

Company Level Building Inspections	12	When arriving on the scene to respond to a fire call, it will be of great benefit to have some understanding of the building you are about to rush into. By conducting a pre-plan inspection before you arrive at an emergency scene, you are giving yourself and your crew an upper hand by knowing the different aspects of the building. The details on the building you will likely gain in your inspection are the type of sprinkler system equipped, the general construction and makeup of the structure, the type of materials used, and any life safety issues that can be addressed before an accident happens.
Considerations for Fire Investigation	30	Consistency is key in fire investigation work, according to expert Adrian Cales. Following NFPA 921 guidelines improve accuracy, and real-world examples aid understanding. In this Training Collection, Cales recommends specific training methods for aspiring investigators and explains changes to NFPA 1033 and the implications for investigators. A well-defined process is crucial for thorough investigations, and understanding that is essential for proper investigations.
Construction Concerns: Modern Materials	105	Havel offers this insightful look at how modern building materials shape and alter fire departments' tactics, size-ups, and expectations today.
Fire Instructor: Assessments and Evaluations	60	Assessments are meant to be conducted throughout your time with your students to ensure their understanding of the topic you teach in the classroom and the skills you are demonstrating on the training ground. Evaluations are meant to measure student understanding at the end of a unit, a class, or a training session, and these come in the form of tests provided by your hosting AHJ. Utilize these two measurement methods to ensure your students fully comprehend the topics and skills you are teaching.
Fire Instructor: Creating Effective Lectures	60	Keeping open lines of communication is key to creating a safe environment for you as the instructor and your students. Providing your students with the necessary information and training is important, but you must also ensure they obtain that information and meet their learning goals. Students who answer questions, pose questions, and participate in group discussions all prove that they understand what you have taught them. In this course, we'll discuss these factors and more to determine what goes into creating an effective lecture.
Fire Instructor: Customizing Lesson Plans for Individual Development	60	A lesson plan is your outline for what topics will need to be covered to achieve the learning goals for each of your students. However, there are times when you will need to customize the plan to fit the needs of students. Your students will come from very different backgrounds, some may have learning disabilities and need more one-on-one instruction to succeed, and others may have more experience on the subject and need to be challenged with new details to stay engaged. To adapt to the challenges of teaching a group of individuals with different needs, you should focus on adapting your lesson plans, classroom environment, and teaching methodologies to give your students the best chance to achieve the course objectives.

Fire Instructor: Effective Learning Environments	60	All instructors should strive to create an effective learning environment where your students feel comfortable and trust you as their instructor and fellow students. Simple adjustments like the configuration of students' desks and your position in the classroom while teaching are ways to build that trust and engage more students in your teaching, leading to an effective learning environment.
Fire Instructor: Elements of a Lesson Plan	60	Fire Service Instructors are responsible for many things when it comes to leading a group of students in a classroom setting or during hands-on training: understanding the components of a lesson plan, assembling supporting materials for the lesson, using and adapting a plan, and meeting the needs of their students. In this course, we will review how to take the list of duties of an instructor and break them down into manageable steps so you can be better prepared for your first class and those to follow. You will be given scenarios of real-life situations with explanations of how to adapt the plans and techniques to fit the situation best.
Fire Instructor: Principles of Learning	60	As a Fire Service Instructor I, you will mostly teach adult learners. Regardless of the course, you will no doubt be teaching students from different backgrounds and cultures with various motivation levels. As their instructor, it is important to adapt your lessons, teaching techniques, and possibly expectations based on their needs. In this course, we will discuss the impacting factors affecting students, including motivation, cultural differences, learning styles, learning disabilities, and more. We will also review how you can help these students succeed despite their roadblocks.
Fire Instructor: The Role of Online Learning	60	Since the idea of distance learning was first introduced, to now, how a student and instructor can attend a class has evolved. Online training is not meant to replace hands-on training but can supplement and make lecture time more effective by reviewing the basic information in the virtual classroom. The setting and modes of communication may differ, but the instructor's main role remains the same: providing students with the best opportunity to achieve the learning objectives.
Fire Officer: Conducting Fire Inspections and Investigations	60	This course will examine the purposes and processes for conducting fire inspections and investigations. The company officer may lead the inspection or the investigation or assist with both in some capacity. We will detail what the company officer needs to know to conduct the inspection and investigation.
Fireground Strategies: When Buildings Change the Rules of the Game	90	Anthony Avillo goes through the timeline of what first-arriving crews should expect when arriving at the fireground and how to approach and train for the many types of responses faced by every engine company.
Follow the Water	75	Gustin gives this on-camera demonstration on the basics of standpipes, their myriad functions and uses, the various types found in specific buildings, and how they are to be used in case of fire.
Main Street Fires: Is Your Department Ready?	60	Pronesti talks about making the necessary preparations departments need to make before running calls for large fires in heavily populated areas.

Name	Course Length in Minutes	Description
S-190: Alignment	60	Wildfires can change very quickly and frequently due to the nature of the environment they are burning. Factors like weather patterns moving through the area, the topography of the location where the fire is burning, and the fuels available in that area each play a role in the behavior and intensity of a fire. When these three align, the changes can be sudden and unpredictable. It is imperative for responding units to be aware of these factors and how they can impact a wildfire to be alert of the possible effects.
S-190: Atmospheric Stability, Wind, Clouds, and Critical Fire Weather	60	Many environmental factors can impact wildland fires; some will encourage the flames to grow higher and stronger, while others may suppress the fire, aiding in the efforts to extinguish it. Clouds can act as indicators of weather changes, signaling to responding firefighters that the fire's behavior may change gradually or very quickly. Winds can affect clouds moving in and out of a region and affect fire spreading, while atmospheric stability can affect both winds and clouds. When responding to wildfires and working in the elements of the environment, it is important to pay close attention to all signs of weather changes to come, as the battle to put out the flames could change in an instant.
S-190: Basic Concepts and Fuels	60	As a firefighter responding to a wildland fire, a landscape that can change in seconds, it is important to be prepared. A basic understanding of the terminology used in the field relating to the parts of a fire, suppression, and fire behavior will provide a better understanding and ability to use skills and knowledge more effectively. Being able to distinguish the different fuel types igniting these fires will benefit all responding departments by giving an idea of how the fire may burn, how best to extinguish it, and how to navigate it safely.
S-190: Temperature, Moisture Relationships, and Topography	60	Weather is the most unpredictable and challenging aspect of the fire environment. Firefighters closely monitor temperature and moisture as these weather components directly influence fuels and potential fire behavior. Weather can also be affected by topographic features and characteristics of an area. The responsibility for predicting wildland fire behavior lies with everyone on the fireline, emphasizing the importance of identifying, analyzing, and using relevant situational information about topographic features.
Standpipe Operations: Operational Considerations	90	Gustin returns to his bread-and-butter subject of standpipes with this overview of hose lengths and lays, building types, staffing sizes, NFPA standards, and many other issues at the heart of this subject.
Tips for Inspecting Fire Protection Systems	60	1 in 3 structure fires will be to nonresidential buildings, while the other 2 will affect homes and apartment buildings. Are people more careless at home than at work, or are fire protection systems and inspections particularly helpful in mitigating potential loss? A thorough inspection can help avoid a dispatch to a local business or community space. NFPA 10, NFPA 25, and NFPA 72 revolve around appropriate maintenance and inspection for portable fire extinguishers, water-based fire protection systems, and fire alarms and signaling codes. Inspection tips for these systems will enable you to empower your community and promote fire safety.

Toothpick Towers	60	Corbett uses his far-reaching expertise on building codes, fire behavior, and other aspects of construction to examine the dangers fire departments face when responding to modern structures made of lightweight building materials.
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