

NFPA® 1035

Standard on Fire and Life Safety Educator, Public Information Officer, Youth Firesetter Intervention Specialist, and Program Manager Professional Qualifications

2015 Edition



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Standard on

Fire and Life Safety Educator, Public Information Officer, Youth Firesetter Intervention Specialist, and Youth Firesetter Program Manager Professional Qualifications

2015 Edition

This edition of NFPA 1035, *Fire and Life Safety Educator, Public Information Officer, Youth Firesetter Intervention Specialist, and Youth Firesetter Program Manager Professional Qualifications*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Public Fire Educator, Public Information Officer, Youth Firesetter Intervention Specialist, and Youth Firesetter Program Manager Professional Qualifications and released by the Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications. It was issued by the Standards Council on November 11, 2014, with an effective date of December 1, 2014, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 1035 was approved as an American National Standard on December 1, 2014.

Origin and Development of NFPA 1035

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 jobs: fire fighter, fire officer, fire service instructor, and fire inspector and investigator.

The original concept of the professional qualifications standards, as directed by the JCNFSO and the NPQB, was to develop an interrelated set of performance standards specifically for the uniformed 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 revised to allow civilian entry into many of the fields, except for the progression from fire fighter to fire officer. These revisions facilitated the use of the documents by other than the uniformed fire services.

The Committee on Fire Inspector and Investigator Professional Qualifications met from 1973 through 1977 and produced the first edition of NFPA 1031, *Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector, Fire Investigator, and Fire Prevention Education Officer*. This document was adopted by the Association in May of 1977.

In 1986, the Joint Council directed the committee to develop separate documents for each of the job functions the original document addressed. This direction was coupled with the decision to remove the job of fire educator from the strict career path previously followed and allow for civilian entry. The first edition of this new document, NFPA 1035, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Educator*, was adopted by the Association in June of 1987.

In 1990, responsibility for the appointment of Professional Qualifications committees and the development of the Professional Qualifications Standards was assumed by the NFPA. The Professional Qualifications Correlating Committee was appointed by the NFPA Standards Council and assumed the responsibility for coordinating the requirements of all of the documents in the Professional Qualifications system.

The Technical Committee on Fire Educator Professional Qualifications was established by the NFPA Standards Council in 1990 based on a recommendation by the Professional Qualifications Correlating Committee. This recommendation addressed the need for specific expertise in the area of fire and life safety education in reviewing and revising the existing