of its users. As such, participants in the *Crosswalk* process have distinct roles and responsibilities to protect *Crosswalk* integrity.

The AHJ is responsible for:

- Ensuring and certifying that a firefighter has satisfied *Crosswalk* requirements according to guidelines.
- Conducting rigorous and appropriate testing and assessments that demonstrate the firefighter's knowledge and ability to safely and effectively perform required skills through on-the-job performance, simulations, drills and exercises, or a combination of like situations.
- Completing a thorough evaluation of the firefighter's overall suitability for wildland firefighting position certifications attained through the *Crosswalk* process. The AHJ assumes considerable professional responsibility in this determination.
- Issuing qualifications cards or other documentation of qualification, as locally appropriate or legally required.
- Maintaining documentation supporting certifications for all personnel using *Crosswalk*.

The firefighter is responsible for:

- Honest assessment of his or her own abilities, aptitudes, and overall suitability for assuming wildland firefighting positions.
- Completion of all *Crosswalk* academic and practical lesson components.
- Consistent review of learning materials and completion of appropriate refresher sessions and exercises.

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Benefits of the *Skills Crosswalk*

Qualified structural firefighters already possess basic knowledge and competencies, and the *Crosswalk* focuses study and practical learning exercises on only critical wildland fire suppression concepts that are not addressed in structural training curriculum. Redundancies between wildland and structural fire

suppression training programs are then significantly reduced. For example, successful completion of the standard NWCG curriculum requires 183.5 classroom hours to complete coursework required for Strike Team Leader. However, the *Crosswalk* enables a qualified company officer (NFPA Standard 1021 or equivalent) to complete focused coursework in 98.5 hours.

The table below portrays training hours savings realized with use of the *Crosswalk* for the equivalent structural firefighter position to complete the requisite knowledge.

NWCG Positions	NWCG Curriculum Hours	Structural Equivalent Positions	Structure Fire Skills Crosswalk Hours
Firefighter Type 2 (FFT2)	38.5	Firefighter I/II NFPA 1001, 1002	33
Firefighter Type 1 (FFT1)	12	Fire Officer I NFPA 1021	9
Engine Boss, Single Resource (ENGB)	43	Fire Officer II NFPA 1021	25
Incident Commander Type 4 (ICT4)	19	Fire Officer II/III/IV NFPA 1021	19
Strike Team Leader Engine (STEN)	71	Fire Officer II/III/IV NFPA 1021	12.5
Total	183.5	Total	98.5

For Additional Information

The *Skills Crosswalk* can be found at: <http://www.usfa.dhs.gov>

NWCG publications for ordering training support materials can be found at: <http://www.nwcg.gov>

NWCG Training Catalog can be found at <https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/training-courses>

Contacts for questions:

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The levels of training have been defined as (*)

Structural

- Firefighter I NFPA 1001, 1002
- Firefighter II NFPA 1001, 1002
- Fire Officer I NFPA 1021
- Fire Officer II NFPA 1021

NWCG

- Firefighter Type 2
- Firefighter Type 1
- Engine Boss, Single Resource
- Incident Commander Type 4
- Strike Team Leader

Required for equivalency:

Firefighter I Structural

- Academic knowledge as listed in the Skills Crosswalk
- **Performance Component:** Completion of Field Exercise in S-130
- List of Personal Protective Equipment
- Resources Kit

Firefighter II Structural

- Academic knowledge as listed in the Skills Crosswalk
- **Performance Component:** Completion of Field Exercise in S-130
- List of Personal Protective Equipment
- Resources Kit

Fire Officer I Structural

- **Prerequisite:** Meet the requirements of NFPA 1021 and 1051
- Academic knowledge as listed in the Skills Crosswalk
- **Performance Component:** Completion of NWCG Position Task Book for Firefighter Type 1 (FFT1)
- Resources Kit

Fire Officer II Structural

- **Prerequisite:** Meet the requirements of NFPA 1021 and 1051
- Academic knowledge as listed in the Skills Crosswalk
- **Performance Component:** Completion of NWCG Position Task Book for Single Resource Boss-Engine (ENGB), Incident Commander Type 4 (ICT4), Strike Team Leader (STEN)
- Resources Kit

Firefighter I/II Structural

This requires both academic knowledge and skill performance. The table below lists the skills required and where the skills are taught in the NWCG curriculum. Also listed is the Field Exercise required at the basic level to prove skill attainment.

Performance Component	
Completion of Field Exercise in NWCG Firefighter 2 (FF2) training.	
Structural	Wildland/NWCG
Prerequisite Knowledge	
Completion of a structural firefighter certification in accordance with NFPA 1001.	
Course Completion	
IS100 IS700	S-130 S-190 L-180
Skills Demonstration	
	Field Day S-130
Annual demonstration after initial proficiency.	Refresher RT-130
Estimated Total Training Time: 65.5 Hours	

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Required

Meets the requirement of NFPA 1977 Standard On Protective Clothing And Equipment For Wildland Fire Fighting and Urban Interface Fire Fighting, 2022 edition; and a fire shelter approved by the AHJ.

Recommended

A backpack for personal equipment and at least 2 quarts of drinking water.

Resources Kit

- Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG) (PMS 461)
- Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide 210-1
- LCES PMS 427
- Fuels, Fire Behavior, and Tactics by geographic areas of the US.
- Local specific materials.

Fire Officer I Structural

This requires both academic knowledge and skill performance. The table below lists the skills required and where the skills are taught in the NWCG curriculum. Also listed is the Position Task Book required at this level to prove skill attainment.

Performance Component		
Successful completion of the course.		
Structural	Wildland/NWCG	
Prerequisite Knowledge		
Completion of a structural fire officer certification in accordance with NFPA 1001, 1002, and 1021. Validated experience at the Fire Officer I Level.	S-130 S-190 L-180	
Course Completion		
	G-131	
Skills Demonstration		
	Awareness	Proficiency
	Course Completion	Meet the JPRs in NFPA 1051 Chapter 4, 5, & 6
Annual demonstration after initial proficiency.	Refresher RT-130	
Estimated Total Training Time:		62 hours

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Required

Meets the requirement of NFPA 1977 Standard On Protective Clothing And Equipment For Wildland Fire Fighting and Urban Interface Fire Fighting, 2022 edition; and a fire shelter approved by the AHJ.

Recommended

A backpack for personal equipment and at least 2 quarts of drinking water.

Resources Kit

- Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG) (PMS 461)
- Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide 210-1
- LCES PMS 427
- ICS Forms
- Fuels, Fire Behavior, and Tactics by geographic areas of the US.
- Local specific materials.

Fire Officer II Structural

This requires both academic knowledge and skill performance. The table below lists the skills required and where the skills are taught in the NWCG curriculum. Also listed is the Position Task Book required at this level to prove skill attainment.

Performance Component		
Successful completion of the course.		
Structural	Wildland/NWCG	
Prerequisite Knowledge		
Completion of a structural fire officer certification in accordance with NFPA 1001, 1002, and 1021. Validated experience at the Fire Officer II Level.	S-130 S-190 L-180 G-131	
Course Completion		
ICS 200	G-231	
Skills Demonstration		
	Awareness	Proficiency
	Course Completion	Meet the JPRs in NFPA 1051 Chapter 7 (NFPA 1051 Chapters 4, 5, 6 met with Fire Officer I)
		Complete PMS 311-13 Engine Boss, Single Resource (ENGB) only
Annual demonstration after initial proficiency.	Refresher RT-130	
Estimated Total Training Time:		111 hours

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Required

Meets the requirement of NFPA 1977 Standard On Protective Clothing And Equipment For Wildland Fire Fighting and Urban Interface Fire Fighting, 2022 edition; and a fire shelter approved by the AHJ.

Recommended

A backpack for personal equipment and at least 2 quarts of drinking water.

Resources Kit

- Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG) (PMS 461)
- Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide
- 210-1
- LCES PMS 427
- ICS Forms
- Fuels, Fire Behavior, and Tactics by geographic areas of the US.
- Local specific materials.

Fire Officer II/III/IV Structural

This requires both academic knowledge and skill performance. The table below lists the skills required and where the skills are taught in the NWCG curriculum. Also listed is the Position Task Book required at this level to prove skill attainment.

Performance Component	
Successful completion of the course.	
Structural	Wildland/NWCG
Prerequisite Knowledge	
Completion of a structural fire officer certification in accordance with NFPA 1001, 1002, and 1021. Validated experience at the Fire Officer II Level.	S-130 S-190 L-180 G-131 G-231
Course Completion	
ICS 300	S-200
Skills Demonstration	
	Proficiency
	Course Completion Meet the JPRs in NFPA 1051 Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7 met with Fire Officer I/II
	Complete PMS 311-03 Incident Commander Type 4 (ICT4)
Annual demonstration after initial proficiency.	Refresher RT-130
Estimated Total Training Time: 150 hours	

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Required

Meets the requirement of NFPA 1977 Standard On Protective Clothing And Equipment For Wildland Fire Fighting and Urban Interface Fire Fighting, 2022 edition; and a fire shelter approved by the AHJ.

Recommended

A backpack for personal equipment and at least 2 quarts of drinking water.

Resources Kit

- Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG) (PMS 461)
- Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide
- 210-1
- LCES PMS 427
- ICS Forms
- Fuels, Fire Behavior, and Tactics by geographic areas of the US.
- Local specific materials

Fire Officer II/III/IV Structural

This requires both academic knowledge and skill performance. The table below lists the skills required and where the skills are taught in the NWCG curriculum. Also listed is the Position Task Book required at this level to prove skill attainment. Note:

Performance Component

Successful completion of the course.

Structural	Wildland/NWCG
Prerequisite Knowledge	
Completion of a structural fire officer certification in accordance with NFPA 1001, 1002, and 1021. Validated experience at the Fire Officer II Level.	S-130 S-190 L-180 G-131 G-231
Course Completion	
ICS 300 IS 800	G-330
Skills Demonstration	
	Proficiency
	Course Completion Meet the JPRs in NFPA 1051 Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7 met with Fire Officer I/II
	Complete PMS 311-10 Strike Team Leader-Engine (STEN) only
Annual demonstration after initial proficiency.	Refresher RT-130
Estimated Total Training Time: 146.5 hours	

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Required

Meets the requirement of NFPA 1977 Standard On Protective Clothing And Equipment For Wildland Fire Fighting and Urban Interface Fire Fighting, 2022 edition; and a fire shelter approved by the AHJ.

Recommended

A backpack for personal equipment and at least 2 quarts of drinking water.

Resources Kit

- Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG) (PMS 461)
- Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide
- 210-1
- LCES PMS 427
- ICS Forms
- Fuels, Fire Behavior, and Tactics by geographic areas of the US.
- Local specific materials

Resources Kit

- Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG) (PMS 461)
- Fireline Handbook (PMS 410-1)
- Fuels, Fire Behavior, and Tactics by geographic areas of the US.
- Radio programming guide
- Equipment Safety Inspection Checklist (OF-296)
- ICS Forms
- CA-1 Traumatic Injury Form (Federal Form)
- OF-289 Property Loss or Damage Report
- Regional & National Mobilization Guides
- Local Specific Materials

Finance Forms

- Form 261 Crew Time Report
- Form 297 Emergency Equipment Shift Ticket
- Form 288 Emergency Firefighter Time Report
- Form 286 Emergency Equipment – Use Invoice



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