



Albany County Sheriff's Office Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit

May 2025

Critical Incident/Emergency Management Unit

This is the monthly newsletter for the Albany County Sheriff's Office Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit. **If you have events that you would like posted in this newsletter please email them to the Fire Coordinator's office.**



A strong 360 is critical

In this issue:

Alert 2025 Albany Bridge Builder award
Firefighter 1 East Berne
Chief Morigerato Retires from Momentive
Continuation of command: What happens when the IC goes down?
How to deliver a strong 360-degree size-up
Hazmat Corner—Chromebook Fires
NYSAFC Regional Hands-On Training
Training
Events

Office of Emergency
Management

P.O. Box A
58 Verda Ave.
Clarksville, NY
12041

Ph: (518) 720-8025
Fax: (518) 720-8031



Albany County Sheriff's Office Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit

May 2025



Commander Brian Wood received the 2025 Albany Bridge Builder award from Alert for the formation of the Albany County threat assessment coordination team.

Office of Emergency
Management
P.O. Box A
58 Verda Ave.
Clarksville, NY
12041

Ph: (518) 720-8025
Fax: (518) 720-8031



Albany County Sheriff's Office Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit

May 2025



Training is booming in the Hilltowns thanks to the training facility they now have. These members of the East Berne Fire Department recently completed Firefighter 1.

Office of Emergency
Management

P.O. Box A
58 Verda Ave.
Clarksville, NY
12041

Ph: (518) 720-8025
Fax: (518) 720-8031



Albany County Sheriff's Office Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit

May 2025



After 48 years Deputy Fire Coordinator Morigerato retired from GE/Momentive. Now he can relax without the phone ringing all night. But don't worry, he'll still be leading the Capital Region Forensic Hazmat Team.



Office of Emergency
Management

P.O. Box A
58 Verda Ave.
Clarksville, NY
12041

Ph: (518) 720-8025
Fax: (518) 720-8031



Albany County Sheriff's Office Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit

May 2025

Continuation of command: What happens when the IC goes down?

Someone needs to step up, but who takes that step will depend on your staffing

March 12, 2025 09:47 AM •

Vincent Bettinazzi



Photo/Rick McClu

Office of Emergency
Management

P.O. Box A
58 Verda Ave.
Clarksville, NY
12041

Ph: (518) 720-8025
Fax: (518) 720-8031



Albany County Sheriff's Office

Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit

May 2025

We spend solid training time preparing our members to respond to a mayday event – a downed firefighter in need of rescue. Our focus is often on the line personnel, providing training opportunities and equipment that will aid them in the event they are needed to rescue one of their own. Some organizations smartly provide training opportunities to the command officers, too – the individuals who will be the decision-makers during these incidents. We give them advice on how to handle the mayday, and give them command aid materials to guide their actions toward a successful outcome. But how would we respond if the mayday involved the incident commander (IC)?

When this question was asked of me, I had to stop to consider how the members of my department would respond to such an event. It's a question I had honestly never thought about before. I wondered what our reflex time would be to gain control and maintain composure during a structure fire where the IC became incapacitated due to a medical emergency, for example. It also made me think about the potential impact this would have on the overall fireground operations.

IC selection impacts on-scene reaction

Many fire departments struggle to meet the response guidelines advised by NFPA, including the presence of an IC at the scene. How departments achieve this goal varies. Some organizations have a dedicated battalion chief, while others utilize the officer on a first-arriving fire suppression apparatus. Some organizations might provide a command aid for the BC or even respond with multiple command officers.

How an organization establishes the IC role is a key factor in how they would be able to mitigate the loss of the IC. For example, consider if the agency had to remove a company officer from scene operations, rather than pass the command to another staff or command officer already on the scene. This would certainly affect both how the emergency situation is handled and how well incident scene operations continue.

Office of Emergency
Management

P.O. Box A
58 Verda Ave.
Clarksville, NY
12041

Ph: (518) 720-8025
Fax: (518) 720-8031



Albany County Sheriff's Office

Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit

May 2025

Although I am specifically using the IC as the example here, there are many departments that rely on division supervisors for incident scene operations. An emergency involving one of these command positions could also have a significant impact on scene operations, especially if the supervisor is operating in an IDLH location on the fire scene.

What could neutralize the IC?

Several factors could potentially neutralize the IC. For one, a medical issue could impact the IC, resulting in the need for emergency care. This could impact the resources on scene, similar to having a reported patient from the fire. A response resource would be required to assess, treat and potentially transport the IC to a hospital. This would take the unit out of the rotation.

Additionally, an outside distractor or uncontrolled scene could create a hazard for the IC. For example, a disgruntled bystander could engage the IC in a way that prevents the IC from performing their functions. This would likely require assistance from the police department, and may require the support of other on-scene companies to assist with controlling the issue.

Either circumstance would require the transfer of command to another individual on the fireground. Someone will have to step up and fulfil the void that is created when the IC is impacted. But who?

Continuation of command

The fire service has done a better job in recent years at developing officers and training on quick establishment of command. Organizations have written policies on initiating command, and the proper way to transfer command when it is applicable. And while these procedures are practiced, the real-world reaction is a very different scene. It's only natural for there to be confusion when the IC is suddenly unavailable and command needs to be taken back by initial-arriving officers, especially if they are already engaged in firefighting tactics.

Office of Emergency
Management

P.O. Box A
58 Verda Ave.
Clarksville, NY
12041

Ph: (518) 720-8025
Fax: (518) 720-8031



Albany County Sheriff's Office

Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit

May 2025

With that in mind, let's start by asking whether the impacted IC does a good job of announcing the emergency. Announcing issues early is constantly drilled into our firefighters' training, but does that thought process still exist when it's the IC who is involved? And are they lucid enough to make that announcement? In the case of a medical emergency, that might not be possible.

At a minimum, a transfer of command to another capable individual is clearly needed. In addition, a request for more resources to the incident scene is a prudent move. First, it at least informs the other members operating on the fireground that there is a serious issue involving the IC that, without intervention, could develop into a bad situation. Second, it gets more assistance to the scene, ideally a staff officer or comparable ranking officer who can take on command responsibilities.

Possible solutions

While calling an additional alarm or requesting additional resources is the best first step to get the help you need to continue incident command, it has one drawback: time. There is going to be some reflex time for these resources to arrive on scene. So, what do we do in the meantime?

During your next training session, run through these possible options to drive some discussion:

The formal IC should identify themselves and announce their location on the fire scene. Announcing the command post location is a good practice, as it notifies the operating companies where the CP can be found, especially subsequent staff officers. If you're in a mobile command position, identifying yourself allows others to know who to look for in the event an emergency occurs. In a mayday event, it is imperative to know who is involved and where in order to respond to the need effectively. The IC giving this information to the troops upon arrival is good practice.

Consider the transfer of command to another battalion chief already on the scene. This is optimal but not a reality for many departments.

The reassignment of a Safety Officer or the Command Aid to incident command. This would probably be the second-best option, as these positions likely have some familiarity with the incident action plan and the accountability of resources.

Office of Emergency
Management

P.O. Box A
58 Verda Ave.
Clarksville, NY
12041

Ph: (518) 720-8025
Fax: (518) 720-8031



Albany County Sheriff's Office

Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit

May 2025

Another option is the reassignment of the rapid-intervention team officer to incident command. The intention of RIT is to react to emergencies involving our members. This action would ensure continuation of command to a non-committed company officer who should have a knowledge of on-scene actions. The remaining balance of the RIT crew could begin mitigation of the emergency involving the IC or remain in place as RIT for the incident, depending on the scenario.

Finally, one option is the reassignment of a company on the fire incident. Ideally, my thought would be one that is not committed to interior operations. Best case, a company that was in staging or that has the ability to easily transition to a removed posture and carry on the command responsibilities to follow through with the incident action plan.

Final thoughts

We can't discount the potential loss of the IC due to an extenuating circumstance. Maybe your organization has discussed this possibility and has developed some guidelines to handle the event. Or maybe this article nudges you with a "never thought of that moment" like it did for me when I fielded that question. Either way, what contingency plans do you have?

Office of Emergency
Management

P.O. Box A
58 Verda Ave.
Clarksville, NY
12041

Ph: (518) 720-8025
Fax: (518) 720-8031



Albany County Sheriff's Office

Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit

May 2025

How to deliver a strong 360-degree size-up

A quick trip around the building can illuminate key factors related to victims, building access and fire location

April 10, 2025 09:31 AM •

Brad French

As a company officer, operating above an unrecognized **basement fire** is one of the single most precarious positions for your crew. Increasing heat in the blackness with no apparent seat of the fire, radio calls from the outside of fire below, and fire licking up through floor vents or burn-through holes are all signs that should stop any officer in their tracks to reevaluate their current position.

The list of firefighter line-of-duty deaths (LODDs) for basement-fires-turned-tragic is long and often-studied. Identifying the presence of a basement, along with any indications of fire conditions below and a more direct access, simply cannot be shortcut by the first-in engine or truck officer for the tempting expedience of rushing directly to the front door.

Other immediately important fireground factors – victims at windows on the sides or rear, indicators of multiple occupancy, the presence and status of utility meters, and paths of immediate ingress and egress – all point to need for the company officer to make it to the rear of the structure.

Few actions in the initial moments following arrival of the first-due apparatus can tip the balance of time spent vs. tactical benefit like a 360-degree size-up.

Experienced fire officers will be quick to concede that there are many barriers that can hinder a full lap around the building, but many will note time and time again



Albany County Sheriff's Office

Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit

May 2025

that significant tactical alterations have been triggered by findings on the Charlie side. Not making it around to get a full view of the rear of the structure has been a direct contributor to several firefighter fatalities and countless near misses.

While topography, building size/layout, physical barriers and various arrival factors can certainly challenge or limit the “textbook” 360, the most prudent fire officers realize that it’s worth the time to make a quick lap while the initial attack handline is being laid out or while members are forcing the front door. Even more importantly, though, is that officer’s ability to quickly and decisively change their company’s course of action if necessary, based upon what is found on the back or the sides of the structure.

At this fire, an arriving staff officer performing a 360 noticed a sudden failure of a large roof section while the first-in crew was gearing up, and radioed the members about the collapse hazard.

Brad French

The walkaround: What are we looking for?

There are dozens of important general size-up factors to evaluate rapidly upon arrival. The fire service is certainly in no dire need of more acronyms, but the big points for company officers to remember while making a quick trip around the building can be easily summed up with PAL: People, Access, and Location of the fire.

People: Life safety has always been and always will be the primary strategic consideration on the fireground. While modern fire research has demonstrated that the rapid application of water may provide the best immediate overall tactical benefit for victims trapped throughout the structure, identifying any victims in an accessible position in need of immediate rescue is critical upon the arrival of first-due apparatus. The company officer making a quick lap around the structure should keep a keen eye for any obvious (or not-so-obvious) indications of a victim at a window or doorway remote from the front of the structure.

Office of Emergency
Management

P.O. Box A
58 Verda Ave.
Clarksville, NY
12041

Ph: (518) 720-8025
Fax: (518) 720-8031



Albany County Sheriff's Office

Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit

May 2025

In addition to the obvious victims at windows not visible from the street, look for open windows that seem out of place, such as an open window in the middle of winter. A victim that recently opened it may be unconscious just below the sill out of sight. Victims may have jumped from windows prior to our arrival and can be located on the ground in the vicinity of windows.

While the officer may not necessarily stop and provide direct aid or victim removal back to the front of structure, rapid identification of these victims is crucial and can be communicated over the radio to subsequently arriving crews. Window A/C units are also a “people indicator” worth noticing on the Bravo, Charlie or Delta sides, as they may prompt a more rapid interior search prioritization of less-obvious areas, such as attics.

Officers failing to complete a rapid 360 are in danger of missing these clues and other critical life safety findings.

Access: The more information and intelligence a company officer can quickly gain about ways into and out of the structure, the better.

In addition to the locations of doors and windows, the officer can assess the level of fortification on all sides of the building, including locks, board-up plates, window bars and commercially made property securing devices. The officer may even occasionally force a door remote from the front for a secondary egress before committing their crew inside from the front, but any door forced should be controlled to limit air intake in the early stages. In these cases, after making a quick sweep for victims behind the door and a peek for interior layout indicators, the door should be controlled back to the mostly closed position.

In addition to access points, the officer is continually formulating a “best guess” of interior layout during the 360 walkaround. While the true layout of a house may only be known if the crew is familiar with that particular home, or similar homes in the same area, experienced officers will mentally process exterior clues to quickly determine where interior stairs are likely to be, how many bedrooms are probable, and if the house has a basement or not.

Office of Emergency
Management

P.O. Box A
58 Verda Ave.
Clarksville, NY
12041

Ph: (518) 720-8025
Fax: (518) 720-8031



Albany County Sheriff's Office

Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit

May 2025



Several notable factors could be missed if the officer heads straight for the front door. In this case, interior stair location, direct basement access, building construction clues, and various access/egress factors are obvious on the Delta side.

Brad French

While on the Bravo, Charlie and Delta sides, look for the tell-tale “half-window” that seems to be between floors. This almost always indicates the location of an interior stairwell landing, and observing it during a walkaround can shorten the time to finding the stairs in a zero-visibility condition inside. In older homes, a more direct basement entry door often accompanies these “half-windows” on the exterior wall.

Additionally, note window size, as smaller windows often indicate kitchens and bathrooms. Smaller, ground-level windows indicate the presence of a basement, although many basements and cellars have no outside indicators at all.

Office of Emergency
Management

P.O. Box A
58 Verda Ave.
Clarksville, NY
12041

Ph: (518) 720-8025
Fax: (518) 720-8031



Albany County Sheriff's Office

Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit

May 2025

Location of the fire: Trying to make a best guess on interior fire location and extent comes down to three simple factors: Ask the occupant (if there is one), read the smoke/fire conditions, and view all sides with your thermal imager on a rapid lap around the building.

In many cases, there won't be an obvious occupant to ask. And of course, there's a possibility that the information they give you won't be completely accurate. But in addition to whether or not they know of anyone else still in the building (yes, we still search regardless), a quick statement of, "it started in the kitchen" or "smoke started coming up from the basement" may prove to be quite valuable.

Much has been written and taught about smoke reading by some of the best officers and instructors in our business, and those resources are out there for engaged company officers to read, watch and put into play on the fireground. What has gotten less press over recent years, however, is the importance of using a thermal imager for a rapid scan of all four sides of the building during a 360 walk-around. Even in the presence of obvious fire conditions or turbulent smoke, indicating the main body of fire, the thermal imager can indicate other key factors, such as strong heat signatures throughout stud bays (indicating active fire spread through a balloon frame) and any signs of heat around the foundation or ground-level windows (indicating a basement fire). The thermal imager is arguably more useful on the outside of the structure in more favorable conditions to quickly determine fire location and extent than it is in more challenging conditions while managing hoselines, poor ambient visibility, radios and debris on the inside.

Any indication of a basement fire on the 360 lap should be an immediate trigger for the company officer to reevaluate their default "front door" strategy and consider alternate means for attack.

Tactical alterations

What good is a 360 size-up if you don't do anything with it? Well, none. This is the part where the company officer needs to directly manage the company. I was once told by a company officer that they don't do a 360 walkaround at house fires because their "crew would be in the door already" by the time they got back to the front. I appreciate aggressive fire crews as much as anyone, but if a company



Albany County Sheriff's Office

Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit

May 2025

officer was somehow in such a poor position of leadership and crew discipline that a scenario like that actually happened, it should only happen once. Tactical commitment to the structure should take place only when all of the crewmembers are on the same page, geared up and ready to go.

Tight spacing and physical barriers may make a 360 walkaround more challenging. Here, a wider walk around the adjacent house is probably still worth the additional few seconds it would take to get to the rear, or forcing entry through the adjacent house would be justified.

If the company officer notices signs of a basement fire on a 360, their best tactical option is quite likely re-directing the engine crew to apply water from a more direct vantage point. If there's a walk-out basement, use it. If there are ground-level basement windows, use them. If there are stairs directly down through a Bilco-style door or side/rear entry, take those instead. Getting water on the seat of a recognized basement fire as quickly and directly as possible is the single most critical reason for a 360 walk-around.

Take the time!

Honor the sacrifices made by others. Learn, study and ask questions. As a company officer making tactical decisions in the early stages of a house fire, it's always worth the time for a quick 360 with a thermal imager, and it's critical to make rapid shifts in fire attack location and other tactical decisions based upon what you find.

Office of Emergency
Management

P.O. Box A
58 Verda Ave.
Clarksville, NY
12041

Ph: (518) 720-8025
Fax: (518) 720-8031



Albany County Sheriff's Office Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit

May 2025

Hazmat Corner



Chromebook Fires Come to the Capital Region

Several incidents of Chromebook fires at schools in our area have made the news recently. Here's a link to a CBS6 (WRGB) video from May 16, 2025 reporting 20 Chromebook fires in the Capital Region: <https://youtu.be/LFxIOFu-uBo?si=P3x8QlpGS7-GbAGU>



The New York State Office of Fire Prevention and Control has issued an Information Bulletin regarding these fires. A copy is included at the end of this newsletter.

As suggested in the bulletin, you may want to consider calling the County Hazmat Team. The Team has adopted procedures to respond to lithium ion battery fires. Only the closest available department that is a member of the team will respond. If your usual mutual aid company for hazmat is out on another call, the next department in line will be dispatched. Either you or your dispatch center can contact the County 9-1-1 center for the response. Be sure to let them know it is a lithium ion battery incident.

The County Hazmat Team is equipped with the appropriate overpack materials to safely package the damaged Chromebook. All of the team members have received training in the correct overpack procedures.

Remember, just because the Chromebook (or other device) is no longer "on fire" doesn't mean it won't rekindle. **Please review the OFPC bulletin attached at the end of the newsletter.**

Office of Emergency
Management

P.O. Box A
58 Verda Ave.
Clarksville, NY
12041

Ph: (518) 720-8025
Fax: (518) 720-8031



Albany County Sheriff's Office

Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit

May 2025

NYS AFC REGIONAL HANDS-ON TRAINING



Open Enrollment is Available for These Courses:

FIRE BEHAVIOR ON THE INSIDE

Fulton County (September 13-14)

Host: Fulton County EMO

Monroe County (May 3-4)

Host: West Webster F.D.

Orange County (October 4-5)

Host: Orange Lake F.D.

Orange County (October 25-26)

Host: Slate Hill F.D.

Schenectady County (October 18-19)

Host: East Glenville F.D. #3

Sullivan County (November 1-2)

Host: Monticello F.D.

Ulster County (March 22-23)

Host: Kingston F.D.

Ulster County (April 12-13)

Host: Highland F.D.

FLASHOVER

Erie County (September 27-28)

Host: Harris Hill Volunteer Fire Co.

Monroe County (October 11-12)

Host: West Webster F.D.

Onondaga County (April 26-27)

Host: East Syracuse F.D.

Saratoga County (March 29-30)

Host: Rexford F.D.

Steuben County (April 5-6)

Hosts: Steuben Co. & Painted Post F.D.

[Register](#)

Office of Emergency
Management

P.O. Box A
58 Verda Ave.
Clarksville, NY
12041

Ph: (518) 720-8025
Fax: (518) 720-8031



Albany County Sheriff's Office Critical Incident Emergency Management Unit

May 2025

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Be sure to visit the NYS DHSES OFPC website for additional public education resources!

<https://www.dhses.ny.gov/general-public-resources>

ALBANY COUNTY FIRE TRAINING SCHEDULE #7-2025 is attached

<https://www.albanycountyny.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/52949/638833205723123776>

There is now a link on our website with instructions on how to get an LMS sign-on ID . We recommend that all new members should register as soon as they join so they have access to training opportunities.

Office of Emergency
Management

P.O. Box A
58 Verda Ave.
Clarksville, NY
12041

Ph: (518) 720-8025
Fax: (518) 720-8031



Information Bulletin

Fire Department Response Guidance Document – Chromebook Social Media Trend

DHSES – Office of Fire Prevention and Control (OFPC) has become aware of a potentially dangerous social media trend known as the “Chromebook Trend” or “Chromebook Challenge” that encourages students to insert graphite pencil lead or other metal items like paperclips, pushpins, aluminum foil and mechanical pencils into the USB port of their Chromebook forcing an electrical short circuit.

Hazard:

This action can result in the failure of the lithium-ion battery in the device, posing a serious fire risk and the production of large quantities of toxic and flammable vapor.

According to fire officials, as well as media reports, several schools in New York and surrounding states have had these incidents occur in the recent weeks. In some cases, there have been reports of students trying several times to get devices to react without success. Public safety agencies and schools should be concerned that the batteries in these “failed attempt” devices may become unstable later and pose a serious risk of a runaway thermal event and/or fire.

Response:

Fire Departments responding to calls for these incidents should:

1. Respond to the event as you would any other fire.
2. Evacuate the building or vehicle of staff and students.
3. Wear full PPE including SCBA – smoke from lithium batteries is especially toxic.
4. Extinguish any remaining fire.
5. Ventilate the building or vehicle.
6. Monitor the air – Some toxic bi-products may not be measurable with a standard 4-gas meter.
7. Remove any power to the device.
8. If a run-away reaction of the device has occurred, don't assume that reaction is over, additional reactions are possible. Do not handle the device unnecessarily.
9. Consider calling your local hazmat team.
10. Overpack the device, while wearing complete firefighter PPE (including SCBA), in an appropriate drum with appropriate overpacking materials. – Do not handle the device unnecessarily.
11. Remove the overpacked container from the building
12. Contact an environmental cleanup contractor (call2recycle.org)
13. Notify Law Enforcement – this incident can be considered criminal in nature.
14. Notify OFPC of the incident by sending an email to batteryemergencies@dhses.ny.gov

OFPC is available for Technical Assistance regarding these incidents and can be reached at 518-474-6746.

Pre-Registration Required: Students may register by clicking on the Learning Management System link on the NYS OPFC Home Page ([NYS Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Services - OPFC](#))

COURSE	LOCATION	DATE	INSTRUCTOR	PREREQUISITES
Please Note that a <u>training authorization letter</u> is now required for all courses offered by the New York State Office of Fire Prevention and Control				
Firefighter I Certification (BEFO/SCBA Interior Firefighter Operations) IN PROGRESS	Colonie MTB	December 10th: Orientation: 6:30 pm Chief Officer Must Attend with Student <i>BEFO (W/Hazardous Materials Operations)</i> January 2, 6, 7, 9, 14, 21, 25 February 1, 8, 13, 18, 20, 25, March 4, 8, 15, 20, 27, April 1, 3 <i>SCBA/IFO:</i> April 8, 19, 26, May 1, 8, 13, 15, 20, 27, 31, June 7, 12, 14 Weeknights 1830-2130 (3/15, 3/20, 4/1, 4/3 1800-2200) Saturdays 0800-1400 Instructor - Molesky	At Orientation: Training Authorization Letter Start of SCBA/IFO: Medical Clearance to wear SCBA,	
IFSTA Essentials of Firefighting 7th Edition Curriculum				

SCBA-IFO IN PROGRESS	Guilderland Tower	April 17, 24, 29, May 1, 10, 14, 19, 22, 24, 28, 29, June 2, 5, 10, 11 Weeknights 1830-2130 Saturday 0800-1400	M DeGroff	BEFO w/HMFRO
Apparatus Aerial Operator IN PROGRESS	Westmere	May 1, 6, 8, 20, 22, 29, June 3, 5, 17, 26 1830-2130	Santabarbara	BEFO or Equivalent
Apparatus Operator-Pump IN PROGRESS	Selkirk FD Station #1	May 19, 21, 28, June 4, 7, 14 Weeknights 1830-2130 Saturday 0900-1500	Clawson	BEFO or Equivalent
Basic Passenger Vehicle Rescue	East Berne	May 22, 29, June 5, 12, 26 1830-2130	Clawson	None
Basic Wildland Fire Suppression	East Berne	May 30 1800-2200, May 31 0800-1700	DEC (Allwine)	None
Fire Officer III	Harriman Campus – 1220 Washington Ave, Albany	June 2 – June 6	OFPC	Fire Officer II Pro-Board Certification If you have any questions, Contact OFPC at: OFPC.FireServices@dhses.ny.gov
Truck Company Operations	Guilderland Tower	June 6, 16, 21, 24, 25, 26, 30	M DeGroff	Firefighter I or equivalent and students must also be physically capable of wearing SCBA and possess current medical clearance for SCBA use.

Engine Company Operations NEW TO SCHEDULE	Slingerlands	July 7, 9, 14, 16 1830-2130, July 19 0800-1400, July 21 1800-2200	Flensted	Firefighter I or Equivalent
Firefighter I Combined Basic Exterior Firefighting Operations & SCBA Interior Firefighting Operations- Firefighter I – Blended Learning (Internet Based Course) Firefighter Survival: Self Rescue: <u>Certification included in training program</u> <u>(Additional Dates to be added for training)</u> Class Schedule Dates: June 17, July 1 (1800-2200), July 7, 14 (0800-1400), July 15, 18 (0800-1700), July 19 (0800-1500), July 21, 22 (0800-1700, July 25 (0700-1400), July 26, (0700-1500), July 29 (1800-2200)		June 12th Orientation 1830-2130 Colonie MTB Note: Chief Officer from student’s department must attend orientation. Instructor: Kerr		Completion of Approved CPR Course, physically capable of wearing an SCBA and Training Authorization Letter. Student must have access to a computer with high-speed internet. ICS100, ICS700, Home Skills – Due Date will be announced at orientation First Aid /CPR- Due Date will be announced at orientation <u>\$40 enrollment fee</u> required at orientation for blended learning program
Fire and Emergency Service Instructor II	Harriman Campus - 1220 Washington Ave, Albany	August 18, 19, 20 ,21, 22 0800-1700	OFPC	Fire Instructor I or National Certification If you have any questions, Contact OFPC at: OFPC.FireServices@dhses.ny.gov
Fire and Emergency Service Instructor I	Saratoga Public Safety Building- 6010 County	September 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 0800-1700	OFPC	None

	Farm Rd. Ballston Spa			If you have any questions, Contact OFPC at: OFPC.FireServices@dhSES.ny.gov
Fire and Emergency Service Instructor I	Harriman Campus - 1220 Washington Ave, Albany	November 14, 15, 16, 21, 22 0800-1700	OFPC	None If you have any questions, Contact OFPC at: OFPC.FireServices@dhSES.ny.gov
Fire Officer II	Harriman Campus - 1220 Washington Ave, Albany	December 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 0800-1700	OFPC	Fire Officer I or National Certification If you have any questions, Contact OFPC at: OFPC.FireServices@dhSES.ny.gov
Unless changed by instructor or noted above: All evening classes will be held from 19:00-22:00 hours. All Saturday and Sunday classes will be held from 09:00-12:00 hours and 13:00-16:00 hours			 Fire Coordinator Gerald Paris 	