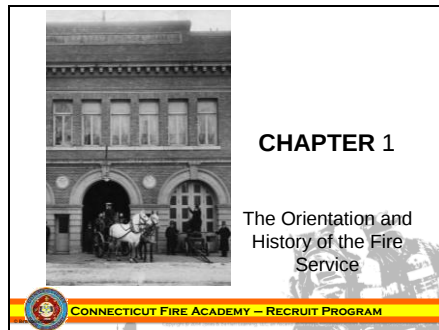


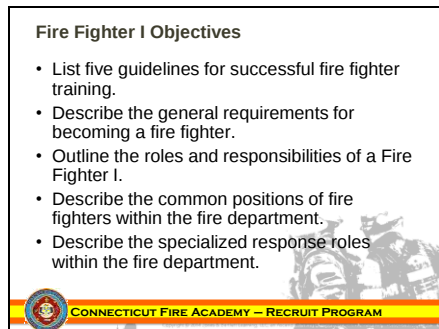


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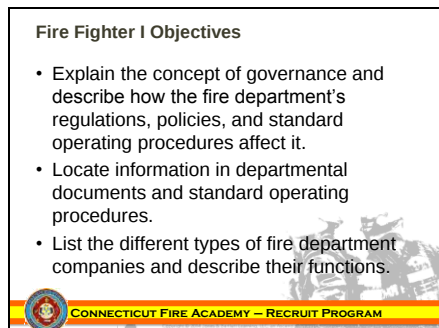


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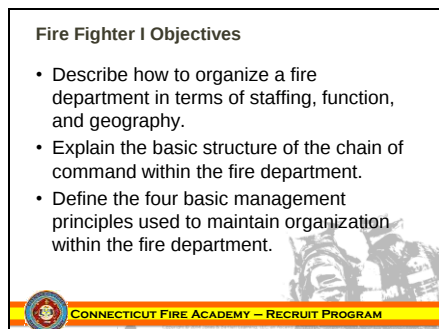
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Slide 3



Slide 4

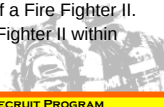




Slide 5

Fire Fighter I Objectives

- Explain the evolution of the methods and tools of firefighting from colonial days to the present.
- Explain how building codes prevent the loss of life and property.
- Describe the evolution of funding for fire department services.
- Outline the responsibilities of a Fire Fighter II.
- Describe the roles of a Fire Fighter II within the fire department.



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Slide 6

Introduction

- CFA's recruit program is not easy.
 - You will be challenged both physically and mentally.
- Guidelines
 - Be safe.
 - Follow orders.
 - Work as a team.
 - Think
 - Golden Rule



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Introduction

Training to become a fire fighter is not easy. Fire fighters are challenged both physically and mentally. Fire fighter training will expand your understanding of fire suppression.

Fire Fighter Guidelines

Be safe. Safety should always be uppermost in your mind.

Follow orders.

If you follow orders, you will become a dependable member of the department.

Work as a team.

Firefighting requires the coordinated efforts of each department member.

Think!

Lives will depend on the choices you make.

Follow the Golden Rule.

Treat each person, patient, or victim as an important person.

Slide 7

Roles and Responsibilities for Fire Fighter I

- Properly don and doff PPE.
- Hoist hand tools using appropriate ropes and knots.
- Understand and correctly apply appropriate communication protocols.
- Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Roles and Responsibilities for Fire Fighter I

The roles and responsibilities for Fire Fighter I include:

Don and doff personal protective equipment properly.

Hoist hand tools using appropriate ropes and knots.

Understand and correctly apply appropriate communication protocols.

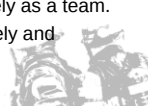
Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).



Slide 8

Roles and Responsibilities for Fire Fighter I

- Respond on apparatus to an emergency.
- Establish and operate safely in emergency work areas.
- Force entry into a structure.
- Exit a hazardous area safely as a team.
- Set up ground ladders safely and correctly.



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Roles and Responsibilities for Fire Fighter I

Respond on apparatus to an emergency scene.
Establish and operate safely in emergency work areas.
Force entry into a structure.
Exit a hazardous area safely as a team.
Set up ground ladders safely and correctly.

Slide 9

Roles and Responsibilities for Fire Fighter I

- Attack a passenger vehicle fire, an exterior Class A fire, and an interior structure fire.
- Conduct search and rescue in a structure.
- Perform ventilation of an involved structure.
- Overhaul a fire scene.
- Conserve property with salvage tools.



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Roles and Responsibilities for Fire Fighter I

Attack a passenger vehicle fire, an exterior Class A fire, and an interior structure fire.
Conduct search and rescue in a structure.
Perform ventilation of an involved structure.
Overhaul a fire scene.
Conserve property with salvage tools and equipment.

Slide 10

Roles and Responsibilities for Fire Fighter I

- Connect an engine to a water supply.
- Extinguish Class A, Class B, Class C, and Class D fires.
- Illuminate an emergency scene.
- Turn off utilities.
- Combat a ground cover fire.
- Perform fire safety surveys.
- Clean and maintain equipment.



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

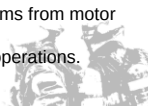
Roles and Responsibilities for Fire Fighter I

Connect a fire department engine to a water supply.
Extinguish incipient Class A, Class B, Class C, and Class D fires.
Illuminate an emergency scene.
Turn off utilities.
Combat a ground cover fire.
Perform fire safety surveys.
Clean and maintain equipment.

Slide 11

Roles and Responsibilities for Fire Fighter II FFII

- Prepare reports.
- Communicate the need for assistance.
- Coordinate an interior attack line team.
- Extinguish an ignitable liquid fire.
- Control a flammable gas cylinder fire.
- Protect evidence of fire cause and origin.
- Assess and disentangle victims from motor vehicle collisions.
- Assist special rescue team operations.
- Perform a fire safety survey.



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Roles and Responsibilities for Fire Fighter II

The roles and responsibilities for Fire Fighter II include:

- Prepare reports.
- Communicate the need for assistance.
- Coordinate an interior attack line team.
- Extinguish an ignitable liquid fire.
- Control a flammable gas cylinder fire.
- Protect evidence of fire cause and origin.
- Assess and disentangle victims from motor vehicle collisions.
- Assist special rescue team operations.
- Perform a fire safety survey.



Slide 12

Roles and Responsibilities for Fire Fighter II FFII

- Present fire safety information.
- Maintain fire equipment.
- Perform annual service tests on fire hose.



Courtesy of Connecticut Fire Academy Recruit Program

 **CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM**

Roles and Responsibilities for Fire Fighter II

Present fire safety information.

Maintain fire equipment.

Perform annual service tests on fire hoses.

Slide 13

General Roles Within the Department

- Fire apparatus driver/operator
- Company officer
- Safety officer
- Training officer
- Incident commander
- Fire Marshal/Inspector



CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

General Roles Within the Department

General Roles Fire apparatus Driver/Operator:

Responsible for getting the apparatus to the scene safely and setting up and running the pump or operating the aerial ladder

Company Officer:

Usually a lieutenant or captain in charge of an apparatus

In charge of the company both on scene and at the station

Safety Officer:

Watches the overall operation for unsafe practices

Has the authority to stop firefighting activities until they can be performed safely and correctly

Training Officer:

Responsible for updating the training of current fire fighters and for training new fire fighters

Incident Commander:

Responsible for the management of all the incident operations

Focuses on overall strategy

Fire Marshal/Inspector/Investigator:

Inspects businesses and enforces public safety laws and fire codes

Responds to fire scenes to assist in cause determination

May have full police powers



Slide 14

General Roles Within the Department

- Fire and life safety education specialist
- 911 dispatcher/telecommunicator
- Apparatus maintenance personnel
- Fire police
- Information management
- Public information officer
- Fire protection engineer



CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

General Roles Within the Department

Fire and life safety education specialist:

Educates the public about fire safety and injury prevention

911 Dispatcher/telecommunicator:

Takes calls from the public, sends appropriate units to the scene, assists callers with emergency medical information, and assists the incident commander with needed resources

Fire apparatus maintenance personnel:

Repair, service, and keep fire and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) vehicles ready to respond to emergencies
Usually trained by equipment manufacturers

Fire police:

Fire fighters who control traffic and secure the scene from public access

Information management (“info techs”):

Fire fighters or civilians who take care of a department’s computer and networking systems

Public information officer:

Serves as a liaison between the incident commander and the news media

Fire protection engineer:

Usually has an engineering degree
Reviews plans and works with building owners to ensure that their detection and suppression systems are appropriate



Slide 15

Specialized Response Roles

- Aircraft/crash rescue fire fighter
- Hazardous materials technician
- Technical rescue technician
- SCUBA dive rescue technician
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS) personnel
 - EMT, Advanced EMT, and Paramedic



 **CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM**

Specialized Response Roles

Specialized Response Roles Aircraft/crash rescue fire fighter:

Based on military and civilian airports
Receives specialized training in aircraft fires, extrication, and extinguishing agents

Hazardous Materials Technician:

Has training and certification in chemical identification, leak control, decontamination, and clean-up procedures

Technical Rescue Technician:

Trained in special rescue techniques for incidents involving;

Structural collapse
Trench rescue
Swiftwater rescue
Confined-space rescue
High-angle rescue

Sometimes called Urban Search and Rescue teams

SCBA Dive Rescue Technician:

Trained in rescue, recovery, and search procedures in both water and under-ice situations

EMS personnel:

Administer pre-hospital care to people who are sick or injured

Pre-hospital calls account for most responses in many departments.

EMT:

Has training in basic emergency care skills, including oxygen therapy, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and bleeding control

Advanced EMT:

Can perform more procedures than EMT-Basic
Has training in specific aspects of Advanced Life Support (ALS), such as defibrillation and airway intubation

Paramedic:

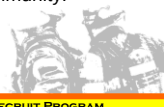
Highest level of training in EMS
Has extensive training in ALS, including administering drugs, inserting advanced airways, and manual defibrillation

Slide 16

Working with Other Organizations



- Fire departments need to interact with other organizations in the community.



 **CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM**

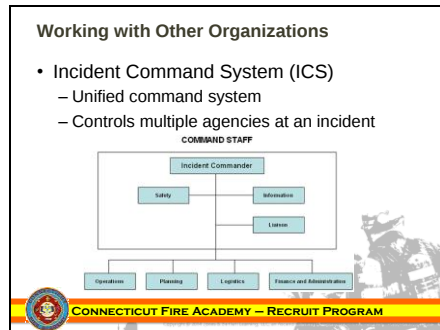
Working with Other Organizations

Fire departments need to interact with other organizations in the community.

To fulfill its mission, a fire department must interact with other organizations in the community.



Slide 17



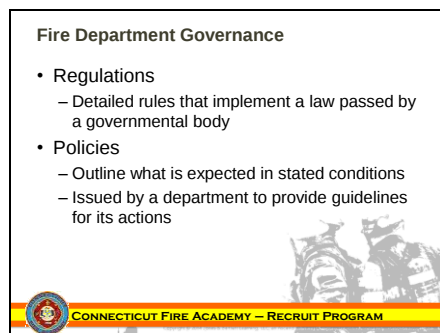
Working with Other Organizations

An ICS using unified command provides a means to control an incident when multiple agencies must function together on the scene. Eliminates multiple command posts
Establishes a single set of goals and objectives
Ensures mutual communication and cooperation

Large-scale incidents may call on a number of different agencies, such as:

Public works
School administrators
Funeral directors
Government officials
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Military
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Search and rescue teams
Fire investigators
Various state agencies

Slide 18



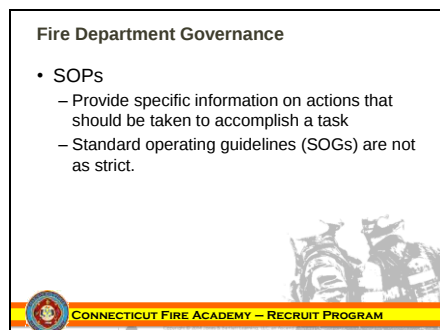
Fire Department Governance

Governance is the process by which an organization exercises authority and performs the functions assigned to it.

Regulations are developed by various government or government-authorized organizations to implement a law that has been passed by a government body.

Policies are developed to provide definitive guidelines for present and future actions.

Slide 19



Fire Department Governance

Suggested operating guidelines (SOGs) are not as strict as SOPs because conditions may dictate that the fire fighter or officer use his or her personal judgment in completing the procedure.



Slide 20

Fire Department Governance

- Recruit Rules & Regulations
 - Act similar to Department Policies
- Recruit Operating Guidelines
 - Similar to FD SOP/SOG's



 **CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM**

Fire Department Governance

Recruit Rules & Regulations

Are similar to what FD policy would be set
Mostly personnel policies and compliances to laws

Recruit Operating Guidelines

Are similar to what would be found in FD
How to Get it Done

A sample standard operating procedure.

Slide 21

Company Types

- Engine
- Truck



 **CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM**

Company Types

Engine Companies

Responsible for:

Securing a water source
Deploying handlines
Conducting search and rescue operations
Putting water on the fire
Have a pump, carry hoses, and maintain a booster tank of water

Truck (or ladder) Companies

Specialize in:

Forcible entry
Ventilation
Roof operations
Search and rescue
Deployment of ground ladders

Carry several ground ladders and an extensive quantity of tools

Equipped with aerial devices that can be raised and positioned above a roof

Slide 22

Company Types

- Rescue
- Wildland/brush
- Hazardous materials
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS)



 **CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM**

Company Types

Rescue Companies:

Responsible for rescuing victims from fires, confined spaces, trenches, and high-angle situations

Carry many regular and specialized tools

Wildland/brush Companies (DEEP):

Dispatched to Wildland and brush fires that larger engines cannot reach

Use four-wheel drive vehicles

Carry special equipment, such as portable pumps, rakes, shovels, and other tools

Hazardous Materials Companies:

Responsible for controlling hazardous materials releases

Have special equipment, personal protective equipment, and training to handle chemical emergencies

EMS Companies:

Responsible for the assessment, treatment, and transportation of the ill and injured

Often have medications, defibrillators, and other equipment that can stabilize a critical patient



Slide 23

Other Views of Fire Service Organization

- Staffing
 - Department must have sufficient trained personnel available
- Function
 - Bureau or office
 - Apparatus type
- Geography



CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Other Views of Fire Service Organization

Personnel must be available to respond at any hour of the day, every day of the year.

Staffing issues affect all fire departments—career, combination, and volunteer.

To ensure sufficient personnel, some volunteer departments hire full-time fire fighters during hours when volunteers are not available.

Function

Fire departments can be organized by the various functions they provide.

This can be done by office or bureau and by apparatus type.

Geography

Fire departments are responsible for distinct geographic areas.

Each station is responsible for a distinct area within the fire department's greater area of responsibility.

Slide 24

Chain of Command

- Structure for managing the department and the fire-ground operations
- Ranks may vary by department, but the concept is the same.
- Review of Recruit Rank structure.



CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Chain of Command

Chain of Command Creates a structure for managing the department and the fire-ground operations

Ranks may vary in different departments, but the basic concept is the same.

- Fire fighters usually report to a lieutenant.
- Lieutenants are responsible for a single fire company on a single shift.
- Captains are responsible for a fire company on their shift and for coordinating the company's activities with other shifts.

Can provide many practical skills and tips to new recruits.

Slide 25

Chain of Command



CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Chain of Command

Figure 1-9:

The chain of command ensures that the department's mission is carried out efficiently and effectively.

- A battalion chief (or district chief) coordinates the activities of several fire companies in a defined geographic area.
 - Usually the officer in charge of a single-alarm working fire
- Assistant or division chiefs are usually in charge of a functional area within the department.
- The top of the chain of command is the chief of the department.
 - Has overall responsibility for the administration and operations of the department
- Chain of command ensures that tasks are performed in a uniform manner.



Slide 26

Source of Authority

- Source of authority
 - Local governments
 - Sometimes state and federal governments
- Fire chief accountable to the governing body



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Source of Authority

- Source of Authority Generally, local governments provide fire departments their needed legal authority.
- Sometimes fire departments derive their authority from state governments or the federal government.
- The fire chief is accountable to the governing body.

Slide 27

Basic Principles of Organization

- Discipline
 - Guiding and directing fire fighters
- Division of labor
 - Makes individual responsible for completing the assigned task
 - Prevents duplicate job assignments



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Basic Principles of Organization

- Guiding and directing fire fighters to do what their department expects of them
 - Positive discipline includes policies, SOPs, training, and education.
 - Corrective discipline includes counseling, formal reprimands, and suspension.
- Division of labor
 - The breaking down of an overall mission into component tasks that are assigned to different units or people.
 - Specific task assignment makes the individual responsible for completing the task and prevents duplication of assignments.

Slide 28

Basic Principles of Organization

- Unity of command
 - Establishes a direct route of responsibility from the chief to the fire fighter



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Basic Principles of Organization

- Unity of command Each person within a department has only one direct supervisor.
 - Establishes a direct route of responsibility from the chief to the fire fighter

Slide 29

Basic Principles of Organization

- Span of control
 - Number of people one person can supervise effectively



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Basic Principles of Organization

Span of control

- The number of people that one person can supervise effectively
- Should extend to no more than five people in a complex or rapidly changing environment



Slide 30

History of the Fire Service

- Romans created first fire department, the *Familia Publica*.
 - First paid department in the United States was Boston (established in 1679).
 - Ben Franklin started the first volunteer department in the United States in Philadelphia in 1735.



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

History of the Fire Service

Introduction to the History of the Fire Service Concerns with fire protection can be traced as far back as the Roman times.

- In 24 B.C., Augustus Caesar created the first fire department, the *Familia Publica*, composed of slaves stationed around the city to watch for fires.
- In 60 A.D., the *Corps of Vigiles* was responsible for firefighting, fire prevention, and building inspections.

The American Fire Service

- The first documented structure fire in North America occurred in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607.
- City of Boston created the first fire regulations in North American in 1630.
 - It banned wood chimneys and thatched roofs.
- The first paid fire department in the United States was established in Boston in 1679.
- The first volunteer fire department in the United States was started by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia in 1735.
 - Citizens were required to keep filled fire buckets outside their doors to assist in fighting fires.

Slide 31

The Great Chicago Fire

- Began October 8, 1871
- Burned for 3 days
- Damage totals:
 - \$200 million
 - 300 dead
 - 90,000 homeless



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

The Great Chicago Fire

- The Great Chicago Fire Started October 8, 1871
- Errors in judging the location of the fire and signaling the alarm resulted in delayed response time.
- Fire burned throughout the city for 3 days.
- Final damage totals:
 - 2000 acres burned
 - 17,000 homes destroyed
 - \$200 million in damage
 - 300 people dead
 - 90,000 people homeless

Slide 32

The Peshtigo Fire

- Flash forest fire occurred at same time as the Great Chicago Fire
 - “Tornado of fire” 1000 ft high and 5 miles wide
 - 2400 square miles (m²) of forest land burned
 - 2200 dead
 - Several small communities destroyed



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

The Peshtigo Fire

- The Peshtigo Fire A flash forest fire that occurred in Peshtigo, Wisconsin, at the same time as the Great Chicago Fire
 - A “tornado of fire” more than 1000 ft high and 5 miles wide
 - 2400 m² of forest land burned
 - 2200 people died.
 - Several small communities destroyed
 - The fire storm even jumped the 60-mile-wide Green Bay.



Slide 33

Other Notable Fires

- Iroquois Theater – Chicago, IL
 - December 30, 1911
 - 602 Deaths
- Triangle Shirtwaist – NY, NY
 - March 25, 1911
 - 146 Deaths
- Our Lady of Angels – Chicago, IL
 - December 1, 1958
 - 95 Deaths
- The Station Nightclub – West Warwick, RI
 - February 20, 2003
 - 100 Deaths
- Coconut Grove – Boston, 1942
 - 492 Deaths
- Beverly Hills Supper Club – KY, 1977
 - 165 Deaths



 **CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM**

The Iroquois Theatre fire

Chicago, Illinois on December 30, 1903.

The deadliest theater fire and the deadliest single-building fire in United States history.

- At least 605 people died

Fire readiness deficiencies noted before the fire

- Despite being billed as "Absolutely Fireproof", numerous deficiencies in fire readiness were apparent:
 - "the absence of an intake, or stage draft shaft; the exposed reinforcement of the (proscenium) arch; the presence of wood trim on everything and the inadequate provision of exits."
- A Chicago Fire Department captain who made an unofficial tour of the theatre days before the official opening noted that there were no extinguishers, sprinklers, alarms, telephones, or water connections;
 - The captain pointed out the deficiencies to the theatre's fire warden but was told that nothing could be done, as the fire warden would simply be dismissed if he brought the matter up with the syndicate of owners.
 - When the captain reported the matter to his commanding officer, he was again told that nothing could be done, as the theatre already had a fire warden.

The Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire

Manhattan, New York City on March 25, 1911

It was also one of the deadliest disasters that occurred in New York City – after the burning of the *General Slocum* on June 15, 1904 – until the destruction of the World Trade Center 90 years later.

- The fire caused the deaths of 146 garment workers
 - 123 women and 23 men who died from the fire, smoke inhalation, or falling or jumping to their deaths.
- Because the owners had locked the doors to the stairwells and exits many of the workers who could not escape the burning building jumped from the eighth, ninth, and tenth floors to the streets below.
- The fire led to legislation requiring improved factory safety standards and helped spur the growth of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which fought for better working conditions for sweatshop workers.

The Station Nightclub Fire

Warwick, R.I. on Feb. 20, 2003

Fourth-deadliest nightclub fire in U.S. history

- Killed 100 people.
- The fire was caused by pyrotechnics, which ignited flammable sound insulation foam in the walls and ceilings surrounding the stage.
- Fast-moving fire engulfed the club in 5½ minutes.
- 230 people were injured and another 132 escaped uninjured.
- Changed Connecticut Fire Codes – Egress & Fire protection



Slide 34

Notable CT Fires

- Hartford Circus Fire
 - July 6, 1944
 - approx. 167 Deaths
- Hartford Hospital
 - December 8, 1961
 - 16 Deaths
- Greenwood Health Care
 - February 27, 2003
 - 10 Deaths



CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Hartford Circus Fire

- Changes in Codes
- Tent Fabric construction / Fire retardant materials
- Changes in Seating & Egress

Hartford Hospital

- Hospital Fire /Safety Codes
- How Hospital are built

Greenwood Health Care

- Alarms & Sprinklers in ALL Nursing Homes

Slide 35

Building Codes

- History of building codes
 - Egyptians used codes to prevent collapse.
 - Colonial communities had few codes.
 - Present codes address construction materials and “built-in” protection.



CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Building Codes

Building Codes History of building codes

- Egyptians used codes to prevent building collapse.
- Colonial communities had few codes and buildings were primarily made of wood, making them susceptible to fire.
 - In 1678, Boston required that noncombustible materials be used for roofs and chimneys.
- Today’s codes address construction materials and built-in fire and life safety protection.

Slide 36

Building Codes

- Codes are written by national organizations.
 - National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
- Volunteer committees research and develop proposals.
- The consensus document is presented to the public.



CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Building Codes

- Code development Today, codes are written by national organizations, such as the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).
- Volunteer committees research and develop proposals for various groups to debate and review.
- The final document, called the consensus document, is presented to the public.

Slide 37

Training and Education

- Today’s fire fighters operate high-tech, costly equipment.
- Fire fighters need to continually sharpen their skills and increase their knowledge.



CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Training and Education

Training and Education Fire fighter training and education have also come a long way.

- Today’s fire fighters operate high-tech, costly equipment, including apparatus, radios, thermal imaging devices, and SCBA.
 - The most important “machines” on the fire scene remain the knowledgeable, well-trained, physically capable fire fighters.
- The increasing complexity of the world and the science of firefighting requires that fire fighters continually sharpen their skills and increase their knowledge of potential hazards.



Slide 38

Fire Equipment

- Colonial fire fighters had buckets, ladders, and fire hooks.
- Hand-powered pumps were developed in 1720.
- Steam-powered pumps were developed in 1829.



CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Fire Equipment

- Fire Equipment Colonial fire fighters had buckets, ladders, and fire hooks.
 - Homeowners were required to keep buckets filled with water.
 - Fire hooks were used to pull down burning buildings to prevent extension to nearby structures.
- Hand-powered pumps were developed in London, England, in 1720.
 - Powered by several strong men
- Steam-powered pumps replaced hand-powered pumps in 1829.
 - Volunteer fire fighters felt threatened by their use.
 - Heavy machines pulled by a team of horses
 - Required constant attention

Slide 39

Fire Equipment

- Present-day equipment
 - Single apparatus used for several purposes
- Fire hydrants developed in 1817
- First public call boxes developed in 1860



CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Fire Equipment

- Current equipment does not require the constant attention that horses or steam engines did.
 - Modern apparatuses include water carriers, a pumping mechanism, hoses, equipment, and personnel.
- The concept of *fire plugs* dates to at least the 17th century.
 - This was a time when firefighters responding to a call would dig down to the wooden water mains and hastily bore a hole to secure water to fight fires.
 - The water would fill the hole creating a temporary well, and be transported from the well to the fire by bucket brigades or, later, by hand-pumped fire engines.
- The first fire hydrants were developed in New York City in 1817.
- Public call boxes were introduced in Washington, DC, in 1860.
 - Telegraph signal activated bells to direct the fire department to the call box, where the caller would wait to show the exact location of the fire.

Slide 40

Communications

- Fire wardens and night watchmen used during colonial period
- Telegraph alarm systems developed in late 1800s
- Present day
 - Hardwired and cellular telephones
 - Computer-aided dispatch facilities



CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Communications

- Communications Colonial period
 - Fire wardens or night watchmen sounded a church bell or other alarm if fire was discovered.
 - Some towns had fire towers where wardens would watch for fires.
- Late 1800s
 - Telegraph alarm systems were installed in large cities.
 - Enabled more rapid reporting of fires
 - Gradually replaced by community sirens
- Present day
 - Hardwired and cellular telephones enable rapid reporting of many events.
 - Computer-aided dispatch facilities have improved response times because the closest available units can respond to the scene.



Slide 41

Communications

- Fire-ground communications
 - Early days: Chief's trumpet, now a symbol of authority
 - Present: Two-way radios



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Communications

Fire-ground communications Early days

- Chief officers used trumpets (bugles) to amplify their voices to give commands.
- Trumpet insignia is used today as a symbol of authority.

Present day

- Two-way radios enable fire units and fire fighters to remain in contact with each other at all times.

Slide 42

Paying for Fire Service

- In early times, insurance companies paid fire departments for service.
- Career departments are generally funded through local tax funds.



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Paying for Fire Service

Paying for Fire Service

- In the early days, insurance companies would pay fire departments for their services.
 - If more than one company showed up at the scene, a dispute might arise over which company would receive payment.
- Career fire departments today are invariably funded through local tax dollars.
- Volunteer fire departments today are funded by a variety of methods:
 - Money raised through fund-raising activities
 - Tax dollars

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Fire Service in the United States Today

- About 1.1 million fire fighters
- 75% of career fire fighters serve communities of 25,000 or larger.
- Half of volunteers serve rural areas with populations of 2500 or smaller.
- Approximately 30,000 fire departments



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Fire Service in the United States Today

- Today all firefighters are considered "professional".
 - They are divided between "volunteer" or "career" categories.
 - Both are trained and have the same responsibilities and equipment standards.
- 1,129,250 firefighters protected the United States in 2012.
 - Serving in 30,145 fire departments nationwide and responding to emergencies from 55,400 Fire Stations
 - 345,950 (31%) were career firefighters and 783,300 (69%) were volunteer firefighters.
- Most career firefighters (72%) are in communities that protect 25,000 or more people.
- Most volunteer firefighters (95%) are in departments that protect fewer than 25,000 and more than half are located in small, rural departments that protect fewer than 2,500 people.
- Fire departments responded to 30,100,000 calls for service in 2011.
 - The two-thirds of those, 19,800,000, were for medical help, 7.6% (2,400,000) were False Alarms, and only 4.6% (1,400,000) were for actual Fires.



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Fire Service in the Connecticut

- There are about 26,435 fire fighters in Connecticut.
 - About 4,130 of them are career fire fighters.
 - About 22,345 are volunteer fire fighters
 - Statistics based upon membership statistics provided by the Connecticut State Firefighters Association for 2004/05.
 - 329 Fire Departments/ Districts or Companies serve the 169 Cities and Towns



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

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Summary

- Be safe, follow orders, work as a team, think, and follow the Golden Rule.
- Training and performance qualifications for fire fighters are specified in NFPA 1001.
- Fire Fighter I works under direct supervision; Fire Fighter II works under general supervision.



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Summary

- Remember the five guidelines: Be safe, follow orders, work as a team, think, and follow the Golden Rule.
- The training and performance qualifications for fire fighters are specified in NFPA 1001, Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications.
- A Fire Fighter I - works in a team under direct supervision, whereas a Fire Fighter II - works under general supervision.

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Summary

- You may assume several roles in the fire department.
- Most large fire departments have teams of specialized fire fighters.
- When multiple agencies work together at an incident, a unified command must be established.



 CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Summary

- Throughout your career, you may assume several roles in the fire department, such as fire apparatus driver/operator, company officer, incident commander, fire and life safety education specialist, and public information officer.
- Most large fire departments have teams of specialized fire fighters, such as aircraft/crash rescue fire fighters, hazardous materials technicians, technical rescue technicians, SCBA dive rescue technicians, and EMS personnel.
- When multiple agencies work together at an incident, a unified command must be established.



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Summary

- Governance is the process by which an organization exercises authority.
- A fire department includes many different types of companies.
- The chain of command is fire fighter, lieutenant, captain, battalion chief, assistant or division chief, and chief of the department.



CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Summary

- Governance is the process by which an organization exercises authority and performs the functions assigned to it.
- A fire department includes many different types of companies, including the engine company, truck company, rescue company, wildland/brush company, hazardous materials, and EMS company.
- The chain of command, from lowest rank to highest, is fire fighter, lieutenant, captain, battalion chief, assistant or division chief, and chief of the department.

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Summary

- The management principles of the fire service are discipline, division of labor, unity of command, and span of control.
- Building codes govern construction materials.
- It is helpful to study the past and present fire service.



CONNECTICUT FIRE ACADEMY – RECRUIT PROGRAM

Summary

- The four basic management principles of the fire service are discipline, division of labor, unity of command, and span of control. Building codes govern construction materials and frequently require built-in fire prevention and safety measures.
- It is helpful to study the past and present fire service.