



2026 SWFE
TRAINING
PLAN

VALUES

The South Whidbey Fire/EMS' values

INTEGRITY

PROFESSIONALISM

COMPASSION

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to outline a comprehensive Annual Training Plan for South Whidbey Fire / EMS which builds upon the momentum and foundation of training previously provided to the organization. The structure and content of this plan has been methodically developed to meet the dynamic needs of the organization and its personnel, while simultaneously improving time management and coordination efforts. While every effort will be made to adhere to the program provided in the following pages, it should be noted that a reasonable amount of flexibility and subsequent revision should be anticipated as additional events and training opportunities develop throughout the course of the year.

The overall goal of this plan and its associated efforts is to provide personnel with the best possible preparatory knowledge, skills, and abilities while subsequently establishing South Whidbey Fire / EMS as a recognized department of safe, efficient, and effective delivery of all-hazards emergency response training. Doing so will ensure fulfillment of our organizational values as we strive *for integrity, service and trust for our community*, through the provision of excellent risk reduction and response services. Furthermore, the safety and effectiveness of our personnel and emergency scene operations will be enhanced through the commitment of these diverse training opportunities.



Training Framework

Structural Firefighting

Initial Training and Certification: South Whidbey Fire / EMS (SWFE) requires all structural firefighters to be trained and certified as an International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) firefighter 1 or training deemed to be equivalent by the Fire Chief. If an applicant enters the organization with no prior training, SWFE utilize the Island County Fire Academy as a volunteer firefighter and an equivalent to the State Fire Academy for Career Staff to provide training to acquire necessary certifications. SWFE also adds on IFSAC firefighter 2 training and certification to the fire academy. This added training that includes initial command skills, rescue skills, suppression systems, and foam, better prepares our members for what they will face right out of the academy.

Ongoing Training: Once Firefighter candidates have completed the recruit academy, or we have a new member with prior firefighter experience and certification, ongoing and skill maintenance training keeps our members at an acceptable level of performance. To accomplish this, SWFE has developed a multi-platform delivery system that includes external training, in-service training, in-station training, and online training. This allows SWFE to maximize hands-on training time and multiple varying member availability times in order to ensure our members not only know and retain the skills they have learned but improve them. Structural firefighting standard tactical operations including water supply, fire control, search and rescue, ventilation, and on-deck/rapid intervention functions provide a considerable array of critical skills. One way of ensuring that firefighters and officers maintain these skills while understanding the larger picture of tactical operations is to integrate the skills in context.

To provide a framework for training within each of the themes, structural firefighting standard tactics have been integrated within the context evolutions that progress from arrival to accomplishment of the assignment and recycling. Each evolution is terminated with reinforcement of post-fire, on-scene decontamination.

Important! These evolutions are not the only way that tactics and critical skills may be integrated on the fire ground. Each evolution has options that may be used to build tactical flexibility if the participants have mastered the basic skills included in the evolution.

Standard Tactics

Tactical operations for engine companies and water tenders generally involve a water supply component as an element of task, location, and objective. Standard water supply tactics can be combined with any other tactical option as illustrated in Tables 1 and 2.

Basic Offensive Tactics

Offensive operations are conducted inside a hazard zone (inside the collapse zone or inside the building). Offensive tactics include (but are not necessarily limited to) the following:

The basic elements of an IAP in the offensive strategy include:

- Quick water for fire control
- Search the involved occupancy
- Tactically ventilate the involved occupancy

- Initiate loss control actions in the involved occupancy

These tactics also require establishment of an adequate water supply to support fire ground operations. As such, Engine Company tactics may be broken down into a water supply component along with basic functional tasks and objectives as illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2. Offensive Tactics

Water Supply Component	Basic Task & Objective
Forward Lay	Stretch an Attack Line, Fire Control (Exterior)
Dry Forward Lay	Stretch an Attack Line, Fire Control & Primary Search
Set Up for Tender Shuttle	Stretch an Attack Line, Primary Search & Check for Extension
On a Hydrant	Stretch an Attack Line, Go On Deck
Reverse Lay	Horizontal Ventilation (Post Fire Control)
None-Park Out of the Way	Positive Pressure Ventilation (Post Fire Control)
	Deploy a Ladder & Perform a Physical Rescue
	Horizontal Standpipe and Extend an Attack Line (fill in the blank, FC/PS, PS/CE, OD)
	Extend an Attack Line off a Horizontal Standpipe (fill in the blank, FC/PS, PS/CE, OD)
	Fog Nail, Fire Control
	Fog Nail off a Small Horizontal Standpipe, Fire Control
	Supply Standpipe & Extend an Attack Line off a Standpipe
	Supply Automatic Sprinkler System

Basic Defensive Tactics

Defensive operations are conducted outside of the hazard zone, in safe locations. Defensive tactics include (but are not necessarily limited to) the following:

- Quick water for exposure protection and fire control
- Search exposures and check for extension
- Evacuate potentially threatened exposures

These tactics also require establishment of an adequate water supply to support fire ground operations. As such, Engine Company tactics may be broken down into a water supply component along with basic functional tasks and objectives as illustrated in Table 1.

Table 4. Defensive Tactics

Water Supply Component	Basic Task & Objective
Forward Lay	Stretch an Attack Line, Fire Control (Exterior) or Exposure Protection
Dry Forward Lay	Deploy Blitzfire, Fire Control or Exposure Protection
Set Up for Tender Shuttle	Operate Master Stream, Fire Control or Exposure Protection
On a Hydrant	Supply Elevated Master Stream, fire Control or Exposure Protection
Reverse Lay	Evacuate Exposures
None-Park Out of the Way	

Survival & RIC Skills

Survival and RIC Skills are intended to either be a stand-alone training topic or added to any number of drills that include firefighters operating in a simulated hazard zone.

Table 3. Survival & RIC Skills

Basic RIC Skills
Access the patient and size up the situation
Provide Support with Rescue Air Supply in the event of SCBA or mask failure
Evaluate the situation and make a plan for extrication
Communicate your CAN report to the IC stating your plan and needs
Execute your plan

Basic Survival Skills
Situational awareness recognition
Modern fire behavior
SCBA emergency procedures
tool familiarity and use
body mechanics
self-extrication methods

Quick Water Offense

An offensive strategy requires rapid and effective application of water on the fire to establish fire control and allow primary search. This theme focuses on quick water application from the exterior and/or interior to address the fire control priority.

Forward Lay, Fire Control & Primary Search: This is a basic evolution for the first arriving engine company at a structure fire occurring in a hydranted area. Tasks include performing a forward lay, stretching an attack line conventional forcible entry (irons), quick hit from the exterior, and performing fire control and primary search. Door control is provided manually by the On-Deck Company (or Apparatus Operator) or a door curtain is placed to provide anti-ventilation until fire control has been achieved.

Dry Forward Lay, Fire Control & Primary Search: This is a basic evolution for the first arriving engine company at a structure fire when the incident location has limited access (e.g., long driveway). Tasks include performing a dry forward lay (from the street), stretching an attack line over a ladder & through a window, and performing fire control and primary search. The first arriving water tender will pump the supply line, establishing a relay until an additional engine arrives and a tender shuttle is initiated. Note: A dry forward lay can also be performed from a hydrant (which essentially involves the same skills as a forward lay, but a member of the attack engine crew does not make the hydrant and supply water to the attack engine).

On a Hydrant, Fire Control & Primary Search: This is a basic evolution when the first arriving engine company at a structure fire when a hydrant is close enough for the Apparatus Operator to stretch the supply line and make hydrant connections. Tasks include stretching a horizontal standpipe and using a hose bundle to extend an attack line through an unlocked door for fire control and primary search. Door control is provided manually by the On-Deck Company (or Apparatus Operator) or a door curtain is placed to provide anti-ventilation until fire control has been achieved.

Fire Control & Primary Search, Setting Up for Tender Shuttle: This is a basic evolution for the first arriving engine company at a structure fire occurring in an unhydranted area when access permits placement of a portable tank adjacent to the attack engine. Tasks include stretching an attack line, conventional forcible entry

(irons), and performing fire control and primary search and setting up for a tender shuttle (nurse tender supply while deploying the portable tank). Door control is provided manually by the On-Deck Company (or Apparatus Operator) or a door curtain is placed to provide anti-ventilation until fire control has been achieved.

On-Deck & Fire ground Support Theme

There are multiple functions necessary to support fire control and primary search in initial fireground operations. These include, positioning of on-deck companies who address the need for two-out and provide readily available tactical reserve, tactical anti-ventilation prior to effective water application, and tactical ventilation once effective water is on the fire. This theme also includes actions required if an individual or crew cannot safely exit the hazard zone. These include, individual and company survival skills and response of on-deck companies as a rapid intervention crew (RIC).

Survival Skills: These skills include dealing with emergencies occurring inside the hazard zone that impact on operating crews. The default options for this evolution include parking out of the way, stretching an attack line off an operating engine (that has a water supply), primary search and check for extension, and a subsequent Mayday event that may include, low air emergency, SCBA malfunction, separation from a hose line, or entanglement. Tasks include Mayday communications, PASS activation, SCBA emergency procedures, re-orientation, disentanglement, and emergency breathing support system (EBSS) operation. These skills are included in this theme to make a connection to the function of on-deck companies as a rapid intervention crew (RIC). Note: In addition to the specific scenario-based evolution, members must demonstrate proficiency in each of the survival skill tasks.

Rapid Intervention: The primary function of an On-Deck company is to serve as a RIC in the event of a Mayday. The default options for this evolution are to park out of the way, stretch an attack line of an operating engine (that has a water supply), go on-deck at the point of entry (inclusive of positioning the rescue air supply), and when tasked, locating a downed firefighter and providing air supply support prior to and during egress, and assisting from extraction of the downed firefighter from the hazard zone.

Roof Report & Horizontal Ventilation: This tactic involves assignment to access the roof and provide a roof report and subsequent reassignment to perform horizontal ventilation from the exterior. The default options for this tactic are to park out of the way, stretch an attack line of an operating engine (that has a water supply), go on-deck at the point of entry (inclusive of positioning the rescue air supply), and when tasked, deployment of a portable ladder and creation of horizontal exhaust openings at the second-floor level and inlet openings at the first-floor level.

Horizontal Positive Pressure Ventilation: This tactic involves assignment to supply an automatic sprinkler system, and subsequently re-tasking to perform horizontal positive pressure ventilation from the exterior. The default options for this tactic are to position on a hydrant, supply an automatic sprinkler system, and when tasked, establish positive pressure ventilation including verification of exhaust openings, deployment of a positive pressure fan and monitoring positive pressure ventilation at the inlet and outlet.

Quick Water Defense

As with an offensive strategy quick and effective application of water is essential in a defensive strategy. However, in this case, flow rates may be higher, necessitating different water supply tactics.

Forward Lay, Fire Control: This is a basic evolution for the first arriving engine company at a structure fire with defensive fire conditions occurring in a hydranted area. Tasks include performing a forward lay and operating the apparatus mounted master stream for fire control or exposure protection and deploying a blitzfire

portable monitor fire control or exposure protection from a second attack position. The second arriving engine will take over the hydrant and pump the attack engine's supply line, establishing a two-engine relay.

Reverse Lay, Elevated Master Stream for Fire Control: This is a basic evolution for supplying an elevated master stream when a hydrant is reasonably close to the aerial ladder. Tasks include performing a reverse lay, establishing dual pumping, and supplying an elevated master stream.

On a Hydrant, Fire Control: This is the basic evolution for the first arriving engine company at a structure fire when a hydrant is close enough for the Apparatus Operator to stretch the supply line and make hydrant connections. Tasks include stretching a horizontal standpipe to supply the Blitzfire portable master stream for fire control or exposure protection.

Fire Control & Primary Search, Setting Up for Tender Shuttle: This is the basic tactic for the first arriving engine company at a structure fire occurring in an un-hydranted area. Tasks include stretching multiple high-flow attack lines for exposure protection and setting up for a tender shuttle (nurse tender supply while deploying the portable tank).

Search and Rescue

Threatened occupants of the fire occupancy and significantly threatened exposures must be quickly located and removed from harm (or protected in place). This theme focuses on interior search, evacuation of exposures, and physical rescue over ladders.

Primary Search, Check for Extension: This is a basic evolution for conducting an interior search and check for extension. Tasks include to park out of the way, stretch an attack line of an operating engine (that has a water supply), go on-deck at the point of entry (inclusive of positioning the rescue air supply), and perform an oriented search and then check for extension when tasked.

Evacuation: This evolution involves assisting multiple occupants with limited mobility in egress from uninvolved areas or exposed occupancies. Tasks include, taking over the hydrant and pumping the attack engine's supply line, and evacuating a specified (attached) exposure and checking for extension. At least one of the occupancies being evacuated will require forcible entry through a door.

Physical Rescue Over Ladder-Conscious: This evolution involves performing a physical rescue of a visible victim at an upper story window when the victim can exit the window onto the ladder. Tasks include being tasked from Level 1 staging for a physical rescue at a specified location, deployment of a portable ladder, and assisting an occupant out from a window and down the ladder.

Physical Rescue Over Ladder-Unconscious: This evolution involves performing a physical rescue of a victim from an upper story window when the victim is unconscious and unable to exit the window unaided. Tasks include being tasked from Level 1 staging for a physical rescue from a specified location, ventilating the window, making entry, establishing door control, removing the victim via the window and down the ladder.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Skills

Initial Certification: Washington State utilizes the National Registry of EMT's to provide the written examination for all EMT's. Once the student has completed an approved EMT course, passed the National Registry written exam, proof of completion must be attached to the initial hand-written application and submitted to the Training Officer. After a full review of the application and supporting documents, the Training Officer will then sign the hard copies and forward a copy to the Island County Medical Program Director for approval.

Recertification: South Whidbey Fire/EMS uses the Washington State OTEP recertification training process for EMT certification. These topics are split into three separate categories (annual, cycle, and additional) that when completed, allow for submission for approval for recertification.

Once the required classes are completed, the EMS Tracking Sheet (see table 4) is filled out with the supporting documents attached to it and submitted to the Training Captain for review and validation. Simultaneously to the Training Chief reviewing the submitted documents, the individual seeking re-certification needs to complete and submit their individual Washington State Department of Health Online re-certification application.

Once the Training Captain has reviewed the hard copies of the EMT Tacking Sheet and supporting proof of completion, the online application is then reviewed. Once approved online by the Training Chief, the online application then is forwarded to the Island County Medical Program Director for approval. To avoid any laps of certification, this needs to be completed with a minimum of 30 days left before expiration.

Ongoing Training: Table 5, lists the topics that are required to be completed for Washington State EMT re-certification. There are four annual topics that need to be completed once a year and four topics that will be completed once every 3 years.

There is also 30 additional hours of EMS training required to be completed and documented during the three-year certification. The topic for these 30 hours is the choice of the EMT or can be used as an overflow if an EMT has more hours needed in any one specific topic.

SWFE has also identified specific EMS skills and topics that we have identified to be high frequency for our community. These Topics include quarterly cardiac arrest training and geriatric patient considerations.

Table 5. EMS Recertification



Technical Rescue Operations

South Whidbey Fire/EMS trains and operates at either an operations level or an awareness level in many technical rescue disciplines. These disciplines include operations level surface water rescue, operations level low angle rope rescue, operations level stabilization and collapse rescue, operations level vehicle and machinery rescue, and currently awareness level trench rescue.

Marine Rescue

Initial Certification: Becoming a certified member of the Marine Rescue crew starts with a basic knowledge and overview of the vessel and operations. Qualification to the crew begins at the “deckhand” level with the successful completion of the Washington State Online Boater Education course and departmental orientation of the vessel. Although emergency responders are exempt from Washington States’ requirement that all operators possess this certification card, SWFE feels that the information included in this course cuts down on the classroom time for “rules of the water” and basic awareness level information. This 10-dollar online course is a prerequisite for attending the annual Island County multi-agency sponsored Marine Rescue Academy. This 48-hour course was developed to meet the requirements of NFPA 1952 standard for surface water rescue, protective clothing and equipment. This course is a combination of classroom sessions and hands on training focusing on navigation, mapping, boat handling, towing, victim recovery, and tactical maneuvers. Once a member has successfully completed this course, they are now qualified to begin “Coxswain” training. Coxswain training consisted of company officer and peer level in station training that follows the Marine Rescue Vessel section of the SWFE apparatus operator task book (under development).

Continuing Education: In order to maintain proficiency in Marine Rescue Operations, marine rescue operations are scheduled on a rotating quarterly basis to ensure all members are given the opportunity to attend. See training rotation block schedule below.

Low Angle Rope Rescue

Initial Certification: SWFE operates in a partnership with Central Whidbey Island Fire Rescue for jointly staffing Low angle rope rescue events. Both agencies share instructors and train to the low angle operations level of NFPA 1670 Technical Rope Rescue. Initial training consists of classroom sessions and hands-on field exercises.

Continuing Education: In order to maintain proficiency, low angle rope rescue operations are scheduled on a rotating quarterly basis to ensure all members are given the opportunity to attend. See training rotation block schedule below.

Stabilization and Collapse Rescue

Initial Certification: Due to the number of occurrences of vehicles into buildings, SWFE operates at a very basic level of collapse rescue and structural stabilization. Members train on basic levels of stabilization and carry a very limited amount of materials and tools. As a result, SWFE is partnering with CWIFR who provides ongoing in-service training to provide members with basic construction and tool use knowledge. All training provided is NFPA 1006 compliant.

Continuing Education: In order to maintain proficiency, Structural collapse rescue and stabilization operation training is scheduled on a rotating quarterly basis to ensure all members are given the opportunity to attend. See training rotation block schedule below.

Apparatus Operator Training

Initial Certification: Before any apparatus specific training is initiated, all members are required to attend and complete a Washington State approved Emergency Vehicle Incident Prevention (EVIP) course. The course SWFE uses is the Washington Fire Chiefs' EVIP program. Once the classroom portion and hands on driving rodeo are complete, initial apparatus operator training is delivered through In-Station training based upon the members' current level of certification and any prior Commercial Driver's License (CDL) certification experience. Apparatus operators with prior CDL certification or experience can begin training on heavy and pumping apparatus while members with no commercial driving experience are required to begin on light apparatus. SWFE uses the SWFE Apparatus Operator Task Book and the SWFE Hydraulics Manual guides to getting members certified on a specific piece of apparatus.

Continuing Education: While the tasks books and manuals used for initial certification are a good tool to use in the beginning, apparatus operator continuing education requires a minimum of 4 Hours of classroom time and an over the road evaluation of driving annually. SWFE has also identified other skills and training topics that are included annually for continuing certification to include in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Apparatus Operator Ongoing Training

Additional A/O ongoing training topics

- Hydrant Operations and Tank to Hydrant Change-Over
- Horizontal Standpipes & Wyed Lines
- Streets & Addressing
- Trailer Operations
- Supplying Fire Protection Systems (Sprinklers & Standpipes)
- Water Supply Troubleshooting
- Remote Operated Master Streams
- Reverse Lay, Supply Aerial Master Stream (simulated)
- Setting Up for Tender Shuttle
- Taking Over a Hydrant & Relay Operations
- On a Hydrant (varied distances)
- Portable Tank Deployment & Drafting
- Class B Foam Operations
- Water Supply Group Supervisor Training
- Relay Hydraulics

Training Distribution and Rotation

The South Whidbey Fire/EMS Training Division designs, manages, and evaluates professional development programs which enhance life safety for our firefighters and community. The Training Division is responsible for the initial training of new trainees, providing on-going professional evaluation and development for our members, and provides a clear path for current members who wish to be promoted to a higher level or expand their own operational capability. We develop, deliver, and evaluate training programs to ensure that all individuals within the District are able to perform their duties safely, effectively, and efficiently.

SWFE faces many of the same challenges that other combination departments across the county face. These challenges include offering not only the right topics and opportunities but being able to evenly and effectively distribute them to members who are on a variety of differing schedules or have varying levels of training availability. Being able to distribute the training evenly to all members of the District and on a rotating basis that allows for this can be a challenging task.

South Whidbey Fire/EMS has full-Time employees, and volunteers who serves on vastly different schedules. Some live within the district, and some live outside the district. This presents us with significant challenges with distribution and efficiency. In designing the South Whidbey annual training plan, we looked at all the essential job functions and training requirements, as well as the rotation and availability of our members. Within this plan, these disciplines and topics are distributed throughout this one-year cycle and are on a re-occurring basis so that by the end of the year cycle, everyone should have been offered the same opportunities and training courses.

In-Service Training: Highlighted in red in the table below is what SWFE classify as In-Service Training. This training is delivered by Administration staff, the Training Division staff or their designee.

In-Station Training: Highlighted in green below, this training is designed to allow the company level officers and leaders the opportunity to tailor and customize the given topics around their individual company needs. The training topic is then delivered to the companies by the company officer.

Online Training: SWFE utilizes the online training provider Target Solutions to deliver many mandated and regulatory trainings along with many EMS based classes. Listed in Blue below, this allows for members to complete many classes online while maximizing face-to-face instructor time. Some training like the Incident Command Course incorporates required online courses that pair with In-Service training delivered by certified instructors.

External Training: Outside training courses are available to members on an ongoing basis as they become available or the need is identified.

Rotation: The year is split up into four, three-month quarters and each quarter is divided into three- month long blocks. This allows SWFE to evenly distribute the topics over the year to ensure all members of the District.

Scheduling: On a basic level, the scheduling and rotation are broken down like this;

1. 24-hour shift day and one of the 48-hour shift days
 - a. Online Training Is released at the beginning of the quarter
 - b. In-Station training delivered by company officers on a specified topic designated by the company officers
 - c. In-service training on A/O skills inclusive of Apparatus Operator Task book sign offs
2. One of the 48-hour shifts and Tuesday nights
 - a. Monthly Fire/EMS in-service trainings topics will be delivered by the battalion chief, company officer, or a subject matter expert
 - b. Tuesday trainings are conducted by Career, Volunteer Officers, and Subject Matter Experts at 6pm to allow volunteer member to receive the same training.
3. Third Thursday
 - a. Ropes training

TRAINING TYPES

There are different types of training. These shall be known as delivery modalities. Training delivery modalities include Regulated, Required, Mandated, and Voluntary. Each modality has independent requirements and procedures, which are outlined below.

REGULATED

There are several components with the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) related to fire service training. There will be strict compliance of WAC regulated training to ensure the safety of our personnel. All WAC regulated training will be managed using Target Solutions with regular record audits to ensure we are in full compliance. The Battalion Chief of Training Division ensure personnel on the different shifts and stations through the Shift Lieutenants and Volunteer Captains & Lieutenants have the opportunity to attend physical training and attendance is scheduled appropriately.



Multi-Company (MCO) drills are regulated quarterly. MCO's for SWFE purposes can include two or more units conducting HOT in full personal protective equipment (PPE). Special Operations team training will not replace quarterly required MCO training.

WAC regulated training delivery platforms will include hands-on training (HOT), Target Solutions (TS) individual and company level, and lectures. (See Table 1)

REQUIRED

Required training is generally associated with advanced certifications or specialty training. Required training examples include Hazardous Material (HM) team training, Technical Rescue (TR), EMT, Rope Rescue, Marine, Wildland (WL), CPR, and others. Required training will be offered on-duty in the form of weekly, quarterly, and/or yearly training as required, and Target Solutions.

MANDATED

Mandated training is training required by the Department. Department mandated training for approved certifications or for promotional requirements will be compensated at the employee's regular hourly rate and/or overtime, if applicable.

VOLUNTARY

Upon request by the employee, the Department may approve additional voluntary training time that is above and beyond what is mandated by the Department. The Department will only consider additional voluntary training requests from employees who have graduated the Academy. Voluntary Training must be pre-approved by the Training Division.

Table 1

Annual Mandatory Training (per WAC)				
Training	WAC	Responsibility	Platform	Target Month
Asbestos	296-62-07722	Training Division	TS	
Chemical Hazard Communication	296-800-170	Training Division	TS	
Hearing Protection	296-305-02004	Training Division	TS (EMS Course)	
Haz-Mat Awareness MOD2	296-824	Training Division	TS	
Heat Awareness	296-305-05004	Training Division	TS	
ARFF Awareness	296-305-05013	Training Division	TS	
Portable Fire Extinguishers	296-800-30025	Training Division	TS	
Haz-Mat Awareness MOD3	296-824	Training Division	TS	
Overhaul Procedures	296-305-05000	Training Division	TS	
Respiratory Protection	296-842-16005(2) 296-305-04001(17)	Training Division	TS	
EVIP	296-305-04505	Training Division	TS	
Spec Ops Awareness Lockout/Tagout	296-305-05113 296-45-065	Training Division	TS	
Haz-Mat Awareness MOD4	296-824	Training Division	TS	
Cold Weather	296-305-05004	Training Division	TS (EMS Course)	
Active Shooter		Training	TS	
Ice Rescue		Training	TS (EMS Course)	
First Aid Training & Certification	296-305-01515(1)	Training Division	TS (OTEP)	
Infectious Disease Awareness	296-305-02501	Training Division	TS (EMS Course)	
Haz-Mat Awareness MOD1	296-824	Training Division	TS	
SCBA Quarterly Don for Time Q1	296-305-04001	Company Officer	HOT	
Ground Ladders	296-305-06006	Company Officer	HOT	
Wildland Red Card Refresher	296-305-07010 - 19	Training Division	HOT & TS	
MCO	296-305-05502	Company Officer/ Training Division	HOT	
SCBA Quarterly Don for Time Q2	296-305-04001	Company Officer	HOT	
Hose, Appliances, Hose Loads		Company Officer	HOT	
Live Fire Training Command, Tactical Communications Attack & Supply, Ladder Ops, Ventilation	296-305-05502	Training Division	HOT	
MCO		Company Officer/ Training Division	HOT	
SCBA Quarterly Don for Time Q3	296-305-04001	Company Officer	HOT	

EVIP/EVDT	296-305-04505	Training Division		
Ventilation	296-305-05502	Company Officer	HOT	
Live Fire Training Command, Tactical Communications Attack & Supply, Ladder Ops, Ventilation	296-305-05502	Training Division	HOT	
SCBA Quarterly Don for Time Q4	296-305-04001	Company Officer	HOT	
Fireground Search		Company Officer	HOT	

HANDS-ON TRAINING

PRIORITY GROUND LADDERS HOT

90m Sessions 4/Day TBD

INCIDENT COMMAND (IC) CR & Evolutions

3-Hour Sessions 2/Day TBD

45-Min Classroom, 2 hour 15 min TBD

MCO

3-Hour Sessions 2/Day TBD

EMS Training Included TBD

WILDLAND REFRESHER

3-Hour Sessions 2/Day April

WOMEN in FIRE CONF HOT

Nozzle Forward, Stress Inoculation, & More
TBD

MCO

EMS Training Included TBD

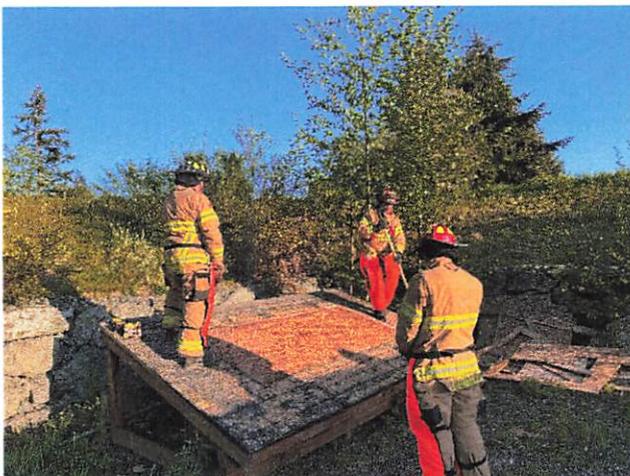
FIREGROUND SEARCH HOT

90m Sessions 4/Day TBD

2 Mutual Engine and TBD

LIVE FIRE TRAINING (LFT) (MCO)

EMS Training Included TBD



CLASSROOM & CLINIC TRAINING

Classroom (CR) or Clinic (CL) Model

4- 90/min sessions, 1/Day per Shift
Open to Mutual FD up to occupancy limit
No Fills required TBD

Topics:

Hose, Appliances, Hoseloads CL

90m Sessions 4/Day (Balanced) TBD

Classroom (CR) or Clinic (CL) Model

2- 3.5-hour sessions, 2/Days per Shift
Open to Mutual FD up to occupancy limit
No Fills required TBD

Topics:

TBD

(Balanced)

TBD (B), (C), (D), (A) 0900-1230 & 1300-1630

TBD (B), (C), (D), (A) 0900-1230 & 1300-1630

EVIP RODEO CL

90m Sessions 4/Day (Balanced) March

VENTILATION CL

90m Sessions 4/Day (Balanced) TBD

ACTIVE SHOOTER CL

90m Sessions: July & August

SPECIAL OPS & EMS TRAINING

Hazardous Materials Team:

Weekly Training: TBD

Quarterly Training: TBD

HM Specialist School: TBD

HM Leadership Training: TBD

Rope Rescue Team:

Monthly Training: 3th Thursday of the month

Marine:

Weekly Training: 1/2, 1/14, 1/22, 2/10, 2/13, 2/24, 2/26, 3/1, 3/6, 3/24, 3/30, 4/14, 4/17, 4/23, 5/14, 5/26, 5/28, 6/7, 6/10, 6/16, 6/25, 7/22, 7/23, 7/28, 8/6, 8/21, 8/27, 9/11, 9/14, 9/24, 10/8, 10/14, 10/22, 11/16, 11/19, 11/26, 12/4, & 12/10

Freeland Fireworks: 7/3

Wildland

Yearly Refresher:

April

EMS Training:

Pit Crew: TBD

Infectious Disease/Blood Borne (Also recorded): Annually

EMT Psycho Motor Rodeo: TBD

Report Writing: January

OSI: TBD

Logistics:

Testing, Pump Test: Spring

PPE Advanced Inspection: Annually



JANUARY

FIRE SUPPRESSION	Radio reports: size-ups, Sims U Share & Fit tests - Week 1 Accident prevention: basic station/tools; harassment (Target Solutions) - Week 2 Skills review: basic hose skills, learn tower - Week 3 PPE/SCBA Competencies (Quarterlies and Inspections) using drill tower & Fit tests - Week 4
DRIVER/ OPERATOR	Pumper - Apparatus pre-trip & tool inspection Training/Drive Time
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	PALS; CPR adult, child, infant; Report writing for tx
OFFICER DEVELOPMENT	Injury, exposure, accident reports review
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Workplace hazards, review SDS'
Ropes Team	Rope Rescue Equipment Inspection & Basic Knots
Marine Team	Fire Suppression, MOB/Rescue; King Tides-overnight=low

FEBRUARY

FIRE SUPPRESSION	Hydrant & Pump Operations - Week 1 Hearing Conservation & NFPA 1001 FF (Target Solutions) - Week 2 Healthy in/Healthy out – Week 3 Mayday & RIT teams- Week 4
DRIVER/ OPERATOR	Clean cab procedures, decontamination of firefighters & equipment
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	Childbirth Drill: Pre-hospital delivery
OFFICER DEVELOPMENT	Policy review of PPE, hearing conservation, and cleaning
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Carcinogens from fires

Ropes Team	Anchors & Rigging Fundamentals
Marine Team	Complete SBI Checkoffs

MARCH

FIRE SUPPRESSION	Fire Extinguishers: P-can forward – Week 1 EVIP 4.0 chapter 1 & 3 (Target Solutions) – Week 2 EVIP drives – Week 3 EV/Hybrid training – Week 4
DRIVER/ OPERATOR	Pumper - Pump Calculations Pumper - Appliance Special Considerations
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	Pediatric Trauma
OFFICER DEVELOPMENT	Managing electrical emergency scenes
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Battery fires
Ropes Team	Mechanical Advantage Systems
Marine Team	Blue boat in service; launch/recovery; boat maneuvers

APRIL

FIRE SUPPRESSION	Ladders & Fall Protection – Classroom Week 1 Wildland refresher (Target Solutions) – Week 2 PPE/SCBA Competencies (Quarterlies and Inspections) – Week 3 Wildland refresher - Hands on – Week 4 Pack Tests to be scheduled (for Red Cards)
DRIVER/ OPERATOR	Pumper - Supply sprinkler or stand pipe Pumper - Relay pump from pumper to pumper
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	Blast & electrical injuries Drill: head injuries

OFFICER DEVELOPMENT	Managing High Risk, Low Frequency incidents: explosions and fast-moving wildland fires
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Explosive chemicals/materials/devices
Ropes Team	Belay Systems & Safety Protocols
Marine Team	Anchoring & Beaching

MAY	
FIRE SUPPRESSION	Decon/MCI else trailers & Rehab or TBD– Week 1 Heat Stress (Target Solutions) – Week 2 Search & Rescue – Week 3 All Officers Meeting – Week 4
DRIVER/ OPERATOR	Open
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	Bleeding & Shock
OFFICER DEVELOPMENT	Response to May Day and downed firefighter; recognizing heat & cold issues
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Drug Labs
Ropes Team	Low-Angle Rope Rescue Scenarios
Marine Team	PPE & Emergency procedures; risk assessment
JUNE	
FIRE SUPPRESSION	Tech Rescue – Week 1 ERG review (Target Solutions) – Week 2 Relay Pumping/port-a-tanks – Week 3 ICS review – Week 4 Open? 4 th of July week, drafting – Week 5
DRIVER/ OPERATOR	Draft and supply another engine

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	Spinal injuries
OFFICER DEVELOPMENT	MCI position responsibilities
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Tour a facility with hazards
Ropes Team	High-Angle Rope Rescue Operations
Marine Team	Adventure swim S/B, tentatively June 7 Fire Suppression

JULY

FIRE SUPPRESSION	Map/area familiarization, Swim tests – Week 1 GHS Hazcom (Target Solutions) – Week 2 Drug labs/ Fair Walk-through – Week 3 PPE/SCBA Competencies (Quarterlies and Inspections) – Week 4
DRIVER/ OPERATOR	Pumper – Master streams
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	Make-up
OFFICER DEVELOPMENT	Tabletop Exercise [Emergency Management] – Fair Planning Sims Sets and Reps
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Dam, Dike, & Divert training
Ropes Team	Animal Rescue
Marine Team	Freeland fireworks S/B, July 3 On water electronic navigation

AUGUST

FIRE SUPPRESSION	Active Shooter drill– Week 1 Asbestos – Week 2 Extrication– Week 3 Cancer prevention– Week 4
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DRIVER/ OPERATOR	Pump multiple size lines, max out number of hoses
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	Make-up
OFFICER DEVELOPMENT	Multi-alarm incidents Sims Sets and Reps
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Terrorist activity
Ropes Team	Tower/Urban Rope Rescue
Marine Team	Swim Qualifications

SEPTEMBER

FIRE SUPPRESSION	Denver drill – Week 1 Propane prop – Week 2 Live fire – Week 3 Open; tactics – Week 4 All staff – Week 5
DRIVER/ OPERATOR	Pumper - Utilize standpipe operations
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	CAM Course Drill: Adult mega-code, hypotension
OFFICER DEVELOPMENT	Calm the Chaos Refresher Sims Sets and Reps
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Hazardous locations in the district
Ropes Team	Night Operations & Limited Visibility
Marine Team	Around the horn-area familiarity

OCTOBER

FIRE SUPPRESSION	PTSI/Suicide Prevention & Forcible Entry – Week 1 Forcible Entry/Tool Safety – Week 2 Rehab rig & radio procedures – Week 3
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	PPE/SCBA Competencies (Quarterlies and Inspections) Search emergency – Week 4
DRIVER/ OPERATOR	Tender/Pumper - Winter driving safety
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	COPD/Asthma
OFFICER DEVELOPMENT	Generational Differences in the Fire Services Sims Sets and Reps
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Hazard classes 1-4 review
Ropes Team	Advanced Problem-Solving Scenarios
Marine Team	Est new boat arrival, familiarity with new boat

NOVEMBER

FIRE SUPPRESSION	Cold Weather Preparation Drill (Chains) – Week 1 Pandemic response (Target Solutions) – Week 2 Trench awareness – Week 3 Thanksgiving – No Drill – Week 4
DRIVER/ OPERATOR	Pumper - Proper positioning of apparatus on special hazards Pumper - Proper positioning of apparatus on target buildings
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	Abdominal pain Drill: Medical eval, abdominal pain
OFFICER DEVELOPMENT	Individual Employee Training Plans Sims Sets and Reps
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Open
Ropes Team	Patient Packaging & Litter Operations
Marine Team	Rough weather

DECEMBER

FIRE SUPPRESSION	First Aid for First Responders – Week 1 Make-up for Target Solutions Training (Target Solutions) – Week 2 Ladders, open gym – Week 3 Christmas Week No Drill – Week 4 New Year’s Eve No Drill - Week 5
DRIVER/ OPERATOR	Target Solutions End of Year Make Up Trainings
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	Altered Mental Status & Stroke
OFFICER DEVELOPMENT	Individual Assessment and Meeting with Chief Dilley Sims Sets and Reps
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Hazard classes 5-9 review
Ropes Team	Annual Skills Assessment & Review
Marine Team	Restricted visibility navigation