

Wallenpaupack Area School District Planned Course Curriculum Guide

WAHS - CTE

Introduction to Protective Services

Course Description: This introductory class is a preview for careers in Law Enforcement, Emergency Medical Services and Fire Fighting. This class will expose students to a multitude of concepts within the various disciplines. Additionally, students will engage in physical activities, skills and conditioning common within each field.

Initial Creation Date (if applicable) and Revision Dates: May 27th, 2025

Wallenpaupack Area School District Curriculum	
COURSE: Introduction to Protective Services	GRADE/S: 9
UNIT 1: Law Enforcement	TIMEFRAME:

**PA COMMON CORE/NATIONAL STANDARDS: NOCTI Homeland Security PA 8290.
 Pennsylvania Department of Education Competency Task List for CIP 43.9999**

UNIT OBJECTIVES (SWBATS): Applies knowledge of Law Enforcement,
Criminal Justice System

- Investigate the criminal justice system and its history.
- Apply select elements of the Bill of Rights.
- Investigate the major court rulings related to stop and frisk, search and seizure, plain view doctrine, exigent circumstances, use of force, due process, and juvenile justice that affect the admissibility of evidence.
- Describe the state and federal court systems.
- Use the Pennsylvania crimes code.
- Apply rules of Pennsylvania criminal procedures for summary and court cases.
- Distinguish between the types of defenses to a criminal charge.

Law Enforcement

- Investigate American law enforcement on the federal, state, and local levels.
- Investigate integrity and ethical issues within law enforcement agencies.
- Research the education, training, and recruitment process in law enforcement careers.
- Research laws of arrest for all levels of offenses.
- Research the use of reasonable force and the use of force continuum from command presence to lethal and non-lethal weapons, including de-escalation.

Corrections – Adult and Juvenile Systems

- Research the areas of corrections, probation, and parole.
- Research the history and function of the juvenile justice system.
- Compare and contrast the juvenile justice system and the adult system of justice.
- Compare and contrast jails and prisons.
- Use safety techniques for control, frisk, and the movement of inmates.
- Research prison life and special populations.

Communications

- Use the NATO phonetic alphabet.
- Use navigational techniques and technology.
- Use communication devices and radio procedures.
- Complete industry appropriate incident reporting forms.

Patrol Duties

- Research and conduct suspect searches and use restraints.
- Use the Pennsylvania vehicle code.
- Make vehicle stops.
- Conduct field sobriety testing.
- Research community policing and crime prevention.

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES/ACTIVITIES:Didactic

- Lecture presentation
- Oral Discussion

Laboratory

- Skills Demonstration
- Equipment demonstration
 - Safety Review
- Scenarios

ASSESSMENTS (Diagnostic/Benchmark/Formative/Summative):

Written (online) test
Written (online) quiz
Laboratory Reflection
Cornell Notes
Skills Demonstration
Skill Practice
Skill Evaluations
Classroom Behavioral Affective Domain Evaluation

DIFFERENTIATED INSTRUCTION (Acceleration/Enrichment):**RESOURCES (Technology Based Resources, Text Resources, etc.):**

Supplemental online videos (explanation, demonstration & visualization of skill task performance, equipment use)

KEY VOCABULARY:

1. 1st Amendment to the U.S. Constitution- Protects five fundamental freedoms: **speech, religion, press, assembly, and petition**. It prohibits Congress from making laws that infringe on these rights.

2. 2nd Amendment to the U.S. Constitution- Grants the right to **keep and bear arms**, originally intended to ensure a well-regulated militia for the security of a free state.

3. 3rd Amendment to the U.S. Constitution -Prohibits the **quartering of soldiers** in private homes during peacetime without the owner's consent, and only in a manner prescribed by law during wartime.

4. 4th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution -Protects against **unreasonable searches and seizures**. Requires law enforcement to obtain a **warrant** based on **probable cause** before conducting most searches [1].

5. 5th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution- Provides several protections:

- **Right against self-incrimination**
- **Protection from double jeopardy**
- **Right to due process**
- **Eminent domain** (government must provide just compensation when taking private property)

6. 911 Dispatcher -A trained professional who answers emergency calls and coordinates the **dispatch of police, fire, or medical services**. They are often the first point of contact in a crisis.

7. Administrative Law -A branch of public law that governs the **activities of administrative agencies** of government. It includes rulemaking, adjudication, and enforcement of regulatory agendas.

8. Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms (ATF) -A federal law enforcement agency under the **U.S. Department of Justice** responsible for enforcing laws related to **alcohol, tobacco, firearms, explosives, and arson**.

9. Armed Robbery -A **violent crime** involving the use of a weapon to **steal property** from another person through **force or intimidation**.

10. Arrest -The act of **taking a person into custody** by legal authority, typically because they are suspected of committing a crime. It initiates the criminal justice process.

11. Bench Trial - A trial conducted **without a jury**, where the **judge alone hears the evidence and renders a verdict**. Often used in civil cases or when both parties waive their right to a jury.

12. Case Law -Also known as **judicial precedent**, it refers to **legal principles established in previous court decisions**. Courts often rely on case law to interpret statutes and guide rulings.

13. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) - A U.S. federal agency responsible for **gathering, processing, and analyzing national security information** from around the world, primarily through human intelligence (HUMINT).

14. Chain of Custody- A **documented and unbroken transfer process** that tracks the collection, handling, and storage of evidence. It ensures the **integrity and admissibility** of evidence in court.

15. Chimel v. California (1969)- A landmark Supreme Court case that limited the scope of a **search incident to arrest**. It ruled that police may only search the **arrestee and the area within their immediate control** without a warrant.

16. Civil Law- A branch of law dealing with **disputes between individuals or organizations**, typically involving compensation. It includes areas like contracts, property, and family law.

17. Civil Liability- Legal responsibility for **damages or injury** caused by a person's actions or negligence. In law enforcement, officers may face civil liability for violating someone's rights.

18. Coastal Road Massacre of 1978- A **terrorist attack in Israel** carried out by the Palestinian group Fatah. Militants hijacked a bus on the Coastal Highway, resulting in the deaths of **38 Israeli civilians** and injuries to many others.

19. Code of Silence-An unwritten rule among police officers (or other groups) to **not report misconduct or crimes** committed by colleagues. It can hinder accountability and transparency.

20. Columbine High School Massacre of 1999- A **school shooting** in Colorado where two students killed **13 people and injured over 20** before taking their own lives. It had a profound impact on school safety policies and gun control debates.

21. Command Presence- The ability of a law enforcement officer to **project authority and confidence** through posture, tone, and demeanor, often helping to **gain compliance without force**.

22. Consent Search-A search conducted by law enforcement **with the voluntary permission** of the individual, without a warrant or probable cause. The person must have the authority to give consent and can revoke it at any time.

23. Constitutional Law- The body of law derived from the **U.S. Constitution**, including interpretations by the Supreme Court. It governs the structure of government and the **rights of individuals**.

24. Counterterrorism- Strategies, tactics, and policies used to **prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism**. It involves intelligence gathering, law enforcement, military operations, and international cooperation.

25. Criminal Justice Report- A formal document prepared by law enforcement or legal professionals that **details facts, evidence, and procedures** related to a criminal case. It may include arrest reports, incident summaries, and investigative findings.

26. Criminal Justice System- The network of **law enforcement, courts, and correctional institutions** responsible for enforcing laws, adjudicating crimes, and rehabilitating offenders.

27. Defense Attorney- A lawyer who represents a **defendant in a criminal case**, ensuring their legal rights are protected and providing a defense against the charges brought by the prosecution.

28. Defining a Character- In criminal justice or profiling, this refers to identifying and describing a person's **traits, behaviors, and motivations**, often used in investigations or courtroom settings.

29. Due Process- A constitutional guarantee that legal proceedings will be **fair and follow established rules**. It includes the right to notice, a hearing, and an impartial tribunal.

30. Dusting- A forensic technique used to **reveal latent fingerprints** by applying fine powder to surfaces. The powder adheres to the oils left by skin, making the prints visible for collection.

31. Ethics- A system of moral principles that govern a person's or group's behavior. In criminal justice, ethics guide **professional conduct**, decision-making, and the **fair treatment of individuals**.

32. Evidence- Any type of proof legally presented at trial to **establish or disprove a fact**. It includes physical objects, documents, witness testimony, and digital data.

33. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)- A federal law enforcement agency under the U.S. Department of Justice responsible for **investigating and enforcing federal laws**, including terrorism, cybercrime, organized crime, and civil rights violations.

34. Federal Law- Laws enacted by the **U.S. Congress** that apply across all 50 states and U.S. territories. These laws take precedence over conflicting state laws due to the **Supremacy Clause** of the Constitution.

35. Felony- A serious crime typically punishable by **more than one year in prison** or by death. Examples include murder, rape, armed robbery, and major drug offenses.

36. Felony Vehicle Stop- A high-risk traffic stop conducted when officers believe the vehicle's occupants are involved in a **felony crime**. It involves **tactical procedures** to ensure officer and public safety.

37. Furman v. Georgia (1972)- A landmark Supreme Court case that temporarily **halted the death penalty** in the U.S., ruling that its application was **arbitrary and discriminatory**, violating the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments.

38. Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)- A Supreme Court decision that established the right to **legal counsel for criminal defendants** in state courts, even if they cannot afford an attorney, under the Sixth Amendment.

39. High-Risk Vehicle Stop- A traffic stop involving a **potentially dangerous suspect**, often requiring multiple officers, firearms drawn, and **strict safety protocols** to minimize risk.

40. Infringement- The **violation of a law or right**, such as infringing on someone's constitutional rights or intellectual property. In legal contexts, it often refers to **unauthorized actions** that breach legal protections.

41. Insanity Defense- A legal defense asserting that a defendant was **legally insane at the time of the crime** and therefore **not responsible** for their actions. It typically requires proof that the defendant could not distinguish right from wrong.

42. Interview Stance- A **non-threatening but ready posture** used by law enforcement officers during interactions. It allows for **effective communication** while maintaining **officer safety** and readiness to respond.

43. Jail- A **short-term detention facility** operated by local governments, used to hold individuals awaiting trial or serving sentences of **less than one year**.

44. Juvenile Justice System- A separate legal system for individuals **under 18 years old** who commit crimes. It focuses more on **rehabilitation than punishment**, with different procedures and facilities than the adult system.

45. Lethal Force- The use of force that is **likely to cause death or serious bodily harm**. Law enforcement may use lethal force only when **absolutely necessary**, such as in defense of life.

46. Local Law- Laws enacted by **municipal or county governments** that apply only within their jurisdictions. These include ordinances on noise, zoning, traffic, and public safety.

47. Miranda v. Arizona (1966)- A landmark Supreme Court case that established the requirement for police to **inform suspects of their rights** before interrogation, including the right to remain silent and the right to an attorney.

48. Miranda Warnings- The formal advisement of rights given by police to suspects in custody before questioning. It typically includes:

- The right to remain silent
- Anything said can be used in court
- The right to an attorney
- If unable to afford one, an attorney will be provided

49. Misdemeanor- A **less serious crime** than a felony, usually punishable by **less than one year in jail**, fines, or community service. Examples include petty theft, simple assault, and disorderly conduct.

50. Misdemeanor Vehicle Stop- A traffic stop involving a **suspected misdemeanor offense**, such as driving with a suspended license. These stops are generally **lower risk** than felony stops but still require caution.

51. Motion to Dismiss- A formal request made to a court to **dismiss a case** for specific legal reasons, such as lack of evidence, improper procedure, or jurisdictional issues. If granted, the case ends without a trial.

52. National Crime Information Center (NCIC)- A centralized database maintained by the **FBI** that provides **real-time access to criminal justice information**, including stolen property, missing persons, and wanted individuals.

53. Ninhydrin- A chemical reagent used in forensic science to **detect latent fingerprints** on porous surfaces like paper. It reacts with amino acids in sweat to produce a **purple-blue print**.

54. Non-Lethal Force- Also called **less-lethal force**, it refers to methods used by law enforcement to **subdue or control individuals** without causing death. Examples include tasers, pepper spray, and rubber bullets.

55. Oklahoma City Bombing of 1995- A **domestic terrorist attack** carried out by Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols, targeting the **Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building**. It killed **168 people** and injured hundreds, making it the deadliest act of domestic terrorism in U.S. history.

56. Perimeter- A **secured boundary** established by law enforcement around a crime scene or incident area to **control access, preserve evidence**, and ensure safety.

57. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)- Gear worn to **protect individuals from hazards**, especially in law enforcement, emergency response, and forensic work. Includes gloves, masks, goggles, and body armor.

58. Physical Evidence- Tangible items collected from a crime scene that can be presented in court, such as **weapons, clothing, fingerprints, or biological samples**.

59. Plain View Doctrine- A legal principle allowing law enforcement to **seize evidence without a warrant** if it is clearly visible while the officer is lawfully present in the area.

60. Plea Bargain- An agreement in a criminal case where the defendant **pleads guilty to a lesser charge** or receives a reduced sentence in exchange for **avoiding trial**.

61. Prison- A **long-term correctional facility** operated by state or federal governments to house individuals convicted of **serious crimes (felonies)** and sentenced to **more than one year**.

62. Prosecuting Attorney- Also known as a **prosecutor** or **district attorney (DA)**, this is a government lawyer who **initiates and conducts criminal prosecutions** on behalf of the state or federal government.

63. Reasonable Suspicion- A legal standard that allows law enforcement to **briefly detain and investigate** a person if they have specific, articulable facts suggesting **criminal activity may be occurring**. It is a lower threshold than probable cause.

64. Search & Seizure- The process by which law enforcement **examines a person's property** and may **take evidence**. The **Fourth Amendment** protects against unreasonable searches and seizures, often requiring a warrant.

65. Self-Defense- A legal justification for using **reasonable force to protect oneself** or others from imminent harm. Deadly force is only justified if there is a **threat of serious injury or death**.

66. State Law- Laws enacted by **individual U.S. states** that apply within their borders. These laws cover areas like criminal offenses, education, family law, and traffic regulations.

67. Stop & Frisk- A brief, non-intrusive stop and pat-down by police based on **reasonable suspicion** that a person is armed or involved in criminal activity. Established by the Supreme Court in **Terry v. Ohio (1968)**.

68. Subpoena- A legal document that **orders a person to appear in court** or produce documents or evidence. Failure to comply can result in **penalties or arrest**.

69. Summons- A legal notice requiring someone to **appear in court**, typically for a civil matter or minor offense. Unlike a subpoena, it does not usually require testimony or evidence.

70. Suspect- A person believed to be **involved in a crime**, based on evidence or reasonable suspicion. A suspect may be detained, questioned, or arrested depending on the circumstances.

71. Tennessee v. Garner (1985)- A landmark Supreme Court case that ruled **law enforcement may not use deadly force** to stop a fleeing suspect **unless** the suspect poses a **significant threat of death or serious injury** to the officer or others.

72. Terrorism- The **unlawful use of violence or intimidation**, especially against civilians, to achieve political, religious, or ideological goals. It can be domestic or international in scope.

73. Terry v. Ohio (1968)- A Supreme Court decision that upheld the constitutionality of **stop-and-frisk** procedures. It ruled that police may stop and pat down a person based on **reasonable suspicion** of criminal activity.

74. Tort- A **civil wrong** that causes harm or loss, leading to legal liability. Common torts include **negligence, defamation, and assault**. Victims may seek compensation through civil court.

75. United States Coast Guard (USCG)- A branch of the U.S. Armed Forces responsible for **maritime safety, security, and environmental protection**. It operates under the Department of Homeland Security during peacetime.

76. United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP)- A federal agency under the Department of Homeland Security that manages **border security, immigration enforcement, and customs inspections** at U.S. ports of entry.

77. United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS)- A federal department created after 9/11 to coordinate national efforts in **preventing and responding to terrorism**, natural disasters, and other threats to homeland security.

78. United States Marines- A branch of the U.S. military under the Department of the Navy, specializing in **rapid-response combat operations** by land and sea. Known for their **expeditionary and amphibious capabilities**.

79. USA PATRIOT Act of 2001- Legislation passed after the 9/11 attacks to **enhance national security**. It expanded law enforcement's surveillance and investigative powers to combat terrorism, but also raised **civil liberties concerns**.

80. Use of Force- The amount of physical coercion used by law enforcement to **gain control of a situation**. It must be **reasonable and proportional** to the threat or resistance encountered.

81. Use of Force Continuum- A **guideline** that outlines the levels of force law enforcement may use in response to a subject's behavior. It ranges from **verbal commands** to **deadly force**, emphasizing **proportionality and escalation control**.

82. Vehicle Code- A set of laws and regulations that govern the **operation, registration, and safety standards** of motor vehicles within a state. Each U.S. state has its own vehicle code.

83. Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)- A **unique 17-character code** assigned to every motor vehicle. It identifies the vehicle's **manufacturer, model, year, and production details**, and is used for registration, insurance, and theft recovery.

84. Vehicle Registration- The official process of **recording a vehicle with a government authority**, typically the state's Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). It includes issuing license plates and a registration certificate.

85. Warrant- A legal document issued by a judge that authorizes law enforcement to **conduct a search, seizure, or arrest**. It must be based on **probable cause** and specify the place or person involved.

86. Wiretaps- A method of **intercepting telephone or electronic communications** for investigative purposes. In the U.S., wiretaps generally require a **court order** due to privacy protections under the Fourth Amendment.

87. World Trade Center Attack of 2001- Also known as **9/11**, this was a coordinated terrorist attack by al-Qaeda on **September 11, 2001**, involving the hijacking of four planes. Two were flown into the **Twin Towers** in New York City, leading to their collapse and the deaths of nearly **3,000 people**.

Wallenpaupack Area School District Curriculum	
COURSE: Introduction to Protective Services	GRADE/S: 9
UNIT 2: Emergency Medical Services	TIMEFRAME:

PA COMMON CORE/NATIONAL STANDARDS: Applies knowledge of the EMS System,
<p>UNIT OBJECTIVES (SWBATS): Emergency Medical Services (EMS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate shock management. • Identify scene safety and immediate life threats. • Recognize and provide treatment for a medical emergency. • Recognize and provide treatment for a trauma emergency. • Provide patient care for cardiac arrest victims including automated external defibrillator (AED). • Research the culture of EMS safety and well-being. • Research medical, legal, and ethical issues. • Demonstrate bleeding control.
<p>INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES/ACTIVITIES:</p> <p>Didactic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture presentation • Oral Discussion <p>Laboratory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills Demonstration • Equipment demonstration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Safety Review • Scenarios
<p>ASSESSMENTS (Diagnostic/Benchmark/Formative/Summative):</p> <p>Written (online) test Written (online) quiz Laboratory Reflection Cornell Notes Skills Demonstration Skill Practice Skill Evaluations Classroom Behavioral Affective Domain Evaluation</p>
DIFFERENTIATED INSTRUCTION (Acceleration/Enrichment):
<p>RESOURCES (Technology Based Resources, Text Resources, etc.):</p> <p>Supplemental online videos (explanation, demonstration & visualization of skill task performance, equipment use).</p>
<p>KEY VOCABULARY:</p> <p>Anaphylaxis- A severe, life-threatening allergic reaction that can cause airway swelling, low blood pressure, and shock. It requires immediate treatment with epinephrine.</p> <p>Assault- The intentional act of threatening or attempting to cause physical harm to another person, creating a fear of imminent injury.</p>

Auto-Inject- A medical device (e.g., EpiPen) designed to **automatically deliver a pre-measured dose** of medication, often used for emergencies like anaphylaxis.

Automated External Defibrillator (AED)- A **portable device** that analyzes heart rhythm and delivers an electric shock to **restore normal heart rhythm** in cases of sudden cardiac arrest.

Backboard- A **rigid board** used to **immobilize and transport** patients with suspected spinal injuries.

Bag-Valve Mask (BVM)- A **manual resuscitator** used to provide **positive pressure ventilation** to patients who are not breathing or not breathing adequately.

Bandage- A **material used to cover wounds**, control bleeding, or support injured body parts.

Battery- In legal terms, the **unlawful physical contact** or use of force against another person, often paired with assault.

Bleeding- The **loss of blood** from the circulatory system due to injury or trauma. It can be **external or internal** and may be life-threatening.

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)- An emergency procedure combining **chest compressions and rescue breaths** to maintain circulation and breathing in a person who has gone into cardiac arrest.

Choking- A **blockage of the airway** by a foreign object, preventing normal breathing. It requires immediate intervention like abdominal thrusts.

Consent- Permission given by a patient to receive medical care. It can be **informed, implied, or expressed**.

Diabetes- A chronic condition where the body **cannot properly regulate blood sugar** levels due to insulin issues.

Direct Pressure- A method of **controlling bleeding** by applying firm pressure directly to the wound.

Epinephrine- A **medication that reverses severe allergic reactions** by relaxing airway muscles and tightening blood vessels. Often administered via auto-injector.

Ethics- A set of **moral principles** guiding behavior. In healthcare, ethics ensure **respect, honesty, and fairness** in patient care.

Gauze- A **lightweight, woven medical fabric** used to dress wounds and absorb blood or fluids.

Immediate Life Threats- Conditions that pose an **imminent risk of death**, such as severe bleeding, airway obstruction, or cardiac arrest.

Implied Consent- Assumed permission to treat a patient who is **unconscious or unable to respond**, based on the belief they would consent if able.

Infectious Diseases- Diseases caused by **pathogens** (bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites) that can be **transmitted** from person to person.

Informed Consent- Consent given after a patient has been **fully informed** of the risks, benefits, and alternatives of a treatment.

Kidnapping- The **unlawful taking or confinement** of a person against their will, often involving force or deception.

Medical Legal Law- The area of law that governs the **legal responsibilities and rights** of healthcare providers and patients.

Naloxone- A medication that **reverses opioid overdoses** by blocking the effects of opioids on the brain. Commonly known by the brand name **Narcan**.

Occlusive Dressing- A **non-permeable dressing** used to seal wounds, especially chest wounds, to prevent air from entering the body cavity.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)- Gear worn to **protect against exposure** to infectious agents or hazardous materials (e.g., gloves, masks, gowns).

Pulses- The **rhythmic throbbing of arteries** as blood is pumped through them, used to assess **circulation and heart rate**.

Rescue Breathing- Providing **breaths to a person who has a pulse but is not breathing**, often part of CPR.

Safety- The condition of being **protected from harm or danger**, especially in emergency or healthcare settings.

Shock- A **life-threatening condition** where the body is not getting enough blood flow, leading to organ failure. Causes include trauma, blood loss, or allergic reactions.

Splint- A device used to **immobilize a broken or injured limb** to prevent further damage.

Tourniquet- A device used to **control severe bleeding** by compressing blood vessels, typically applied to limbs.

Triage- The process of **prioritizing patients** is based on the severity of their condition to ensure the most critical receive care first.

Well-Being- A state of **physical, mental, and emotional health** and stability.

Wound Packing- The act of **filling a deep wound with gauze** or dressing to control bleeding and promote healing.

Wrongful Arrest- Occurs when a person is **detained without legal justification**, violating their rights.

Wrongful Imprisonment- The **unlawful confinement** of a person without due process or legal authority.

Wallenpaupack Area School District Curriculum	
COURSE: Introduction to Protective Services	GRADE/S: 9
UNIT 3: Fire Fighting	TIMEFRAME:

PA COMMON CORE/NATIONAL STANDARDS:

NOCTI Homeland Security PA 8290.

Pennsylvania Department of Education Competency Task List for CIP 43.9999

UNIT OBJECTIVES (SWBATS): Applies knowledge of Fire Fighting.

Fire Fighting

- Research the history of fire service.
- Practice fire ground operations, scene size up, and utility control.
- Research fire fighter safety and health.
- Don and use firefighting personal protection equipment (PPE).
- Demonstrate highway safety.
- Research fire behavior.
- Demonstrate portable fire extinguishers.
- Demonstrate water supply.
- Demonstrate fire hose and appliances.
- Demonstrate ropes and tie knots.
- Research types of fire protective systems.
- Investigate building construction as it relates to fire service.
- Demonstrate ground ladders.
- Research forcible entry techniques.
- Research fire prevention and life safety techniques.
- Don and doff, utilize and maintain self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Use nozzles and fire streams.
- Perform rescue procedures and extrication.
- Apply ventilation techniques.
- Apply fire suppression techniques.
- Practice salvage and overhaul strategies.
- Demonstrate scene preservation.
- Apply mayday procedures and fire fighter survival techniques.
- Investigate wildland firefighting.
- Operate lighting equipment.
- Inspect and maintain firefighting equipment.
- Develop pre-incident planning.
- Research the use of firefighting foam.
- Apply reduction of field contaminants (e.g., gear and equipment)

Hazardous Materials Awareness

- Determine hazardous materials.
- Utilize the North American Emergency Response Guidebook and other reference materials.
- Demonstrate scene control for hazardous materials incidents.
- Complete hazardous materials awareness course.

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES/ACTIVITIES:

Didactic

- Lecture presentation
 - Oral Discussion
- Laboratory
- Skills Demonstration
 - Equipment demonstration
 - o Safety Review
 - Scenarios

ASSESSMENTS (Diagnostic/Benchmark/Formative/Summative):

Written (online) test
 Written (online) quiz
 Laboratory Reflection
 Cornell Notes
 Skills Demonstration
 Skill Practice
 Skill Evaluations
 Classroom Behavioral Affective Domain Evaluation

DIFFERENTIATED INSTRUCTION (Acceleration/Enrichment):

RESOURCES (Technology Based Resources, Text Resources, etc.):

Supplemental online videos (explanation, demonstration & visualization of skill task performance, equipment use).

KEY VOCABULARY:

Adjustable Ladder- A ladder with **extendable sections** that can be adjusted to various lengths, commonly used for reaching different heights during firefighting or rescue.

Backdraft- A **violent explosion** caused when oxygen is suddenly introduced into a **superheated, oxygen-depleted environment**, igniting accumulated gases.

Bend- A knot used to **join two ropes together**.

Bight- A U-shaped **bend** in a rope that does not cross itself.

BLEVE (Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion)- is a **catastrophic explosion** that occurs when a **pressurized container holding liquefied gas** (such as propane or butane) is **exposed to heat, causing the liquid inside to boil rapidly**. If the container fails due to the pressure, the **liquid instantly vaporizes and expands, resulting in a massive explosion and often a fireball**.

Bowline- A knot that creates a **fixed loop** at the end of a rope, easy to tie and untie.

Bowstring Roof- A roof with a **curved, arch-like shape**, prone to **collapse under fire conditions**.

Classes of Fire-

Class A: Ordinary combustibles (wood, paper)

Class B: Flammable liquids and gases

Class C: Electrical fires

Class D: Combustible metals

Class K: Cooking oils and fats

Collapsed Roof- Occurs when a roof **fails structurally**, often due to fire damage or overload.

Conduction- Heat transfer through **direct contact** of materials.

Convection- Heat transfer through **movement of hot gases or liquids**, often responsible for fire spread in structures.

Emergency Response Guide (ERG)- A manual used by first responders to **identify hazardous materials** and determine safe response actions.

Figure Eight Knot- A knot used to **prevent rope from slipping** through equipment or to create secure loops.

Fire Extinguisher Type A- Used for **ordinary combustibles** like wood, paper, and cloth.

Fire Extinguisher Type B- Used for **flammable liquids** like gasoline, oil, and paint.

Fire Extinguisher Type C- Used for **electrical fires** involving energized equipment.

Fire Extinguisher Type D- Used for **combustible metals** like magnesium and titanium.

Fire Extinguisher Type K- Used for **kitchen fires** involving cooking oils and fats.

Fire Prevention- Efforts to **reduce the risk of fire** through education, inspections, and enforcement of fire codes.

Fire Science- The study of **fire behavior, combustion, suppression techniques**, and fire dynamics.

Fire Stream- The **flow of water or extinguishing agent** from a hose nozzle used to suppress fire.

Firefighter Survival- Training and techniques to **help firefighters escape dangerous situations** and stay alive during emergencies.

Flash Over- A rapid transition where **all combustible materials in a room ignite simultaneously** due to intense heat buildup.

Fog Nozzle- A nozzle that **breaks water into fine droplets**, creating a fog pattern for **heat absorption and visibility control**.

Gusset Plate- A **metal connector** used in truss construction; can **fail quickly in fire**, leading to collapse.

Hazardous Materials (HazMat)- Substances that pose a **risk to health, safety, or the environment**, including chemicals, gases, and biological agents.

Hydrant- A **valve connection to a water supply** used by firefighters to access water for suppression.

Ignition Temperature- The **minimum temperature** at which a material will **spontaneously ignite** without an external flame.

Incident Stabilization- Actions taken to **control and contain an emergency**, preventing it from worsening.

Kernmantle- A rope construction with a **core (kern) for strength** and a **woven sheath (mantle)** for protection.

Ladder- A **fire apparatus** equipped with an extendable ladder and tools for **elevated access, ventilation, and rescue**.

Life Safety- The **protection of human life** as the top priority in emergency response.

Loop- A **curved section of rope** used in knot tying.

Nozzles- Devices attached to the end of fire hoses to **control the direction, shape, and pressure** of the water stream.

Overhaul- The process of **searching for and extinguishing hidden fires** after the main fire is out to prevent rekindling.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)- Gear worn to **protect firefighters from heat, smoke, chemicals, and other hazards** (e.g., turnout gear, gloves, helmet).

Port-A-Pond- A **portable water reservoir** used in rural or remote areas to **supply water** during firefighting operations.

Property Conservation- Efforts to **minimize damage to property** during and after fire suppression.

Radiation- Heat transfer through **electromagnetic waves**, one of the three ways fire spreads (along with conduction and convection).

Rescue- The act of **removing victims from danger**, such as from a burning building or vehicle.

Safety Rope- Rope used for **life safety operations**, such as rescue or rappelling.

Salvage- Operations to **protect and recover property** from further damage after a fire.

SCBA (Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus)- A device worn by firefighters to provide **clean, breathable air** in smoke-filled or toxic environments.

SCUBA (Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus)- Used for **underwater operations**, not typically standard firefighting gear but relevant in rescue scenarios.

Smoke Alarm- A device that **detects smoke** and sounds an alarm to **warn occupants of a fire**.

Straight Stream Nozzle- A nozzle that produces a **concentrated, high-pressure stream** of water for **long-range fire attack**.

Structural Search- A **systematic search of a building** to locate victims or assess fire spread.

Thermal Layering- The **stratification of heat and smoke** in a fire, with the hottest gases at the top and cooler air below.

Turn- A **single wrap of rope** around an object.

Ventilation- The **controlled removal of heat, smoke, and gases** from a structure to improve visibility and survivability.

Water Shuttle- A method of **transporting water** to a fire scene using tankers when hydrants are unavailable.