

SECTION VIII

DEFINITIONS

Below Grade Confined Space Prop: A multi-section training prop designed to simulate below grade confined space environments. This prop contains six (6) decks to simulate various grade level entries, including long spans of simulated below grade rescue environments with three (3) exits points.

Structural Collapse Shoring Prop: A multi-room prop designed to simulate structural collapse environments and components needing to be shored. This prop contains roof and floor systems that can be placed in multiple configurations in order to accommodate a variety of collapse shoring scenarios.

Event Supervisor: An outside participant in charge of preparing for, monitoring and closing out training events on the NIPSTA campus. An Event Supervisor should meet the requirements of a Qualified Instructor-in-Charge. An Event Supervisor is assigned at the discretion of the Program Coordinator.

Fire Control Team: A team of two (2) qualified instructors/contractors assigned to create and control training fires. These team members may be referred to as “stokers”.

Firefighter Bail-Out Maneuver: An emergency exit technique taught to be used by firefighters in an emergency situation and only as a last resort. During training, all participants will use a life safety harness, overhead anchored belay, self-retracting lanyard, and/or a ground ladder secured to the prop base.

Forcible Entry Door Prop: A reinforced inward/outward swinging steel door designed to introduce firefighters to common forcible entry procedures, often using hand or hydraulic forcible entry tools.

High Angle Rope Rescue Prop: A four (4) story prop designed to simulate high- or low-angle rope rescues. This prop contains multiple decks and interior spaces for performing various high- or low- - angle rope rescue/retrieval techniques.

Ignition Officer: A qualified instructor/contractor, not assigned as PSO, assigned to manage the ignition and control of training fires.

Incident Action Plan (“IAP”): A written plan that defines the incident’s objectives and reflects the tactics necessary to manage an incident during an operational period. The NIPSTA IAP will include the following four (4) ICS documents: ICS 202 Event Objectives, ICS 205 Communications Plan, ICS 206 Medical Plan, and ICS 214 Unit Log. Completed IAPs will be submitted to NIPSTA at the end of each program.

Incident Command System (“ICS”): The process by which a scene or training environment is managed.

Job Performance Requirement (“JPR”): A written statement that describes a specific job task, lists the items necessary to complete the task, and defines measurable or observable outcomes and evaluation areas for a specific task.

Lead Instructor: An instructor/contractor assigned to manage and direct daily course operations who also meets the requirements of a Qualified Instructor-in-Charge.

Multi-Family Class B Burn Prop: A prop designed to simulate the layout of a four-story, multi-family residence. This prop contains a third floor LP gas fired burn unit for training fires, balconies, stand-pipes and a flat roof to simulate laddering and ventilation of a four-story, multi-family residence.

Multi-Purpose Firefighter Rescue Prop A prop designed to provide multiple points of access for simulated civilian or firefighter rescue/removal from floors one and two. The top deck is designed for ground ladder placement and access. The top deck may also be used for high-angle rope rescue where life safety anchors are installed overhead.

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

NIPSTA OPS Center: A central command and control area located within the Education Center which contains pertinent information and supplies (e.g. IAPs, radio assignments, safety plans) required to address the principles of preparedness and operational training management for NIPSTA.

OSFM: Illinois Office of the State Fire Marshal

Personnel Accountability Report (“PAR”): A roll call procedure initiated by a PIC to confirm that all personnel assigned to an emergency/training event are physically accounted for, particularly following an active training evolution.

Pitched Roof Ventilation Prop: A ground-level ventilation prop which does not require the use of ground ladders or stairs to access, but is protected on three sides by a guardrail. Designed to introduce firefighters to ventilating (“opening”) pitched roofs, prior to working on elevated pitched roofs.

Program Incident Commander (“PIC”): An instructor/contractor assigned to manage and direct fire instructors/contractors and officers at live fire training evolutions, as defined by NFPA 1403. The PIC also meets the requirements of a Qualified Instructor-in-Charge.

Program Safety Officer (“PSO”): An instructor/contractor who meets the requirements of Qualified Instructor-in-Charge and who is assigned to maintain a safe working environment at live fire training evolutions.

Qualified Instructor: An individual qualified to deliver firefighter training who has the training and experience to supervise students/participants during live fire training evolutions and who has met the requirements of an Instructor I in accordance with NFPA 1041.

Qualified Instructor-in-Charge: An individual qualified to deliver firefighter training, who has the training and experience to be in charge of live fire training evolutions and who has met the requirements of an Instructor II in accordance with NFPA 1041.

REHAB (aka Rehabilitation): An intervention designed to mitigate against the physical, physiological, and emotional stress of fire fighting in order to sustain a member's energy, improve performance and decrease the likelihood of on-scene injury or death.

Roof Instructor: An instructor/contractor who has been trained on the use of the Pitched Roof Ventilation prop and who is assigned to manage and monitor roof operations, including laddering, simulated ventilation operations and fall prevention.

SCBA Confidence Prop: A prop designed to introduce firefighters to difficult-to-navigate, stressful environments that include narrow passages, entanglements and other problem solving element. The goal is to build confidence in stressful situations while working in turnout gear and SCBA *prior to* working in live fire training environments.

Search Room Prop: A multi-room area designed to introduce firefighters to a variety of common residential and commercial layouts that need to be searched for potential victims or fellow firefighters. This prop may also be used for advancing fire attack hose lines in and around common residential and commercial layouts.

Single Family Class "A" Burn Prop: A multi-room prop designed to simulate the layout of a two-story, single family home. This prop contains designated burn rooms for training fires and pitched roofs to simulate laddering and ventilation of a two-story, single family home.

Training Plan: A detailed outline of requisite knowledge, skills and/or job performance requirements ("JPR") to be practiced or demonstrated during the training event.

Trench Simulation Prop: A permanent concrete below-grade structure designed to simulate rescue from open ground excavations while minimizing hazards normally associated with these types of operations.