

Recommended changes to LA Addendum to the 2012 FSRs:

Proposed change 1: This change clarifies creditable means by which PSAPS may provide alarm related data to fire responders apart from creditable dispatch circuits.

EXISTING TEXT:

Section 410 – Emergency Reporting

No further guidance in this document

PROPOSED TEXT:

Section 410B3c – CAD with Interoperability

The credit offered in this section is for systems that provide electronic data to responding members via either AHJ-owned or commercially available third-party data distribution systems. This data may be received by responding members on electronic devices. These systems are not credited as “Dispatch Circuits”.

Proposed change 2: This change modifies testing requirements for Emergency Power Supply Systems (EPSS) at PSAPS and other facilities critical to fire dispatch operations:

EXISTING TEXT:

Section 431C – Emergency Power Supply Systems

Uninterruptable Power Supplies are not creditable as stand-alone Emergency Power Supply Systems. These systems are only creditable if used in conjunction with permanently installed auto- or manually-started generator systems.

All communications centers, buildings housing repeater sites, and fire stations housing equipment critical to the dispatch process may receive credit for their emergency power supply systems. Equipment at fire stations that is critical to the dispatch process includes, but may not be limited to, radio repeaters, radio receivers and associated PA systems (when used to alert members at fire stations), and wired dispatch circuits such as Tear and Run printers.

The status of commercial and emergency power supply systems should be monitored using an alarm annunciation system that provides audible and visual alarms to alert dispatchers (or contracted agencies) of system failures. Contracted monitoring services performed at outside facilities may be used in lieu of monitoring by the dispatch facility.

Credit for emergency power supply systems is applied for each type of system in use based on the percentage of the overall system it supports.

EXAMPLE: Suppose a dispatch system requires a total of 10 emergency power supply systems. There are no repeater sites in use, but each fire station has a radio receiver connected to a public address system as its means of receiving alarms. The dispatch center and all 9 of the fire stations require emergency power supply systems. When evaluated by PIAL, the dispatch center and 7 of the fire stations were equipped with auto-start generators that were properly configured with an UPS. The remaining two fire stations have central battery systems that provide emergency power. The credit awarded will be the sum of 80% of the credit available for auto-started generators and 20% of the credit available for central battery systems.

Testing for emergency power supply systems is in accordance with NFPA 1221 and includes exercising the emergency power supply system, under load, for a minimum of 1-hr per week. To receive credit for existing emergency power systems, records of system tests must be provided to PIAL at the time of the fire protection area's rating. Partial records will result in a 25% reduction in credit for emergency power supply systems and if no records of testing are provided to PIAL, for all or some of the systems, no credit will be awarded for emergency power supply systems on a pro-rated basis.

PROPOSED TEXT:

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Testing for emergency power supply systems (EPSS) is in accordance with NFPA 1221 and NFPA 110. Authorities having jurisdiction over the facility using the EPSS may define dates and times for testing, but at a minimum, testing must include weekly inspections of all critical parts of the EPSS including diesel or spark-ignited generators and automatic transfer switches and operation of these EPSS under load (or equivalent load) for a minimum of 30 minutes per month. As required by NFPA 110, the load test must be from a “cold start” condition and must include a simulated failure of the primary power source either by using the test switch(es) on the automatic transfer switch or by operating a normal circuit breaker. Testing of Stored Emergency Power Supply Systems (SEPSS) such as battery banks used as an SEPSS will be done by qualified personnel only and performed in accordance with NFPA 111. To receive credit for existing emergency power systems, records of system tests must be provided to PIAL at the time of the fire protection area’s rating. Partial records or tests will result in a 25% reduction in credit for emergency power supply systems and if no records of testing are provided to PIAL, for

all or some of the systems, no credit will be awarded for emergency power supply systems on a pro-rated basis.

Proposed change 3: this change adds text to clarify telecommunicator certification requirements without tying that certification to a nationally recognized certification. This leaves existing state- or local-level certifications available for credit:

EXISTING TEXT:

Section 420C – Telecommunicator Training and Certification

PIAL recognizes APCO ANS 3.103.1---2010, Minimum Training Standards for Public Safety Telecommunicators, as the baseline document for telecommunicator competencies. All telecommunicators should be trained, as a minimum, to this or an equivalent standard. Training programs that meet or exceed the APCO standard and are approved by the AHJ are acceptable. The content of and attendance at all training programs should be available for review by PIAL during its field evaluation.

Additional credit is available if telecommunicators have received certification at the level of Telecommunicator I or above.

PROPOSED TEXT:

Section 420C – Telecommunicator Training and Certification

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In addition to training, telecommunicators should be certified as meeting the knowledge skills and abilities for their positions. Documentation of these certifications should be available for review by PIAL during its field evaluation.

Proposed change 4: this change allows for use of 3” or larger hose as a substitution for the 15’ of soft-suction hose specified in the FSRS. It also clarifies that there is no suitable substitution for the required 20’ of hard-suction hose carried on a pumper.

EXISTING TEXT:

Required Engine Company Equipment, Equivalencies and Definitions		
Item	Needed	Equivalencies
Booster Tank	300 gallon or larger	None
Hose		
Suction Hose	15’ Soft-Suction or 20’ Hard Suction	None

PROPOSED TEXT:

Required Engine Company Equipment, Equivalencies and Definitions		
Item	Needed	Equivalencies
Booster Tank	300 gallon or larger	None
Hose		
Suction Hose	<u>15’ Soft-Suction or</u>	<u>Minimum 15’ of 3” or</u> <u>larger hose</u>
	<u>20’ Hard Suction</u>	<u>None</u>

Proposed Change 5: This change allows 10,000 lumen LED Floodlights as a substitute for the 500Watt Halogen Flood Light:

EXISTING TEXT:

Required Service Company Equipment, Equivalencies and Definitions		
Item	Needed	Equivalencies
Portable floodlight (500 Watt)	3	Tripod floodlight; mini-generator floodlight.

PROPOSED TEXT:

Required Service Company Equipment, Equivalencies and Definitions		
Item	Needed	Equivalencies
Portable floodlight (500 Watt)	3	Tripod floodlight; mini-generator floodlight. <u>Portable electric (not battery operated) LED Floodlight (10,000 lumen minimum)</u>

Proposed Change 6: This change specifies minimum creditable Incident Management System Training as National Incident Management System (NIMS) 100 training and allows for alternative training such as LSU’s “Incident Command” in lieu of the NIMS training provided that training meets or exceeds NIMS training content.

EXISTING TEXT:

Section 720 – Credit For Incident Management System (IMS)

PIAL will review IMS training documentation. All members of the department should be trained to the level commensurate with their duties and responsibilities.

Training must be dated within 5-years (graded year and 4 prior years) to receive credit.

PIAL will not award credit for use of an SOP in lieu of training.

PROPOSED TEXT:

Section 720 – Credit For Incident Management System (IMS)

PIAL will review IMS training documentation. All members of the department should be trained to the level commensurate with their duties and responsibilities.

Training may involve a minimum of NIMS 100 or local equivalent training. If local training, departments should be able to provide documentation that local training content equates to or exceeds content provided in NIMS 100 training.

Training must be dated within 5-years (graded year and 4 prior years) to receive credit.

PIAL will not award credit for use of an SOP in lieu of training.

Proposed change 7: This change adds recognition of Fire and Life Safety Educator certifications for those conducting public safety education training.

EXISTING TEXT:

Section 1031A – Fire Safety Education Course

Documentation of qualifications to teach fire safety education courses must be submitted to PIAL with the grading questionnaire. Documentation may include Instructor I Certification.

PROPOSED TEXT:

Section 1031A – Fire Safety Education Course

Documentation of qualifications to teach fire safety education courses must be submitted to PIAL with the grading questionnaire. Documentation may include Instructor I or Fire and Life Safety Educator I or higher Certifications.

Proposed change 8: This change identifies “each school as (Pre-K thru 12th grades), defines “ECE” as grades Pre-K through 3rd grade, and exempts daycare facilities with no educational components from consideration for this credit.

EXISTING TEXT:

Section 1032B – Fire Safety Education in Schools (Through Grade 12)

Documentation of fire drills conducted at each school in the graded area must be submitted to PIAL with the grading questionnaire.

Documentation of teaching fire safety education to all students in early childhood education programs must be submitted to PIAL with the grading questionnaire. These lessons are presented by certified school teachers within the schools located in the graded area. Suitable documentation may include copies of curriculum requirements, lesson plans, or signed statements from school administrators.

PROPOSED TEXT:

Section 1032B – Fire Safety Education in Schools (Through Grade 12)

Documentation of fire drills conducted at each school (Pre-K-12) in the graded area must be submitted to PIAL with the grading questionnaire.

Documentation of teaching fire safety education to all students in early childhood education (ECE) programs (Pre-K through 3rd grade) must be submitted to PIAL with the grading questionnaire. All public and private schools teaching Pre-K through 3rd grade students require fire safety education curriculum to earn this credit. Private daycare facilities that do not provide educational services are excluded. These lessons are presented by certified school teachers within the schools located in the graded area. Suitable documentation may include copies of curriculum requirements, lesson plans, or signed statements from school administrators.

Proposed change 9: This change clarifies that only fire investigators serving in the full-time role of a fire investigator require 40 hours of continuation training/year. Others who do only basic determination of initial cause and origin require only 8 hours of continuation training/year.

EXISTING TEXT:

Section 1042B – Fire Investigator Continuing Education Training

Documentation of continuing education for all certified fire investigators must be submitted to PIAL with the grading questionnaire. Training received during the graded year and the two previous years is used to determine the average numbers of hours of training received each year.

PROPOSED TEXT:

Section 1042B – Fire Investigator Continuing Education Training

Documentation of continuing education for all certified fire investigators must be submitted to PIAL with the grading questionnaire. Training received during the graded year and the two previous years is used to determine the average numbers of hours of training received each year.

1. Investigators serving in the position of Fire Investigator require a minimum of 40 hrs of fire investigation related training per year. Submit records from the graded year and two previous years.
2. Other officers performing initial cause and origin determinations require a minimum of 8 hrs of fire investigation related training per year. Submit records from the graded year and two previous years.