



Continuing Education Course



Quick Drills for the Chief Officer

BY STEVE PRZIBOROWSKI

Fire Engineering
TRAINING THE FIRE SERVICE FOR 134 YEARS

PennWell[®]

To earn continuing education credits, you must successfully complete the course examination.
The cost for this CE exam is \$25.00. For group rates, call (973) 251-5055.

Quick Drills for the Chief Officer

Educational Objectives

On completion of this course, students will

1. List and discuss the 12 different quick drills for the chief officer.
2. Explain the importance of each of the 12 different quick drills in today's fire service.
3. Explain the role of the chief officer as the training officer for their assigned personnel.
4. Identify and explain the different locations a chief officer can utilize for providing training to their personnel.

COURSE DESCRIPTION: One of the most important responsibilities a chief officer has is ensuring their personnel are properly trained for any type of emergency they may be faced with. Because of reduced staffing and budgets, a chief officer cannot rely on the administrative training division staff to be able to provide all of the necessary training for their personnel. Thus, it is critical for a chief officer to find the time to provide quality training to their company officers and their personnel, while being creative and thorough in the process.

BY STEVE PRZIBOROWSKI

CONGRATULATIONS ON GETTING PROMOTED TO chief officer! Before getting carried away with the glamour of the position, realize you are in a critical position that involves leading, motivating, evaluating, supervising, training, coaching, and mentoring your assigned personnel. Your top priorities should be to ensure that your personnel go home safely to their families at the end of their shift and that they are trained and prepared for the worst-case scenario.

Company officers are responsible for training their personnel. Who is responsible for training the company officers? That is the job of the chief officer. It does not matter whether these officers are battalion chiefs, division chiefs, shift commanders, district chiefs, super captains, or assistant chiefs. What matters is that you have a specific shift or platoon of personnel under your command. These members are looking to you for leadership, guidance, direction, training, and support, among other things. Since I am used to the term battalion chief in my department, I will use that term throughout this article for the sake of consistency.

Over the years, battalion chiefs seem to be spending less time with their company officers and crews. This is not by personal choice; they are saddled with so many administrative projects and program management responsibilities that they are having trouble finding quality

time to spend with their crews. Company officers are not spending less time with their crews, but the chief officers commanding the company officers are having more and more responsibilities added to their schedules.

In the "good old days," the battalion chiefs did not have to deal with program-management responsibilities, deliver the mail, or participate in the numerous administrative duties expected today. They trained with their crews, and they responded to calls. The span of control of the battalion chief of years past was also less than it is today. In many California cities, it is not uncommon to see one battalion chief supervising 10 (or more) fire stations, some with more than one company.

Why is today's battalion chief getting more loaded down with assignments? Primarily, it is because departments have to do more with less, and departments do not have the luxury of additional staff positions. However, some departments and fire chiefs have come up with creative ideas to take away delivering the mail or having battalion chiefs fulfill program-management responsibility. This is done so that the battalion chief can get back to the basics and focus on training and developing crews' skills and responding to emergencies.

Do not get me wrong: From an administrative viewpoint, there can be some benefits from and good reasons for having battalion chiefs do the things they are expected to do. Delivering the mail is a good way for the battalion chief to get out to the stations and discuss

current events with the crews and to take the time to bond with them. For a three-station department, this is probably not a bad idea. For the battalion chief with more than five stations, however, this may not be the best idea. If that is the case, maybe an alternative would be to have a college intern from the local fire technology program deliver the mail. Make it a volunteer or a compensated position for someone wanting a career in the fire service. You could have the same person deliver the self-contained breathing apparatus and oxygen bottles also. He could probably hit every station every day instead of every few days, as most battalion chiefs end up doing, if they are lucky.

Whether you are a battalion chief loaded with staff assignments/projects or with an abundance of time does not matter. What matters is that you still have the obligation and requirement to train and develop your company officers and crew members. I do not plan to get into a debate about the responsibilities a battalion chief should have. That is up to your department, your governing body, and your accepted and agreed on practices. I will provide options and suggestions for battalion chiefs so they can have numerous quick drills to pick from in a pinch.

Battalion chiefs need to be very creative when it comes to training and developing their crews. If you are fortunate enough to have a drill tower, use it creatively, and do not hesitate to find locations outside of the drill tower to train also. Make it realistic and not the same old drill every time. Most drill towers are not conducive to every type of situation; that is okay. Get out into your first-due areas; pick places that are empty, such as school parking lots on weekends and church parking lots during the week.

QUICK DRILL SUGGESTIONS

Here are some quick drills a battalion chief can use to inspire personnel to be the best they can be and to ensure they are prepared to do their job when the bell goes off.

1 Turnout drill. Do not confuse this term with the one we jokingly use to refer to commercial fire alarm responses, which we call “turnout drills” because 99 percent of them turn out to be false alarms. However, we still need to prepare for the worst-case scenario, always be ready for anything, and not become complacent. Many departments strive to have a turnout time (time it takes for the apparatus to start moving toward the call after the bell goes off) of less than 60 seconds. If your department does not have a standard documented, develop one. Although it sounds all fine and dandy, how true is it? While the crew is at the station, get out your stopwatch and advise the company officer and crew that they have 60 seconds to get to the apparatus, put on their structure fire turnouts (or wildland firefighting protective clothing), get in the apparatus, and start moving out the front door. I will bet that many crews will not be able to do this.

Some people may argue that we do this every day

anyway. Most of us do put on our turnouts every day. However, do we do it expeditiously and correct every time? Also, if you do it every day, it should be easier to accomplish this task in less than 60 seconds.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1710, *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments*, does not distinguish between night and day and allows up to 80 seconds for fire responses, which is not a lot of time to ensure that we get our gear on before we put on our seat belt, since that seat belt should not be removed until we arrive—not even to put on our gear.

2 Portable master stream operation. Tell the crew members that they are dispatched to a structure fire. On arrival, direct them to put their portable master stream (deck gun, and so on.) into operation. It is one thing for them to have to put the master stream into operation while it is attached to the apparatus; that is usually easy to accomplish. It is another thing to have to remember how to get it off the apparatus, pull the appropriate amount and size of hose, and secure it to the ground in an expeditious and safe manner. Be very careful about where your water is flowing, and ensure that you are not causing damage by the water runoff.

3 Large-handline operation. Most fire crews practice only with the 1½- or 1¾-hoselines. Those lines will put out most of our fires; however, when we need the big water, we need the big water! Have your crew put a 2½-inch handline into operation for exposure protection or an interior attack. It may take two or three people to properly deploy it. Get your personnel out of the mindset of thinking 1½- or 1¾-hoselines should be used for every fire. Do not forget that the fire will not go out until the gallons per minute (gpm) poured on the fire exceeds the British thermal units (Btus). This simple concept is violated daily nationwide. This is a perfect drill for a church parking lot or school parking lot (when the site is not occupied by others). Be very careful about where your water is flowing, and ensure you are not causing damage by the water runoff.

4 Prefire planning. Meet your crews in their first-due area for building and site familiarization. Make it a multicompany drill; have the first-due officer provide the facility tour and discuss the necessary strategy and tactics to combat a fire should one occur. Don't limit it to fires; other emergencies, such as EMS calls, hazardous materials calls, or fire alarm sounding calls, may also pose problems. Make sure items such as fire department connections (FDCs), hydrant locations and limitations, stairways, access/egress points, and exterior key boxes are pointed out for everyone to see.

5 Other than the drill tower training. Instead of going to the same old drill tower time and time again, spice up your drill routine. I like taking the drill tower off site and using large parking lots or structures

● CHIEF OFFICER DRILLS

to make things more realistic. Examples include parking lots, shopping centers, and schools. Use these facilities at low-traffic periods such as the weekends, so as to not interfere with everyday business. Be careful about trespassing on private property. When in doubt, it is always best to get prior approval from the property owner if you are going to be on the property for a training session. Explain what you are doing and why you are doing it. If nothing else, it's a great way to educate the public about what you do and why you do it. We need as many allies and advocates as we can get, especially when times get tough.

6 Size-up practice. Take photos of various buildings and properties in your first-due area. If you are really creative or have fire simulation software programs, you can add fire and smoke to make the photos more realistic. Don't limit this one to just company officers. Have all members take their turn practicing size-ups on various static photos. Those firefighters may some day aspire to be company officers or chief officers, or they may find themselves acting as a company officer. If nothing else, even if they want to remain a firefighter for the rest of their career, it will help them to better understand what their supervisor is doing and what they can expect, which should ultimately make them better firefighters. Practice makes perfect.

7 Drafting operations. Even the municipal fire department may find itself having to get out the hard-suction hose and draft water out of a static water source in the absence of accessible fire hydrants. This is one of those skills we do not use that often. However, when you need it, you really need it. Do you work for a city fire department and think you will never have to draft? Imagine a fire at a school with the yard hydrants out of service, inoperable, or inadequate. Your options are a few thousand feet of supply line from the hydrant in the street or the large swimming pool next to the burning building. Make the swimming pool your first choice, and attempt to draft out of it if you know how.

8 Radio operations. Technology has rapidly progressed from the fire service of yesterday when there was only one portable radio on an apparatus and there was only one primary channel for dispatch and maybe one or two channels for command and tactical operations. Today, many departments are issuing portable radios to every person riding on the apparatus. Consider your portable radio as part of your personal protective equipment and a tool for increasing your safety on the emergency scene. Today's radio may have hundreds of channels, in different zones, banks, or talk groups. Navigating from one channel to another can be a challenge. Your personnel should be able to operate their portable radios with gloves on, in the dark, and blindfolded. Take the time to review how to use the radio, what each channel is used for, when to use each channel, and how to care for and maintain portable and

mobile radios.

Also review communication procedures for neighboring jurisdictions and the problems or limitations you may face. For example, our primary dispatch channel is 154.250. A few of our neighbors also use the VHF frequencies. However, a couple of our neighboring departments are on 400-megahertz systems; one is even on an 800-megahertz system. The major problem is that we cannot talk to them on our standard mobile and portable radios. This can be a significant problem, especially during the heat of the battle. Learn how to work around potential communication problems in advance so that if you are ever faced with similar situations you will have a plan for proper communication.

9 Multicompany drills. A creative battalion chief can do a lot with two engines, one truck, and himself. Basically, that is a first-alarm assignment in most jurisdictions. Do not just limit every drill to a residential structure, one-story, and about 1,200 square feet. Spice it up, and be creative. Plan and prepare for wildland incidents, high-rise incidents, mass-casualty incidents, hazardous materials incidents, technical rescue incidents, and just about anything else you can think of. Rotate companies through different positions and roles; if you have people aspiring to promote, this is a great way to get them practice time in the captain's seat.

10 Apparatus show and tell. Most departments have specialized apparatus beyond the standard engine company. It is very possible that many of your personnel do not get to work on or with those specialized apparatus on a regular basis. For example, if you have a new hazardous materials unit, have the crew explain its capabilities, demonstrate its use, and open up the cabinets and show everyone the equipment. Do not forget to show crews your command vehicle: its capabilities, its limitations, and the equipment it carries. Just as a chief officer needs to know the capabilities of the fire apparatus, firefighters at the fire stations need to know the capabilities of the chief officer's command vehicle. They may find themselves having to obtain equipment from the vehicle or assisting the chief officer with documentation or rendering some other form of command post assistance at a major incident.

11 Review department information. Take the time to review new rules and regulations, policies and procedures, standard operating procedures/guidelines, and even strategy and tactics for various types of incidents. You can do this in the classroom, at the fire station, or around the tailboard of the apparatus. Review key issues and commonly occurring problems. Many fire departments are at the point of information overload regarding the number of binders with which a firefighter is expected to keep up. Even the best of chief officers cannot remember everything. However, if they can at least remember where to find the information, they are halfway there. Plus, it is a great way for the

Quick Drills for the Chief Officer

COURSE EXAMINATION INFORMATION

To receive credit and your certificate of completion for participation in this educational activity, you must complete the program post examination and receive a score of 70% or better. You have the following options for completion.

Option One: Online Completion

Use this page to review the questions and mark your answers. Return to www.FireEngineeringUniversity.com and sign in. If you have not previously purchased the program, select it from the "Online Courses" listing and complete the online purchase process. Once purchased, the program will be added to your **User History** page where a **Take Exam** link will be provided. Click on the "Take Exam" link, complete all the program questions, and submit your answers. An immediate grade report will be provided; on receiving a passing grade, your "Certificate of Completion" will be provided immediately for viewing and/or printing. Certificates may be viewed and/or printed anytime in the future by returning to the site and signing in.

Option Two: Traditional Completion

You may fax or mail your answers with payment to *PennWell* (see Traditional Completion Information on following page). All information requested must be provided to process the program for certification and credit. Be sure to complete ALL "Payment," "Personal Certification Information," "Answers," and "Evaluation" forms. Your exam will be graded within 72 hours of receipt. On successful completion of the posttest (70% or higher), a "Certificate of Completion" will be mailed to the address provided.

COURSE EXAMINATION

- A chief officer is required to do which of the following for their assigned personnel:
 - Coaching.
 - Mentoring.
 - Training.
 - All of the above.
- What is one of the reasons the chief officer of today is challenged for time as opposed to a chief officer of years past?
 - Program management responsibilities.
 - Emergency responses.
 - Non-emergency responses.
 - Fire Prevention responsibilities.
- To relieve a chief officer of having to perform mail delivery duty to fire stations and spend more time training their personnel, an alternate person that may be best suited to perform mail delivery could be:
 - The Fire Chief.
 - The Public Education Officer.
 - The Training Officer.
 - A college intern from a local fire technology program.
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1710, Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments, allows up to how many seconds for "turnout time" for fire responses:
 - 60 seconds.
 - 70 seconds.
 - 80 seconds.
 - 90 seconds.
- What is NOT true regarding "turnout time" found in NFPA 1710, *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments*:
 - The time standard for turnout times is for day time responses.
 - The time standard for turnout times is for night time responses.
 - The time standard for turnout times is for day and night responses.
 - There is a different time standard for day time responses as opposed to night time responses.
- A "turnout drill" is intended to do what:
 - Determine how fast it takes a firefighter to get out of their bed once they are asleep.
 - Identify challenges with the department's communications system.
 - Determine how fast a crew can get onto their apparatus and start moving towards a response.
 - Determine how fast a crew can get into their appropriate personal protective equipment and get onto the apparatus and start moving towards a response.
- Regarding master stream operations, which is usually the easiest to perform?
 - Place a master stream appliance secured to the top of an apparatus into operation.
 - Take a master stream appliance off of an apparatus and place it into operation on the ground.
 - Determine the amount and size of hose required to place a portable master stream appliance into operation.
 - Secure a portable master stream appliance to the ground and flow water.
- Which of the following is NOT an item related to portable radio operations that your crew should be proficient in:
 - Determining how to operate the radio.
 - Determining what needs to be repaired if the radio does not work.
 - How to care and maintain the radio.
 - Identifying what each channel is used for.
- What is the most important reason for firefighters to participate in size-up practice, not just the company and chief officers?
 - They are the future company and chief officers.
 - It is a requirement of OSHA.
 - It is a requirement of NFPA.
 - They should not participate; there are better things for them to do.
- During pre-fire planning, which of the following is NOT an appropriate item to point out for all members to see:
 - Hydrant locations.
 - Exterior key boxes.
 - Interior key boxes.
 - Fire Department Connections (FDCs).

Quick Drills for the Chief Officer

11. What is one of the most important benefits to reviewing firefighter fatality /injury and significant incident after-action reports?
 - a. It is a requirement of OSHA, NFPA, and your State Fire Marshal.
 - b. There is an element of credibility since it was based on an actual incident and investigation, and you can learn something.
 - c. A and B.
 - d. None of the above.
12. What is the most important reason for firefighters to know the locations of equipment carried on the chief officer command vehicles?
 - a. They may have to maintain the vehicle during the course of the shift.
 - b. They may have to drive and/or operate the vehicle during the course of their shift.
 - c. They may have to obtain equipment from it or assist the chief officer on scene of an incident.
 - d. It is one of their job requirements.
13. Why is it not easy being a chief officer?
 - a. Because of the long hours.
 - b. Because of the lack of union representation.
 - c. Because of the need to do more with less.
 - d. Because of the tremendous liability and responsibility.
14. According to the article, what is the number one choice for water supply if you find yourself at a fire at a school with no available yard hydrants:
 - a. Drafting out of the swimming pool.
 - b. Laying a few thousand feet of supply hose to the hydrant in the street.
 - c. Performing a water shuttle operation with water tenders or fire engines.
 - d. Water from your apparatus water tank supplemented by a water shuttle operation.
15. What is the best way to describe the span-of-control of a battalion chief in today's fire service, as compared to the past?
 - a. The span-of-control today is less.
 - b. The span-of-control today is more.
 - c. The span-of-control today has stayed about the same.
 - d. None of the above.
16. What is the most important reason to at times train at a location other than your drill tower?
 - a. Your drill tower is unavailable.
 - b. You don't have a drill tower.
 - c. Most drill towers are not conducive to every type of situation.
 - d. If you have a drill tower, it is prudent to always use it; the taxpayers paid for it to be there, they expect you to actually use it.
17. As a chief officer, of the following priorities, which is the most important?
 - a. Ensuring your personnel are trained for the best-case scenario.
 - b. Ensuring your personnel go home safely at the end of their shift.
 - c. Ensuring you make yourself look good and your personnel look good.
 - d. Not forgetting where you came from.
18. Which of the following individuals should provide a facility tour and discuss strategy and tactics during a multi-company, pre-fire planning session of a specific occupancy?
 - a. Building maintenance person.
 - b. Chief officer.
 - c. First-due officer.
 - d. Second-due officer.
19. When dispatched to a reported structure fire, when is the best time for firefighting personnel to put on their gear (personal protective equipment)?
 - a. At the fire station prior to getting into the apparatus and before the apparatus starts moving towards the incident.
 - b. Enroute to the incident.
 - c. Upon arrival at the incident.
 - d. There is no best time; whatever the company officers decides is most appropriate.
20. Besides your department drill tower, there are many alternative training locations. Which of the following is NOT a good option:
 - a. Private property with prior approval.
 - b. School parking lots on the weekend.
 - c. School parking lots and buildings during the week in the middle of October.
 - d. Church parking lots and buildings during the week.

Notes

Quick Drills for the Chief Officer

PROGRAM COMPLETION INFORMATION

If you wish to purchase and complete this activity traditionally (mail or fax) rather than Online, you must provide the information requested below. Please be sure to select your answers carefully and complete the evaluation information. To receive credit, you must receive a score of 70% or better.

Complete online at: www.FireEngineeringUniversity.com

PERSONAL CERTIFICATION INFORMATION:

Last Name (PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY OR TYPE)

First Name

Profession/Credentials License Number

Street Address

Suite or Apartment Number

City/State Zip Code

Daytime Telephone Number with Area Code

Fax Number with Area Code

E-mail Address

TRADITIONAL COMPLETION INFORMATION:

Mail or fax completed answer sheet to
Fire Engineering University, Attn: Carroll Hull,
1421 S. Sheridan Road, Tulsa OK 74112
Fax: (918) 831-9804

PAYMENT & CREDIT INFORMATION

Examination Fee: \$25.00 Credit Hours: 4

Should you have additional questions, please contact Pete Prochilo (973) 251-5053 (Mon-Fri 9:00 am-5:00 pm EST).

I have enclosed a check or money order.

I am using a credit card.

My Credit Card information is provided below.

American Express Visa MC Discover

Please provide the following (please print clearly):

Exact Name on Credit Card

Credit Card # Expiration Date

Signature

ANSWER FORM

Please check the correct box for each question below.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 11. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 12. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 13. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 14. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 15. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 16. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 17. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D |
| 8. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 18. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D |
| 9. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 19. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | 20. <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D |

COURSE EVALUATION

Please evaluate this course by responding to the following statements, using a scale of Excellent = 5 to Poor = 1.

- | | | | | | |
|--|-------|---|---|-----|----|
| 1. To what extent were the course objectives accomplished overall? | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2. Please rate your personal mastery of the course objectives. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 3. How would you rate the objectives and educational methods? | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 4. How do you rate the author's grasp of the topic? | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 5. Please rate the instructor's effectiveness. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 6. Was the overall administration of the course effective? | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 7. Do you feel that the references were adequate? | | | | Yes | No |
| 8. Would you participate in a similar program on a different topic? | | | | Yes | No |
| 9. If any of the continuing education questions were unclear or ambiguous, please list them. | _____ | | | | |

10. Was there any subject matter you found confusing? Please describe.

11. What additional continuing education topics would you like to see?

PLEASE PHOTOCOPY ANSWER SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL PARTICIPANTS.

AUTHOR DISCLAIMER
The author(s) of this course has/have no commercial ties with the sponsors or the providers of the unrestricted educational grant for this course.

SPONSOR/PROVIDER
No manufacturer or third party has had any input into the development of course content. All content has been derived from references listed, and/or the opinions of the instructors. Please direct all questions pertaining to PennWell or the administration of this course to Pete Prochilo, peter@penwell.com.

COURSE EVALUATION and PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK
We encourage participant feedback pertaining to all courses. Please be sure to complete the survey included with the course. Please e-mail all questions to: Pete Prochilo, peter@penwell.com.

INSTRUCTIONS
All questions should have only one answer. Grading of this examination is done manually. Participants will receive confirmation of passing by receipt of a verification form.

EDUCATIONAL DISCLAIMER
The opinions of efficacy or perceived value of any products or companies mentioned in this course and expressed herein are those of the author(s) of the course and do not necessarily reflect those of PennWell.

Completing a single continuing education course does not provide enough information to give the participant the feeling that s/he is an expert in the field related to the course topic. It is a combination of many educational courses and clinical experience that allows the participant to develop skills and expertise.

COURSE CREDITS/COST
All participants scoring at least 70% on the examination will receive a verification form verifying 4 CE credits. Participants are urged to contact their state or local authority for continuing education requirements.

RECORD KEEPING
PennWell maintains records of your successful completion of any exam. Please go to www.FireEngineeringUniversity.com to see your continuing education credits report.

© 2009 by Fire Engineering University, a division of PennWell.