Needs Assessment of the United States Fire Service: Training and Certification

Fire departments are an essential part of public safety, responding to an ever-expanding list of hazards in our communities. While department members continue to fight fires and engage in activities to prevent fires from occurring, beyond these traditional roles fire departments work to mitigate other risks, from providing fall prevention education to addressing the opioid crisis. Firefighters provide emergency medical services, rescue people from a wide variety of dangerous situations, and mitigate incidents involving hazardous materials.

The emergency response and prevention activities outlined above require different sets of knowledge and skills, while the apparatus and equipment used in these responses often require specialized maintenance and operation. Training and certification are the most effective ways to ensure that firefighters are able to operate safely and effectively at a range of incident scenes, as well as during their non-emergency work, such as code enforcement.

This section of the needs assessment study focuses on departments’ ability to provide training and certification to department members.

Understanding the Survey
This Fifth Fire Service Needs Assessment Survey was conducted by NFPA beginning in 2020 and concluding in 2021. It follows earlier surveys completed in 2001, 2005, 2010, and 2015.

The goal of the survey was to identify the major needs of the US fire service by comparing what departments actually have with what existing consensus standards, government regulations, and other nationally recognized guidance documents state they need to have to be safe and effective.

Survey responses were received from 2,969 fire departments of all sizes. You can learn more about the survey’s structure and analysis in Appendix A.

All Report Sections:
- Staffing and Operations
- Community Risk Reduction
- Health and Wellness
- Facilities and Apparatus
- Wildland and WUI Firefighting
- Changes Across Five Studies
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Training and Certification
- Executive Summary
NFPA gratefully thanks the many fire departments that responded to the Fifth Fire Service Needs Assessment Survey for again providing us with the data necessary to make national estimates of fire department resources and capabilities. We also greatly appreciate the many contributions made by the following participants in our stakeholder advisory meetings and follow-ups:

Center for Public Safety Excellence: Debbie Sobotka
Fire Department Safety Officers Association: Eric Valliere and Rich Marinucci
International Association of Black Professional Firefighters: Malcolm Alston
International Association of Fire Chiefs: Rob Brown
International Association of Fire Fighters: Pat Morrison
International Fire Marshals Association: David Lynam and Kevin Sehlmeyer
International Association of Wildland Fire: Kelly Martin
Metropolitan Fire Chiefs Association: Edward “Loy” Senter, Jr.
National Association of State Fire Marshals: Philip Oakes
National Association of State Foresters: Dan Smith
National Fallen Firefighters Foundation: Allan Graves and Gamaliel Baer
National Volunteer Fire Council: Dave Finger, Joe Maruca, and Kevin Quinn
US Fire Administration/National Fire Data Center: Richard Patrick and Bill Troup
Women in Fire: Amy Hanifan

Within NFPA, many people helped to make this report possible. Melissa Knight coordinated all stakeholder communication and feedback and was the key author of each module. Ben Evarts analyzed the data. Frank Deely, Jay Petrillo, and Steve Belski processed and entered data from the surveys, in addition to helping with questions from fire departments and contributing to the research questions. Nancy Schwartz provided invaluable support during the entire project from survey redesign to the final product. Doug Sternberg did the graphic design for the report covers. Maeghan Connor provided an editorial review of each module.

To learn more about research at NFPA, visit nfpa.org/research.
Email: research@nfpa.org

NFPA No. USS120-Training/Certification
Survey Responses and Defining Unmet Need

The needs assessment study, as it has in the past, defines unmet need as not having the resources required to provide a service. For some questions, the survey asked about the extent of the need within the department. For example:

Question: How many of your emergency responders are equipped with wildland fire personal protective clothing?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers</th>
<th>Percent of Fire Departments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All (100%)</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most (76–99%)</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many (51–75%)</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some (26–50%)</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Few (1–25%)</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None (0%)</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department does not perform wildland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>firefighting</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For this question, detailed information on the level of need is required. Unmet need is found by adding together the departments that perform wildland firefighting and cannot equip ALL their emergency responders with wildland firefighting equipment (in this case, a total of all the rows highlighted in yellow, or 57 percent). In some cases in this study, both the detailed survey responses and the aggregated unmet need numbers are shown to provide clarity to the reader. In other cases, detailed survey responses may be available in the accompanying Appendix.

Department Size and Nomenclature

The 2020 needs assessment survey was sent to fire departments of all sizes, from those protecting very large communities (500,000 people or more) to those protecting very small communities (fewer than 2,500 people). Table A below shows the total number of survey responses by community size.

Table A. Total number of survey responses by community size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Size</th>
<th>Number of Departments That Responded to the Survey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500,000 or More</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250,000 to 499,999</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 to 249,999</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 to 99,999</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 to 49,999</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 24,999</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 to 9,999</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500 to 4,999</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fewer than 2,500</td>
<td>888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,969</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The survey results throughout this report are often broken out by community size, as departments of different sizes have different operational capacities and needs. In some cases, departments may be grouped together across these strata (i.e., departments protecting more than 25,000 people would include the top 5 tiers of community size).
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</table>
Survey Results: Training and Certification

**What we looked at:** The Fifth Fire Service Needs Assessment Survey measured the level of training and certification in the United States Fire Service.

*Note: The Fifth Fire Service Needs Assessment Survey included changes to several questions related to training and certification. The questions were revised to specify that the term training meant formal training, such as programs that result in a certification, are based on a standard, or are developed based on a formalized review or consensus process. This helped to clarify the questions, but it also limited our ability to track changes from study to study. For more information on the changes from study to study, please see our “Changes Across Five Studies” module.*

**Key Takeaways:**

- Across every response type, from structural firefighting to active shooter, there are fire department personnel who are responsible for responding to incidents for which they have not been formally trained or certified.
- More than half of departments have unmet need for training in structural firefighting.
- Twenty-one percent of department personnel who perform EMS have no certifications.
- Smaller departments are more likely to be responsible for traffic control, and there is a lot of unmet need for training in this area.
- Sixty-seven percent of departments in the US have at least some unmet need for training and certification of its personnel assigned to fire prevention (preparedness and mitigation) activities.

**Structural Firefighting**

The vast majority of fire departments (98 percent) perform structural firefighting. However, many firefighters, especially those in departments protecting smaller communities, have not received formal training. Figure 1 and Table A-1 in the Appendix show that overall, 55 percent of departments have members that engage in structural firefighting but have not been formally trained. This issue is particularly prominent in departments protecting smaller communities.
Figure 1: Departments where not all responsible personnel are formally trained in structural firefighting (by size of population protected)

Many firefighters who perform structural firefighting have not been certified to Firefighter Level I, even if they have received some formal training. Figure 2 and Table A-2 in the Appendix show that only 30 percent of departments have certified all their firefighters to Firefighter Level I.

Figure 2: Departments where not all personnel responsible for structural firefighting are certified to Firefighter Level I (by size of population protected)
Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

Figure 3 shows that 63 percent of all the departments that responded to the study provide EMS of some type in their communities. Departments protecting larger communities are more likely to provide EMS.

Figure 3: Responsibility for EMS calls (by size of population protected)
Different departments provide different levels of EMS and first responders within departments have different certifications. EMS certifications and definitions can vary from state to state, so our survey tried to capture the most representative categories. Table 1 shows that 21 percent of department personnel who perform EMS have no certifications. This is more common among departments protecting smaller communities; 33 percent of responders who perform EMS in departments protecting fewer than 2,500 people are not certified.

Table 1: What percentage of department personnel performing this duty are certified to the following levels? (among departments providing EMS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Protected</th>
<th>Paramedic</th>
<th>AEMT: Advanced Emergency Medical Technician</th>
<th>Emergency Medical Technician</th>
<th>Emergency Medical Responder</th>
<th>No Certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500,000 or More</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250,000 to 499,999</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 to 249,999</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 to 99,999</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 to 49,999</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 24,999</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 to 9,999</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500 to 4,999</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fewer than 2,500</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hazardous Materials Response (Hazmat)

Figure 4 shows 69 percent of departments overall provide some level of hazardous materials response, with all the large departments (those protecting 250,000 people or more) providing this service and 59 percent of the smallest departments (those protecting fewer than 2,500 people) responding to Hazmat calls.

Figure 4: Responsibility for hazardous materials calls (by size of population protected)

Among departments that respond to hazardous materials calls, 14 percent of personnel who perform this duty have no certification, including 23 percent in the smallest departments. Table 2 also shows that an estimated 9 percent of fire department personnel who perform Hazmat duties have been certified to the highest level (Technician).

Table 2. What percentage of department personnel performing this duty are certified to the following levels?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Protected</th>
<th>Awareness</th>
<th>Operational</th>
<th>Technician</th>
<th>No certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500,000 or More</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250,000 to 499,999</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 to 249,999</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 to 99,999</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 to 49,999</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 24,999</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 to 9,999</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500 to 4,999</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fewer than 2,500</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)/Wildland firefighting

Note: Please see the “Wildland and WUI Firefighting” module for information specific to departments that indicated an operational responsibility for response to WUI/wildland fires.

Most of the fire departments in the study (87 percent) indicated that they perform WUI or wildland firefighting, though this is more common among very large and very small departments (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Responsibility for WUI/wildland firefighting (by size of population protected)
Many departments that are responsible for WUI/wildland operations have personnel that are not formally trained. Figure 6 and Table A-3 show that many firefighters who are responsible for wildland firefighting have not received training, regardless of the size of their department.

**Figure 6: Departments where not all responsible personnel have received formal training in WUI/wildland firefighting (by size of population protected)**

What percentage of the personnel who perform this duty (Wildland Firefighting) have received formal training (for example, in a classroom or online that meet the qualifications of NFPA 1051) at the local, regional, or state level (not just on-the-job training)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Protected by Department</th>
<th>All (100%)</th>
<th>Unmet Need</th>
<th>No Wildland Firefighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALL departments</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 2,500</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500 to 4,999</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 to 9,999</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 24,999</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 to 49,999</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 to 99,999</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 to 249,999</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250,000 to 499,999</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500,000 or More</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 7 shows that some departments, particularly smaller departments, do not have access to wildland training that also includes specialized WUI firefighting operations.

**Figure 7: Departments where WUI/wildland training includes specialized WUI firefighting operations (by size of community protected)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Protected by Department</th>
<th>Does this training include specialized Wildland-Urban Interface firefighting operations training?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALL departments</td>
<td>46% Yes, 41% No, 13% No Wildland Firefighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 2,500</td>
<td>48% Yes, 46% No, 6% No Wildland Firefighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500 to 4,999</td>
<td>51% Yes, 39% No, 10% No Wildland Firefighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 to 9,999</td>
<td>42% Yes, 39% No, 18% No Wildland Firefighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 24,999</td>
<td>35% Yes, 38% No, 27% No Wildland Firefighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 to 49,999</td>
<td>33% Yes, 23% No, 43% No Wildland Firefighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 to 99,999</td>
<td>49% Yes, 13% No, 38% No Wildland Firefighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 to 249,999</td>
<td>47% Yes, 21% No, 32% No Wildland Firefighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250,000 to 499,999</td>
<td>67% Yes, 17% No, 17% No Wildland Firefighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500,000 or More</td>
<td>100% Yes, 0% No, 0% No Wildland Firefighting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fire Prevention — Preparedness and Mitigation

Figure 8 shows that more than three-quarters of departments engaged in fire prevention (preparedness and mitigation) activities, but many of those assigned to these tasks have not received formal training. Even in communities of 500,000 or more, 29 percent of departments report that not everyone is trained. Figure 8 and Table A-4 in the Appendix show that 67 percent of departments in the US have at least some unmet need in this area.

Figure 8: Departments where not all personnel responsible for fire prevention have been formally trained (by size of population protected)
**Code Enforcement**

Figure 9 shows that most fire departments (63 percent) do not engage in code enforcement activities and even among those that do, many responders have not been formally trained.

Overall, 29 percent of fire departments have some unmet need for personnel training in this area, which represents 78 percent of all the departments that perform code enforcement. For more information, see Figure 9 below and Table A-5 in the Appendix.

**Figure 9: Departments where not all personnel responsible for code enforcement have received formal training (by size of population protected)**

![Figure 9: Departments where not all personnel responsible for code enforcement have received formal training (by size of population protected)](image)
Active Shooter Response

Figure 10 shows 50 percent of fire departments surveyed provide response to active shooter incidents, including nearly all large departments. One-third (32 percent) of the smallest departments (those protecting fewer than 2,500 people) provide response to such incidents.

Figure 10: Departments responsible for active shooter response (by size of population protected)
Most departments that provide response to active shooter incidents have standard operating procedures and standard operating guidelines (SOPs and SOGs) in place, as shown in Figure 11.

**Figure 11: Departments with and without SOPs and SOGs in place for active shooter events (by size of population protected)**
Fifty percent of departments do not provide response to active shooter incidents. Of departments who do provide response to active shooter incidents, 31 percent have not received multi-agency training (with police, EMS, sheriffs, etc.) or been tested on the training and equipment required (see Figure 12).

**Figure 12: Departments where personnel have or haven't received multiagency training (police, fire, EMS, Sheriffs, etc.) and been tested on the training and special equipment required (by size of population protected by department)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Protected by Department</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No Active Shooter Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALL departments</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 2,500</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500 to 4,999</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 to 9,999</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 24,999</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 to 49,999</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 to 99,999</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 to 249,999</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250,000 to 499,999</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500,000 or More</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Traffic Control

Figure 13 shows that 82 percent of all fire departments perform traffic control duties. Performance of this task is more common among very small departments than larger ones. As shown in Figure 13, 90 percent of the departments protecting communities of 5,000 or less engage in traffic control but only 33 percent of the largest departments (those protecting 500,000 or more) do.

Figure 13 and Table A-6 show that two-thirds (66 percent) of the departments overall have an unmet need for training in this area. This is particularly pronounced in departments in smaller communities, which are also more likely to have traffic control responsibilities.

Figure 13: Departments where not all personnel responsible for traffic control have received formal training (by size of population protected)
Driver Training

In addition to having apparatus available and up to date, fire departments must train their workers to safely and effectively operate these vehicles. Figure 14 shows how different departments train on emergency vehicle operation. Nine out of ten (91 percent) departments require hands-on training to use a vehicle and 58 percent require certification or specific training. Just under half (49 percent) of departments require demonstration of competency at least once a year. Certification is more common in large departments, while a demonstration of competency and formal driver training are generally more common in smaller departments.

Figure 14. Training and certification requirements for operating emergency vehicles (by size of population protected)

Additional Resources and Education About Training and Certifications

- USFA/Fire service training and professional development: usfa.fema.gov/training
- Fire Department Safety Officers Association: fdsoa.org
- International Fire Service Training Association: www.ifsta.org
- Emergency Responder Safety Institute: respondersafety.com

Previous studies are available at nfpa.org/needsassessment, as well as through NFPA’s Library (nfpa.org/library).
Appendix A: Survey Structure and Analysis

Survey Structure and Analysis

The survey used in the first four studies was developed by NFPA in collaboration with an ad hoc technical advisory group consisting of representatives from national organizations associated with the management of fire and related hazards and risks in the US. For the 2020 cycle, parts of the survey were redesigned to better reflect the current roles and responsibilities of the fire service. The content was revised based on input from representatives from the following organizations:

- Center for Public Safety Excellence
- Fire Department Safety Officers Association
- International Association of Black Professional Firefighters
- International Association of Fire Chiefs
- International Association of Fire Fighters
- International Fire Marshals Association
- International Association of Wildland Fire
- Metropolitan Fire Chiefs Association
- National Association of State Fire Marshals
- National Association of State Foresters
- National Fallen Firefighters Foundation
- National Volunteer Fire Council
- US Fire Administration/National Fire Data Center
- Women in Fire

While new questions were added, many of the original survey questions did not change, enabling responses to be compared across the years. Any comparison where the question was changed is noted in the text. A copy of the survey is included in Appendix C.

The survey was sent out as a census, meaning that it was sent to all the US fire departments with administrative and fire response responsibilities who were listed in the NFPA fire service inventory. In 2020, 26,258 fire departments were sent the survey. In addition to mailing out a paper version of the questionnaire, the survey was offered online for the first time.

A total of 2,969 fire departments responded to the survey, with approximately 75 percent responding online and 25 percent filling out the paper version. Overall, the response rate was 11 percent, ranging from a 7 percent response from fire departments protecting populations of less than 2,500 to a 39 percent response from fire departments protecting populations of 500,000 or more. Some fire departments that responded in 2020 had not responded in previous years, while some that did respond in past years did not. Consequently, this report estimates overall fire department needs, but not the needs of an identical group over time, as the survey responses did not come from exactly the same fire departments for each of the four surveys.
### Appendix B: Supporting Tables

#### Table A-1:
What percentage of the personnel who perform this duty (Structural Firefighting) have received formal training (for example, in a classroom or online that meet the qualifications of NFPA 1001) at the local, regional, or state level (not just on-the-job training)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Protected</th>
<th>All (100%)</th>
<th>Most (76–99%)</th>
<th>Many (51–75%)</th>
<th>Some (26–50%)</th>
<th>Few (1–25%)</th>
<th>None (0%)</th>
<th>No Structural Firefighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500,000 or More</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250,000 to 499,999</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 to 249,999</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 to 99,999</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 to 49,999</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 24,999</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 to 9,999</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500 to 4,999</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 2,500</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL departments</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table A-2:
What percentage of department personnel who perform this duty (Structural Firefighting) are certified to Firefighter Level I (NFPA 1001)?

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Population Protected</th>
<th>All (100%)</th>
<th>Most (76–99%)</th>
<th>Many (51–75%)</th>
<th>Some (26–50%)</th>
<th>Few (1–25%)</th>
<th>None (0%)</th>
<th>No Structural Firefighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500,000 or More</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250,000 to 499,999</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 to 249,999</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 to 99,999</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 to 49,999</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 24,999</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 to 9,999</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500 to 4,999</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 2,500</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL departments</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### References

Needs Assessment of the United States Fire Service Training and Certification, December 2021
What percentage of the personnel who perform this duty (Wildland firefighting) have received formal training (for example, in a classroom or online that meet the qualifications of NFPA 1051) at the local, regional, or state level (not just on-the-job training)?

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Population Protected</th>
<th>All (100%)</th>
<th>Most (76–99%)</th>
<th>Many (51–75%)</th>
<th>Some (26–50%)</th>
<th>Few (1–25%)</th>
<th>None (0%)</th>
<th>No Wildland Firefighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500,000 or More</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250,000 to 499,999</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 to 249,999</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
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<td>25,000 to 49,999</td>
<td>23%</td>
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<td>4%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 24,999</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 to 9,999</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500 to 4,999</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 2,500</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL departments</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table A-4:

What percentage of the personnel who perform this duty (Fire prevention) have received formal training (for example, in a classroom or online that meet the qualifications of NFPA 1031) at the local, regional, or state level (not just on-the-job training)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Protected</th>
<th>All (100%)</th>
<th>Most (76–99%)</th>
<th>Many (51–75%)</th>
<th>Some (26–50%)</th>
<th>Few (1–25%)</th>
<th>None (0%)</th>
<th>No Code Prevention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500,000 or More</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250,000 to 499,999</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 to 249,999</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 to 99,999</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 to 49,999</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 24,999</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 to 9,999</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500 to 4,999</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 2,500</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL departments</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table A-5:

What percentage of the personnel who perform this duty (Code enforcement) have received formal training (for example, in a classroom or online that meet the qualifications of NFPA 1031 and 1033) at the local, regional, or state level (not just on-the-job training)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Protected</th>
<th>All (100%)</th>
<th>Most (76–99%)</th>
<th>Many (51–75%)</th>
<th>Some (26–50%)</th>
<th>Few (1–25%)</th>
<th>None (0%)</th>
<th>No Code Enforcement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500,000 or More</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250,000 to 499,999</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 to 249,999</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 to 99,999</td>
<td>39%</td>
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<td>5%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 to 49,999</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 24,999</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 to 9,999</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500 to 4,999</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 2,500</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL departments</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table A-6:
What percentage of the personnel who perform this duty (Traffic control) have received formal training (for example, in a classroom or online that meet the qualifications of NFPA 1091) at the local, regional, or state level (not just on-the-job training)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Protected</th>
<th>All (100%)</th>
<th>Most (76–99%)</th>
<th>Many (51–75%)</th>
<th>Some (26–50%)</th>
<th>Few (1–25%)</th>
<th>None (0%)</th>
<th>No Traffic Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500,000 or More</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250,000 to 499,999</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 to 249,999</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 to 99,999</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 to 49,999</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 24,999</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 to 9,999</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500 to 4,999</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 2,500</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL departments</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART I. BASIC INFORMATION

Name of person completing form: ________________________________

Rank/Title: _______________________________________________________  

NFIRS/FDID: ____________________________  

E-mail address: ___________________________________________  

Phone: (_____) ____________________________  

1. Population (permanent residents) your department has primary responsibility to protect (exclude mutual aid areas): ________

2. Area (in square miles) your department has primary responsibility to protect (exclude mutual aid areas): ________

3. Number of buildings in community that are 3 or more stories in height (check one):

   - q None
   - q 1–4
   - q 5–10
   - q 11–24
   - q 25–49
   - q 50 or more

4. What share (%) of your budgeted revenue is from (total 100%)?

   - Taxes: ________%  
   - Fundraising: ________%

   - Payment per call/Contract services: ________%  
   - Ambulance Billing: ________%  
   - Fees: ________%

   - Insurance: ________%  
   - SAFER/AFG or similar grants: ________%  
   - Other: (specify) ________%

PART II. PERSONNEL AND THEIR CAPABILITIES

5. What was the change in total full-time positions or full-time equivalents (FTE) in each of the following categories for your department since 2016? (Use a negative number for losses, ‘0’ for no change, and a positive number for gains.)

   - Firefighters: ________
   - Enforcement: ________
   - Education: ________
   - Risk Reduction: ________
   - Administration: ________

6. Does your department have a program to ensure diversity and inclusion in your hiring (or volunteer recruiting) and retention practices?  
   - q Yes  
   - q No

7. Total number of full-time (career) uniformed firefighters: ________  
   (If none, go to Question 12):  
   How many are female? ________
   Average number of full-time career / paid firefighters on duty available to respond to emergencies: ________

8. Minimum number of on-duty career / paid personnel ASSIGNED to an engine / pumper (check one):

   - q 1  
   - q 2  
   - q 3  
   - q 4  
   - q 5+  
   - q Not applicable

9. Number of on-duty career / paid personnel TYPICALLY STAFFING an engine / pumper (may be the same as the number assigned) (check one):

   - q 1  
   - q 2  
   - q 3  
   - q 4  
   - q 5+  
   - q Not applicable

10. Minimum number of on-duty career / paid personnel ASSIGNED to a ladder truck / aerial (check one):

    - q 1  
    - q 2  
    - q 3  
    - q 4  
    - q 5+  
    - q Not applicable

11. Number of on-duty career / paid personnel TYPICALLY STAFFING a ladder truck / aerial (may be the same as the number assigned) (check one):

    - q 1  
    - q 2  
    - q 3  
    - q 4  
    - q 5+  
    - q Not applicable
12. Total number of active part-time (including call or volunteer) firefighters: _____
   How many are female? _____
   Average number of call / volunteer personnel available who respond to emergencies:
   During weekdays: Days _____ Nights _____
   During weekends: Days _____ Nights _____

13. How many active members of your fire department only fill support or auxiliary roles and have no direct firefighting activities?
   If any, fill only those roles. Check all that apply.
   □ First aid  □ Directing traffic  □ Command post ops  □ Rehab  □ Water supply  □ Communications
   □ Logistics  □ Other (specify): ________________________________

   A. Is this a role your fire department performs? (check one)  □ Yes  □ No
   B. What percentage of the personnel who perform this duty have received formal training (for example, in a classroom or online that meet the qualifications of NFPA 1001) at the local, regional, or state level (not just on-the-job training)?
      □ None (0%)  □ Few (1–25%)  □ Some (26–50%)  □ Many (51–75%)  □ Most (76–99%)  □ All (100%)
   C. What percentage of department personnel who perform this duty are certified to Firefighter Level I (NFPA 1001)?
      □ None (0%)  □ Few (1–25%)  □ Some (26–50%)  □ Many (51–75%)  □ Most (76–99%)  □ All (100%)
   D. What percentage of your fire department’s firefighters are restricted to exterior firefighting only?
      □ None (0%)  □ Few (1–25%)  □ Some (26–50%)  □ Many (51–75%)  □ Most (76–99%)  □ All (100%)

15. Emergency medical service (EMS).
   A. Is this a service your fire department provides? (check one)  □ Yes  □ No (skip to 15C)
   B. If yes to 15A, what percentage of department personnel performing this duty are certified to the following levels? (For all that apply, include percentages for highest level. Total must equal 100%)
      a. No certification _____ %  b. EMR: Emergency Medical Responder _____ %  c. EMT: Emergency Medical Technician _____ %
      d. AEMT: Advanced Emergency Medical Technician _____ %  e. Paramedic _____ %
   C. Does your community provide ambulance services?  □ Yes: Fire Department Based Service  □ Yes: Government or Third Service  □ Yes: Hospital Based  □ Yes: Private  □ Yes: Other (specify) ________
      □ No ambulance service
   D. Does your fire department provide Tactical EMS for law enforcement operations?  □ Yes  □ No

   A. Is this a role your fire department performs? (check one)  □ Yes  □ No (If no, go to Question 17)
   B. What percentage of department personnel performing this duty are certified to the following levels? (For all that apply, include percentages for highest level. Total must equal 100%)
      a. No certification _____ %  b. Awareness _____ %  c. Operational_____ %  d. Technician_____ %

17. Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)/Wildland (brush, grass, forest) firefighting.
   A. Is this a role your fire department performs? (check one)  □ Yes  □ No (If no, go to Question 18)
   B. What percentage of the personnel who perform this duty have received formal training (for example, in a classroom or online that meet the qualifications of NFPA 1051) at the local, regional, or state level (not just on-the-job training)?
      □ None (0%)  □ Few (1–25%)  □ Some (26–50%)  □ Many (51–75%)  □ Most (76–99%)  □ All (100%)
   C. Does this training include specialized Wildland-Urban Interface firefighting operations training?  □ Yes  □ No
   D. How many of your emergency responders are equipped with wildland fire personal protective clothing?
      □ None (0%)  □ Few (1–25%)  □ Some (26–50%)  □ Many (51–75%)  □ Most (76–99%)  □ All (100%)

18. Fire prevention (preparedness & mitigation).
   A. Is this a role your fire department performs? (check one)  □ Yes  □ No (If no, go to Question 19)
   B. If yes, what percentage of the personnel who perform this duty have received formal training (for example, in a classroom or online that meet the qualifications of NFPA 1031) at the local, regional, or state level (not just on-the-job training)?
      □ None (0%)  □ Few (1–25%)  □ Some (26–50%)  □ Many (51–75%)  □ Most (76–99%)  □ All (100%)

NFPA
A. Is this a role your fire department performs? (check one)  □ Yes  □ No
B. If yes, what percentage of the personnel who perform this duty have received formal training (for example, in a classroom or online that meet the qualifications of NFPA 1031 and 1033) at the local, regional, or state level (not just on-the-job training)?
   □ None (0%)  □ Few (1–25%)  □ Some (26–50%)  □ Many (51–75%)  □ Most (76–99%)  □ All (100%)

20. Active shooter response.
A. Is this a role your fire department performs? (check one)  □ Yes  □ No (If no, go to Question 21)
B. If yes, does your department have SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) / SOGs (Standard Operating Guidelines) in place addressing proper response and action taken at an active shooter event? (check one)  □ Yes  □ No
C. Have your department’s personnel received multi-agency training (police, fire, EMS, Sheriffs, etc.) and been tested on the training and special equipment required? (check one)  □ Yes  □ No

21. Traffic control.
A. Is this a role your department performs? (check one)  □ Yes  □ No
B. If yes, what percentage of the personnel who perform this duty have received formal training (for example, in a classroom or online that meet the qualifications of NFPA 1091) at the local, regional, or state level (not just on-the-job training)?
   □ None (0%)  □ Few (1–25%)  □ Some (26–50%)  □ Many (51–75%)  □ Most (76–99%)  □ All (100%)

22. Basic firefighter fitness and health.
A. Does your department have a program to maintain basic firefighter fitness and health (e.g., NFPA 1500)? (check one)  □ Yes  □ No (If no, go to Question 22C)
B. Is the program associated with the IAFC / IAFF Wellness-Fitness Initiative (WFI)?  □ Yes  □ No
C. Do you provide medical and physical evaluations meeting NFPA 1582 for all firefighters?  □ Yes  □ No (If no, skip to Question 23)
D. How often?
   □ New firefighters only  □ Every six months or annually  □ Every two years  □ Every three years  □ Other ______
E. Does this program include a fitness assessment for all firefighters?  □ Yes  □ No (If no, skip to question 23)
F. How often?
   □ New firefighters only  □ Every six months or annually  □ Every two years  □ Every three years  □ Other ______

23. Does your department have a Behavioral Health Program?  □ Yes  □ No (If no, go to Question 25)

24. Which of the following are included in your behavioral health program (check all that apply)?
   □ Fitness for duty evaluation  □ Post-Traumatic Stress support  □ Relationship with a Behavior Specialist
   □ Cancer prevention education  □ Trained behavioral peer support  □ Volunteer clinical interventions
   □ Physical health education  □ Behavioral health education  □ Wellness preventative education
   □ Heart attack prevention education  □ Suicide prevention education  □ Other (please specify): ____________

25. Does your department actively track exposures or have a mechanism for individual exposure tracking (including carcinogens, hazardous materials, and infectious diseases)?
   □ Yes—Department actively tracks  □ Yes—Mechanism for individuals  □ Yes—Both  □ No—None of these

26. Does your department have an Infection Control / PPE Decontamination Program (infectious and communicable disease hazards)? (check one)  □ Yes  □ No

27. Does your department have an Exposure Control / PPE Decontamination Program (carcinogen and other toxic hazards)? (check one)  □ Yes  □ No

28. Which of the following air quality measures does your department monitor at the fireground? (check all that apply)
   □ 02 (Oxygen)  □ HCN (Cyanide)  □ CO (Carbon Monoxide)  □ Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)
   □ Other (please specify) ________________________________  □ Do not monitor

29. Which of the following cancer prevention best practices apply to your department? (check all that apply)
   □ Cancer screening program  □ Second set of structural firefighter gear for all firefighters
   □ SOPs/SOGs for cleaning gear after a fire  □ Gross decontamination of gear at the fireground
   □ Provide cleaning wipes for use on face/neck/hands  □ Training to ‘shower within an hour’ after a fire
   □ Prohibit structural firefighter gear in living quarters of fire stations  □ Other (please specify) ____________  □ None of these
PART III. COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION ACTIVITIES

30. Which of the following engineering programs or activities does your department conduct? (check all that apply)
   - Construction plans review
   - Permit approval
   - Permit inspections (for new construction)
   - Certificate of occupancy
   - Pre-incident planning
   - Routine testing of active automatic systems (e.g., fire sprinkler, detection/alarm, smoke control)
   - Hazard Mitigation Planning Assessment
     If you have a Hazard Mitigation Planning Risk Assessment program, does your plan include:
     - Natural disasters (hurricanes, wildfire, tornadoes, floods, earthquakes)
     - Industrial chemical disasters
     - Transportation disasters
     - No such engineering programs

31. Who conducts the fire code inspections in your community? (check all that apply)
   - Full-time fire department inspectors
   - In-service (on duty) firefighters
   - Separate inspection bureau
   - Building department
   - State department/fire prevention bureau
   - No one
   - Other (please specify) ________________

32. What percentage of commercial or inspectable properties are inspected once a year?
   - None (0%)
   - Few (1–25%)
   - Some (26–50%)
   - Many (51–75%)
   - Most (76–99%)
   - All (100%)
   - Not responsible for conducting inspections

33. Who determines that a fire was deliberately set? (check all that apply)
   - Fire department fire investigator
   - Regional/state fire task force investigator
   - Incident command or other front line or company fire officer
   - Police department
   - Contract investigator
   - Insurance investigator
   - Other (please specify) ________________

34. Which of the following education programs or activities does your department conduct? (check all that apply)
   - Youth firesetter program
   - School fire safety education program based on a national model curriculum
   - Car seat installation
   - Home fire sprinkler education
   - Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) instruction
   - Wildfire safety program based on a national model program
   - Older adult fire safety program based on a national model program
   - Fire Prevention Week™ activities
   - Free distribution of home smoke alarms
   - Free installation of home smoke alarms
   - Other prevention program (please specify) ______________________
   - No education program

35. Which of the following apply to the education programs or activities your department conducts? (check all that apply)
   - Based on a Community Risk Assessment
   - Ensure diversity & inclusion based on your community’s demographics
   - Collect data on number of people reached
   - Measure impact over time
   - None of these

PART IV. FACILITIES, APPARATUS, AND EQUIPMENT

36. Number of fire stations: _______ Number of stations over 40 years old: _______
   Number of stations having backup power: _______
   Number of stations equipped for exhaust emission control (e.g. diesel exhaust extraction): _______
   Number of stations with private or separate facilities for men and women: _______

37. Number of each type of apparatus in service and reserves (numbers by age should sum to total):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Engines / Pumpers</th>
<th>Ladders / Aerials</th>
<th>Tankers / Tenders</th>
<th>Ambulances or Other Transport Vehicles</th>
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<td>In Service Reserve In Service Reserve In Service Reserve In Service Reserve</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

38. Does your fire department have a plan for apparatus replacement on a regular schedule?
   - Yes, plan and budget
   - Plan only
   - No plan or budget
39. Which of the following does your department require prior to a member driving an emergency vehicle? (check all that apply)
   - Certification or specific training
   - Hands-on training using the actual vehicle
   - Demonstration of competency at least once a year
   - Formal driver’s training at least twice a year
   - None of these

40. Portable radios.
   A. What percentage of your on-duty emergency responders can be equipped with portable radios?
      - None (0%)
      - Few (1–25%)
      - Some (26–50%)
      - Many (51–75%)
      - Most (76–99%)
      - All (100%)

41. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
   A. What percentage of your on-duty emergency responders can be equipped with SCBA?
      - None (0%)
      - Few (1–25%)
      - Some (26–50%)
      - Many (51–75%)
      - Most (76–99%)
      - All (100%)
   B. What percentage of your SCBA are 10 years old or older?
      - None (0%)
      - Few (1–25%)
      - Some (26–50%)
      - Many (51–75%)
      - Most (76–99%)
      - All (100%)
      - Don’t know

42. Personal alert safety system (PASS) devices.
   A. How many responding firefighters who work in immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) environment are equipped with a PASS device?
      - None (0%)
      - Few (1–25%)
      - Some (26–50%)
      - Many (51–75%)
      - Most (76–99%)
      - All (100%)
      - Don’t know

43. Personal protective clothing.
   A. How many of your emergency responders are equipped with personal protective clothing?
      - None (0%)
      - Few (1–25%)
      - Some (26–50%)
      - Many (51–75%)
      - Most (76–99%)
      - All (100%)
   B. How many of your department’s personal protective clothing is 10 years of age or older?
      - None (0%)
      - Few (1–25%)
      - Some (26–50%)
      - Many (51–75%)
      - Most (76–99%)
      - All (100%)
      - Don’t know
   C. Do you have reserve personal protective clothing sufficient to equip 10% of your emergency responders? (check one)
      - Yes
      - No
      - Don’t know
   D. Is your personal protective ensemble inspected and tested each year?
      - Inspected only
      - Tested only
      - Inspected and tested
      - None of these
   E. Does your department have laundering facilities or provide services (external) to clean contaminated personal protective clothing?
      - We have laundering facilities
      - We utilize an outside service
      - We have our own facilities and use an outside service
      - Neither facilities nor outside service

44. For what percentage of fireground incidents do you have a thermal imager / thermal imaging cameras available?
   - None (0%)
   - Few (1–25%)
   - Some (26–50%)
   - Many (51–75%)
   - Most (76–99%)
   - All (100%)
   - Don’t know

PART V. COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

45. Multi-agency communication.
   A. Can you communicate by radio on an incident scene with your local/state/federal emergency response partners (includes frequency compatibility)? (check one)
      - Yes
      - No
      - Don’t know
   B. If yes to 45A, how many of your partners (agencies/departments) can you communicate with at an incident scene?
      - None (0%)
      - Few (1–25%)
      - Some (26–50%)
      - Many (51–75%)
      - Most (76–99%)
      - All (100%)
      - Don’t know

46. Dispatch.
   A. Who has the primary responsibilities [i.e., public safety answering point (PSAP)] of answering 911 calls?
      - PSAP that answers police, fire, and EMS calls
      - PSAP that answers fire and EMS calls
      - Police department
      - Fire department
      - Private company
   B. If the 911 call is determined to be a fire call, is that call processed by the same center that answered the initial 911 call?
      - Yes
      - No, the call is transferred to another center to be processed
   C. Does the 911 center that processes the fire call typically have one person that processes and dispatch the same fire call?
      - Yes
      - No, we typically have call takers and separate dispatchers.
   D. If no to 46C, does the 911 center that processes the fire call typically have at least 2 people on duty at all times?
      - Yes
      - No, sometimes we cut back to one person on duty
      - No, we never have two persons on duty
   E. Do you also have a backup dispatch facility? (check one)
      - Yes
      - No
PART VI. ABILITY TO HANDLE UNUSUALLY CHALLENGING INCIDENTS

47. Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) fire affecting structures.
   A. Is protecting structures in the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) a role your fire department performs? (check one)
      - Yes
      - No (If no, go to Question 48.)
   B. What is the maximum number of involved structures during a wildfire event your department could handle alone?
      - 1
      - 2–5
      - 6–20
      - 21+
   C. What is the maximum area of a wildfire (acres) your department could handle alone?
      - Less than 1 acre
      - 1–10 acres
      - 11–50 acres
      - 51–100 acres
      - Greater than 100 acres
   D. If you had a wildfire incident affecting 2–5 structures how far would you have to go to obtain enough people with specialized training and equipment for this incident? (check one)
      - Local would be enough
      - Regional
      - State
      - National
   E. If you had a wildfire incident affecting 6–20 structures how far would you have to go to obtain enough people with specialized training and equipment for this incident? (check one)
      - Local would be enough
      - Regional
      - State
      - National
   F. If you had a wildfire incident affecting more than 20 structures how far would you have to go to obtain enough people with specialized training and equipment for this incident? (check one)
      - Local would be enough
      - Regional
      - State
      - National
   G. Do you have a plan for obtaining assistance from others for a wildfire? (check one)
      - Yes, written agreement
      - Yes, informal
      - Yes, other (specify) __________________________
      - No

48. At the start of the COVID-19 outbreak, did your department have an infection control program that meets the qualifications of NFPA 1581?  
   - Yes
   - No

49. Does your department currently have an infection control program that meets the qualifications of NFPA 1581?  
   - Yes
   - No

50. At the start of the COVID-19 outbreak, what percent of your emergency responders could you outfit with medical PPE?
   - None (0%)
   - Few (1–25%)
   - Some (26–50%)
   - Many (51–75%)
   - Most (76–99%)
   - All (100%)
   - Don’t know

51. What percent of your emergency responders can you currently outfit with medical PPE?
   - None (0%)
   - Few (1–25%)
   - Some (26–50%)
   - Many (51–75%)
   - Most (76–99%)
   - All (100%)
   - Don’t know

PART VIII. YOUR TOP 3 NEEDS IN YOUR WORDS:

1. ____________________________________________
2. ____________________________________________
3. ____________________________________________