



FIREFIGHTER II TRANSITION COURSE PACKET

Course Admission Requirements, Qualifications for Certification, Course Objectives, and Recommended Hours Guide

EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 2019

COURSE OVERVIEW

The Firefighter II Transition Course is designed to transition the student from the Firefighter I level to the advanced level of Firefighter II. Firefighter II knowledge, skills and abilities learned during the course build upon the Firefighter I concepts. The students will participate in classroom instruction, incident report writing, flammable liquid live fires, fireground command, evidence preservation, pre-incident survey, and equipment maintenance. The course is the second level of standards-based certification available to firefighters in Ohio. An Ohio Firefighter I certificate is required for admission to the course.

The Firefighter II Transition Course combined with the Ohio Firefighter I Course, or the Ohio Firefighter II Transition Course combined with the Ohio Volunteer Firefighter Course and the Ohio Firefighter I Transition Course meets "Firefighter II Course Objectives." Successful completion of the course is required to be eligible to sit for the state examination to be certified at the Firefighter II level.

This program meets or exceeds the NFPA 1001: Firefighter Professional Qualifications. Upon successful completion of the course and certification as a Firefighter II, the candidate will be eligible to receive a Pro Board certification, a nationally recognized certification acknowledging the individual has measured against peers and meets rigorous national standards. The Pro Board certification improves uniformity of training and state-to-state portability of qualifications, as well as adding credibility to the individual's fire organization by having members certified to national consensus standards.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The Firefighter II Transition Course Objectives are required to meet the industry standard for firefighter training as determined by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1001 Standard (2019 edition). The hours assigned to each course objective are recommendations based on national averages identified by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Chartered fire training programs may reallocate topic hours to meet student needs so long as all course objectives are met. **However, deviation of more than 20% of the recommended hours must be justified on the course request form.**

Proper documentation of students meeting course objectives is required.

COURSE REQUIREMENTS

The Firefighter II Transition Course, required to transition from a Firefighter I certificate to a Firefighter II certificate, consists of at least eighty-four (84) hours⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and includes all of the following:

- A **minimum of eighty-four (84) hours⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾** of firefighter training that meets the general knowledge requirements, general skill requirements, and the job performance requirements for Firefighter II as set forth in NFPA 1001, "Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications," and in the "Firefighter I Course Objectives" approved by the executive director, with advice and counsel of the committee.

CONTACT HOURS

Student contact hours: 50 – 60 minutes = 1 hour; 25 – 30 minutes = ½ hour; full days (0800 – 1600) = 7 hours (assuming 1 hour for lunch unless otherwise documented). Instructional hours may include topic instruction, material review, and testing for knowledge, e.g., quizzes. Instructional hours shall not include practical skill testing, written testing for certification, or instruction on any topic(s) not listed on this guide.

Live Fire Requirements

“Live Fire Training” means time in personal protective equipment (PPE) performing actual fire suppression activities. Lecture time covering fire behavior, fire attack, etc. is not considered “Live Fire Training.”

The minimum required live fire training hours (FFI Transition: 14 hours, FFI: 16 hours, FFII Transition: 14 hours, FFI&II: 32 hours) are included in the practical skills for each “Fire Suppression” course objective.

Prior to being permitted to participate in live fire training students shall be trained to meet the minimum Job Performance Requirements (JPRs) for Firefighter I as set forth in NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*, Chapter 1: Safety, Fire Behavior, Portable Extinguishers, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Ladders; Fire Hose, Appliances, and Streams; Overhaul, Water Supply, Ventilation, Forcible Entry, and Building Construction.

- (1) Course hours are restricted to curriculum instruction and shall not include time attributed to course administration, course prerequisites, or examinations required for state certification (practical skills and written examinations).
- (2) Each hour shall include a minimum of fifty (50) minutes of instruction.

OHIO FIREFIGHTER II TRANSITION CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

NFPA STANDARD	O.A.C. REFERENCE	FIREFIGHTER II TRANSITION COURSE ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
NFPA1001	4765-24-12 4765-20-02	Individuals shall be at least eighteen (18) years of age, except that a chartered fire training program may admit a student who is seventeen (17) years old provided that the student has graduated or is enrolled in the twelfth (12th) or final grade in a secondary school program. A chartered fire training program may admit a student into a secondary school firefighter I course who is sixteen (16) years old provided that the student is enrolled in the eleventh (11th) or twelfth (12th) grade in a secondary school public safety program. In the eleventh (11th) grade participation shall be limited to classroom and practical skills activities associated with firefighter I course objectives; students in the eleventh (11th) grade are prohibited from participation in any training involving immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) environments to include any live fire training.
N/A	4765-24-12	Individuals shall hold a current and valid firefighter I certificate, in good standing, for admission to a firefighter II transition course.
N/A	4765-24-12	Individuals shall meet "NFPA 1001" chapter 1 entrance requirements.**
N/A	4765-24-12	Individuals shall meet all admission requirements established by the chartered fire training program.
N/A	4765-24-12	Completion of "Courage to be Safe: Sixteen Life Safety Initiatives Course."
STANDARD/ DIRECTIVE	O.A.C. REFERENCE	QUALIFICATIONS FOR FIREFIGHTER II CERTIFICATION
N/A	4765-20-02	An applicant for a firefighter certificate shall be at least eighteen (18) years of age.
HSPD-5,8	4765-20-02	Completion of National Incident Management System, IS 100.
HSPD-5,8	4765-20-02	Completion of National Incident Management System, IS 700.
NFPA 1001	4765-24-12	Successful completion of a firefighter II transition course consisting of a minimum of eighty-four (84 hours) through an Ohio chartered fire training program.
NFPA 1002 NFPA 1451	4765-20-02	Successful completion of an emergency vehicle operator course not more than twelve months prior to firefighter II transition course start date. The course shall consist of a minimum of sixteen (16) hours, shall be consistent with the intent of "NFPA 1002" and "NFPA 1451" and shall meet the course objectives established by the executive director, with advice and counsel of the committee.
NFPA 1072	4765-20-02 4765-24-12	Shall successfully complete hazardous materials awareness and operations level training in accordance with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The training shall consist of a minimum of twenty-four hours; (b) The training shall meet the mission-specific competencies specified in "NFPA 1072" as required by "NFPA 1001"; (c) The training shall meet the objectives as set forth in the "Hazardous Materials Awareness and Operations Course Packet" approved by the executive director, with advice and counsel of the committee. (d) The training shall be recognized by the program director of a chartered fire training program.
N/A	4765-20-02	Shall pass the knowledge and practical skills examinations as set forth in rule 4765-20-06 of the Administrative Code within one hundred eighty (180) days of firefighter II training course completion.

STANDARD/ DIRECTIVE	O.A.C. REFERENCE	QUALIFICATIONS FOR FIREFIGHTER II CERTIFICATION
NFPA 1001	4765-20-02	Shall successfully complete emergency medical care training in accordance with the following: (a) The training shall consist of a minimum of eight hours; (b) The training shall meet the performance capabilities approved by the executive director, with advice and counsel of the committee.
N/A	4765-20-02	Shall submit a completed application within ninety (90) days of passing the knowledge examination.
N/A	4765-20-02	Applicants shall have not been convicted of any of the following: (a) Any felony; (b) A misdemeanor committed in the course of practice; (c) A misdemeanor involving moral turpitude.
N/A	4765-20-02	Shall have not committed fraud, misrepresentation, or material deception in applying for or obtaining a certificate issued under section 4765.55 of the Revised Code and this chapter.
N/A	4765-20-02	Shall not have been previously revoked or denied a certificate by the executive director or the licensing organization in another state.

****NFPA 1001 Entrance Requirements include:**

- (1) Minimum educational requirements established by the requirements set forth in the Ohio Administrative Code 4765-24-10. As well as any additional requirements established by the Ohio Fire Chartered Training Program.
- (2) Age requirements established as set forth in the Ohio Administrative Codes 4765-20-02 and 4765-24-10.
- (3) Essential Job Tasks of NFPA 1582, Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments, Chapter 1, Subsection 1.3.11.3.1, as determined by the medical authority of the chartered fire training program.
- (4) Fitness Requirements. Physical fitness requirements for entry-level personnel shall be developed and validated by the chartered fire training program.
- (5) Emergency Medical Care. Minimum emergency medical care performance capabilities for entry-level personnel. Shall meet the Ohio requirements as approved by the executive director, with advice and counsel of the committee to include, at a minimum, infection control, CPR, bleeding control, and shock management. Credit shall be given for emergency medical care training resulting in certification as an Ohio EMS provider.
- (6) Background investigations and character traits as reference established by the Ohio Administrative Codes 4765-20-02 and 4675-24-10.

OHIO FIREFIGHTER II - TRANSITION COURSE OBJECTIVES & RECOMMENDED HOURS GUIDE

TOPIC	NFPA 1001 Standard	IFSTA 7th ed. Chapter Title Page #	J&B 4 th ed. Chapter Title Page #	FIREFIGHTER II TRANSITION JOB PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS (NFPA 1001)	Cognitive Hours	Practical Hours	Total Hours
Orientation and History of the Fire Service	4.11 4.12	Chapter 1 Introduction to the Fire Service and Firefighter Safety Pages 9-23	Chapter 1 The Fire Service Pages 3-32	Cognitive: Review session– Summarize history of fire service, organizational characteristics, primary knowledge and skills the firefighter must have to function effectively; Describe the role of the Firefighter II within the organization; Distinguish among the primary roles of fire service personnel.	1	0	1
Incident Command System/Scene Operations	5.1.1 5.1.2 5.2.1 5.2.2	Chapter 19 Incident Scene Operations Pages 899-926 Chapter 27 National Incident Management System – Incident Command Structure Pages 1385-1405	Chapter 22 Establishing and Transferring Command Pages 816-848	Cognitive: Describe the characteristics of the Incident Command System; Explain the organization of the Incident Command System; Describe how to function in the Incident Command System. Explain the process of initiating incident operations. Practical: Organize and coordinate an Incident Command System until command is transferred; Assume command; Transfer command within an Incident Command System; Terminate command.	1	2	3
Firefighter Health and Safety	4.1.1 4.3.2 4.3.3	Chapter 1 Introduction to the Fire Service and Firefighter Safety Pages 24-47	Chapter 2 Firefighter Health and Safety Pages 37-65 Chapter 19 Salvage and Overhaul Pages 731-733 Chapter 20 Firefighter Rehabilitation Pages 767-785	Cognitive: Review Session– Summarize types of job-related firefighter fatalities, injuries, and illness; Describe the National Fire Protections Association standards related to firefighter safety and health; Summarize safe vehicle operations; Describe ways to help prevent accidents and injuries in fire stations and facilities; Describe ways to maintain safety in training; Summarize general guidelines for scene management including highway accidents, crowd control, and cordoning off emergency scenes; Explain the importance of personnel accountability.	2	0	2

Fire Service Communications	4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 5.2.1 5.2.2	Chapter 2 Communications Pages 57-71	Chapter 4 Fire Service Communications Pages 131-154	<p>Cognitive: Discuss the aspects that make up on-scene communications; Define emergency traffic; Explain the information gathered by, and the importance of, post incident reports; Describe how to collect the necessary information for a thorough incident report; Explain the consequences of an incomplete or inaccurate incident report; Describe how to use the National Fire Incident Reporting System Data Entry Tool.</p> <p>Practical: Create an incident report.</p>	2	2	4
Building Construction	4.3.4 4.3.10 4.3.12 5.3.2	Chapter 3 Building Construction Pages 77-111 Chapter 16 Building Materials, Structural Collapse, and Effects of Fire Suppression Pages 783-801	Chapter 6 Building Construction Pages 191-223	<p>Cognitive: Explain the hazards related to building construction; Recognize the factors that influence structural collapse.</p>	2	0	2
Fire Behavior	4.3.10 4.3.11 4.3.12	Chapter 4 Fire Dynamics Pages 117-175	Chapter 5 Fire Behavior Pages 158-184	<p>Cognitive: Review Session Summarize science of fire as it relates to energy, forms of ignition, and models of combustion; Describe the impact of thermal energy on heat temperature, and heat transfer; Explain the relationship between oxygen content and life safety; Explain the factors that affect fire development; Recognize signs, causes, and effects of rapid fire development; Describe the methods through which firefighter operations can influence fire behavior.</p>	2	0	2
Personal Protective Equipment and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus	4.1.2 4.3.1 4.5.1 5.1.1	Chapter 5 Firefighter Personal Protective Equipment Pages 183-228	Chapter 3 Personal Protective Equipment Pages 68-125	<p>Cognitive: Summarize purpose of personal protective equipment, guidelines for care of personal protective clothing; Explain safety considerations for PPE; Describe general donning and doffing considerations for protective breathing apparatus; Summarize general considerations for protective breathing apparatus inspections and care; Describe nonemergency and emergency exit indicators.</p> <p>Practical: Demonstrate the method for donning structural personal protective clothing for use at an emergency; Demonstrate the over-the-head, coat, and seated methods for donning a SCBA; Demonstrate the steps for inspecting a SCBA; Demonstrate the steps for cleaning and sanitizing a SCBA.</p>	2	2	4

Portable Fire Extinguishers	4.3.16	Chapter 6 Portable Fire Extinguishers Pages 254-269	Chapter 7 Portable Fire Extinguishers Pages 229-263	Cognitive: Review Session— Explain portable fire extinguisher classifications; Describe types of portable fire extinguishers; Define the ratings in a portable fire extinguisher rating system; Explain the considerations taken when selecting and using portable fire extinguishers; Identify procedures used for the inspection, care, and maintenance of portable fire extinguishers.	1	0	1
Ropes and Knots	4.3.20 4.5.1	Chapter 7 Ropes and Knots Pages 277-296	Chapter 9 Ropes and Knots Pages 293-324	Cognitive: Review Session— Compare and contrast the characteristics of life safety rope and utility rope; Summarize basic guidelines for rope maintenance; Explain reasons for placing rope out of service; Describe webbing and webbing construction; Describe parts of a rope and considerations in tying a knot; Describe knot characteristics and knot elements; Describe characteristics of knots commonly used in the fire service; Select commonly used rope hardware for specific applications; Summarize hoisting safety considerations.	1	0	1
Search and Rescue	4.2.4 4.3.1	Chapter 9 Structural Search and Rescue Pages 450-475	Chapter 12 Search and Rescue Pages 429-469	Cognitive: Review Session— Summarize the impact of building construction and floor plans on structural search techniques.; Explain size-up and situational awareness considerations during structural searches; Summarize safety guidelines for structural search and rescue; Differentiate between primary and secondary search techniques; Recognize basic search methods. Practical: Demonstrate the procedures for conducting a primary and secondary search; Demonstrate an incline drag, webbing drag, cradle-in-arms lift/carry, and extremities lift/carry.	1	3	4
Firefighter Survival	4.3.5 4.3.9	Chapter 9 Structural Search and Rescue Pages 433-450	Chapter 18 Firefighter Survival Pages 696-724	Cognitive: Review Session— Explain firefighter survival methods; Explain what survival actions firefighters can take when needed; Describe the action of Rapid Intervention Team when locating a downed firefighter. Practical: Demonstrate the actions required for transmitting a MAYDAY report; Demonstrate the proper procedures for a SCBA air emergency; Demonstrate the actions required for withdrawing from a hostile environment with a hoseline; Demonstrate low profile maneuvers without removing SCBA; Demonstrate the method for breaching an interior wall; Demonstrate the steps for disentangling from debris or wires.	1	3	4

Scene Lighting and Portable Power	4.3.17 5.5.4	Chapter 1 Introduction to the Fire Service and Firefighter Safety Pages 41-42 Chapter 21 Maintenance and Testing Responsibilities Pages 959-961	Chapter 19 Salvage and Overhaul Pages 731-733 Chapter 25 Assisting Special Rescue Teams Pages 947-950	Cognitive: Identify types of emergency scene lighting equipment; Describe the safety precautions to take when working with lighting equipment; Describe how to operate lighting equipment; Describe equipment maintenance procedures. Practical: Deploy lighting equipment; Clean, inspect, and maintain power tools and equipment; Inspect and maintain a portable generator and lighting equipment.	1	1	2
Forcible Entry	4.3.4 4.5.1	Chapter 9 Forcible Entry Pages 371-411	Chapter 8 Firefighter Tools and Equipment Pages 267-287 Chapter 10 Forcible Entry Pages 329-370	Cognitive: Review Session– Explain the basic principles of forcible entry; Describe the basic construction of locksets; List and describe the tools used for forcible entry; Describe considerations a firefighter must take when using a forcible entry tool; Indicate steps needed to care for and maintain forcible entry tools; Explain considerations firefighter must take when forcing entry through various types of windows and covers; Describe forcible entry methods for breaching walls and floors; Indicate methods for forcing fences and gates.	1	0	1
Ladders	4.3.6 4.5.1 4.3.12	Chapter 8 Ground Ladders Pages 315-343	Chapter 11 Ladders Pages 375-424	Cognitive: Review Session– Describe different construction types of ground ladders; Identify the parts of a ladder including markings and labels; Recognize the types of ladders used in the fire service; Explain the considerations addressed by ladder inspection, cleaning, and maintenance; Describe safety guidelines used when handling ladders; Explain considerations taken when selecting, lifting, and lowering a ladder; Identify basic considerations and requirements for ground ladder placement.	1	0	1
Ventilation	4.3.11 4.3.12 4.5.1	Chapter 11 Tactical Ventilation Pages 493-526	Chapter 13 Ventilation Pages 473-521	Cognitive: Review Session– Describe reasons for ventilation; Identify considerations that affect the decision to ventilate; Explain the critical fire behavior indicators present during ventilation; Define horizontal and vertical ventilation; Explain the means of achieving horizontal and vertical ventilation; Describe the types of horizontal and vertical ventilation; Explain the effects of building systems on ventilation; List the tactical priorities in structural firefighting operations and how the tactical priorities affect ventilation; Describe ventilation using mechanical positive and negative pressure as well as hydraulic ventilation.	1	0	1

Water Supply	4.3.15	Chapter 13 Hose Operations and Hose Streams Pages 587-607	Chapter 14 Water Supply Pages 525-550	<p>Cognitive: Review Session– Explain the ways water supply systems components are used by firefighters; Describe types of fire hydrants and hydrant markings; Explain fire hydrant operation and inspection considerations; Explain alternative water supply sources and methods of access; Describe methods used for rural water supply operations.</p>	1	0	1
Fire Hose and Streams	5.3.1 5.3.2 5.5.5	Chapter 12 Fire Hose Pages 541-566 Chapter 13 Hose Operations and Hose Streams Pages 607-628 Chapter 21 Maintenance and Testing Responsibilities Pages 962-964	Chapter 15 Fire Hose, Appliances, and Nozzles Pages 555-590 Chapter 16 Supply Line and Attack Line Evolutions Pages 597-643 Chapter 17 Fire Suppression Pages 656-669 Chapter 23 Advanced Fire Suppression Pages 865-882	<p>Cognitive (Fire Streams): Compare various uses for hose appliances and tools; Recognize different methods for handling hoselines; Describe the various methods of advancing a hoseline; Describe the impact water hammer has on fire streams and prevention of water hammer; Explain fire stream patterns and their possible limiting factors; Describe the three types of fire stream nozzles; Compare the different types of nozzle control valves; Describe the factors in operating and maintaining handline nozzles; Explain the process of service testing of fire hose.</p> <p>Practical (Describe and perform): Hose Basics: Couple and uncouple hose; Make a straight hose roll & doughnut hose roll; Advance a hose load; Extend a hoseline; Operate a fog-stream, broken-stream, and solid stream nozzle; Replace a burst section of hose. Hose Loads: Make a flat, accordion, horseshoe, pre-connected, triple-layer, and minuteman hose load. Hose Lays: Make a forward and reverse hose lay; Deploy a wye-equipped hose during a reverse lay. Hoseline Advance into a Structure: Advance a charged line into a structure (1) using the line drag, (2) up and down an interior stairway, (3) up a ladder into a window. Advance a Hoseline from a Standpipe: Connect to a standpipe and advance an attack line onto a floor. Operate a Charged Hoseline: (1) Operate a charged hoseline from a ladder, (2) a one-firefighter attack line, (3) a one-firefighter large hoseline (exposure protection), (4) two-firefighter operation of a large attack line. Connect to a Fire Department Connection: Connect supply hose to a fire department connection. Supply a Master Stream Device: Deploy and operate a portable master stream device. Hose Testing: Service test a fire hose.</p>	2	5	7

Fire Suppression— Vehicle Fires	4.3.7	Chapter 14 Fire Suppression Pages 694-704	Chapter 17 Fire Suppression Pages 679-687	Cognitive: Review Session— Describe the types of motor vehicles; Describe the characteristics of vehicle fires; Describe the tactics used to suppress vehicle fires; Describe how to overhaul a vehicle fire.	1	0	1
Advanced Fire Suppression— Coordinate an Interior Fire Attack	5.3.2	Chapter 14 Fire Suppression Pages 669-717	Chapter 23 Advanced Fire Suppression Pages 856-865	Cognitive: Describe initial factors to consider when suppressing structure fires; Summarize considerations taken when making entry; Describe direct attack, indirect attack, combination attack, and gas cooling techniques; Describe safety considerations that must be identified for upper level structure fires; Explain actions taken when attacking below grade structure fires; Describe situations that may require suppression of Class C fires; Identify hazards associated with suppressing Class C fires; Describe actions associated with suppressing Class D fires Compare methods used to suppress fires in stacked and piled materials, small unattached structures, and trash containers. Describe steps taken when supporting fire protection systems at protected structures; Describe the characteristics of the various master stream devices; Explain considerations taken when deploying, supplying, and staffing master streams. Practical: Attack a structure fire using direct, indirect, or combination attack; Attack an interior structure fire from above, below, and at grade level. Cognitive: Describe considerations taken when coordinating fireground operations; Explain fireground roles and responsibilities a Firefighter II may need to coordinate; Discuss the process of establishing and transferring command; Describe hazards that may be present at fires in under-ground spaces. Practical: Establish Incident Command and coordinate interior attack of a structure fire.	2	Interior Structure Fire Attack 6	8

Advanced Fire Suppression—Foam Operations	5.3.1 5.3.2	Chapter 12 Fire Hose Pages 541-566 Chapter 13 Hose Operations and Hose Streams Pages 607-628 Chapter 21 Maintenance and Testing Responsibilities Pages 962-964	Chapter 23 Advanced Fire Suppression Pages 866-882	Cognitive: Describe the methods by which firefighting foam prevents or controls a hazard; Identify foam concentrates; Explain the factors that impact foam expansion and selection; Describe methods by which foam may be proportioned; Explain the advantages and disadvantages of various foam proportioners, delivery devices, and generating systems; Identify causes of poor foam production; Distinguish among various foam application techniques; Identify foam hazards and ways to control them. Practical: Place a foam line in service.	2	2	4
Advanced Fire Suppression—Gas Cylinder/Flammable Liquid Fire Attack	5.3.1 5.3.3	Chapter 18 Foam Fire Fighting, Liquid Fires, and Gas Fires Pages 871-889	Chapter 23 Advanced Fire Suppression Pages 856-865	Cognitive: List safety precautions that should be taken at flammable/combustible liquid fire incidents; Recognize methods used when coordinating operations at a property protected by a fire suppression system; Explain ways to use water to control Class B fires; Compare methods used to suppress bulk transport vehicle fires and flammable gas incidents. Practical: Control a pressurized flammable gas container fire; Place a foam line in service using an in-line educator; Extinguish an ignitable liquid fire.	3	Gas Cylinder Fire 3.5 Flammable Liquid Fire 3.5	10
Vehicle Rescue and Extrication	5.4.1	Chapter 17 Technical Rescue Support and Vehicle Extrication Operations Pages 823-868	Chapter 26 Vehicle Rescue and Extrication Pages 887-915	Cognitive: Describe the types of rescue tools and equipment; Explain the uses and limitations of each type of rescue tool; Identify the role of a fire department during vehicle extrication; Describe safety considerations that must be identified and mitigated during vehicle extrication; Explain the use of cribbing material during vehicle extrication; Describe the methods used for gaining access to victims during vehicle extrication. Practical: Prevent horizontal movement of a vehicle using wheel chocks; Stabilize a vehicle using cribbing, lifting jacks, ropes/webbing, and a vehicle on its side using a buttress tension system; Remove a windshield, tempered glass, roof, and doors.	2	4	6
Technical Rescue Support	5.4.2	Chapter 17 Technical Rescue Support and Vehicle Extrication Operations Pages 807-834	Chapter 25 Assisting Special Rescue Teams Pages 920-947	Cognitive: Explain the role of the Firefighter II will play in technical rescue operations; Describe the various types of technical rescue operations; Describe how to safely approach various types of technical rescue operations. Practical: Establish a technical rescue incident barrier; Identify and retrieve rescue tools.	.5	.5	1

Fire Origin and Cause Determination	5.3.4	Chapter 15 Overhaul, Property Conservation, and Scene Preservation Pages 756-763 Chapter 20 Fire Origin and Cause Determination Pages 933-953	Chapter 28 Fire Origin and Cause Pages 1037-1057	Cognitive: Explain the reasoning for conducting a fire investigation; Describe the role of the firefighter, criminal investigators and insurance investigators; Explain the importance of protecting a fire scene to aid in origin and cause determination; Describe the steps needed to secure a property; Describe how the point of origin is determined; Describe how fire cause is determined; List the types of evidence that may be found at a fire scene; Explain the chain of custody; Describe techniques for preserving fire scene evidence; Describe the evidential items and conditions that may be observed during fire-ground operations; Describe the crime of arson. Practical: Protect evidence of a fire cause and origin.	1.5	.5	2
Fire Protection Systems	5.5.3	Chapter 22 Community Risk Reduction Pages 995-1010	Chapter 26 Fire Detection, Suppression, and Smoke Control Systems Pages 955-990	Cognitive: Describe fire alarm systems; Identify alarm initiating devices; Explain the ways automatic sprinkler systems work; Describe standpipe and hose systems; Explain the ways smoke management systems work.	3	0	3
Fire and Life Safety Programs	5.5.1 5.5.2 5.5.3	Chapter 22 Community Risk Reduction Pages 975-1012	Chapter 27 Fire and Life Safety Initiatives Pages 997-1032	Cognitive: Describe the role of a Firefighter II in planning for and conducting private dwelling fire safety surveys; Explain the components that must be considered when developing fire and life safety presentations; Recognize considerations that must be addressed when giving presentations to young children and fire station tours; Describe the role of a Firefighter II in planning for and conducting pre-incident planning surveys; Describe how a preincident survey is performed; List the information that is gathered during a preincident survey; List the typical target hazards that may be found in a community. Practical: Conduct a fire safety survey in an occupied structure; Make a fire and life safety presentation; Conduct a fire station tour; Prepare a pre-incident planning survey.	2	6	8
TOTAL FIREFIGHTER II TRANSITION (NFPA 1001)					40	44	84