

NFPA 1401

Recommended Practice for Fire Service Training Reports and Records

1996 Edition



National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, PO Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101
An International Codes and Standards Organization

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NFPA 1401

Recommended Practice for Fire Service Training Reports and Records

1996 Edition

This edition of NFPA 1401, *Recommended Practice for Fire Service Training Reports and Records*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Fire Service Training and acted on by the National Fire Protection Association, Inc., at its Fall Meeting held November 13-15, 1995, in Chicago, IL. It was issued by the Standards Council on January 12, 1996, with an effective date of February 2, 1996, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 1401 was approved as an American National Standard on February 2, 1996.

Origin and Development of NFPA 1401

The 1970 edition of NFPA 9, *Training Records and Reports*, was tentatively adopted at the 1969 NFPA Annual Meeting. The tentative recommended practice with amendments was officially adopted at the 1970 NFPA Annual Meeting.

This text was developed by the Technical Committee on Fire Service Training and processed in accordance with NFPA Regulations Governing Technical Committees. It is a recommended fire training records system for use by fire chiefs and fire training officers. The publication presents a systematic approach for those officers whose responsibility is to manage the training activities of a fire department.

The 1989 edition contained a new chapter dealing with the legal aspects of recordkeeping.

The committee has provided a complete rewrite for the 1996 edition to make the document more user friendly.

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This list represents the membership at the time the Committee was balloted on the text of this edition. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred.

NOTE: Membership on a committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the committee on which the member serves.

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on all fire service training techniques, operations, and procedures to develop maximum efficiency and proper utilization of available personnel. Such activities can include training guides for fire prevention, fire suppression, and other missions for which the fire service has responsibility.

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NOTICE: An asterisk (*) following the number or letter designating a paragraph indicates that explanatory material on the paragraph can be found in Appendix A.

Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 7.

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1 Scope. It is the intent of this document that “fire service organizations” be considered an all-inclusive term used to describe those local, municipal, state, federal, military, industrial, and private organizations with fire protection responsibilities and institutions that provide training for such organizations. Fire service organizations utilizing this document for the establishment, upgrade, or evaluation of their training records and report systems should be able to document clearly the performance and ability of individual and group activities related to the following:

- (a) Compliance with personnel performance standards;
- (b) Documentation of career development training and education;
- (c) Cooperation with other agencies with which the organization executes joint specialty operations (e.g., emergency medical services);
- (d) Training required by regulatory agencies (e.g., OSHA).

1-2* Purpose. This document presents a systematic approach to providing essential information for managing the training function of the fire service organization. Included are those types of records, reports, and forms that can serve as basic information tools for effective training administration.

1-3 General.

1-3.1 The Need for Training Documentation. Training records have an important function in the administration of a fire service organization. As with any other community business, records and reports are an integral part of business management. Fire training records and reports are often only part of the documentation that is necessary to meet legal and statutory requirements. When properly compiled and evaluated, these records enable management to make effective decisions for planning, programming, and budgeting operations. Computer programs are now available that provide the ability to analyze and systematize training records and quickly compile reports that can aid in justifying the resources that a fire chief expends on training activities.

1-3.2 Training records and reports should be utilized by the training officer and line officers for analysis of the effectiveness of the training program in terms of time, staffing, and financing. Training records and reports should be utilized to develop specific training objectives and to evaluate compli-

ance with, or deficiencies in, the training program. Compliance with mandated training requirements should be documented. Training records and reports also are becoming more important for use as evidence in public liability suits brought against the organization’s fireground activities.

1-3.3 Function of Training Records and Reports. The management of training functions should be performed in a closed-feedback loop. These functions should not operate as an open-ended cycle. The cycle consists of the following:

- (a) Planning;
- (b) Organization;
- (c) Implementation;
- (d) Operation;
- (e) Review;
- (f) Feedback/alteration.

1-3.4* In each phase of the cycle, information is needed for management to perform effectively. The information is provided through various types of records, reports, and studies. Therefore, records should be designed to fit into the overall training management cycle. In order to be most effective, these records should contribute to the overall organization information cycle.

1-4 Definitions.

Authority Having Jurisdiction.* The organization, office, or individual responsible for approving equipment, an installation, or a procedure.

Fire Chief. The administrative head of the organization. The individual assigned the responsibility for management and control of all matters and concerns pertaining to the fire service organization.

Education. The process of imparting knowledge or skill through systematic instruction.

Feedback. Comments and opinions regarding the system to be reviewed for appropriate changes or modifications.

Flow Chart. A diagram consisting of a set of symbols and connecting lines that shows a step-by-step progression through a procedure or system.

Functions. One of a group of related actions contributing to the overall goals of the organization.

Management. The collective body of those who direct the operations of the organization.

Periodic. Occurring or recurring at regular intervals, as determined by the individual organization (e.g., weekly, monthly, quarterly, semiannually, yearly).

Record. A permanent account of known or recorded facts that is utilized to recall or relate past events or acts of an organization or the individuals therein.

Report. The act of providing an account of facts relating to past events, or the acts of an organization or its individuals.

Seasonal Needs. The periodic operating contingencies of a particular geographic region that are established to overcome a specific set of circumstances (e.g., crop harvest, rainy season).

Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

System. An organized or established procedure intended to form a network arranged to achieve specific goals.

Training. Skills that have been demonstrated, practiced, and achieved.

Training Officer. The person designated by the fire chief with authority for overall management and control of the organization's training program.

Chapter 2 Elements of Training Documents

2-1 General.

2-1.1 Training documents, regardless of their intent or level of sophistication, should focus on content, accuracy, and clarity. These documents should relay to the reader at least five specific elements of information as follows:

Who -was the instructor?

- participated; was in attendance?
- is affected by the documents?

What -was the subject covered?

- equipment was utilized?
- operation was evaluated or affected?
- was the stated objective and was it met?

When -will the event take place; or

- did the event take place?

Where -will the event take place; or

- did the event take place?

Why -is the event necessary; or

- did the event occur?

(See *Appendix B* for examples of training record forms.)

2-1.2 Additional information or detail should be included to explain or clarify the document as necessary.

Chapter 3 Types of Training Documents

3-1 Training Schedules.

3-1.1 The Need for Training Schedules. All members of a fire department should receive standardized instruction and training. This necessitates considerable planning; however, standardization can be improved through the preparation of training schedules for use by department personnel.

3-1.2 Types of Training Schedules. Training schedules should be prepared for all training ground and classroom sessions. It is important that consideration be given to the availability of training to all personnel when schedules are prepared. For example, training sessions might have to be scheduled on consecutive days to accommodate career personnel or repeated on weekdays and on weekends for volunteers. Scheduling training for industrial fire brigade members involves some additional considerations. Such factors as the amount of time personnel are allowed to be away from their work stations or the provision of replacement personnel to cover for fire brigade members who are involved in critical plant operations are to be considered when preparing

training schedules. Typical training schedules are described in 3-1.2.1 and 3-1.2.2.

3-1.2.1* Periodic Training Schedule — Station Training. This schedule, which is prepared by the training officer, designates specific subjects that are to be covered by company or station officers in conducting their station training. The company officers use this schedule to set their own in-station training schedule.

3-1.2.2* Periodic Training Schedule — Training Facility Activities. This schedule details when companies are to report to the training facility for evolutions or classes. Days should also be set aside for make-up sessions. Training activities conducted outside the training facility or by outside agencies also are to be shown on this schedule.

3-1.3 Schedules should be prepared for all training, including the following:

- (a) Recruit training;
- (b) In-service training;
- (c) Special training;
- (d) Officer training;
- (e) Advanced training.

3-2 Training Reports.

3-2.1 A training report should be complete and should follow a logical sequence. Obviously, no general outline can be applied to the arrangement of a report, since each report is to be constructed according to its individual requirements. A report should clearly and concisely present the essentials so that conclusions can be grasped with a minimum of effort and delay. Furthermore, a report should provide sufficient discussion to ensure the correct interpretation of the findings, which should indicate the nature of the analysis and the process of reasoning that leads to those findings.

3-2.2 Each item of a report should serve a definite purpose. Each table and chart in a report should be within the scope of the report. They should enhance the information stated or shown elsewhere, and they should be accurate and free of the possibility of misunderstanding, within reason.

3-2.3 The process of writing reports includes five steps that are generally used in identifying, investigating, evaluating, and solving a problem. These five steps, which should be accomplished before the report is written, are as follows:

- (a) The purpose and scope of the report should be obtained.
- (b) The method or procedure should be outlined.
- (c) The essential facts should be collected.
- (d) These facts should be analyzed and categorized.
- (e) The correct conclusions should be arrived at and the proper recommendations should be made.

3-2.4 Accuracy and Details. Accuracy and clarity are essential in any report or form. If the reader or recipient detects inaccuracy, then the veracity of the represented writer or division, as well as the value of the report, is suspect. Details, without the inclusion of unnecessary information, are necessary to show progress or accomplishment. Care should be exercised to ensure that the point or summary is reached and that duplication of information in other forms or reports is not made.

3-2.5 Types of Training Reports. The number and types of training reports that need to be prepared vary from department to department. While there are differing needs among fire departments, certain reports are common to most departments. Some typical training reports include the following:

- (a) A complete inventory of apparatus and equipment assigned to the training division;
- (b) Detailed plans for training improvements that include all equipment and facility needs and cost figures;
- (c) A detailed periodic report on and evaluation of the training of all probationary fire fighters;
- (d) A monthly summary of all activities of the training division;
- (e) An annual report of all activities of the training division. The annual report should describe the accomplishments during the year, restate the goals and objectives of the training division, and describe the projected plans for the upcoming year.

3-2.6 There are times when a narrative report is necessary. Before writing a narrative report, the writer should consider the audience for the report. The comprehensiveness of the report should be determined by the recipients' knowledge of the subject.

3-3 Training Records.

3-3.1 Training records are to be kept to document department training and can assist in determining the program's effectiveness. Information derived from such records can, for example, provide the supporting data needed to justify additional training personnel and equipment.

3-3.2 Performance tests, examinations, and personnel evaluations can contribute to the development of the training program if the results are analyzed, filed, and properly applied. Training records should be kept current and should provide the status and progress of all personnel receiving training. Frequent review of training records should provide a clear picture of the success or failure of the training program.

3-3.3 Properly designed training records should be developed to meet the specific needs of each fire department. Training records should be detailed enough to enable factual reporting while remaining as simple as possible. The number of records should be kept at a minimum to avoid confusion and duplication of effort.

3-3.4 Typical training records should include the following:

- (a) A daily training record;
- (b) A company record;
- (c) An individual training record;
- (d) Special and summary records.

3-4 Types of Training Records.

3-4.1 Departmental Training Record. A report that serves as a permanent record showing all the training fire personnel receive. These reports usually are completed on a yearly basis. Company officers usually make entries on this form; however, training officers in small departments might take on this responsibility.

3-4.2 Individual Special Course Record. Special schools or courses made available to fire fighters. Their attendance and certification should be recorded.

3-4.3 Individual Training Record. A record containing a chronological history of an individual's progress from the time of entry into the organization until separation.

3-4.4 Progress Chart. A record form that provides an accurate and complete picture of all class activities and work accomplished by both the instructor and the students. The chart also shows, at a glance, how the class or program is progressing with respect to calendar or time schedules.

3-4.5 Certification Training Record (Fire Fighter). A worksheet that maintains a record of each fire fighter's progress during the pursuit of certification.

3-4.6 Educational Courses. A documentation of courses taken outside the department, such as at institutions for higher education.

3-4.7 Vocational Courses. A documentation of courses, most of which are provided by state or regional programs in the form of workshops or demonstrations outside the department.

3-4.8 Seminars and Other Training. A documentation of all seminars, short courses, and other individual or group development meetings attended. A certificate of achievement or certificate of completion obtained in this area of training should be made a part of the individual's training file.

3-4.9 Periodic Company Summary. A report showing all other training conducted or attended by the company. The number of hours spent by each individual on each subject should be recorded, and this report should be submitted through proper channels to the officer in charge of training. Such reports should be submitted monthly.

3-4.10 Chief Officers' Periodic Training Summary. A report showing all training conducted by fire companies within a division, battalion, or district. This report serves as confirmation for chief officers that company officers are properly conducting company training, and it can be submitted to the officer in charge of training for inclusion in monthly and annual summaries.

3-4.11 Group Training Records and Evaluation. Because most fireground operations are accomplished by more than one fire fighter, group performance of basic evolutions is an important part of any training system. A means or method of measuring the effectiveness of the organization's evolutions and how well they prepare the fire fighters to make an attack on a fire should be established. The group or company performance standard evaluation report form should be designed to allow for quick and accurate determination of the group's ability to meet minimum basic requirements. The report also should enable the individual group or company to check on the progress of its abilities in carrying out standard evolutions and following established standard operating procedures, and it should recommend areas in which additional training is needed.

3-5 State Certification Records.

3-5.1 Since the establishment of the NFPA professional qualifications series of standards, a number of states have developed and implemented state fire service training certification systems to establish and recognize compliance with these minimum requirements for various fire service professional levels.

3-5.2 Information and documentation that should serve as a foundation for submission to state certification programs should include, as a minimum, the following:

- (a) A single file that includes all training accomplished by the individual fire fighter during his/her career;
- (b) Dates, hours, locations, and instructors of all special courses or seminars attended;
- (c) Monthly summaries of all departmental training.

These records should require the signatures of the instructor and the person instructed as a valid record of an individual's participation in the training.

3-5.3 The format used for state certification could be different than that utilized by an individual department. This is likely to cause considerable problems with accurate record submission and should be addressed on the state level by all parties concerned. Various state certification forms are contained in Appendix B.

Chapter 4 Computerization of Reports and Records

4-1 General.

4-1.1 Data processing by computer is widely used by fire departments, and the full potential of computer use in the fire service has yet to be realized. Many of those departments that, in the past, utilized a computer only for dispatching and fire incident reporting have found the advantages of applying the power and speed of the computer to other tasks. The use of relatively inexpensive computer systems and fire training records software has expanded in fire department applications. Programs also can be used for reports and records.

4-1.2 The computer has the potential for eliminating many, if not all, problems associated with a manual recordkeeping system. Conditions such as personnel moving from station to station, vacations, and sick time mean that systems are normally far from accurate and are usually most difficult to use for meaningful comparison or summarization because of their bulk, inaccuracy, or both.

4-1.3 Computerized information systems can provide a cost-effective method of processing comprehensive data and generating reports in a form that is conducive to the decision-making process. In addition, the computerization of training records often can be made very simple by using state of the art user language programming, which does not necessitate the services of a highly trained programmer in the development of a computer-based system.

4-1.3.1 Software programs also are available from a variety of sources to accomplish the recordkeeping requirements of the user with little or no modification. Before expending the time, effort, and money needed to develop a program, these commercially available alternatives should be evaluated.

4-1.3.2 Public domain software is available to the fire service from a variety of sources, including the National Fire Academy.

4-1.4 Duplicate or backup records should be considered to protect data. These should be stored at a site separate from the primary records. The use of a computer makes this duplication or backup simple.

Chapter 5 Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Training Records System

5-1 General.

5-1.1 The evaluation of training records should be done at specified intervals by the local department training officer or training committee. Each training record should be evaluated to determine the following:

- (a) Has the individual taken all the required training?
- (b) If not, has the individual been scheduled for missed classes?
- (c) Do performance deficiencies show up on the individual's training record?
- (d) If performance deficiencies exist, what kind of program is being developed to overcome them?
- (e) Have companies met all the required job performance standards established by the department?
- (f) If job performance standards have not been met, have the problems been identified and a program developed to overcome them?
- (g) Are there areas of training that are being overlooked completely?
- (h) Is the cycle of training sufficient to maintain skill levels?

5-1.2 All training records and the recordkeeping system should be evaluated at least annually. During the evaluation process, the following questions should be applied to each record:

- (a) What is the purpose of the record?
- (b) Who uses the information compiled?
- (c) Is the record providing the necessary information?
- (d) Do other records duplicate the material being compiled?
- (e) * How long should records be retained?
- (f) Can training trends be determined from a compilation of the records?
- (g) Is there a simpler and more efficient way of recording the information?

Chapter 6 Legal Aspects of Recordkeeping

6-1 Privacy of Personal Information.

6-1.1 Federal and state laws recognize the right of access to records maintained in the public domain. However, some areas are exempted from access, and clear-cut guidelines should be developed by the authority having jurisdiction to prevent the unnecessary and illegal disclosure of information of a confidential nature.

6-1.2 Test questions, scoring keys, employee training and educational records, and other examination data that are included in an individual's training file usually cannot be disclosed without a court order or without written permission of the employee.

6-1.3 The fire chief or training officer should verify with the local legal counsel the specific laws regulating the jurisdiction in this regard and should ensure that adequate control measures are set in place for the privacy of personal information.

6-1.4 Legal counsel also should be contacted concerning the length of time records or reports, or both, need to be kept available. Some documents need to be maintained for only a year, others for as long as an individual is with the organization, and still others need to be kept only for specific lengths of time.

6-1.5 Most training records can be maintained in their entirety in a computerized form, thus greatly reducing the amount of paper that needs to be stored. However, it is important to note that some training records are to be maintained in their original hard-copy form. In various appeal proceedings, OSHA has held that original records are required to be maintained for training activities that are conducted specifically to comply with an OSHA-mandated training requirement. Examples of this type of training are found in Title 29, *Code of Federal Regulations*, 1910.120, "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)"; Title 29, *Code of Federal Regulations*, 1910.146, "Permit Required Confined Spaces"; and Title 29, *Code of Federal Regulations*, 1910.147, "Control of Hazardous Energy."

6-2 Recordkeeping and Liability.

6-2.1 A concern of the fire service is the threat of litigation. The maintenance of accurate and complete training records in accordance with this document is one of the ways fire departments can limit their liability.

6-2.2 Accurate and complete training records also are required by a number of different laws and standards. Federal and state regulations require specific amounts and types of training. NFPA 1403, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions in Structures*, and NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, require the documentation of specific training.

6-2.3 For agencies that conduct multijurisdictional training, it might be necessary to have a signed warning notice for those individuals who participate in certain training activities.

Chapter 7 Referenced Publications

7-1 The following documents or portions thereof are referenced within this recommended practice and should be considered part of the recommendations of this document. The edition indicated for each reference is the current edition as of the date of the NFPA issuance of this document.

7-1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

NFPA 1403, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions in Structures*, 1992 edition.

NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, 1992 edition.

7-1.2 Other Publications.

7-1.2.1 U.S. Government Publications. U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC 20402.

Title 29, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 1910.120.

Title 29, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 1910.146.

Title 29, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 1910.147.

Appendix A Explanatory Material

This Appendix is not a part of the recommendations of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

A-1-2 It should be understood that recordkeeping is not an end in itself. Training reporting systems are a process of providing management information for use in the decision-making process. Records are the tools for administering the human resource development of the fire service organization. The objective of the training process is to improve the performance of the individual and the overall performance of the organization. Training programs established and implemented within the organization should be people-oriented and action-minded, and the records and reporting system used in conjunction with the program should reflect these concepts.

A-1-3.4 No published manual or reference document can be applied as a nationally recognized system that universally fits the needs of all branches of the fire service. Therefore, knowledge of a fire service organization's information system is fundamental to preparing any type of report form or any system of reporting. Although the responsibility for information reporting is usually that of the fire chief, the information contained in the report generally originates from the supervisors of a company, unit, division, or bureau. Recordkeeping and reporting effectiveness is directly related to the design, use, and application of an adequate information system. A clear analysis of the information needs for the specific system is necessary. A good system of recordkeeping and reporting necessitates as much research effort as any other system in the organization if it is to be effective and meaningful.

A-1-4 Authority Having Jurisdiction. The phrase "authority having jurisdiction" is used in NFPA documents in a broad manner, since jurisdictions and approval agencies vary, as do their responsibilities. Where public safety is primary, the authority having jurisdiction may be a federal, state, local, or other regional department or individual such as a fire chief; fire marshal; chief of a fire prevention bureau, labor department, or health department; building official; electrical inspector; or others having statutory authority. For insurance purposes, an insurance inspection department, rating bureau, or other insurance company representative may be the authority having jurisdiction. In many circumstances, the property owner or his or her designated agent assumes the role of the authority having jurisdiction; at government installations, the commanding officer or departmental official may be the authority having jurisdiction.

A-3-1.2.1 A balance between manipulative skills training and classroom sessions should be considered in the preparation of training schedules. Such training schedules should include all of the topics necessary to satisfy job knowledge requirements and to maintain skills already learned.

A-3-1.2.2 The scheduling of training also is influenced by the time of year, with regard to weather conditions, seasonal needs, new equipment, and specific personnel needs.

A-5-1.2(e) State laws might govern the length of time that records are to be maintained.

Appendix B Examples of Reports and Records

This Appendix is not a part of the recommendations of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

Figures B-1 through B-11 are examples of reports and records as recommended by this document.

NOTE: The subjects and time frames shown can be changed to meet the training needs of a particular department.

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING PROGRESS RECORD OF

NAME OF TRAINEE	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	SIGNATURE OF TRAINEE	INITIALS	SIGNATURE OF CERTIFIED INSTRUCTOR	INITIALS
SUBJECT		#	FIRE FIGHTER I		#
COURSE OUTLINE		F. F. LEVEL	1001 SECTION #	DATE	GRADE
F. F. LEVEL		FF	I	II	
I. ORIENTATION		K	1	2	
1. OUTLINE OF TRAINING PROGRAM		S	0	0	
Material To Be Covered					
K-1. Needs, objectives, purpose, and scope of course • course content, schedule, instructors, expectations, and materials.					
K-2. Class scheduling and process for all levels • definitions of: identify, demonstrate, cognitive and psychomotor behavioral objectives • concurrent work training activities credit.					
K-3. Program curricula, training aids, development and evaluation.					
2. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES—REFERENCE SECTION 1, 9 FOR FIRE FIGHTER RESPONSIBILITIES		FF	I	II	
		K	1	2	
		S	0	0	
Material To Be Covered					
K-1. Fire department rules, regulations, and procedures.					
K-2. Student responsibilities as established by the local authority having jurisdiction.					
K-3. Performance observation, appraisal, and counseling as required and administered by the local department or school authorities.					
3. TESTING PROCEDURES		FF	I	II	
		K	2	2	
		S	0	0	

Figure B-1 Individual training progress record.

[illegible]

FIRE DEPARTMENT _____

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING PROGRESS RECORD

Daily

NAME OF TRAINEE	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	SIGNATURE OF TRAINEE	INITIALS	SIGNATURE OF CERTIFIED INSTRUCTOR	INITIALS
-----------------	---------------------	----------------------	----------	-----------------------------------	----------

CERTIFIED FIRE FIGHTER/CERTIFIED ADVANCED FIRE FIGHTER		For Month of _____																														
SUBJECT \nearrow ½ HOUR \searrow 1½ HOURS \nearrow 1 HOUR \searrow 2 HOURS																																TOTAL HOURS FOR MONTH
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1. Orientation																																
2. Fire behavior – science																																
3. Extinguishers and extinguishing agents																																
4. Small tools and equipment																																
5. Communications																																
6. Ropes and knots																																
7. Breathing equipment																																
8. Ladders																																
9. Hose																																
10. Mathematics																																
11. Water supply																																
12. Fire streams																																
13. Installed fire detection, alarm, and ext. systems																																
14. Forcible entry																																
15. Ventilation																																
16. Rescue																																
17. Salvage and overhaul																																
18. Fire prevention and inspection practices																																
19. Personal safety and hazards																																
20. Apparatus driving/operation																																
21. First aid																																
22. Arson evidence																																
23. Fire fighter's law																																
24. Fire suppression tactics/strategy																																
25. Pre-fire planning																																
26. Disasters, riots, and conflagrations																																
27. Aircraft fire protection and rescue																																
28. Fire service records and reports																																
29. Specialized equipment and techniques																																
30. Proficiency locally examined																																

Figure B-3 Individual daily training record by subject area and hours.

Monthly

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING RECORD

RANK

YEAR		NAME						DEPARTMENT					
SHIFT		COMPANY		SUPERVISOR				INSTRUCTOR					
SUBJECT REQUIRED BY THE ILL. FIRE COMMISSION	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	TOTAL HOURS FOR YEAR
1. Orientation													
2. Fire behavior – science													
3. Extinguishers and extinguishing agents													
4. Small tools and equipment													
5. Communications													
6. Ropes and knots													
7. Breathing equipment													
8. Ladders													
9. Hose													
10. Mathematics													
11. Water supply													
12. Fire streams													
13. Installed fire detection, alarm, and ext. systems													
14. Forcible entry													
15. Ventilation													
16. Rescue													
17. Salvage and overhaul													
18. Fire prevention and inspection practices													
19. Personal safety and hazards													
20. Apparatus driving/operation													
21. First aid													
22. Arson evidence													
23. Fire fighter's law													
24. Fire suppression tactics/strategy													
25. Pre-fire planning													
26. Disasters, riots, and conflagrations													
27. Aircraft fire protection and rescue													
28. Fire service records and reports													
29. Specialized equipment and techniques													
30. Proficiency locally examined													

Figure B-4 Individual monthly training record by subject area and hours.

FIRE SERVICE TRAINING PROGRESS RECORD					IDENTIFICATION DATA AND PROGRESS RECORD						
TITLE	ENTERED	COMPLETED	RESULTS	TRAINING OFFICER'S SIG.	Last name	First name	Middle initial	Rank, grade, or title	Social security no.	Date entered fire service	Current assignment & location
Fire fighter I											
Certified fire fighter II											
Fire officer I											
Fire officer II											
Fire officer III											
Fire instructor I											
Fire instructor II											
Fire instructor III											
Fire instructor IV											
Emergency medical technician (Not OSFM certified)											
Fire apparatus engineer (FADO)											
Airport fire fighter											
Fire prevention inspector I											
Fire investigator I											
Fire prevention education officer I											
Fire prevention inspector II											
Fire investigator II											
Fire prevention education officer II											
Fire prevention inspector III											
Fire investigator III											
Fire prevention education officer III											
FIRE SERVICE-RELATED COLLEGE COURSES COMPLETED					Entry examination, scores, or evaluation	(Pencil)	Yrs. formal educ.	Physical condition or restrictions	Date achieved current	Entered training for	Est. completion date
COURSE, TITLE, SUBJECT	DATE COMPLETED	NAME OF COLLEGE	GRADE								
TECHNICAL TRAINING, SHORT COURSES, SEMINARS, ETC.											
SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS IN ADDITION TO TRAINING Significant additional duties, license to operate, other positions held, outstanding accomplishments											

Figure B-5 Individual professional qualifications record.

SCHEDULE OF TRAINING

TRAINING DIVISION

SS – Station School
TC – Training Center

COMPANY	DATE	TIME	LOCATION	SUBJECT
102-103A	9 Nov	0900	SS	Portable fire extinguishers
402A	9 Nov	1330	SS	" " "
302B	10 Nov	0900	SS	" " "
402B	10 Nov	1330	SS	" " "
201-202A	11 Nov	0900	SS	" " "
101A	11 Nov	1330	TC	Hose lays
102A	11 Nov	1500	TC	" "
102-103B	12 Nov	0900	SS	Portable fire extinguishers
201-202B	12 Nov	1330	SS	" " "
202A	13 Nov	0900	TC	LPO T201, Ground ladders
302A	13 Nov	1330	SS	Portable fire extinguishers

REMARKS

1) LPO – Ladder Pipe Operations 2) Work clothes should be worn for classes

at the Training Center. 3) All personnel scheduled for Ground Ladders should

review pages TM-4 through TM-17 in the Training Manual.

The above schedule is subject to change by the Fire Chief.

DATE

TRAINING OFFICER

Figure B-8 Periodic (weekly) schedule of training.