

# FIRE INSTRUCTOR I Student Presentation Lesson Plan

# 12-Organization of Fire Departments

# Outline of Instruction

# **Objective**

Upon successful completion of this lesson, the student shall be able to:

• Describe the organization of fire departments. [NFPA® 1001, 5.1.1]

### **Instructor Directions**

- 1. Set up non-projectable training aids
  - a. Chart pad to include:
    - i. Title Page
    - ii. Acronym
    - iii. Summary
    - iv. 1 Application scenario
    - v. 2 Evaluation questions
- 2. Set up projectable training aids (LCD projector & computer)
- 3. Present lecture utilizing this outline of instruction, non-projectable and projectable audio visual aids.
  - a. Overall time 18 min. (set up, present topic, and take down of audio visuals)
  - b. Presentation time 8-12 min. (presentation time is part of the 18 min)
- 4. Breakdown of projectable training aids.

**Reference** Stowell, F.(2013). Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations (6<sup>th</sup> ed.). Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Brady Pub.; ISBN# 978-013-314080-4

# **Preparation**

### Introduction

- Instructor introduction
- Objectives
- Preparation Step

#### **Presentation**

# Department organization is based on a system of rank tied to specific duties.



# A. Fire Department Organization

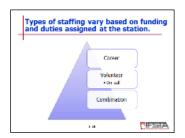
- 1. Organizational structure
  - a. Pyramid/hierarchy with chief at tip and firefighters forming base; layers in between are personnel assigned by rank and duty
  - b. Moving up pyramid increases level of authority and responsibility
- 2. Types of fire departments Determined by how organization is funded
  - a. Public
    - Funded through taxes, fees, grants, fundraisers, donations, and contracts
    - ii. Community may be municipality, county, district, or other area defined by AHJ

# b. Private

- Funded through contracts, billing for services, revenue provided by parent organization
- ii. Services provided to single firm, facility, or municipality

# 3. Staffing

 Career – Work a required schedule, receive pay and benefits for work



- Facilities and equipment maintained by municipality, county, or industry
- ii. Provide services through full-time career firefighters and other personnel needed
- iii. Also include departments serving military installations and private industrial sites
- iv. Continually staffed Personnel live in station when on duty with administrative offices on conventional business hours
- Volunteer Personnel receive minimal or no pay for work
  - May be overseen by local government; may be independent, governed by elected board of directors
  - ii. Funding
    - (a) Publicly funded Town or county provides facility, purchases equipment, pays for maintenance
    - (b) Other funding sources May include donations, subscription fees, billing, and fundraising events
  - iii. Station not usually continually staffed – Designated personnel respond to station to drive apparatus, others report to scene
  - iv. On-call Responder is summoned to station or scene by telephone call, pager, or community signal
    - (a) Personnel paid for respondingHourly wage or set fee per response



- (b) May be used to pay part-time personnel in full-time organizations
- c. Combination Some personnel receive pay while others serve voluntarily
- 4. Separation of departmental duties
  - a. Line personnel Deliver emergency services directly to external customers
  - b. Staff personnel Provide advice, services, and support to line personnel

## **Chart Pad:**

# Title Page

• Name, Department, Title of Presentation

# Acronym

• L.I.P. (Life Safety, Incident Stabilization, Property Conservation) instructor relates these priorities to the lecture

# Summary (2-4 key points)

 Instructor reviews 2-4 key points of the lesson plan to clarify uncertainties, prevent misconceptions, increase learning and improve retention

# Application (1 scenario)

• The student is given a scenario where the student will apply all of the knowledge that was given in the lecture. *This is not a question*, it is merely the explanation of the scenario.

# Evaluation (2 questions)

• Instructor should ask students 2 direct questions that were presented during the lesson. Answer to the questions must be give after asking the question.