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Name	Course Length in Minutes	Description
ARFF: Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting	120	Aircraft rescue firefighting (ARFF) is a necessary skill for any fire department that is near an airport or along a flight path. This course discusses aircraft forcible entry, firefighting with the high reach extendible turret (HRET), and cargo aircraft firefighting. NFPA Standards: 440, 460, 1900.
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.
Energy Emergencies: Electric Vehicles	60	Electric vehicles will complete the same task as a gas-powered version: drive from one location to another, but how it operates, is made, and burns are all vastly different. Throughout this course, Chris Greene and Jason Defosse share their knowledge and experiences with EV fires, focusing on how our general approach to extinguishing the flames, patient extrication, and overall handling of the torched vehicle must be adapted. It is no longer a question of if you will respond to an electric vehicle fire but when.
Energy Emergencies: Energy Hazards	60	When is the last time you were dispatched to a situation involving a downed power line, electrical pole, utility vault, manhole fire, solar panels, or even a battery fire? Electrical injuries currently only account for about 1% of firefighter fatalities; however, fire personnel are dispatched to an increasing number of energy-related emergencies each year. Modern technology such as lithium-ion batteries, solar panels, and utility vaults are making the job of keeping everyone safe a little harder. De-energizing residential energy systems and knowing how your PPE works is of the utmost importance for avoiding becoming another LODD statistic. This course addresses NFPA 70E, NFPA 1971, and NFPA 12.

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Energy Emergencies: Lithium-Ion Batteries	60	In the future lithium-ion battery fires will be considered a bread and butter fire, but for now it isn't. As more devices utilize this type of power, the rates of lithium-ion involved fires will increase. As we'll discuss in this course, firefighters must be well-informed of the hazards, understand thermal runaway, and be able to recommend ways to limit the severity of these types of fires. This course will also discuss the concerns we have with lithium-ion batteries, review the cell structure, and examine what causes failures in these cells.
Energy Emergencies: Solar panels and ESS	60	In today's day and age, new methods of generating electricity for homes, industrial buildings, and even vehicles are being used and adapted, like solar panels. As firefighters, it is very important to understand these electrical sources as it is becoming more common that you will respond to a call where a solar panel or an energy storage system (ESS). are in place at a residential home or in the surrounding area.
Energy Emergencies: Utility and Energized Hazards	60	Moving utilities underground can protect them from the elements and allow a city to grow and flourish unobstructed. But they have a downside, and it could be fatal as these underground utility highways house hundreds of wires connecting multiple spaces. What happens when their materials deteriorate? What spaces are most affected? This course will shed light on a growing concern in these modern times and help you to protect yourself during response. You never know when an anticipated fire or smoke hazard can evolve into an energy hazard.
EVOC: Crash and Injury Prevention and Unsafe Driving Conditions	60	There is no set time of day for when an emergency call will come, nor will these calls only happen on clear, sunny days. Because of this fact, fire apparatus operators, emergency vehicle drivers, fleet managers, and chief officers must be armed with an understanding of the unsafe driving conditions they may encounter while responding to an emergency incident; bad weather, driving at night, driving while distracted, fatigued, or DUI. In the event of a crash, a fire apparatus operator should also know injury prevention methods to lessen the severity of the crash.
EVOC: Driving Dynamics	60	Vehicle dynamics are important for fire apparatus operators and emergency vehicle drivers to avoid unnecessary risks while operating the vehicle. What happens when a larger apparatus rounds a curve too quickly, factors that affect the total stopping distance of the rig, and how kinetic energy plays a part in it all are part of the dynamics a driver and passenger of these apparatus face on each call they drive to. Understanding these effects will benefit all on board, making for an easier and safer drive whenever you are behind the wheel.
EVOC: Driving Tactics	60	When driving any vehicle, the driver must keep in mind the basic safety rules of the road and the vehicle they are operating. When it comes to driving an emergency vehicle there are even more topics to consider to maintain the safety of the driver, the passengers on board, and those around them on the road. This course will review safety topics on how to navigate an intersection during an emergency run where civilian vehicles may not hear the sirens of the apparatus, tire related maintenance to avoid unnecessary risk, skid control, ways to prevent rollover, and safe maneuvering of railroad crossings.

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Accepted Fire and Compliance Courses - Michigan LARA

EVOC: Fleet Maintenance	60	Avoiding liabilities is an important act for not only chief officers, but apparatus operators, and emergency vehicle drivers. To best accomplish this it is important understand how to safely operate the vehicles in the fleet. Starting with safe drivers will lead to less accidents and issues later and avoid the unwanted outcomes that could come along with negligent acts.
EVOC: Laws and Liabilities	60	Understanding the laws and liabilities that can affect emergency vehicle drivers is the first step in preventing unnecessary risk. In this course, we will explain the laws and liabilities related to the safe operation of an emergency vehicle and how to avoid unnecessary charges in the event of a lawsuit.
EVOC: Personnel Qualifications and Training	60	The NFPA has a set of standards set forth to be followed when creating driver training courses, selecting an instructor for these courses, and the guidelines for the safe operation of an emergency vehicle. This course outlines these standards to provide emergency responders with an understanding of the requirements for all members and those selected to deliver driver training instruction. Following these standards will lead to the safe operation of vehicles because the trainers will have been hand-selected following a list of requirements and trained well enough to pass the instruction on to others.
EVOC: The Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus (1901)	60	The purpose of this course is to provide fire apparatus operators and emergency vehicle drivers with an overview of the vehicle safety components required by the NFPA 1901 “Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus – 2016 Edition” Operating an emergency vehicle or fire apparatus is a stressful task; ensuring to arrive at the scene at the right time, providing necessary care to those on board, and operating the vehicle and apparatus in the correct ways. Because of this there are a set of safety standards in place from the NFPA that outline the proper ways to avoid any unnecessary risks to the operator of the vehicle, the passengers, and those driving around the apparatus.
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.

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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: Administrative Department Operations	60	This course will examine the different administrative tasks required of the company officer. The four areas of focus will be budgeting, labor relations management, information management, and developing and implementing policies and procedures.

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Fire Officer: Community Relations and Risk Reduction	60	This course will examine the role that the fire department plays in protecting the community. This starts with prevention rather than reaction, by analyzing the community and developing programs to address certain risks. Community relations are where the fire department advances the goal of reducing loss of life and property from fire within the community.
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.
Fire Officer: External Relationships	60	This course will examine the concept of stakeholders, both internal and external, private, public, and government-affiliated, in relation to the fire department. It will examine their expectations for the department and the fire service in general and the role the fire department plays in local government. This course will also outline resources and agencies at the local, state, and federal levels that can support the fire department's mission and practice.
Fire Officer: Health and Wellness of Personnel	60	67% of firefighter injuries each year occur during non-fireground activities such as responding or returning from emergencies or during training accidents. That means there is a lot of room to grow regarding safety implementation. This course will highlight the important facets of health and safety and what the company officer must know to be involved in preventing and investigating common causes of firefighter injury and fatality. Focusing on the health and safety of every crew member is ethical, professional, and beneficial to the department.
Fire Officer: Incident Operations	90	The incident scene is the fire service's professional specialty. This course will examine the different facets of operating on the incident scene, including the lead-up and pre-plan, during the incident and operations, and after fire service operations and containment. The company officer will be involved in all three areas – as a leader, manager, or under the supervision of another company officer. All positions will serve as vital components of the overall incident management system.
Fire Officer: Management Responsibilities and Ethics	60	Leadership takes on new intonations depending on the leader, their accompanying traits and characteristics, and their ability to inspire the best from their crew in the fire service. This course outlines the important differences between management and leadership, as well as varying theories and styles of implementation. Actions and supporting activities for effective management are discussed, as well as the characteristics of good leadership. The legal and ethical responsibilities of the company officer are addressed.
Fire Officer: Officer Professional Development	60	The fire officer will continually utilize the skills of communication, decision-making, and conflict management. These skills can be acquired and accelerated through professional development, higher education opportunities, and setting goals. This course will examine the various aspects of professional development for the company officer and how to continually develop their skill sets through various means, which will allow them to increase their effectiveness within the organization.

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Fire Officer: Role in the Organization	60	Firefighters seeking to serve their departments and communities more effectively may be interested in becoming company officers. This course aims to educate current and aspiring company officers in the fire service to maximize their leadership capabilities. Ultimately, leaders strive to serve, create a cohesive crew, and ensure safety for the departments and communities they serve. This course, based on Robert S. Fleming's book Company Officer for Fire and Emergency Services, prepares the learner for the knowledge , skills, and competencies outlined for Fire Officer I and Fire Officer II in NFPA 1021, Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications.
Fire Officer: Supervising and Developing Personnel	60	This course will examine the role of the company officer in more detail with respect to managing and leading the crew for which they are responsible. It will explore and detail the areas of training, mentoring, supervision, performance management, and discipline.
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 I 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.
Residential and Commercial Forcible Entry	60	The only thing holding you back from victim rescue is a door. What's your next move? Forcible entry is required in a variety of emergency situations, and you never know what you'll be facing. Is it made of wood or metal, is it a latched or bolted, does it swing inward or outward? Identifying these characteristics will determine your approach in how you will effectively gain entry. You will also need to rely on your knowledge of your tools, and how to overcome added security measures that may be in place. Wood's Forcible Entry and Training Solutions will take you through the highlights and give you some added tips for making your next entry as easy as possible.
S-130: Briefings and Demands of the Position	60	There are many demands of being a wildland firefighter; you are exposed to arduous elements, push your bodies to physical limits to complete a task, spend extended time away from family and friends, and more. Because of these stresses, it is important to find the right balance to ensure you are giving yourself the best opportunity to get the job done while keeping yourself safe from unnecessary risk. Efforts should be made before responding to incidents, such as staying physically and mentally fit to keep your body in shape and ready for the demanding conditions of the position. When on the scene, actively participate in daily briefings to be aware of important details on the fire you are approaching, and after action reviews to learn about areas of improvement and successes.

Accepted Fire and Compliance Courses - Michigan LARA

S-130: Personal Equipment, Resources, and Organization	60	As wildland firefighters, you will face dangers, both hidden and in plain sight. The heat of the flames, the ash flying in the air, fallen trees, and uneven terrain are all part of the environment and hazards of this line of work, making them hard to avoid in most cases. However, resources and equipment are available to combat and protect firefighters responding to these incidents.
S-130: Risk Management and Case Study	90	Over the years, much research has been done and efforts have been made for a safer wildland firefighting environment by assisting in risk management. Through these efforts, two lists have been created to act as guides for responding units, one to utilize as a way of ensuring they are taking necessary steps and the other as a reference for the most common dangerous scenarios found on the wildland fireground. Within this course, we will review these lists, how they came to be, and how they are still used on the fireground to continue to help firefighters increase their risk management on the dangerous wildfire grounds.
S-130: Suppression, Tools, and Equipment	60	Firefighting is not a one-person job; you have your crewmembers who will be working alongside you, supervisors guiding you on where to go and providing essential updates on the fire itself and factors affecting it, and you also have tools and equipment there to help make your efforts in suppressing the flames that much easier. As we'll discuss in this course, it is important to utilize these pieces to your advantage in creating safety zones, escape routes, and control lines, as these are means to keep you and your crew safe.
S-130: Wildland Urban Interface and Hazards in the Fire Environment	60	When the wildland meets more urban structures like homes or other buildings, there are added risk factors wildland firefighters may face. The wildland urban interface poses its own set of challenges and hazards that may not be experienced in wildfires spreading through areas with only vegetation. These locations include a mixture of structures with wildland topography and fuels. As responding firefighters, it is important to be aware of what you may face at these scenes. You will now be working on suppressing the wildfire spreading through the natural vegetation and determining if suppression efforts are safe to enact on structures in the path of the flames.
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.

Accepted Fire and Compliance Courses - Michigan LARA

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.