

FIRE FIGHTER ADVISORY COMMITTEE**AGENDA****June 3, 2015 9:00 A.M.****1701 N. Congress Ave., William B. Travis Building, Room 1-104, Austin, Texas**

The Fire Fighter Advisory Committee will convene in open session to deliberate and possibly take formal action on any of the following agenda items:

- 1. Roll call - 9:00 a.m.**
- 2. Adoption of March 26, 2015 Fire Fighter Advisory Committee meeting minutes.**
- 3. Report from the Curriculum and Testing Committee.**
- 4. Discussion of the 2014 data collected on fire fighter injuries, and possible action on developing recommendations to be submitted to the commission for approval and inclusion in the annual report to be sent to the State Fire Marshal's Office.**
- 5. Discussion and possible action on proposed rule changes to title 37 TAC, Chapter 421, Standards for Certification.**
- 6. Discussion and possible action on proposed rule changes to title 37 TAC, Chapter 455, Minimum Standards for Wildland Fire Protection Certification.**
- 7. Discussion and possible action on setting future meeting dates, locations and agenda items.**
- 8. Adjourn meeting.**

1. Roll call---9:00 a.m.

- 2. Adoption of the March 26, 2015 Fire Fighter Advisory Committee meeting minutes.**

TEXAS COMMISSION ON FIRE PROTECTION

Presiding Officer Jim Reidy called the March 26, 2015 meeting of the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee to order at 9:00 a.m. at the William B. Travis Building, 1701 N. Congress Ave., Room 1-104, in Austin, Texas.

Attending Jim Reidy Michael Wisko Tommy Anderson Amado Cano, Jr.* Ken Swindle
Jason Collier Daniel DeYear J. P. Steelman Michael Jones**

*absent entire meeting

**absent part of meeting

Staff Tim Rutland Deborah Cowan Joyce Guinn Mark Roughton Sylvia Miller
Andrew Lutostanski, Assistant Attorney General

1. Roll call Secretary J. P. Steelman called roll and a quorum was present.

2. Adoption of Minutes A motion was made by J. P. Steelman and seconded by Daniel DeYear to approve the minutes of the December 18, 2014, fire fighter advisory committee meeting as discussed. The motion carried.

3. Report from Curriculum & Testing Committee A motion was made by Tommy Anderson and seconded by J. P. Steelman to accept the recommended updates to the Fire Investigator and Driver/Operator-Pumper reference lists and forward to the commission for approval as discussed. The motion carried.

4. Federal Hwy. Admin. Traffic Incident Mgmt. Class Chief David Covington gave a presentation on the class. After discussion, a motion was made by Tommy Anderson and seconded by Mike Jones to table the issue for further review. The motion carried.

5. 2014 Injury Report After discussion, a motion was made by Tommy Anderson and seconded by Mike Jones to accept the report as provided and send to the commission for approval and submission to the State Fire Marshal's Office for inclusion in the annual report. The motion carried.

6. IFSAC Seals A motion was made by Mike Jones and seconded by Jason Collier to approve for recommendation to the commission amendments to 37 TAC, Chapter 423, §423.13, §423.211, 37 TAC, Chapter 425, §425.11(with changes as discussed), 37 TAC, Chapter 429, §429.211, 37 TAC, Chapter 431, §431.13, §431.211, 37 TAC, Chapter 433, §433.7, 37 TAC, Chapter 451, §451.7, §451.207 and 37 TAC, Chapter 453, §453.7 as discussed. The motion carried.

7. Higher Levels of Certification After discussion, a motion was made by Jason Collier and seconded by Ken Swindle to take no action on recommended amendments to 37 TAC, Chapter 423, §423.9, §423.209, §423.309, 37 TAC, Chapter 429, §429.207, 37 TAC, Chapter 431, §431.9, and §431.209. The motion carried.

8. 37 TAC, Chapter 435 A motion was made by Daniel DeYear and seconded by J.P. Steelman to approve for recommendation to the commission amendments to 37 TAC, Chapter 435, §435.1 with changes as discussed. The motion carried.

A motion to amend previous motion was made by Daniel DeYear and seconded by J.P. Steelman to include new §435.29 Federal Highway Administration Traffic Incident Management Program as discussed. The motion carried.

9. 37 TAC, Chapter 441 A motion was made by Michael Wisko and seconded by Tommy Anderson to approve for recommendation to the commission amendments to 37 TAC, Chapter 441, §441.19 with changes as discussed. The motion carried.

After further discussion, a motion was made by Michael Wisko and J. P. Steelman to approve for recommendation to the commission amendments to 37 TAC, Chapter 441, §441.5 as discussed. The motion carried.

10. Future meeting dates, locations agenda items The next meeting was scheduled for June 3, 2015 beginning at 9:00 a.m.
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11. Adjournment A motion to adjourn was made by Daniel DeYear and seconded by J.P. Steelman. The motion carried.

Jim Reidy
Presiding Officer

3. Report from the Curriculum and Testing Committee.

- 4. Discussion of the 2014 data collected on fire fighter injuries, and possible action on developing recommendations to be submitted to the commission for approval and inclusion in the annual report to be sent to the State Fire Marshal's Office.**

Texas Commission on Fire Protection

Injury Report

January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014



TEXAS COMMISSION ON FIRE PROTECTION

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Executive Summary

This report includes the abstract, mission, reports, information and data collected, as well as user-community input and outreach activities.

The report includes fire fighter injuries reported to the Texas Commission on Fire Protection in 2014, with charts and graphs depicting the collected information. The report also compares with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) U.S. Firefighter Injuries - 2013.

Under Texas Government Code §419.048, the Texas Commission on Fire Protection is charged with developing and establishing criteria to receive and analyze injury information pertaining to Texas fire fighters. The commission reviews this information to develop recommendations to help reduce fire protection personnel injuries. The commission provides this information to the State Fire Marshal's Office (SFMO) by September 1 of each year for inclusion in the SFMO's annual Firefighter Fatality Investigations Report. The commission has enacted rules about reporting injuries in the Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Title 37, Chapter 435, and has established the criteria and policies for reporting and analyzing the information.

The commission built the data systems necessary to gather this information in 2010. Development is ongoing as we receive feedback from stakeholders on the efficiency of the system. The reporting process is accomplished online through the commission's website. Every fire department regulated by the commission has been notified of the requirement to report. Several volunteer departments, which are not regulated by the commission, are also participating voluntarily.

This report concludes with recommendations from the commission.

Abstract

Texas fire departments reported 4,055 injuries to the Texas Commission on Fire Protection in calendar year 2014. Of these, 992 occurred during fire suppression activities, representing 24.5 percent of the total reported injuries. This represents a four percent increase in the ratio of fire suppression injuries to the total, which in 2013 accounted for 20.7 percent of injuries.

A larger number of reported injuries occurred in emergency medical services (EMS) activities: 1,065 of the 4,055 total reported injuries, or 26.2 percent. This represents a slight decrease in the ratio of EMS injuries to total injuries from 2013, in which 1,116 of 4,051 total injuries, or 27.5 percent, occurred during EMS activities. As in 2013, more *total* injuries occurred in EMS, but fire suppression activities resulted in more injuries that were serious: 177 of the 992 fire suppression injuries were serious (17.8 percent), and 164 of the 1,065 EMS injuries were serious (15.3 percent). The commission defines a serious injury as one that results in missed work.

After EMS and fire suppression, the next highest number of injuries reported in 2014 occurred in the performance of station duties, with 631, or 15.5 percent, of the total injuries. This is nearly the same as in 2013, with 654, or 16 percent, of the total injuries occurring in the station.

Skills training and wellness/fitness activities again rounded out the top five activities resulting in injuries, with 470 (11.5 percent) and 384 (9.4 percent), respectively. The total number of injuries reported in station duties, skills training, and wellness/fitness activities (which are all non-emergency activities) represented over a third (36.6 percent) of the total injuries. This was nearly identical to 2013.

Mission

The commission shall gather and evaluate data on fire protection personnel injuries and develop recommendations for reducing injuries.

The commission 's educational and outreach programs provide information on the various educational resources available through TCFP's Ernest A. Emerson Fire Protection Resource Library, associated references linked to this subject, TCFP outreach programs such as the "Avoid Injury!" blog and newsletters, and the adoption of the "Courage to be Safe" program.

Building a Community of Safety

The goal of the Texas Commission on Fire Protection's injury reporting program is to help the fire service community identify common injuries and learn how to avoid risk and prevent injuries.

Why we are collecting injury data

Under Texas Government Code §419.048, the Texas Legislature charged the commission with gathering and evaluating data on injuries. The rules requiring regulated entities to report injuries to the commission are in Texas Administrative Code §435.23. The commission encourages volunteer entities to report injuries so that it can gain as accurate a picture as possible concerning injury trends in the Texas fire service. The injury reporting program began in March 2010.

What information does the commission collect?

- Minor, serious, critical and fatal injuries
- Activities where fire personnel are injured
- Types of injuries (burns, strain-sprains, wounds, etc.)
- Body parts being injured
- Tasks performed at the time of injury
- Missed time
- Work assignment after injury
- Malfunctions/failures of personal protective equipment (PPE), self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), personal alert safety systems (PASS devices) and standard operating procedures (SOPs)

How this will help the fire service

- Identify common injuries
- Identify trends in injuries
- Identify needed training
- Evaluate and find improvements in procedures
- Track lost time injuries (requested by user community)

Learn more and get help

The commission provides information on reported injuries to the fire service via its website, its "Avoid Injury!" blog, its Facebook page and in its year-end addendum to the State Fire Marshal's Office's annual report.

Reports, Information and Data Collection

This report contains data submitted by regulated and non-regulated entities. The data collected in 2014 was the fourth full year of reporting. The commission anticipates that it will take five full years of reporting to provide more substantive and accurate data for trending and analysis.

Of the approximately 659 commission-regulated entities included in this report, 539, or 81.49 percent, either submitted an injury report or a “no injury” report for months in which their personnel did not have any injuries. (Of the non-reporting departments, 66.36 percent are entities with five or fewer members.) Nine non-regulated departments participated voluntarily in the program.

The commission continually reaches out to fire protection entities to communicate the need to report, the types of information needed, and how to respond to requests for additional information. Commission staff members attend and present at the Texas Fire Chiefs Association’s regional meetings, local chiefs’ meetings, Southwest Fire Rescue, and State Firefighters’ and Fire Marshals’ Association conferences to provide information about the injury reporting program. The commission stresses the need for participation and provides reminders to regulated entities of the statutory requirement to report.

The commission’s “Avoid Injury!” blog provides information on current statistics as well as information about resources available through the Ernest A. Emerson Fire Protection Resource Library. Statistics are updated semi-monthly. Blog posts and Facebook updates provide the fire service with information on the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation’s “Courage to be Safe” program, its “16 Life Safety Initiatives,” and how the initiatives have impacted individual departments or the fire service as a whole.

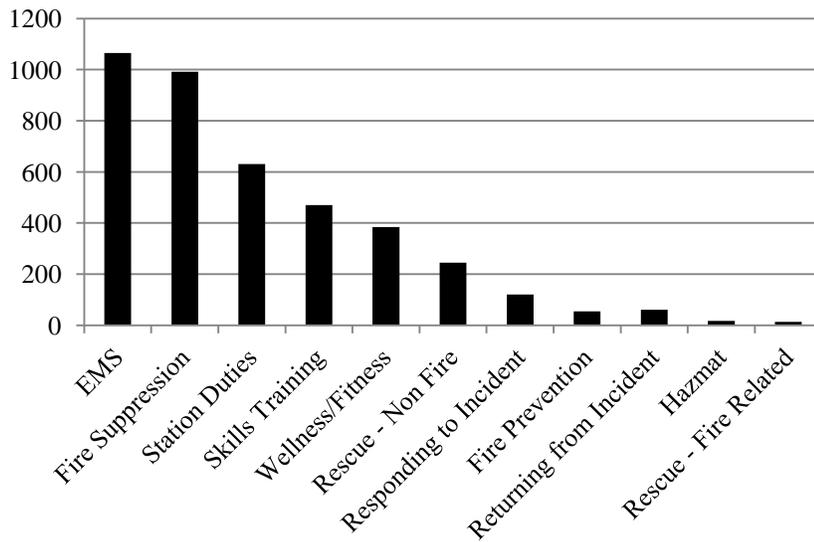
As in previous years, the commission continues to receive feedback from stakeholders on challenges they have experienced and changes they would like to see in the injury reporting program.

Fire Protection Personnel Injuries

Table 1: Injuries by Activity and Severity, 2014

Activity	Minor	Serious	Critical	Fatal	Total
EMS	900	164		1	1065
Fire Suppression	808	177	6	1	992
Station Duties	465	160	5	1	631
Skills Training	365	104	1		470
Wellness/Fitness	254	127	3		384
Rescue - Non Fire	206	38	1		245
Responding to Incident	105	16			121
Fire Prevention	43	11	1		55
Returning from Incident	42	19			61
Hazmat	12	5			17
Rescue - Fire Related	11	3			14
Total	3211	824	17	3	4055

Figure 1: Total Injuries by Activity, 2014



Emergency vs. Non-Emergency Injuries

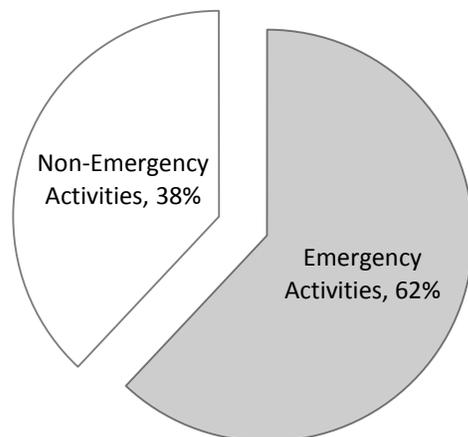
Table2: Injuries by Emergency Activity and Severity, 2014

Activity	Minor	Serious	Critical	Fatal	Total
EMS	900	164		1	1065
Fire Suppression	808	177	6	1	992
Rescue - Non Fire	206	38	1		245
Responding/Returning	147	35			182
Hazmat	12	5			17
Rescue - Fire Related	11	3			14
Total	2084	422	7	2	2515

Table3: Injuries by Non-Emergency Activity and Severity, 2014

Activity	Minor	Serious	Critical	Fatal	Total
Station Duties	465	160	5	1	631
Skills Training	365	104	1		470
Wellness/Fitness	254	127	3		384
Fire Prevention	43	11	1		55
Total	1127	402	10	1	1540

Figure 2: Percent of Total Injuries in Emergency and Non-Emergency Activities, 2014

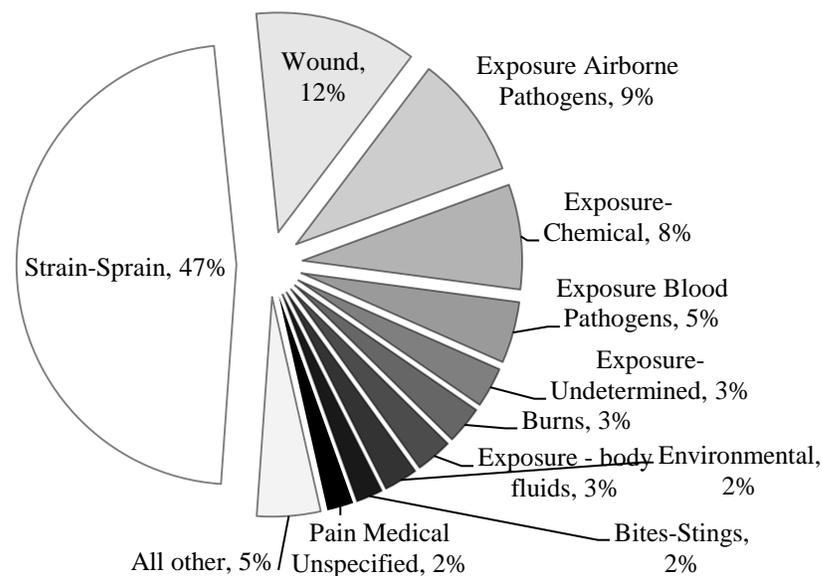


Injuries by Type

Table 4: Types of Injury, 2012-2014 (Note: ordered high to low, 2014)

Type of Injury	2012		2013		2014	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Strain-Sprain	2140	50.19%	2118	52.30%	1917	47.27%
Wound	631	14.80%	548	13.53%	483	11.91%
Exposure Airborne Pathogens	404	9.47%	281	6.94%	369	9.10%
Exposure-Chemical	128	3.00%	90	2.22%	313	7.72%
Exposure Blood Pathogens	160	3.75%	164	4.05%	183	4.51%
Exposure-Undetermined	23	0.54%	77	1.90%	120	2.96%
Burns	176	4.13%	166	4.07%	113	2.79%
Exposure - Body Fluids	124	2.91%	138	3.41%	109	2.69%
Environmental	133	3.12%	106	2.62%	101	2.49%
Bites-Stings	93	2.18%	87	2.15%	79	1.95%
Pain Medical Unspecified	49	1.15%	62	1.53%	79	1.95%
Chest Pains-Cardiac	40	0.94%	50	1.23%	46	1.13%
Broken Bones	46	1.08%	59	1.46%	39	0.96%
Debris/Penetrating	51	1.20%	38	0.94%	38	0.94%
Hearing Loss - Acute	18	0.42%	14	0.35%	21	0.52%
Smoke-Gas Inhalation	22	0.52%	30	0.74%	20	0.49%
Electrocution	11	0.26%	12	0.30%	12	0.30%
Hearing Loss - Chronic	7	0.16%	2	0.05%	4	0.10%
Broken Spine-Neck	4	0.09%	1	0.02%	4	0.10%
Exposure-Chemical-CO	1	0.02%	6	0.15%	3	0.07%
Heart Attack	2	0.05%	2	0.05%	1	0.02%
Stroke	1	0.02%	0	0.00%	1	0.02%
Total	4264	100.00%	4051	100.00%	4055	100.00%

Figure 3: Types of Injury, 2014



Task at Time of Injury

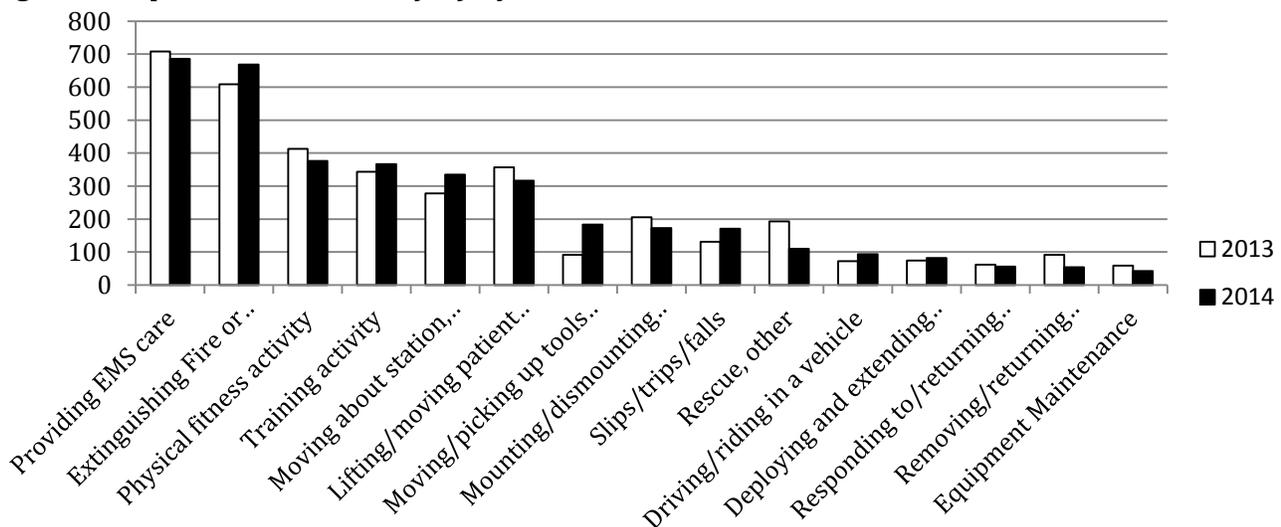
The commission began gathering task information in mid-2012.

Table 5: Top 15 Tasks at Time of Injury, 2013-2014

Task	2013	2014
Providing EMS care	708	686
Extinguishing Fire or Neutralizing Incident	609	669
Physical fitness activity	413	376
Training activity	344	367
Moving about station, normal activity	278	335
Lifting/moving patient (EMS)	357	317
Moving/picking up tools or equipment	92	183
Mounting/dismounting apparatus	206	173
Slips/trips/falls	131	171
Rescue, other	193	110
Driving/riding in a vehicle	72	94
Deploying and extending hoseline	74	82
Responding to/returning from incident	62	56
Removing equipment from/returning equipment to apparatus	92	54
Equipment Maintenance	59	43
All other*	361	339*
Total	4051	4055

* All Other, 2014, in Descending Order: Overhaul (42), Forcible entry (38), Operating manual tool (37), Ascending/descending stairs (30), Station maintenance (26), Extrication (23), Ascending/descending ladder (21), Moving about station, alarm sounding (15), Other: description (14), Incident investigation (13), Inspection activity (13), Vehicle maintenance (13), Operating power tool (10), Manually moving item to gain access (9), Carrying/dragging a person (rescue) (8), Crawling in a confined or otherwise hazardous area (5), Non-fire incidents (4), Operating in low/no visibility (4), Operating nozzle (4), Raising/lowering ladder (4), Administrative work (3), Operating fire department apparatus (2), Salvage (1)

Figure 4: Top 15 Tasks at Time of Injury, 2013-2014

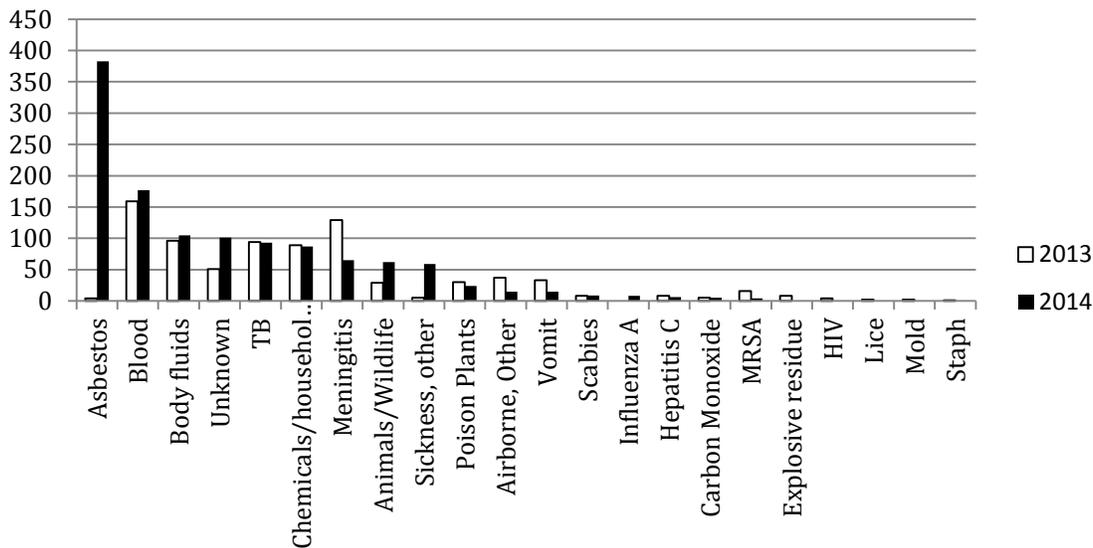


Exposures

Table 6: Exposure Agents, 2013-2014

Exposure Agents	2013	2014
Asbestos	4	383
Blood	159	177
Body fluids	96	105
Unknown	51	101
TB	94	93
Chemicals/household/industrial	89	87
Meningitis	129	65
Animals/Wildlife	29	62
Sickness, other	5	59
Poison Plants	30	24
Airborne, Other	37	15
Vomit	33	15
Scabies	8	9
Influenza A	0	8
Hepatitis C	8	6
Carbon Monoxide	5	5
MRSA	16	4
Explosive residue	8	0
HIV	4	0
Lice	2	0
Mold	2	0
Staph	1	0
Total	810	1218

Figure 5: Exposure Types, 2013 - 2014



Injuries by Body Part

Table 7: Injuries by Body Part, 2012 - 2014

Body Part	2012	2013	2014
Multiple body parts, whole body	760	595	901
Back, except spine	686	588	372
Knee	419	407	367
Hand and fingers	453	403	345
Hip, lower back, or buttocks	35	91	244
Shoulder	272	293	230
Ankle	213	207	177
Multiple Parts	5	62	160
Face	95	128	118
Eye	106	100	98
Arm, lower, not including elbow or wrist	89	84	94
Leg, lower	105	108	86
Foot and toes	132	105	79
Upper extremities	24	16	74
Head	96	94	73
Trachea and lungs	45	51	72
Wrist	71	79	68
Elbow	98	68	66
Chest	30	66	64
Ear	72	54	52
Neck	101	71	50
Other body parts injured	357	381	265*
Total	4264	4051	4055

* **Other body parts injured, 2014, in descending order:** Lower Extremities (35), Abdomen (30), Multiple body parts, upper body (27), Arm, upper, not including elbow or shoulder (26), Leg, upper (25), Pelvis or groin (22), Mouth, included are lips, teeth, and interior (20), Neck and Shoulders (15), Heart (14), Throat (13), Nose (8), Abdominal area (6), Multiple body parts, lower body (5), Spine (5), Genito-urinary (4), Head, other (2), Undetermined (3), (0), Internal (1), Internal, other (1), None (1), Stomach (1), Thorax (1)

Minor and Serious Injuries by Activity

EMS activities resulted in a higher number of minor injuries, but fire suppression activities resulted in a higher number of serious injuries in 2014. The commission defines a serious injury as one which results in the employee missing one or more full duty shifts. (Critical injuries are those in which the injured employee is hospitalized.)

Table 8: Minor Injury Activities, 2012 - 2014

Activity	<u>2012</u>		<u>2013</u>		<u>2014</u>	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
EMS	1042	32.41%	934	30.28%	900	28.03%
Fire Suppression	654	20.43%	619	20.06%	808	25.16%
Station Duties	508	15.80%	452	14.65%	465	14.48%
Skills Training	367	11.42%	317	10.28%	365	11.37%
Wellness/Fitness	294	9.14%	285	9.24%	254	7.91%
Rescue - Non Fire	147	4.57%	243	7.88%	206	6.42%
Responding to Incident	90	2.80%	70	2.27%	105	3.27%
Fire Prevention	45	1.40%	66	2.14%	43	1.34%
Returning from Incident	30	0.93%	37	1.20%	42	1.31%
Hazmat	24	0.75%	44	1.43%	12	0.37%
Rescue - Fire Related	14	0.44%	18	0.58%	11	0.34%
Total	3215	100.00%	3085	100.00%	3211	100.00%

Table 9: Serious Injury Activities, 2012 - 2014

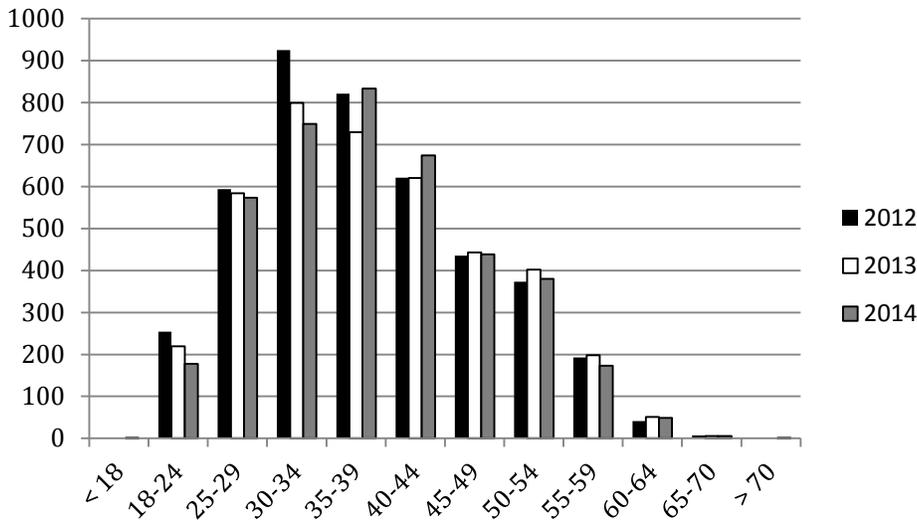
Activity	<u>2012</u>		<u>2013</u>		<u>2014</u>	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Fire Suppression	231	22.36%	206	21.89%	177	21.48%
EMS	196	18.97%	179	19.02%	164	19.90%
Station Duties	233	22.56%	201	21.36%	160	19.42%
Wellness/Fitness	134	12.97%	122	12.96%	127	15.41%
Skills Training	113	10.94%	99	10.52%	104	12.62%
Rescue - Non Fire	34	3.29%	46	4.89%	38	4.61%
Returning from Incident	24	2.32%	18	1.91%	19	2.31%
Responding to Incident	43	4.16%	42	4.46%	16	1.94%
Fire Prevention	18	1.74%	17	1.81%	11	1.33%
Hazmat	0	0	0	0	5	0.61%
Rescue - Fire Related	7	0.68%	11	1.17%	3	.036%
Total	1033	100.00%	941	100.00%	824	100.00%

Injuries by Age Group

Table 10: Injuries by Age Group, 2012 - 2014

Age group	2012		2013		2014	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
< 18	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.02%
18-24	254	5.96%	219	5.41%	178	4.39%
25-29	594	13.93%	584	14.42%	573	14.13%
30-34	925	21.69%	799	19.73%	749	18.47%
35-39	821	19.25%	729	18.00%	833	20.54%
40-44	621	14.56%	620	15.31%	674	16.62%
45-49	435	10.20%	443	10.94%	438	10.80%
50-54	373	8.75%	402	9.90%	380	9.37%
55-59	193	4.53%	198	4.89%	173	4.27%
60-64	41	0.96%	51	1.26%	49	1.21%
65-70	7	0.16%	6	0.15%	6	0.15%
> 70	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.02%
Totals	4264	100.00%	4051	100.00%	4055	100.00%

Figure 6: Injury Count by Age Group, 2012 - 2014



Injury Activities Resulting in Lost Time

Table 11: Injury Activities Resulting in Lost Time, 2014

Activity	Count	Days Missed	
		Average	Total
Fire Suppression	145	43	6258
Station Duties	136	34	4683
EMS	133	37	4955
Wellness/Fitness	99	28	2745
Skills Training	92	33	3021
Rescue - Non Fire	38	29	1083
Returning from Incident	12	24	287
Fire Prevention	12	19	232
Responding to Incident	11	40	443
Hazmat	3	58	174
Rescue - Fire Related	2	19	38
Total	683	33	23919

Table 12: Activities Resulting in Lost Time, 2014, between 1 and 30 Days

Activity	Count	Days Missed	
		Average	Total
Fire Suppression	89	10	889
Station Duties	89	10	910
EMS	82	10	852
Wellness/Fitness	73	11	808
Skills Training	68	12	784
Rescue - Non Fire	29	10	276
Fire Prevention	10	6	63
Returning from Incident	9	12	105
Responding to Incident	6	9	54
Hazmat	2	12	24
Rescue - Fire Related	2	19	38
Total, Between 1 and 30 Days	459	11	4803

Injury Activities Resulting in Lost Time (continued)

Table 13: Activities Resulting in Lost Time, 2014, between 31 and 90 Days

Activity	Count	Days Missed	
		Average	Total
EMS	39	57	2237
Fire Suppression	33	57	1894
Station Duties	32	52	1660
Wellness/Fitness	21	51	1064
Skills Training	15	50	743
Rescue - Non Fire	5	51	253
Responding to Incident	4	63	251
Returning from Incident	2	45	89
Fire Prevention	1	45	45
Total, Between 31 and 90 Days	152	52	8236

Table 14: Activities Resulting in Lost Time, 2014, 91+ Days

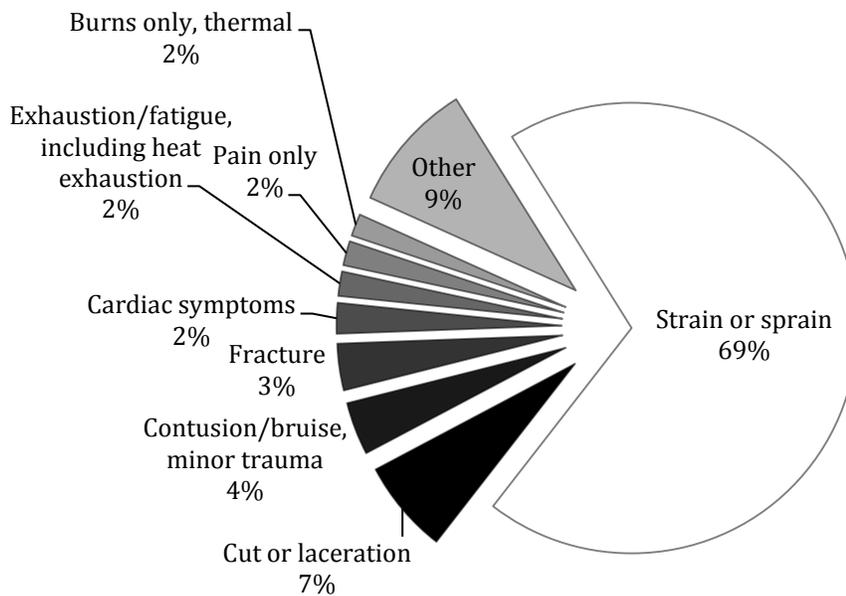
Activity	Count	Days Missed	
		Average	Total
Fire Suppression	23	151	3475
Station Duties	15	141	2113
EMS	12	156	1866
Skills Training	9	166	1494
Wellness/Fitness	5	175	873
Rescue - Non Fire	4	139	554
Hazmat	1	150	150
Responding to Incident	1	138	138
Fire Prevention	1	124	124
Returning from Incident	1	93	93
Total, 91+ Days Missed	72	143	10880

Types of Injuries with Lost Time

Table 15: Types of Injuries Resulting in Lost Time, 2014

Type of Injury	Count
Strain or sprain	474
Cut or laceration	46
Contusion/bruise, minor trauma	26
Fracture	23
Cardiac symptoms	15
Pain only	12
Exhaustion/fatigue, including heat exhaustion	12
Burns only, thermal	11
Crushing	10
Burn, scald or steam	9
Dislocation	6
Puncture wound/stab wound: penetrating	5
All other	34
Total	683

Figure 7: Types of Injuries Resulting in Lost Time, 2014



Burn Injuries

Table 16: All Burns, 2013 - 2014

All Burns - Types	2013	2014
Thermal	92	76
Scald or steam	71	33
Chemical	0	2
Electric	2	2
Total	165	113

Table 17: Burns with Lost Time by Burn Type, 2014

Burns with Lost Time	Count	Average Days Missed	Total Days Missed
Thermal	12	31.20	374
Scald or steam	9	28.00	403
Chemical	2	19.5	39
Total	23	26.2	816

Table 18: Burns by Body Part, 2013 - 2014

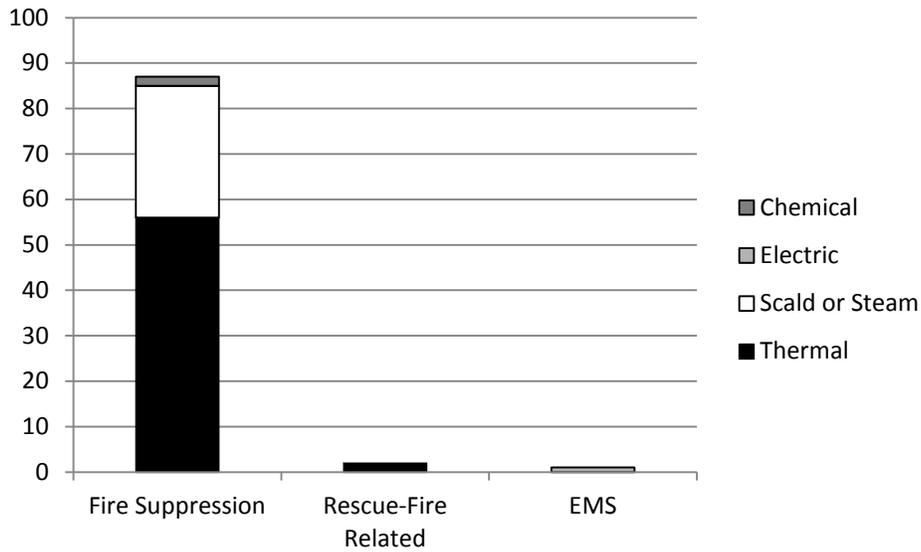
Body Part	2013	2014
Hand and fingers	35	18
Multiple parts	16	16
Ear	29	13
Face	14	13
Arm, lower, not including elbow or wrist	12	9
Neck	9	9
Upper extremities	0	6
Shoulder	13	5
Wrist	10	5
Multiple body parts, upper body	3	4
Head	5	3
Foot and toes	5	2
Arm, upper, not including elbow or shoulder	1	2
Back, except spine	0	2
Lower extremities	5	2
Leg, lower	4	1
Hip, lower back or buttocks	0	1
Eye	0	1
Neck and shoulders	1	1
Chest	1	0
Elbow	1	0
Knee	1	0
Throat	1	0
Total	166	113

Burn Injuries (continued)

Table 19: Burns by Emergency Activity, 2014

Type	Emergency Activities		
	Fire Suppression	Rescue-Fire Related	EMS
Thermal	56	2	-
Scald or Steam	29	-	-
Electric	-	-	1
Chemical	2	-	-
Total	87	2	1

Figure 8: Burns by Emergency Activity, 2014

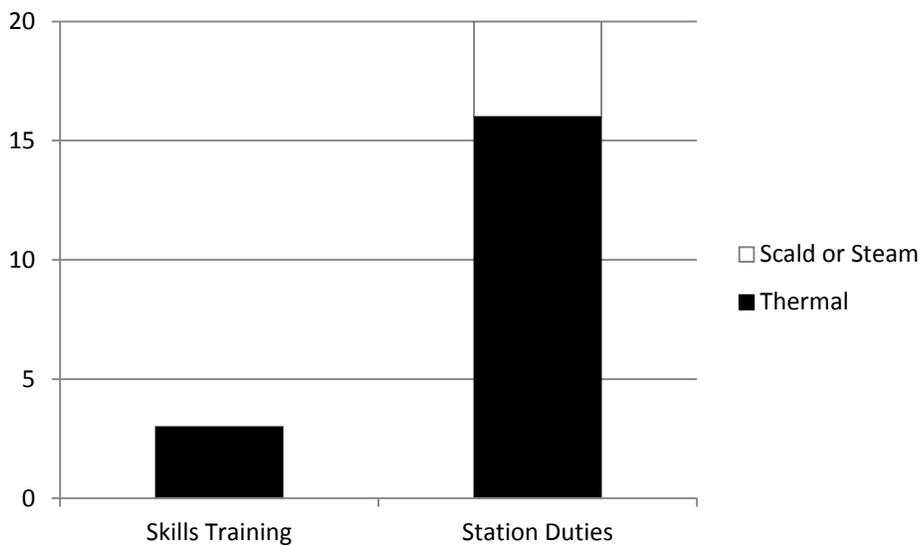


Burn Injuries (continued)

Table 20: Burns by Non-Emergency Activity, 2014

Type	Non-Emergency Activities	
	Skills Training	Station Duties
Thermal	3	16
Scald or Steam	-	4
Total	3	20

Figure 9: Burns by Non-Emergency Activity, 2014



SOP Issues

In 2014 there were 35 injuries attributed to failures of fire protection personnel to follow their departments' standard operating procedures (SOPs). All but a few were instances where the individuals were not wearing their provided PPE/SCBA gear in an environment or situation in which they should have been.

In its compliance inspections, the Texas Commission on Fire Protection verifies that fire departments have written SOPs that cover the appropriate subject matter.

Table 21: Injuries Attributed to SOP Issues, 2014

Activity	Minor	Serious	Total
Fire Suppression	7	5	12
EMS	6	-	6
Responding to Incident	3	-	3
Skills Training	3	1	4
Fire Prevention	2	-	2
Rescue – Non Fire	2	-	2
Station Duties	2	-	2
Hazmat	1	-	1
Rescue – Fire Related	1	-	1
Wellness/Fitness	1	1	2
Total	28	7	35

Fatalities

The commission's 2014 injury report includes three fatalities. The fatalities listed in this report include only those reported to the Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP) by the entities it regulates. (The commission has no statutory authority to require reporting by departments it does not regulate.)

More comprehensive information regarding Texas fire service Line of Duty Deaths is included in the State Fire Marshal's Annual Report.

Example Injury Narratives

The following narratives represent one minor and one serious injury for each of the “activity” categories (EMS, Fire Suppression, Station Duties, Skills Training, Wellness/Fitness, Rescue - Non Fire, Responding to Incident, Returning from Incident, Fire Prevention, Hazmat and Rescue - Fire Related), except for Hazmat, in which no serious injuries were reported.

EMS – Minor - (Exposure Airborne Pathogens)

Fire fighter reports while on a medical call and after transporting the patient to the hospital the patient told the fire fighter that he had recently been tested for tuberculosis. No PPE was in use. The patient had been coughing. Reported as a possible exposure case.

EMS – Serious (Strain/Sprain)

Fire fighter was providing patient care, specifically lifting a patient onto a stretcher. Fire fighter experienced pain in right shoulder and reported through the chain of command. Fire fighter sent for evaluation by physician. Fire fighter suffered a dislocated shoulder and missed two 24-hour periods of work. Fire fighter released for full duty and has returned to work.

Fire Suppression – Minor (Burns)

While on fire attack hoseline inside house, fire fighter suffered a burn to left calf just above bunker boot. Fire fighter was wearing all PPE properly, and inspection of bunker pants and boots found no failure or malfunction. Fire fighters working in same area reported intense heat from burning debris on floor. Fire fighter assessed and treated at scene and remained on duty.

Fire Suppression – Serious (Chest Pain – Cardiac Symptoms)

Developed severe chest pain after firefighting interior house fire for over an hour in 100+ heat index, fully bunkered including SCBA. Was loading equipment, ladders on fire truck; was suddenly struck with severe stabbing pain.

Station Duties – Minor (Bites/Stings)

Fire fighter was attacked by a cat while taking trash to the dumpster. The cat jumped out as he opened the lid and he was scratched on the lip, chin, chest and abdomen before running away.

Station Duties - Serious (Wound)

Fire fighter was closing the door on an apparatus while the vehicle was being backed. The fire fighter’s right forearm became trapped between the apparatus passenger side door and a stationary object. This caused a crushing injury. Driver’s attention was focused on his backer and stopped immediately.

Skills Training – Minor (Broken Bones)

The injury occurred during a swift water course. The fire fighter was performing a training exercise to catch a water curtain in line with the course curriculum. He grabbed a rope while going down a water chute and broke his finger.

Skills Training – Serious (Wound)

Fire fighter was opening a gate valve on a master stream manifold after hose testing to relieve pressure from hose. The fire fighter had straddled the hose and the manifold whipped and struck the fire fighter in the lower legs.

Wellness/Fitness – Minor (Strain/Sprain)

While performing the annual physical agility test and going through the SCBA maze the fire fighter caught his shoulder in the maze and while pulling to get through it felt something give in his right shoulder. It was unknown if it was just a muscle pull or strain at that time. Pain persisted and will need further evaluation.

Example Injury Narratives (continued)

Wellness/Fitness - Serious (Wound)

Fire fighter was doing pull-ups in weight room and a homemade device that was being used to alter the grip for the pull-ups broke. Fire fighter fell backwards against the weight stack and lacerated his head which required 10 staples. Homemade device was thrown in dumpster.

Fire Prevention - Minor (Wound)

At a building where the contractor had removed sections of flooring, fire fighter stepped on unsupported section of floor covered by carpet and foot/leg fell approx 18 inches into sub-floor, bruising left shin and cutting right palm.

Fire Prevention - Serious (Strain/Sprain)

While verifying 911 posts along park trail as part of Fire Dept. 911 marker project, fire fighter jumped out of the way to avoid impact from an approaching cyclist and felt pop/pain in right knee.

HazMat - Minor (Exposure)

Fire fighter was assisting police with opening containers that contained crystal methamphetamines.

HazMat - Serious (Environmental)

Fire fighter was on a decontamination team at a hazardous materials incident wearing proper PPE. Fire fighter was overcome by heat exhaustion and transported to a local hospital.

Rescue - Fire Related - Minor (Burns)

Fire fighter attempted a rescue of a trapped fire fighter. Immediately upon entry through a window of the structure, the fire fighter came in contact with hot materials and burned wrists.

Rescue - Fire Related - Serious (Broken Bones)

While carrying equipment fire fighter tripped and fell, crushing his finger.

Rescue Non-Fire - Minor (Exposure Body Fluids)

Fire fighter was exposed while assessing patient who was restrained by police officers while being combative and spitting. Fire fighter had proper protective equipment on and fully functional at time of injury.

Rescue Non-Fire - Serious (Wound)

While landing a medical helicopter on the roadway, fire fighter's goggles were briefly dislodged from his face by turbulence. This allowed a piece of debris to enter fire fighter's eye causing a lacerated cornea.

Responding to Incident - Minor (Strain/Sprain)

Employee was driver of vehicle when he was involved in motor vehicle accident due to slick roads.

Responding to Incident - Serious (Broken Bones)

Fire fighter was responding to a structure fire when he was involved in a head-on collision with another driver who was travelling in the wrong lane on top of a bridge.

Returning From Incident - Minor (Strain/Sprain)

Fire fighter reports while returning from a fire alarm run he was tilling the truck down a rough road and strained his back.

Returning From Incident - Serious (Strain/Sprain)

FF was getting out of the apparatus on a call and missed the first step on the side of the truck. The fire fighter's foot hit the ground causing a strain on the bottom of his foot.

Comparison between the State of Texas (2014) and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), U.S. Firefighter Injuries – 2013

For the purposes of comparison, the commission has mapped its categories to the NFPA categories as follows:

- “Fireground” includes the commission’s Fire Suppression and Rescue – Fire Related.
- “Non-Fire” includes Rescue Non-Fire, EMS and Hazmat.
- “Other On-Duty” includes Fire Prevention, Station Duties and Wellness/Fitness.

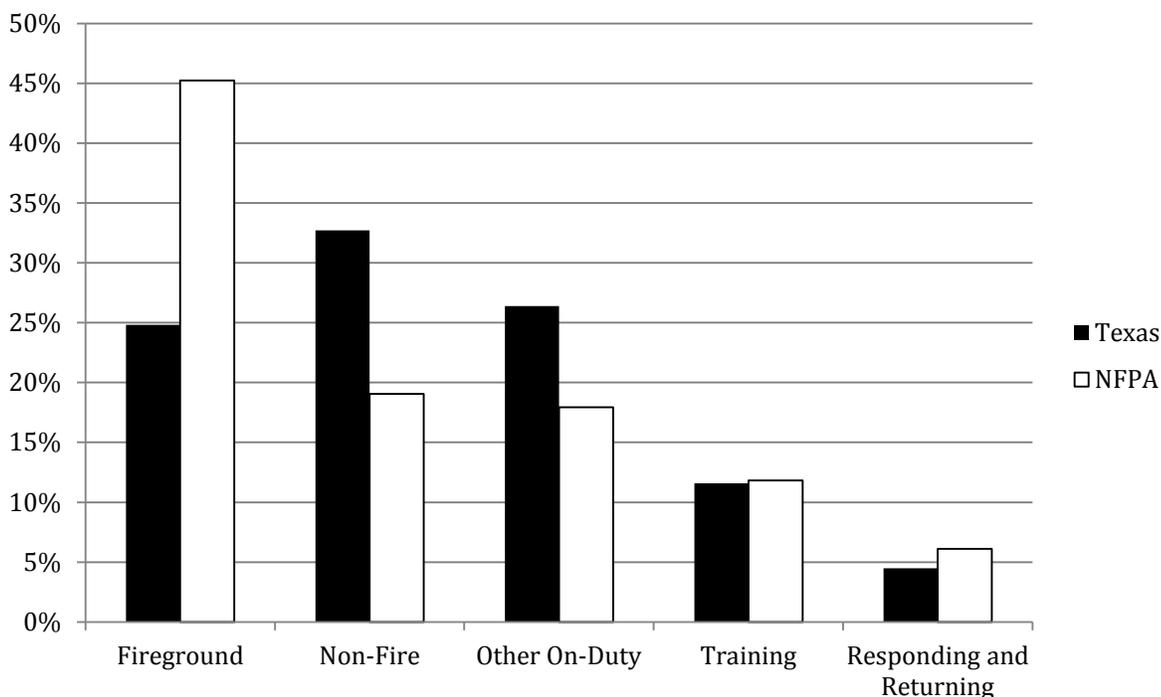
The NFPA’s “Responding and Returning” and “Training” categories appear to correspond closely to the commission’s categories. (The NFPA numbers include Texas statistics, although the reporting populations may not be the same.)

Table 22: Comparison of Texas 2014 and NFPA 2013

Category	Texas 2014		NFPA 2013*	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Responding and Returning	182	4.49%	4015	6.10%
Fireground	1006	24.81%	29760	45.23%
Non-Fire	1327	32.73%	12535	19.05%
Other On-Duty	1070	26.39%	11800	17.93%
Training	470	11.59%	7770	11.81%
Total	4055	100%	65800	100.00%

* NFPA data is from [U.S. Firefighter Injuries – 2013](#), copyright© 2014, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA.

Figure 10: Injuries by Activity Percentages – Comparing Texas 2014 and NFPA 2013



2014 Findings/Recommendations

Commission-adopted standards

The commission has adopted several NFPA and other nationally recognized standards to help keep Texas fire protection personnel safe. This list summarizes the relationships between some of the Texas laws and national standards and is not intended to be all-inclusive:

Texas Government Code

[§419.040, Protective Clothing](#)

[§419.041, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus](#)

[§419.042, Personal Alert Safety Systems](#)

[§419.043, Applicable National Fire Protection Association Standard](#)

[§419.044, Incident Management System](#)

[§419.045, Personnel Accountability System](#)

[§419.046, Fire Protection Personnel Operating at Emergency Incidents](#)

[§419.047, Commission Enforcement](#)

Texas Administrative Code

[CHAPTER 425 FIRE SERVICE INSTRUCTORS](#)

[§443.9 National Fire Protection Association Standard](#)

[CHAPTER 435 FIRE FIGHTER SAFETY](#)

[§435.21 Fire Service Joint Labor Management Wellness-Fitness Initiative](#)

[§435.23 Fire Fighter Injuries](#)

[§435.25 Courage to be Safe So Everyone Goes Home Program](#)

[§435.27 Live Fire Training Structure Evolutions](#)

[CHAPTER 451 FIRE OFFICER](#)

[CHAPTER 457 INCIDENT SAFETY OFFICER CERTIFICATION](#)

Other resources

See also the commission's web page: [NFPA Standards adopted by the commission.](#)

5. Discussion and possible action on proposed rule changes to title 37 TAC, Chapter 421, Standards for Certification.

CHAPTER 421

STANDARDS FOR CERTIFICATION

§421.1 Procedures for Meetings.

- (a) Time and place. The Fire Fighter Advisory Committee and the Curriculum and Testing Committee shall meet at such time and place in the State of Texas as they deem proper. The Fire Fighter Advisory Committee shall meet at least twice each calendar year.
- (b) Meeting called. Meetings shall be called by the chairman, by the Commission, or upon the written request of five members.
- (c) Quorum. A majority of members shall constitute a quorum.
- (d) Members. The Fire Fighter Advisory Committee shall consist of nine members appointed by the Commission. The Curriculum and Testing Committee shall consist of members appointed by the Commission upon the recommendation of the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee. Committee members serve at the will of the Commission.
- (e) Officers. Officers of the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee and the Curriculum and Testing Committee shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary. Each committee shall elect its officers from the appointed members at its first meeting and thereafter at its first meeting following January 1 of each year or upon the vacancy of an office.
- (f) Responsibility. The Fire Fighter Advisory Committee shall review Commission rules relating to fire protection personnel and fire departments and recommend changes in the rules to the Commission.
- (g) Effective Date. Rules shall become effective no sooner than 20 days after filing with the Texas Register for final adoption. The committee or Commission may recommend a later effective date.
- (h) Removal. It is a ground for removal from an advisory committee appointed by the Commission if a member is absent from more than half of the regularly scheduled committee meetings that the member is eligible to attend during a calendar year unless the absence is excused by a majority vote of the committee.

§421.3 Minimum Standards Set by the Commission.

- (a) General statement. It shall be clearly understood that the specified minimum standards described in this section are designated as a minimum program. Employing entities are encouraged to exceed the minimum program wherever possible. Continuous in-service training beyond the minimum standards for fire protection personnel is strongly recommended. Nothing in these regulations shall limit or be construed as limiting the powers of the Civil Service Commission, or the employing entity, to enact rules and regulations which establish a higher standard of training than the minimum specified, or which provides for the termination of the services of unsatisfactory employees during or upon completion of the prescribed probationary period.
- (b) Functional position descriptions.
 - (1) Structural Fire Protection personnel. The following general position description for structural fire protection personnel serves as a guide for anyone interested in understanding the qualifications, competencies, and tasks required of the fire fighter operating in the State of Texas. It is ultimately the responsibility of an employer to define specific job descriptions within each jurisdiction.

(A) Qualifications. Successfully complete a commission approved course; achieve a passing score on written and performance certification examinations; must be at least 18 years of age; generally, the knowledge and skills required show the need for a high school education or equivalent; ability to communicate verbally, via telephone and radio equipment; ability to lift, carry, drag, and balance weight equivalent to the average human weight; ability to interpret in English, written and oral instructions; ability to work effectively in high stress situations; ability to work effectively in an environment with loud noises and flashing lights; ability to function through an entire work shift; ability to calculate weight and volume ratios; ability to read and understand English language manuals including chemical, medical and technical terms, and road maps; ability to accurately discern street signs and address numbers; ability to document in English, all relevant information in prescribed format in light of legal ramifications of such; ability to converse in English with coworkers and other emergency response personnel. Good manual dexterity with ability to perform all tasks related to the protection of life and property; ability to bend, stoop, and crawl on uneven surfaces; ability to withstand varied environmental conditions such as extreme heat, cold, and moisture; and ability to work in low or no light, confined spaces, elevated heights and other dangerous environments.

(B) Competency. A basic fire fighter must demonstrate competency handling emergencies utilizing equipment and skills in accordance with the objectives in Chapter 1 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual.

- (2) Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting personnel. The following general position description for aircraft rescue fire fighting personnel serves as a guide for anyone interested in understanding the qualifications, competencies, and tasks required of aircraft rescue fire fighting personnel operating in the State of Texas. It is ultimately the responsibility of an employer to define specific job descriptions within each jurisdiction.

(A) Qualifications. In addition to the qualifications for basic structural fire protection personnel: familiarity with geographic and physical components of an airport; ability to use and understand communication equipment, terminology, and procedures utilized by airports; ability and knowledge in the application of fire suppression agents; and ability to effectively perform fire suppression and rescue operations.

(B) Competency. Basic fire fighting and rescue personnel must demonstrate competency handling emergencies utilizing equipment and skills in accordance with the objectives in Chapter 2 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual.

- (3) Marine Fire Protection personnel. The following general position description for marine fire protection personnel serves as a guide for anyone interested in understanding the qualifications, competencies, and tasks required of the marine fire fighter operating in the State of Texas. It is ultimately the responsibility of an employer to define specific job descriptions within each jurisdiction.

(A) Qualifications. In addition to the qualifications for basic structural fire protection personnel: familiarity with geographic and physical components of a navigable waterway; ability to use and understand communication equipment, terminology, and procedures used by the maritime industry; and knowledge in the operation of fire fighting vessels.

(B) Competency. A marine fire fighter must demonstrate competency in handling emergencies utilizing equipment and skills in accordance with the objectives in Chapter 3 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual.

- (4) Fire Inspection personnel. The following general position description for fire inspection personnel serves as a guide for anyone interested in understanding the qualifications, competencies, and tasks

required of the fire inspector operating in the State of Texas. It is ultimately the responsibility of an employer to define specific job descriptions within each jurisdiction.

(A) Qualifications. Successfully complete a commission approved course; achieve a passing score on certification examinations; must be at least 18 years of age; generally, the knowledge and skills required to show the need for a high school education or equivalent; ability to communicate verbally, via telephone and radio equipment; ability to lift, carry, and balance weight equivalent to weight of common tools and equipment necessary for conducting an inspection; ability to interpret written and oral instructions; ability to work effectively with the public; ability to work effectively in an environment with potentially loud noises; ability to function through an entire work shift; ability to calculate area, weight and volume ratios; ability to read and understand English language manuals including chemical, construction and technical terms, building plans and road maps; ability to accurately discern street signs and address numbers; ability to document, in writing, all relevant information in a prescribed format in light of legal ramifications of such; ability to converse in English with coworkers and other personnel. Demonstrate knowledge of characteristics and behavior of fire, and fire prevention principles. Good manual dexterity with the ability to perform all tasks related to the inspection of structures and property; ability to bend, stoop, and crawl on uneven surfaces; ability to climb ladders; ability to withstand varied environmental conditions such as extreme heat, cold, and moisture; and the ability to work in low light, confined spaces, elevated heights, and other dangerous environments.

(B) Competency. A fire inspector must demonstrate competency in conducting inspections utilizing equipment and skills in accordance with the objectives in Chapter 4 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual.

- (5) Fire Investigator personnel. The following general position description for fire investigator personnel serves as a guide for anyone interested in understanding the qualifications, competencies, and tasks required of the fire investigator operating in the State of Texas. It is ultimately the responsibility of an employer to define specific job descriptions within each jurisdiction.

(A) Qualifications. Successfully complete a commission approved course; achieve a passing score on certification examinations; be at least 18 years of age; generally, the knowledge and skills required to show the need for a high school education or equivalent; ability to communicate verbally, via telephone and radio equipment; ability to lift, carry, and balance weight equivalent to weight of common tools and equipment necessary for conducting an investigation; ability to interpret written and oral instructions; ability to work effectively with the public; ability to work effectively in a hazardous environment; ability to function through an entire work shift; ability to calculate area, weight and volume ratios; ability to read and understand English language manuals including chemical, legal and technical terms, building plans and road maps; ability to accurately discern street signs and address numbers; ability to document, in writing, all relevant information in a prescribed format in light of legal ramifications of such; ability to converse in English with coworkers and other personnel. Good manual dexterity with the ability to perform all tasks related to fire investigation; ability to bend, stoop, and walk on uneven surfaces; ability to climb ladders; ability to withstand varied environmental conditions such as extreme heat, cold and moisture; and the ability to work in low light, confined spaces, elevated heights, and other potentially dangerous environments.

(B) Competency. A fire investigator or arson investigator must demonstrate competency in determining fire cause and origin utilizing equipment and skills in accordance with the objectives in Chapter 5 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual.

- (6) Hazardous Materials Technician personnel. The following general position description for hazardous materials personnel serves as a guide for anyone interested in understanding the qualifications, competencies, and tasks required of the hazardous materials technician operating in the State of

Texas. It is ultimately the responsibility of an employer to define specific job descriptions within each jurisdiction.

(A) Qualifications. In addition to the qualifications for basic structural fire protection personnel: successfully complete a commission approved course; achieving a passing score on the certification examination; the ability to analyze a hazardous materials incident, plan a response, implement the planned response, evaluate the progress of the planned response, and terminate the incident.

(B) Competency. A hazardous materials technician must demonstrate competency handling emergencies resulting from releases or potential releases of hazardous materials, using specialized chemical protective clothing and control equipment in accordance with the objectives in Chapter 6 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual.

- (7) Hazardous Materials Incident Commander personnel. The following general position description for Hazardous Materials Incident Commander serves as a guide for anyone interested in understanding the qualifications, competencies, and tasks required of the Hazardous Materials Incident Commander operating in the State of Texas. It is ultimately the responsibility of an employer to define specific job descriptions within each jurisdiction.

(A) Qualifications. In addition to the qualifications for awareness and operations level personnel, the Hazardous Materials Incident Commander is an individual who has met all the job performance requirements of Hazardous Materials Incident Commander as defined in Chapter 8 of NFPA 472, Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents/Weapons of Mass Destruction. The individual should demonstrate knowledge in the policies, plans, and procedures regarding hazardous materials response as adopted by the local jurisdiction; and all components of the incident command system and their proper utilization.

(B) Competency. In addition to the competencies of awareness and operations level personnel, a Hazardous Materials Incident Commander must demonstrate competency in such areas as: analyzing an incident via the collection of information and an estimation of potential outcomes; planning appropriate response operations; implementing a planned response; evaluating the progress of a planned response and revising as necessary; terminating an incident; conducting a post-incident critique; and reporting and documenting an incident in a manner consistent with local, state, and federal requirements.

- (8) Driver/Operator-Pumper personnel. The following general position description for driver/operator-pumper personnel serves as a guide for anyone interested in understanding the qualifications, competencies, and tasks required of the driver/operator-pumper of a fire department pumper operating in the State of Texas. It is ultimately the responsibility of an employer to define specific job descriptions within each jurisdiction.

(A) Qualifications. In addition to the qualifications for basic structural fire protection personnel: ability to perform specified routine test, inspection, and maintenance functions; ability to perform practical driving exercises; ascertain the expected fire flow; ability to position a fire department pumper to operate at a fire hydrant; ability to produce effective streams; and supply sprinkler and standpipe systems.

(B) Competency. A driver/operator-pumper must demonstrate competency operating a fire department pumper in accordance with the objectives in Chapter 7 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual.

- (9) Fire Officer I personnel. The following general position description for Fire Officer I personnel serves as a guide for anyone interested in understanding the qualifications, competencies, and tasks required of the Fire Officer I operating in the State of Texas. It is ultimately the responsibility of an employer to define specific job descriptions within each jurisdiction.

(A) Qualifications. In addition to the qualifications for basic structural fire protection and Fire Instructor I personnel: the ability to supervise personnel, and assign tasks at emergency operations; the ability to direct personnel during training activities; the ability to recommend action for member-related problems; the ability to coordinate assigned tasks and projects, and deal with inquiries and concerns from members of the community; the ability to implement policies; the ability to perform routine administrative functions, perform preliminary fire investigation, secure an incident scene and preserve evidence; the ability to develop pre-incident plans, supervise emergency operations, and develop and implement action plans; the ability to deploy assigned resources to ensure a safe work environment for personnel, conduct initial accident investigation, and document an incident.

(B) Competency. A Fire Officer I must demonstrate competency in handling emergencies and supervising personnel utilizing skills in accordance with the objectives in Chapter 9 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual.

- (10) Fire Officer II personnel. The following general position description for Fire Officer II personnel serves as a guide for anyone interested in understanding the qualifications, competencies, and tasks required of the Fire Officer II operating in the State of Texas. It is ultimately the responsibility of an employer to define specific job descriptions within each jurisdiction.

(A) Qualifications. In addition to the qualifications for Fire Officer I and Fire Instructor I personnel: the ability to motivate members for maximum job performance; the ability to evaluate job performance; the ability to deliver life safety and fire prevention education programs; the ability to prepare budget requests, news releases, and policy changes; the ability to conduct pre-incident planning, fire inspections, and fire investigations; the ability to supervise multi-unit emergency operations, identify unsafe work environments or behaviors, review injury, accident, and exposure reports.

(B) Competency. A Fire Officer II must demonstrate competency in supervising personnel and coordinating multi-unit emergency operations utilizing skills in accordance with the objectives in Chapter 9 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual.

- (11) Fire Officer III personnel. The following general position description for Fire Officer III personnel serves as a guide for anyone interested in understanding the qualifications, competencies, and tasks required of the Fire Officer III operating in the State of Texas. It is ultimately the responsibility of an employer to define specific job descriptions within each jurisdiction.

(A) Qualifications. A Fire Officer III is a midlevel supervisor who performs both supervisory and first-line managerial functions. In addition to the qualifications and competency for Fire Officer II, the Fire Officer III is an individual who has met all the job performance requirements of Fire Officer III as defined in Chapter 6 of NFPA 1021, Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications. Typical duties of an individual at the Fire Officer III level include: establishing procedures for hiring, assignment, and professional development of personnel; developing public service/partnership and programs; preparing budgets and budget management systems; planning for organizational resource management; evaluating inspection and public safety programs and plans; managing multi-agency plans and operations; serving as Incident Commander at expanding emergency incidents for all hazard types; and developing and managing a departmental safety program.

(B) Competency. A Fire Officer III must demonstrate competency doing research; analyzing data and using evaluative techniques; developing proposals; developing, preparing, and implementing various procedures and programs within an organization; managing personnel resources; preparing and managing budgets; utilizing techniques to encourage personnel participation and development; and working in top-level positions within the incident command system.

(12) Fire Officer IV personnel. The following general position description for Fire Officer IV personnel serves as a guide for anyone interested in understanding the qualifications, competencies, and tasks required of the Fire Officer IV operating in the State of Texas. It is ultimately the responsibility of an employer to define specific job descriptions within each jurisdiction.

(A) Qualifications. A Fire Officer IV is an upper level supervisor who performs both supervisory and managerial functions. In addition to the qualifications and competency for Fire Officer III, the Fire Officer IV is an individual who has met all the job performance requirements of Fire Officer IV as defined in Chapter 7 of NFPA 1021, Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications. Typical duties of an individual at the Fire Officer IV level include: administering job performance requirements; evaluating and making improvements to department operations; developing long-range plans and fiscal projections; developing plans for major disasters; serving as Incident Commander at major incidents for all hazard types; and administering comprehensive risk management programs.

(B) Competency. A Fire Officer IV must demonstrate competency in appraising and evaluating departmental programs to ensure adherence to current laws and best practices; developing medium and long-range plans for organizations; and assuming a top-level leadership role in both the organization and community.

(13) Fire Service Instructor I personnel. The following general position description for Fire Service Instructor I personnel serves as a guide for anyone interested in understanding the qualifications, competencies, and tasks required of the Fire Service Instructor I operating in the State of Texas. It is ultimately the responsibility of an employer to define specific job descriptions within each jurisdiction.

(A) Qualifications. In addition to successfully completing a commission approved course and achieving a passing score on the certification examination: must have the ability to deliver instructions effectively from a prepared lesson plan; the ability to use instructional aids and evaluation instruments; the ability to adapt to lesson plans to the unique requirements of both student and the jurisdictional authority; the ability to organize the learning environment to its maximum potential; the ability to meet the record-keeping requirements of the jurisdictional authority.

(B) Competency. A Fire Service Instructor I must demonstrate competency in delivering instruction in an environment organized for efficient learning while meeting the record-keeping needs of the authority having jurisdiction, utilizing skills in accordance with the objectives in Chapter 8 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual.

(14) Fire Service Instructor II personnel. The following general position description for Fire Service Instructor II personnel serves as a guide for anyone interested in understanding the qualifications, competencies, and tasks required of the Fire Service Instructor II operating in the State of Texas. It is ultimately the responsibility of an employer to define specific job descriptions within each jurisdiction.

(A) Qualifications. In addition to successfully completing a commission approved course, achieving a passing score on the certification examination, and meeting the qualifications for Fire Service Instructor I: the ability to develop individual lesson plans for a specific topic, including learning objectives, instructional aids, and evaluation instruments; the ability to schedule training sessions based on the overall training plan of the jurisdictional authority; the ability to supervise and coordinate the activities of other instructors.

(B) Competency. A Fire Service Instructor II must demonstrate competency in developing individual lesson plans; scheduling training sessions; and supervising other instructors, utilizing skills in accordance with the objectives in Chapter 8 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual.

(15) Fire Service Instructor III personnel. The following general position description for Fire Service Instructor III personnel serves as a guide for anyone interested in understanding the qualifications, competencies, and tasks required of the Fire Service Instructor III operating in the State of Texas. It is ultimately the responsibility of an employer to define specific job descriptions within each jurisdiction.

(A) Qualifications. In addition to successfully completing a commission approved course, achieving a passing score on the certification examination, and meeting the qualifications for Fire Service Instructor II: the ability to develop comprehensive training curricula and programs for use by single or multiple organizations; the ability to conduct organizational needs analysis; and the ability to develop training goals and implementation strategies.

(B) Competency. A Fire Service Instructor III must demonstrate competency in developing comprehensive training curricula and programs; conducting organizational needs analysis; and developing training goals and implementation strategies, utilizing skills in accordance with the objectives in Chapter 8 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual.

(16) Incident Safety Officer personnel. The following general position description for Incident Safety Officer personnel serves as a guide for anyone interested in understanding the qualifications, competencies, and tasks required of the Incident Safety Officer operating in the State of Texas. It is ultimately the responsibility of an employer to define specific job descriptions within each jurisdiction.

(A) Qualifications. An Incident Safety Officer is an individual who has met the requirements of Fire Officer Level I specified in NFPA 1021, Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications and Chapter 6 of NFPA 1521, Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer and has the knowledge, skill, and abilities to manage incident scene safety. Typical Incident Safety Officer duties include risk and resource evaluation; hazard identification and communication; action plan reviews; safety briefings; accident investigation; post incident analysis; and participation in safety committee activities.

(B) Competency. An Incident Safety Officer must demonstrate competency in management of incident scene safety through a working knowledge of the various emergency operations as prescribed by the local jurisdiction; an understanding of building construction; fire science and fire behavior; managing an organization's personnel accountability system; and incident scene rehabilitation methodology.

(17) Basic Wildland Fire Protection personnel. The following general position description for Basic Wildland Fire Protection personnel serves as a guide for anyone interested in understanding the qualifications, competencies, and tasks required of the Basic Wildland Fire Fighter operating in the State of Texas. It is ultimately the responsibility of an employer to define specific job descriptions within each jurisdiction.

(A) Qualifications. A Basic Wildland Fire Fighter is an individual who has met the requirements of Chapter 5 of NFPA 1051, Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional qualifications, and should demonstrate knowledge in: wildland fire behavior; fireline safety and use; limitations of personal protective equipment; fire shelter use; fire suppression tactics and techniques in wildland settings; and have an understanding of the fire fighter's role within the local incident management system.

(B) Competency. A Basic Wildland Fire Fighter must demonstrate competency in such areas as: maintaining personal protective equipment and assigned fire suppression tools and equipment; the ability to quickly prepare for a response when notified; recognizing hazards and unsafe situations in a wildland fire; securing a fire line; mopping up a fire area; and patrolling a fire area so as to ensure fire control.

(18) Intermediate Wildland Fire Protection personnel. The following general position description for Intermediate Wildland Fire Protection personnel serves as a guide for anyone interested in understanding the qualifications, competencies, and tasks required of the Intermediate Wildland Fire Fighter operating in the State of Texas. It is ultimately the responsibility of an employer to define specific job descriptions within each jurisdiction.

(A) Qualifications. In addition to the qualifications and competency for the Basic Wildland Fire Fighter, the Intermediate Wildland Fire Fighter is an individual who has met the requirements of Chapter 6 of NFPA 1051, Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional qualifications, and should demonstrate knowledge in: basic map reading; use of a locating device such as a compass; radio procedures as adopted by the local jurisdiction; and record keeping.

(B) Competency. An Intermediate Wildland Fire Fighter must demonstrate competency in such areas as: the ability to lead a team of fire fighters in the performance of assigned tasks while maintaining the safety of personnel; implementing appropriate fireline construction methods and other techniques for protection of exposed property; operation of water delivery equipment; securing an area of suspected fire origin and associated evidence; and serving as a lookout in a wildland fire.

§421.5 Definitions.

The following words and terms, when used in the Standards Manual, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

- (1) Admission to employment--An entry level full-time employee of a local government entity in one of the categories of fire protection personnel.
- (2) Appointment--The designation or assignment of a person to a discipline regulated by the commission. The types of appointments are:
 - (A) permanent appointment--the designation or assignment of certified fire protection personnel or certified part time fire protection employees to a particular discipline (See Texas Government Code, Chapter 419, §419.032); and
 - (B) probationary or temporary appointment--the designation or assignment of an individual to a particular discipline, except for head of a fire department, for which the individual has passed the commission's certification and has met the medical requirement of §423.1(c) of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Structure Fire Protection Personnel), if applicable, but has not yet been certified. (See Texas Government Code, Chapter, §419.032.)
- (3) Approved training--Any training used for a higher level of certification must be approved by the commission and assigned to either the A-List or the B-List. The training submission must be in a manner specified by the commission and contain all information requested by the commission. The commission will not grant credit twice for the same subject content or course. Inclusion on the A-List or B-List does not preclude the course approval process as stated elsewhere in the Standards Manual.
- (4) Assigned/work--A fire protection personnel or a part-time fire protection employee shall be considered "assigned/working" in a position, any time the individual is receiving compensation and performing the duties that are regulated by the commission and has been permanently appointed, as defined in this section, to the particular discipline.
- (5) Assistant fire chief--The officer occupying the first position subordinate to the head of a fire department.

- (6) Auxiliary fire fighter--A volunteer fire fighter.
- (7) Benefits--Benefits shall include, but are not limited to, inclusion in group insurance plans (such as health, life, and disability) or pension plans, stipends, free water usage, and reimbursed travel expenses (such as meals, mileage, and lodging).
- (8) Chief Training Officer--The individual, by whatever title he or she may be called, who coordinates the activities of a certified training facility.
- (9) Class hour--Defined as not less than 50 minutes of instruction, also defined as a contact hour; a standard for certification of fire protection personnel.
- (10) Code--The official legislation creating the commission.
- (11) College credits--Credits earned for studies satisfactorily completed at an institution of higher education accredited by an agency recognized by the U.S. Secretary of Education and including National Fire Academy (NFA) open learning program colleges, or courses recommended for college credit by the American Council on Education (ACE) or delivered through the National Emergency Training Center (both EMI and NFA) programs. A course of study satisfactorily completed and identified on an official transcript from a college or in the ACE National Guide that is primarily related to Fire Service, Emergency Medicine, Emergency Management, or Public Administration is defined as applicable for Fire Science college credit, and is acceptable for higher levels of certification. A criminal justice course related to fire and or arson investigation that is satisfactorily completed and identified on an official transcript from a college or in the ACE National Guide may be used to qualify for Master Arson Investigator certification.
- (12) Commission--Texas Commission on Fire Protection.
- (13) Commission-recognized training--A curriculum or training program which carries written approval from the commission, or credit hours that appear on an official transcript from an accredited college or university, or any fire service training received from a nationally recognized source, i.e., the National Fire Academy.
- (14) Compensation--Compensation is to include wages, salaries, and "per call" payments (for attending drills, meetings or answering emergencies).
- (15) Expired--Any certification that has not been renewed on or before the end of the certification period.
- (16) Federal fire fighter--A person as defined in Texas Government Code, Chapter 419, §419.084(h).
- (17) Fire chief--The head of a fire department.
- (18) Fire department--A department of a local government that is staffed by one or more fire protection personnel or part-time fire protection employees.
- (19) Fire protection personnel--Any person who is a permanent full-time employee of a fire department or governmental entity and who is appointed duties in one of the following categories/disciplines: fire suppression, fire inspection, fire and arson investigation, marine fire fighting, aircraft rescue fire fighting, fire training, fire education, fire administration and others employed in related positions necessarily or customarily appertaining thereto.
- (20) Fire Code Inspection—Also called Fire Safety Inspection as referenced in Texas Government Code, Chapter 419, §419.909. An inspection performed for the purpose of determining and enforcing compliance with an adopted fire code.

- (21) Fire suppression duties--Engaging in the controlling or extinguishment of a fire of any type or performing activities which are required for and directly related to the control and extinguishment of fires or standing by on the employer's premises or apparatus or nearby in a state of readiness to perform these duties.
- (22) Full-time--An officer or employee is considered full-time if the employee works an average of 40 hours a week or averages 40 hours per week or more during a work cycle in a calendar year. For the purposes of this definition paid leave will be considered time worked.
- (23) Government entity--The local authority having jurisdiction as employer of full-time fire protection personnel in a state agency, incorporated city, village, town or county, education institution or political subdivision.
- (24) High school--A school accredited as a high school by the Texas Education Agency or equivalent accreditation agency from another jurisdiction.
- (25) Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH)--An atmosphere that poses an immediate threat to life, would cause irreversible adverse health effects, or would impair an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere.
- (26) Incipient stage fire--A fire which is in the initial or beginning stage and which can be controlled or extinguished by portable fire extinguishers, Class II standpipe or small hose systems without the need for protective clothing or breathing apparatus.
- (27) Instructor:
- (A) Lead Instructor--Oversees the presentation of an entire course and assures that course objectives are met in accordance with the applicable curriculum or course material. The lead instructor should have sufficient experience in presenting all units of the course so as to be capable of last-minute substitution for other instructors.
- (B) Instructor (also Unit Instructor for wildland courses)--Responsible for the successful presentation of one or more areas of instruction within a course, and should be experienced in the lesson content they are presenting.
- (C) Guest Instructor--An individual who may or may not hold Instructor certification but whose special knowledge, skill, and expertise in a particular subject area may enhance the effectiveness of the training in a course. Guest instructors shall teach under the endorsement of the lead instructor.
- (28) Interior structural fire fighting--The physical activity of fire suppression, rescue or both, inside of buildings or enclosed structures which are involved in a fire situation beyond the incipient stage. (See 29 CFR §1910.155.)
- (29) Municipality--Any incorporated city, village, or town of this state and any county or political subdivision or district in this state. Municipal pertains to a municipality as defined in this section.
- (30) National Fire Academy semester credit hours--The number of hours credited for attendance of National Fire Academy courses is determined as recommended in the most recent edition of the "National Guide to Educational Credit for Training Programs," American Council on Education (ACE).
- (31) National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)--An organization established to provide and advocate consensus codes and standards, research, training, and education for fire protection.

- (32) National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG)--An operational group designed to establish, implement, maintain, and communicate policy, standards, guidelines, and qualifications for wildland fire program management among participating agencies.
- (33) Non-self-serving affidavit--A sworn document executed by someone other than the individual seeking certification.
- (34) Participating volunteer fire fighter--An individual who voluntarily seeks certification and regulation by the commission under the Texas Government Code, Chapter 419, Subchapter D.
- (35) Participating volunteer fire service organization--A fire department that voluntarily seeks regulation by the commission under the Texas Government Code, Chapter 419, Subchapter D.
- (36) Part-time fire protection employee--An individual who is appointed as a part-time fire protection employee and who receives compensation, including benefits and reimbursement for expenses. A part-time fire protection employee is not full-time as defined in this section.
- (37) Personal alert safety system (PASS)--Devices that are certified as being compliant with NFPA 1982 and that automatically activates an alarm signal (which can also be manually activated) to alert and assist others in locating a fire fighter or emergency services person who is in danger.
- (38) Political subdivision--A political subdivision of the State of Texas that includes, but is not limited to the following:
- (A) city;
 - (B) county;
 - (C) school district;
 - (D) junior college district;
 - (E) levee improvement district;
 - (F) drainage district;
 - (G) irrigation district;
 - (H) water improvement district;
 - (I) water control and improvement district;
 - (J) water control and preservation district;
 - (K) freshwater supply district;
 - (L) navigation district;
 - (M) conservation and reclamation district;
 - (N) soil conservation district;
 - (O) communication district;
 - (P) public health district;

- (Q) river authority;
 - (R) municipal utility district;
 - (S) transit authority;
 - (T) hospital district;
 - (U) emergency services district;
 - (V) rural fire prevention district; and
 - (W) any other governmental entity that:
 - (i) embraces a geographical area with a defined boundary;
 - (ii) exists for the purpose of discharging functions of the government; and
 - (iii) possesses authority for subordinate self-government through officers selected by it.
- (39) Pre-fire Planning—Also called a Pre-fire Survey. A walk-through performed by fire fighters for the purpose of gaining familiarity with a building, its contents, and its occupancy.
- (40) Reciprocity for IFSAC seals **and TEEEX Pro Board certificates**--Valid documentation of accreditation from the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress **and the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications issued by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service** used for commission certification may only be used for obtaining an initial certification.
- (41) Recognition of training--A document issued by the commission stating that an individual has completed the training requirements of a specific phase level of the Basic Fire Suppression Curriculum.
- (42) School--Any school, college, university, academy, or local training program which offers fire service training and included within its meaning the combination of course curriculum, instructors, and facilities.
- (43) Structural fire protection personnel--Any person who is a permanent full-time employee of a government entity who engages in fire fighting activities involving structures and may perform other emergency activities typically associated with fire fighting activities such as rescue, emergency medical response, confined space rescue, hazardous materials response, and wildland fire fighting.
- (44) Trainee--An individual who is participating in a commission approved training program.
- (45) Volunteer fire protection personnel--Any person who has met the requirements for membership in a volunteer fire service organization, who is assigned duties in one of the following categories: fire suppression, fire inspection, fire and arson investigation, marine fire fighting, aircraft rescue fire fighting, fire training, fire education, fire administration and others in related positions necessarily or customarily appertaining thereto.
- (46) Volunteer fire service organization--A volunteer fire department or organization not under mandatory regulation by the commission.
- (47) Years of experience--For purposes of higher levels of certification or fire service instructor certification:

(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, years of experience is defined as full years of full-time, part-time or volunteer fire service while holding:

(i) a commission certification as a full-time, or part-time employee of a government entity, a member in a volunteer fire service organization, and/or an employee of a regulated non-governmental fire department; or

(ii) a State **Firefighters'** [~~Firemen's~~] and Fire Marshals' Association advanced fire fighter certification and have successfully completed, as a minimum, the requirements for an Emergency Care Attendant (ECA) as specified by the Department of State Health Services (DSHS), or its successor agency, or its equivalent; or

(iii) an equivalent certification as a full-time fire protection personnel of a governmental entity from another jurisdiction, including the military, or while a member in a volunteer fire service organization from another jurisdiction, and have, as a minimum, the requirements for an ECA as specified by the DSHS, or its successor agency, or its equivalent; or

(iv) for fire service instructor eligibility only, a State **Firefighters'** [~~Firemen's~~] and Fire Marshals' Association Level II Instructor Certification, received prior to June 1, 2008 or Instructor I received on or after June 1, 2008 or an equivalent instructor certification from the DSHS or the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement. Documentation of at least three years of experience as a volunteer in the fire service shall be in the form of a non self-serving sworn affidavit.

(B) For fire service personnel certified as required in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph on or before October 31, 1998, years of experience includes the time from the date of employment or membership to date of certification not to exceed one year.

§421.9 Designation of Fire Protection Duties.

(a) An individual who performs one or more fire protection duties, listed in the Texas Government Code, §419.021(3)(C), for a fire department of local government entity shall be designated to only one of the following categories:

(1) fire protection personnel;

(2) a part-time fire protection employee; or

(3) a volunteer fire fighter or other auxiliary fire fighter.

(b) A fire department regulated by the Commission may not designate the same person under more than one category under this section. The designation shall be made on the records of the department and the designation shall be made available for inspection by the Commission or sent to the Commission on request.

(c) A fire department regulated by the Commission shall report the appointment of fire protection personnel to a regulated discipline via the Commission's online management program, or the appropriate form if available. Fire protection personnel who are assigned to a regulated discipline as part of their regularly assigned duties shall be appointed to that discipline with the Commission. No individual may be appointed to a discipline without approval by the Commission. The Commission shall not approve an initial appointment to a regulated discipline until it has reviewed and approved a person's fingerprint-based criminal history record. Termination of fire protection personnel or part-time fire protection employees shall be reported to the Commission via the Commission's online management program, or the appropriate form if available within 14 calendar days of the action. In the case of termination, the employing entity shall report an individual's last

known home address to the Commission. A Removal from Appointment form may be submitted without the employee's signature.

- (d) A fire department may not in a calendar year compensate, reimburse, or provide benefits to a person the department has designated as a volunteer or other auxiliary fire fighter in an amount that is equal to or more than what a person receives working 2,080 hours at the federal minimum wage.
- (e) A person certified as fire protection personnel in one fire department may be employed and designated as a part-time fire protection employee in another fire department without additional certification as a part-time fire protection employee.

§421.11 Requirement To Be Certified Within One Year.

- (a) Fire protection personnel or part-time fire protection employees of a fire department who are appointed duties identified as fire protection personnel duties must be certified by the Commission in the discipline(s) to which they are assigned within one year of their appointment to the duties or within two years of successfully passing the applicable Commission examination, whichever is less. The Commission shall not approve an initial certification for a regulated discipline until it has reviewed and approved a person's fingerprint-based criminal history record. An individual who accepts appointment(s) in violation of this section shall be removed from the appointment(s) and will be subject to administrative penalties. A department or local government that appoints an individual in violation of this section will also be subject to administrative penalties.
- (b) An individual who has been removed from appointment to duties identified as fire protection personnel duties for violation of this section must petition the Commission in writing for permission to be reappointed to the duties from which they were removed. The petition will be considered only if the individual has obtained all appropriate certification(s) applicable to the duties to which the individual seeks reappointment.

§421.13 Individual Certificate Holders.

- (a) Employment is not mandatory for certification. An individual may hold or renew any certificate issued by the commission for which they maintain their qualifications.
- (b) An individual certificate holder must notify the commission of a change of his or her home address within 14 calendar days of a change of address.

§421.15 Extension of Training Period.

A fire department may apply to the commission for an extension of the one-year training period, identified in §419.032(c) of the Government Code, for a time period not exceeding two years from the date of original appointment as follows:

- (1) the request for extension shall be placed on the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee's (FFAC's) agenda to be heard at its next regular or special called meeting after submission of the request;
- (2) after review by the FFAC, the application along with the FFAC's recommendations will be sent to the commission to be heard at its next regular meeting. If the request for extension is approved by the commission, the extension shall become effective immediately; and
- (3) the one-year extension of training time, if granted, shall run from the date of forfeiture and removal or, at the latest, from one year after the original date training began, whichever occurs first.

§421.17 Requirement to Maintain Certification.

- (a) All full-time or part-time employees of a fire department or local government who are assigned duties identified as fire protection personnel duties must maintain certification by the commission in the discipline(s) to which they are assigned for the duration of their assignment.
- (b) In order to maintain the certification required by this section, the certificate(s) of the employees must be renewed annually by complying with §437.5 of this title (relating to Renewal Fees) and Chapter 441 of this title (relating to Continuing Education) of the commission standards manual.
- (c) An individual whose certificate has been expired for one year or longer may not renew the certificate that was previously held. To obtain a new certification, an individual must meet the requirements in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification).
- (d) The commission will provide proof of current certification to individuals whose certification has been renewed.
- (e) All certificate holders are subject to the requirements of §57.491 of the Texas Education Code regarding license renewal and default on student loans.

6. Discussion and possible action on proposed rule changes to title 37 TAC, Chapter 455, Minimum Standards for Wildland Fire Protection Certification.

CHAPTER 455

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR WILDLAND FIRE PROTECTION CERTIFICATION

§455.1 Minimum Standards for Wildland Fire Protection Personnel.

- (a) A wildland fire fighter is defined as an individual whose assigned function is suppression of fires in the wildland or wildland-urban interface setting.
- (b) Individuals holding Wildland Fire Protection certification shall be required to comply with the continuing education requirements in Chapter 441 of this title (relating to Continuing Education).
- (c) All Wildland Fire Protection certifications issued by the commission and referenced in this chapter are voluntary.

§455.3 Minimum Standards for Basic Wildland Fire Protection Certification.

In order to be certified as Basic Wildland Fire Protection personnel, an individual must:

(1) possess valid documentation of accreditation from the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress as Wildland Fire Fighter Level I; or

(2) complete a commission approved Basic Wildland Fire Protection program and successfully pass the commission examination as specified in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification). An approved Basic Wildland Fire Protection training program shall consist of one of the following:

(A) completion of the commission approved Basic Wildland Fire Fighter Curriculum, as specified in the applicable chapter of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual; or

(B) completion of the following National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) courses:

(i) S-130: Firefighter Training

(ii) S-190: Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior

(iii) L-180: Human Factors on the Fireline

(iv) I-100: Introduction to the Incident Command System, or an equivalent basic incident command system course such as NIMS IS-100.

~~[(3) The commission examination requirement is waived for individuals who have completed the training requirements in paragraph (2)(A) or (B) of this section and apply for certification by August 31, 2013. After this date, individuals must successfully pass the commission examination prior to applying for certification.]~~

§455.5 Minimum Standards for Intermediate Wildland Fire Protection Certification.

In order to be certified as Intermediate Wildland Fire Protection personnel, an individual must:

(1) hold Basic Wildland Fire Protection certification issued by the commission; and

(2) complete the associated position task book as adopted by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) 310-1. Proof of completion of the position task book must be from the Texas Intrastate Fire Mutual Aid System (TIFMAS) (e.g. task book approval form or TIFMAS card); and

(3) individual who hold Structure Fire Protection certification issued by the commission must complete a commission approved Intermediate Wildland Fire Protection program and successfully pass the commission examination as specified in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification). An approved Intermediate Wildland Fire Protection training program shall consist of one of the following:

- (A) completion of the commission approved Intermediate Wildland Fire Fighter Curriculum, as specified in the applicable chapter of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual; or
- (B) completion of the NWCG course G-131: Wildland Training (FFT1) for Structural Fire Fighters; or
- (C) completion of the NWCG courses S-131 and S-133; or

(4) individuals who hold a State **Firefighters'** [~~Firemen's~~] and Fire Marshals' Association Advanced Accredited certification issued prior to January 1, 2012, or a State **Firefighters'** [~~Firemen's~~] and Fire Marshals' Association Firefighter II certification issued on or after January 1, 2012, must complete a commission approved Intermediate Wildland Fire Protection program and successfully pass the commission examination which includes both Basic Structure Fire Protection and Intermediate Wildland Fire Protection, as specified in Chapter 439 of this title. An approved Intermediate Wildland Fire Protection training program shall consist of one of the following:

- (A) completion of the commission approved Intermediate Wildland Fire Fighter Curriculum, as specified in the applicable chapter of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual; or
- (B) completion of the NWCG course G-131: Wildland Training (FFT1) for Structural Fire Fighters; or
- (C) completion of the NWCG courses S-131 and S-133.

§455.7 Examination Requirements.

- (a) Examination requirements of Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification) must be met in order to receive Wildland Fire Protection Certification.
- (b) Persons seeking a commission certification referenced in this chapter who do not currently hold a certification issued by the commission must meet all requirements regarding application for initial certification.

7. Discussion and possible action on setting future meeting dates, locations and agenda items.

8. Adjourn meeting.