

TEXAS COMMISSION ON FIRE PROTECTION
July 14, 2016, 9:00 a.m.
1701 N. Congress Ave., William B. Travis Building, Room 1-104, Austin, Texas

- 1. Roll call – 9:00 a.m. (including consideration of whether to excuse absences).**
- 2. Adoption of the commission meeting minutes of April 27, 2016 and April 28, 2016.**
- 3. The Budget and Strategic Plan subcommittees may meet separately or together on July 14, 2016 during the commission meeting and provide reports for discussion and possible action relating to any recommendations developed by the subcommittees, including but not limited to, modifications to the agency operating budget and strategic plan.**
- 4. Reports from fire service interest groups and agencies on matters relating to organizational purposes, functions, and objectives, including, but not limited to, the Texas Fire Chiefs Association, the Texas State Association of Fire Fighters, the State Firemen’s and Fire Marshals’ Association of Texas, the Texas Fire Marshal’s Association, the Texas Association of Fire Educators, the Texas A&M Forest Service, the National Fire Protection Association, Texas State Association of Fire and Emergency Districts, and the State Fire Marshal’s Office.**
- 5. Discussion and possible action concerning reports by the commission representative to the Texas Fire School Advisory Board and by representatives of the Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) regarding fire protection training provided by TEEX through its Emergency Services Training Institute (ESTI).**
- 6. Discussion and possible action regarding report from commission representative to the Homeland Security Council.**
- 7. Discussion and possible action regarding recommendations from the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board report and agency response.**
- 8. New matters from the commission, staff, or public which may be discussed in future commission meetings.**
- 9. Discussion and possible action on future meeting dates.**
- 10. Matters referred from the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee (FFAC), including, but not limited to:**
 - A. Discussion and possible final adoption of proposed amendments, new sections, and repeals as follows:**
 - 1. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 437, Fees.**
 - 2. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 439, Examinations for Certification.**
 - 3. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 451, Fire Officer.**
 - B. Discussion and possible action on proposed amendments, new sections, and repeals as follows:**
 - 1. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 423, Fire Suppression.**

2. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 425, Fire Service Instructors.
 3. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 429, Minimum Standards for Fire Inspector Certification.
 4. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 431, Fire Investigation.
 5. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 433, Minimum Standards for Driver/Operator-Pumper.
 6. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 451, Fire Officer.
 7. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 453, Hazardous Materials.
 8. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 435, Fire Fighter Safety.
 9. Discussion and possible action on development of a Fire Inspector Certification that does not include all current rule components.
- C. Report from the Curriculum and Testing Committee with discussion and possible action on recommendations regarding possible changes to the Certification Curriculum Manual, including but not limited to the Aircraft Rescue Fire Suppression Curriculum, outline and reference list.
11. Discussion and possible action on matters from the Executive Director.
 - A. Decisions of the Executive Director in contested cases and consent orders.
 - B. Status of division functions.
 12. Executive session pursuant to Section 551.074, Texas Government Code for the discussion of personnel matters: the appointment, employment, compensation, evaluation, reassignment, duties, discipline, or dismissal of the Executive Director, and the appointment, employment, reassignment, or duties of personnel acting on an Interim basis in this position.
 13. Open session for further discussion and possible action regarding preceding agenda item.
 14. Adjourn meeting.

The Texas Commission on Fire Protection may go into executive session on any agenda item if authorized by the Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code Chapter 551.

1. **Roll call – 9:00 a.m. (including consideration of whether to excuse absences).**

2. **Adoption of the commission meeting minutes of April 27, 2016 and April 28, 2016.**

TEXAS COMMISSION ON FIRE PROTECTION

Presiding Officer, Robert Moore, at 1:00 p.m. called the April 27, 2016 commission workshop meeting of the Texas Commission on Fire Protection to order at 1701 N. Congress Avenue, Room 1-104, Austin, Texas.

Commissioners	Tommy Anderson	Elroy Carson	Carlos Cortez	Kelly Doster	Pat Ekiss
Attending	John Gillette**	Joseph Gonzalez	Mike Jones	John McMakin	Robert Moore
	Leonardo Perez	Steve Tull	Tivy Whitlock*		

*absent entire meeting
**absent part of meeting

Staff Present	Tim Rutland	Deborah Cowan
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1. **Roll call.** Robert Moore, Presiding Officer called roll and a quorum was present.
2. **Interview of finalists for fire fighter advisory committee membership, pursuant to Government Code, Chapter 419, Section 419.023.**

Candidates interviewed were Robert Barron, Keith Alan Schmidt, Matt Whisenant, Mikal Orr, Daniel Buford, John Sandrea, Jacob Smith and Israel Gines

No action taken.

3. **Adjourn meeting.**

The meeting was adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

Robert Moore, Presiding Officer

TEXAS COMMISSION ON FIRE PROTECTION

Presiding Officer, Robert Moore, at 9:00 a.m. called the April 28, 2016 meeting of the Texas Commission on Fire Protection to order at 1701 N. Congress Avenue, Room 1-104, Austin, Texas.

Commissioners	Tommy Anderson	Elroy Carson	Carlos Cortez	Kelley Doster	Pat Ekiss
	John Gillette	Joseph Gonzalez	Mike Jones	John McMakin	Robert Moore
	Leonardo Perez	Steve Tull	Tivy Whitlock*		

*absent entire meeting

**absent part of meeting

Staff	Tim Rutland	Deborah Cowan	Paul Maldonado	Joyce Guinn	Mark Roughton
	Denise Alvarez	Andrew Lutostanski, Assistant Attorney General			

Guests	Tom Leverentz	Mark Wobus	Randal Rhodes	Mikal Orr	Connie McCoy-Wasson
	Jacob Smith	Todd Humbarger	James Mallinger	Jerry David	Kurt Janica
	Jeff McNeal	Robert Harris	Leonard Chan	Ronald Tocci	Nathan Zaleski
	Shannon Brinton	Kevin Hosler	William Dicker	Sam Grief	Seth Christensen
	Wendell Burton	Manuel Casarez	Thomas McMonigle	Larry Wright	Michael Grove
	David Martinez	Daniel Buford	Matt Whisenant	Donnie Norman	Richard Berkobien
	Eric Thompson	Ben Blanton	Brian Roach	Daniel DeYear	

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| 1. Roll call | Commission Secretary, John Gillette called roll and a quorum was present. |
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| 2. Adoption of Minutes | A motion to approve the minutes of the January 13, 2016 and January 14, 2016 meeting was made by John McMakin and seconded by Elroy Carson. The motion carried. |
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| 3. Budget and Strategic Plan Subcommittee Meeting/Reports | The subcommittees met together to review the agency's budget and performance measures. No action necessary. |
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| 4. Reports from Fire Service Interest Groups | A brief report was given by the Texas Fire Chief's Association and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). |
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| 5. Report from Fire School Advisory Board & TEEEX | A new commission Representative was appointed at the January 2016 commission meeting. The committee has not met since then but will meet in May and a report will be given at the July 2016 commission meeting. |
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| 6. Report from Homeland Security Council Representative | Commissioner, Joseph Gonzalez, gave a brief report from the March 22, 2016 meeting. Mr. Gonzalez informed commissioners the Governor had approved the Homeland Security Strategic Plan and Security Specific agencies must submit and report on its implementation plan. An update was given on the Zika virus. CIA counterterrorism spokesman discussed ISIS and how it uses social media to recruit individuals. Spokesperson from DIR spoke on the state upgrading its cybersecurity road map. |
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7. U.S. Chemical Safety Board Report
Tim Rutland, Executive Director informed commissioners that the agency received a letter from the Board and it had two recommendations for the agency. Mr. Rutland informed that he sent a response for implementation of the recommendations. After discussion, a motion was made by Leonard Perez and seconded by Tommy Anderson to delay any action until after the July 2016 commission meeting. The motion carried.
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8. Appointment of members to fire fighter advisory committee
A motion was made by John McMakin and seconded by Joseph Gonzalez to have each commissioner mark their ballot for one municipal applicant and one volunteer applicant. After the ballots were tallied, a motion was made by Pat Ekiss and seconded by Leonard Perez to appoint Daniel Buford (municipal) and Keith Alan Schmidt (volunteer) to the fire fighter advisory committee. The motion committee carried.
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9. New matters
James Mallinger, Cedar Park Fire Department asked the commission to review Chapter 451, Fire Inspector to consider a certification without the requirement of the plan review portion. After discussion, a motion was made by Mike Jones and seconded by Tommy Anderson to send this request to the fire fighter advisory committee for review. The motion carried.
- Recognition of former commissioners and advisory committee members
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10. Future meeting
The commission previously scheduled its next meeting for July 13(workshop) beginning at 2:00 p.m. and July 14 (commission meeting) beginning at 9:00 a.m.
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11. Matters from Fire Fighter Advisory Committee
- A.
 - 1. A motion to approve for final adoption the proposed amendments to 37 TAC, Chapter 431, §431.9 and §431.209 as discussed was made by Joseph Gonzalez and seconded by Pat Ekiss. The motion carried.
 - 2. A motion to approve for final adoption the proposed amendments to 37 TAC, Chapter 437, §437.5 as discussed was made by Steve Tull and seconded by Leonardo Perez. The motion carried.
 - B.
 - 1. A motion to approve for publication the proposed amendments to Chapter 437, §437.13, and §437.17 as discussed was made by Steve Tull and seconded by Leonard Perez. The motion carried.
 - 2. A motion to approve for publication the proposed amendments to Chapter 439, §§439.1, 439.3, 439.7, 439.9, 439.11, and 439.19 as discussed was made by Tommy Anderson and seconded by Elroy Carson. The motion carried.
 - 3. A motion to approve for publication the proposed new sections to Chapter 451, §451.307 and §451.407 as discussed was made by John Gillette and seconded by Tommy Anderson. The motion carried.
 - C. A motion to approve the recommended changes to the Incident Safety Officer Curriculum reference list effective immediately was made by Leonardo Perez and seconded by Pat Ekiss. The motion carried.
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- 3. The Budget and Strategic Plan subcommittees may meet separately or together on July 14, 2016 during the commission meeting and provide reports for discussion and possible action relating to any recommendations developed by the subcommittees, including but not limited to, modifications to the agency operating budget and strategic plan.**

Texas Commission on Fire Protection

Fiscal Year 2016 - Operating Budget

Thru: May 31, 2016

Summary

Goals:	FY16 Budget	FY16 Expended	Balance	%
Education, Information and Assistance	91,262.64	61,518.98	29,743.66	
Fire Department Standards	842,176.32	636,660.04	205,516.28	
Indirect Administration	740,334.00	559,256.44	181,077.56	
1001 - Salaries & Wages:	1,673,772.96	1,257,435.46	416,337.50	25%
Education, Information and Assistance	6,066.34	487.63	5,578.71	
Fire Department Standards	54,809.30	21,343.25	33,466.05	
Indirect Administration	58,330.74	11,313.28	47,017.46	
1002 - Other Personnel Costs	119,206.38	33,144.16	86,062.22	72%
Education, Information and Assistance	100.00	92.08	7.92	
Fire Department Standards	800.00	782.64	17.36	
Indirect Administration	3,800.00	3,075.44	724.56	
2001 - Professional Fees and Services:	4,700.00	3,950.16	749.84	16%
Education, Information and Assistance	3,300.00	1,105.81	2,194.19	
Fire Department Standards	8,480.00	5,925.81	2,554.19	
Indirect Administration	2,600.00	1,882.78	717.22	
2003 - Consumable Supplies:	14,380.00	8,914.40	5,465.60	38%
Education, Information and Assistance	8.32	8.32	-	
Fire Department Standards	9,100.00	6,545.83	2,554.17	
Indirect Administration	1,700.00	1,594.33	105.67	
2004 - Utilities:	10,808.32	8,148.48	2,659.84	25%
Education, Information and Assistance	2,200.00	-	2,200.00	
Fire Department Standards	73,000.00	51,933.12	21,066.88	
Indirect Administration	24,800.00	14,562.39	10,237.61	
2005 - Travel:	100,000.00	66,495.51	33,504.49	34%
Education, Information and Assistance	20.00	5.68	14.32	
Fire Department Standards	60.00	47.99	12.01	
Indirect Administration	330.00	213.89	116.11	
2006 - Rent - Building (storage):	410.00	267.56	142.44	35%
Education, Information and Assistance	1,500.00	616.46	883.54	
Fire Department Standards	8,000.00	5,239.96	2,760.04	
Indirect Administration	5,000.00	3,698.78	1,301.22	
2007 - Rent - Machine and Other:	14,500.00	9,555.20	4,944.80	34%
Education, Information and Assistance	14,689.77	5,116.29	9,573.48	
Fire Department Standards	50,013.12	31,632.35	18,380.77	
Indirect Administration	29,329.14	17,052.56	12,276.58	
2009 - Other Operating Expense:	94,032.03	53,801.20	40,230.83	43%
Fire Department Standards	21,833.20	21,833.20	0.00	
4000 - Grants:	21,833.20	21,833.20	0.00	0%
5000 - Capital Expenditures:	-	-	-	0%
TOTAL - ALL EXPENDITURES	2,053,642.89	1,463,545.33	590,097.56	29%

Texas Commission on Fire Protection

Fiscal Year 2016 - Operating Budget

Thru: May 31, 2016

Goal A: Education, Info and Assistance

	Library	IT	Grants	Total	%
Budget:	91,262.64	0.00	0.00	91,262.64	0
Expended:	61,518.98	0.00	0.00	61,518.98	
1001 - Balance Salaries & Wages:	29,743.66	0.00	0.00	29,743.66	33%
Other Personnel Costs:					
7022- Longevity Pay	180.00	0.00		180.00	
7040- ERS-Retirement Contribution	307.63	0.00		307.63	
Budget:	6,066.34	0.00	0.00	6,066.34	0
Expended:	487.63	0.00	0.00	487.63	
1002 - Balance Other Personnel Costs	5,578.71	0.00	0.00	5,578.71	92%
Professional Fees and Services:					
7253- Other Professional Fees (EAP)	92.08	0.00		92.08	
Budget:	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0
Expended:	92.08	0.00	0.00	92.08	
2001 - Balance Professional Fees and Services:	7.92	0.00	0.00	7.92	8%
Budget:	2,500.00	800.00		3,300.00	0
Expended:	1,105.81	0.00		1,105.81	
2003 - (7300) Balance Consumable Supplies:	1,394.19	800.00	0.00	2,194.19	66%
Utilities:					
7501- Electricity	8.32	0.00		8.32	
Budget:	8.32	0.00	0.00	8.32	0
Expended:	8.32	0.00	0.00	8.32	
2004 - Balance Utilities:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
Travel:					
Budget:	2,200.00	0.00	0.00	2,200.00	0
Expended:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2005 - Balance Travel:	2,200.00	0.00	0.00	2,200.00	100%
7470- Rent Space - storage	5.68	0.00		5.68	
Budget:	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0
Expended:	5.68	0.00	0.00	5.68	
2006 - (7470) Balance Rent - Building (storage):	14.32	0.00	0.00	14.32	72%
Rent - Machine and Other:					
7406- Rental - Furnishings & Equipment (copier)	573.76	0.00		573.76	
7411- Rental - Computer Equipment	42.70	0.00		42.70	
Budget:	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0
Expended:	616.46	0.00	0.00	616.46	
2007 - Balance Rent - Machine and Other:	883.54	0.00	0.00	883.54	59%
Other Operating Expense:					
7042- ERS Insurance Payment	545.89	0.00		545.89	
7201- Membership Dues	4.84	0.00		4.84	
7203- Registration Fees-Employee Training	34.03	0.00		34.03	
7203- Registration Fees-Employee Training	31.45	0.00		31.45	
7210- Fees and Other Charges	8.06	0.00		8.06	
7211- Awards	28.00	0.00		28.00	
7276- Communication Services (T-1 Line)	137.09	0.00		137.09	

Texas Commission on Fire Protection
Fiscal Year 2016 - Operating Budget
Thru: May 31, 2016

Goal A: Education, Info and Assistance

	Library	IT	Grants	Total	%
7286- Freight & Delivery Services	0.61	0.00		0.61	
7291- Postage & Postal Services	452.65	0.00		452.65	
7299- Purchased Contracted Services	28.47	0.00		28.47	
7303- subs, periodic, info serv	2,669.94	0.00		2,669.94	
7334- Furnishings & Equipment -Expensed	112.96	0.00		112.96	
7335- Parts -Computer Equipment - Expensed	1.03	0.00		1.03	
7377- Computer Equipment - Expensed	54.64	0.00		54.64	
7382- Books - Expensed	264.00	0.00		264.00	
7947- Workers Compensation Transfer (SORM)	127.00	0.00		127.00	
7961- STS Transfers-Telecommunications (TexAn)	240.89	0.00		240.89	
7962- Capitol Complex (CTS)	374.74	0.00		374.74	
Budget:	14,689.77	0.00	0.00	14,689.77	0
Expended:	5,116.29	0.00	0.00	5,116.29	
2009 - Balance Other Operating Expense:	9,573.48	0.00	0.00	9,573.48	65%

Grants:

Budget:	118,347.07	800.00	0.00	119,147.07	0
Expended:	68,951.25	0.00	0.00	68,951.25	
TOTAL BALANCE	49,395.82	800.00	0.00	50,195.82	42%

Texas Commission on Fire Protection

Fiscal Year 2016 - Operating Budget

Thru: May 31, 2016

Goal B: Fire Department Standards

	Mgmt	Complnc	Cert	Testing	Curr Dev	Total	%
Budget:	0.00	370,209.12	203,499.36	215,159.64	53,308.20	842,176.32	0.00
Expended:	0.00	277,656.84	155,124.07	163,897.98	39,981.15	636,660.04	
1001 - Balance Salaries & Wages:	0.00	92,552.28	48,375.29	51,261.66	13,327.05	205,516.28	24%
Other Personnel Costs:							
7017- One-Time Merit	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	
7022- Longevity Pay	0.00	4,980.00	4,980.00	3,500.00	700.00	14,160.00	
7040- ERS Retirement Contribution	0.00	1,388.16	775.70	819.50	199.89	3,183.25	
Budget:	26,553.02	8,600.00	12,356.28	6,000.00	1,300.00	54,809.30	0.00
Expended:	0.00	6,368.16	9,755.70	4,319.50	899.89	21,343.25	
1002 - Balance Other Personnel Costs	26,553.02	2,231.84	2,600.58	1,680.50	400.11	33,466.05	61%
Professional Fees and Services:							
7253- Other Professional Fees (EAP)	782.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	782.64	
Budget:	800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	0.00
Expended:	782.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	782.64	
2001 - Balance Professional Fees and Serv	17.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.36	2%
Budget:	2,800.00	800.00	500.00	4,200.00	180.00	8,480.00	0.00
Expended:	1,966.51	727.60	331.01	2,873.19	27.50	5,925.81	
2003 - (7300) Balance Consumable Supplies	833.49	72.40	168.99	1,326.81	152.50	2,554.19	30%
Utilities:							
7501- Electricity	70.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.75	
7510- Telecom Parts & Supplies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	
7516- Telecom-Other (reg voice/internet)	0.00	6,450.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,450.08	
Budget:	75.00	9,000.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	9,100.00	0.00
Expended:	70.75	6,450.08	0.00	0.00	25.00	6,545.83	
2004 - Balance Utilities:	4.25	2,549.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,554.17	28%
Travel:							
7101- Travel I/S - Public Transportation Fares	0.00	10,183.65	437.90	1,422.65	1,211.14	13,255.34	
7102- Mileage	0.00	10,916.47	327.59	196.95	0.00	11,441.01	
7105- Travel I/S - Incidental Expenses	0.00	3,981.71	242.41	647.18	11.79	4,883.09	
7106- Travel I/S - Meals & Lodging	0.00	16,980.27	1,272.48	1,802.01	0.00	20,054.76	
7107- Travel I/S - Non-Overnight Travel (Meals)	0.00	933.15	23.50	40.99	0.00	997.64	
7111- Travel OOS - Public Transportation Fares	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	558.02	558.02	
7112- Travel OOS - Mileage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.18	13.18	
7116- Travel OOS - Meals, Lodging Allowable	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	461.76	461.76	
7135- Travel I/S - State Occupancy Tax	0.00	145.80	0.00	5.10	0.00	150.90	
7136- Travel I/S - State Occupancy Tax Galveston	0.00	0.00	9.66	19.32	0.00	28.98	
7139- Travel I/S - State Occupancy Tax Corpus Chris	0.00	0.00	12.60	6.30	0.00	18.90	
Budget:	0.00	61,000.00	3,000.00	6,300.00	2,700.00	73,000.00	0.00
Expended:	0.00	43,141.05	2,326.14	4,140.50	2,325.43	51,933.12	
2005 - Balance Travel:	0.00	17,858.95	673.86	2,159.50	374.57	21,066.88	29%
7470- Rent Space - storage	47.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.99	
Budget:	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00
Expended:	47.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.99	

Texas Commission on Fire Protection

Fiscal Year 2016 - Operating Budget

Thru: May 31, 2016

Goal B: Fire Department Standards

	Mgmt	Complnc	Cert	Testing	Curr Dev	Total	%
2006 - Balance Rent - Building :	12.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.01	20%
Rent - Machine and Other:							
7406- Rental - Furnishings & Equipment (copier)	4,876.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,876.96	
7411- Rental - Computer Equipment	363.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	363.00	
Budget:	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00
Expended:	5,239.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,239.96	
2007 - Balance Rent - Machine and Other:	2,760.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,760.04	35%
Other Operating Expense:							
7042- ERS Insurance Payment	0.00	2,776.59	1,551.31	1,639.00	399.78	6,366.68	
7201- Membership Dues	41.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.13	
7203- Registration Fees-Employee Training	289.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	289.37	
7204- Insurance Premiums and Deductibles	267.38	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	367.38	
7210- Fees and Other Charges	68.55	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	268.55	
7211- Awards	237.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	237.95	
7276- Communication Services (T-1 Line)	1,165.30	1,466.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,632.02	
7286- Freight & Delivery Services	5.21	0.00	0.00	5,180.73	0.00	5,185.94	
7291- Postage & Postal Services	3,847.57	49.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,896.57	
7295- Fees & Other Charges (DPS)	0.00	73.00	72.00	0.00	25.53	170.53	
7299- Purchased Contracted Services	241.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	241.81	
7303- Subscriptions, Periodicals and Info Service	50.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.43	
7334- Furnishings & Equipment -Expensed	365.33	66.50	171.17	52.90	137.50	793.40	
7335- Parts -Computer Equipment - Expensed	8.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,001.00	1,009.78	
7367- Personal Property - Maint & Repair	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,110.00	0.00	1,110.00	
7377- Computer Equipment - Expensed	464.42	186.00	0.00	0.00	39.00	689.42	
7380- Computer Software - Expensed	0.00	1,235.00	0.00	0.00	590.00	1,825.00	
7382- Books - Expensed	41.13	0.00	102.88	0.00	0.00	144.01	
7806- Interest on Delayed Payment	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.08	
7947- Workers Compensation Trnasfer (SORM)	1,079.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,079.53	
7961- STS Transfers-Telecommunications (TexA	2,047.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,047.44	
7962- STS transfer to GR (CCTS)	3,185.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,185.33	
Budget:	20,000.00	7,400.00	4,000.00	15,000.00	3,613.12	50,013.12	0.00
Expended:	13,406.67	5,952.81	2,097.36	7,982.70	2,192.81	31,632.35	
2009 - Balance Other Operating Expense:	6,593.33	1,447.19	1,902.64	7,017.30	1,420.31	18,380.77	37%
Grants:							
7623 Grants	0.00	0.00	21,833.20	0.00	0.00	21,833.20	
Budget:	0.00	0.00	17,500.00	0.00	0.00	17,500.00	0.00
Excess Revenue from License Plates			4,333.20			4,333.20	
Expended:	0.00	0.00	21,833.20	0.00	0.00	21,833.20	
4000 - Balance Grants:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
Budget:	58,288.02	457,009.12	245,188.84	246,659.64	61,126.32	1,068,271.94	0.00
Expended:	21,514.52	340,296.54	191,467.48	183,213.87	45,451.78	781,944.19	
TOTAL BALANCE	36,773.50	116,712.58	53,721.36	63,445.77	15,674.54	286,327.75	27%

Texas Commission on Fire Protection
Fiscal Year 2016 - Operating Budget
Thru: May 31, 2016

Goal C: Indirect Administration

	Exec Office	Fin Svcs	Commis	Total	%
Budget:	540,982.68	199,351.32	0.00	740,334.00	0.00
Expended:	408,647.76	150,608.68	0.00	559,256.44	
1001 - Balance Salaries & Wages:	132,334.92	48,742.64	0.00	181,077.56	24%
Other Personnel Costs:					
7022- Longevity Pay	4,980.00	1,080.00	0.00	6,060.00	
7033- Employee Retirement - Other expenses	0.00	2,707.83	0.00	2,707.83	
7040- ERS Retirement Contribution	1,792.32	753.13	0.00	2,545.45	
Budget:	43,152.02	15,178.72	0.00	58,330.74	0.00
Expended:	6,772.32	4,540.96	0.00	11,313.28	
1002 - Balance Other Personnel Costs	36,379.70	10,637.76	0.00	47,017.46	81%
Professional Fees and Services:					
7245- Financial & Accounting Services	0.00	2,523.00	0.00	2,523.00	
7253- Other Professional Fees (EAP)	0.00	552.44	0.00	552.44	
Budget:	0.00	3,800.00	0.00	3,800.00	0.00
Expended:	0.00	3,075.44	0.00	3,075.44	
2001 - Balance Professional Fees and Services:	0.00	724.56	0.00	724.56	19%
Budget:	500.00	2,100.00	0.00	2,600.00	0.00
Expended:	199.58	1,683.20	0.00	1,882.78	
2003 - (7300) Balance Consumable Supplies:	300.42	416.80	0.00	717.22	28%
Utilities:					
7501- Electricity	0.00	49.93	0.00	49.93	0.00
7517- Telecommunications Equipment	1544.40	0.00	0.00	1544.40	
Budget:	1600.00	100.00	0.00	1700.00	0.00
Expended:	1544.40	49.93	0.00	1594.33	
2004 - Balance Utilities:	55.60	50.07	0.00	105.67	6%
Travel:					
7101- Travel I/S - Public Transportation Fares	724.41	0.00	3,019.77	3,744.18	
7102- Mileage	171.00	675.45	1,554.42	2,400.87	
7105- Travel I/S - Incidental Expenses	174.36	55.18	874.13	1,103.67	
7106- Travel I/S - Meals & Lodging	1,203.00	844.00	0.00	2,047.00	
7110- Travel I/S - Board Member Meals & Lodging	0.00	0.00	5,089.85	5,089.85	
7135- Travel I/S - State Occupancy Tax	0.00	0.00	40.50	40.50	
Budget:	7,400.00	3,900.00	13,500.00	24,800.00	0.00
Expended:	2,409.09	1,574.63	10,578.67	14,562.39	
2005 - Balance Travel:	4,990.91	2,325.37	2,921.33	10,237.61	41%
Rent:					
7470- Rent Space - storage	180.00	33.89	0.00	213.89	
Budget:	280.00	50.00	0.00	330.00	0
Expended:	180.00	33.89	0.00	213.89	
2006 - (7470) Balance Rent - Building (storage):	100.00	16.11	0.00	116.11	35%
Rent - Machine and Other:					
7406- Rental - Furnishings & Equipment (copier)	0.00	3,442.56	0.00	3,442.56	
7411- Rental - Computer Equipment	0.00	256.22	0.00	256.22	
Budget:	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
Expended:	0.00	3,698.78	0.00	3,698.78	

Texas Commission on Fire Protection

Fiscal Year 2016 - Operating Budget

Thru: May 31, 2016

Goal C: Indirect Administration

	Exec Office	Fin Svcs	Commis	Total	%
2007 - Balance Rent - Machine and Other:	0.00	1,301.22	0.00	1,301.22	26%
Other Operating Expense:					
7042- ERS Insurance Payment	4,086.57	1,506.04	0.00	5,592.61	
7201- Membership Dues	270.00	29.03	0.00	299.03	
7203- Registration Fees-Employee Training	0.00	204.26	0.00	204.26	
7204- Insurance Premiums and Deductibles	0.00	188.74	0.00	188.74	
7210- Fees and Other Charges	0.00	168.39	0.00	168.39	
7211- Awards	0.00	167.97	0.00	167.97	
7273- Reproduction & Printing	0.00	0.00	82.50	82.50	
7276- Communication Services (T-1 Line)	0.00	822.56	0.00	822.56	
7286- Freight & Delivery Services	0.00	3.68	0.00	3.68	
7291- Postage & Postal Services	0.00	2,715.93	0.00	2,715.93	
7299- Purchased Contracted Services	0.00	170.72	0.00	170.72	
7303- Subscriptions, Periodicals and Info Services	0.00	35.58	0.00	35.58	
7334- Furnishings & Equipment -Expensed	676.82	374.98	0.00	1,051.80	
7335- Parts -Computer Equipment - Expensed	35.00	6.19	0.00	41.19	
7377- Computer Equipment - Expensed	158.00	327.82	0.00	485.82	
7380- Computer Software - Expensed	537.00	0.00	0.00	537.00	
7382- Books - Expensed	0.00	29.03	0.00	29.03	
7806- Interest on Delayed Payment	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	
7947- Workers Compensation Transfer (SORM)	0.00	762.01	0.00	762.01	
7961- STS Transfers-Telecommunications (TexAn)	0.00	1,445.27	0.00	1,445.27	
7962- STS transfer to GR (CCTS)	0.00	2,248.46	0.00	2,248.46	
Budget:	7,350.00	21,979.14	0.00	29,329.14	0.00
Expended:	5,763.39	11,206.67	82.50	17,052.56	
2009 - Balance Other Operating Expense:	1,586.61	10,772.47	-82.50	12,276.58	42%
Capital Expenditures:					
Budget:	601,264.70	251,459.18	13,500.00	866,223.88	0.00
Expended:	425,516.54	176,472.18	10,661.17	612,649.89	
TOTAL - BALANCE	175,748.16	74,987.00	2,838.83	253,573.99	29%

Key	Strategy	FY16 1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	FY16 YTD Sum	FY16 Target	% Target ytd/tar	Measures/Explanation
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Output A quantifiable indicator of the number of goods or services an agency produces

Yes	Standards Enforcement	203	308	312		823	1,100	75%	Number of inspections of regulated entities.
						Cumulative			Includes bi-annual inspections, audits, and investigations.
Yes	Standards Enforcement	1,799	2,318	2,728		6,845	9,400	73%	Number of examinations administered.
						Cumulative			
	Indirect Administration			\$3,244		\$3,244	\$13,000	25%	Dollar value of professional & other services from HUBs. From semi-annual Comptroller report
						Cumulative			

Explanatory (Annual) An indicator of factors, agency resources, or requests received that affect a state entity's performance.

Yes	Standards Enforcement	91.16%	90.44%	87.50%		89.70%	90%	100%	Pass Rate (Percent)
						Non-Cumulative			
Yes	Standards Enforcement	30,813	31,416	32,192		31,474	31,400	100%	Number of individuals certified by the Commission.
						Non-Cumulative			
Yes	Standards Enforcement	269	249	257		258	255	101%	Number of training providers certified by the Commission.
						Non-Cumulative			

Cumulative Measure: A measure for which one quarter's performance can be added to a previous quarter's performance to obtain year-to-date performance.

Non-Cumulative Measure: A measure which is calculated from the entire reporting period (year), not on the basis of adding together the performance from separate quarters.

Efficiency A quantifiable indicator of productivity expressed in unit costs, units of time, or other ratio-based units

Yes	Standards Enforcement	\$433	\$300	\$288		\$340	\$425	80%	Average cost per inspection of regulated facilities.
						Non-Cumulative			Costs = Inspector salaries + 25% of manager salary, other personnel costs, applicable travel expenses Total inspections per quarter = Inspections + audits + investigations

Key	Strategy	FY16 1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	FY16 YTD Sum	FY16 Target	% Target ytd/tar	Measures/Explanation
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Outcome (Annual) *A quantifiable indicator of the public and customer benefits from an agency's actions*

Indirect Administration			37%			37.0%	10%	370%	Percent of total dollar value of commodity purchasing from HUBs. Taken from semi-annual Comptroller report
Non-Cumulative									

Note: Explanations are provided for measures that are 5% or more off target.

- 4. Reports from fire service interest groups and agencies on matters relating to organizational purposes, functions, and objectives, including, but not limited to, Texas Fire Chiefs Association, the Texas State Association of Fire Fighters, the State Firemen's and Fire Marshals' Association of Texas, the Texas Fire Marshal's Association, the Texas Association of Fire Educators, the Texas A&M Forest Service, the National Fire Protection Association, Texas State Association of Fire and Emergency Districts, and the State Fire Marshal's Office.**

5. **Discussion and possible action concerning reports by the commission representative to the Texas Fire School Advisory Board and by representatives of the Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) regarding fire protection training provided by TEEX through its Emergency Services Training Institute (ESTI).**

6. Discussion and possible action regarding report from commission representative to the Homeland Security Council.

7. Discussion and possible action regarding recommendations from the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board report and agency response.

U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board
**Recommendations to TCFP Following Investigation of
Explosion/Fire at West Fertilizer Company**

CSB Recommendation No. 2013-02-I-TX-R11

Develop minimum standards for course curricula to include hazard awareness of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate (FGAN) for those fire department that either have FGAN facilities in their jurisdictions or respond as mutual aid to other jurisdictions with FGAN facilities. In addition, develop a training program specific to FGAN.

Objectives of the training course should address the following:

- a) Previous FGAN fire and explosion incidents, incorporating lessons learned.*
- b) Hazards posed by other materials and chemicals stored near FGAN, including FGAN incompatibility with those materials and chemicals.*
- c) Pre-incident planning for fires involving FGAN.*
- d) On-scene emergency response and decision-making requirements for FGAN fires, including risk assessment, scene size-up, and situational awareness.*
- e) National Incident Management System and Incident Command System.*

CSB Recommendation No. 2013-02-I-TX-R12

Implement outreach to regional, state, and local fire departments that either have FGAN facilities in their jurisdictions or respond as mutual aid to jurisdictions with FGAN facilities, informing them about the new FGAN training certification requirements and opportunities to receive training. Include the following in the outreach:

- a) Guidance for fire departments on how to identify FGAN hazards within their communities by engaging State Emergency Response Commissions and Local Emergency Planning Committees.*
- b) Encouragement for fire departments in jurisdictions with FGAN facilities to become certified in FGAN training.*



TEXAS COMMISSION ON FIRE PROTECTION

Post Office Box 2286, Austin, Texas 78768-2286 • 512-936-3838 • Fax: 512-936-3808
 Website: www.tcfp.texas.org • Email: info@tcfp.texas.gov

March 21, 2016

U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board
 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 910
 Washington, DC 20006
 Attention: Ms. Veronica Tinney

Dear Ms. Tinney,

This letter is in response to your request for the Texas Commission on Fire Protection's implementation strategy regarding **CSB recommendation numbers 2013-02-I-TX-R11 and R12**.

We are coordinating implementation efforts with other Texas fire service organizations such as the State Firefighters' and Fire Marshals' Association (SFFMA) and the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service (TEEX), both of which also received CSB recommendations. Our joint goal is to ensure that the state's fire protection personnel have the training and education necessary to prepare them for possible FGAN incidents.

Although I will not be able to present your recommendations to our commission board until its workshop in July, my preliminary plans to implement the recommendations are as follows:

Recommendation No. 2013-02-I-TX-R11:

- TEEX, which is a major training provider in the state, is currently developing an FGAN course specifically addressing the objectives in your recommendation. Rather than develop a separate course and curriculum requirements, we will defer to their expertise in this area, and review the course upon its completion to ensure that it meets the intent of the recommendation and applicable NFPA guidelines. Once the course is ready for delivery, we will also assist in providing information to fire departments about the program.
- I have spoken with the chair of our Curriculum and Testing Committee about the possibility of adding some information regarding FGAN to the hazardous materials awareness/operations component of our Structural Firefighter curriculum. We will bring the idea before the full committee at their June meeting.

Recommendation No. 2013-02-I-TX-R12:

- Our agency maintains a fire protection library with both print and audio/visual resources available to any organization or individual in the state. I have directed our librarian to identify training resources currently available in the library pertaining to FGAN characteristics, hazards, and response. Once identified, we will implement outreach efforts via our website, social media, and other venues to inform organizations of the availability.
- I have also directed the librarian to locate additional training resources and reference material on the market, and we will work to procure those as we are able, making them available as well. She will also be researching to identify any other training providers currently offering FGAN training.

Please feel free to contact me at 512-936-3812 or tim.rutland@tcfp.texas.gov if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Tim Rutland
 Executive Director
 Texas Commission on Fire Protection

**U.S. Chemical Safety and
Hazard Investigation Board**

1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 910 | Washington, DC 20006
Phone: (202) 261-7600 | Fax: (202) 261-7650
www.csb.gov

Vanessa Allen Sutherland
Chairperson and Member

Manny Ehrlich, Jr.
Board Member

Rick Engler
Board Member

Kristen M. Kulinowski, Ph.D.
Board Member



FEB 08 2016

Mark Roughton
Public Information Coordinator
Texas Commission on Fire Protection
PO Box 2286
Austin, TX 78768-2286

**In reply, please refer to:
2013-02-I-TX-R11 and R12**

Dear Mr. Roughton:

The U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) recently issued its final investigation report on the April 17, 2013, explosion and fire at the West Fertilizer Company (WFC), a fertilizer blending, retail, and distribution facility in West, Texas. The violent detonation of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate (FGAN) fatally injured 12 emergency responders and three members of the public. Local hospitals treated more than 260 injured victims, many of whom required hospital admission. The blast completely destroyed the WFC facility and caused widespread damage to more than 150 offsite buildings.

The explosion happened approximately 20 minutes after the first signs of a fire were reported to the local 911 emergency response dispatch center. Although the CSB was unable to determine the exact cause of the fire, the radiant heat from the fire, fueled by the structure of the facility, flammable building contents, and the asphalt roof shingles, likely heated the surface of the FGAN pile. Contamination from soot, molten asphalt, molten polyvinyl chloride (PVC) from an overhead conveyer produced a detonable mixture of combustibles and FGAN oxidizers, while increased ventilation heated the FGAN-fuel mixture on the surface of the pile. The CSB concluded that the presence of combustible materials used for construction of the facility and FGAN storage bins, in addition to the WFC practice of storing combustibles near the FGAN pile, contributed to the progression and intensity of the fire and likely resulted in the detonation. The full final report can be found at www.csb.gov.

As part of its investigation, the CSB found that both federal and state of Texas curriculum manuals used for hazardous materials (HAZMAT) training and certification of firefighters place little emphasis on emergency response to storage sites containing FGAN. In addition, lessons learned from previous FGAN-related fires were not shared with other fire departments, including the West Volunteer Fire Department. If previous lessons learned had been applied at West, the firefighters and emergency personnel who responded to the incident might have better understood the risks associated with FGAN-related fire. As a result, the CSB made the following recommendation to the Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP):

CSB Recommendation No. 2013-02-I-TX-R11:

Develop minimum standards for course curricula to include hazard awareness of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate (FGAN) for those fire departments that either have FGAN facilities in their

**U.S. Chemical Safety and
Hazard Investigation Board**

jurisdictions or respond as mutual aid to other jurisdictions with FGAN facilities. In addition, develop a training program specific to FGAN.

Objectives of the program's training course should address the following:

- a. Previous FGAN fire and explosion incidents, incorporating lessons learned*
- b. Hazards posed by other materials and chemicals stored near FGAN, including FGAN incompatibility with those materials and chemicals*
- c. Pre-incident planning for fires involving FGAN*
- d. On-scene emergency response and decision-making requirements for FGAN fires, including risk assessment, scene size-up, and situational awareness*
- e. National Incident Management System and Incident Command System.*

CSB Recommendation No. 2013-02-I-TX-R12:

Implement outreach to regional, state, and local fire departments that either have FGAN facilities in their jurisdictions or respond as mutual aid to jurisdictions with FGAN facilities, informing them about the new FGAN training certification requirements and opportunities to receive training. Include the following in the outreach:

- a. Guidance for fire departments on how to identify FGAN hazards within their communities by engaging State Emergency Response Commissions and Local Emergency Planning Committees*
- b. Encouragement for fire departments in jurisdictions with FGAN facilities to become certified in FGAN training.*

The CSB's Office of Recommendations tracks the implementation of the agency's recommendations, and the Board votes to assign a status to its recommendations depending on the action(s) proposed and taken by recipients. The status of all recommendations is posted on the CSB website (www.csb.gov), where more information about our processes/procedures relative to issued recommendations is also available (see "Frequently Asked Questions" under the Recommendations tab on the web page).

Per our policies and procedures, our Recommendations staff will need to obtain from TCFP via its authorized representatives, documentation of the relevant actions planned and eventually taken to implement these recommendations. We would appreciate a response within **60 days** from the date of this letter detailing the agency's plans for implementing these recommendations, and indicating the person(s) authorized to correspond with the CSB on this matter.

If you have any questions, or need further information on the recommendations process, please contact Ms. Veronica Tinney, Recommendations Specialist at: (202) 261-7642 or via email at: veronica.tinney@csb.gov. In all future correspondence pertaining to these recommendations please refer to the CSB recommendation numbers: 2013-02-I-TX-R11 and R12, and copy Ms. Tinney.

Sincerely,



Vanessa Allen Sutherland
Board Chairperson

cc: Manny Ehrlich, Board Member, CSB
Rick Engler, Board Member, CSB
Kristen Kulinowski, Board Member, CSB
Johnnie Banks, Team Lead, DC Office of Investigations, CSB



U.S. CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

INVESTIGATION REPORT

FINAL

WEST FERTILIZER COMPANY FIRE AND EXPLOSION (15 Fatalities, More Than 260 Injured)



WEST FERTILIZER COMPANY

WEST, TX

APRIL 17, 2013

KEY ISSUES:

- REGULATORY OVERSIGHT
- HAZARD AWARENESS
- EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE
- FERTILIZER GRADE AMMONIUM NITRATE STORAGE PRACTICES
- LAND USE PLANNING AND ZONING

REPORT 2013-02-I-TX

1.0 Executive Summary

1.1 Overview

On April 17, 2013, a fire and explosion occurred at the West Fertilizer Company (WFC), a fertilizer blending, retail, and distribution facility in West, Texas. The violent detonation fatally injured 12 emergency responders and three members of the public. Local hospitals treated more than 260 injured victims, many of whom required hospital admission. The blast completely destroyed the WFC facility and caused widespread damage to more than 150 offsite buildings. The WFC explosion is one of the most destructive incidents ever investigated by the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) as measured by the loss of life among emergency responders and civilians; the many injuries sustained by people both inside and outside the facility fence line; and the extensive damage to residences, schools, and other structures. Following the explosion, WFC filed for bankruptcy.

The explosion happened at about 7:51 pm central daylight time (CDT), approximately 20 minutes after the first signs of a fire were reported to the local 911 emergency response dispatch center. Several local volunteer fire departments responded to the facility, which had a stockpile of between 40 and 60 tons (80,000 to 120,000 pounds) fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate (FGAN), not counting additional FGAN not yet offloaded from a railcar.

More than half of the structures damaged during the explosion were demolished to make way for reconstruction. The demolished buildings include an intermediate school (552 feet southwest of the facility), a high school (1,263 feet southeast), a two-story apartment complex with 22 units (450 feet west) where two members of the public were fatally injured, and a 145-bed nursing home (500 feet west) where many of the seriously injured civilians resided. A middle school (2,000 feet southwest) also sustained serious but reparable damage. Section 3 describes the incident and its consequences in detail.

The CSB investigated the factors that contributed to the detonation of FGAN. Section 4 describes the properties of FGAN and posits three scenarios that could lead to its detonation under the conditions present during the WFC fire. CSB concluded that the construction of the bins and other building materials as well as the lack of an automatic sprinkler system plausibly contributed to the detonation. Section 6 describes inherently safer approaches to FGAN use and storage that reduce the risk of an FGAN detonation.

The total insurance-related losses from the explosion are estimated to be around \$230 million and federal disaster assistance is estimated to exceed \$16 million. WFC was only insured for \$1 million, which fell far short of the incident's damage. Section 5 presents CSB's analysis of the policies and regulations that led to this as well as to the failure of the insurer to identify the risks posed by FGAN. A few years prior to the incident, WFC was dropped by one insurer for failing to address safety concerns identified in loss control surveys. The company that insured WFC at the time of the incident did not appear to have conducted its own safety inspections of the facility.

CSB's analysis of the emergency response, found in Section 7, concludes that the West Volunteer Fire Department did not conduct pre-incident planning or response training at WFC, was likely unaware of the potential for FGAN detonation, did not take recommended incident response actions at the fire scene, and did not have appropriate training in hazardous materials response.

CSB found several shortcomings in federal and state regulations and standards that could reduce the risk of another incident of this type. These include the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Explosives and Blasting Agents and Process Safety Management standards, the Environmental Protection Agency's Risk Management Program and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, and training provided or certified by the Texas Commission on Fire Protection and the State Firefighters' and Fire Marshals' Association of Texas. CSB's complete analysis is presented in Section 8.

The location of the WFC relative to the surrounding community exacerbated the offsite consequences, leading CSB to assess whether other FGAN storage facilities could pose significant offsite risks. CSB's analysis shows that the risk to the public from a catastrophic incident exists at least within the state of Texas, if not more broadly. For example, 19 other Texas facilities storing more than 10,000 pounds of FGAN are located within 0.5 miles of a school, hospital, or nursing home, raising concerns that an incident with offsite consequences of this magnitude could happen again. Section 9 explores the connection between land use planning and offsite consequences.

1.2 Federal and State Response

In response to this incident, President Barack Obama issued Executive Order (EO) 13650, "Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security" to coordinate federal actions to reduce the risks of another incident of this type.¹ Details and updates on the status of the EO are included in Section 8.1.

Early investigation activities focused on law enforcement efforts to determine if there was a criminal element to the incident. Responding governmental agencies included the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) National Response Team, Texas State Fire Marshal's Office (SFMO), U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In addition, multiple state and local law enforcement and emergency response organizations responded to the scene.

1.2.1 Joint SFMO/ATF Investigation

Immediately following the incident, ATF deployed to West at the invitation of SFMO and assumed control of the WFC site to conduct a joint investigation of the immediate cause and origin of the fire and explosion and determine whether the initiating fire was intentionally set. The two agencies retained

¹ Executive Order 13650. "Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security," August 1, 2013. *See*: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/08/01/executive-order-improving-chemical-facility-safety-and-security> (accessed on December 8, 2015).

control of the scene for about four weeks, interviewing witnesses, excavating the WFC site, and reconstructing the electrical system. To date, law enforcement has not made a final determination of the cause of the fire and ensuing explosion. Three possible scenarios remain under consideration: (1) faulty electrical wiring, (2) short circuit in an electrical golf cart, and (3) intentional act of arson.²

1.2.2 CSB Response

CSB investigators from both the Washington, DC, and Denver, Colorado, offices deployed on April 18, 2013, supported by a contingent of contractors that included blast modeling, structural, urban search and rescue, and fire and explosion experts. The joint ATF-SFMO control of the site as a crime scene limited CSB site access and delayed CSB investigator execution of evidence-gathering protocols, chemical testing, and witness interviews. Despite the limited access in the initial stages, driven by the criminal investigation, CSB continued with its investigation.

The investigation of the WFC incident analyzed several root causes and considered multiple contributing causes. Investigative teams partnered with urban search and rescue experts and fire and explosion consultants to survey damage to residences, schools, the nursing home, and other structures. The teams also conducted interviews with eyewitnesses, WFC managers, and hourly workers and gathered physical evidence for further laboratory testing and analysis.

Key Findings

The CSB's analysis includes findings on the technical causes of the fire and explosion; regulatory changes that could have resulted in safety enhancements to the facility; the failure of the insurer to conduct safety inspections or provide an adequate level of coverage; shortcomings in emergency response, including pre-incident planning or response training of the volunteer fire fighters; and deficiencies in land use planning that permitted the City of West to encroach upon the WFC over the years. Section 10 presents the CSB's key findings on the WFC incident.

Recommendations

As a result of the investigation of the WFC fire and explosion, CSB developed recommendations and directed them to the following recipients:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- International Codes Council.
- Texas Department of Insurance.
- Texas Commission on Fire Protection.
- State Firefighters' and Fire Marshals' Association of Texas.
- Texas A&M Engineering Extension Services (TEEX).

² See: <http://www.tdi.texas.gov/news/2013/news201320.html> (accessed on December 22, 2015).

- El Dorado Chemical Company (EDC).
- West Volunteer Fire Department (WVFD).

Section 11 contains the complete set of recommendations.

8. New matters from the commission, staff, or public for discussion at future commission meetings.

9. Discussion and possible action on future meeting dates.

10. Matters referred from the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee (FFAC), including but not limited to:

A. Discussion and possible final adoption of proposed amendments, new sections, and repeals as follows:

1. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 437, Fees.



Texas Commission on Fire Protection

Agenda Item Summary

MEETING: Commission

DATE: 07/14/2016

Agenda Item #: 10 A: #1

Agenda Title: Fee adjustment

Action to be taken: Discussion and possible final adoption

Origin of Item: FF Advisory Committee

1. INTRODUCTION/PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed rule revision is to consider adjusting the fee charged by the agency for sectional exams, which are typically administered as retests following an initial exam failure. The proposed revision also addresses an increase in the fee charged by the agency for a records review.

2. DESCRIPTION/ JUSTIFICATION

The proposal for a fee reduction for sectional exams is in conjunction with the proposal in Chapter 439 (agenda item 10A#2) that would require persons to pass all sections of a multiple-section exam in order to qualify for certification. The proposed fee increase for records reviews reflects a more realistic amount for staff time committed to reviews.

3. BUDGET IMPACT

Any budget impact is dependent upon the fee amounts adopted. It is anticipated that there will be at least a temporary increase in the number of retests administered by the agency.

4. TIMELINE CONSIDERATIONS

Proposed language is for possible final adoption.

5. RECOMMENDATION

Reviewed and forwarded as recommended by FF Advisory Committee.

6. REFERENCES

Title 37, Part 13, Chapters 437, Texas Administrative Code.

CHAPTER 437

FEES

§437.1 Purpose and Scope.

- (a) The purpose of this chapter is to set forth requirements governing the fees charged by the commission as prescribed by Texas Government Code, Chapter 419, §419.025 and §419.026, and commission rule.
- (b) This chapter shall govern all proceedings before and dealing with the commission concerning fees. Hearings and appellate proceedings regarding these fees shall be governed by this chapter where applicable and by the rules of the practice and procedure of the commission and the Administrative Procedure Act and Texas Register Act, Chapter 2001, of the Texas Government Code.
- (c) If a fee submitted in the form of a check is returned for insufficient funds the certification, seal or test for which the fee was collected will be invalidated.
- (d) Additional fees, such as those charged for exam administration or criminal background checks, may be charged to applicants and regulated entities by service providers other than the commission. The commission does not charge and will not collect these additional fees. Payment of the additional fees shall be made via a separately established agreement between the individual or regulated entity and the applicable service providers.

§437.3 Certification Application Processing Fees.

- (a) A non-refundable application processing fee of \$85 is required for each certificate issued by the commission. If a certificate is issued within the time provided in §401.125 of this title (relating to Processing Periods), the fee will be applied to the certification. If the certificate is denied, the applicant must pay a new certification application processing fee to file a new application.
- (b) The regulated employing entity shall be responsible for all certification application processing fees required as a condition of appointment.
- (c) Nothing in this section shall prohibit an individual from paying a certification application processing fee for any certificate which he or she is qualified to hold, providing the certificate is not required as a condition of appointment (see subsection (b) of this section concerning certification fees).
- (d) A facility that provides training for any discipline for which the commission has established a curriculum must be certified by the commission. The training facility will be charged a separate certification application processing fee for each discipline or level of discipline for which application is made.
- (e) The certification application processing fee is waived for a military service member or military veteran whose military service, training, or education substantially meets the requirements for commission certification, and is applying for the first time for a certification required by commission rules for appointment to duties.
- (f) The certification application processing fee is waived for a military service member, military veteran, or military spouse who holds a current license or certification issued by another jurisdiction that has requirements substantially equivalent to the requirements for commission certification, and is applying for the first time for a certification required by commission rules for appointment to duties.

§437.5 Renewal Fees.

- (a) A non-refundable annual renewal fee of \$75 shall be assessed for each certified individual and certified training facility. If an individual or certified training facility holds more than one certificate, the commission may collect only one renewal fee of \$75, which will renew all certificates held by the individual or certified training facility.
- (b) A regulated employing entity shall pay the renewal fee for each individual who is required to possess certification as a condition of employment.
- (c) If a person re-enters the fire service whose certificate(s) has been expired for less than one year, the regulated entity must pay all applicable renewal fee(s) and any applicable additional fee(s). Upon payment of the required fees, the certificates previously held by the individual, for which he or she continues to qualify, will be renewed.
- (d) If a person wishes to renew a certificate(s) which has been expired less than one year and the individual is not employed by a regulated employing entity as defined in subsection (b) of this section, the individual must pay all applicable renewal fee(s) and any applicable additional fee(s). Upon payment of the required fee(s), the certificate(s) previously held by the individual, for whom he or she continues to qualify, will be renewed.
- (e) Nothing in this section shall prohibit an individual from paying a renewal fee for any certificate which he or she is qualified to hold providing the certificate is not required as a condition of employment.
- (f) Certification renewal information will be sent to all regulated employing entities and individuals holding certification at least 60 days prior to October 31 of each calendar year. Certification renewal information will be sent to certified training facilities at least 60 days prior to February 1 of each calendar year.
- (g) If renewal payment is submitted by mail, all certification renewal fees must be submitted with the renewal invoice to the commission.
- (h) All certification renewal fees must be paid on or before the last day of the certification period (see subsection (i) of this section) to avoid additional fee(s).
- (i) The certification period shall be a period not to exceed one year. The certification period for employees of regulated employing entities, and individuals holding certification is November 1 to October 31. The certification period of certified training facilities is February 1 to January 31.
- (j) All certification renewal fees received from one to 30 days after the last day of the certification period will cause the individual or entity responsible for payment to be assessed a non-refundable late fee of \$37.50 in addition to the renewal fee for each individual or training provider for which a renewal fee was due.
- (k) All certification renewal fees received more than 30 days after the last day of the certification period will cause the individual or entity responsible for payment to be assessed a non-refundable late fee of \$75 in addition to the renewal fee for each individual or training provider for which a renewal fee was due.
- (l) In addition to any non-refundable late fee(s) assessed for certification renewal, the commission may hold an informal conference to determine if any further action(s) is to be taken.

- (m) An individual or entity may petition the commission for a waiver of the late fees required by this section if the person's certificate expired because of the individual or regulated employing entity's good faith clerical error, or expired as a result of termination of the person's employment where the person has been restored to employment through a disciplinary procedure or a court action.
- (1) Applicants claiming good faith clerical error must submit a sworn statement together with any supporting documentation that evidences the applicant's good faith efforts to comply with commission renewal requirements and that failure to comply was due to circumstances beyond the control of the applicant.
- (2) Applicants claiming restoration to employment as a result of a disciplinary or court action must submit a certified copy of the order restoring the applicant to employment.
- (n) An individual, who is a military service member, or returning from activation to military service, must notify the commission in writing if the individual wishes to renew an expired certification. Provided other qualifications for renewal are met, the individual will have any normally associated late fees waived and will be required to pay a renewal fee of \$75.

§437.7 Standards Manual and Certification Curriculum Manual Fees.

- (a) Current versions of the Standards Manual for Fire Protection Personnel and Certification Curriculum Manual are available on the commission's website.
- (b) The commission does not provide printed copies of the manuals. A printed copy of the commission's standards may be obtained from Thomson West, 610 Opperman Drive, Eagan, MN 55123, by requesting "Title 37, Public Safety and Corrections" of the Texas Administrative Code. The web address for Thomson West is www.west.thomson.com.

§437.11 Copying Fees.

- (a) All photographic reproduction of records or documents in the files of the commission and prepared on standard office machines will be furnished for a fee.
- (b) A fee will be charged for address and telephone number lists of fire service agencies.
- (c) A fee will be charged for mailing peel-off labels of fire service agencies.

§437.13 Processing Fees for Test Application.

- (a) A non-refundable application processing fee of \$85 shall be charged for each examination.

(b) A non-refundable application processing fee of \$35 shall be charged for each sectional examination.

- ~~(c)~~~~(b)~~ Fees will be paid in advance with the application or the certified training provider may be invoiced or billed if previous arrangements have been approved by the commission in writing via mail, e-mail or fax.
- (1) Any payment postmarked from 61 to 90 days after the invoice date will cause the provider of training to be assessed a non-refundable late fee of one half the amount shown on the invoice. This late fee is in addition to the amount shown on the invoice for test application processing fees.

(2) Any payment postmarked more than 90 days after the invoice date will cause the provider of training to be assessed a non-refundable late fee in an amount equal to the amount shown on the invoice. This late fee is in addition to the amount shown on the invoice for test application processing fees.

(d)~~(e)~~ The test application processing fee is waived for a military service member or military veteran whose military service, training, or education substantially meets the training requirements for a commission examination. This subsection applies to initial examinations for certifications required by commission rules for appointment to duties. Retests following a failed initial examination or an examination to regain a certification that was lost are not included.

(e)~~(d)~~ The test application processing fee is waived for a military service member, military veteran, or military spouse who holds a current license or certification issued by another jurisdiction that has requirements substantially equivalent to the training requirements for a commission examination. This subsection applies to initial examinations for certifications required by commission rules for appointment to duties. Retests following a failed initial examination or an examination to regain a certification that was lost are not included.

§437.15 International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) Seal Fees.

A non-refundable \$15 fee shall be charged for each IFSAC seal issued by the commission.

§437.17 Records Review Fees.

(a) A non-refundable fee of ~~\$35~~ **\$75** shall be charged for each training records review conducted by the commission for the purpose of determining equivalency to the appropriate commission training program or to establish eligibility to test. Applicants submitting training records for review shall receive a written analysis from the commission.

(b) The fee provided for in this section shall not apply to an individual who holds an advanced or Fire Fighter II certificate from the State Firemen's and Fire Marshals' Association of Texas.

**Proposed Rule Change Impacts:
Requirement to Pass All Sections of Structure and Inspector Exams
and
Reduction in Sectional Exam Fee**

Statistics from Calendar Year 2015

Number of Sectional Exams Requiring a Retest:

(Reference proposed rule changes in 439.1)

	Current Rules: Failed Main Exam Retest Sections < 70	Proposed Rules: Retest Any Section < 70	Difference (increase) In Testing Volume
Hazmat Awareness	144	515	371
Hazmat Operations	159	746	587
Firefighter I	76	125	49
Firefighter II	151	348	197
Inspector I	56	57	1
Inspector II	65	118	53
Plan Examiner	64	146	82
TOTAL SECTIONAL EXAMS REQUIRED	715 (+189 non-U.S. = 904)	2055 (+189 non-U.S. = 2244)	1340

- Totals in bold reflect required retests for examinees likely to pursue Texas certification; numbers in parentheses include all examinees.

Revenue Estimates:

(Reference proposed rule change in 437.13)

If Sectional Exam Fee Maintained at \$85	Revenue
904 (715+189) Exams – Current Rules	\$76,840
2244 (2055+189) Exams – Proposed Rules	\$190,740
Difference (increase)	\$113,900

If Sectional Exam Fee Reduced to \$35	Revenue
904 (715+189) Exams – Current Rules at \$85/exam	\$76,840
2244 (2055+189) Exams – Proposed Rules at \$35/exam	\$78,540
Difference (increase)	\$1,700

- 10. Matters referred from the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee (FFAC), including but not limited to:**
 - A. Discussion and possible final adoption of proposed amendments, new sections, and repeals as follows:**
 - 2. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 439, Examination for Certification.**



Texas Commission on Fire Protection

Agenda Item Summary

MEETING: Commission

DATE: 07/14/2016

Agenda Item #: 10 A: #2

Agenda Title: Pass all sections of multiple-section exams

Action to be taken: Discussion and possible final adoption

Origin of Item: FF Advisory Committee

1. INTRODUCTION/PURPOSE

Several significant revisions are proposed: A requirement for persons to pass all sections of multiple-section exams; placing an expiration on certificates of completion; placing a limit on time required for a person to complete skills evaluations; adjusting the number of questions on certain state exams.

2. DESCRIPTION/ JUSTIFICATION

The proposed revisions address certain perceived shortcomings in the agency's testing process.

3. BUDGET IMPACT

Some budget impact may be anticipated as a result of a possible increase in the number of retests administered by the agency.

4. TIMELINE CONSIDERATIONS

Proposed language is for possible final adoption.

5. RECOMMENDATION

Reviewed and forwarded as recommended by FF Advisory Committee.

6. REFERENCES

Title 37, Part 13, Chapters 437, Texas Administrative Code.

CHAPTER 439

EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATION

SUBCHAPTER A

EXAMINATIONS FOR ON-SITE DELIVERY TRAINING

§439.1 Requirements—General.

- (a) The administration of examinations for certification, including performance skill evaluations, shall be conducted in compliance with commission rules and; as applicable, with:
- (1) International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) regulations; or
 - (2) National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications (Pro Board) regulations for examinations administered by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service. Only Pro Board examinations administered by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service will be accepted by the commission for certification. In order for a Pro Board document to be accepted for certification, it must:
 - (A) List the commission issued course approval number for which the examination was conducted;
 - (B) Indicate that the examination was conducted in English; and
 - (C) List any special accommodations provided to the examinee. The commission may not issue a certificate for an examination conducted under special accommodations other than those specified in §439.13 of this title (relating to Special Accommodations for Testing).
- (b) It is incumbent upon commission staff, committee members, training officers and field examiners to maintain the integrity of the state certification examination process (or portion thereof) for which they are responsible.
- (c) The commission shall reserve the authority to conduct an annual review of Pro Board examinations, procedures, test banks, and facilities utilized by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service. The commission may also conduct a review at any time for cause and as deemed necessary to ensure the integrity of the certification examination process.
- (d) Exams will be based on the job performance requirements and knowledge and skill components of the applicable NFPA standard for that discipline, if a standard exists and has been adopted by the commission. If a standard does not exist or has not been adopted by the commission, the exam will be based on curricula as currently adopted in the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual.
- (e) Commission examinations that receive a passing grade shall expire two years from the date of the examination.
- (f) An examination for Basic Structure Fire Protection shall consist of four sections: Fire Fighter I, Fire Fighter II, Hazardous Materials Awareness Level, and Hazardous Materials Operations Level including the Mission-Specific Competencies for Personal Protective Equipment and Product Control. **The examinee must pass each section of the examination with a minimum score of 70% in order to qualify for certification.**
- (g) An examination for Basic Fire Inspector shall consist of three sections: Inspector I, Inspector II, and Plan Examiner I. **The examinee must pass each section of the examination with a minimum score of 70% in order to qualify for certification.**
- (h) An examination for Basic Structure Fire Protection and Intermediate Wildland Fire Protection shall consist of five sections: Fire Fighter I, Fire Fighter II, First Responder Awareness, First Responder Operations, and Intermediate Wildland Fire Protection. **The examinee must pass**

each section of the examination with a minimum score of 70% in order to qualify for certification.

- (i) All other state examinations consist of only one section.
- (j) The individual who fails to pass a commission examination for state certification will be given one additional opportunity to pass the examination or **section(s)** ~~[section]~~ thereof. This opportunity must be exercised within 180 days after the date of the first failure. ~~[An individual who passes the applicable state certification examination but fails to pass a section thereof for an IFSAC seal(s) will be given one additional opportunity to pass the section thereof. This opportunity must be exercised within two years after the date of the first attempt.]~~ An examinee who fails to pass the examination within the required time may not sit for the same examination again until the examinee has re-qualified by repeating the curriculum applicable to that examination.
- (k) An individual may obtain a new certificate in a discipline which was previously held by passing a commission proficiency examination.
- (l) If an individual who has never held certification in a discipline defined in §421.5 of this title (relating to Definitions), seeks certification in that discipline, the individual shall complete all certification requirements.
- (m) If an individual completes **a commission**~~[an]~~ approved training program, **or a program** that has been evaluated and deemed equivalent to a certification curriculum approved by the commission, such as an out-of-state or military training program or a training program administered by the State Firemen's and Fire Marshals' Association of Texas, the individual **may use only one of the following examination processes for certification:** ~~[must pass a commission examination for certification status and meet any other certification requirements in order to become eligible for certification by the commission as fire protection personnel.]~~
- (1) pass a commission examination; or**
- (2) submit documentation of the completion of the Pro Board examination process administered by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service; and**
- (3) meet any other certification requirements in order to become eligible for certification as fire protection personnel.**
- (4) An individual cannot use a combination of the two examination processes in this subsection from a single commission approved class for certification. An individual who chooses to submit to the commission examination process may not utilize the other process toward certification.**
- (n) An individual or entity may petition the commission for a waiver of the examination required by this section if the person's certificate expired because of the individual's or employing entity's good faith clerical error, or expired as a result of termination of the person's employment where the person has been restored to employment through a disciplinary procedure or a court action. All required renewal fees including applicable late fees and all required continuing education must be submitted before the waiver request may be considered.
- (1) Applicants claiming good faith clerical error must submit a sworn statement together with any supporting documentation that evidences the applicant's good faith efforts to comply with commission renewal requirements and that failure to comply was due to circumstances beyond the control of the applicant.
- (2) Applicants claiming restoration to employment as a result of a disciplinary or court action must submit a certified copy of the order, ruling or agreement restoring the applicant to employment.

§439.3 Definitions.

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, have the following definitions unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

- (1) Certificate of Completion -- A statement by the provider of training certifying that an individual has successfully completed a commission-approved certification curriculum or phase program for a particular discipline, including having been evaluated by field examiners on performance skills identified by the commission. The certificate of completion qualifies an individual to take an original certification examination. **The certificate expires two years from the date of completion. If an individual does not take the certification examination prior to the expiration of the certificate of completion, he or she must again complete the curriculum in order to obtain a new certificate of completion.**
- (2) Curriculum -- The competencies established by the commission as a minimum requirement for certification in a particular discipline.
- (3) Designee -- An entity or individual approved by commission staff to administer commission certification examinations and/or performance skills in accordance with this chapter.
- (4) Eligibility -- A determination of whether or not an individual has met the requirements set by the commission and would therefore be allowed to take a commission examination.
- (5) Endorsement of eligibility -- A statement testifying to the fact that an individual has met all requirements specified by the commission and is qualified to take a commission examination. An endorsement of eligibility will be issued by a member of the commission staff.
- (6) Examination -- A state test which an examinee must pass as one of the requirements for certification.
- (7) Examinee -- An individual who has met the commission requirements and therefore qualifies to take the commission examination.
- (8) Field examiner -- An individual authorized to evaluate performance skills in commission approved curricula. The field examiner must possess a Fire Instructor Certification or other instructor qualification as allowed by §427.307(h) and (i) of this title (relating to On-Site and Distance Training Provider Staff Requirements) for Wildland courses only, complete the on-line commission field examiner course, and sign an agreement to comply with the commission's testing procedures. The field examiner must be approved by the commission to instruct all subject areas identified in the curriculum that he or she will be evaluating. The field examiner must repeat the examiner course every two years and submit a new Letter of Intent.
- (9) Lead Examiner -- A member of the commission staff or a designee who has been assigned by the commission to administer a commission examination.
- (10) Letter of Intent -- A statement, signed by an individual applying to the commission for field examiner status, that he or she is familiar with the commission's examination procedures, and agrees to abide by the policies and guidelines as set out in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification).

(11) Sectional examination -- A test that covers one section of a multiple-section examination.

§439.5 Procedures.

- (a) Procedures for conducting examinations are determined by the commission.
- (b) All application processing fees due to the commission must be paid in a timely manner. Late payments shall be assessed a late fee in accordance with §437.13 of this title (relating to Processing Fees for Test Application).
- (c) Each examination must be administered by a lead examiner.
- (d) The lead examiner must:

- (1) ensure that the tests remain secure and that the examination is conducted under conditions warranting honest results;
 - (2) monitor the examination while in progress;
 - (3) control entrance to and exit from the test site;
 - (4) assign or re-assign seating; and
 - (5) bar admission to or dismiss any examinee who fails to comply with any of the applicable provisions of this chapter.
- (e) All official grading and notification must come from the commission or its designee. The preliminary test results shall be made available within seven (7) business days after completion of the examination.

§439.7 Eligibility.

- (a) An examination may not be taken by an individual who currently holds an active certificate from the commission in the discipline to which the examination pertains, unless required by the commission in a disciplinary matter, or test scores have expired and the individual is testing for IFSAC seals.
- (b) An individual who passes an examination and is not certified in that discipline, will not be allowed to test again **if the original examination grade is still active**, ~~until 30 days before the expiration date of the previous examination~~, unless required by the commission in a disciplinary matter.
- (c) In order to qualify for a commission examination, the examinee must:
 - (1) meet or exceed the minimum requirements set by the commission as a prerequisite for the specified examination;
 - (2) submit a test application with documentation showing completion of a commission approved curriculum and any other prerequisite requirements, along with the appropriate application processing fee(s).
 - (3) receive from the commission an "Endorsement of Eligibility" letter and provide this letter to the lead examiner.
 - (4) bring to the test site, and display upon request, government issued identification which contains the name and photograph of the examinee;
 - (5) report on time to the proper location; and
 - (6) comply with all the written and verbal instructions of the lead examiner.
- (d) No examinee shall be permitted to:
 - (1) violate any of the fraud provisions of this section;
 - (2) disrupt the examination;
 - (3) bring into the examination site any books, notes, or other written materials related to the content of the examination;
 - (4) refer to, use, or possess any such written material at the examination site;
 - (5) give or receive answers or communicate in any manner with another examinee during the examination;

- (6) communicate at any time or in any way, the contents of an examination to another person for the purpose of assisting or preparing a person to take the examination;
 - (7) steal, copy, or reproduce any part of the examination;
 - (8) engage in any deceptive or fraudulent act either during an examination or to gain admission to it;
 - (9) solicit, encourage, direct, assist, or aid another person to violate any provision of this section; or
 - (10) bring into the examination site any electronic devices.
- (e) No person shall be permitted to sit for any commission examination who has an outstanding debt owed to the commission.

§439.9 Grading.

- (a) If performance skills are required as a part of the examination, the examinee must demonstrate performance skill objectives in a manner consistent with performance skill evaluation forms provided by the Commission. The evaluation format for a particular performance skill will determine the requirements for passage of the skill. Each performance skill evaluation form will require successful completion of one of the following formats:
 - (1) all mandatory tasks; or
 - (2) an accumulation of points to obtain a passing score of at least 70%; or
 - (3) a combination of both paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection.
- (b) The minimum passing score on each examination or section thereof ~~[as outlined in §439.1(d) of this title (relating to Requirements—General)]~~ shall be 70%. This means that 70% of the total possible active questions must be answered correctly. The Commission may, at its discretion, invalidate any question.
- (c) If the Commission invalidates an examination score for any reason, it may also, at the discretion of the Commission, require a retest to obtain a substitute valid test score.

§439.11 Commission-Designated Performance Skill Evaluations.

- (a) The commission-designated performance evaluations are randomly selected from each subject area within the applicable curriculum containing actual skill evaluations. This applies only for curricula in which performance standards have been developed.
- (b) ~~The [During the course of instruction, the]~~ training provider shall test ~~[for competency,]~~ the commission designated performance skills **for competency**. The skill evaluations **may only** ~~[- may be scheduled at any time during the course, but must]~~ take place after all training on the identified subject area has been completed. The date(s), time(s) and location(s) for the commission designated skill evaluations must be submitted on the commission designated skill schedule contained within the Training Prior Approval system. The commission must be notified immediately of any deviation from the submitted commission designated skill schedule. All skills must be evaluated by a commission approved field examiner.
- (c) In order to qualify for the commission certification examination, the student must successfully complete and pass all designated skill evaluations. The student may be allowed two attempts to complete each skill. A second failure during the evaluation process will require remedial training in the failed skill area with a certified instructor before being allowed a third attempt. A third failure shall require that the student repeat the entire certification curriculum.

(d) If performance skill evaluations are not conducted for a student during the course of instruction, they must be conducted within ninety (90) days following the end date of

the course. If performance skill evaluations are not conducted within the ninety (90) day period, the student must repeat the course. The ninety (90) day period may be extended for students who were unable to complete their performance skill evaluations due to injury, illness, military commitment, or other situation beyond their control.

- (e) ~~(d)~~ The training facility must maintain records (electronic or paper) of skills testing on each examinee. The records must reflect the results of the evaluation of skills, the dates the evaluation of skills took place, and the names of the field examiners who conducted the evaluations.
- (f) ~~(e)~~ For certification disciplines in which an IDLH environment may exist, all skill testing participants shall have available for use NFPA compliant PPE and SCBA as defined in §435.1 of this title (relating to Protective Clothing) and §435.3 of this title (relating to Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus).

§439.13 Special Accommodations for Testing.

- (a) Special accommodation testing is for those individuals that have a documented disability which may hamper their success on a Texas Commission on Fire Protection written examination. Some accommodations that can be allowed are:
- (1) A testing room to oneself (examinee is allowed to read the questions out loud to him or herself). To accommodate the request the examinee will have to test in the Commission's Austin headquarters location or any location deemed appropriate by the Commission.
 - (2) The test to be split in two with up to an hour break in between (no access to the first half of the examination will be allowed during or after the break). To accommodate the request the examinee will have to test in the commission's Austin headquarters location or any location deemed appropriate by the Commission.
 - (3) The questions to be printed in a larger font (approximately 7% larger).
 - (4) The test to be copied on off-white paper (i.e., cream colored).
 - (5) The use of highlighters or a highlighter sheet.
 - (6) Any requests that changes the condition of the examination or the examination process.
- (b) If the applicant is seeking a special accommodation test, the applicant must submit written documentation of the disability and a written statement as to which of the allowable accommodations is being requested. The applicant may ask for accommodations not listed above. The request will be reviewed and the applicant will receive a written response regarding the Commission's position on the request.

§439.19 Number of Test Questions.

- (a) Each examination may have two types of questions: pilot and active. Pilot questions are new questions placed on the examination for statistical purposes only. These questions do not count against an examinee if answered incorrectly.
- (b) The number of questions on ~~an [the state]~~ examination, **sectional examination, or retest** will be based upon the **specific examination, or** number of recommended hours **for a [in the]** particular curriculum or section **as shown in the table below. Any pilot questions added to an examination, sectional examination, or retest will be in addition to the number of exam questions.** ~~[being tested. The standard is outlined below:]~~

Recommended Hours	No. Questions	Maximum No. Pilot Questions	Time Allowed
30 or less	25	5	30 minutes

— 31-100	— 50	— 5	— 1 hour
— 101-200	— 75	— 10	— 1.5 hours
— 201-300	— 100	— 15	— 2 hours
— 301-400	— 125	— 20	— 2.5 hours
— 401 or more	— 150	— 25	— 3 hours]

<u>Examination</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Number of Exam Questions</u>	<u>Maximum Possible Number of Pilot Questions</u>	<u>Time Allowed</u>
Basic Structure FP	Hazardous Materials Awareness	25		
	Hazardous Materials Operations	25		
	Firefighter I	100		
	Firefighter II	75		
	TOTAL	225	25	4.5 Hours
Basic Fire Inspector				
Basic Fire Inspector	Inspector I	50		
	Inspector II	50		
	Plan Examiner I	50		
	TOTAL	150	25	3.0 Hours
Basic Structure FP/ Intermediate Wildland FP				
Basic Structure FP/ Intermediate Wildland FP	Hazardous Materials Awareness	25		
	Hazardous Materials Operations	25		
	Firefighter I	100		
	Firefighter II	75		
	Intermediate Wildland FP	25		
	TOTAL	250	25	5.0 Hours
FOR ALL OTHER EXAMINATIONS, SECTIONAL EXAMINATIONS, AND RETESTS				
	<u>Recommended Hours</u>	<u>Number of Exam Questions</u>	<u>Maximum Possible Number of Pilot Questions</u>	<u>Time Allowed</u>
<u>IF THE RECOMMENDED HOURS FOR THE CURRICULUM OR SECTION IS:</u>	<u>Less than 30</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>30 Minutes</u>
	<u>31 to 100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1.0 Hour</u>
	<u>101 to 200</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1.5 Hours</u>
	<u>201 to 300</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2.0 Hours</u>
	<u>301 to 400</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2.5 Hours</u>
	<u>401 or More</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>3.0 Hours</u>

10. Matters referred from the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee (FFAC), including but not limited to:

A. Discussion and possible final adoption of proposed amendments, new sections, and repeals as follows:

3. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 451, Fire Officer.



Texas Commission on Fire Protection

Agenda Item Summary

MEETING: Commission

DATE: 07/14/2016

Agenda Item #: 10 A: #3

Agenda Title: Issuance of IFSAC Seals

Action to be taken: Discussion and possible final adoption

Origin of Item: FF Advisory Committee

1. INTRODUCTION/PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed rule revision is to add language for the issuance of IFSAC seals for Fire Officer III and Fire Officer IV. ***Please note that the original proposed language has been revised (revisions are in italics) due to new requirements from IFSAC. The revisions were reviewed by the FF Advisory Committee at its June meeting.***

2. DESCRIPTION/ JUSTIFICATION

The agency was approved by IFSAC to issue seals for these two disciplines.

3. BUDGET IMPACT

It is anticipated that there will be a slight increase in the total number of IFSAC seals issued by the agency as a result of approval.

4. TIMELINE CONSIDERATIONS

Proposed language is for possible final adoption with changes.

5. RECOMMENDATION

Reviewed and forwarded as recommended by FF Advisory Committee.

6. REFERENCES

Title 37, Part 13, Chapters 437, Texas Administrative Code.

CHAPTER 451

FIRE OFFICER

SUBCHAPTER C

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR FIRE OFFICER III

§451.301 Fire Officer III Certification.

A Fire Officer III is a midlevel supervisor who performs both supervisory and first-line managerial functions who has met all the job performance and certification requirements of Fire Officer II as defined in 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.

§451.303 Minimum Standards for Fire Officer III Certification.

- (a) In order to be certified as a Fire Officer III an individual must:
- (1) hold certification as Structural Fire Protection Personnel, Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel, or Marine Fire Protection Personnel; and
 - (2) hold Fire Officer II certification through the commission; and
 - (3) hold, as a minimum, Fire Service Instructor II certification through the commission; and
 - (4) document completion of ICS-300: Intermediate Incident Command System; and
 - (5) possess valid documentation as a Fire Officer III; from either:
 - (A) the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress; or
 - (B) the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications issued by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service using the 2009 or later edition of the NFPA standard applicable to this discipline and meeting the requirements as specified in §439.1(a)(2) of this title (relating to Requirements—General); or
 - (6) complete a commission approved Fire Officer III program and successfully pass the commission examination as specified in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification). An approved Fire Officer III program must consist of one of the following:
 - (A) completion of a commission approved Fire Officer III Curriculum as specified in Chapter 9 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual;
 - (B) completion of an out-of-state and/or military training program that has been submitted to the commission for evaluation and found to be equivalent to or exceed the commission approved Fire Officer III Curriculum; or

(C) successful completion of 15 college semester hours of upper level coursework from a four-year regionally accredited institution in any of the following subject areas:

- (i) Administration/Management;
- (ii) Budget/Finance;
- (iii) Planning/Organization;
- (iv) Leadership/Ethics;
- (v) Risk Management;
- (vi) Safety and Health; or
- (vii) Community Risk Reduction.

(7) Special temporary provision: Through February 2015, an individual is eligible for Fire Officer III certification upon documentation of the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications issued by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service using the 2009 edition of the NFPA standard applicable to this discipline.

(b) Out-of-state or military training programs which are submitted to the commission for the purpose of determining equivalency will be considered equivalent if all competencies set forth in Chapter 9 (pertaining to Fire Officer) of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual are met.

§451.305 Examination Requirements.

- (a) Examination requirements of Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification) must be met in order to receive Fire Officer III certification.
- (b) Individuals will be permitted to take the commission examination for Fire Officer III certification by documenting the following: Structure Fire Protection Personnel certification, Fire Service Instructor II certification and Fire Officer II certification through the commission or the equivalent IFSAC seals, and completing a commission approved Fire Officer III program.

§451.307 International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) Seal.

- (a) **Individuals holding a current commission Fire Officer III certification *that was issued from a commission examination and* received prior to September 1, 2016, may be granted an International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) seal as a Fire Officer III by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying applicable fees. This subsection will expire on August 31, 2017.**
- (b) **Individuals completing a commission approved Fire Officer III program; documenting IFSAC seals for Fire Fighter II, Instructor II and Fire Officer II; and passing the applicable state examination, may be granted an IFSAC seal as a Fire Officer III by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying applicable fees. *In order to qualify for an IFSAC seal, an individual must submit the application for the seal prior to the expiration of the examination.***

CHAPTER 451**FIRE OFFICER****SUBCHAPTER D****MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR FIRE OFFICER IV****§451.401 Fire Officer IV Certification.**

A Fire Officer IV is an upper level supervisor who performs both supervisory and managerial functions who has met all the job performance and certification requirements of Fire Officer III as defined in 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.

§451.403 Minimum Standards for Fire Officer IV Certification.

- (a) In order to be certified as a Fire Officer IV an individual must:
- (1) hold certification as Structural Fire Protection Personnel, Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel, or Marine Fire Protection Personnel; and
 - (2) hold Fire Officer III certification through the commission; and
 - (3) document completion of ICS-400: Advanced Incident Command System; and
 - (4) possess valid documentation as a Fire Officer IV; from either:
 - (A) the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress; or
 - (B) the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications issued by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service using the 2009 or later edition of the NFPA standard applicable to this discipline and meeting the requirements as specified in §439.1(a)(2) of this title (relating to Requirements—General); or
 - (5) complete a commission approved Fire Officer IV program and successfully pass the commission examination as specified in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification). An approved Fire Officer IV program must consist of one of the following:
 - (A) completion of a commission approved Fire Officer IV Curriculum as specified in Chapter 9 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual;
 - (B) completion of an out-of-state and/or military training program that has been submitted to the commission for evaluation and found to be equivalent to or exceed the commission approved Fire Officer IV Curriculum; or
 - (C) successful attainment of a bachelor's degree or higher from a regionally accredited institution in any of the following:
 - (i) Fire Science/Administration/Management;

- (ii) Emergency Management;
- (iii) Public Administration;
- (iv) Emergency Medicine;
- (v) Business Management/Administration;
- (vi) Political Science;
- (vii) Human Resources Management;
- (viii) Public Health;
- (ix) Risk Management;
- (x) Criminal Justice; or
- (xi) a related management/administration/leadership degree.

(6) Special temporary provision: Through February 2015, an individual is eligible for Fire Officer IV certification upon documentation of the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications issued by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service using the 2009 edition of the NFPA standard applicable to this discipline.

(b) Out-of-state or military training programs which are submitted to the commission for the purpose of determining equivalency will be considered equivalent if all competencies set forth in Chapter 9 (pertaining to Fire Officer) of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual are met.

§451.405 Examination Requirements.

- (a) Examination requirements of Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification) must be met in order to receive Fire Officer IV certification.
- (b) Individuals will be permitted to take the commission examination for Fire Officer IV certification by documenting the following: Structure Fire Protection Personnel certification and Fire Officer III certification through the commission or the equivalent IFSAC seals, and completing a commission approved Fire Officer IV program.

§451.407 International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) Seal.

(a) Individuals holding a current commission Fire Officer IV certification *that was issued from a commission examination and* received prior to September 1, 2016, may be granted an International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) seal as a Fire Officer IV by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying applicable fees. This subsection will expire on August 31, 2017.

(b) Individuals completing a commission approved Fire Officer IV program; documenting IFSAC seals for Fire Fighter II, Instructor II and Fire Officer III; and passing the applicable state examination, may be granted an IFSAC seal as a Fire Officer IV by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying applicable fees. *In order to qualify for an IFSAC seal, an individual*

must submit the application for the seal prior to the expiration of the examination.

10. Matters referred from the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee (FFAC), including but not limited to:

B. Discussion and possible action on proposed amendments, new sections, and repeals as follows:

- 1. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 423, Fire Suppression.**



Texas Commission on Fire Protection

Agenda Item Summary

MEETING: Commission

DATE: 07/14/2016

Agenda Item #: 10B: #1-7

Agenda Title: “Grandfather” clause, test requirement for IFSAC seals

Action to be taken: Discussion and possible action

Origin of Item: *FF Advisory Committee*

1. INTRODUCTION/PURPOSE

Agenda items 1 through 7 delete “grandfather” language in the indicated chapters that allowed persons holding an active certification to automatically qualify for the applicable IFSAC seal(s). Language was also added to clarify the requirement that an individual may only apply for an IFSAC seal from an active (non-expired) exam.

2. DESCRIPTION/ JUSTIFICATION

The deletion of “grandfather” language meets the recommendation from IFSAC. The active exam language establishes in rule a long standing agency practice.

3. BUDGET IMPACT

No significant budget impact is expected.

4. TIMELINE CONSIDERATIONS

Proposed language is for possible publication.

5. RECOMMENDATION

Reviewed and forwarded as recommended by the FF Advisory Committee.

6. REFERENCES

Title 37, Part 13, TAC, chapters 423, 425, 429, 431, 433, 451, 453.

CHAPTER 423**FIRE SUPPRESSION****SUBCHAPTER A****MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR STRUCTURE FIRE PROTECTION PERSONNEL
CERTIFICATION****§423.1 Minimum Standards for Structure Fire Protection Personnel.**

- (a) Fire protection personnel of any local government entity, who receive probationary or temporary appointment to structure fire protection duties, must be certified by the Commission within one year from the date of their appointment in a structural fire protection personnel position.
- (b) Prior to being appointed to fire suppression duties or certified as fire protection personnel, the Commission must review and approve the applicants fingerprint based criminal history record information obtained from the Department of Public Safety and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The individual or fire department must follow the procedure established by the Department of Public Safety to initiate and complete the electronic fingerprint process. The results will be available to the Commission through the Department of Public Safety's data base. The Commission will follow the criteria established in Title 37 Chapter 403 of the Texas Administrative Code (TAC) for denying a person certification based on the results of the fingerprint based criminal history record check.
- (c) Prior to being appointed to fire suppression duties, personnel must complete a Commission-approved basic structure fire suppression program and successfully complete a Commission recognized emergency medical course. The individual must successfully pass the Commission examination pertaining to that curriculum as required by §423.3 of this title. The Commission recognizes the following emergency medical training:
 - (1) Department of State Health Services Emergency Medical Service Personnel certification training;
 - (2) an American Red Cross Emergency Response course, including the optional lessons and enrichment sections;
 - (3) an American Safety and Health Institute First Responder course;
 - (4) National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians certification; or
 - (5) medical training deemed equivalent by the Commission.
- (d) Personnel holding any level of structure fire protection personnel certification must comply with the continuing education requirements specified in §441.7 of this title (relating to Continuing Education for Structure Fire Protection Personnel).

**§423.3 Minimum Standards for Basic Structure Fire Protection Personnel
Certification.**

- (a) In order to become certified as basic structure fire protection personnel, an individual must:
- (1) possess valid documentation from the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress or the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications issued by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service using the 2008 or later edition of the NFPA standard applicable to this discipline and meeting the requirements as specified in §439.1(a)(2) of this title (relating to Requirements—General) as:
 - (A) Fire Fighter I, Fire Fighter II, Hazardous Materials Awareness Level Personnel; and
 - (B) Hazardous Materials Operations Level Responders including the Mission-Specific Competencies for Personal Protective Equipment and Product Control under the current edition; or
 - (C) NFPA 472 Hazardous Materials Operations prior to the 2008 edition; and
 - (D) must meet the medical requirements outlined in §423.1(c) of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Structure Fire Protection Personnel); or
 - (2) complete a commission-approved basic structure fire suppression program, meet the medical requirements outlined in §423.1(c) of this title, and successfully pass the commission examination(s) as specified in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification). An approved basic structure fire suppression program shall consist of one or any combination of the following:
 - (A) completion of a commission-approved Basic Fire Suppression Curriculum, as specified in Chapter 1 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual; or
 - (B) completion of an out-of-state, and/or military training program deemed equivalent to the commission-approved Basic Fire Suppression Curriculum; or
 - (C) documentation of the receipt of an advanced certificate or training records from the State Firemen's and Fire Marshals' Association of Texas, that is deemed equivalent to a commission-approved Basic Fire Suppression Curriculum.
- (b) A basic fire suppression program may be submitted to the commission for approval by another jurisdiction as required in Texas Government Code, Chapter 419, §419.032(d), Appointment of Fire Protection Personnel. These programs include out-of-state and military programs, and shall be deemed equivalent by the commission if the subjects taught, subject content, and total hours of training meet or exceed those contained in Chapter 1 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual.

§423.5 Minimum Standards for Intermediate Structure Fire Protection Personnel Certification.

- (a) Applicants for Intermediate Structure Fire Protection Personnel Certification must complete the following requirements:
- (1) hold, as a prerequisite, a Basic Structure Fire Protection Personnel Certification as defined in §423.3 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Basic Structure Fire Protection Personnel Certification); and

- (2) acquire a minimum of four years of fire protection experience and complete the training listed in one of the following options:
- (A) Option 1--Successfully complete six semester hours of fire science or fire technology from an approved Fire Protection Degree Program and submit documentation as required by the Commission that the courses comply with subsections (b) and (c) of this section; or
- (B) Option 2--Completion of coursework from either the A-List or the B-List courses. Acceptable combinations of courses are as follows: two A-List courses; or eight B-List courses; or one A-List course and four B-List courses. (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section); or
- (C) Option 3--Completion of coursework from either the A-List or the B-List courses in combination with college courses in fire science or fire protection. Acceptable combinations of courses are three semester hours meeting the requirements of Option 1, with either one A-List course or four B-List courses (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section).
- (b) Non-traditional credit awarded at the college level, such as credit for experience or credit by examination obtained from attending any school in the Commission's Certification Curriculum Manual or for experience in fire service, may not be counted toward this level of certification.
- (c) The training required in this section must be in addition to any training used to qualify for any lower level of Structure Fire Protection Personnel Certification. Repeating a course or a course of similar content cannot be used towards this level of certification.

§423.7 Minimum Standards for Advanced Structure Fire Protection Personnel Certification.

- (a) Applicants for Advanced Structure Fire Protection Personnel certification must complete the following requirements:
- (1) hold as a prerequisite an Intermediate Structure Fire Protection Personnel Certification as defined in §423.5 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Intermediate Structure Fire Protection Personnel Certification); and
- (2) acquire a minimum of eight years of fire protection experience and complete the training listed in one of the following options:
- (A) Option 1--Successfully complete six semester hours of fire science or fire technology from an approved Fire Protection Degree Program and submit documentation as required by the commission that the courses comply with subsections (b) and (c) of this section; or
- (B) Option 2--Completion of coursework from either the A-List or the B-List courses. Acceptable combinations of courses are as follows: two A-List courses; or eight B-List courses; or one A-List course and four B-List courses. (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section); or
- (C) Option 3--Completion of coursework from either the A-List or the B-List courses in combination with college courses in fire science or fire protection. Acceptable combinations of courses are three semester hours meeting the requirements of

Option 1 with either one A-List course or four B-List courses (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section).

- (b) Non-traditional credit awarded at the college level, such as credit for experience or credit by examination obtained from attending any school in the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual or for experience in the fire service, may not be counted toward this level of certification.
- (c) The training required in this section must be in addition to any training used to qualify for any lower level of Structure Fire Protection Personnel Certification. Repeating a course or a course of similar content cannot be used towards this level of certification.

§423.9 Minimum Standards for Master Structure Fire Protection Personnel Certification.

- (a) Applicants for Master Structure Fire Protection Personnel Certification must complete the following requirements:
 - (1) hold as a prerequisite an Advanced Structure Fire Protection Personnel Certification as defined in § 423.7 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Advanced Structure Fire Protection Personnel Certification); and
 - (2) acquire a minimum of twelve years of fire protection experience, and 60 college semester hours or an associate degree, which includes at least 18 college semester hours in fire science subjects.
- (b) College level courses from both the upper and lower division may be used to satisfy the education requirement for Master Structure Fire Protection Personnel Certification.

§423.11 Higher Levels of Certification.

- (a) An individual may receive higher levels of certification in structural fire protection while being assigned to another discipline, provided that all requirements for the higher level or levels of certification are met.
- (b) Repetitive training cannot be used toward higher levels of certification.

§423.13 International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) Seal.

- ~~[(a) Individuals holding a current commission Structure Fire Protection Personnel certification [received prior to March 10, 2003,] may be granted International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) seals for Hazardous Materials Awareness Level Personnel, Hazardous Materials Operations Level Responders, Fire Fighter I, and Fire Fighter II by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seals and paying applicable fees. This subsection will expire on August 1, 2016.]~~
- (a)**~~(b)~~ Individuals completing a commission approved basic fire suppression program, meeting any other NFPA requirement, and passing the applicable examination(s) based on the basic fire suppression curriculum, may be granted IFSAC seal(s) for Hazardous Materials Awareness Level Personnel, Hazardous Materials Operations Level Responders (including the Mission-Specific Competencies for Personal Protective Equipment and Product Control), Fire Fighter I, and/or Fire Fighter II by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal(s) and paying applicable fees, provided they meet the following provisions:

- (1) To receive the IFSAC Hazardous Materials Awareness Level Personnel seal, the individual must:
- (A) complete the Hazardous Materials Awareness section of a commission approved course; and
 - (B) pass the Hazardous Materials Awareness section of a commission examination.
- (2) To receive the IFSAC Hazardous Materials Operations Level Responders seal (including the Mission-Specific Competencies for Personal Protective Equipment and Product Control) the individual must:
- (A) complete the Hazardous Materials Operation section of a commission approved course;
 - (B) document possession of an IFSAC Hazardous Materials Awareness Level Personnel seal; and
 - (C) pass the Hazardous Materials Operations section of a commission examination.
- (3) To receive the IFSAC Fire Fighter I seal, the individual must:
- (A) complete a commission approved Fire Fighter I course;
 - (B) provide medical documentation as outlined in subsection (c) of this section;
 - (C) document possession of an IFSAC Hazardous Materials Awareness Level Personnel seal; and
 - (D) document possession of an IFSAC Hazardous Materials Operations Level Responders seal; and
 - (E) pass the Fire Fighter I section of a commission examination.
- (4) To receive the IFSAC Fire Fighter II seal, the individual must:
- (A) complete a commission approved Fire Fighter II course;
 - (B) document possession of an IFSAC Fire Fighter I seal; and
 - (C) pass the Fire Fighter II section of a commission examination.
- (b)** ~~(e)~~ In order to meet the medical requirements of NFPA 1001, the individual must document successful completion of an emergency medical training course or program. The commission recognizes the following emergency medical training:
- (1) The Texas Department of State Health Services Emergency Medical Service Personnel certification training;
 - (2) American Red Cross Response course (including optional lessons and enrichment sections);
 - (3) American Safety and Health Institute First Responder course;
 - (4) National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians certification; or

(5) medical training deemed equivalent by the commission.

(c) In order to qualify for an IFSAC seal, an individual must submit the application for the seal prior to the expiration of the examination.

CHAPTER 423

FIRE SUPPRESSION

SUBCHAPTER B

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR AIRCRAFT RESCUE FIRE FIGHTING PERSONNEL

§423.201 Minimum Standards for Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel.

- (a) Aircraft rescue fire fighting personnel are employees of a local governmental entity who are appointed to aircraft rescue firefighting duties. These duties may include fighting aircraft fires at airports, standing by for potential crash landings, and performing aircraft rescue and fire fighting duties.
- (b) Personnel appointed as Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel must be certified to at least the basic level by the Commission within one year from their employment in an Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel position.
- (c) Prior to being appointed to aircraft rescue fire suppression duties, all personnel must:
 - (1) successfully complete a Commission-approved basic fire suppression course and pass the Commission's examination pertaining to that curriculum; and
 - (2) successfully complete a Commission-approved basic aircraft rescue fire protection course and pass the Commission's examination pertaining to that curriculum.
- (d) "Stand by" means the act of responding to a designated position in the movement area on the airfield at which initial response fire and rescue units will await the arrival of an aircraft experiencing an announced emergency.
- (e) "Movement area" is comprised of all runways, taxiways, and other areas of the airport which are used for taxiing or hover taxiing, take-off, and landing of aircraft, exclusive of loading ramps and aircraft parking areas.
- (f) Personnel holding any level of aircraft rescue fire fighting personnel certification shall be required to comply with the continuing education specified in §441.9 of this title (relating to Continuing Education for Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel).
- (g) Aircraft rescue fire fighting personnel that perform structure fire fighting duties must be certified, as a minimum, as basic structural fire protection personnel.

§423.203 Minimum Standards for Basic Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel Certification.

In order to obtain a Basic Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel Certification the individual must:

- (1) hold a Basic Structure Fire Protection Personnel Certification; and
- (2) possess valid documentation as an Airport Fire Fighter from either:
 - (A) the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress; or

- (B) the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications issued by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service using the 2010 or later edition of the NFPA standard applicable to this discipline and meeting the requirements as specified in §439.1(a)(2) of this title (relating to Requirements—General); or
- (3) complete a commission approved aircraft rescue fire suppression training program and successfully pass the commission examination as specified in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification). An approved aircraft rescue fire suppression training program shall consist of one of the following:
 - (A) a commission approved Basic Aircraft Rescue Fire Suppression Curriculum as specified in Chapter 2 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual.
 - (B) an out-of-state, and/or military training program that has been submitted to the commission for evaluation and found to be equivalent to or exceeds the commission approved Basic Aircraft Rescue Fire Suppression Curriculum.

§423.205 Minimum Standards for Intermediate Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel Certification.

- (a) Applicants for Intermediate Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel Certification must complete the following requirements:
 - (1) hold as a prerequisite a Basic Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel Certification as defined in §423.203 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Basic Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel Certification); and
 - (2) acquire a minimum of four years of fire protection experience and complete the training listed in one of the following options:
 - (A) Option 1--Successfully complete six semester hours of fire science or fire technology from an approved Fire Protection Degree Program and submit documentation as required by the commission that the courses comply with subsections (b) and (c) of this section; or
 - (B) Option 2--Completion of coursework from either the A-List or the B-List courses. Acceptable combinations of courses are as follows: two A-List courses; or eight B-List courses; or one A-List course and four B-List courses. (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section); or
 - (C) Option 3--Completion of coursework from either the A-List or the B-List courses in combination with college courses in fire science or fire protection. Acceptable combinations of courses are three semester hours meeting the requirements of Option 1 with either one A-List course or four B-List courses (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section).
- (b) Non-traditional credit awarded at the college level, such as credit for experience or credit by examination obtained from attending any school in the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual or for experience in the fire service, may not be counted toward this level of certification.
- (c) The training required in this section must be in addition to any training used to qualify for any lower level of Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Certification. Repeating a course or a course of similar content cannot be used towards this level of certification.

§423.207 Minimum Standards for Advanced Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel Certification.

- (a) Applicants for Advanced Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel certification must complete the following requirements:
- (1) hold as a prerequisite an Intermediate Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel Certification as defined in §423.205 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Intermediate Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel Certification); and
 - (2) acquire a minimum of eight years of fire protection experience and complete the training listed in one of the following options:
 - (A) Option 1--Successfully complete six semester hours of fire science or fire technology from an approved Fire Protection Degree Program and submit documentation as required by the commission that the courses comply with subsections (b) and (c) of this section; or
 - (B) Option 2--Completion of coursework from either the A-List or the B-List courses. Acceptable combinations of courses are as follows: two A-List courses; or eight B-List courses; or one A-List course and four B-List courses. (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section); or
 - (C) Option 3--Completion of coursework from either the A-List or the B-List courses in combination with college courses in fire science or fire protection. Acceptable combinations of courses are three semester hours meeting the requirements of Option 1 with either one A-List course or four B-List courses (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section).
- (b) Non-traditional credit awarded at the college level, such as credit for experience or credit by examination obtained from attending any school in the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual or for experience in the fire service, may not be counted toward this level of certification.
- (c) The training required in this section must be in addition to any training used to qualify for any lower level of Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel Certification. Repeating a course or a course of similar content cannot be used towards this level of certification.

§423.209 Minimum Standards for Master Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel Certification.

- (a) Applicants for Master Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel Certification must complete the following requirements:
- (1) hold, as a prerequisite, an Advanced Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel Certification as defined in §423.207 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Advanced Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel Certification); and
 - (2) acquire a minimum of twelve years of fire protection experience, and 60 college semester hours or an associate's degree, which includes at least 18 college semester hours in fire science subjects.
- (b) College level courses from both the upper and lower division may be used to satisfy the education requirement for Master Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel Certification.

§423.211 International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) Seal.

~~[(a) Individuals holding a current commission Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel certification [received prior to March 10, 2003,] may be granted an International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) seal as an Airport Fire Fighter by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying applicable fees. This subsection will expire on August 1, 2016.]~~

~~[(b)]~~ Individuals completing a commission approved basic aircraft rescue fire suppression program, documenting an IFSAC seal for Fire Fighter II, and passing the applicable state examination may be granted an IFSAC seal as an Airport Fire Fighter by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying applicable fees. **In order to qualify for an IFSAC seal, an individual must submit the application for the seal prior to the expiration of the examination.**

10. Matters referred from the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee (FFAC), including but not limited to:

B. Discussion and possible action on proposed amendments, new sections, and repeals as follows:

- 2. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 425, Fire Service Instructors.**

CHAPTER 425

FIRE SERVICE INSTRUCTORS

§425.1 Minimum Standards for Fire Service Instructor Certification.

- (a) Training programs that are intended to satisfy the requirements for fire service instructor certification must meet the curriculum and competencies based upon NFPA 1041. All applicants for certification must meet the examination requirements of this section.
- (b) Prior to being appointed to fire service instructor duties, all personnel must complete a commission approved fire service instructor program and successfully pass the commission examination pertaining to that curriculum.
- (c) Personnel who receive probationary or temporary appointment to fire service instructor duties must be certified by the commission within one year from the date of appointment to such position.
- (d) An out-of-state, military, or federal instructor training program may be accepted by the commission as meeting the training requirements for certification as a fire service instructor if the training has been submitted to the commission for evaluation and found to be equivalent to or to exceed the commission approved instructor course for that particular level of fire service instructor certification.
- (e) An individual who holds a bachelor's degree or higher in education from a regionally accredited educational institution or a teaching certificate issued by the State Board for Educator Certification or an associate's degree with twelve semester hours of education instructional courses is considered to have training equivalent to the commission's curriculum requirements for Instructor I, II and III training.
- (f) Personnel holding any level of fire service instructor certification must comply with the continuing education requirements specified in §441.21 of this title (relating to Continuing Education for Fire Service Instructor).

§425.3 Minimum Standards for Fire Service Instructor I Certification.

In order to become certified as a Fire Service Instructor I an individual must:

- (1) have a minimum of three years of experience (as defined in §421.5(47) of this title (relating to Definitions)) in fire protection in one or more or any combination of the following:
 - (A) a paid, volunteer, or regulated non-governmental fire department; or
 - (B) a department of a state agency, education institution or political subdivision providing fire protection training and related responsibilities; and
- (2) possess valid documentation as a Fire Instructor I, II or III from either:
 - (A) the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC); or
 - (B) the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications issued by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service using the 2007 or later edition of the NFPA standard applicable to this discipline and meeting the requirements as specified in §439.1(a)(2) of this title (relating to Requirements—General); or

- (3) have completed the appropriate curriculum for Fire Service Instructor I contained in Chapter 8 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual, or meet the equivalence as specified in §425.1(d) or (e) of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Fire Service Instructor Certification); and
- (4) successfully pass the applicable commission examination as specified in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification).

§425.5 Minimum Standards for Fire Service Instructor II Certification.

In order to become certified as a Fire Service Instructor II, an individual must:

- (1) hold as a prerequisite a Fire Instructor I certification as defined in §425.3 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Fire Service Instructor I Certification); and
- (2) have a minimum of three years of experience (as defined in §421.5(47) of this title (relating to Definitions)) in fire protection in one or more or any combination of the following:
 - (A) a paid, volunteer, or regulated non-governmental fire department; or
 - (B) a department of a state agency, education institution or political subdivision providing fire protection training and related responsibilities; and
- (3) possess valid documentation as a Fire Instructor I, II or III from either:
 - (A) the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC); or
 - (B) the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications issued by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service using the 2007 or later edition of the NFPA standard applicable to this discipline and meeting the requirements as specified in §439.1(a)(2) of this title (relating to Requirements—General); or
- (4) have completed the appropriate curriculum for Fire Service Instructor II contained in Chapter 8 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual, or meet the equivalence as specified in §425.1(d) or (e) of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Fire Service Instructor Certification); and
- (5) successfully pass the applicable commission examination as specified in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification).

§425.7 Minimum Standards for Fire Service Instructor III Certification.

In order to become certified as a Fire Service Instructor III an individual must:

- (1) hold as a prerequisite, a Fire Instructor II Certification as defined in §425.5 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Fire Service Instructor II Certification); and
- (2) have a minimum of three years of experience (as defined in §421.5(47) of this title (relating to Definitions)) in fire protection in one or more or any combination of the following:
 - (A) a paid, volunteer, or regulated non-governmental fire department; or

- (B) a department of a state agency, education institution or political subdivision providing fire protection training and related responsibilities; and
- (3) possess valid documentation of accreditation from the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) as a Fire Instructor III; or
- (4) have completed the appropriate curriculum for Fire Service Instructor III contained in Chapter 8 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual, or meet the equivalence as specified in §425.1(d) or (e) of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Fire Service Instructor Certification); and
- (5) successfully pass the applicable commission examination as specified in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification); and either
- (A) hold as a prerequisite an advanced structural fire protection personnel certification, an advanced aircraft fire protection personnel certification, advanced marine fire protection personnel certification, advanced inspector certification, advanced fire investigator, or advanced arson investigator certification; or
- (B) have 60 college hours from a regionally accredited educational institution; or
- (C) hold an associate's degree from a regionally accredited educational institution.

§425.9 Minimum Standards for Master Fire Service Instructor III Certification.

In order to become certified as a Master Fire Service Instructor III the individual must:

- (1) hold as a prerequisite a Fire Service Instructor III certification; and
- (2) be a member of a paid, volunteer, or regulated non-governmental fire department; or a department of a state agency, education institution or political subdivision providing fire protection training and related responsibilities; and
- (3) hold as a prerequisite a master structural fire protection personnel certification, a master aircraft rescue fire fighting personnel certification, master marine fire protection personnel certification, master inspector certification, master fire investigator certification, or master arson investigator certification; or
- (4) hold a bachelors degree or higher in education from a regionally accredited educational institution or a teaching certificate issued by the Texas State Board of Education.

§425.11 International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) Seal.

- (a) [~~Individuals who hold commission Instructor I certification prior to March 1, 2006 may be granted an IFSAC seal for Instructor I by making application to the commission and paying the applicable fee before August 1, 2016.~~] Individuals completing a commission approved Fire Service Instructor I training program and passing the applicable state examination may be granted an IFSAC seal for Instructor I by making application to the commission and paying the applicable fee.
- (b) [~~Individuals who hold commission Instructor II certification prior to March 1, 2006 may be granted an IFSAC seal for Instructor II by making application to the commission and paying the applicable fee [before August 1, 2016].~~] Individuals holding an IFSAC Instructor I seal, completing a commission approved Fire Service Instructor II training program, and passing the applicable state examination may be

granted an IFSAC seal for Instructor II by making application to the commission and paying the applicable fee.

- (c) [~~Individuals who hold commission Instructor III certification prior to March 1, 2006 may be granted an IFSAC seal for Instructor III by making application to the commission and paying the applicable fee before August 1, 2016~~]. Individuals holding an IFSAC Instructor II seal, completing a commission approved Fire Service Instructor III training program, and passing the applicable state examination may be granted an IFSAC seal for Instructor III by making application to the commission and paying the applicable fee.

(d) In order to qualify for an IFSAC seal, an individual must submit the application for the seal prior to the expiration of the examination.

- 10. Matters referred from the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee (FFAC), including but not limited to:**
 - B. Discussion and possible action on proposed amendments, new sections, and repeals as follows:**
 - 3. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 429, Minimum Standards for Fire Inspector Certification.**

CHAPTER 429

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR FIRE INSPECTOR CERTIFICATION

§429.201 Minimum Standards for Fire Inspector Personnel.

- (a) Fire protection personnel of a governmental entity who are appointed to fire code enforcement duties must be certified, as a minimum, as a basic fire inspector as specified in §429.203 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Basic Fire Inspector Certification) within one year of initial appointment to such position.
- (b) Prior to being appointed to fire code enforcement duties, all personnel must complete a Commission-approved basic fire inspection training program and successfully pass the Commission examination pertaining to that curriculum.
- (c) Individuals holding any level of fire inspector certification shall be required to comply with the continuing education requirements in §441.13 of this title (relating to Continuing Education for Fire Inspection Personnel).
- (d) Code enforcement is defined as the enforcement of laws, codes, and ordinances of the authority having jurisdiction pertaining to fire prevention.

§429.203 Minimum Standards for Basic Fire Inspector Certification.

In order to be certified as a basic fire inspector, an individual must:

- (1) possess valid documentation as an Inspector I, Inspector II, and Plan Examiner I from either:
 - (A) the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress; or
 - (B) the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications issued by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service using the 2009 or later edition of the NFPA standard applicable to this discipline and meeting the requirements as specified in §439.1(a)(2) of this title (relating to Requirements—General); or
- (2) complete a commission approved Basic Fire Inspector program and successfully pass the commission examination(s) as specified in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification). An approved basic fire inspection training program shall consist of one or any combination of the following:
 - (A) completion of the commission approved Basic Fire Inspector Curriculum, as specified in Chapter 4 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual; or
 - (B) successful completion of an out-of-state, NFA, and/or military training program which has been submitted to the commission for evaluation and found to meet the minimum requirements as listed in the commission approved Basic Fire Inspector Curriculum as specified in Chapter 4 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual; or
 - (C) successful completion of the following college courses:
 - (i) Fire Protection Systems, three semester hours;
 - (ii) Fire Prevention Codes and Inspections, three semester hours;

- (iii) Building Construction in the Fire Service or Building Codes and Construction, three semester hours;
 - (iv) Hazardous Materials I, II, or III, three semester hours (total semester hours, 12).
- (D) documentation of the receipt of Fire Inspector I, Fire Inspector II, and Plan Examiner I certificates issued by the State Firemen's and Fire Marshals' Association of Texas that are deemed equivalent to a commission approved Basic Fire Inspector curriculum.

§429.205 Minimum Standards for Intermediate Fire Inspector Certification.

- (a) Applicants for Intermediate Fire Inspector Certification must meet the following requirements:
- (1) hold as a prerequisite Basic Fire Inspector Certification as defined in §429.203 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Basic Fire Inspector Certification); and
 - (2) acquire a minimum of four years of fire protection experience and complete the training listed in one of the following options:
 - (A) Option 1--Successfully complete six semester hours of fire science or fire technology from an approved Fire Protection Degree Program and submit documentation as required by the Commission that the courses comply with subsections (b) and (c) of this section; or
 - (B) Option 2--Completion of coursework from either the A-List or the B-List courses. Acceptable combinations of courses are as follows: two A-List courses; or eight B-List courses; or one A-List course and four B-List courses. (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section); or
 - (C) Option 3--Completion of coursework from either the A-List or the B-List courses in combination with college courses in fire science or fire protection. Acceptable combinations of courses are three semester hours meeting the requirements of Option 1 with either one A-List course or four B-List courses. (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section.)
 - (b) Non-traditional credit awarded at the college level, such as credit for experience or credit by examination obtained from attending any school in the Commission's Certification Curriculum Manual or for experience in the fire service, may not be counted toward this level of certification.
 - (c) The training required in this section must be in addition to any training used to qualify for any lower level of Fire Inspector Certification. Repeating a course or a course of similar content cannot be used towards this level of certification.

§429.207 Minimum Standards for Advanced Fire Inspector Certification.

- (a) Applicants for Advanced Fire Inspector Certification must complete the following requirements:
- (1) hold as a prerequisite an Intermediate Fire Inspector Certification as defined in §429.205 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Intermediate Fire Inspector Certification); and

- (2) acquire a minimum of eight years of fire protection experience and complete the training listed in one of the following options:
- (A) Option 1--Successfully complete six semester hours of fire science or fire technology from an approved Fire Protection Degree Program and submit documentation as required by the Commission that the courses comply with subsections (b) and (c) of this section; or
- (B) Option 2--Completion of coursework from either the A-List or the B-List courses. Acceptable combinations of courses are as follows: two A-List courses; or eight B-List courses; or one A-List course and four B-List courses. (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section); or
- (C) Option 3--Completion of coursework from either the A-List or the B-List courses in combination with college courses in fire science or fire protection. Acceptable combinations of courses are three semester hours meeting the requirements of Option 1 with either one A-List course or four B-List courses. (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section.)
- (b) Non-traditional credit awarded at the college level, such as credit for experience or credit by examination obtained from attending any school in the Commission's Certification Curriculum Manual or for experience in the fire service, may not be counted toward this level of certification.
- (c) The training required in this section must be in addition to any training used to qualify for any lower level of Fire Inspector Certification. Repeating a course or a course of similar content cannot be used towards this level of certification.

§429.209 Minimum Standards for Master Fire Inspector Certification.

- (a) Applicants for Master Fire Inspector Certification must complete the following requirements:
- (1) hold as a prerequisite an Advanced Fire Inspector Certification as defined in §429.207 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Advanced Fire Inspector Certification); and
- (2) acquire a minimum of 12 years of fire protection experience, and 60 college semester hours or an associate's degree, which includes at least 18 college semester hours in fire science subjects.
- (b) College level courses from both the upper and lower division may be used to satisfy the education requirement for Master Fire Inspector Certification.

§429.211 International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) Seal.

~~[(a) Individuals who hold commission Fire Inspector certification prior to January 1, 2005, may be granted International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) seals for Inspector I and Inspector II by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seals and paying applicable fees. This subsection will expire on August 1, 2016.]~~

~~(a)~~~~[(b)]~~ Individuals who hold commission Fire Inspector certification **issued** prior to January 1, 2005, may apply to test for Plan Examiner I. Upon successful completion of the examination, an IFSAC seal for Plan Examiner I may be granted by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying the applicable fee.

~~(b)~~~~(c)~~ Individuals who pass the applicable section of the state examination [~~on or after~~
~~January 1, 2005,~~] may be granted IFSAC seal(s) for Inspector I, Inspector II, and/or
Plan Examiner I by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal(s) and
paying the applicable fees, provided they meet the following provisions:

(1) To receive the IFSAC Inspector I seal, the individual must:

- (A) complete the Inspector I section of a commission approved course; and
- (B) pass the Inspector I section of a commission examination.

(2) To receive the IFSAC Inspector II seal, the individual must:

- (A) complete the Inspector II section of a commission approved course;
- (B) document possession of an IFSAC Inspector I seal; and
- (C) pass the Inspector II section of a commission examination.

(3) To receive the IFSAC Plan Examiner I seal, the individual must:

- (A) complete the Plan Examiner I section of a commission approved course; and
- (B) pass the Plan Examiner I section of a commission examination.

**(c) In order to qualify for an IFSAC seal, an individual must submit the application
for the seal prior to the expiration of the examination.**

- 10. Matters referred from the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee (FFAC), including but not limited to:**
 - B. Discussion and possible action on proposed amendments, new sections, and repeals as follows:**
 - 4. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 431, Fire Investigation.**

CHAPTER 431**FIRE INVESTIGATION****SUBCHAPTER A****MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR ARSON INVESTIGATOR CERTIFICATION****§431.1 Minimum Standards for Arson Investigation Personnel.**

- (a) Fire protection personnel who are appointed arson investigation duties must be certified, as a minimum, as a basic arson investigator as specified in §431.3 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Basic Arson Investigator Certification) within one year from the date of initial appointment to such position.
- (b) Prior to being appointed to arson investigation duties, fire protection personnel must complete a commission approved basic fire investigator training program, successfully pass the commission examination pertaining to that curriculum, and possess a current peace officer license from the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement or document that the individual is a federal law enforcement officer.
- (c) Personnel holding any level of arson investigation certification shall be required to comply with the continuing education requirements in §441.15 of this title (relating to Continuing Education for Arson Investigator or Fire Investigator).

§431.3 Minimum Standards for Basic Arson Investigator Certification.

In order to be certified by the commission as a Basic Arson Investigator an individual must:

- (1) possess a current basic peace officer's license from the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement or documentation that the individual is a federal law enforcement officer;
- (2) hold a current license as a peace officer and notify the commission on the prescribed form regarding the law enforcement agency currently holding the individual's peace officer license; and
- (3) possess valid documentation of accreditation from the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress as a Fire Investigator; or
- (4) complete a commission approved basic fire investigation training program and successfully pass the commission examination as specified in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification). An approved fire investigation training program shall consist of one of the following:
 - (A) completion of the commission approved Fire Investigator Curriculum, as specified in Chapter 5 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual;
 - (B) successful completion of an out-of-state, NFA, or military training program which has been submitted to the commission for evaluation and found to meet the minimum requirements as listed in the commission approved Fire Investigator Curriculum as specified in Chapter 5 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual; or

- (C) successful completion of the following college courses: Fire and Arson Investigation I or II, 3 semester hours; Hazardous Materials I, II, or III, 3 semester hours; Building Construction in the Fire Service or Building Codes and Construction, 3 semester hours; Fire Protection Systems, 3 semester hours. Total semester hours, 12.

§431.5 Minimum Standards for Intermediate Arson Investigator Certification.

- (a) Applicants for Intermediate Arson Investigator Certification must complete the following requirements:
- (1) hold as a prerequisite a Basic Arson Investigator Certification as defined in §431.3 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Basic Arson Investigator Certification); and
 - (2) acquire a minimum of four years of fire protection experience and complete the requirements listed in one of the following options:
 - (A) Option 1--Successfully complete six semester hours of fire science or fire technology from an approved Fire Protection Degree Program and submit documentation as required by the commission that the courses comply with subsections (b) and (c) of this section; or
 - (B) Option 2--Completion of coursework from either the A-List or the B-List courses. Acceptable combinations of courses are as follows: two A-List courses; or eight B-List courses; or one A-List course and four B-List courses (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section); or
 - (C) Option 3--Completion of coursework from either the A-List or the B-List courses in combination with college courses in fire science or fire protection. Acceptable combinations of courses are three semester hours meeting the requirements of Option 1 with either one A-List course or four B-List courses (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section); or
 - (D) Option 4--Hold current Intermediate Peace Officer certification from the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement with four additional law enforcement courses applicable for fire investigations (See exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section).
- (b) Non-traditional credit awarded at the college level, such as credit for experience or credit by examination obtained from attending any school in the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual or for experience in the fire service, may not be counted toward this level of certification.
- (c) The training required in this section must be in addition to any training used to qualify for any lower level of Arson Investigator Certification. Repeating a course or a course of similar content cannot be used towards this level of certification.

§431.7 Minimum Standards for Advanced Arson Investigator Certification.

- (a) Applicants for Advanced Arson Investigator certification must complete the following requirements:
- (1) hold as a prerequisite an Intermediate Arson Investigator Certification as defined in §431.5 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Intermediate Arson Investigator Certification); and

- (2) acquire a minimum of eight years of fire protection experience and complete the requirements listed in one of the following options:
- (A) Option 1--Successfully complete six semester hours of fire science or fire technology from an approved Fire Protection Degree Program and submit documentation as required by the commission that the courses comply with subsections (b) and (c) of this section; or
- (B) Option 2--Completion of coursework from either the A-List or the B-List courses. Acceptable combinations of courses are as follows: two A-List courses; or eight B-List courses; or one A-List course and four B-List courses (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section); or
- (C) Option 3--Completion of coursework from either the A-List or the B-List courses in combination with college courses in fire science or fire protection. Acceptable combinations of courses are three semester hours meeting the requirements of Option 1 with either one A-List course or four B-List courses (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section); or
- (D) Option 4--Advanced Arson for Profit or Complex Arson Investigative Techniques (Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives resident or field course, 80 hours); or
- (E) Option 5--Hold current Advanced Peace Officer certification from the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement with four additional law enforcement courses applicable for fire investigations (See exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section).
- (b) Non-traditional credit awarded at the college level, such as credit for experience or credit by examination obtained from attending any school in the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual or for experience in the fire service, may not be counted toward this level of certification.
- (c) The training required in this section must be in addition to any training used to qualify for any lower level of Arson Investigator Certification. Repeating a course or a course of similar content cannot be used towards this level of certification.

§431.9 Minimum Standards for Master Arson Investigator Certification.

- (a) Applicants for Master Arson Investigator Certification must complete the following requirements:
- (1) hold as a prerequisite an Advanced Arson Investigator Certification as defined in §431.7 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Advanced Arson Investigator Certification); and
- (2) acquire a minimum of twelve years of fire protection experience, and 60 college semester hours or an associate's degree, either of which includes at least 18 college semester hours in fire science subjects or criminal justice subjects related to fire and or arson investigation.
- (b) College level courses from both the upper and lower division may be used to satisfy the education requirement for Master Arson Investigator Certification.

§431.11 Minimum Standards for Arson Investigator Certification for Law Enforcement Personnel.

- (a) A law enforcement officer employed or commissioned by a law enforcement agency as a peace officer who is designated as an arson investigator by an appropriate local authority is eligible for certification on a voluntary basis by complying with this chapter.
- (b) An individual holding commission certification as a fire investigator who becomes a law enforcement officer employed or commissioned by a law enforcement agency as a peace officer, and who is designated as an arson investigator by an appropriate local authority will qualify for a similar level arson investigator certificate. To obtain a printed certificate the individual must make application to the commission to include confirmation of commission.

§431.13 International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) Seal.

~~[(a) Individuals holding a current commission Arson Investigator certification received prior to March 10, 2003 may be granted an International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) seal as a Fire Investigator by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying applicable fees. This subsection will expire on August 1, 2016.]~~

~~[(b)]~~ Individuals completing a commission approved basic fire investigator program and passing the applicable state examination may be granted an IFSAC seal as a Fire Investigator by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying applicable fees. **In order to qualify for an IFSAC seal, an individual must submit the application for the seal prior to the expiration of the examination.**

CHAPTER 431

FIRE INVESTIGATION

SUBCHAPTER B

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR FIRE INVESTIGATOR CERTIFICATION

§431.201 Minimum Standards for Fire Investigation Personnel.

- (a) Fire protection personnel who receive temporary or probationary appointment to fire investigation duties must be certified as a fire investigator by the Commission within one year of appointment to such duties.
- (b) Prior to being appointed to fire investigation duties, personnel must:
 - (1) complete a commission approved basic fire investigator training program and successfully pass the commission examination pertaining to that curriculum; or
 - (2) hold current certification as structure fire protection personnel.
- (c) Individuals holding a Fire Investigator certification shall be required to comply with the continuing education requirements in §441.15 of this title (relating to Continuing Education for Arson Investigator or Fire Investigator).
- (d) Individuals certified under this subchapter shall limit their investigation to determining fire cause and origin. If evidence of a crime is discovered, custody and control of the investigation shall be immediately transferred to a certified arson investigator or licensed peace officer.
- (e) Individuals who previously held arson investigator certification, who no longer hold a current commission as a peace officer, will qualify for certification as a fire investigator of similar level upon notice to the commission. To obtain a printed certificate the individual will be required to make application to the commission.

§431.203 Minimum Standards for Fire Investigator Certification.

- (a) In order to be certified by the Commission as a Fire Investigator an individual must complete the requirements specified in §431.3(a)(3) or (4) of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Basic Arson Investigator Certification).
- (b) A person who holds or is eligible to hold a certificate as a Fire Investigator may be certified as an Arson Investigator by meeting the requirements of Chapter 431, Subchapter A, but shall not be required to repeat the applicable examination requirements.

§431.205 Minimum Standards for Intermediate Fire Investigator Certification.

- (a) Applicants for Intermediate Fire Investigator must complete the following requirements:
 - (1) hold as a prerequisite a Basic Fire Investigator Certification as defined in §431.203 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Fire Investigator Certification); and
 - (2) acquire a minimum of four years of fire protection experience and complete the training listed in one of the following options:

- (A) Option 1--Successfully complete six semester hours of fire science or fire technology from an approved Fire Protection Degree Program and submit documentation as required by the commission that the courses comply with subsections (b) and (c) of this section; or
 - (B) Option 2--Completion of coursework from either the A-List or the B-List courses. Acceptable combinations of courses are as follows: two A-List courses; or eight B-List courses; or one A-List and four B-List courses. (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section); or
 - (C) Option 3--Completion of coursework from either the A-List or the B-List courses in combination with college courses in fire science or fire protection. Acceptable combinations of courses are three semester hours meeting the requirements of Option 1 with either one A-List course or four B-List courses. (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section).
- (b) Non-traditional credit awarded at the college level, such as credit for experience or credit by examination obtained from attending any school in the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual or for experience in the fire service, may not be counted toward this level of certification.
 - (c) The training required in this section must be in addition to any training used to qualify for any lower level of Fire Investigator Certification. Repeating a course or a course of similar content cannot be used towards this level of certification.

§431.207 Minimum Standards for Advanced Fire Investigator Certification.

- (a) Applicants for Advanced Fire Investigator must complete the following requirements
 - (1) hold as a prerequisite an Intermediate fire Investigator Certification as defined in §431.203 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Fire Investigator Certification); and
 - (2) acquire a minimum of eight years of fire protection experience and complete the training listed in one of the following options:
 - (A) Option 1--Successfully complete six semester hours of fire science or fire technology from an approved Fire Protection Degree Program and submit documentation as required by the commission that the courses comply with subsections (b) and (c) of this section; or
 - (B) Option 2--Completion of coursework from the either A-List or the B-List courses. Acceptable combinations of courses are as follows: two A-List courses; or eight B-List courses; or one A-List and four B-List courses. (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section); or
 - (C) Option 3--Completion of coursework from either the A-List the B-List courses in combination with college courses in fire science or fire protection. Acceptable combinations of courses are three semester hours meeting the requirements of Option 1 with either one A-List course or four B-List courses. (See the exception outlined in subsection (c) of this section).
- (b) Non-traditional credit awarded at the college level, such as credit for experience or credit by examination obtained from attending any school in the commission's

Certification Curriculum Manual or for experience in the fire service, may not be counted toward this level of certification.

- (c) The training required in this section must be in addition to any training used to qualify for any lower level of Fire Investigator Certification. Repeating a course or a course of similar content cannot be used towards this level of certification.

§431.209 Minimum Standards for Master Fire Investigator Certification.

- (a) Applicants for Master Fire Investigator Certification must complete the following requirements:
- (1) hold as a prerequisite an Advanced Fire Investigator Certification as defined in §431.207 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Advanced Fire Investigator Certification); and
 - (2) acquire a minimum of twelve years of fire protection experience; and
 - (3) sixty college semester hours or an associate degree, that must include at least eighteen college semester hours in fire science subjects or criminal justice subjects related to fire and/or arson investigation.
- (b) College level courses from both the upper and lower division may be used to satisfy the education requirement for Master Fire Investigator Certification.

§431.211 International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) Seal--Fire Investigator.

~~[(a) Individuals holding a current commission Fire Investigator certification received prior to March 10, 2003 may be granted an International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) seal as a Fire Investigator by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying applicable fees. This subsection will expire on August 1, 2016.]~~

~~[(b)]~~ Individuals completing a commission approved basic fire investigator program and passing the applicable state examination may be granted an IFSAC seal as a Fire Investigator by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying applicable fees. **In order to qualify for an IFSAC seal, an individual must submit the application for the seal prior to the expiration of the examination.**

- 10. Matters referred from the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee (FFAC), including but not limited to:**
 - B. Discussion and possible action on proposed amendments, new sections, and repeals as follows:**
 - 5. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 433, Minimum Standards For Driver/Operator-Pumper**

CHAPTER 433

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR DRIVER/OPERATOR-PUMPER

§433.1 Driver/Operator-Pumper Certification.

A driver/operator - pumper is defined as an individual who safely operates a fire pumper in accordance with all state and local laws; operates a fire pump in a safe manner; and determines effective fire stream calculations and pump discharge pressures. Responsibilities include routine apparatus tests, maintenance, inspections, and servicing functions.

§433.3 Minimum Standards for Driver/Operator-Pumper Certification.

- (a) In order to obtain Driver/Operator-Pumper certification, the individual must:
- (1) hold certification as Structural Fire Protection Personnel, Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel, or Marine Fire Protection Personnel; and
 - (2) possess valid documentation as a Driver/Operator-Pumper from either:
 - (A) the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress; or
 - (B) the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications issued by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service using the 2009 or later edition of the NFPA standard applicable to this discipline and meeting the requirements as specified in §439.1(a)(2) of this title (relating to Requirements—General); or
 - (3) complete a commission approved Driver/Operator-Pumper Curriculum and successfully pass the commission examination as specified in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification). An approved driver/operator-pumper program must consist of one of the following:
 - (A) complete a commission approved Driver/Operator-Pumper Curriculum as specified in Chapter 7 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual;
 - (B) complete an out-of-state training program that has been submitted to the commission for evaluation and found to be equivalent to or exceeds the commission approved Driver/Operator-Pumper Curriculum; or
 - (C) complete a military training program that has been submitted to the commission for evaluation and found to be equivalent to or exceeds the commission approved Driver/Operator-Pumper Curriculum.
- (b) Out-of-state or military training programs, which are submitted to the commission for the purpose of determining equivalency, will be considered equivalent if all competencies set forth in Chapter 7 (pertaining to Driver/Operator-Pumper) of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual are met.

§433.5 Examination Requirements.

- (a) Examination requirements of Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification) must be met in order to receive driver/operator-pumper certification.
- (b) Individuals will be permitted to take the Commission examination for driver/operator-pumper by documenting, as a minimum, completion of the NFPA

1001 Fire Fighter I training, and completing a Commission-approved driver/operator-pumper curriculum.

§433.7 International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) Seal.

~~[(a) Individuals holding a current commission Driver/Operator-Pumper certification received prior to March 10, 2003, may be granted an International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) seal as a Driver/Operator-Pumper by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying the applicable fees. This subsection will expire on August 1, 2016.]~~

~~[(b)]~~ Individuals completing a commission approved driver/operator-pumper program; documenting, as a minimum, an IFSAC seal for Fire Fighter I; and passing the applicable state examination may be granted an IFSAC seal as a Driver/Operator-Pumper by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying applicable fees. **In order to qualify for an IFSAC seal, an individual must submit the application for the seal prior to the expiration of the examination.**

10. Matters referred from the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee (FFAC), including but not limited to:

B. Discussion and possible action on proposed amendments, new sections, and repeals as follows:

6. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 451, Fire Officer.

CHAPTER 451**FIRE OFFICER****SUBCHAPTER A****MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR FIRE OFFICER I****§451.1 Fire Officer I Certification.**

A Fire Officer I is defined as an individual who may supervise fire personnel during emergency and non-emergency work periods; serve in a public relations capacity with members of the community; implement departmental policies and procedures at the unit level; secure fire scenes and perform fire investigations to determine preliminary cause; conduct pre-incident planning; supervise emergency operations; or ensure a safe working environment for all personnel.

§451.3 Minimum Standards for Fire Officer I Certification.

(a) In order to be certified as a Fire Officer I an individual must:

- (1) hold certification as Structural Fire Protection Personnel, Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel, or Marine Fire Protection Personnel; and
- (2) hold Fire Service Instructor I certification through the commission; and
 - (A) possess valid documentation as a Fire Fighter II and Fire Officer I from either:
 - (i) the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress; or
 - (ii) the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications issued by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service using the 2009 or later edition of the NFPA standard applicable to this discipline and meeting the requirements as specified in §439.1(a)(2) of this title (relating to Requirements—General); or
 - (B) complete a commission approved Fire Officer I program and successfully pass the commission examination as specified in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification). An approved Fire Officer I program must consist of one of the following:
 - (i) completion of a commission approved Fire Officer I Curriculum as specified in Chapter 9 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual;
 - (ii) completion of an out-of-state and/or military training program that has been submitted to the commission for evaluation and found to be equivalent to or exceed the commission approved Fire Officer I Curriculum; or
 - (iii) successful completion of 12 college semester hours consisting of the following courses or their equivalent:
 - (I) Fire Prevention Codes and Inspections, 3 semester hours;
 - (II) Fire and Arson Investigation I or II, 3 semester hours;
 - (III) Fire Administration I, 3 semester hours; and

- (IV) Firefighting Strategies and Tactics I or II, 3 semester hours.
- (b) Out-of-state or military training programs which are submitted to the commission for the purpose of determining equivalency will be considered equivalent if all competencies set forth in Chapter 9 (pertaining to Fire Officer I) of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual are met.
- (c) College courses will be considered equivalent if the course description is substantially similar to the course description contained in the Workforce Education Course Manual (WECM) from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

§451.5 Examination Requirements.

- (a) Examination requirements of Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification) must be met in order to receive Fire Officer I certification.
- (b) Individuals will be permitted to take the Commission examination for Fire Officer I certification by documenting the following: Structure Fire Protection Personnel certification and Fire Service Instructor certification through the Commission or the equivalent IFSAC seals, and completing a Commission-approved Fire Officer I curriculum.

§451.7 International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) Seal.

- ~~[(a) Individuals holding a current commission Fire Officer I certification received prior to March 10, 2003, may be granted an International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) seal as a Fire Officer I by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying applicable fees. This subsection will expire on August 1, 2016.]~~
- [(b)]Individuals completing a commission approved Fire Officer I program, documenting an IFSAC seal for Fire Fighter II and Instructor I, and passing the applicable state examination may be granted an IFSAC seal as a Fire Officer I by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying applicable fees. **In order to qualify for an IFSAC seal, an individual must submit the application for the seal prior to the expiration of the examination.**

CHAPTER 451

FIRE OFFICER

SUBCHAPTER B

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR FIRE OFFICER II

§451.201 Fire Officer II Certification.

A Fire Officer II is defined as an individual who may evaluate the performance of personnel; deliver public education programs; prepare budget requests, news releases, and policy changes; conduct inspections and investigations; supervise multi-unit emergency operations; and identify unsafe work environments and take preventive action; or review injury, accident, and health exposure reports. Individuals who perform inspections must comply with Chapter 429 of this title (relating to Minimum Standards for Fire Inspectors). Individuals who perform investigations must comply with Chapter 431 of this title (*relating to Fire Investigation*).

§451.203 Minimum Standards for Fire Officer II Certification.

- (a) In order to be certified as a Fire Officer II an individual must:
- (1) hold certification as Structural Fire Protection Personnel, Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel, or Marine Fire Protection Personnel; and
 - (2) hold Fire Officer I certification through the commission; and
 - (3) hold, as a minimum, Fire Service Instructor I certification through the commission; and
- (A) possess valid documentation as Fire Officer II; from either:
- (i) the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress; or
 - (ii) the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications issued by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service using the 2009 or later edition of the NFPA standard applicable to this discipline and meeting the requirements as specified in §439.1(a)(2) of this title (relating to Requirements—General); or
- (B) complete a commission approved Fire Officer II program and successfully pass the commission examination as specified in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification). An approved Fire Officer II program must consist of one of the following:
- (i) completion of a commission approved Fire Officer II Curriculum as specified in Chapter 9 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual;
 - (ii) completion of an out-of-state and/or military training program that has been submitted to the commission for evaluation and found to be equivalent to or exceed the commission approved Fire Officer II Curriculum; or
 - (iii) successful completion of 15 college semester hours consisting of the following courses or their equivalent:

- (I) Fire Prevention Codes and Inspections, 3 semester hours;
 - (II) Fire and Arson Investigation I or II, 3 semester hours;
 - (III) Fire Administration I, 3 semester hours;
 - (IV) Fire Administration II or Company Fire Officer, 3 semester hours; and
 - (V) Firefighting Strategies and Tactics I or II, 3 semester hours.
- (b) Out-of-state or military training programs which are submitted to the commission for the purpose of determining equivalency will be considered equivalent if all competencies set forth in Chapter 9 (pertaining to Fire Officer) of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual are met.
- (c) College courses will be considered equivalent if the course description is substantially similar to the course description contained in the Workforce Education Course Manual (WECM) from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

§451.205 Examination Requirements.

- (a) Examination requirements of Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification) must be met in order to receive Fire Officer II certification.
- (b) Individuals will be permitted to take the Commission examination for Fire Officer II certification by documenting the following: Structure Fire Protection Personnel certification, Fire Service Instructor certification and Fire Officer I certification through the Commission or the equivalent IFSAC seals, and completing a Commission-approved Fire Officer II curriculum.

§451.207 International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) Seal.

~~[(a) Individuals holding a current commission Fire Officer II certification received prior to March 10, 2003, may be granted an International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) seal as a Fire Officer II by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying applicable fees. This subsection will expire on August 1, 2016.]~~

~~[(b)]~~ Individuals completing a commission approved Fire Officer II program; documenting IFSAC seals for Fire Fighter II, Instructor I and Fire Officer I; and passing the applicable state examination, may be granted an IFSAC seal as a Fire Officer II by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying applicable fees. **In order to qualify for an IFSAC seal, an individual must submit the application for the seal prior to the expiration of the examination.**

10. Matters referred from the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee (FFAC), including but not limited to:

B. Discussion and possible action on proposed amendments, new sections, and repeals as follows:

7. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 453, Hazardous Materials.

CHAPTER 453

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

SUBCHAPTER A

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TECHNICIAN

§453.1 Hazardous Materials Technician Certification.

- (a) A Hazardous Materials Technician is defined as an individual who performs emergency response to an occurrence which results in, or is likely to result in, an uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance where there is a potential safety or health hazard (i.e., fire, explosion, or chemical exposure). A Hazardous Materials Technician responds to such occurrences and is expected to perform work to handle and control (stop, confine, or extinguish) actual or potential leaks or spills. The Hazardous Materials Technician assumes a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level, in that the Hazardous Materials Technician will approach the point of release. The Hazardous Materials Technician is expected to use specialized Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC) and specialized control equipment.
- (b) All individuals holding a Hazardous Materials Technician Certification shall be required to comply with the continuing education requirements in §441.17 of this title (relating to Continuing Education for Hazardous Materials Technician).

§453.3 Minimum Standards for Hazardous Materials Technician Certification.

- (a) In order to be certified as a Hazardous Materials Technician an individual must:
- (1) hold certification as Structural Fire Protection Personnel, Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel, or Marine Fire Protection Personnel; and
 - (2) possess valid documentation as a Hazardous Materials Technician from either:
 - (A) the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress; or
 - (B) the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications issued by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service using the 2008 or later edition of the NFPA standard applicable to this discipline and meeting the requirements as specified in §439.1(a)(2) of this title (relating to Requirements—General); or
 - (3) complete a commission approved Hazardous Materials Technician program and successfully pass the commission examination as specified in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification). An approved Hazardous Materials Technician program must consist of one of the following:
 - (A) completion of a commission approved Hazardous Materials Technician Curriculum as specified in Chapter 6 of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual; or
 - (B) completion of an out-of-state and/or military training program that has been submitted to the commission for evaluation and found to be equivalent to, or exceeds the commission approved Hazardous Materials Technician Curriculum.
- (b) Out-of-state or military training programs which are submitted to the commission for the purpose of determining equivalency will be considered equivalent if all

competencies set forth in Chapter 6 (pertaining to Hazardous Materials Technician) of the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual are met.

§453.5 Examination Requirements.

- (a) Examination requirements of Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification) must be met in order to receive a Hazardous Materials Technician Certification.
- (b) Individuals will be permitted to take the commission examination for Hazardous Materials Technician by documenting completion of the NFPA 472 Awareness and Operations level training and completing a commission approved Hazardous Materials Technician curriculum.

§453.7 International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) Seal.

~~[(a) Individuals holding a current commission Hazardous Materials Technician certification received prior to March 10, 2003, may be granted an International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) seal as a Hazardous Materials Technician by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying applicable fees. This subsection will expire on August 1, 2016.]~~

~~[(b)]~~ Individuals completing a commission approved Hazardous Materials Technician program, documenting an IFSAC seal for Hazardous Materials Awareness Level Personnel; and

- (1) Hazardous Materials Operations Level Responders, including the Mission-Specific Competencies for Personal Protective Equipment and Product Control under the current edition; or
- (2) NFPA 472 Hazardous Materials Operations prior to the 2008 edition; and
- (3) upon passing the applicable state examination, may be granted an IFSAC seal as a Hazardous Materials Technician by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying applicable fees. **In order to qualify for an IFSAC seal, an individual must submit the application for the seal prior to the expiration of the examination.**

- 10. Matters referred from the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee (FFAC), including but not limited to:**
 - B. Discussion and possible action on proposed amendments, new sections, and repeals as follows:**
 - 8. Discussion and possible action regarding proposed amendments to title 37 TAC, Chapter 435, Fire Fighter Safety.**



Texas Commission on Fire Protection

Agenda Item Summary

MEETING: Commission

DATE: 07/14/2016

Agenda Item #: 10B: #8
Agenda Title: Update of Courage to Be Safe rules
Action to be taken: Discussion and possible action
Origin of Item: FF Advisory Committee

7. INTRODUCTION/PURPOSE

The proposed change deletes obsolete language and updates ongoing requirements for persons completing the Courage to Be Safe course.

8. DESCRIPTION/ JUSTIFICATION

The deletion removes language specifying a December 1, 2015, deadline for persons completing the training, and adds language that establishes a requirement for all personnel appointed to duties with regulated entities.

9. BUDGET IMPACT

No significant budget impact is anticipated.

10. TIMELINE CONSIDERATIONS

Proposed language is for possible publication.

11. RECOMMENDATION

Reviewed and forwarded as recommended by the FF Advisory Committee.

12. REFERENCES

Title 37, Part 13, Chapter 435, Fire Fighter Safety, TAC.

Chapter 435

Fire Fighter Safety

CHAPTER 435

FIRE FIGHTER SAFETY

§435.1 Protective Clothing.

A regulated fire department shall:

- (1) purchase, provide, and maintain a complete set of protective clothing for all fire protection personnel who would be exposed to hazardous conditions from fire or other emergencies or where the potential for such exposure exists. A complete set of protective clothing shall consist of garments including bunker coats, bunker pants, boots, gloves, helmets, and protective hoods, worn by fire protection personnel in the course of performing fire-fighting operations;
- (2) ensure that all protective clothing which are used by fire protection personnel assigned to fire suppression duties comply with the minimum standards of the National Fire Protection Association suitable for the tasks the individual is expected to perform. The National Fire Protection Association standard applicable to protective clothing is the standard in effect at the time the entity contracts for new, rebuilt, or used protective clothing; and
- (3) maintain and provide upon request by the commission, a departmental standard operating procedure regarding the use, selection, care, and maintenance of protective clothing which complies with NFPA 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Structural Fire Fighting Protective Ensembles.
- (4) To ensure that protective clothing for fire protection personnel continues to be suitable for assigned tasks, risk assessments conducted in accordance with NFPA 1851 shall be reviewed and revised as needed, but in any case not more than five years following the date of the last risk assessment.

§435.3 Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.

The employing entity shall:

- (1) purchase, provide, and maintain a complete self-contained breathing apparatus for each on-duty fire protection personnel who engage in operations where IDLH atmospheres may be encountered, where the atmosphere is unknown or would be exposed to hazardous atmospheres from fire or other emergencies or where the potential for such exposure exists;
- (2) ensure that all self-contained breathing apparatus used by fire protection personnel complies with the minimum standards of the National Fire Protection Association identified in NFPA 1981, Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus for Fire Fighters;
 - (A) the National Fire Protection Association standard applicable to a self-contained breathing apparatus is the standard in effect at the time the entity contracts for new, rebuilt, or used self-contained breathing apparatus;

- (B) an entity may continue to use a self-contained breathing apparatus in use or contracted for before a change in the National Fire Protection Association standard, unless the commission determines that the continued use of the self-contained breathing apparatus constitutes an undue risk to the wearer, in which case the commission shall order that the use be discontinued and shall set an appropriate date for compliance with the revised standard;
- (3) develop an air quality program that complies with the most recent edition of the NFPA 1989 Standard on Breathing Air Quality for Emergency Services Respiratory Protection;
- (4) maintain and supply upon request by the commission, records and reports documenting compliance with commission requirements concerning self-contained breathing apparatus and breathing air. Records of all tests shall be made and the records shall be retained for a period of no less than three years;
- (5) maintain and provide upon request by the commission, a departmental standard operating procedure regarding the use of self-contained breathing apparatus; and
- (6) maintain and provide upon request by the commission, a department standard operating procedure regarding the selection, care, and maintenance of self-contained breathing apparatus that complies with the most recent edition of the NFPA 1852 Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

§435.5 Commission Recommendations.

The commission recommends that all employing entities use as a guide the following publications:

- (1) NFPA 1403 "Live Fire Training Evolutions";
- (2) NFPA 1500 "Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program;"
- (3) IAFF/IAFC - "Fire Service Joint Labor Management Wellness-Fitness Initiative."

§435.7 Fire Department Staffing Studies.

- (a) Section 419.022(a)(4) Texas Government Code provides that the commission may on request, assist in performing staffing studies of fire departments. Staffing studies must take into consideration all the objectives and missions of the fire department. Many staffing studies have been developed that can be used to assist in evaluating the needs of a fire department.
- (b) A city should ultimately decide on the level of fire protection it is willing to provide to its citizens. The city and fire department should, as a minimum, address the needs of prevention, investigation and suppression as outlined in the appropriate National Fire Protection Association Standards. That decision should be based on facts, the safety of its citizens, and the safety of the fire fighters providing that protection.
- (c) The commission will assist by maintaining information pertinent to fire department staffing. The information shall be maintained in the Ernest A. Emerson Fire Protection Resource Library at the commission. Copies shall be made available, free of charge, to anyone requesting such information to the extent permitted by copyright laws.

§435.9 Personal Alert Safety System (PASS).

The employing entity shall:

- (1) purchase, provide, and maintain a PASS device for each on duty fire protection personnel who engage in operations where IDLH atmospheres may be encountered, or where the atmosphere is unknown, or where hazardous conditions from fire or other emergencies exist, or where the potential for such exposure exists;
- (2) ensure that all PASS devices used by fire protection personnel comply with the minimum standards of the National Fire Protection Association identified in NFPA 1982, Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS) for Fire Fighters:
 - (A) the National Fire Protection Association standard applicable to a PASS device is the standard in effect at the time the entity contracts for new, rebuilt, or used PASS devices;
 - (B) an entity may continue to use a PASS device that meets the requirements of an earlier edition of NFPA 1982, unless the commission determines that the continued use of the PASS device constitutes an undue risk to the wearer, in which case the commission shall order that the use be discontinued and shall set an appropriate date for compliance with the revised standard;
- (3) ensure that the PASS device assigned to an individual user be inspected at the beginning of each duty period and before each use.
- (4) maintain and provide upon request by the commission, a departmental standard operating procedure regarding the proper use, selection, care and maintenance of PASS devices.

§435.11 Incident Management System (IMS).

- (a) The fire department shall develop, maintain and use an incident management system.
- (b) The incident management system shall:
 - (1) include a written operating procedure for the management of emergency incidents;
 - (2) require that the IMS be used at all emergency incidents;
 - (3) require operations to be conducted in a manner that recognizes hazards and assists in the prevention of accidents and injuries;
 - (4) require that all fire protection personnel be trained in the use of the IMS; and
 - (5) require that the IMS be applied to all drills, exercises and all other situations that involve hazards similar to those encountered at an actual emergency.
- (c) The IMS shall meet the requirements of the applicable sections of the NFPA 1561, Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System.
- (d) The commission recommends departments follow the National Incident Management System (NIMS) when developing their incident management system.

§435.13 Personnel Accountability System.

- (a) The fire department shall develop, maintain and use a personnel accountability system that provides for a rapid accounting of all personnel at an emergency incident.
- (b) The accountability system shall:
 - (1) require all fire protection personnel be trained in the use of the accountability system;
 - (2) require that the fire protection personnel accountability system be used at all incidents;
 - (3) require that all fire protection personnel operating at an emergency incident to actively participate in the personnel accountability system; and
 - (4) require that the incident commander be responsible for the overall personnel accountability system for the incident.
- (c) The fire department shall be responsible for developing the system components required to make the personnel accountability system effective.
- (d) The personnel accountability system shall meet the minimum standards required by the National Fire Protection Association 1561, Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System. If the standard is revised, the fire department shall have one (1) year from the effective date of the new standard to comply.

§435.15 Operating At Emergency Incidents.

- (a) The fire department shall develop, maintain and use a standard operating procedure for fire protection personnel operating at emergency incidents.
- (b) The standard operating procedure shall:
 - (1) specify an adequate number of personnel to safely conduct emergency scene operations;
 - (2) limit operations to those that can be safely performed by personnel at the scene;
 - (3) require all personnel to be trained in and use the standard operating procedures; and
 - (4) comply with §435.17 (Procedures for Interior Structural Fire Fighting).
- (c) The fire department may use standards established by the National Fire Protection Association for fire protection personnel operating at an emergency incident.

§435.17 Procedures for Interior Structural Fire Fighting (2-In /2-Out Rule).

- (a) The fire department shall develop written procedures that comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Final Rule, 29 CFR Section 1910.134(g)(4) by requiring:

- (1) a team of at least four fire protection personnel must be assembled before an interior fire attack can be made when the fire has progressed beyond the incipient stage;
 - (2) at least two fire protection personnel to enter the IDLH atmosphere and remain in visual or voice (not radio) contact with each other;
 - (A) Visual means that the fire protection personnel must be close enough to see each other.
 - (B) Voice means that the fire protection personnel of the entry team must be close enough to speak to one another without the use of radios.
 - (3) at least two fire protection personnel remain located outside the IDLH atmosphere to perform rescue of the fire protection personnel inside the IDLH atmosphere;
 - (4) all fire protection personnel engaged in interior structural fire fighting use self-contained breathing apparatus and be clothed in a complete set of protective clothing as identified in Chapter 435;
 - (5) all fire protection personnel located outside the IDLH atmosphere be equipped with appropriate retrieval equipment where retrieval equipment would contribute to the rescue of the fire protection personnel that have entered the IDLH atmosphere;
 - (6) one of the outside fire protection personnel must actively monitor the status of the inside fire protection personnel and not be assigned other duties. The second outside fire protection personnel may be assigned to an additional role, including, but not limited to, incident commander, safety officer, driver-operator, command technician or aide, or fire fighter/EMS personnel, so long as this individual is able to perform assistance or rescue activities without jeopardizing the safety or health of any fire protection personnel working at the scene;
 - (7) the fire protection personnel outside the IDLH atmosphere must remain in communication (including, but not limited to, radio) with the fire protection personnel in the IDLH atmosphere. Use of a signal line (rope) as a communications instrument for interior fire fighting is not permitted by the commission. This does not preclude the use of rescue guide ropes (guide line or lifeline or by whatever name they may be called) used during structural searches; and
 - (8) each outside fire protection personnel must have a complete set of protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus, as identified in Chapter 435, immediately accessible for use if the need for rescue activities inside the IDLH atmosphere is necessary.
- (b) The fire department shall comply with the 2-in/2-out rule as described in this section except in an imminent life-threatening situation when immediate action could prevent the loss of life or serious injury before the team of four fire protection personnel are assembled.

§435.19 Enforcement of Commission Rules.

- (a) The commission shall enforce all commission rules at any time, including, but not limited to, commission investigations, fire department inspections, or upon receiving a written complaint from an identified person or entity of an alleged infraction of a commission rule.

- (b) The commission shall not provide prior notification of an inspection to a fire department.
- (c) Upon receipt of a signed complaint alleging a violation of a commission rule, the commission shall have 30 days to initiate an investigation and report back to the complainant its progress.
- (d) Upon substantiating the validity of a written complaint, the commission shall follow the procedures outlined in Texas Government Code, Chapter 419, §419.011(b) and (c).

§435.21 Fire Service Joint Labor Management Wellness-Fitness Initiative.

- (a) A fire department shall assess the wellness and fitness needs of the personnel in the department. The procedure used to make this assessment shall be written and made available for Commission inspection.
- (b) A fire department shall develop and maintain a standard operating procedure to address those needs.
- (c) The approach to the fitness needs of the department shall be based on the local assessment and local resources.
- (d) The standard operating procedure shall be made available to the Commission for inspection.

§435.23 Fire Fighter Injuries.

- (a) A fire department shall report all Texas Workers' Compensation Commission reportable injuries that occur to on-duty regulated fire protection personnel on the Commission form.
- (b) Minor injuries are those injuries that do not result in the fire fighter missing more than one duty period or does not involve the failure of personal protective equipment. Minor injuries shall be reported within 30 business days of the injury event.
- (c) Major injuries are those that require the fire fighter to miss more than one duty period. Major injuries shall be reported within five business days of the injury event.
- (d) Investigatable injuries are those resulting from the malfunction of personal protective equipment, failure of personal protective equipment to protect the fire fighter from injury, or injuries sustained from failure to comply with any provision of Commission mandated department SOPs. Investigatable injuries shall be reported within five business days of the injury event.
- (e) The regulated entity shall secure any personal protective equipment involved in a fire fighter injury and shall be made available to the Commission for inspection.

§435.25 Courage to be Safe So Everyone Goes Home Program.

- (a) In an effort to improve firefighter safety in the State of Texas, all regulated entities will ensure that the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation's "Courage to be Safe So Everyone Goes Home" program be completed as part of the continuing education required for certified fire protection personnel [by December 1, 2015]. Individuals

will be credited with four hours of continuing education credit for completing this program.

~~[(b) All regulated fire protection personnel must complete the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation's "Courage to be Safe So Everyone Goes Home" program prior to December 1, 2015.]~~

~~(b)~~(e) All fire protection personnel [~~appointed after December 1, 2015~~] will be required to complete the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation's "Courage to be Safe So Everyone Goes Home" program training within one year **following** ~~[of]~~ appointment to a fire department **if the individual has not previously completed the program.**

~~(c)~~(d) Departments will report the completion of training through the commission's web based reporting system.

~~(d)~~(e) Failure to complete the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation's "Courage to be Safe So Everyone Goes Home" program before the required deadlines will be considered a violation of continuing education rules found in Chapter 441 of this title (relating to Continuing Education).

§435.27 Live Fire Training Structure Evolutions.

The most current edition of NFPA 1403, Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions, shall be used as a guide when developing standard operating procedures for conducting live fire training. The following requirements shall apply for all Live Fire Training Structure Evolutions conducted.

- (1) The officer in charge or instructor will ensure that the water supply rate and duration for each individual Live Fire Training Structure Evolution is adequate to control and extinguish the training fire, the supplies necessary for backup lines to protect personnel, and any water needed to protect exposed property.
- (2) The instructor-in-charge shall assign the following personnel:
 - (A) One instructor to each functional crew, which shall not exceed five students.
 - (B) One instructor to each backup line.
 - (C) Additional personnel to backup lines to provide mobility.
 - (D) One additional instructor for each additional functional assignment.
- (3) The officer in charge or instructor will ensure that the buildings or props being utilized for live fire training are in a condition that would not pose an undue safety risk.
- (4) A safety officer shall be appointed for all Live Fire Training Structure Evolutions. The safety officer shall have the authority, regardless of rank, to alter, suspend or control any aspect of the operations when, in his or her judgment, a potential or actual danger, accident, or unsafe condition exists. The safety officer shall not be assigned other duties that interfere with safety responsibilities.
- (5) No person(s) shall play the role of a victim inside the building.

- (6) Prior to the ignition of any fire, instructors shall ensure that all personal protective clothing and/or self-contained breathing apparatus are NFPA compliant and being worn in the proper manner.
- (7) Prior to conducting any live fire training, a pre-burn briefing session shall be conducted. All participants shall be required to conduct a walk-through of the structure in order to have a knowledge of, and familiarity with, the layout of the building and to be able to facilitate any necessary evacuation of the building.
- (8) A standard operating procedure shall be developed and utilized for Live Fire Training Structure Evolutions. The standard operating procedure shall include, but not be limited to:
 - (A) a Personal Alert Safety System (PASS). A PASS device shall be provided for all participating in live fire training and shall meet the requirements in §435.9 of this title (relating to Personal Alert Safety System (PASS));
 - (B) a Personnel Accountability System that complies with §435.13 of this title (relating to Personnel Accountability System) shall be utilized;
 - (C) an Incident Management System;
 - (D) use of personal protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus;
 - (E) an evacuation signal and procedure; and
 - (F) pre-burn, burn and post-burn procedures.

§435.29 Federal Highway Administration Traffic Incident Management Program.

- (a) In an effort to improve firefighter safety in the State of Texas, all regulated entities will ensure that the Federal Highway Administration Traffic Incident Management program or an equivalent course that is approved by the commission be completed as part of the continuing education required for certified fire protection personnel by December 1, 2020. Individuals will be credited with four hours of continuing education credit for completing this program.
- (b) All regulated fire protection personnel must complete the Federal Highway Administration Traffic Incident Management program or an equivalent course that is approved by the commission prior to December 1, 2020.
- (c) All fire protection personnel appointed after December 1, 2020 will be required to complete the Federal Highway Administration Traffic Incident Management program training or an equivalent course that is approved by the commission within one year of appointment to a fire department.
- (d) Departments will report the completion of training through the commission's web based reporting system.
- (e) Failure to complete the Federal Highway Administration Traffic Incident Management program or an equivalent course that is approved by the commission before the required deadline will be considered a violation of continuing education rules found in Chapter 441 of this title (relating to Continuing Education).

- 10. Matters referred from the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee (FFAC), including but not limited to:**
 - B. Discussion and possible action on proposed amendments, new sections, and repeals as follows:**
 - 9. Discussion and possible action on development of a Fire Inspector Certification that does not include all current rule components.**

Williamson County Emergency Services District #3



Hutto Fire Rescue
 501 Exchange Boulevard, P.O. Box 175
 Hutto, TX 78634
 Phone (512) 759-2616 FAX (512) 846-1946
www.huttofirerescue.org

"YOUR HOMETOWN FIRE DEPARTMENT"

June 20, 2016

EMAILED

Honorable Commissioners
 Texas Commission on Fire Protection
 PO Box 2286
 Austin, TX 78768-2286

RE: *Fire Inspector Certification*

Dear Commissioners:

I would like you to consider splitting the Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP) Fire Inspector Certification into two different certifications. The first would be TCFP Fire Inspector I and the second would be TCFP Fire Inspector II/Plans Examiner. This split would follow the intent of the 2014 edition of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1031 standard aligning the Fire Inspector I certification with individuals assigned to fire suppression duties while reserving the Fire Inspector II/Plans Examiner for individuals that are assigned to fire inspection/prevention bureau duties.

NFPA 1031 describes a Fire Inspector I as an individual that "...conducts basic fire inspections and applies codes and standards". As noted in A.4.1 of NFPA 1031 (2014 edition):

The intent of the [NFPA 1031 Technical] committee is that individuals at the Fire Inspector I level perform basic fire safety inspections. Individuals at this level can include fire fighters who are normally assigned to fire suppression or other individuals whose primary job responsibilities are not fire inspection.

These tasks fall in line with the job of a Company Officer who conducts company inspections while still riding on a fire apparatus. These individuals are out in the field within their community on a daily basis interacting with businesses. This TCFP Fire Inspector I will not be interpreting codes or conducting plans reviews, rather they will be implementing what has been adopted by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). They will actually be applying the adopted code throughout their community. They may for example use some type of preprinted fire inspection form which outlines those items they should be looking for to assure code compliance. These TCFP Fire Inspector I's will be the first line of defense to identify hazards in existing businesses for many Texas communities.

NFPA 1031 then goes on to describe a Fire Inspector II as an individual that "...conducts most types of inspections and interprets applicable codes and standards". As noted in A.5.1 of NFPA 1031 (2014 edition):

Fire is Everyone's Fight™

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Scott D. Kerwood MaryAnn Buchanan
 Fire Chief Administrator

The intent of the [NFPA 1031 Technical] committee is that individuals at the Fire Inspector II level perform fire safety inspections with moderate technical challenges. This level can include Fire Inspector I individuals who through experience and formal continuing education have achieved the prerequisite knowledge and skills noted and graduates of degree programs in associated fields who can demonstrate the prerequisite knowledge and skills noted. Formal continuing education is essential to maintaining the skill level of a Fire Inspector II and to continue an individual's advancement to the more skilled Fire Inspector III level.

As you know "interpret" means to explain the meaning of something. It will be the job of the TCFP Fire Inspector II/Plans Examiner to analyze and determine how to apply the AHJ's adopted code. This is the job that an individual does in a fire prevention bureau, not the person who is assigned to an engine company or a truck company that is conducting a basic fire inspection. This TCFP Fire Inspector II/Plans Examiner for example will be working with new business making sure that they have the correct type of fire extinguishers, have the correct occupancy classification, have a correctly installed fire sprinkler system and/or fire detection system, have the correct number of exits and exit signs, and have other life safety items as required by the code.

Actually as it currently stands the TCFP certification for Fire Inspector, is more in line with NFPA 1031 Fire Inspector III level. According to NFPA 1031 a Fire Inspector III "...performs all type of fire inspections, plans review duties, and resolves complex code-related issues". As noted in A.6.1 of NFPA 1031 (2014 edition):

The intent of the [NFPA 1031 Technical] committee is that individuals at the Fire Inspector III level perform fire safety inspections with advanced technical challenges. This level can include Fire Inspector II individuals who through experience and formal education have achieved the prerequisite knowledge and skills noted and graduates of degree programs in a technical field who can demonstrate the prerequisite knowledge and skills noted. Continuing education in formal programs is essential to maintaining the skill level of a Fire Inspector III.

While it is important for a TCFP fire inspector to have the knowledge, skills, and abilities to properly apply, interpret, analyze, and enforce the AHJ's adopted fire code, there are several ways that this can be accomplished. Splitting the TCFP Fire Inspector into two different certifications is one of those ways. Currently the TCFP Fire Inspector program requires that the Fire Inspector I, Fire Inspector II, and Plans Examiner must all be passed to achieve a TCFP Fire Inspector certification. If the TCFP wants to have just one level of fire inspector in Texas, then why is the Fire Inspector III certification not required as well as the Plans Examiner II certification? While I am not promoting adding additional levels of certification, I am asking you to look at the different ways the fire inspector certification can be approached for all Texas communities.

Again Commissioners I am asking for the TCFP Fire Inspector certification to be split into two levels: Fire Inspector I and Fire Inspector II/Plans Examiner. As always, I stand and remain committed to serve in whatever capacity I am requested by the Texas Commission on Fire Protection. Thank you for your time.

Yours in the Fire Service,



Scott D. Kerwood, PhD, CFO, EFO, CEMSO, FM, CFPS, FSCEO, FIFireE
Fire Chief

Cc: Tim Rutland, Executive Director
Pat Ekiss, Commissioner



June 29, 2016

EMAILED

Commissioner Pat Ekiss
Texas Commission on Fire Protection
PO Box 2286
Austin Texas 78768

RE: Fire Inspector Certification

Commissioner Ekiss,

I would like to thank you for listening to me at the last commission meeting and referring the fire inspector certification to the firefighter advisory board. I have discussed this issue with many area fire chiefs and personnel/fire chiefs representing Austin Community College and we all feel there is a problem with how the inspector certifications are grouped together unlike other commission certifications. Currently, the Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP) Basic Fire Inspector Certification recommends 196 hours of instruction, to include: 81 hours of Fire Inspector I, 80 hours of Fire Inspector II, and 35 hours of Plans Examiner I. 196 hours of instruction is not possible within a normal 3 hour classroom semester course.

The proposed recommendation would be to "break-up" the certifications required to meet the Basic Fire Inspector Certification but not eliminate them.

1. The Basic Certification would include Fire Inspector 1 and be required for company officers in operations that perform basic company inspections.
2. Fire Inspector 2 and plans Examiner could be grouped together as a separate certification and would be required for officers and/or personnel assigned to perform plan reviews and inspections when assigned to the fire prevention or fire marshal's office within the fire department.

This will allow the Chief Officer, Head of Department to determine which certifications best represent the need of his/her fire department to best accomplish the mission of their Fire Prevention Program. In addition, it will allow the Fire Chiefs the opportunity to maximize their budgets to meet these training requirements.

This break up would also meet the NFPA 1301 Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner which states the following.

Fire Inspector 1

4.2* Administration. This duty involves the preparation of correspondence and inspection reports, handling of complaints, and maintenance of records, as well as participation in legal proceedings and maintenance of an open dialogue with the plan examiner and emergency response personnel, according to the following job performance requirements.



Fire Inspector 2

5.2* Administration. This duty involves conducting research, interpreting codes, implementing policy, testifying at legal proceedings, and creating forms and job aids, according to the following job performance requirements.

Plan Examiner 1

7.2* Administration. This duty involves the review of plans, preparation of correspondence and plan review reports, communication with fire inspectors and emergency response personnel, handling of complaints, maintenance of records, participation in legal proceedings, identification of when additional expertise is required, and familiarity with procedures used by the jurisdiction to evaluate alternative methods, according to the following job performance requirements.

NFPA 1301 also has recommendations for Fire Inspector III and Plan Reviewer II certifications which are not current certifications within the commission and could be further training required by a fire department when deemed necessary.

I respectfully request that you and your fellow commissioners consider the breakup of the basic inspector certification and the possible expansion of inspector certifications and described above.

Thank You,

James Mallinger, EFO, CFO, FSCEO
Fire Chief City of Cedar Park
Austin Community College Fire Advisory Chair.

CC

Texas Fire Protection Commissioners
Tim Rutland, Executive Director

10. Matters referred from the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee (FFAC), including but not limited to:

- C. Report from the Curriculum and Testing Committee with discussion and possible action on recommendations regarding possible changes to the Certification Curriculum Manual, including but not limited to the Aircraft Rescue Fire Suppression Curriculum, outline and reference list.**

REFERENCE LIST FOR THE BASIC AIRCRAFT RESCUE FIRE SUPPRESSION CURRICULUM

This Reference List is provided as a general guide for both instructors and students to locate information pertaining to the specific objectives in the TCFP Curriculum. This list is not all inclusive and does not in any way limit TCFP development and use of questions to test the objectives of the curriculum:

Required References

~~AC 150/5200-12B~~ **AC 150/5200-12C**, Fire Department Responsibility in Protecting Evidence at the Scene of an Aircraft Accident, September 3, 1999 **September 28, 2009**: www.airweb.faa.gov

~~AC 150/5200-31A~~ **AC 150/5200-31C**, Federal Aviation Administration Airport Emergency Plan, September 30, 1999 **June 30, 2011**: www.airweb.faa.gov

AC 150/5210-6D, Aircraft Fire Extinguishing Agents, July 8, 2004: www.airweb.faa.gov

AC 150/5210-14 B, Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Equipment, Tools and Clothing, September 30, 2008: www.airweb.faa.gov

~~AC 150/5210-17A~~ **AC 150/5210-17C**, Programs for Training of Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting Personnel, April 28, 2006 **June 12, 2015**: www.airweb.faa.gov

Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting. (5th edition) (2009) **(6th edition) (2015)**. Stillwater, OK: Fire Protection Publications. International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA)

Code of Federal Regulations, 14 CFR, Part 139, Subpart A, Certification of Airports: General. (January 1, 2007 edition) **(Amended January 16, 2013)** U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/retrieve.html>
<http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr;sid=18b73eada8afcb53ac77dc25df9390cb;rgn=div5;view=text;node=14%3A3.0.1.1.14;idno=14;cc=ecfr>

Code of Federal Regulations, 14 CFR, Part 139, Subpart D, Certification of Airports: Operations. (January 1, 2007 edition) **(Amended January 16, 2013)** U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/retrieve.html>
<http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr;sid=18b73eada8afcb53ac77dc25df9390cb;rgn=div5;view=text;node=14%3A3.0.1.1.14;idno=14;cc=ecfr>

Code of Federal Regulations, 14 CFR, Part 139.311 Marking, signs and lighting (January 1, 2007 edition) (**Amended January 16, 2013**) U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/retrieve.html>
<http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr;sid=18b73eada8afcb53ac77dc25df9390cb;rgn=div5;view=text;node=14%3A3.0.1.1.14;idno=14;cc=ecfr>

Code of Federal Regulations, 14 CFR, Part 139.325 Airport emergency plan: (January 1, 2007 edition) (**Amended January 16, 2013**) U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/retrieve.html>
<http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr;sid=18b73eada8afcb53ac77dc25df9390cb;rgn=div5;view=text;node=14%3A3.0.1.1.14;idno=14;cc=ecfr>

Code of Federal Regulations, 14 CFR, Part 139.329, Pedestrians and ground vehicles (January 1, 2007 edition) (**Amended January 16, 2013**) U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/retrieve.html>
<http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr;sid=18b73eada8afcb53ac77dc25df9390cb;rgn=div5;view=text;node=14%3A3.0.1.1.14;idno=14;cc=ecfr>

Code of Federal Regulations, 49 CFR, Part 175.310 Transportation of flammable liquid fuel; aircraft only means of transportation (October 1, 2006 ed.). (**October 1, 2011 ed.**) U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/retrieve.html>
<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-2011-title49-vol2/CFR-2011-title49-vol2-sec175-310>

Code of Federal Regulations, 49 CFR, Part 830.10 Preservation of aircraft wreckage, mail, cargo, and records (October 1, 2006 edition) U.S. Department of Transportation, National Transportation Safety Board <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/retrieve.html>
<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-2006-title49-vol7/CFR-2006-title49-vol7-sec830-10>

Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations. (5th edition) (2009) (**6th edition**) (**2013**). Stillwater, OK: Fire Protection Publications. International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA)

National Transportation Safety Board Accident Reports, <http://www.nts.gov>.

NFPA 402: Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Operations, (2008 edition) (**2013 edition**). NFPA Publications Quincy, MA. National Fire Protection Association

NFPA 1003: Standard for Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, (2010 edition) (2015 edition). NFPA Publications Quincy, MA: NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association

*NFPA 1403: Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions, (2007 edition) **(2012 edition)**. NFPA Publications Quincy, MA. National Fire Protection Association*

*NFPA 1500: Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program, (2007 edition) **(2013 edition)** NFPA Publications Quincy, MA: NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association*

Recommended References

The most current edition of the following publications are recommended (not required) supplemental material for program use.

[For additional info on solid fuels] Jones and Bartlett, Fire Investigator, 4th Ed. pp. 371-372

See also: *Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations. (6th edition)(2013). Stillwater, OK: Fire Protection Publications. International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA) pp. 228-230*

USAF TO 00-105E-9

<http://legacy.dodffcert.com/00-105e-9/>

ARFF Vehicle and High Reach Extendable Turret AC 150/5210-23 Sept 30, 2010

http://www.faa.gov/documentLibrary/media/Advisory_Circular/150_5210_23.pdf

Ballistic recovery systems (BRS) FAA 13-04 cert alert “Additional Precautions for Approaching Aircraft with Ballistic Parachutes, Ejection Seats, and Airbags” July 29, 2013

https://www.faa.gov/airports/airport_safety/certalerts/media/cert1304.pdf

Unmanned aircraft/drones UAV/UAS

<https://www.faa.gov/uas/>

FAA Advisory Circular AC120-60B (anti-icing, de-icing isolation) December 20, 2004

https://www.faa.gov/regulations_policies/advisory_circulars/index.cfm/go/document.information/documentID/23199

Diesel particulate filter (DPF) regeneration

https://www.iafc.org/files/1EVM/FAMA_EmerVehEmissionsSysGuide.pdf

150/5230-4B – Aircraft Fuel Storage, Handling, Training, and Dispensing on Airports,

Sept. 28, 2012

http://www.faa.gov/documentLibrary/media/Advisory_Circular/150_5230_4b.pdf

Commercial aviation Alternative Fuels Initiative. Information on biodiesel/alt fuels

<http://www.caafi.org/>

Pumping and Aerial Apparatus Driver/Operator Handbook (3rd ed.) (2014). Stillwater, OK: Fire Protection Publications. International Fire Service Training Association.

National Defense Area (Department of Defense)

Official definition: http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/new_pubs/jp1_02.pdf

International Association for Disaster Preparedness and Response (DERA) guide for responding to military aircraft crash:

<http://www.disasters.org/dera/library/ACCIDENT.PDF>

Department of Defense Nuclear accident National Defense Area guidance:

<http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/dod/d523016p.pdf>

Sustainable Alternative Jet Fuels

https://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/apl/research/alternative_fuels/

**CHAPTER TWO
BASIC AIRCRAFT RESCUE FIRE SUPPRESSION
CURRICULUM OUTLINE**

SECTION	SUBJECT	RECOMMENDED HOURS
200 – 4.1	General	18
200 – 4.2	Response	20
200 – 4.3	Fire Suppression	48
200 – 4.4	Rescue	34
	TOTAL RECOMMENDED HOURS*	120

* The recommended hours for training include time for skills evaluation and are based on 12 students. Hours needed depend on the actual number of students.

SECTION 200

BASIC AIRCRAFT RESCUE FIRE SUPPRESSION

Basic Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel

The Fire Fighter II who has demonstrated the skills and knowledge necessary to function as an integral member of an aircraft rescue and fire fighting (ARFF) team.

(NUMBERING CHANGES: In the 2010 version of NFPA 1003, Chapter 5 was Airport Fire Fighter qualifications. Now it is Chapter 4. So all of the numbering has to change from 200-5.1... etc. to 200-4.1... etc.)

200-4.1 General

200-4.1.1 Qualifications

To be qualified as an airport fire fighter, the candidate shall meet the requirements for Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP) certification as Fire Fighter II, as defined in NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*; ~~first responder operational level defined in NFPA 472, *Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents*~~; and TCFP certification standards as defined in NFPA 1003, *Standard for Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*.

200-4.1.1.1 Duties

These requirements shall be divided into three major duties: response, fire suppression and rescue.

200-4.1.1.2 Function

The primary function of the airport fire fighter shall be to execute fire suppression and rescue activities.

200-4.1.1.3 General Knowledge Requirements

Fundamental aircraft fire-fighting techniques, including the approach, positioning, initial attack, and selection, application, and management of the extinguishing agents; limitations of various sized hand lines; use of personal protective equipment (PPE); fire behavior; fire-fighting techniques in oxygen-enriched atmospheres; reaction of aircraft materials to heat and flame; critical components and hazards of civil aircraft construction and systems related to ARFF operations; special hazards associated with military aircraft systems; a national defense area and limitations within that area; characteristics of different aircraft fuels; hazardous areas in and around aircraft; aircraft fueling systems (hydrant/vehicle); aircraft egress/ingress (hatches, doors, and evacuation

chutes); hazards associated with aircraft cargo, including dangerous goods; hazardous areas, including entry control points, crash scene perimeters, and requirements for operations within the hot, warm, and cold zones; and critical stress management policies and procedures.

1) Fundamental aircraft fire-fighting techniques of approach

- a. Size up
 - i. Weather
 - ii. Terrain
 - iii. Debris trail
 - iv. Exposures
 - v. Aircraft
 - 1. Size/type
 - 2. Fire
 - a) Absence
 - b) Presence
 - 3. Souls on Board (SOB)
 - 4. Fuel on board

2) Fundamental aircraft fire-fighting techniques of positioning

- a. Weather
- b. Terrain
- c. Exposures
- d. Aircraft
 - i. Size/Type
 - ii. Fire
 - 1. Absence
 - 2. Presence
- e. Impact
 - i. High
 - ii. Low
- f. Non-impact
 - i. Fire
 - 1. Interior
 - 2. Exterior
 - ii. No fire
- g. Egress routes
- h. Wreckage
 - i. Intact
 - ii. Fragmented
 - iii. Debris trail
 - iv. Upside down
- i. Scene preservation
- j. Hazardous areas

- i. Fuel
 - 1. **Jet fuels**
 - 2. **AVGAS**
 - 3. **Other fuels**
 - ii. Engines
 - 1. Jet turbine
 - 2. Propellers
 - 3. Rotors
 - iii. Military ordnance/armament
 - iv. Collapse zones
 - v. Dangerous goods
- 3) Fundamental aircraft fire-fighting techniques of initial attack
 - a. Rescue of occupants
 - i. Isolation
 - ii. Insulation
 - b. Fire control
 - i. Interior
 - ii. Exterior
 - c. Loss control
- 4) Fundamental aircraft fire-fighting techniques of fire extinguishing agents
 - a. Selection
 - i. Water
 - ii. Foaming agents
 - iii. Dry chemicals
 - iv. Halogenated agents and halon replacements
 - v. Dry powders
 - b. Application
 - i. Turret
 - ii. Hand line
 - iii. Hand held extinguishers
 - iv. Special appliance(s)
 - c. Management
 - i. Conservation of agent
 - ii. Replenishment
- 5) Limitations of various sized hand lines
 - a. Diameter
 - b. Discharge
 - c. Length of hand line
 - d. Reach of agent application

- 6) Use of personal protective equipment (PPE)
- [Note: Each AHJ has the option to select between PrPPE and/or structural firefighting PPE based on the results of the NFPA 1851 risk-assessment.]**
- a. **Personal Protective Clothing**
 - i. **Station/work uniform**
 - ii. **Structural fire-fighting protective clothing**
 - iii. **Proximity fire-fighting protective clothing**
 - iv. **Chemical protective clothing**
 - b. **Respiratory protection (SCBA)**
 - i. **Conditions that require respiratory protection**
 1. **Oxygen deficiency**
 2. **Elevated temperatures**
 3. **Toxic environments**
 4. **Smoke (by-products of combustion)**
 - c. Donning **of PPE**
 - d. Doffing **of PPE**
 - e. Care **of PPE**
 - f. Cleaning **of PPE**
 - g. Inspections **of PPE**
 - h. Limitations **of PPE**
 - i. Maintenance **of PPE**
 - i. Replacement
 - ii. Storage
 - iii. ~~Components of ARFF proximity protective personal equipment (PrPPE)~~
 1. ~~Helmet with reflective bonnet, reflective shield and neck shroud~~
 2. ~~Coat~~
 - a. ~~Reflective outer shell~~
 - b. ~~Thermal barrier~~
 - c. ~~Vapor barrier~~
 3. ~~Pants~~
 - a. ~~Reflective outer shell~~
 - b. ~~Thermal barrier~~
 - c. ~~Vapor barrier~~
 4. ~~ARFF boots~~
 5. ~~Gloves~~
 - a. ~~Reflective outer shell~~
 - b. ~~Thermal barrier~~
 - c. ~~Vapor barrier~~
 6. ~~Reflective SCBA covers~~

- 7) Conditions that require respiratory protection
 - a. Oxygen deficiency
 - b. Elevated temperatures
 - c. Toxic environments
 - d. Smoke (by-products of combustion)

- 8) Fire behavior
 - a. Class A fires
 - i. Aircraft interior
 - ii. Aircraft cargo
 - iii. Airport structures
 - b. Class B fires
 - i. Pooled fuel
 - ii. Three-dimensional
 - c. Class C fires
 - i. Avionics
 - ii. Wiring
 - d. Class D fires
 - i. Landing gear
 - ii. Engine components

- 9) Fire-fighting techniques in oxygen-enriched atmospheres
 - a. Recognizing an oxygen enriched atmosphere
 - b. Defensive tactics to reduce oxygen concentration

- 10) Reaction of aircraft materials to heat and flame
 - a. Aluminum and aluminum alloy
 - b. Steel
 - c. Magnesium and magnesium alloy
 - d. Titanium
 - e. Advance aerospace (composite) materials
 - f. Wood

- 11) Critical components and hazards of civil aircraft construction and systems related to ARFF operations
 - a. Pinching and limb severing hazards
 - b. Propeller dangers
 - c. Helicopter hazards
 - d. Jet-Engine hazards
 - e. Evacuation hazards
 - f. Ballistic recovery systems
 - g. Landing gear
 - h. Wheel assemblies
 - i. Electrical systems

- j. Hydraulic systems
 - k. Advanced aircraft composite materials
 - l. Fuel systems
 - m. Radar systems
 - n. Pressurized cylinders
 - o. Oxygen supply systems
 - p. Protruding devices
 - q. Ram Air Turbine (RAT)
- 12) Special hazards associated with military aircraft systems
- a. Pinching and limb severing hazards
 - b. Propeller dangers
 - c. Helicopter hazards
 - d. Jet-engine hazards
 - e. Evacuation hazards
 - f. Ejection seats
 - g. Landing gear
 - h. Wheel assemblies
 - i. Electrical systems
 - j. Hydraulic systems
 - k. Advanced aircraft composite materials
 - l. Fuel systems
 - m. Special or exotic fuels
 - n. Radar systems
 - o. Pressurized cylinders
 - p. Oxygen supply systems
 - q. Protruding devices
 - r. RAT (**Ram Air Turbine**)
 - s. Weapons and weapon systems
 - t. Aircraft emergency systems
- 13) A national defense area and limitations within that area
- a. Department of Defense (DOD) designation
 - b. Exclusion area for ARFF
- 14) Characteristics of different aircraft fuels
- a. Civilian
 - b. Military
- 15) Hazardous areas in and around aircraft
- a. Hazard areas in the aircraft
 - i. Cockpit/flight deck
 - ii. Cargo area

- iii. Galley
 - iv. Avionics area
 - v. Energized electrical area
 - b. Hazardous areas around the aircraft
 - i. Propellers
 - ii. Engines
 - iii. Military armament
 - iv. Collapse zones
 - v. Wheel assembly
 - vi. Aircraft radar
 - vii. RAT (**Ram Air Turbine**)
 - viii. **Ballistic Recovery System**
- 16) Aircraft egress/ingress (hatches, doors, and evacuation chutes)
- a. Aircraft egress
 - i. Doors
 - ii. Hatches
 - iii. Slides
 - iv. Door height
 - v. Stairs
 - vi. Emergency exits
 - vii. Emergency rafts
 - viii. Flight deck windows
 - b. Aircraft ingress
 - i. Doors
 - ii. Hatches
 - iii. Door height
 - iv. Stairs
 - v. Ladders
 - vi. Emergency exits
 - vii. Air stairs
- 17) Hazards associated with aircraft cargo, including dangerous goods
- a. Laws and regulations
 - i. Classifications of dangerous goods
 - ii. Shipment of dangerous goods
 - b. Product identification
 - i. Identification
 - ii. Verification
 - iii. Information gathering
 - c. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 - i. NFPA levels of protection
 - 1. Structural gear

- 2. Proximity gear (PrPPE)
 - 3. Chemical protective clothing
 - a) Vapor protective
 - b) Liquid splash protective
 - ii. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) levels of protection
 - 1. Level A
 - 2. Level B
 - 3. Level C
 - 4. Level D
 - d. Dangerous goods operations
 - e. Agricultural applications
- 18) Hazardous areas, including entry control points, crash scene perimeters, and requirements for operations within the hot, warm, and cold zones
- a. Hazardous areas
 - b. Entry control points
 - c. Crash scene perimeters
 - d. Operational Zones
 - i. Hot Zone (Restricted Zone)
 - ii. Warm Zone (Limited Access Zone)
 - iii. Cold Zone (Support Zone)
- 19) Critical stress management policies and procedures
- a. Policies
 - i. Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)
 - b. Procedures
 - i. Coping with stress
 - ii. Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD)

200-4.1.1.4 General Skills Requirements

Don PPE; operate hatches, doors, and evacuation chutes; approach, position, and initially attack an aircraft fire; select, apply, and manage extinguishing agents; shut down aircraft systems, including engine, electrical, hydraulic, and fuel systems; operate aircraft extinguishing systems, including cargo area extinguishing systems.

200-4.1.2 The job performance requirements of this chapter shall be accomplished in accordance with the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction and NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*.

200-4.2 Response

This duty involves the timely arrival at an incident or accident and the capability to perform emergency functions. The duty also includes responding to hazardous conditions and performing standby operations.

- 200-4.2.1** Respond to day and night incidents or accidents on and adjacent to the airport, given an assignment, operating conditions, a location, a grid map, a vehicle, and a prescribed response time, so that the route selected and taken provides access to the site within the allotted time.

Requisite Knowledge: Airport familiarization, including runway and taxiway designations, frangible gate locations, airport markings, lights, Instrument Landing System (ILS) critical areas, **and** critical rescue and fire-fighting access areas, **recognize the impact of low-visibility conditions on movement areas and areas of response in and close to the airport;** designated isolation areas; vehicular traffic controls on airfield; bridge load limits; controlled access points; aircraft traffic patterns and taxi routes; fuel storage and distribution locations; airport and immediate local area topographic layout, drainage systems, water supplies, airport facilities and security.

Airport familiarization, including:

- 1) Runway and taxiway designations
 - a. Runway identification
 - i. Designation
 1. Compass heading
 2. Numbers and letters
 - ii. Markings
 1. White
 2. Yellow
 - iii. Signage
 - iv. Lighting
 1. White
 2. Amber
 3. Red
 4. Green
 - b. Taxiway identification
 - i. Designation
 1. Phonetic alphabet
 2. Name
 - ii. Markings
 - iii. Signage
 - iv. Lighting
 1. Blue
 2. Green

- 2) Frangible gate locations
 - a. AHJ
 - b. Gate controlled access
 - c. Alternate response route
 - i. Weather
 - ii. Location
 - iii. Terrain
 - iv. Topography

- 3) Airport markings
 - a. Aircraft operations area (AOA)
 - i. Pavement markings
 1. White
 2. Red
 3. Yellow
 - ii. Signs
 1. Mandatory instruction
 2. Runway hold position
 3. Location signs
 4. Direction signs
 5. Destination signs
 6. Information signs
 7. Runway distance remaining signs
 - b. Non aircraft operations area
 - i. AHJ
 - ii. Department of Transportation (DOT)
 - iii. **Designated diesel vehicle regeneration area**

- 4) Lights
 - a. Surface lighting
 - i. Blue lights
 - ii. White lights
 - iii. Green lights
 - iv. Red lights
 - v. Amber or yellow lights

- 5) Instrument landing system (ILS) critical areas
 - a. Locations per AHJ
 - b. Identification
 - c. Interference
 - d. Alternate response routes
 - e. Hazards

- 6) Critical rescue and fire-fighting access areas (CRFFAA)
 - a. Location in relation to grid map (AHJ)
 - b. Size
 - i. Departure and approach area
 - ii. Distance from runway centerline

- 7) **Recognize the impact of low-visibility conditions on movement areas and areas of response in and close to the airport**
 - a. **Driver's Enhanced Vision systems (DEVs)**
 - i. **Night vision**
 - ii. **Navigation**
 - iii. **Tracking**

- 8) Designated isolation areas (AHJ)
 - a. Predetermined area designed for temporary parking for aircraft experiencing hazardous cargo problems
 - b. Know isolation location for your airport (AHJ)
 - i. Hijacking
 - ii. Bomb threat
 - iii. Terrorist attack
 - iv. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)
 - v. Bio-Hazards
 1. Cargo
 2. Passengers
 - c. **Military**

- 9) Vehicular traffic controls on airfield
 - a. Navigational Aids (NAVAIDS)
 - b. Construction
 - c. Airport markings
 - i. Hold bars
 - ii. Safety zones
 - d. Airport ramps
 - e. Fences and gates
 - f. All weather roads

- 10) Bridge load limit/**overpass clearance** (AHJ)
 - a. Road weight limits
 - b. ARFF apparatus weight **and height**
 - c. Local area bridges in the response area covered by AHJ
 - d. Alternate routes

- 11) Controlled access points
 - a. Solid red marking
 - b. Fences and gates
 - c. Mandatory signs

- 12) Aircraft traffic patterns and taxi routes (AHJ)
 - a. Patterns used by aircraft in the vicinity of the airport
 - b. Emergency declarations for aircraft
 - c. Components of the pattern
 - i. Crosswind leg
 - ii. Downwind leg
 - iii. Base leg
 - iv. Final approach
 - d. Designated routes for aircraft to final destinations

- 13) Fuel storage and distribution locations (AHJ)
 - a. Airport fuel operations
 - i. Fuel storage
 - ii. Supply methods
 - iii. Fuel distribution systems
 - iv. Aircraft fueling methods
 - b. Airport fuel operation locations
 - c. Emergency fuel operation shut-down
 - d. Preplanning for emergencies
 - e. Fire fighting systems

- 14) Airport and immediate local area topographic layout
 - a. Airport layout
 - b. Airport markings
 - c. Length and width of runways
 - d. Taxiway identification
 - e. Streets and highway within the emergency response area on airport, and off airport
 - f. Grid map
 - g. Local terrain features
 - h. Response area off airport property
 - i. Bodies of water
 - j. Airport structures

- 15) Drainage systems (AHJ)
 - a. Drainage system dynamics
 - b. Drainage system openings
 - c. Fuel/water separator

- d. Containment for drainage
 - e. Run off locations
 - f. Airport without drainage system
 - i. Pre-planning for the event
 - ii. Confinement
 - iii. Containment
 - iv. Clean up and recovery efforts
- 16) Water supplies (AHJ)
- a. Sources
 - i. Wells
 - ii. Tanks
 - iii. Domestic supply
 - b. Hydrant locations
 - c. Mobile supply types
 - i. Fire apparatus
 - ii. Tankers/tenders
 - d. Mutual aid response for water supply
 - e. Pre-planning for water supply strategies
- 17) Airport facilities
- a. Terminals
 - i. Life safety concerns
 - ii. Jetways
 - iii. Baggage handling areas
 - iv. Mass transportation equipment
 - v. Hotels
 - vi. Parking garages
 - vii. Controlled access
 - b. Aircraft Maintenance Facilities
 - i. Fuel system repair
 - ii. Painting facilities
 - iii. Hazardous materials storage
 - iv. Aircraft electrical, avionics and radar systems repair locations
 - v. Welding and cutting locations
 - vi. Office locations and high occupancy areas
 - vii. Fire prevention
- 18) **Airport Security and Controlled Access Points**
- a. Airfield perimeter fencing/protection
 - b. Controlled access points (already stated)
 - i. Manned access points

- ii. Unmanned access points - Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) or remote control
- iii. Manually operated gates
- iv. Frangible gates
- c. Vehicle incursion prevention systems
 - i. Tiger teeth (tire damaging systems)
 - ii. Barriers
- d. Airfield vehicle eligibility markings
 - i. Decals
 - ii. Lighting
- e. Airfield personnel eligibility identification
 - i. **SIDA (Security Identification Display Area)**

Requisite Skills: Read, interpret, and take correct action related to grid maps, water distribution maps, airport markings, and lights.

- 200-4.2.2** Communicate critical incident information regarding an incident ~~or accident~~ on or adjacent to an airport, given an assignment involving an incident ~~or accident~~ and an incident management system (IMS) protocol, so that the information provided is accurate ~~and sufficient~~ for the incident commander ~~to initiate an attack plan~~.

Requisite Knowledge: Incident management system (IMS) protocol, the airport emergency plan, airport and aircraft familiarization, and communications equipment and procedures, **and incident communications procedures.**

- 1) Incident management system (IMS) protocol
 - a. IMS and the functional responsibilities (AHJ)
 - b. Strategic goals
 - c. Tactical objectives
 - d. IMS Organizational Chart (AHJ)
 - e. Chain of command (AHJ)
- 2) The airport emergency plan (AHJ)
 - a. Mutual aid resources
 - b. Fire rescue resources
 - c. Emergency medical resources
 - d. Law enforcement resources
 - e. Other airport personnel
 - f. Critical stress management
 - g. Mitigation
- 3) Airport familiarization (AHJ)

- a. Airport traffic flow systems
 - i. Aircraft
 - ii. Vehicular
 - b. Location of incident
 - i. Runways
 - ii. Taxiways
 - iii. Grid map
 - c. Access control points
 - d. Approach safety areas
 - e. Departure safety areas
 - f. National Defense area limitations
- 4) Aircraft familiarization
- a. Aircraft types
 - i. Commercial
 - ii. General aviation
 - iii. Military aircraft
 - iv. Unmanned aircraft**
 - b. Aircraft systems
 - c. Hazards of aircraft
 - d. Aircraft fuels
 - e. Aircraft evacuation
- 5) Communications equipment and procedures
- a. Airport communication systems
 - ~~b. Pilot/ARFF (discrete emergency frequency)~~
 - b. ~~Proper radio~~ **Communication** protocols
 - i. **Radio communications**
 - 1. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
 - 2. ICAO phonetic alphabet
 - ii. Computers
 - 1. Mobile Data Terminals (MDT)
 - 2. Mobile Computer Terminals (MCT)
 - 3. Global Positioning Systems (GPS)
 - iii. **Air Traffic Control Tower (ATCT) Light-gun signals and their meanings**
 - 1. Steady green
 - 2. Steady red
 - 3. Flashing red
 - 4. Flashing white
 - 5. Alternating red/green
 - iv. **Aircraft** Hand signals
 - 1. Recommend evacuation

2. Recommend stop
3. Emergency contained
- v. Other **fire-fighting** audible/visible signals
 1. Back out or retreat
 2. Apparatus is running out of agent
 3. Open or close hand line
 4. Change hand line nozzle/stream pattern
 5. Advance with hand line
 6. Back out with hand line

- 6) **Incident communications procedures**
 - a. **Emergency response notification methods (AHJ)**
 - i. **Categories of emergency alerts (FAA – Federal Aviation Administration)**
 - b. **Pilot/ARFF (Discrete Emergency Frequency - DEF)**
 - c. **Agency operations frequencies**
 - d. **Mutual aid frequencies**

Requisite Skills: Operate communications systems, communicate an accurate situation report, implement incident management system (IMS) protocol and airport emergency plan, and recognize aircraft types.

- 200-4.2.3** Communicate with applicable air traffic control facilities, given a response destination on or adjacent to an airport and radio equipment, so that all required clearances are obtained.

Requisite Knowledge: **Airfield familiarization, airport operational procedures, avoiding runway/aircraft movement area incursion,** communications equipment and frequencies, tower light signals, aviation phraseology, and phonetic alphabet.

- 1) **Airfield familiarization**
- 2) **Airport operational procedures**
- 3) **Avoiding runway/aircraft movement area incursion**
- 4) Communications equipment and frequencies
 - a. **ATCT (Air Traffic Control Tower) Tower**
 - i. Ground control
 - ii. Local control or tower frequencies
 - iii. Discrete Emergency Frequency (DEF) (AHJ)
 - b. Aviation radio
 - i. Procedures

- ii. Terminology
- c. Fire frequency radio (AHJ)

5) **ATCT light-gun signals**

- a. Used in the event of communication failure with ATCT
- b. Colors
 - i. Steady green
 - ii. Steady red light
 - iii. Flashing red light
 - iv. Flashing white light
 - v. Alternating red and green light
- c. ~~Meaning~~
 - i. ~~Steady green - Cleared to cross, proceed or go~~
 - ii. ~~Steady red light - Stop~~
 - iii. ~~Flashing red light - Clear the taxiway/runway~~
 - iv. ~~Flashing white light - Return to the starting point on the airport~~
 - v. ~~Alternating red and green light - Exercise extreme caution~~

6) Aviation phraseology

7) Phonetic alphabet

Requisite Skills: Operate communications equipment and use aviation phraseology and phonetic alphabet.

200-4.2.4 Perform an airport operation, given an assignment, a hazardous condition, and the airport policies and procedures, so that unsafe conditions are detected and reduced in accordance with the airport policies and procedures.

Requisite knowledge: Airport **and aircraft** policies and procedures for hazardous conditions ~~and aircraft policies and procedures for hazardous conditions.~~

- 1) Airport policies and procedures for hazardous conditions
 - a. Airport certification manual
 - b. Airport emergency plan
 - c. Notification of the emergency **hazardous condition**
 - i. **Accident**
 - ii. **Incident**
 - iii. **Emergency**
 - d. Response
 - e. Initiation of IMS
 - f. ARFF safety

- g. Airport structure emergencies
 - i. Terminals
 - ii. Hangars
 - h. Fuel storage and distribution
 - i. Fuel spills
 - j. Aircraft fueling operations
 - k. Aircraft maintenance areas
 - i. Welding
 - ii. Painting
 - l. Airport Environment
 - i. Construction
 - ii. Traffic
 - iii. Drainage
 - iv. Airport Topography
 - v. **Review wildlife management plan**
 - m. Designated isolation areas
 - i. Bomb threats
 - ii. Terrorists
 - iii. Hazardous materials
 - iv. **Hijacking**
 - v. **Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)**
 - vi. **Bio-Hazards**
- 2) Aircraft policies and procedures for hazardous conditions
- a. Airport emergency plan (AHJ)
 - b. Standardized response
 - c. Coordination with flight crew
 - d. Aircraft familiarization
 - e. Aircraft emergencies
 - i. Ground emergencies
 - ii. In-flight emergencies

Requisite Skills: Recognize hazardous conditions and initiate corrective action.

200-4.3 **Fire Suppression**

This duty involves the attack, control, and extinguishment of fires involving aircraft, aircraft cargo, airport facilities, and other equipment related to airport operations and property conservation. The primary purpose of this duty is to protect lives and property.

- 200-5.3.1** ~~Extinguish a 23.2 m² (250 ft²) aircraft fuel spill fire, given approved PPE, a minimum of a 45 kg (100 lb) dry chemical fire extinguisher, and procedures, so that the agent is applied according to procedures and the fire is extinguished in 25 seconds.~~

Requisite Knowledge: The fire behavior of aircraft fuels in spills and pools, physical properties, characteristics of aircraft fuel, agent application rates, densities, and procedures.

- 1) The fire behavior of aircraft fuels in spills and pools
 - a. Flame spread
 - b. Flashback (re-ignition)
 - c. Vapors
 - d. Flammability
- 2) Physical properties
 - a. Aviation gasoline (AVGAS)
 - i. Weight
 - ii. Specific gravity
 - iii. Vapor density
 - b. Jet-A (grade of kerosene)
 - i. Weight
 - ii. Specific gravity
 - iii. Vapor density
 - c. Other fuels
 - i. Blends
 - ii. Military grade
- 3) Characteristics of aircraft fuel
 - a. Flashpoint
 - b. Auto ignition temperature
 - c. Explosive limits
 - i. Upper
 - ii. Lower
 - d. Flame spread
 - e. Vapor pressure
- 4) Agent application rates, densities, and procedures
 - a. Agent application rates - minimum 1-lb/sec.
 - b. Densities
 - c. Procedures
 - i. Fully extend extinguisher hose
 - ii. Activate extinguisher
 - iii. Open nozzle
 - iv. Direct agent at base of fire
 - v. Sweep back and forth
 - d. Types of agents
 - i. Primary agents
 - ii. Water
 - iii. Foam
 1. Class A

- a. High expansion foams
- b. Wetting agents
- 2. Class B
 - a. Aqueous film forming foam (AFFF)
 - b. Protein foam (PF)
 - c. Fluoroprotein foam (FPF)
 - d. Film forming fluoroprotein foam (FFFP)
 - e. Polar solvent
- 3. Complimentary agents
 - a. Halogenated agents
 - b. Dry powder
 - c. CO₂
 - d. Storage (consider putting in re-supply)
 - e. Pails
 - f. Barrels
 - g. Apparatus tanks
 - h. Totes

~~Requisite Skills: Operate dry chemical extinguishers equipped with a hose line, including removing and operating hose and applying agent.~~

~~(Used to be 5.3.2)~~

- 200-4.3.1** Extinguish an aircraft fuel spill fire, given **approved** PPE, an assignment, agent application procedures, an **fire-fighting** ARFF vehicle hand line flowing a minimum of 95 gpm (359 L/min) of AFFF **approved foam** extinguishing agent, and a fire sized to the flow rate used [~~AFFF flow rate divided by 4.92 L/min/m² for fire size in square meters (0.13 gpm/min/ft² for fire size in square feet)~~], so that the agent is applied using the prescribed techniques and the fire is extinguished **as required by the AHJ**. ~~in a time proportionate to, but no longer than, 90 seconds for a 73 m² (786 ft²) fire with a flow rate at 359 L/min (95 gpm).~~

Requisite Knowledge: The fire behavior of aircraft fuels in pools, physical properties and characteristics of aircraft fuel, and agent application rates and densities.

- 1) Fire behavior of aircraft fuels in pools
 - a. Flame spread
 - b. Flashback (re-ignition)
 - c. Vapors
 - d. Flammability
- 2) Physical properties of aircraft fuels
 - a. Aviation gasoline (AVGAS)

- i. Weight
 - ii. Specific gravity
 - iii. Vapor density
 - b. Jet-A (grade of kerosene)
 - i. Weight
 - ii. Specific gravity
 - iii. Vapor density
 - c. Other fuels
 - i. Blends
 - ii. Military grade

- 3) Characteristics of aircraft fuels
 - a. Flashpoint
 - b. Auto ignition temperature
 - c. Explosive limits
 - i. Upper
 - ii. Lower
 - d. Flame spread
 - e. Vapor pressure

- 4) Agent application rates and densities
 - a. Agent application - minimum 95 gpm @ at nozzle pressure specified by manufacturer
 - b. Agent application **and proportioning density (in accordance with manufacturer's specifications)** - 0.13 gpm/minimum/ft² of AFFF **approved foam** extinguishing agent **and a fire sized to the flow rate used** for fire size in square feet

Requisite Skills: Operate fire streams and apply agent.

(Was 5.3.3)

200-4.3.2

Extinguish an aircraft fuel spill fire, given an assignment, **approved** PPE, an ARFF vehicle turret flowing a **the approved** minimum **required flow**, of 946 L/min (250 gpm), a fire sized to the **approved** flow rate used, [~~AFFF flow rate divided by 4.92 L/min/m² for fire size in square meters (0.13 gpm/min/ft² for fire size in square feet)~~], and the procedures for agent application, so that the agent is applied according to procedures and the fire is extinguished **as required by the AHJ**. ~~in a time proportionate to, but no longer than, 90 seconds for 192 m² (1923 ft²) fire with a flow rate at 946 L/min (250 gpm).~~

Requisite Knowledge: Operation of ARFF vehicle agent delivery systems, the fire behavior of aircraft fuels in pools, physical properties and

characteristics of aircraft fuel, the procedures for agent application, and agent application rates and densities.

- 1) Operation of ARFF vehicle agent delivery systems
 - a. As per manufacturer operating procedures
 - b. Per AHJ

- 2) Fire behavior of aircraft fuels in pools
 - a. Flame Spread
 - b. Flashback (re-ignition)
 - c. Vapors
 - d. Flammability

- 3) Physical properties of aircraft fuels
 - a. Aviation gasoline (AVGAS)
 - i. Weight
 - ii. Specific gravity
 - iii. Vapor density
 - b. Jet-A (grade of kerosene)
 - i. Weight
 - ii. Specific gravity
 - iii. Vapor density
 - c. Other fuels
 - i. Blends
 - ii. Military grade
 - iii. Alternative fuels

- 4) Characteristics of aircraft fuels
 - a. Flashpoint
 - b. Auto ignition temperature
 - c. Explosive limits
 - i. Upper
 - ii. Lower
 - d. Flame spread
 - e. Vapor pressure

- 5) Agent application rates and densities
 - a. Agent application rate - minimum 250 gpm @ at nozzle pressure specified by manufacturer
 - b. Agent application **and proportioning density (in accordance with manufacturer's specifications)** - 0.13 gpm/minimum/ft² of AFFF **approved foam** extinguishing agent **and a fire sized to the flow rate used** for fire size in square feet

Requisite Skills: Apply fire-fighting agents and streams using ARFF vehicle turrets.

(Used to be 5.3.4)

200-4.3.3

Extinguish a three-dimensional aircraft fuel fire as a member of a team, given a team, **approved** PPE, an assignment, ARFF **fire-fighting** vehicle hand line(s) using primary and secondary agents, and agent application procedures, so that a dual-agent attack is used, the agent is applied according to procedures, the fire is extinguished, and the fuel source is secured.

Requisite Knowledge: The fire behavior of aircraft fuels in ~~three-dimensional~~ **solid, pressurized**, and atomized states; physical properties and characteristics of aircraft fuel; **advantages and limitations of agents**; agent application rates and densities, agent application procedures; and methods of controlling fuel sources.

- ~~1) Fire behavior of aircraft fuels in three-dimensional state~~
 - ~~a. Running, flowing fuel fire from elevated source~~
 - ~~b. Pressurized fuel source~~
- 1) Fire behavior of aircraft fuels **in solid, pressurized, and** atomized states
 - a. Explosive atmosphere
 - b. Higher proliferation of vapors
- 2) Physical properties of aircraft fuels
 - a. Aviation gasoline (AVGAS)
 - i. Weight
 - ii. Specific gravity
 - iii. Vapor density
 - b. ~~Jet-A (grade of kerosene)~~ **fuel**
 - i. Weight
 - ii. Specific gravity
 - iii. Vapor density
 - c. Other fuels
 - i. Blends
 - ii. Military grade
 - iii. **Alternative fuels**
- 3) Characteristics of aircraft fuels
 - a. Flashpoint
 - b. Auto ignition temperature
 - c. Explosive limits
 - i. Upper

- ii. Lower
- d. Flame spread
- e. Vapor pressure

4) **Advantages of agents**

5) **Limitations of agents**

- 6) Agent application rates and densities
- a. Agent application rate
 - i. Minimum 95 gpm @ at nozzle pressure specified by manufacturer
 - ii. Minimum 5 lbs/second dry chemical
 - b. Agent application densities
 - i. Agent application **and proportioning density-(in accordance with manufacturer's specifications)** - 0.13 gpm/minimum/ft² of AFFF **approved foam** extinguishing agent **and a fire sized to the flow rate used** for fire size in-square-foot
 - ii. Amount of dry chemical proportionate to hazard
- 7) Agent application procedures
- a. Rapid knock down
 - b. Vapor suppression
- 8) Methods of controlling fuel sources
- a. Shut off source
 - b. Control ignition source
 - c. Suppress vapors
 - d. Prevent run-off

Requisite Skills: Operate fire streams and apply agents; and secure fuel sources.

(Used to be 5.3.5)

200-4.3.4

Attack a fire on the interior of an aircraft while operating as a member of a team, given a team, **approved** PPE, an assignment, an ARFF **fire-fighting** vehicle hand line, an extinguishing agent, and a ladder or other means of accessing the aircraft, so that team integrity is maintained, the attack line is deployed for advancement, ladders or other means are used, access is gained into the fire area, effective agent application practices are used, the fire is approached, attack techniques facilitate suppression given the level of the fire, hidden fires are located and controlled, hazards are avoided or managed, and the fire is brought under control.

Requisite Knowledge: Techniques for accessing the aircraft interior according to the aircraft type, methods for advancing hand lines from an ARFF **fire-fighting** vehicle, precautions to be followed when advancing hose lines to a fire, observable results that a fire stream has been applied, dangerous structural conditions created by fire, principles of exposure protection, potential long-term consequences of exposure to products of combustion, physical states of matter in which fuels are found, common types of accidents or injuries and their causes, the role of the backup team in fire attack situations, attack and control techniques, and techniques for exposing hidden fires.

- 1) Techniques for accessing the aircraft interior according to aircraft type
 - a. Assessing the exterior prior to entry
 - i. Blistering or peeling of paint
 - ii. Visible signs of heavy interior fire
 - iii. Exterior is very hot to the touch
 - iv. Engine fires
 - v. Wheel assembly fires
 - vi. HVAC system fires
 - b. Access points
 - i. Doors
 1. Cabin
 2. Cargo
 - ii. Emergency exits
 - iii. Rear stairs
 - iv. Hatches
 - v. Windows
 - vi. Fuselage breach
 - c. Access equipment
 - i. Ladders
 1. Ground ladders
 2. Specialty ladders
 - ii. Elevated platforms
 - iii. Mobile air stairs
 - iv. Forcible entry tools

- 2) Methods for advancing hand lines from the ARFF **fire-fighting** vehicle
 - a. Proper PPE and SCBA
 - b. Deployment of hand line(s)
 - c. Advancement of hand line(s)
 - d. Two person team
 - e. Two in/two out rule
 - f. Awareness of hazards

- 3) Precautions to be followed when advancing hose lines to a fire
 - a. Do not impede passenger evacuation
 - b. Deploy hand line(s) in a safe area
 - c. Watch for sharp objects
 - d. Avoid flammable liquids
 - e. Be aware of hazards present
 - f. Potential backdraft, flashover, rollover, and smoke explosion occurrences

- 4) Observable results that fire stream has been applied
 - a. Steam from hose line application on a hot object (steam conversion)
 - b. Cooling
 - c. Fire knock down
 - d. Displacement of products of combustion
 - e. Smoke transformation

- 5) Dangerous structural conditions created by fire
 - a. Missing structural components
 - b. Fire/flame spread to concealed areas
 - c. Instability
 - d. Molten metals
 - e. Collapses
 - f. Weakened structural components

- 6) Principles of exposure protection
 - a. Hand line(s) should be in place to protect unburned portions
 - b. Protection of exposed or surrounding objects
 - c. Adequate water supply
 - d. Proper coverage to ensure cooling effect
 - e. Wind direction

- 7) Potential long-term consequences of exposure to products of combustion
 - a. Carcinogenic effects
 - b. Respiratory damage
 - c. Dermatological
 - d. Product specific effects
 - i. Composites
 - ii. Fuels
 - iii. Aircraft fluids

- 8) Physical states of matter in which fuels are found
 - a. Solid
 - b. Liquid

- c. Vapor
- 9) Common types of accidents or injuries and their causes
 - a. Types
 - i. Physical
 - ii. Psychological
 - b. Causes
 - i. Inadequate training
 - ii. Lack of critical incident stress management
 - iii. Failure to comply with safety standards
 - iv. Dangerous conditions
 - 10) The role of the backup team in fire attack situations
 - a. Two in/two out rule
 - i. Rescue of primary entry team **(Rapid Intervention Team/RIT)**
 - ii. Exterior support operations
 - b. Observing and communicating conditions
 - 11) Attack and control techniques
 - a. Point of entry
 - b. Never impede egress of passengers
 - c. Observe hottest area of fire
 - d. Direct fire attack
 - e. Indirect fire attack
 - f. Cool exterior if entry is delayed
 - g. Piercing appliances
 - 12) Techniques for exposing hidden fires
 - a. Ventilation
 - b. Overhaul
 - c. Thermal imagers
 - d. Interior inspection
 - i. Light ballasts
 - ii. Galley area
 - iii. Lavatories
 - iv. Flight deck area
 - v. Avionics
 - vi. Cargo compartments
 - vii. Electrical components

Requisite Skills: Deploy ARFF **fire-fighting vehicle** hand line on an interior aircraft fire; gain access to aircraft interior; open, close, and adjust nozzle flow and patterns; apply agent using direct, indirect and combination attacks; advance charged and uncharged hose lines up

ladders and up and down interior and exterior stairways; and locate and suppress interior fires.

(Used to be 5.3.6)

200-4.3.5 Attack an engine or auxiliary power unit/emergency power unit (APU/EPU) fire on an aircraft while operating as a member of a team, given **approved** PPE, an assignment, ARFF **fire-fighting** vehicle hand line or turret, a correct agent, and agent application procedures, so that agent application procedures are followed, the fire is extinguished, and the engine or APU/EPU is shut down.

Requisite Knowledge: Techniques for accessing the aircraft engines and APU/EPUs, **operation of on-board aircraft fire-fighting systems and potential hazards**, safety procedures, methods for advancing hand line from an ARFF **fire-fighting** vehicle, methods for operating turrets, and methods for shutting down engine and APU/EPU operation.

- 1) Techniques for accessing the aircraft engines and APU/EPUs
 - a. Assessing the exterior prior to entry
 - a. Blistering or peeling of paint
 - b. Visible signs of compartment fire
 - c. Engine fires
 - b. Gaining access
 - a. Hatches
 - b. Cowlings
 - c. Fire ports
 - c. Access equipment
 - a. Ladders
 - i. Ground ladders
 - ii. Specialty ladders
 - b. Elevated platforms
 - c. Mobile air stairs
 - d. Forcible entry tools
- 2) Safety procedures
 - a. Avoid intake
 - b. Avoid exhaust
 - c. Avoid propellers
 - d. Engine/APU shut down
- 3) Methods for advancing hand line from an ARFF **fire-fighting** vehicle
 - a. Proper PPE and SCBA
 - b. Deployment of hand line(s)
 - i. Reel lines
 - ii. Preconnected hose lines

- c. Advancement of hand line(s)
 - d. Two person team
 - e. Two in/two out rule
 - f. Awareness of hazards
- 4) Methods for operating turrets
- a. Per manufacturer specification
 - b. As per AHJ
- 5) Methods for shutting down engine and APU/EPU operation
- a. Engine
 - i. By flight crew
 - 1. Fuel (throttles)
 - 2. On board extinguishing systems (bottles)
 - 3. Electrical (batteries)
 - ii. By ARFF crew
 - 1. Fuel (throttles)
 - 2. On board extinguishing systems (bottles)
 - 3. Electrical (batteries)
 - b. Auxiliary power unit (APU/EPU)
 - i. By flight crew
 - 1. Fuel (throttles)
 - 2. On board extinguishing systems (bottles)
 - 3. Electrical (batteries)
 - ii. By ARFF crew
 - 1. Flight deck
 - a) Fuel (throttles)
 - b) On board extinguishing systems (bottles)
 - c) Electrical (batteries)
 - 2. External controls
 - a) Engine shut down
 - b) Extinguishing systems

Requisite Skills: Deploy and operate ARFF **fire-fighting vehicle** hand line, operate turrets, gain access to aircraft engine and APU/EPU, and shut down engine and APU.

(Used to be 5.3.7)

200-4.3.6

Attack a wheel assembly fire, as a member of a team, given PPE, a team, an assignment, an ARFF vehicle hand line, and correct agent, so that the fire is extinguished.

Requisite Knowledge: Agent selection and application procedure, special safety considerations, and the characteristics of combustible metals.

- 1) Agent selection and application procedure
 - a. Agent selection
 - i. Water
 - ii. Class D extinguishing agents
 - iii. Dry chemical
 - b. Application procedure
 - i. Mass application of water
 - ii. Adequate amount of class D agent for encapsulation
 - iii. Adequate amount of dry chemical for extinguishment
 - iv. Conservation of agent

- 2) Special safety considerations
 - a. Fusible plugs
 - b. Proper approach
 - c. Tire disintegration
 - d. Wheel fragmentation
 - e. Aircraft collapse
 - f. Appropriate utilization of PPE with SCBA
 - g. Hazardous or flammable fluid release
 - h. Engine intake
 - i. Engine exhaust

- 3) The characteristics of combustible metals
 - a. High ignition point
 - b. Intense pyrolysis
 - c. Extreme heat
 - d. Reactivity

Requisite Skills: Approach the fire in accordance with safety procedures; and select and apply agent.

(Used to be 5.3.8)

200-4.3.7

Ventilate an aircraft through available doors and hatches while operating as a member of a team, given PPE an assignment, tools, and mechanical ventilation devices, so that openings are created, all ventilation barriers are removed, and the heat and other products of combustion are released.

Requisite Knowledge: Aircraft access points; principles, advantages, limitations, and effects of mechanical ventilation; the methods of heat transfer; the principles of thermal layering within an aircraft on fire; and the techniques and safety precautions for venting aircraft.

- 1) Aircraft access points

- a. Normal door operations
 - b. Over wing access
 - c. Cargo doors
 - d. Hatches
 - e. Breaks in structure of aircraft
- 2) Principles, advantages, limitations, and effects of mechanical ventilation
- a. Negative pressure ventilation
 - i. Hydraulic
 - ii. Gas powered fans
 - iii. Electrical powered fans
 - b. Positive pressure ventilation
 - i. Gas powered fans
 - ii. Electrical powered fans
- 3) The methods of heat transfer
- a. Conduction
 - b. Convection
 - c. Radiation
 - d. Direct flame impingement
- 4) The principles of thermal layering within an aircraft on fire
- a. Smoke stratification
 - b. Heat travel
 - i. Vertical
 - ii. Horizontal
- 5) The techniques and safety precautions for venting aircraft
- a. Techniques for venting aircraft
 - i. Mechanical
 - 1. Positive pressure
 - 2. Negative pressure
 - ii. Natural
 - 1. Horizontal
 - 2. Vertical
 - b. Safety considerations for venting aircraft
 - i. Flashover
 - ii. Rollover
 - iii. Backdraft
 - iv. Smoke explosion

Requisite Skills: Operate doors, hatches, and forcible entry tools; operate mechanical ventilation devices; and remove barriers.

(Used to be 5.3.9)

200-4.3.8

Replenish extinguishing agents while operating as a member of a team, given an assignment, an ARFF **fire-fighting** vehicle, a fixed or mobile water source, a supply of agent, and supply lines and fittings, so that agents are available for application by the ARFF **fire-fighting** vehicle within the time established by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ).

Requisite Knowledge: Re-supply procedures **during an incident and** operation procedures for ARFF **fire-fighting** vehicle replenishment. ~~and pumps and transfer devices.~~

- 1) Re-supply procedures **during an incident**
 - a. Water sources
 - i. Airport water distribution system.
 - ii. Mobile water supply
 - iii. Additional water supplies
 - b. Water refill methods
 - i. Direct connection
 - ii. Overhead fill
 - c. Foam re-supply
 - i. Overhead gravity
 - ii. Mechanical or hand foam concentrate transfer pump
 - iii. 5 gallon container direct fill
 - d. Auxiliary agent refill
 - i. Knowledge of agent type
 - ii. Follow manufacturers procedures
 - iii. Service in well ventilated areas and utilize respiratory protection

- 2) Operation procedures for ARFF **fire-fighting** vehicle replenishment
 - a. ~~Per ARFF vehicle~~ manufacturer specifications
 - b. Procedures per AHJ

- 3) ~~Operation procedures for pumps and transfer devices~~
 - a. ~~Per manufacturer specifications~~
 - b. ~~All agent systems should be thoroughly flushed after each use~~
 - c. ~~Procedures per AHJ~~

Requisite Skills: Connect hose lines **and** operate valves. ~~and operate pumps and transfer devices.~~

(Used to be 5.3.10)

200-4.3.9 Preserve the aircraft accident scene, given an assignment and procedures, so that evidence is identified, protected, and reported according to procedures.

Requisite Knowledge: Airport emergency plan requirements for preservation of the scene, evidence identification, evidence protection, and evidence reporting procedures.

- 1) Airport emergency plan requirements for preservation of the scene
 - a. Scene security
 - b. Photographs
 - c. Sketches or drawings
 - d. Marking evidence locations

- 2) Evidence identification
 - a. During the primary search of an aircraft accident site
 - i. Life safety is the priority during this phase of the incident
 - ii. Evidence protection is secondary
 - b. During the secondary search of an aircraft accident site
 - i. Protection of evidence should have priority
 - ii. Since all the survivors should be rescued, slow down the search and protect evidence

- 3) Evidence protection
 - a. National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) regulations
 - i. Removal of persons trapped or injured
 - ii. Protect the aircraft from further damage
 - iii. Protect the public from injury
 - b. Secure the scene
 - c. Document the moving of evidence
 - d. Secure and protect the flight data recorder (FDR) or cockpit voice recorder (CVR)
 - e. Special care should be taken in certain areas
 - i. In the cockpit or control areas
 - ii. Areas of primary structural failure or damage

- 4) Evidence reporting procedures
 - a. Documentation
 - i. Responder statements
 - ii. Witness statements
 - iii. Incident reporting
 - iv. Photographs
 - v. Maps

- b. Discuss the relationships between various aircraft parts and occupants

Requisite Skills: Preserve the scene for investigators, and identify, protect, and report evidence.

(Used to be 5.3.11)

200-4.3.10 Overhaul the accident scene, given PPE, an assignment, hand lines, and property conservation equipment, so that all fires are located, exposed, and extinguished and all property is protected from further damage.

Requisite Knowledge: Methods of complete extinguishment and prevention of re-ignition, reasons for conservation, operating procedures for property conservation equipment, overhaul procedures, signs of a hidden fire, methods of detecting hidden fires, and tools and equipment used for overhaul.

- 1) Methods of complete extinguishment and prevention of re-ignition
 - a. Thermal imaging cameras/Forward Looking Infra-Red (TIC/FLIR)
 - b. Overhaul
 - c. Secure aircraft operating systems
 - d. Vapor suppression
- 2) Reasons for conservation
 - a. Scene stabilization
 - b. Evidence protection
 - c. NTSB investigation
- 3) Operating procedures for property conservation equipment
 - a. Deployment of loss control systems
 - b. As per manufacturer's specifications
- 4) Overhaul procedures
 - a. Appropriate agency authorization
 - b. Use of PPE and including SCBA
 - c. Aircraft stabilization
 - d. Air quality monitoring
 - e. Hazardous materials considerations
 - f. Hand line protection
 - g. Evidence protection
 - h. Hot spots located
 - i. Extinguishment and cooling
 - j. Pressurized systems identified

- k. Void spaces opened or pierced
- 5) Signs of a hidden fire
 - a. Smoke
 - b. Steam
 - c. Thermal imaging cameras/**Forward Looking Infra-Red (TIC/FLIR)**
 - 6) Methods of detecting hidden fires
 - a. Smoke
 - b. Steam
 - c. Thermal imaging cameras/**Forward Looking Infra-Red (TIC/FLIR)**
 - 7) Tools and equipment used for overhaul
 - a. **PPE/SCBA**
 - b. ~~Personal protective equipment~~
 - b. Hand line
 - c. Thermal imaging cameras/**Forward Looking Infra-Red (TIC/FLIR)**
 - d. Forcible entry tools
 - e. Air monitors

Requisite Skills: Use property conservation equipment; detect hidden fires, and use tools and equipment to expose hidden fires.

200-4.4 **Rescue**

This duty involves gaining access to an aircraft and assisting in the evacuation process, performing disentanglement, and initial triage.

- 200-4.4.1** Gain access into and out of an aircraft through normal entry points and emergency hatches, **secure and** shut down ~~and safety~~ the aircraft, and assist in the evacuation process while operating as a member of a team, given PPE and an assignment, so that passenger evacuation and rescue can be accomplished.

Requisite Knowledge: Aircraft familiarization, including materials used in construction, aircraft terminology, automatic explosive devices, hazardous areas in and around aircraft, aircraft egress/ingress (hatches, doors, and evacuation chutes), military aircraft systems and associated hazards; capabilities and limitations of manual and power rescue tools and specialized high-reach devices, aircraft shutdown and safety procedures.

- 1) Aircraft familiarization

- a. General aviation
 - b. Commercial
 - c. Military
- 2) Materials used in construction
- a. Aluminum/aluminum alloys
 - b. Steel
 - c. Magnesium/magnesium alloys
 - d. Titanium
 - e. Advanced aerospace (composite) materials
 - f. Wood
- 3) Aircraft terminology
- a. Fixed wing
 - b. Rotary wing
- 4) Automatic explosive devices
- a. Ejection seats
 - b. Canopy removers
 - c. Initiators
 - d. Rotary actuators
 - e. Thrusters
 - f. Explosive squibs
 - g. Seat catapults
 - h. Ballistic recovery system (BRS)
- 5) Hazardous areas in and around aircraft
- a. Wings
 - i. Fuel leaks and spills
 - ii. Guns **Weapons**/missiles/rockets
 - iii. Pinching hazards
 - iv. No step areas – **flight control surfaces**
 - v. **Anti-icing systems**
 - b. Engines
 - i. Fuel leaks and spills
 - ii. Propellers
 - iii. Jet engines
 - 1. intake
 - 2. exhaust
 - c. Fuselage
 - i. Radar systems
 - ii. Appendages
 - iii. Overheated wheel assemblies

- iv. Tire/wheel failures
 - v. Evacuation slides
 - d. Tail
 - i. Engine or APU fires
 - ii. Tail cones
 - iii. Evacuation slides
 - e. General hazards
 - i. Electrocution hazards
 - ii. Composites
 - iii. Aircraft hazardous materials
 - iv. Aircraft cargo hazards
- 6) Aircraft egress/ingress (hatches, doors, and evacuation chutes)
 - a. Aircraft doors
 - b. Aircraft hatches
 - c. Rear stairs
 - d. Tail-cone jettison
 - e. Escape slides
 - f. Emergency exits
 - g. Hatches
 - h. Windows
 - i. Fuselage breach
- 7) Military aircraft systems and associated hazards
 - a. Fire protection/detection systems
 - b. Ejection systems
 - c. Weapon systems
 - d. Exotic fuels
- 8) Capabilities and limitations of manual and power rescue tools and specialized high-reach devices
 - a. Flammable atmosphere
 - b. Stability of aircraft
 - c. Hands-on training
 - d. Safety standards apply
 - e. Hand tools
 - f. Power tools
 - i. Electric
 - ii. Hydraulic
 - iii. Pneumatic
 - g. Lifting and pulling tools
- 9) Aircraft shutdown and safety procedures
 - a. Fuel cutoff/throttle

- b. Fire shutoff “T” or “L” handles
- c. Battery switch/disconnect

Requisite Skills: Operate power saws and cutting tools, hydraulic devices, pneumatic devices, and pulling devices; operate specialized ladders and high-reach devices; secure aircraft safety and shutdown.

200-4.4.2 Locate and disentangle an entrapped ~~victim~~ **person** from an aircraft as a member of a team, given **approved** PPE, a team, ~~and~~ an assignment, and rescue tools, so that the ~~victim~~ **person** is freed from entrapment without undue further injury and hazards are managed.

Requisite Knowledge: Capabilities and limitations of rescue tools, search procedures, hazard identification, and control methods.

- 1) Capabilities and limitations of rescue tools
 - a. Flammable atmosphere
 - b. Stability of aircraft
 - c. Hands-on training
 - d. Safety standards apply
 - e. Hand tools
 - f. Power tools
 - i. Electric
 - ii. Hydraulic
 - iii. Pneumatic
 - g. Lifting and pulling tools
- 2) Search procedures
 - a. Exterior search
 - b. Interior search
 - c. Two in/two out rule
 - d. ~~Extrication~~ **Rescue** of survivors
 - e. Primary search
 - f. Secondary search
 - g. Preservation of evidence
- 3) Hazard identification
 - a. Aircraft hazardous/flammable materials
 - b. Aircraft dangerous goods
 - c. Post-crash aircraft hazards
 - i. Fire
 - ii. Electrical
 - iii. Disrupted aircraft systems
 - iv. ~~Etiological~~ **Biohazard**

- v. Debris
- vi. **Hazardous materials**
- vii. **Military aircraft hazards**

- 4) Control methods
 - a. Safety
 - b. Isolation
 - c. Insulation
 - d. Extinguishment

Requisite Skills: Perform search procedures, control hazards, remove victims, and operate rescue tools.

200-4.4.3 Implement initial triage of the victims of an aircraft accident, given PPE, an assignment, and the triage protocol of the AHJ, so that each victim is evaluated and correctly categorized according to protocol.

Requisite Knowledge: Categories of triage according to the triage protocol of the AHJ, and methods of assessment.

- 1) Categories of triage according to the triage protocol of the AHJ
- 2) Methods of assessment
 - a. START – simple triage and rapid treatment
 - b. As per AHJ

Requisite Skills: Triage patients per protocol.

11. Discussion and possible action on matters from the Executive Director.

A. Decisions of the Executive Director in contested cases and consent orders.

11. Discussion and possible action on matters from the Executive Director.

B. Status of division functions.

Commission Report, 3rd Quarter FY2016 Overview and Executive Office

Overview

The agency experienced near record volume of activity in testing during the 3rd quarter, with certification activity close behind. We continue to see substantial interest in professional development certifications offered by the agency from both individuals and organizations. The groundwork is being laid to adopt new certifications: Driver/Operator – Aerial and Public Fire Safety Educator I and II. Much of the work for the Driver/Operator certification has been done, and the agency is seeking persons interested in serving on the ad hoc committee for development of the PFSE certification.

Substantial work continues on the complete redesign of the agency's data management system. Testing of the various modules was planned, with the intent to use staff to perform the tests. Outside individuals will also be included in the testing activities as needed. Once implemented, the newly designed system will impact nearly every activity in the organization.

Two new Firefighter Advisory Committee members were selected in the commission's April meeting: Daniel Buford of the Bryan FD and Keith Schmidt of the Gonzales FD. Commissioners also approved the draft of the 2015 Firefighter Injury Report for submission to the state fire marshal's office. Several significant changes to testing requirements were also proposed during the April meeting, including a requirement that examinees pass all sections of a multi-section exam in order to qualify for certification. Discussion regarding fees for retests were also considered during the meeting. The proposed rule changes will be addressed again in the commission's July meeting.

Activities associated with the upcoming legislative session began ramping up during the quarter. Instructions were distributed by the Legislative Budget Board office regarding development and submission of agency strategic plans and other budget documents. TCFP personnel began work on the agency's strategic plan with input from the commission board's strategic plan subcommittee, with a planned submission date in mid-June. Orientation and training sessions were conducted by legislative personnel regarding anticipated budget issues and requirements for some agencies.

Other Executive Office Activities

- March 3rd: Attended Texas Commission on Law Enforcement quarterly board meeting.
- March 21st: Provided welcoming comments in opening session of annual Fire/Arson Seminar, Austin.
- March 29th: Attended training seminar covering Public Information Act and Open Meetings Act.
- April 5th: Attended opening session of annual Emergency Management Conference, San Antonio (agency also had a booth at conference).
- May 1st: Attended orientation presented by Senator Jane Nelson regarding zero-based budgeting.
- May 10th: Attended information session regarding new instructions for strategic plans, hosted by Small Agency Task Force.

Commission Quarterly Report Training Approval and Testing Section

Test Administration, Training Approvals, Record Reviews, and Training and Skill Testing Audits Statistics – 3rd Quarter, FY 2016

Test Administration – 2728 exams were administrated during this quarter with an average grade of 79.88% and a pass rate of 87.50%.

Training Approvals – Total of 468 training approvals were submitted during this quarter in the commission’s Training Facility Management System.

Record Reviews –Ninety-five (95) record reviews for equivalency were conducted (15 out of state; 40 SFFMA; 16 Wildland; and 569 test packets were distributed in the 3rd quarter.

One hundred seventy-three (186) Qual #s were issued in the Training Facility Management System.

Training and Skill Testing Audits

Twenty-five (25) onsite training, record, and skill audits were conducted during this quarter.

Minor deficiencies were found and addressed at the time of audit. Training Facility staff/Field Examiners provided guidance and instruction for correcting deficiencies.

Eight (8) online training audits were conducted with no deficiencies identified.

Activities for Next Quarter

Continue to work with IT staff on the online test scheduling procedures, payment processes, and web-based testing project.

Continue working in conjunction with the Compliance Officers to focus on conducting more on-site training, record, and skill audits within their respective regions.

Continue staff cross-training.

Certification, Renewal and Curriculum 3rd Quarter Report, FY 2016

Certification/Renewal

- 2,621 certificates issued
- 1,417 IFSAC seals issued
- 257 Training facilities holding 1,505 active certifications
- 95 Individual certificate holders renewed
- 32,192 Active certificate holders
- 9 Certified training facilities renewed
- 25 Training facility certificates issued to 12 different entities

Curriculum Development

Meetings:

3/24 FFAC – approved new ISO ref list

3/28 Inspector ad hoc committee

4/27-4/30 IFSAC Annual meeting (Oklahoma City)

4/28 Commission meeting – approved new ISO reference list

5/4-5/5 ARFF ad hoc committee

Meetings Detail

- **Inspector ad hoc committee** – Continued working on creating new test banks and updating the old skills to the new NFPA standard edition.
- **ARFF ad hoc committee** – Final review of curriculum documents before submitting to the FFAC for approval. Began working on revising the skills and creating new test banks. Held several on-line meetings to make additional progress on reviewing new test questions.

IFSAC

A new rule was voted on and approved at the Spring 2016 annual meeting that requires an IFSAC approved exam to be given before any IFSAC seals may be issued. This will affect what we are able to offer our customers when we “grandfather” people into newly created certifications. We will no longer be able to issue IFSAC seals unless a TCFP exam has been given. Rules have already been created to this effect and are currently going through the approval process.

Test Development and Test Bank Maintenance

- David went out with some Hazmat Techs from the Hutto FD to take photos for our new hazardous materials test banks. He’s been working on organizing and cataloging the usable photos, and writing new test questions utilizing them as a visual component.
- David continues to work with the IT staff in developing the new on-line testing platform.
- Created 142 monthly certification exams.
- Continued regular review of test questions as required.
- Continued to work on creating (with the help of committees) the following new test banks for on-line testing:
 - Instructor I, II & III
 - Inspector I & II
 - Plans Examiner
 - All Hazmat disciplines (Aw, Ops, Mission-Specific, Tech, IC)
 - ARFF

Compliance Report Third Quarter FY 2016

- Compliance Inspector Tim Gardner planned, organized and led a team of Compliance Officers to the successful completion of a large department inspection of the San Antonio Fire Department. Only minor violations were identified and all violations have been corrected. The Compliance program wishes to thank the San Antonio Fire Department staff for their help with the inspection and congratulate them on their success.
- A Compliance Officer is working with a regulated fire department to ensure compliance with rules related to Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting duty assignment and the certification requirements.
- A Compliance Officer concluded an investigation that resulted in the fire department making application to become a regulated fire department under the authority of TCFP rules and regulations.
- The Compliance team held a Cross Training session on GoToMeeting. The topics included process and procedures used to complete annual personnel evaluations and performance reviews and the process and procedures used to conduct informal conference meetings to resolve agency rule violations with regulated entities found by staff. The final training topic in this session was the process and procedures that will be used by the Compliance Manager in the Executive Director's absence.
- The Compliance team reviewed and updated the Compliance Inspection Guide TCFP-066 (updated form on agency website). Updates included: The clarification regarding risk assessment deadline. The risk assessment requirement for selection of protective clothing as required by February 28, 2017 or prior to replacing proximity fire-fighting ensembles with structural fire-fighting ensembles. The December 1, 2020 deadline requirement for the Federal Highway Administration Traffic Incident Management Program. The removal of deadline for the Courage to Be Safe So Everyone Goes Home Program and the updated form requiring all regulated personnel be current with required training.
- The Compliance team reviewed the procedure used by Compliance Officers to inspect fire-fighting protective clothing and equipment. The purpose of the review was to manage the inspector's exposure to contaminated PPE. In order to limit exposure to the risks and to protect the health and safety of compliance officers it was determined that when items to be inspected visually appear to be contaminated, the item will not be handled and it will be reported as a violation of TCFP rules thus requiring cleaning and maintenance.
- The Compliance Team reviewed the Instructor III requirement for a TCFP certified training facility. The chief training officer of a training facility, as a minimum, must possess Fire Service Instructor III certification in order to receive a Training Prior Approval (TPA) from TCFP or the Training Facility must have an "agreement" related to course coordinator with an individual or agency who has the Instructor III certification. Under the current procedures the Training facility may renew annually without having a chief training officer who possesses the Instructor III certification.

Information Technology Section Report 3rd Quarter, FY 2016

TCFP Websites and Web Applications Uptime 99.999

- Resolved 55 Service Request (Tickets)
 - Internal users: 33 (may have indirectly addressed external issues.)
 - External users: 22
- Created stored procedures for project FIONA
- Created password and SSN encryption/decryption
- Raised devfarm and devfido servers for FIONA user testing
- Conducting testing and bugs fixes for project FIONA.

FY 2016 Injury Reporting Program

	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Totals
Reported Injuries	854	1047	927		2828
Burns	19	23	29		71
SOP-related*	10	6	5		21
Environmental	24	47	26		97

*Injuries involving SOP violations

FY 2016 Library Program

	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Totals
<i>Items loaned</i>					
AV items	49	23	42		114
Print items	12	9	12		33
<i>Research and reference requests</i>					
Internal	5	7	4		16
External	34	26	22		82
New library borrowers (new users)	8	3	3		14
Responses to borrower follow-up surveys	2	1	1		4
<i>Items cataloged</i>					
AV items	8	5	7		20
Print items	24	11	6		41
Desk copy items ordered and processed	5	3	1		9
<i>Publications/postings</i>					
Library newsletter	1	0	1		2

FY 2016 Other Public Information and Outreach Activities

	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Totals
Fire department job postings	146	147	135		428
Number of departments requesting postings	140	133	129		402
Website home page articles	4	1	4		9
Facebook posts	17	20	15		52
Twitter "tweets"	37	33	36		106
Open records requests	5	3	4		12

- 12. Executive session pursuant to Section 551.074, Texas Government Code for the discussion of personnel matters: the appointment, employment, compensation, evaluation, reassignment, duties, discipline, or dismissal of the Executive Director, and the appointment, employment, reassignment, or duties of personnel acting on an interim basis in this position.**

13. Open session for further discussion and possible action regarding preceding agenda item.

14. Adjourn meeting.