**Officer I Review**

1. Study the knowledge objectives at the beginning of each chapter.
2. Study the “Wrap-Up” section at the end of the chapter. The “Ready for Review” section is a good place to start. Some of these sections may actually cover the knowledge objectives at the front of the chapter.
3. Review the 3-5 review questions at the end of the chapter. Some questions may be similar to what you would see on a typical test
4. Breeze over Chapter 2, 18 just for familiarity
5. There are six sections on your training record; Human Resource Management, Community Relations, Administration, Inspection and Investigation, Emergency Service Delivery, and Safety. Typically one or two skills are pulled from each section to evaluate your performance.
6. Review budgeting and budget organizing
	1. Remember budgets include current costs and projected costs for operations and proposals
7. Review completing fire and ems reports
8. Review leading crews in training evolutions
9. Review the various size-up processes (Lloyd Layman, NFA)
10. Practice and review how to write Memo’s. As I mentioned in class, it is usually not the content you are evaluated on. It is the Format, Spelling, and Grammar.
11. Review the incident priorities and what they mean,
	1. Life safety
	2. Incident stabilization
	3. Property conservation
12. Review Incident Action Plans.
13. Practice your initial reports and initial assignments. Remember, initial assignments are typically written out in a linear format on a tactical worksheet;
	1. E1 – Fire attack, Search and Rescue
	2. E2 – Back up line to E1
	3. T1 – Ventilation, utilities
	4. Etc...
14. Know the NFA fire flow formula inside and out. Practice, practice, practice.
	1. L X W / 3 = 100% involvement.
		1. Base your calculations for any calculation from this.
		2. Exposures @ 50’ or less get 25% of the 100% calculation
		3. Exposure floors up to four floors above the fire floor get 25% each floor of the 100% calculation
			1. Example:
				1. 50’ x 50’ Residential structure 50% involved with a storage shed 30’ away. What is the fire flow?

50 x 50 = 2500

2500 divided by 3 = 833 (800)

800gpm for 100% involvement

400gpm for 50% involvement

Exposure is within 50’, it gets 25% of 800gpm = 200gpm

400gpm + 200gpm = 600gpm

Needed Fire Flow = 600gpm

1. Practice declaring strategies to random structures in your response areas.
	1. Offensive
		1. Aggressive initial fire attack making entry into the structure
		2. Risk management profile: Risk/Benefit; benefit outweighs the risk; Life safety…
	2. Defensive
	3. Writing off all or part of the structure
	4. Defensive positions, not making entry
	5. Heavy fire
	6. Risk management profile: Risk/Benefit; risk outweighs the benefit.
2. Review scene security, evidence protection, fire investigation
	1. This is a common responsibility for any fire officer
3. Review how to conduct Post Incident Analysis or critiques.
4. The tactical worksheets/IAP’s handed out in class are great resources.