



STATE OF NEW JERSEY

FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION
OF THE
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of
Sean Boyle, Fire Captain
(PM1101S), Bayonne

Examination Appeal

CSC Docket No. 2016-2797

ISSUED: **NOV 16 2016** (RE)

Sean Boyle appeals his score for the oral portion of the promotional examination for Fire Captain (PM1101S), Bayonne. It is noted that the appellant passed the subject examination with a final score of 89.540 and his name appears as the 30th ranked eligible on the subject list.

It is noted for the record that this two-part examination consisted of a written multiple-choice portion and an oral portion. Candidates were required to pass the written portion of the examination, and then were ranked on their performance on both portions of the examination. The test was worth 80 percent of the final score and seniority was worth the remaining 20 percent. Of the test weights, 31.35% of the score was the written multiple-choice portion, 22.49% was the technical score for the evolving exercise, 7.53% was the supervision score for the evolving exercise, 4.28% was the oral communication score for the evolving exercise, 19.23% was the technical score for the arriving exercise, 7.53% was the supervision score for the arriving exercise, and 7.59% was the oral communication score for the arriving exercise.

The oral portion of the Fire Captain examination consisted of two scenarios: a fire scene simulation with questions designed to measure the knowledge of safe rescue tactics and procedures to safeguard citizens, supervision of fire fighters and the ability to assess fire conditions and hazards in an evolving incident on the fireground (evolving); and a fire scene simulation designed to measure the knowledge of safe rescue tactics and procedures to safeguard citizens, supervision of firefighters and the ability to plan strategies and tactics based upon a building's

structure and condition (arriving). Knowledge of supervision was measured by questions in both scenarios, and was scored for each. For the evolving scenario, candidates were provided with a 15-minute preparation period, and candidates had 10 minutes to respond. For the arriving scenario, a five minute preparation period was given and candidates had 10 minutes to respond.

The candidates' responses were scored on technical knowledge and oral communication ability. Prior to the administration of the exam, a panel of Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) determined the scoring criteria, using generally approved fire command practices, firefighting practices, and reference materials. Scoring decisions were based on SME-approved possible courses of action (PCAs) including those actions that must be taken to resolve the situation as presented. For a performance to be acceptable, a candidate needed to present the mandatory courses of action for that scenario. Only those oral responses that depicted relevant behaviors that were observable and could be quantified were assessed in the scoring process. Each performance was evaluated by two SMEs who currently are a first level supervisor or higher. If the SME scores differed by 1 point, the score was averaged. If they differed by more than 1 point, the SMEs were required to confer with each other until they agreed on a score. Scores were then converted to standardized scores.

Candidates were rated on a five-point scale, with 5 as the optimal response, 4 as a more than acceptable passing response, 3 as a minimally acceptable passing response, 2 as a less than acceptable response, and 1 as a much less than acceptable response. For each of the scenes, and for oral communication, the requirements for each score were defined.

For the evolving scenario, the appellant scored a 2 for the technical component, a 5 for the supervision component, and a 5 for the oral communication component. For the arriving scenario, the appellant scored a 5 for the technical component, a 5 for the supervision component, and a 5 for the oral communication component. The appellant challenges his score for the technical component of the evolving scenario. As a result, the appellant's test material, video, and a listing of PCAs for the scenarios were reviewed.

The evolving scenario involved a fire in a pet store in the middle of a four-store strip mall of lightweight, steel-joist construction built in the 1980s. It is 7:30 AM on a Tuesday in February and the temperature is 33° Fahrenheit with clear skies and a wind blowing from east to west at 8 miles per hour. Upon arrival, it is noticed that smoke is coming from the side A windows of the pet store. The candidate is the commanding officer of the first arriving ladder company and he establishes command. There were two technical questions. Question 1 asked for specific actions to be taken upon arrival. Question 2 indicates that, during the incident the

candidate notices smoke inside of the furniture store on side B. The question asked what actions should now be taken, based on this new information. Instructions indicate that, in responding to the questions, the candidate should be as specific as possible in describing actions, and should not assume or take for granted that general actions will contribute to a score.

In regard to the technical component, the assessors noted that the appellant failed to order an engine company to secure a water supply, which was a mandatory response to question 1. They also indicated that he missed the opportunities to call for animal control and to establish a secondary water supply. On appeal, the appellant states that he noted the positions of the hydrants and assigned a water supply officer. He also indicates that he was the Incident Commander (IC), the IC's initial functions were given in the instructions, and he considered water supply in his size-up factors.

In reply, general instructions given to all candidates provided response levels, apparatus staffing, first arriving fire unit functions, and Incident Commander initial functions. The Incident Commander initial functions included assuming incident command, setting up a command post, performing size-up and communicating an initial size-up report to dispatch and incoming units, and directing fire ground operations. Ordering an engine company to secure a water supply is included in directing fire ground operations, not size-up factors. A review of the appellant's presentation indicates that, when giving size-up factors, the appellant mentioned that water supply was adequate. He assigned a water supply officer in response to question 1, but he did not order the engine company to secure a water supply. These are separate actions, and credit is not given for information that is implied or assumed. The appellant ordered engine 1 to take a line through the front door and to locate, confine and extinguish the fire without first securing a water supply. He ordered his second due engine to take a line and backup the first due engine, but they were not required to secure a secondary water supply. The appellant did not respond appropriately, which is reflected in his score, as he missed a mandatory response and did not take the other actions listed by the assessors. His score for this component is correct.

CONCLUSION

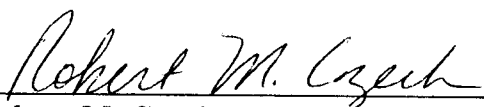
A thorough review of the appellant's submissions and the test materials indicates that the decision below is amply supported by the record, and the appellant has failed to meet his burden of proof in this matter.

ORDER

Therefore, it is ordered that this appeal be denied.

This is the final administrative determination in this matter. Any further review should be pursued in a judicial forum.

DECISION RENDERED BY THE
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
THE 10th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2016



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