

TEXAS COMMISSION ON FIRE PROTECTION
Commissioner's Meeting Agenda
9:00 a.m., May 14, 2026
4800 N. Lamar Boulevard, Room 140, Austin, Texas

The Texas Commission on Fire Protection (the "Commission") may discuss and act on any of the following agenda items. The Commission may go into executive session on any agenda item listed below as authorized by the Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code Chapter 551:

1. Call to order with a moment of silence, an invocation and pledge of allegiance.
2. Roll call for a quorum and to excuse Commissioner absences, if any.
3. Approve Commission meeting minutes for the February 19, 2026, meeting.
4. Report from the Budget and Strategic Plan Ad Hoc Subcommittee.
5. Reports from fire service interest groups and agencies on matters relating to their specific organizational purposes, functions, activities, and objectives, including reports from TEEEX, the Texas Fire Chiefs Association, the Texas State Association of Firefighters, the State Firefighters' and Fire Marshals' Association of Texas, the Texas Fire Marshals Association, the Texas Association of Fire Educators, the Texas A&M Forest Service, the National Fire Protection Association, the Texas State Association of Fire and Emergency Districts, the Center for Public Safety Excellence, the State Fire Marshal's Office, the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation, and the Firefighter Cancer SupportNetwork.
6. Report from Commission Representative on Texas Homeland Security Council.
7. Matters referred to the Commission by the Health and Wellness Committee.
 - a. Committee report.
 - b. Discussion and possible action regarding the appointment of Heather Hyslop to replace outgoing Committee member Brian O'Neill.
 - c. Endorsement of the 2026 National Firefighter Safety Stand-Down.
8. Matters referred to the Commission by the Firefighter Advisory Committee.
 - a. Discussion and possible action on rule review of 37 Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Chapter 439, Examinations for Certification.
 - b. Discussion and possible action on rule review of 37 TAC, Chapter 441, Continuing Education.
9. Matter referred to the Commission from the Curriculum and Testing Committee.
 - a. Discussion and possible action on updates to the 1030 Fire Plans Examiner Curriculum Manual.
 - b. Discussion and possible action on updates to the 1010 Aircraft Rescue Firefighter Curriculum Manual.
 - c. Discussion and possible action on proposed changes to 37 TAC, Chapter 429, Inspector and Plan Examiner Certification.
 - d. Discussion and possible action on proposed changes to 37 TAC, Chapter 439, Examinations for Certification, §439.1.
 - e. Discussion and possible action on update regarding Emergency Manager certification development.
10. Report from HB1593 Committee.

I Any invocation that may be offered before the official start of the Commission meeting shall be a voluntary offering to and for the benefit of the Commission. The views or beliefs expressed by the invocation speaker have not been previously reviewed or approved by the Commission and do not necessarily represent the religious beliefs or views of the Commission in part or as a whole. No member of the community is required to attend or participate in the invocation. Each a decision will not impact their right to participate actively in the business of the Commission. Copies of the policy governing invocations and setting forth the procedure to have a volunteer deliver an invocation are available upon written request submitted to the Commission Clerk.

11. Discussion and possible final adoption of proposed changes to 37 TAC, Chapter 427, Training Facility Certification.
12. Discussion and possible final adoption of 37 TAC, Chapter 435, Fire Fighter Safety, §435.33.
13. Discussion and possible final adoption of proposed changes to 37 TAC, Chapter 435, Fire Fighter Safety.
14. Discussion and possible final adoption of proposed changes to 37 TAC, Chapter 437, Fees.
15. Discussion and possible final adoption of proposed changes to 37 TAC, Chapter 439, Examinations for Certification, §439.19(b).
16. Discussion and possible action on 37 TAC, Chapter 463, Advisory Committees, Practice and Procedures.
17. Discussion and possible action on the 2025 Injury Report.
18. Report from the Agency Chief.
 - a. Update regarding agency duties and responsibilities.
 - b. Decisions of the Agency Chief in contested cases and consent orders.
 - c. Status of division functions:
 - i. Training Approval & Testing
 - ii. Certification & Professional Development
 - iii. Compliance
 - iv. Information Technology
19. Discussion on future meeting dates: August 19, 2026 (Workshop), August 20, 2026 (Commission Meeting) and November 12, 2026 (Commission Meeting).
20. Subjects for future Commission meeting agendas.
21. Executive Session (if necessary).
22. Adjourn Meeting.

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 1

1. Call to order with a moment of silence, an invocation and pledge of allegiance.

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 2

2. Roll call for a quorum and to excuse Commissioner absences, if any.

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 3

3. Approve Commission meeting minutes for the February 19, 2026, meeting.

**TEXAS COMMISSION ON FIRE PROTECTION
FEBRUARY 19, 2026 COMMISSION MEETING MINUTES**

Presiding Officer Michael Glynn called the February 19, 2026 meeting of the Texas Commission on Fire Protection to order at 9:02 a.m. at the North Lamar Boulevard Building, 4800 N. Lamar Boulevard, Austin, Texas.

Commissioner Attendance:

Christopher Cantu	David Coatney	John Ortega*	Michael Glynn
Paul Hamilton	Bob Morgan	Tim Smith	Amanda Friedeck
Brandon Wade	Michael Johnson*	Daniel Buford	Sue De Villez*
James Mallinger			

Excused Absences*

Staff Attendance:

Mike Wisko	Frank King	Yazzy Chavez	Holden Wenger	Cliff Grant
Grace Wilson	Rick Wallace	Joyce Guinn		

1. Call to order with a moment of silence, an invocation and pledge of allegiance – Chairman Michael Glynn called the meeting to order at 9:02 a.m. The invocation and the Pledge of Allegiance was delivered. A moment of silence for fallen firefighters was observed.

2. Roll call for a quorum and excuse of absences, if any - The roll was called, and a quorum was present. A motion was made by Commissioner Cantu and seconded by Commissioner Coatney to excuse the absences of Commissioners Sue De Villez, Michael Johnson, and John Ortega. Motion carried.

3. Approve Commission meeting minutes of the November 20, 2025 meeting – a motion was made by Commissioner Wade and seconded by Commissioner Mallinger to approve the minutes of the November 20, 2025 meeting. Motion carried.

4. Reports from fire service interest groups and agencies on matters relating to their specific organizational purpose - Reports were given by Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service, State Fire Marshal's Office, Texas State Association of Firefighters, State Firefighters' and Fire Marshals' Association of Texas, Texas Fire Marshals Association, Texas A&M Forest Service, National Fire Protection Association, Center for Public Safety Excellence, National Fallen Firefighters Foundation, Firefighter Cancer Support Network.

5. Report from Commission Representative on the Texas Homeland Security Council- Commissioner Wade provided a report regarding activities of the Texas Homeland Security Council, including information about an upcoming council meeting scheduled for February 25, 2025, at 10:00 a.m. He will have an update from that meeting at the next Commission meeting.

6. Matters referred to the Commission by Health and Wellness Committee:
 - a. Report from House Bill 198 Ad-Hoc Committee - a report was presented by Doug Boeker

regarding the work of the House Bill 198 Ad-Hoc Committee and the development of the proposed rule language. Lieutenant Autumn Farris presented the proposed rules implementing House Bill 198 regarding occupational cancer screenings. A motion was made by Commissioner Coatney and seconded by Commissioner Morgan to approve the proposed rule language implementing House Bill 198 and move the rule to proposal for the May meeting. Motion carried.

- b. Report on other Committee activity – Doug Boeker and Staff provided an update regarding the additional activities of the Health and Wellness Committee regarding the injury report, UT Health’s firefighter cancer study. No action was taken.
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7. Matters referred to the Commission by the Firefighter Advisory Committee:

- a. Discussion and possible action on rule review of 37 TAC, Chapter 427, Training Facility Certification – a motion was made by Commissioner Mallinger and seconded by Commissioner Hamilton to approve proposed changes to Chapter 427 on to the next meeting for adoption. Motion carried.
 - b. Discussion and possible action on rule review of 37 TAC, Chapter 431, Fire Investigator – a motion was made by Commissioner Cantu and seconded by Commissioner Coatney to accept the rule as is with no changes and send on to the next meeting for adoption. Motion carried.
 - c. Discussion and possible action on rule review of 37 TAC, Chapter 435, Fire Fighter Safety – a motion was made by Commissioner Hamilton and seconded by Commissioner Morgan to approve proposed changes to Chapter 435. Motion carried.
 - d. Discussion and possible action on rule review 37 TAC, Chapter 437, Fees – a motion was made by Commissioner Smith and seconded by Commissioner Coatney to approve proposed changes to Chapter 437. Motion carried.
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8. Matters referred to the Commission from the Curriculum and Testing Committee:

- a. Discussion and possible action on proposed changes to 37 TAC, Chapter 439, Examinations for Certification, §439.19 - a motion was made by Commissioner Mallinger and seconded by Commissioner Wade to approve the proposed changes to Chapter 439, Examinations for Certifications, Section §439.19. Motion carried.
- b. Discussion and possible action on updates to the Fire and Life Safety Educator Curriculum Manual - a motion was made by Commissioner Coatney and seconded by Commissioner Morgan to approve the proposed changes as presented to the Fire and Life Safety Educator Curriculum Manual. Motion carried.
- c. Discussion and possible action on updates to the Incident Commander Curriculum Manual - a motion was made by Commissioner Smith and seconded by Commissioner Morgan to approve the proposed changes as presented to the Incident Commander Curriculum Manual. Motion carried.
- d. Discussion and possible action on updates to the Fire Inspector Curriculum- a motion was made by Commissioner Hamilton and seconded by Commissioner Coatney to approve the proposed changes as presented to Fire inspector Curriculum Manual. Motion carried.

9. Report from HB1593 Advisory Committee - a report was presented regarding activities of the House Bill 1593 Advisory Committee and progress on matters related to the Committee's work. No action was taken.

10. Discussion and possible action on the replacement of Curriculum and Testing Committee member Richard Guisti - a motion was made by Commissioner Coatney and seconded by Commissioner Mallinger to appoint Megan Schuth to the Curriculum and Testing Committee. Motion carried.

11. Discussion and possible action on 37 TAC, Chapter 463, Advisory Committees, Practice and Procedures - a motion was made by Commissioner Hamilton and seconded by Commissioner Buford to send Chapter 463 to the Firefighter Advisory Committee (FFAC) for further review. Motion carried.

12. Discussion and possible action on 37 TAC, Chapter 469, Technical Rescue - a motion was by Commissioner Coatney and seconded by Commissioner Wade to adopt Chapter 469. Motion carried.

13. Discussion and possible final adoption to 37 TAC, Chapter 401, Administrative Practice and Procedure - a motion was made by Commissioner Morgan and seconded by Commissioner Hamilton for final adoption of Chapter 401. Motion carried.

14. Discussion on request from Ryan Smith to discuss the two-year exam expiration dates related to IFSAC Seal eligibility - a report was presented by Mr. Smith regarding the impact and financial burdens of TCFP accreditation standards and certification requirements. The issue was tabled for further discussion.

15. Discussion and possible action related to 37 TAC, Chapter 435, Fire Fighter Safety, §435.7 regarding effective date for enforcement of new NFPA 1850- This agenda item was passed over because the matter had already been addressed during the previous Commission meeting.

16. Proposed Rule Review for the following:

- a. 37 TAC, Chapter 439, Examinations for Certification and
 - b. 37 TAC, Chapter 441, Continuing Education - A motion was made by Commissioner Coatney and seconded by Commissioner Smith to assign the rule review of Chapter 439, Examinations for Certification, and Chapter 441, Continuing Education, to the FFAC Committee for review. Motion carried.
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17. Reports from the Agency Chief:

- a. Update regarding agency duties and responsibilities – Agency Chief Mike Wisko gave a brief report regarding 2 retirements, 13 open positions and new hires for TCFP, Compliance Chief Wallace spoke of the division being split into Inspection and

- Investigation and the newly hired employees were introduced. Status update on partnering with IAFF to do Urban Interface Training to firefighters across the state, 2026 Regional Meetings schedule and compliance workshops on the new 1850 standard.
- b. Decision of the Agency Chief in contested cases and consent orders – there was nothing to report.
 - c. Status regarding division functions - Agency Chief Mike Wisko gave a brief report on the division functions for each division as listed below:
 - i. Training Approval & Testing – 12,577 online exams administered, training approvals, improved record reviews, and audits of online training facilities.
 - ii. Certification & Professional Development – training applications, IFSAC seals issued, certifications issued, training facilities, curriculum development, library resource requests.
 - iii. Compliance – biennial inspections, compliance officers training, issues involving regulated entities.
 - iv. Information Technology - Public website design, FARM and FIDO improvements, CAPPs(Central Accounting Payroll/Personnel System), IT security policy, and service request.
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18. Discussion on future meeting dates - The next scheduled Commission meeting will be held May 14, 2026 at 10:00 a.m.

19. Executive Session – The Commission entered closed session pursuant to Texas Government Code Section 551.071 to consult with TCFP Counsel. The Commissioners then reconvened in open session. No action was taken in closed session.

20. Subjects for future Commission meeting agendas - a motion was made by Commissioner Buford and seconded by Commissioner Coatney to schedule a Commission workshop on Wednesday, May 13, 2026 from 1:30 to 4:00 p.m.

21. Adjourn Meeting - Meeting was adjourned.

X _____
Michael Glynn, Presiding Officer Date

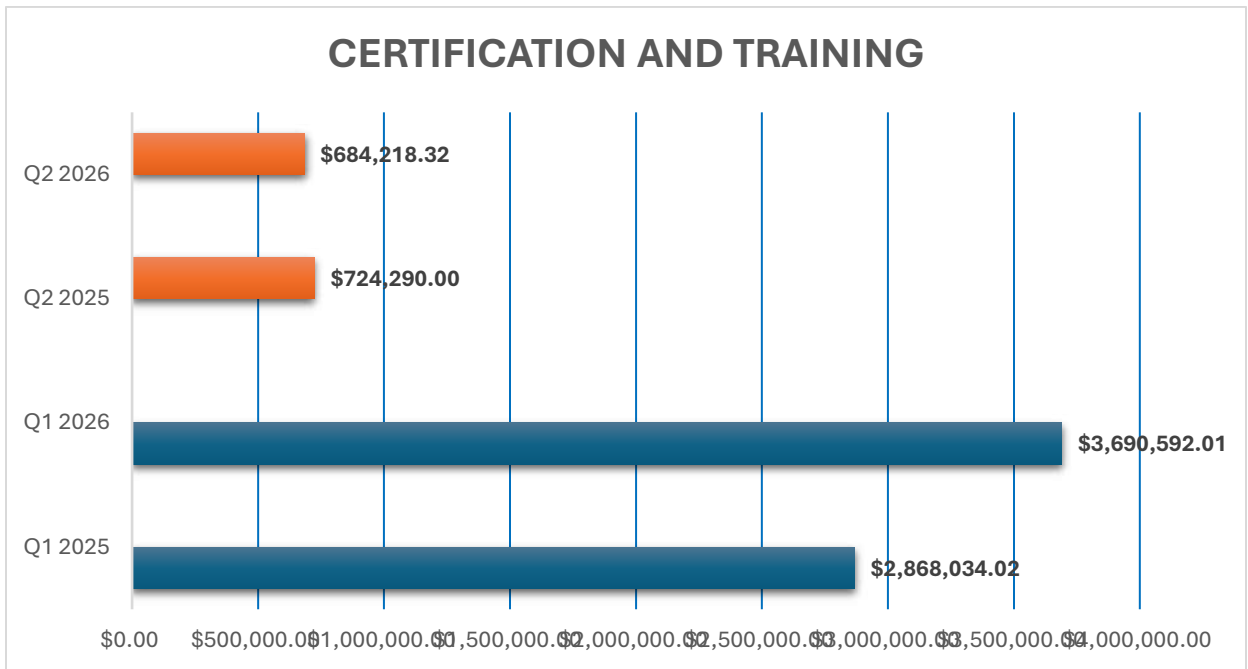
AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 4

4. Report from the Budget and Strategic Plan Ad Hoc Subcommittee.

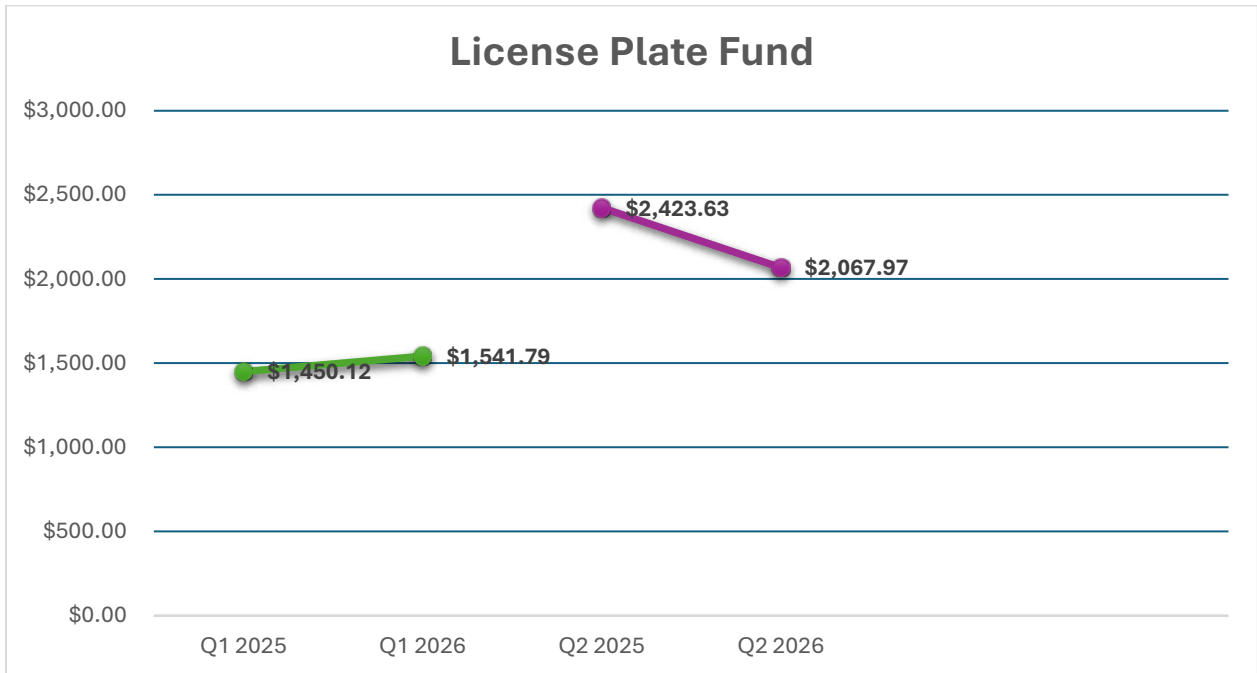
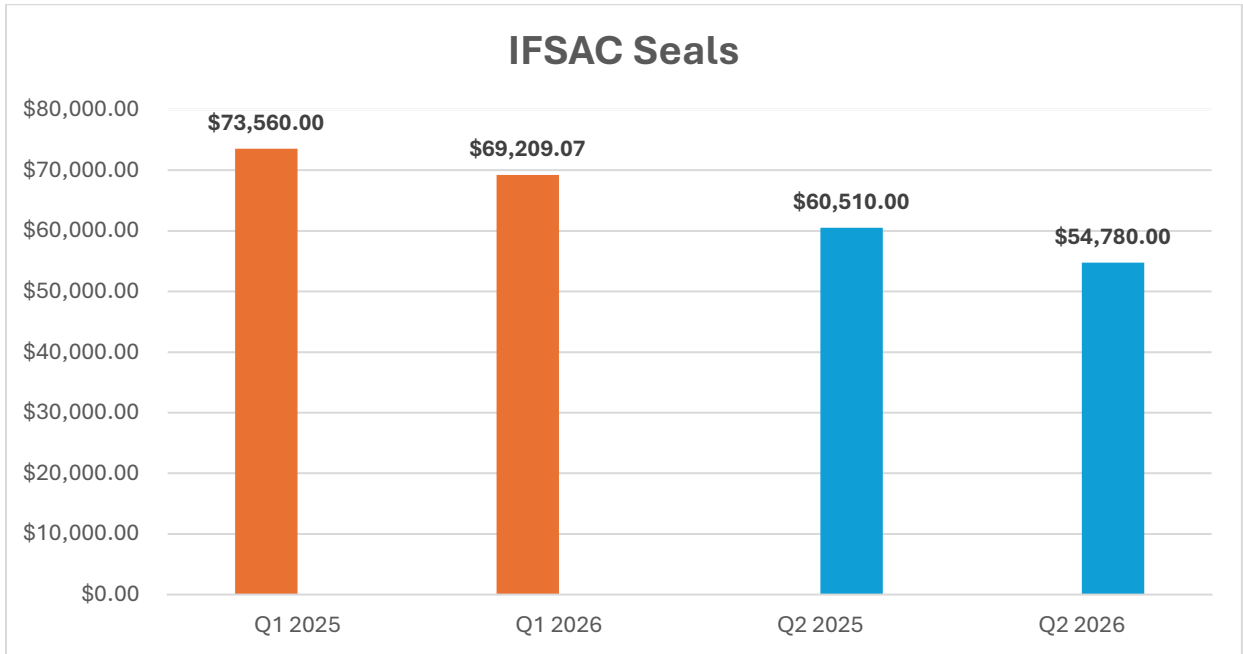
TCFP Fiscal Year 2026 Q2 Quarterly Report

FY26 Appropriated Budget*
\$4,223,731.00

Expenditures for Quarter 2
\$2,740,986.29
Expenditures Year-to-date
Through Quarter 2
\$3,555,527.08



TCFP Fiscal Year 2026 Q2 Quarterly Report



AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 5

5. Reports from fire service interest groups and agencies on matters relating to their specific organizational purposes, functions, activities, and objectives, including reports from TEEEX, the Texas Fire Chiefs Association, the Texas State Association of Firefighters, the State Firefighters' and Fire Marshals' Association of Texas, the Texas Fire Marshals Association, the Texas Association of Fire Educators, the Texas A&M Forest Service, the National Fire Protection Association, the Texas State Association of Fire and Emergency Districts, the Center for Public Safety Excellence, the State Fire Marshal's Office, the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation, and the Firefighter Cancer Support Network.

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 6

6. Report from Commission Representative on Texas Homeland Security Council.

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 7

7. Matters referred to the Commission by the Health and Wellness Committee.
 - a. Committee report.

Texas Firefighter Cancer Study Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP)

May 14, 2026



Jooyeon Hwang, PhD, CIH
Associate Professor, Department of Environmental
and Occupational Health Sciences
Program Director, Industrial Hygiene and Exposure
Sciences

STUDY ARCHITECTURE

Three projects, one scientific framework

Each project has a distinct protocol; together they trace cancer risk from carcinogen exposure to health outcome.

01



Carcinogenic Exposure Assessment

Quantitative measurement of occupational exposure to fire-related carcinogens — and the molecular biomarkers they leave behind.

Cadets | Active-duty | Retirees

02



Occupational Cancer Epidemiology

Evaluation of cancer incidence by linking occupational histories and demographics with the Texas Cancer Registry.

Texas Cancer Registry linkage

03



Cancer Screening Promotion

Firefighter-specific screening integrated with annual medical exams, using molecular tools for risk stratification and early detection.

Annual occupational medical exam

Ongoing Enrollment Progress

City ^a	Participants (N) ^b
Austin	92
Brownsville	34
Dallas	70
El Paso	54
Fort Worth	43
Houston	222
<u>San Antonio</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>560</u>

^a Additional participating FDs in May-June:
 Baytown, Woodlands, Fulshear/Simonton,
 Pearland, Sugarland, Cy-Fair

^b As of 4/30/2026

Demographic	N	%
Gender		
Male	504	90
Female	56	10
Race		
White	470	84
Black	45	8
American Indian	11	2
Asian	6	1
Pacific Islander	6	1
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	308	55
<u>Non-Hispanic</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>45</u>

Prototype air sampler - UPAS

Project 1



Research Activities

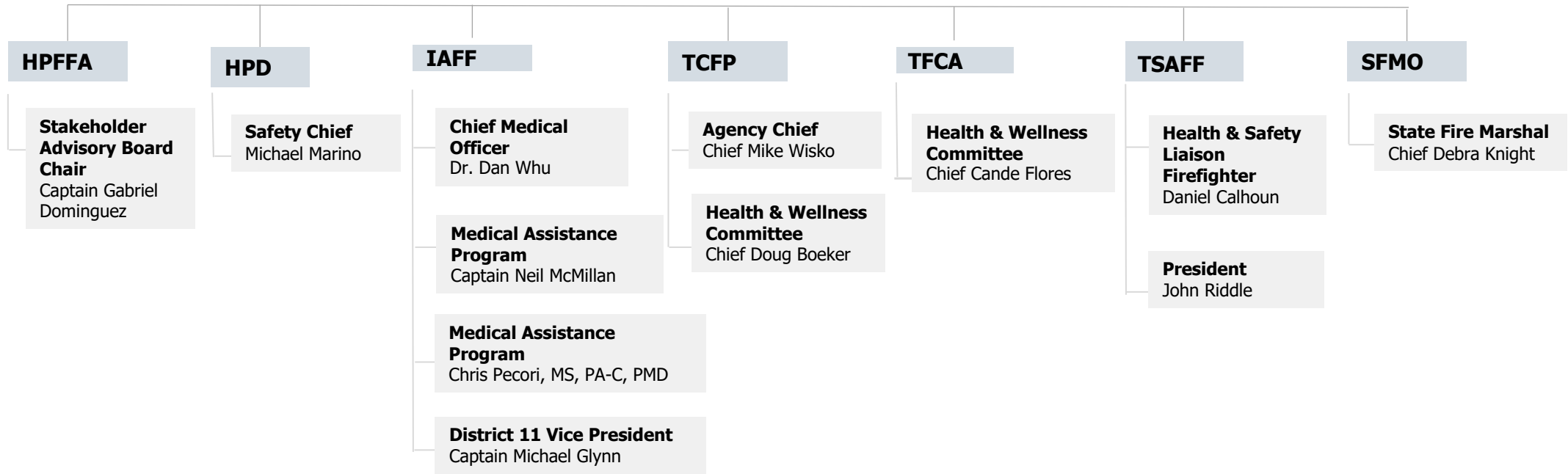
- **Project 2** Occupational Cancer Epidemiology
 - UTHealth IRB - approved
 - MOU executed with TCFP
 - Collaborative research with DSHS
 - IRB OneAegis review for approval (the last step)
- **Project 3** Cancer Screening Promotion & Implementation
 - UTHealth IRB – approved
 - Recruitment for focus group discussion

Key Accomplishments to Date

- Completed baseline sampling visits across 7 cities, with additional 7 fire departments added
- 12 project-specific research protocols developed and standardized method
- Submitted 2 manuscripts (pilot study working with HFD)
- Drafted TFCS protocol (in preparation for peer-reviewed journal)
- Published 7 newsletters
- Secured \$1.2M for a fireground decontamination research project scheduled to begin in Summer 2026 upon the IRB approval
- Established UTHealth Data Management and Integrity platform
- Incorporated strategic feedback from 3 StAB meetings and 3 SAB meetings
- Submitted 1 NIH proposal; preparing 2 proposals to submit to NIH and ACS (letters of support request pending this month)

TFCS Stakeholder Advisory Board

Firefighter Associations & Fire Department



Texas Fire Departments & Local Union/Associations



AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 7

7. Matters referred to the Commission by the Health and Wellness Committee.
 - b. Discussion and possible action regarding the appointment of Heather Hyslop to replace outgoing Committee member Brian O'Neill.

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 7

7. Matters referred to the Commission by the Health and Wellness Committee.
 - c. Endorsement of the 2026 National Firefighter Safety Stand-Down.

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 8

8. Matters referred to the Commission by the Firefighter Advisory Committee.
 - a. Discussion and possible action on rule review of 37 Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Chapter 439, Examinations for Certification.

TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE: As in effect on 3/4/2025.

TITLE 37 PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONS

PART 13 TEXAS COMMISSION ON FIRE PROTECTION

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 two sections: Inspector I, and Inspector II. 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) h]~~ All other state examinations consist of only one section.

~~[(j) i]~~ 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) thereof. This opportunity must be exercised within 180 days after the date of the first failure. 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) j]~~ An individual may obtain a new certificate in a discipline which was previously held by passing a commission proficiency examination.

~~[(l) k]~~ 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) l]~~ If an individual completes a commission 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:

- a. pass a commission examination; or
- b. submit documentation of the successful completion of the Pro Board examination process administered by the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service; and
- c. meet any other certification requirements in order to become eligible for certification as fire protection personnel.
- d. 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.

(k) 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.

- a. 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.
- b. 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, 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, meet any other prerequisite requirements, and submit 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, a current and valid 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 as indicated on the skill sheet; or

(3) a combination of both paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection.

(b) The minimum passing score on each written examination or section thereof 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 training provider shall test the commission designated performance skills for competency. The skill evaluations may only 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. The individual who served as the instructor of a particular subject may not evaluate the performance skill for that subject.

(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 days (90) following the end date of the course. In a case such as this the training provider must also obtain a new set of commission designated skills for which to evaluate the student; the provider may not use the same set of skills provided during the original course of instruction. If performance skill evaluations are not conducted within the ninety day (90) 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) The training facility must maintain records (electronic or paper) of skills testing on each examinee. Test results must be recorded and saved on the applicable performance skill sheets provided in the commission Curriculum Skills Manual, and must include all information called for on the skill sheet.

(f) 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 [~~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 request 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. The maximum possible number of pilot questions will be 10% of the number of exam questions, rounded up.

(b) The number of questions on an examination, sectional examination, or retest will be based upon the specific examination, or number of recommended hours for a 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.

Figure: 37 TAC §439.19(b)

Examination	Section	Number of Exam Questions	Maximum Possible Number of Pilot Questions	Time Allowed
Combined 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	Inspector I	50		
	Inspector II	50		
	TOTAL	100	15	2.0 Hours
Sectional Exams	Hazardous Materials Awareness	50	5	1.0 Hour
	Hazardous Materials Operations	50	5	1.0 Hour
	Firefighter I	100	10	2.0 Hour
	Firefighter II	75	8	1.5 Hours
	Inspector I	50	5	1.0 Hours
	Inspector II	50	5	1.0 Hours
FOR ALL OTHER EXAMINATIONS, SECTIONAL EXAMINATIONS, AND RETESTS				
	Recommended Hours	Number of Exam Questions	Maximum Possible Number of Pilot Questions	Time Allowed
IF THE RECOMMENDED HOURS FOR THE CURRICULUM OR SECTION IS:	Less than 30	25	3	30 Minutes
	31 to 100	50	5	1.0 Hour
	101 to 200	75	8	1.5 Hours
	201 to 300	100	10	2.0 Hours
	301 to 400	125	13	2.5 Hours
	401 or More	150	15	3.0 Hours

SUBCHAPTER B EXAMINATIONS FOR DISTANCE TRAINING

§439.201. Requirements--General.

The examination requirements for those completing distance training shall be the same as those in Subchapter A of this chapter, except as noted in this subchapter.

§439.205. Performance Skill Evaluation.

If the performance skill portion of a state exam is to be evaluated by an approved field examiner who will not observe the completion of the skill while in the immediate physical presence of the examinee, a letter of assurance from the candidate's training officer or fire chief is required stating that the fire department assures the integrity of the evaluation procedure. If the candidate is not a member of a fire department, then a certified fire instructor, fire chief, or training officer may provide a letter of assurance that meets the requirements of this section. The provider of distance training is required to keep a record of this assurance and provide it to the commission upon request.

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 8

8. Matters referred to the Commission by the Firefighter Advisory Committee.
 - b. Discussion and possible action on rule review of 37 TAC, Chapter 441, Continuing Education.

TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE: As in effect on 3/4/2025.

TITLE 37 PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONS

PART 13 TEXAS COMMISSION ON FIRE PROTECTION

CHAPTER 441 CONTINUING EDUCATION

§441.1. Objective.

Continuing education is intended to maintain or increase the knowledge and skills pertinent to the fire service.

§441.3. Definitions.

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

- (1) Certification period--That period from the time a certificate is obtained or renewed until it is time for the certificate to be renewed again. See §437.5 of this title (relating to Renewal Fees) for the definition of certification period.
- (2) Level 1--Training intended to maintain previously learned skills as stated in the commission certification curriculum manual for the certifications held.
- (3) Level 2--Fire service training or education intended to develop new skills that are not contained in the commission's certification curriculum manual for certifications held.

§441.5. Requirements.

- (a) Continuing education shall be required in order to renew certification.
- (b) The continuing education requirement for renewal shall consist of a minimum of 18 hours of training to be conducted during the certification period. Of the 18 hours, two hours shall be a review of the most recent TCFP injury report, with a focus on the top three leading causes of injuries during the reporting period. All documentation of training used to satisfy the continuing education requirements must be maintained for

a period of three years from the date of the training. Continuing education records shall be maintained by the department in accordance with the Texas State Library and Archives Commission, State and Local Records Management Division, Records Schedule, or Local Schedule (GR 1050-28), whichever is greater.

(c) Level 1 training must be conducted by a certified instructor. Interactive computer-based continuing education training that is supervised and verified by a certified instructor is acceptable.

(d) The continuing education program of a regulated entity must be administered and maintained in accordance with commission rule by a certified instructor.

(e) No more than four hours per year in any one subject of Level 1 training may be counted toward the continuing education requirement for a particular certification.

(f) There shall be no "hour per subject limit" placed on Level 2 courses, except that emergency medical courses shall be limited to four hours per year.

(g) The head of a fire department may select subject matter for continuing education appropriate for a particular discipline.

(h) The head of a fire department must certify whether or not the individuals whose certificates are being renewed have complied with the continuing education requirements of this chapter on the certification renewal document. Unless exempted from the continuing education requirements, an individual who fails to comply with the continuing education requirements in this chapter shall be notified by the commission of the failure to comply.

(i) After notification from the commission of a failure to comply with continuing education requirements, an individual who holds a certificate is prohibited from performing any duties authorized by a required certificate until such time as the deficiency has been resolved and written documentation is furnished by the department head for approval by the commission. Continuing education hours obtained to resolve a deficiency may not be applied to the continuing education requirements for the current certification period.

(j) Any person who is a member of a paid or volunteer fire department who is on extended leave for a cumulative period of six months or longer due to a documented illness, injury, or activation to military service may be exempted from the continuing education requirement for the applicable renewal period(s). Such exemptions shall be reported by the head of the department to the commission at renewal time, and a copy kept with the department continuing education records for three years.

(k) Any individual who is not a member of a paid or volunteer fire department who is unable to perform work, substantially similar in nature as would be performed by fire protection personnel appointed to that discipline, may be exempted from the

continuing education requirement for the applicable renewal period(s). Commission staff shall determine the exemption using documentation provided by the individual and the individual's treating physician of the illness or injury that cumulatively lasts six months or longer, or by documentation of military service or activation to military service.

(l) In order to renew certification for any discipline which has a continuing education requirement stated in this chapter, an individual holder of a certificate not employed by a regulated entity must comply with the continuing education requirements for that discipline. Only 20 total hours of continuing education for each certification period in Level 1 or Level 2 subjects relating to the certification being renewed shall be required to renew all certificates the individual holds, except as provided in §441.17 of this title (relating to Continuing Education for Hazardous Materials Technician).

(m) An individual certificate holder, not employed by a regulated entity, shall submit documentation of continuing education training upon notification by the commission. An example of documentation of continuing education training may include, but not be limited to, a Certificate of Completion, a college or training facility transcript, a fire department training roster, etc. Commission staff will review and may approve or disapprove such documentation of training in accordance with applicable commission rules and/or procedures. The training for a resident of Texas at the time the continuing education training is conducted shall be administered by a commission instructor, commission certified training facility, an accredited institution of higher education, or a military or nationally recognized provider of training. The training for a nonresident of Texas shall be delivered by a state fire academy, a fire department training facility, an accredited institution of higher education, or a military or nationally recognized provider of training. The individual must submit training documentation to the commission for evaluation of the equivalency of the training required by this chapter. The individual certificate holder is responsible for maintaining all of his or her training records for a period of three years from the date of the training.

(n) If an individual has completed a commission approved academy in the 12 months prior to his or her certification expiration date, a copy of that certificate of completion will be acceptable documentation of continuing education for that certification renewal period.

§441.7. Continuing Education for Structure Fire Protection Personnel.

(a) A minimum of two hours of continuing education in structure fire protection subjects in addition to the continuing education requirements in §441.5(b) of this title

(relating to Requirements) will be required for personnel certified as structure fire protection personnel and who are appointed to structure fire protection duties.

(b) Subjects selected to satisfy the continuing education requirement may be selected from Level 1, Level 2, or a combination of both.

§441.9. Continuing Education for Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel.

(a) Continuing education will be required for personnel assigned as aircraft rescue fire fighting personnel.

(b) Continuing education must, at a minimum, meet the specific training requirements of FAR 139.319(i)(2) and (3) (pertaining to Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Operational Requirements). Continuing education required by this subsection may exceed 20 hours, if necessary, to complete all required subjects.

§441.11. Continuing Education for Marine Fire Protection Personnel.

(a) A minimum of two hours of continuing education in marine fire protection subjects in addition to the continuing education requirements in §441.5(b) of this title (relating to Requirements) will be required for personnel certified as marine fire protection personnel and who are appointed to marine fire protection duties for any certification period beginning after October 31, 1993.

(b) Subjects selected to satisfy the continuing education requirement may be selected from Level 1, Level 2, or a combination of both.

§441.13. Continuing Education for Fire Inspection Personnel.

(a) A minimum of two hours of continuing education in fire inspection subjects in addition to the continuing education requirements in §441.5(b) of this title (relating to Requirements) will be required for personnel certified as fire inspection personnel and who are appointed to fire inspection duties.

(b) Subjects selected to satisfy the continuing education requirement may be selected from Level 1, Level 2, or a combination of both.

§441.15. Continuing Education for Arson Investigator or Fire Investigator.

(a) A minimum of two hours of continuing education in arson or fire investigation subjects in addition to the continuing education requirements in §441.5(b) of this title (relating to Requirements) will be required for personnel certified as arson investigation or fire investigation personnel and who are appointed to arson or fire investigation duties.

(b) Subjects selected to satisfy the continuing education requirement may be selected from Level 1, Level 2, or a combination of both.

§441.17. Continuing Education for Hazardous Materials Technician.

(a) Eight hours of continuing education in hazardous materials (technician level) will be required for individuals certified as a hazardous materials technician. This will be in addition to continuing education required by other sections of this chapter.

(b) Subjects selected to satisfy the continuing education requirement may be selected from Level 1, Level 2, or a combination of both.

§441.19. Continuing Education for Head of a Fire Department.

(a) A minimum of twenty hours of continuing education in addition to the continuing education requirements in §441.5(b) of this title (relating to Requirements) will be required for personnel certified as head of a fire department and who are appointed as head of a department. The twenty hours of continuing education shall include:

(1) ten hours in emergency operations subjects; and

(2) ten hours in fire administration subjects. These subjects may include emergency management, leadership, budget and finance, labor relations, human resources and personnel management, collective bargaining, conflict resolution, organizational and strategic planning, community relations and public education, intergovernmental relations, and personnel health, safety and wellness.

(b) Subjects selected to satisfy the continuing education requirement may be selected from Level 1, Level 2, or a combination of both.

§441.21. Continuing Education for Fire Service Instructor.

(a) A minimum of two hours of continuing education in fire service instruction subjects in addition to the continuing education requirements in §441.5(b) of this title (relating to Requirements) will be required for individuals certified as a fire service instructor and who are appointed to fire service instructor duties.

(b) Subjects selected to satisfy the continuing education requirement may be selected from Level 1, Level 2, or a combination of both.

§441.23. Continuing Education for Wildland Fire Fighter.

A minimum of four hours of continuing education in Wildland Fire Fighting subjects will be required for individuals certified as a Wildland Fire Fighter. The required hours must include hands-on refresher training in the use and deployment of a fire shelter. The four hours may be included in the eighteen hours required during the certification renewal period.

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 9

9. Matter referred to the Commission from the Curriculum and Testing Committee.
 - a. Discussion and possible action on updates to the 1030 Fire Plans Examiner Curriculum Manual.

CERTIFICATION CURRICULUM MANUAL

CHAPTER FOUR

FIRE PLANS EXAMINER

NFPA 1030, 2024 Edition

Effective September 1, 2026



Texas Commission on Fire Protection
P.O. Box 2286 Austin, Texas 78768-2286 (512) 936-3838

COURSE OVERVIEW

Fire Plans Examiner

The Fire Plans Examiner candidate is required to meet the Job Performance Requirements (JPRs) of Chapter 8 of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1030, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Prevention Program Positions*, 2024 edition. A TCFP Fire Inspector certification is a prerequisite to obtaining the Fire Plans Examiner certification.

The following items are included in the section of Chapter 4 of this certification curriculum manual:

- Course Overview
- Course Outline (establishes the recommended hours for teaching this course)
- Reference List (textbooks and other recommended course materials)
- Equipment List
- Course Instructor Information
- Performance Skills List

This is a voluntary (non-mandatory) certification; therefore, a formal “curriculum” is not provided. Please use Chapter 8 of NFPA 1030 as a guide when creating your own course curriculum.

Performance skills are available in Chapter 4 of the [Performance Skills Manual](#).

All documents in this curriculum manual, and in the skills manual, are available free of charge to download, copy and distribute as necessary. TCFP does not provide printed copies.

Definition of a Fire Plans Examiner

A Fire Plans Examiner is an individual who currently holds a TCFP Fire Inspector certification and has met the requirements of NFPA 1030, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Prevention Program Positions*, 2024 edition, and has the knowledge, skills, and abilities to analyze building construction, hazardous processes and architectural drawings or plans to ensure compliance with building and fire codes. This individual is also charged with reviewing plans for new construction as well as modifications to existing structures to ensure that applicable fire and life safety codes are followed.

CURRICULUM OUTLINE
Fire Plans Examiner

SECTION	SUBJECT	RECOMMENDED HOURS
8.1	General	2
8.2	Administration	6
8.3	Plans Review	32
	TOTAL RECOMMENDED HOURS*	40

*Actual hours required will depend on the number of students, the number of examiners, availability of equipment, and the student skill level.

REFERENCE LIST Fire Plans Examiner

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

Certified Training Facilities approved to teach this curriculum must have the following reference materials:

Fire Inspection and Code Enforcement (9th ed.) (2023). Stillwater, OK: International Fire Service Training Association. Fire Protection Publications, Oklahoma State University

Plans Examiner for Fire and Emergency Services (2nd ed.) (2016). Stillwater, OK: Fire Protection Publications, Oklahoma State University

NFPA 1030: Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Prevention Program Positions (2024 ed.). Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association. NFPA Publications

Standards Manual for Fire Protection Personnel. Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Fire Protection

EQUIPMENT LIST

Fire Plans Examiner

Documents and Scenarios

- Plan review document (with and without deficiencies)
- Applicable codes and standards
- Alternative method submission (a requested deviation of code requirements)
- Policies and procedures of the AHJ
- Set of plans for fire protection or a life safety system
- Engineering documents
- Operations report
- Testing criteria
- Site plan
- Hydrant flow results
- Fire flow graph paper
- Field report (describing a facility housing a complex process or operation)with:
 - Deficiencies
 - Proposed alternative methods or materials
- Special storage arrangement plan including building service equipment
- Building plan
- Documentation and legal case files
- Instructor-provided scenario, narratives, or case studies
- Field inspection reports with proposed compliance alternatives
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- Plans and specifications for storage, handling, and use of hazardous materials
- Design presentation including deficiencies noted during a field inspection
- Proposed alternative methods or materials

Tools and Equipment

- Documentation and reporting tools (i.e. paper, pencil, laptop, tablet, etc.)
- Calculator
- Measuring tools (i.e. ruler, software, etc.)

Most skills require the use of a pen or pencil, paper, applicable codes and standards, local practices and procedures, and a computer with a printer and official letterhead if applicable. Specific preparation and equipment information is located within the individual performance skill.

COURSE INSTRUCTOR INFORMATION

Fire Plans Examiner

Instructor Qualifications

Fire Plans Examiner courses must be taught by a person meeting the requirements described in Chapter §427.307 of the TCFP Standards Manual.

Supplemental Information

Instructors are expected to provide supplemental information if the main reference text does not cover all of the knowledge requirements set forth in the NFPA standard.

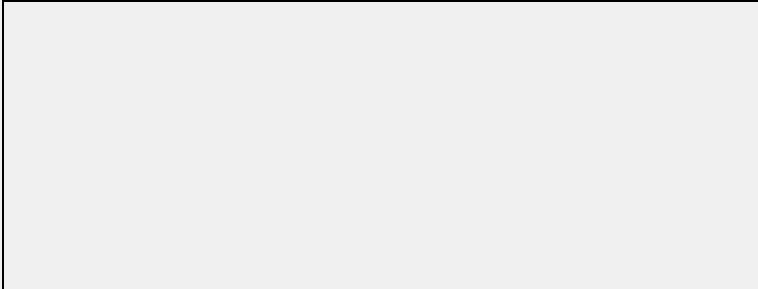
Certification Testing

Testing for certification in the state of Texas will be based on the knowledge and skills requirements in Chapter 8 of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1030, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Prevention Program Positions*, 2024 edition. All training programs must strictly adhere to the NFPA standard.

All test questions and performance skills evaluations will be based on the NFPA Job Performance Requirements (JPRs), requisite knowledge objectives, and requisite skills objectives found in the NFPA standard. Additionally, questions and performance skill evaluations may include information found in, or derived from, the NFPA standard annex, particularly Annex A, which includes explanatory material that may further clarify JPRs. The following is an example from NFPA 1030, JPR 8.2.6:

Curriculum	Explanation
<p>8.2.6 Evaluate a proposed alternative method or material for compliance with applicable codes and standards, given supporting documentation of a design that does not meet prescriptive code requirements, so that the design meets the intent of applicable codes and standards.</p>	<p>Section number and NFPA JPR</p>
<p>Requisite Knowledge: How a building should perform under adverse conditions, including the objectives and performance requirements reflecting the level of safety required by the AHJ or other performance-based regulation for a process or operation.</p>	<p>Requisite knowledge objectives for 8.2.6</p> <p>Written test questions and/or performance skills will be used to test these knowledge components on the state certification exam</p>

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<p>Requisite Skills: The ability to evaluate alternative proposals to prescriptive codes and standards.</p>	<p>Requisite Skills Objectives for 8.2.6</p> <p>Only performance skills will be used to test these objectives on the state certification exam</p>
	<p>Refers to Annex A – Explanatory Material</p>

NFPA Annex B Information

Refer to *Annex B: Explanation of the Professional Qualifications Standards and Concepts of JPRs* in the NFPA Standard for an explanation of the NFPA Professional Qualifications Standards, the concepts of JPRs, and the process for converting JPRs into instructional objectives.

TCFP Standards Manual

It is critical that the course instructor review the chapters in the TCFP Standards Manual that apply to this curriculum. Of primary importance are the following chapters:

- Chapter 421, *Standards for Certification*
- Chapter 427, *Training Facility Certification*
- Chapter 437, *Fees*
- Chapter 429, *Fire Inspector and Fire Plans Examiner Certification*
- Chapter 439, *Examinations for Certification*

These chapters do not address every issue that could impact this curriculum; therefore, the Course Instructor is encouraged to become familiar with the TCFP Standards Manual.

Skills

NFPA requisite skill requirements are addressed in the corresponding skill sheets.

Levels of Certification

A Plans Examiner analyzes building construction, hazardous processes and architectural drawings or plans to ensure compliance with building and fire codes. This individual is also charged with reviewing plans for new construction as well as

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modifications to existing structures to ensure that applicable fire and life safety codes are followed.

Description of Certification Levels

For additional information, see Chapter 429 of the Texas Commission on Fire Protection standards manual for fire protection personnel.

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PERFORMANCE SKILLS LIST
Fire Plans Examiner

Subject	Skill #	Functional Name	NFPA 1030 #
Administration A	1	Prepare Reports, Facilitate Resolutions, Process Documents, Determine Applicable Code or Standard	8.2.1, 8.2.3, 8.2.4, 8.2.5
Administration B	2	Develop Policies, Procedures, and Checklists	8.2.2, 8.3.9
	3	Alternative Method or Material	8.2.6
Plans Review	4	Identify the Requirements for a Fire Protection or Life Safety System	8.3.1, 8.3.14, 8.3.16, 8.3.21
	5	Evaluate Code Compliance	8.3.7, 8.3.11, 8.3.15
	6	Evaluate Special Storage Arrangement and HVAC Plans	8.3.18, 8.3.19
	7	Verify Occupancy Classification, Construction Type, Occupant Load & Egress Components	8.3.3, 8.3.4, 8.3.5, 8.3.6
	8	Participate in Legal Proceedings	8.3.10
	9	Evaluate Compliance Alternatives for Storage, Handling, and Use of Hazardous Materials	8.3.12, 8.3.13, 8.3.17
	10	Evaluate Design Concept	8.3.2, 8.3.20
	11	Evaluate Emergency Vehicle Access	8.3.8

Performance skills are available in Chapter 4 of the [Performance Skills Manual](#).

END OF CURRICULUM

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AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 9

9. Matter referred to the Commission from the Curriculum and Testing Committee.
 - b. Discussion and possible action on updates to the 1010 Aircraft Rescue Firefighter Curriculum Manual.

CERTIFICATION CURRICULUM MANUAL

CHAPTER TWO BASIC AIRPORT FIGHTER

NFPA 1010, 2024 Edition, Chapter 8

Effective January 1, 2027



Texas Commission on Fire Protection
P.O. Box 2286 Austin, Texas 78768-2286 (512) 936-3838

COURSE OVERVIEW

An Airport Firefighter shall meet all of the job performance requirements and certification requirements of Firefighter II and Airport Firefighter as detailed in Chapters 7 and 8 of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1010, *Standards on Professional Qualifications for Firefighters*, 2024 edition, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 14, Part 139, and US Department of Transportation (US DOT) Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Advisory Circulars (AC) specific to the role of ARFF Personnel.

The following items are included in this certification curriculum manual:

- Course Overview
- Course Outline (establishes the recommended hours for teaching this course)
- Reference List (textbooks and other recommended course materials)
- Equipment List
- Course Instructor Information
- Performance Skills List

This is a required certification; therefore, an expanded curriculum is provided as a guideline when creating your own course lesson plans.

Performance skills are available in Chapter 2 of the TCFP Performance Skills Manual.

All documents in this curriculum manual, and in the skills manual, are available free of charge to download, copy and distribute as necessary. The TCFP does not provide printed copies.

Definition of an Airport Firefighter

An Airport Firefighter is an individual who has met the requirements of Chapter 8 – Airport Firefighter in NFPA 1010, *Standard on Professional Qualifications for Firefighters*, 2024 edition, and has the knowledge, skills, and abilities to function as an integral member of an aircraft rescue and firefighting (ARFF) team.

CURRICULUM OUTLINE

SECTION	SUBJECT	RECOMMENDED HOURS
8.1	General	18
8.2	Response	20
8.3	Fire Suppression	48
8.4	Rescue	34
	TOTAL RECOMMENDED HOURS*	120

*Actual hours required will depend on the number of students, the number of examiners, availability of equipment, and the student skill level.

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REFERENCE LIST

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

Certified Training Facilities approved to teach this curriculum must have the following reference materials:

Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting. (7th edition) (2025). Stillwater, OK: Fire Protection Publications. International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA)

Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations. (8th edition) (2024). Stillwater, OK: Fire Protection Publications. International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA)

NFPA 1010: Standard on Professional Qualifications for Firefighters. (2024 edition). NFPA Publications Quincy, MA: NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association

Standards Manual for Fire Protection Personnel, Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Fire Protection

Recommended References

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

Ballistic recovery systems (BRS) FAA 13-04 cert alert "Additional Precautions for Approaching Aircraft with Ballistic Parachutes, Ejection Seats, and Airbags." (current edition)

Code of Federal Regulations, 14 CFR, Part 139, Subpart A, Certification of Airports: General. (Amended February 23, 2023). U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration

Code of Federal Regulations, 14 CFR, Part 139, Subpart D, Certification of Airports: Operations. (Amended January 16, 2013). U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration

Code of Federal Regulations, 49 CFR, Part 175.310 Transportation of flammable liquid fuel; aircraft only means of transportation. (January 3, 2017 edition). U.S.

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Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Code of Federal Regulations, 49 CFR, Part 830.10 Preservation of aircraft wreckage, mail, cargo, and records. (January 3, 2017 edition). U.S. Department of Transportation, National Transportation Safety Board

FAA Advisory Circular: AC 120-60 – Ground Deicing and Anti-icing Program (current edition)

FAA Advisory Circular: AC 150/5200-12 – First Responders’ Responsibility for Protecting Evidence at the Scene of an Aircraft Accident/Incident (current edition)

FAA Advisory Circular: AC 150/5210-5 – Painting, Marking, and Lighting of Vehicles Used On an Airport (current edition)

FAA Advisory Circular: AC 150/5210-6 – Aircraft Fire Extinguishing Agents for Airports (current edition)

FAA Advisory Circular: AC 150/5210-23 – ARFF Vehicle and High Reach Extendable Turret (HRET) Operation, Training and Qualifications (current edition)

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

NFPA 1403: Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions. (2018 edition). NFPA Publications Quincy, MA. National Fire Protection Association

NFPA 1500: Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program. (2021 edition). NFPA Publications Quincy, MA: NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association

Pumping and Aerial Apparatus Driver/Operator Handbook (4th ed.) (2024). Stillwater, OK: Fire Protection Publications. International Fire Service Training Association.

Unmanned aircraft/drones UAV/UAS, <https://www.faa.gov/uas/>

USAF TO 00-105E-9 Aerospace Emergency Rescue and Mishap Response Information (Emergency Services). (current edition - updated annually)

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EQUIPMENT LIST

Personal Protective Equipment

- A complete NFPA 1971-compliant firefighter protective ensemble per student
- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)

Communications Equipment

- Two-way radio
- Light Gun – Air Traffic Control (ATC)

SOP/MOP/SOG/PP:

- Airport/FD/Organizational Incident-Specific Response SOPs
- Incident Management Protocol
- Airport Emergency Plan (actual or training version)
- Airport Grid Map
- Aircraft schematics/diagrams
- AHJ Triage Protocol
- Fire attack procedures
- SDS for each extinguishing agent

Access to ATC (or a simulated ATC)

- Radio communication
- Light-gun signals

Training Devices/Props/Simulators

- Aircraft firefighting simulator (interior and exterior)
- Aircraft fuel spill tank/containment area (burn pan or equivalent)
- APU/EPU prop or equivalent
- Wheel assembly fire prop or equivalent

Vehicles

- ARFF vehicles for assigned aircraft
 - ARFF vehicle with 250 gpm minimum turret
 - Firefighting vehicle equipped with a 95 gpm minimum handline
- Support vehicles per AHJ

Training Extinguishing Agents

- Approved Extinguishing agents as required by aircraft
- Charged and staffed handline

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EQUIPMENT LIST (continued)

Tools and Equipment

- Electric hand lanterns and portable lighting
- Tube cutter (used to disarm ejection seats – per AHJ)
- Insulated cutter rated with an insulation resistance of 20,000 volts
- Mechanical ventilation device
- Pry axe
- Rotary powered saw
- Harness cutters
- Powered rescue tools (battery-powered, pneumatic, and/or hydraulic)
- Portable fire extinguishers (as needed)
- Cutting tools
- Pulling device
- Mechanical ventilation device
- Ladders
- Rescue mannequin
- Simulated victims
- Triage tags
- Thermal Imager
- Property conservation equipment
- Simulated debris field
- Heat source
- High-reach device (airstairs)

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COURSE INSTRUCTOR INFORMATION

Instructor Qualifications

Airport Firefighter courses must be taught by a person meeting the requirements described in Chapter §427.307 of the TCFP Standards Manual.

Supplemental Information

Instructors are expected to provide supplemental information if the main reference text does not cover all of the knowledge requirements set forth in the NFPA standard.

Certification Testing

Testing for certification in the state of Texas will be based on the knowledge and skills requirements of Chapter 8 of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1010, *Standard on Professional Qualifications for Firefighters*, 2024 edition. All training programs must strictly adhere to the NFPA standard.

All test questions and performance skills evaluations will be based on the NFPA Job Performance Requirements (JPRs), requisite knowledge objectives, and requisite skills objectives found in the NFPA standard. Additionally, questions and performance skill evaluations may include information found in, or derived from, the NFPA standard annex, particularly Annex A, which includes explanatory material that may further clarify JPRs.

Components of the Expanded Curriculum

The NFPA numbering sequence is mirrored to allow easy correlation between this document and the NFPA Standard. For example, 8.2.4 identifies the section in this curriculum manual that corresponds to NFPA section 8.2.4. Each section of this curriculum identifies the NFPA Job Performance Requirement (JPR) and subdivides the requisite knowledge requirements into learning components. For example:

NFPA Standard/Certification Curriculum	Explanation
8.2.4 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.	NFPA JPR 8.2.4
Requisite Knowledge: Airport and aircraft policies and procedures for hazardous conditions.	Requisite Knowledge Objectives for 8.2.4
1) Airport policies and procedures for hazardous conditions	First part of Requisite Knowledge
a. Airport certification manual b. Airport emergency plan c. Notification of the emergency ... etc.	Associated learning components

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2) Aircraft policies and procedures for hazardous conditions	Second part of Requisite Knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Airport emergency plan (AHJ) b. Standardized response c. Coordination with flight crew ... etc. 	Associated learning components
Requisite Skills: Recognize hazardous conditions and initiate corrective action.	Requisite Skills Objectives for 8.2.4
<p>Instructor Note A.8.2.4 Hazardous conditions include foreign object debris (FOD), special fuels, fueling operations (grounding and bonding), welding operations, hazardous materials operations, corrosion control, fuel-cell</p>	Refers to Annex A – Explanatory Material

NFPA Annex B Information

Refer to Annex B: Explanation of the Professional Qualifications Standards and Concepts of JPRs in the NFPA Standard for an explanation of the NFPA Professional Qualifications Standards, the concepts of JPRs, and the process for converting JPRs into instructional objectives.

TCFP Standards Manual

It is critical that the Course Instructor review the chapters in the TCFP Standards Manual that apply to this curriculum. Of primary importance are the following chapters:

Chapter 421, *Standards for Certification*

Chapter 427, *Training Facility Certification*

Chapter 435, *Fire Fighter Safety*

Chapter 437, *Fees*

Chapter 423(B), *Minimum Standards for Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Personnel*

These chapters do not address every issue that could impact this curriculum; therefore, the Course Instructor is encouraged to become familiar with the TCFP Standards Manual.

Descriptions of Certification Levels

For additional information, see Chapter 421 of the Texas Commission on Fire Protection Standards Manual for Fire Protection Personnel.

PERFORMANCE SKILLS LIST

AIRPORT FIREFIGHTER			
Objective	Skill #	Functional Name	NFPA JPR
General	1	Donning Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	8.1.2
	2	Operating Aircraft Extinguishing System for an Engine or Cargo Compartment Fire	8.1.2
Response	3	Responding to Incidents	8.2.1
	4	Communications - Size Up	8.2.2
	5	Communicate with Air Traffic Control (ATC)	8.2.3
	6	Communications - Standby	8.2.4
Fire Suppression	7	Operate Fire Streams, Apply Agent	8.3.1
	8	ARFF Vehicle Turret Fire	8.3.2
	9	Three-Dimensional Fire	8.3.3
	10	Interior Aircraft Fire	8.3.4
	11	Engine or Auxiliary Power Unit (EPU/APU) Fire	8.3.5
	12	Wheel Fire	8.3.6
	13	Ventilate an Aircraft	8.3.7
	14	Replenish Extinguishing Agents	8.3.8
	15	Preserve Scene	8.3.9
	16	Overhaul	8.3.10
Rescue	17	Emergency Evacuation - Shut Down Systems	8.4.1
	18	Disentangle Entrapped Victim	8.4.2
	19	Triage	8.4.3

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CERTIFICATION CURRICULUM

Basic Aircraft Rescue Firefighting Personnel

The Firefighter II who has demonstrated the skills and knowledge necessary to function as an integral member of an aircraft rescue and firefighting (ARFF) team. (NFPA 1010 – 3.3.8)

8.1 General

For qualification as airport firefighter, the candidate shall meet the requirements defined in Chapters 4, 7, and 8. (NFPA 1010)

8.1.1 General Knowledge Requirements

Fundamental aircraft firefighting 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; firefighting 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 firefighting techniques of approach
 - a. Size up
 - i. Weather
 - ii. Time of day
 1. Daytime response
 2. Nighttime response
 - iii. Location
 1. On airport
 2. Off airport
 - iv. Terrain
 - v. Ground hazards
 1. Debris trail
 2. Driving through smoke
 3. Evacuees/passengers

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4. Other responding vehicles/apparatus
 - a) Fire and emergency services
 - b) Airport operations
 - c) Other vehicles
 - d) Other aircraft
 - vi. Exposures
 - vii. Aircraft
 1. Size/type
 2. Fire
 - a) Absence
 - b) Presence
 3. Persons on board (aka Souls on Board - SOB)
 4. Fuel on board
- 2) Fundamental aircraft firefighting techniques of positioning
- a. Uphill/upwind/upstream, if possible
 - b. Aircraft
 - i. Size/Type
 - ii. Fire
 1. Absence
 2. Presence
 - c. Impact
 - i. High
 - ii. Low
 - d. Non-impact
 - i. Fire
 1. Interior
 2. Exterior
 - ii. No fire
 - e. Egress routes
 - f. Wreckage
 - i. Intact
 - ii. Fragmented
 - iii. Debris trail
 - iv. Upside down
 - g. Scene preservation
 - h. Hazardous areas
 - i. Fuel
 1. Jet fuels
 2. Aviation Gasoline (AVGAS)
 3. Other fuels

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- ii. Engines
 - 1. Jet turbine
 - 2. Propellers
 - 3. Rotors
 - iii. Military ordnance/armament
 - iv. Collapse zones
 - v. Dangerous goods
- 3) Fundamental aircraft firefighting 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 firefighting 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
 - c. Turret
 - d. Hand line
 - e. Hand held extinguishers
 - f. Special appliance(s)
 - g. 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
 - e. Additional personnel to operate
- 6) Use of Personal Protective Equipment(PPE)

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- a. Personal Protective Clothing
 - i. Station/work uniform
 - ii. Structural firefighting protective clothing
 - iii. Proximity firefighting protective clothing
 - iv. Chemical protective clothing
 - b. Respiratory protection (SCBA)
 - i. Conditions that require respiratory protection
 - 1. Oxygen deficiency
 - 2. Elevated temperatures/superheated air
 - 3. Toxic environments
 - 4. Smoke, particulates, and microparticles (by-products of combustion)
 - 5. Composites, advanced composites, and advanced aerospace materials
 - 6. Combustible metals
 - 7. Carcinogens
 - 8. Other IDLH atmospheres
 - 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
- 7) 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
 - iii. Lithium-ion
 - d. Class D fires
 - i. Landing gear

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ii. Engine components

- 8) Firefighting techniques in oxygen-enriched atmospheres
 - a. Recognizing an oxygen enriched atmosphere
 - b. Defensive tactics to reduce oxygen concentration

- 9) 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. Plastics
 - g. Wood

- 10) 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)

- 11) 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

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- f. Explosive devices
 - i. Ejection seats
 - ii. Canopies
 - iii. Windows
 - iv. Bolts
- 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. Ram Air Turbine (RAT)
- s. Weapons and weapon systems
- t. Aircraft emergency systems

12) A national defense area and limitations within that area

- a. Department of Defense (DOD) designation
- b. Exclusion area for ARFF

13) Characteristics of different aircraft fuels

- a. Civilian
- b. Military

14) 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. Engine
 - iii. Turboprop exhaust and jetblast danger areas
 - iv. Military armament
 - v. Collapse zones

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- vi. Wheel assembly
- vii. Aircraft radar
- viii. Ram Air Turbine (RAT)
- ix. Ballistic Recovery System (BRS)

15) Aircraft fueling systems (hydrant/vehicle)

- a. Number 1 fire prevention consideration
 - b. Process of fueling/defueling operations
 - i. Familiarity with procedures
 - ii. Static charge control/grounding systems
 - iii. Fuel loading
 - 1. Single-point
 - 2. Over-the-wing
 - iv. Unsafe fueling practices
 - v. Fuel vapor during fueling operations
 - 1. Heavier than air
 - 2. Explosive hazard
 - a) Ignition sources
- 3.
- Medical emergencies
 - a) Hypoxia
 - b) Shortness of breath
 - c) Headache
 - d) Confusion
 - c. Methods of fuel delivery to airport
 - i. Tank trucks
 - ii. Rail cars
 - iii. Pipelines
 - d. Types of bulk fuel storage
 - i. Above-ground
 - ii. Below-ground
 - e. Methods of fuel transfer on airport
 - i. Underground piping
 - ii. Subsurface fuel hydrant
 - iii. Tank trucks
 - iv. Fuel carts
 - v. Fuel islands
 - f. Pre-Incident plan for responding to fueling/defueling incidents
 - i. Locations, function, and operations
 - ii. Locations of shut-off valves
 - iii. Airport maps/grid maps
 - iv. Airport familiarization

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- v. FAR Part 139 Airport Emergency Plan (AEP)
 - 1. Response for fuel storage facility fires
 - g. Airport fuel storage and distribution periodic inspections
 - i. Identify potential fire hazards
 - ii. Identify safety concerns
- 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. Dangerous goods operations
 - d. 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

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- 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)

Instructor Note A.8.1.1

Airport firefighters should possess knowledge of military aircraft at those airports that accept military aircraft or at those airports that are co-located with a military installation with either separate or shared runways. This knowledge should include the following:

- (1) Military cargo/passenger aircraft
- (2) Military tanker aircraft
- (3) Military fighter/attack aircraft
- (4) Military helicopter aircraft

USAF Technical Order 00-105E-9 contains specific information concerning aircraft rescue and firefighting procedures and should be consulted prior to any attempt to perform rescue operations if trained military specialists are not available for immediate assistance. USN/USMC aircraft information is located in NAVAIR 00-80R-14 and 00-80R-14-1. These documents contain specific information concerning firefighting and rescue operations for aircraft in the military inventory. They specifically address the following:

- (1) Entry. If the emergency controls are activated, an explosive charge will explosively separate the canopy from the aircraft.
- (2) Ejection systems. All fighter, bomber, and attack aircraft are equipped with ejection seats. Once access has been gained to the cockpit, caution is extremely important, because these ejection seats, when activated, are propelled out of the aircraft by an explosive charge. Airport Firefighters should not touch or activate any controls. Note that if a canopy or hatch has been

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- separated from an aircraft, the ejection seat is automatically armed. Extreme caution must be exercised in crew removal.
- (3) Extrication. The aircrew member is secured to the seat by a series of straps, harnesses, and restraint belts. These restraints can be released by cutting if the release procedure is unknown.
 - (4) Ordnance. Fighter and attack aircraft will have forward firing ordnance located in the forward part of the fuselage or wings.
 - (5) Engine shutdown. Engine shutdown usually can be accomplished by pulling T-handles, as on a commercial jet.

8.1.2 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.

8.2 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.

- #### 8.2.1
- 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 firefighting 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

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- 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. Alphanumeric
 - 2. Parallel and cross taxiways
 - ii. Markings
 - iii. Signage
 - iv. Lighting
 - 1. Blue
 - 2. Green
 - c. Taxilanes
- 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

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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 Firefighting 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)

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- 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. Biohazards
 - 1. Cargo
 - 2. Passengers
 - vi. Military
 - 1. Weapons malfunction
 - 2. Other military systems
- 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
 - i. Straight-in approach
 - c. Components of the pattern
 - i. Upwind leg

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- ii. Crosswind leg
 - iii. Downwind leg
 - iv. Base leg
 - v. Final approach
 - vi. Departure
 - d. Designated routes for aircraft to final destinations
 - i. Standard taxi routes
 - ii. ATC directed routes

- 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 protection 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

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- ii. Confinement
- iii. Containment
- iv. Clean up and recovery efforts

16) Water supplies (AHJ)

- a. Sources
 - i. Wells
 - ii. Tanks
 - iii. Drafting pits
 - iv. Water distribution mains
 - v. Pumps
- 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. Passenger loading bridge
 - iii. Baggage handling areas
 - iv. Mass transportation equipment
 - v. Hotels
 - vi. Parking garages
 - vii. Controlled access
- b. Aircraft Maintenance Facilities
 - i. Fuel system repair and maintenance
 - ii. Painting and stripping operations
 - iii. Hazardous materials storage
 - iv. Aircraft electrical, avionics and radar systems repair locations
 - v. Heavy aircraft maintenance
 - vi. Welding and cutting locations
 - vii. Confined spaces
 - viii. Lavatory/biohazard
 - ix. Engine run-up areas
 - x. Installed fire protection systems

18) Airport Security and Controlled Access Points

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- 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
 - v. Barriers
 - vi. Pavement markings
 1. Solid red holdline
 2. Red and white dash line
 3. Mandatory sign
- c. Airfield vehicle eligibility markings
 - i. Decals
 - ii. Lighting
- d. Airfield personnel eligibility identification
 - i. Security Identification Display Area (SIDA)

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

8.2.2

Communicate critical incident information regarding an incident on or adjacent to an airport, given an assignment involving an incident and an incident management system (IMS) protocol, so that the information provided is accurate for the incident commander.

Requisite Knowledge: Incident management system (IMS) protocol, the airport emergency plan, airport and aircraft familiarization, 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

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- 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. Runway safety areas
 - i. Runway
 - ii. Taxiway
 - e. National Defense Area limitations
- 4) Aircraft familiarization
- a. Aircraft types
 - i. Commercial
 - ii. Commuter/regional
 - iii. Cargo
 - iv. General aviation
 - v. Business/corporate
 - vi. Rotorcraft
 - vii. Military
 - viii. Fire service
 - ix. Experimental
 - x. Unmanned
 - b. Aircraft systems
 - c. Hazards of aircraft
 - d. Aircraft fuels
 - e. Aircraft evacuation
- 5) Communications equipment and procedures
- a. Airport communication systems
 - b. Communication protocols
 - i. Radio communications
 - 1. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

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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
 4. Location of the fire
 5. Alternate location of the fire
 - v. Other firefighting audible/visible signals
 1. Back out or retreat
 2. Apparatus is running out of agent
 3. Open or close handline
 4. Change handline nozzle/stream pattern
 5. Advance with handline
 6. Back out with handline
- 6) Incident communications procedures
- a. Emergency response notification methods (AHJ)
 - i. Categories of emergency alerts (Federal Aviation Administration - FAA)
 - ii. Other (per AHJ)
 - 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.

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8.2.3 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 terminology, and phonetic alphabet.

- 1) Airfield familiarization
- 2) Airport operational procedures
- 3) Avoiding runway/aircraft movement area incursion
- 4) Communications equipment and frequencies
 - a. Air Traffic Control Tower (ATCT)
 - 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
- 6) Aviation terminology
- 7) Phonetic alphabet

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

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- 8.2.4** 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.

- 1) Airport policies and procedures for hazardous conditions
 - a. Airport/Community Emergency Plan (A/CEP)
 - b. Notification of the hazardous condition
 - i. Accident
 - ii. Incident
 - iii. Emergency
 - c. Response
 - i. Structure fires
 - ii. Hazardous materials incidents
 - iii. Medical emergencies/contagious disease
 - iv. Active shooter/hostile events
 - v. Terrorism
 - vi. Mass casualty incidents
 - vii. Weather and natural disasters
 - viii. Airport irregular operations
 - ix. National defense areas
 - x. Post incident scene control
 - d. ARFF safety
 - e. Fuel spills
- 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.

Instructor Note A.8.2.4

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Hazardous conditions include foreign object debris (FOD), special fuels, fueling operations (grounding and bonding), welding operations, hazardous materials operations, corrosion control, fuel-cell maintenance, and military operations.

8.3 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.

- 8.3.1** Extinguish an aircraft fuel spill fire, given approved PPE, an assignment, agent application procedures, a firefighting vehicle hand line flowing a minimum of 95 gpm (359 L/min) of approved foam extinguishing agent, and a fire sized to the flow rate used, so that the agent is applied using the prescribed techniques and the fire is extinguished as required by the AHJ.

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. Bio-fuel
 - ii. Blended
 - iii. Military grade
 - iv. Alternative fuels

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- 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. Water
 - b. Foam
 - c. Dry chemical and dry powder
 - d. Clean agent

Requisite Skills: Operate fire streams and apply agent.

Instructor Note A.8.3.1

The use of pressurized flammable gas or flammable liquid is acceptable for this simulation. Depending on the square footage of the local training simulators and the flow rate of the assigned application device, the specified time of extinguishment might need to be modified. When using simulators with lower square footage or different flow rates of agent application, the specified time of extinguishment will need to be proportional.

For example, a hand line flowing 95 gpm (359 L/min) would be required to extinguish a fire of 750 ft² in 90 seconds. The formula is $95 \text{ gpm} / 0.13 = 730$ fire square footage for 750 ft² (69.7 m²) fire with a flow rate at 359 L/min (95 gpm).

- 8.3.2** Extinguish an aircraft fuel spill fire, given an assignment, approved PPE, an ARFF vehicle turret flowing the approved minimum required flow, a fire sized to the approved flow rate used, 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.

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

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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. Bio-fuels
 - ii. Blended
 - iii. Military grade
 - iv. 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 pressures specified by manufacturer

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- b. Agent application and proportioning (in accordance with manufacturer's specifications) approved foam extinguishing agent and a fire sized to the flow rate used

Requisite Skills: Apply firefighting agents and streams using ARFF vehicle turrets.

Instructor Note A.8.3.2

See A.8.3.1. For example, a candidate using a turret flowing 250 gpm (946 L/min) is required to extinguish a fire of 2067 ft² in 90 seconds for 2067 ft² (192 m²) fire with a flow rate at 250 gpm (946 L/min).

8.3.3

Extinguish a three-dimensional aircraft fuel fire as a member of a team, given a team, approved PPE, an assignment, firefighting 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 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 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 fuel
 - i. Weight
 - ii. Specific gravity
 - iii. Vapor density
 - c. Other fuels
 - i. Bio-Fuels

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- ii. Blended
 - iii. Military grade
 - iv. 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
- a. Primary agent
 - b. Complementary (aka Secondary) agents
- 5) Limitations of agents
- a. Primary agent
 - b. Complementary (aka Secondary) 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 (in accordance with manufacturer's specifications) approved foam extinguishing agent and a fire sized to the flow rate used
 - 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

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

Instructor Note A.8.3.3

Three-dimensional or running fuel fires involve a fuel leak from an elevated or pressurized source. The fuel burns as it falls through the air, and, once on the ground, the burning fuel can pool or run across the ground surface. These fuel fires are extremely difficult to extinguish. They must be recognized and action must be taken to extinguish them early in the incident or accident for successful firefighting operations. Typically, these fires cannot be extinguished by smothering agents such as AFFF, because those agents cannot seal the surface and exclude oxygen. Such fires are more successfully extinguished by shutting off the fuel flow or by using agents, such as dry chemicals, that interfere with the chemical or chain reaction.

8.3.4 Attack a fire on the interior of an aircraft while operating as a member of a team, given a team, approved PPE, an assignment, a firefighting 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 firefighting 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

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- 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 firefighting 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

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- 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/Gas
 - 9) Common types of accidents or injuries and their causes
 - a. Types
 - i. Physical
 - ii. Psychological
 - b. Causes
 - i. Inadequate training
 - ii. Occupational stress
 - 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

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- i. Rescue of Primary Entry Team (Rapid Intervention Crew/RIC (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
- h. Oxygen enriched atmospheres

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. Storage compartments (to include overhead storage bins)
 - vi. Avionics
 - vii. Cargo compartments
 - viii. Electrical components

Requisite Skills: Deploy firefighting 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.

Instructor Note A.8.3.4

This requirement can be met by using a structural burn facility that is configured to simulate the interior layout and dimensions of an aircraft fuselage and that contains mannequins to simulate victims. The mock-up should include at least three metal seats and training dummies to simulate victims. It is intended that the size of the aircraft be the largest type that normally uses the airport and that the hand line be appropriate to the size of the aircraft.

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8.3.5 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, firefighting 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 firefighting systems and potential hazards, safety procedures, methods for advancing hand line from a firefighting 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
 - i. Blistering or peeling of paint
 - ii. Visible signs of compartment fire
 - iii. Engine fires
 - b. Gaining access
 - i. Hatches
 - ii. Cowlings
 - iii. Fire ports
 - c. Access equipment
 - i. Ladders
 1. Ground ladders
 2. Specialty ladders
 - ii. Elevated platforms
 - iii. Mobile air stairs
 - iv. Forcible entry tools
- 2) Operation of on-board aircraft firefighting systems and potential hazards
 - a. If available, communicate with the flight crew and confirm which suppression systems have been activated
 - b. Make access to the flight deck
 - c. If needed:
 - i. Engage parking brake and/or chock aircraft
 - ii. Move throttles to IDLE position
 1. Engine Fires
 - a) Shut off fuel using fuel shutoff levers or switches
 - b) Activate fire suppression system (T-Handles)
 2. APU Fires (Flight Deck or External Controls)
 - a) Shut down APU

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- b) Activate fire suppression system
 - 3. Cargo Compartment Fires
 - a) Activate fire suppression system
 - 4. Avionics Compartment Fires
 - a) Activate fire suppression system
 - iii. Shut off batteries
 - d. Halogenated Agent Hazards / Clean Agents
 - i. Create an oxygen deficient environment
 - ii. Exposure can cause:
 - 1. Toxicity may cause eye and skin irritation
 - 2. Interruption of central nervous system (high concentrations)
 - 3. Increased heart rate, irregular heart rate, heart attack
 - e. Always wear FULL PPE
- 3) Safety procedures
- a. Avoid intake
 - b. Avoid exhaust
 - c. Avoid propellers
 - d. Engine/APU shut down
- 4) Methods for advancing hand line from a firefighting 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
- 5) Methods for operating turrets
- a. Per manufacturer specification
 - b. As per AHJ
- 6) 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)

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- 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 firefighting vehicle hand line, operate turrets, gain access to aircraft engine and APU/EPU, and shut down engine and APU.

Instructor Note A.8.3.5

Shutting down the aircraft includes turning off engines/power units, electrical, and oxygen systems. Training and evaluation of the engine/APU shut down and activation of on-board aircraft firefighting systems can be accomplished using simulation on actual aircraft or mock-ups.

- 8.3.6** 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

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- 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.

8.3.7 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

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- 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
- 4) The principles of thermal layering within an aircraft on fire
- a. Heat travel
 - i. Vertical
 - ii. Horizontal
 - b. Flow path
 - i. Intake
 - ii. Exhaust
- 5) The techniques and safety precautions for venting aircraft
- a. Techniques for venting aircraft
 - i. Initial ventilation
 - ii. Natural horizontal ventilation
 - iii. Hydraulic ventilation
 - iv. Vertical ventilation
 - v. Mechanical ventilation
 - b. Safety precautions 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.

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Instructor Note A.8.3.7

Training and evaluation of this task can be accomplished using actual aircraft or mock-ups and smoke-generation devices used for training.

8.3.8

Replenish extinguishing agents while operating as a member of a team, given an assignment, a firefighting 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 firefighting vehicle within the time established by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ).

Requisite Knowledge: Resupply procedures during an incident and operation procedures for firefighting vehicle replenishment.

- 1) Resupply procedures during an incident
 - a. Agent resupply methods
 - i. Rapid resupply
 - ii. Sustained resupply
 - iii. Resupply point
 - b. Water-fill methods
 - i. Fire hydrants
 - ii. Mobile water supplies
 - iii. Supply lines
 - c. Foam resupply methods
 - i. Direct filling from 5-gallon containers
 - ii. Overhead gravity
 - iii. Mechanical or hand foam transfer pump
 1. Drums
 2. Large storage containers
 3. Foam tender
 - d. Complimentary agent service refill
 - i. Knowledge of agent type
 - ii. Follow manufacturers procedures
 - iii. Service in a well-ventilated area utilizing appropriate PPE and respiratory protection
- 2) Operation procedures for firefighting vehicle replenishment
 - a. Per manufacturer specifications
 - b. Procedures per AHJ

Requisite Skills: Connect hose lines and operate valves.

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Instructor Note A.8.3.8

The replenishment task is time critical. Evaluating the proficiency potential of ARFF personnel to replenish the extinguishing agents on an ARFF vehicle requires that the AHJ evaluate several factors related to its own airport emergency plan in order to establish a fair benchmark for personnel. The following factors influence this time constraint:

- (1) Size of the ARFF vehicles' agent reservoirs
- (2) Available replenishment methods and their agent flow capacities
- (3) Proximity of replenishment means to the potential ARFF emergency locations in and around the airport

In making these evaluations, the AHJ must keep in mind that its overall objective is to ensure an adequate agent flow at the scene during an emergency. The following is an example of determining the replenishment time variable:

If the ARFF vehicle on the airport runway holds 1500 gal (5677 L) of water and 150 gal (568 L) of AFFF, the replenishment means is a fixed water hydrant located at the midpoint of the runways. If the hydrant flow capacity is 250 gal (946 L/min) and if the average time to drive from the approach and departure end of any runway to the midpoint is 2 minutes, then a reasonable time to replenish a vehicle and return it to operation from the end of the runway is 18 minutes. This allows 2 minutes to drive to the hydrant, 4 minutes to connect to the hydrant, 7 minutes to fill the water tank, 3 minutes to disconnect from the hydrant, and 2 minutes to drive back to the end of the runway.

This might be considered a reasonable amount of time to replenish the vehicle at this particular airport, if additional vehicles are available continue support at the emergency scene, but it might be entirely too slow for an airport where this ARFF vehicle is the only vehicle available to support an aircraft scene. In this case, the replenishment plan should be re-evaluated and adjusted to reduce the time required.

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

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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

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

8.3.10 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 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

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- 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. 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.

Instructor Note A.8.3.10

It is known that during overhaul, Firefighters remove their respiratory protective equipment and as a result, expose themselves to probable contamination by carcinogens, toxic substances, and so forth. Respiratory protective equipment should be worn during overhaul and all PPE should be washed down after exposure in any incident involving fire.

8.4

Rescue

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

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Instructor Note A.8.4

One of the primary tasks of rescue operations is for the airport firefighter to maintain a habitable environment around the fuselage and to assist with aircraft evacuation by stabilizing slide chutes and assisting and controlling the evacuees.

8.4.1 Gain access into and out of an aircraft through normal entry points and emergency hatches, secure and shut down 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

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- 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. 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

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- 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.

Instructor Note A.8.4.1

Securing the aircraft can include chocking/pinning the landing gear, safety ejection/ballistic chute systems, canopies, and safety weapon systems. Shutting down the aircraft includes turning off engines/power units, electrical, and oxygen systems. Training and evaluation of these tasks can be accomplished using simulation on actual aircraft or mockups.

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8.4.2 Locate and disentangle an entrapped person from an aircraft as a member of a team, given approved PPE, a team, an assignment, and rescue tools, so that the 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. 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. Biohazard
 - v. Debris
 - vi. Hazardous materials
 - vii. Military aircraft hazards

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

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

Instructor Note A.8.4.2

Training and evaluation of this task can be accomplished using actual aircraft or mock-ups.

- 8.4.3** 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. Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment (START)
 - b. Sort, Assess, Lifesaving interventions, Treatment/Transport (SALT)
 - c. As per AHJ

Requisite Skills: Triage patients per protocol.

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END OF CURRICULUM

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AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 9

9. Matter referred to the Commission from the Curriculum and Testing Committee.
 - c. Discussion and possible action on proposed changes to 37 TAC, Chapter 429, Inspector and Plan Examiner Certification.

Title 37

PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONS

Part 13

TEXAS COMMISSION ON FIRE PROTECTION

Chapter 429FIRE INSPECTOR AND PLAN EXAMINER Fire Plans Examiner**Subchapter A**

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR FIRE INSPECTOR CERTIFICATION

Rule §429.1

- (a) Fire code enforcement is defined as the enforcement of laws, codes, and ordinances of the authority having jurisdiction pertaining to fire prevention.
- (b) To qualify for appointment to fire code enforcement duties, individuals must be certified as a Fire Inspector, or meet the requirements in subsections (c) and (d) of this section.
- (c) Individuals may be appointed to fire code enforcement duties on a probationary or temporary status if they have successfully passed the commission exam for Fire Inspector, as specified in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification).
- (d) Individuals appointed to fire code enforcement duties in subsection (c) of this section must be certified as a Fire Inspector within one year of the appointment.
- (e) 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).

Rule §429.3

In order to be certified as a Basic Fire Inspector, an individual must:

- (1) possess valid documentation as an Inspector I and Inspector II 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 fire inspector training program and successfully pass the commission examination(s) as specified in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification). An approved 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 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 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; and

(iv) Hazardous Materials I, II, or III, three semester hours (total semester hours, 12); or

(D) documentation of the receipt of Fire Inspector I and Fire Inspector II 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.

Rule §429.5

(a) Applicants for Intermediate Fire Inspector Certification must meet the following requirements:

(1) hold as a prerequisite Basic Fire Inspector Certification as defined in §429.3 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.

Rule §429.7

(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 §429.5 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.

Rule §429.9

(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 §429.7 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 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.

Rule §429.11

(a) Individuals who pass the applicable sections of the state examination may be granted IFSAC seal(s) for Inspector I and Inspector II by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal(s) and paying the associated fees, provided they meet the following provisions:

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

(A) complete the ~~Inspector I~~ **Fire Inspector** section of a commission approved course; and

(B) pass the ~~Inspector I~~ section of a **Fire Inspector** 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.~~

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

Rule §429.201

~~Plan examiner~~ **Fire Plans Examiner** duties are defined as the review of building or other structure plans for the purpose of determining compliance with adopted fire codes and standards.

Rule §429.203

In order to be certified as a ~~Plan Examiner I~~ **Fire Plans Examiner**, an individual must:

(1) possess valid documentation as a ~~Plan Examiner I~~ **Fire Plans Examiner** 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 ~~Plan Examiner I~~ **Fire Plans Examiner** training program and successfully pass the commission examination as specified in Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification). An approved training program shall consist of one of the following:

(A) completion of the commission approved ~~Plan Examiner I~~ **Fire Plans Examiner** Curriculum, as specified in 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 ~~Plan Examiner I~~ **Fire Plans Examiner** Curriculum as specified in the commission's Certification Curriculum Manual; or

(C) documentation of the receipt of a ~~Plan Examiner I~~ **Fire Plans Examiner** certificate issued by the State Firemen's and Fire Marshals' Association of Texas that is deemed equivalent to a commission approved ~~Plan Examiner I~~ **Fire Plans Examiner** curriculum.

Rule §429.205

(a) Individuals who pass the state examination may be granted an IFSAC seal for ~~Plan-Examiner I~~ **Fire Plans Examiner** by making application to the commission for the IFSAC seal and paying the associated fee.

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

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 9

9. Matter referred to the Commission from the Curriculum and Testing Committee.
 - d. Discussion and possible action on proposed changes to 37 TAC, Chapter 439, Examinations for Certification, §439.1.

Title 37

PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONS

Part 13

TEXAS COMMISSION ON FIRE PROTECTION

Chapter 439

EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATION

Subchapter A

EXAMINATIONS FOR ON-SITE DELIVERY TRAINING

Rule §439.1

(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 two sections: Inspector I, and Inspector II. The examinee must pass each section of the examination with a minimum score of 70% in order to qualify for certification.~~

(h) ~~(g)~~ 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) ~~(h)~~ All other state examinations consist of only one section.

(j) ~~(i)~~ 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) thereof. This opportunity must be exercised within 180 days after the date of the first failure. 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) ~~(j)~~ An individual may obtain a new certificate in a discipline which was previously held by passing a commission proficiency examination.

(l) **(k)** 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) **(l)** If an individual completes a commission 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:

(1) pass a commission examination; or

(2) submit documentation of the successful 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) **(m)** 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.

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 9

9. Matter referred to the Commission from the Curriculum and Testing Committee.
 - e. Discussion and possible action on update regarding Emergency Manager certification development.



Port Arthur Fire Department

Date: May 5, 2026
To: Chief Mike Wisko, Executive Director, Texas Commission Fire Protection
From: Robert L. Havens, Fire Chief/Deputy EMC
Reference: Texas Emergency Manager Certification Program Update

PURPOSE

To establish a statewide, standardized certification program for emergency management professionals grounded in Texas law, national doctrine, and operational best practices. The program ensures a consistent baseline of competency across jurisdictions and disciplines.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

Over the current development cycle, the program has achieved full build-out through a structured governance and stakeholder process:

- **4 Ad Hoc Committee Meetings Conducted**
(Targeted issue resolution and policy validation)
 - **First met February 18, 2025**
 - **Another meeting will be facilitated at the TDEM Conference in Fort Worth the last week of May**
- **17 Subcommittee Meetings Completed**
(Curriculum, standards, testing, legal alignment)
- **5 Formal Presentations Delivered**
(State stakeholders, training partners, leadership groups)
 - **Another presentation will be facilitated at the TDEM Conference in Fort Worth the last week of May**

COMPLETED WORK PRODUCTS

- **Standardized Curriculum (PUB-250) Completed**
32-hour course aligned with Texas authorities and national frameworks
- **TCFP Certification Matrix**
Table outlining the certification requirements based on the level of achievement
- **TCFP/TDEM Professional Certification Standard for Emergency Manager (Draft)**
Professional Standards competencies covering EOC operations, law, coordination, and recovery

Port Arthur Fire Department

- **TCFP Standards Draft - Title 37**

Title 37 required standards implementation for program compliance

- **Emergency Management Course List CE - Completed**

Validated A/B style list of courses meeting Continuing Education compliance

- **Performance Skill Evaluation Sheets (Draft)**

Performance skill evaluation sheets are being developed for integration into training and evaluation phases of the certification program

- **TCFP/TDEM Qualification Bridge Development**

T Training verification certificate process from TDEM for TCFP to facilitate certification

- **TCFP Professional Interpretation Guide Draft**

A clarification document clarifying requirements of the professional standards at each level of certification – Basic, Intermediate, Advanced, and Master

- **Certification Test Bank Draft**

Fully developed with multiple-choice, true/false, and scenario-based items

- **Dual Exam Forms (A & B)**

Parallel, balanced, and audit-defensible

- **Psychometric Framework**

Item crosswalk, difficulty targets, discrimination planning, SEM modeling

- **Cut Score Methodology (Angoff)**

SME-based, defensible pass/fail thresholds

- **Full Citation Appendix**

Item-level traceability to Texas law, federal doctrine, and regulations

OUTSTANDING WORK PRODUCTS

No structural deficiencies identified. Remaining actions are limited to:

- Continued SME sampling
- Minor item-level refinements
- Final administrative alignment

FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE ALIGNMENT

- A series of coordination meeting will need to be facilitated between TCFP staff and Ad Hoc to develop rules and TAC language for the adoption and implementation of the curriculum and certification.
- Proposed Timeline

Port Arthur Fire Department

- Send the curriculum package and proposed rules to the Curriculum and Testing Committee for review Fall of 2026
- Send the curriculum package and proposed rules to the Commission for initial review Winter of 2026
- Adoption Spring 2027 with an implantation date of June 1, 2027
- Grandfather period to extend from June 1, 2027 to May 31, 2028

Respectfully,



Robert L. Havens
Fire Chief – Deputy EMC
Port Arthur Fire Department

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 10

10. Report from HB1593 Committee.

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 11

11. Discussion and possible final adoption of proposed changes to 37 TAC, Chapter 427, Training Facility Certification.

TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE: As in effect on 3/4/2025.

TITLE 37 PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONS

PART 13 TEXAS COMMISSION ON FIRE PROTECTION

CHAPTER 427 TRAINING FACILITY CERTIFICATION

SUBCHAPTER A ON-SITE CERTIFIED TRAINING PROVIDER

§427.1. Minimum Standards for Certified Training Facilities for Fire Protection Personnel.

(a) An on-site training facility must be certified by the commission in each discipline for which the facility provides training for fire protection personnel certification. An on-site training facility is where instructors and students are in immediate proximity and where content is instructed primarily in classrooms, at demonstration projects, in fire simulation structures, on fire apparatus, or at training sites in the field under direct supervision of the training facility instructors.

(b) A certified on-site training facility may be approved to instruct in any one or all of the disciplines for which fire protection personnel certification is available.

(c) Minimum requirements for certification as a certified on-site training facility shall include facilities, apparatus, equipment, reference materials, standard operating procedures, instructors, and records to support a quality education and training program. The resources must provide for classroom instruction, demonstrations, and practical exercises for the trainees to develop the knowledge and skills required for fire protection personnel certification.

(d) The on-site facilities and training shall be performance oriented, when required. Practical performance training with maximum participation by trainees shall be an integral part of the training program. The evaluation process will emphasize performance testing to determine if the trainee has acquired the knowledge and skills to achieve the required level of competency required by the respective training program.

(e) It must be clearly understood that the minimum standard for training facilities is applicable only as the title implies and does not address the additional training facility resources which are required for the continuing in-service training essential to the

development and maintenance of a well-coordinated and effective fire service organization.

(f) An organization must submit an application for certification as an on-site training facility to the commission. The application will include descriptions, addresses of physical facilities and an inventory of apparatus, equipment, and reference material to be utilized in conducting the training. It is not required that the equipment be owned by, permanently assigned to, nor kept at a training facility, but must be readily available for instructional purposes. In such a case, the training facility must submit a letter of commitment from the provider of the resources with the original training facility certification application authorizing the use of resources not controlled by the training facility. A copy of the letters of commitment must be maintained on-site and available for review. Photographs of resources annotated to reflect their identity may be required as part of the application. When submitting training approvals, the facility shall certify that the resources are provided in accordance with this chapter.

(g) The chief training officer will:

- (1) attest to the fact that the training meets the competencies in the applicable commission curriculum and/or NFPA Standards; and
- (2) submit a testing schedule for all required academy skills.

§427.3. Facilities.

The following minimum resources, applicable to the discipline, are required for an on-site training facility. These resources may be combined or separated utilizing one or more structures.

- (1) A training tower equivalent to two or more stories in height. The term "training tower" as used in these standards is a structure suitable for training in the practical application of required ladder, rescue, hose and rope skills training.
- (2) A facility for classroom instruction and testing shall have seating capacity for anticipated trainees. The facility must be conducive for an effective learning environment including environmental comfort for instructors and students, physical requirements needed for good seeing and hearing, adequate lighting, and free of outside distractions.
- (3) An area for practical application of principles and procedures of fire fighting, hose loading, pumper operation, to include friction loss, nozzle reaction, fire stream patterns, and GPM discharge utilizing various layouts for hand lines and/or master stream appliances.

- (4) An enclosed area or room for use in practical training with self-contained breathing apparatus. This may be a smoke and fire room or enclosed area which can be charged with smoke-producing devices to provide a realistic training environment.
- (5) A structure suitable for interior live fire training as required by the particular discipline(s).
- (6) Facilities to conduct exterior live fire training as required by the particular discipline(s).
- (7) If performance or driving skills are part of the training program, suitable area(s) for practicing required skills, demonstration of skills, and performance testing.

§427.5. Apparatus.

The following minimum apparatus resources, applicable to the discipline, are required for an on-site training facility.

- (1) For a certified on-site training facility--approved for basic structure fire protection personnel certification training:
 - (A) A pumper apparatus fully equipped for functions as required by the basic fire suppression curriculum.
 - (B) An aerial ladder truck for functions as required by the basic fire suppression curriculum.
- (2) For a certified on-site training facility--approved for basic aircraft rescue fire fighting (ARFF) personnel certification training:
 - (A) an ARFF vehicle for assigned aircraft type and size,
 - (B) an ARFF vehicle with 260 gpm minimum turret; and
 - (C) Support vehicles per authority having jurisdiction.
- (3) For a certified on-site training facility--approved for Driver/Operator certification training:
 - (A) Driver/Operator-Pumper--A fire apparatus with a permanently mounted fire pump that has a rated discharge capacity of 750 gpm (2850 L/min) or greater as defined in NFPA 1901, Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus or its successor.

(B) Driver/Operator-Aerial--A fire apparatus with a permanently mounted, power-operated elevating device such as a ladder, ladder platform, telescoping platform, or articulating platform, with an elevating water delivery system.

§427.7. Protective Clothing, Use, Care and Maintenance.

All protective clothing used during instruction for a commission approved fire protection personnel training program shall be appropriate for the training evolution. Protective clothing and elements no longer used for emergency operations may be used for non-live fire training provided such clothing and elements are not contaminated, defective, or damaged and are appropriately marked to be easily recognized.

(1) All protective clothing used for live fire training, shall comply with the minimum standards of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard or its successor suitable for the tasks the individual is expected to perform.

(A) A certified training facility that provides personal protective equipment (PPE) shall comply with NFPA 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Structural Fire Fighting Protection Ensembles or its successor and provide upon request a written Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on the use, maintenance, and care of personal protective equipment (PPE) to include the application of Preliminary Exposure Reduction for determination of the appropriate level of cleaning and inspection of PPE at the conclusion of a training evolution.

(B) A certified training facility shall verify NFPA 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Structural Fire Fighting Protection Ensembles or its successor for compliance with personal protective equipment provided by the participant.

(2) The training facility shall comply with the following guidelines for use, care and maintenance of PPE used during live-fire training depending on the type of burn facility and/or fuel used.

(A) Acquired Structures--Firefighting ensemble and/or element that has been used in an environment created by an acquired structure should be treated as stated in §435.1(a)(3) of this title (relating to Protective Clothing).

(B) Gas-Fired Training Center Buildings--Firefighting ensemble and/or element that has been used in an environment that uses gas-fired props may be cleaned as needed for soil levels that are hygienically unpleasant. Advanced cleaning and inspections should be completed as stated within the training facility's SOP.

(C) Non-Gas Fired Training Center Buildings--Firefighting ensemble and/or element that has been used in an environment that uses non-gas fired props must be assessed for contamination of products of combustion. Preliminary exposure reduction should be done as soon as the training is completed for the day. Advanced cleaning and inspection should be completed as soon as practically possible.

(D) Exterior Props--Firefighting ensemble and/or element that has been used in an environment that uses gas-fired props may be cleaned as needed for soil levels that are hygienically unpleasant. Advanced cleaning and inspections should be completed as stated within the training facility's SOP's.

(E) Exterior Class B Liquid Fires--Firefighting ensemble and/or element that has been used in exterior Class B liquid fire props must be assessed for contamination of products of combustion. Preliminary exposure reduction should be done as soon as the training is completed for the day. Advanced cleaning and inspection should be completed as soon as practically possible.

§427.9. Equipment.

The training facility must ensure that all equipment necessary for practice of performance skills identified in the commission's Curriculum Manual or Curriculum Skills Manual is available in sufficient quantity for use by trainees. The minimum equipment required for conducting training is identified in the Equipment List found in each discipline chapter within the Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP) Curriculum Manual.

(1) All Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) that will be used during the course of instruction for a commission approved fire protection personnel training program shall comply with §435.3 of this title (relating to Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus). This rule applies whether the SCBA is provided by the academy or the trainee. If instruction in the use of self-contained breathing apparatus is a part of the training, then self-contained breathing apparatus in sufficient numbers shall be provided to enable each trainee to wear the equipment for at least the life of one breathing air tank during the training. If a trainee will be subjected to a hazardous atmosphere or where the atmosphere is unknown, the trainee shall be provided with a self-contained breathing apparatus. (Note: All self-contained breathing apparatus used by a certified training facility and the air used in self-contained breathing apparatus must comply with §435.3 of this title (relating to Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus). This rule applies whether the self-contained breathing apparatus is provided by the academy or the trainee. All students, instructors, safety personnel, and other personnel participating in any evolution or

operation of fire suppression during the live fire training shall breathe from an SCBA air supply whenever operating under one or more of the following conditions:

- (A) in any atmosphere that is oxygen deficient or contaminated by products of combustion, or both;
 - (B) in any atmosphere that is suspected of being oxygen deficient or contaminated by products of combustion, or both;
 - (C) in any atmosphere that can become oxygen deficient or contaminated, or both; and/or
 - (D) below ground level;
- (2) standard classroom equipment to include appropriate instructional aids and the use of cutaways, models, flip charts, and other visual aids are recommended to enhance effectiveness of the instruction; and
- (3) other equipment, which may include training simulators, training aids, clothing and tools required by the applicable training program.

§427.11. Reference Material.

A reference library is required, that reference library may be physical or digital. The library must contain [the publications required] each of the required and recommended references, as identified in the applicable curriculum, in order to conduct research and develop lesson plans covering the material required in the applicable training program. The reference library material must be readily and easily accessible to students and instructors.

§427.13. Records.

- (a) Training records, print or electronic, shall be maintained by the regulated training entity that reflect at minimum:
- (1) training subject;
 - (2) date(s) of instruction;
 - (3) who attended the training;
 - (4) instructor(s);

- (5) course grade report with individual trainee test scores,
- (6) individual trainee Commission-Designated Performance Skill Evaluations; and
- (7) when administering distance skill evaluations, letter(s) of assurance for performance skill evaluations including the identification of the examinee, evaluating field examiner, and observer.

(b) The regulated training entity must be able to substantiate the evaluation process used to determine the trainee has acquired the knowledge and skills to achieve the minimum level of competency required by the applicable commission curriculum and/or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards.

(c) All records must be maintained by the regulated training entity for commission review for a minimum of three years or in accordance with the requirement of the Texas State Library and Archives Commission, State and Local Records Management Division, whichever is greater.

§427.18. Live Fire Training Evolutions.

The most current edition of NFPA 1403, Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions or its successor, shall be used as a guide when developing standard operating procedures for conducting live fire training.

- (1) Prior to being permitted to participate in live fire training evolutions for basic fire suppression certification training, the student shall have received training to meet the performance requirements for Fire Fighter I in NFPA 1001, Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications or its successor, related to the following subjects:
 - (A) safety;
 - (B) fire behavior;
 - (C) portable extinguishers;
 - (D) personal protective equipment to include SCBA;
 - (E) ladders;
 - (F) fire hose, appliances, and streams;
 - (G) overhaul;

- (H) water supply;
 - (I) ventilation;
 - (J) forcible entry; and
 - (K) building construction.
- (2) The on-site lead instructor will ensure that the water supply rate and duration for each live fire training evolution is adequate to control and extinguish the training fire. The lead instructor will also ensure that the resources necessary for backup lines to protect personnel and exposed property are available and deployed.
- (3) The on-site lead 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 evolutions. The safety officer shall have the authority, regardless of rank, to intervene and 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. The safety officer shall not be a student.
- (5) No person(s) shall play the role of a victim inside the building.
- (6) The participating student-to-instructor ratio shall not be greater than five to one.
- (7) 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.
- (8) 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.
- (9) A standard operating procedure shall be developed and utilized for live fire training 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 each student and instructors participating in live fire training and shall meet the requirements in §435.9 of this title (relating to PASS devices). This applies whether the PASS device is provided by the academy or the trainee;

(B) a Personnel Accountability System that complies with §435.13 of this title (relating to Personnel Accountability System);

(C) an Incident Management System;

(D) use of personal protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus;

(E) an evacuation signal and procedure; and pre-burn, burn and post-burn procedures.

§427.19. General Information.

(a) All certified training facilities shall meet these minimum requirements. Training credit will not be recognized from a training facility that has not been certified by the commission, unless the program has been deemed equivalent. The commission shall take action on an application for certification of a training facility within 30 days from receipt.

(b) Certified training facilities shall conduct all training in a controlled and safe manner so that trainees are not subjected to unnecessary risks. Texas Government Code, §419.032(c) provides that fire protection personnel must complete a commission approved training course in fire suppression before being assigned to fire suppression duties. Certified training facilities shall not put trainees at risk by requiring or allowing a trainee to perform the duties of fire protection personnel at actual uncontrolled emergency situations such as, but not limited to, structure fires, aircraft fires, wildland fires, hazardous materials incidents or dangerous rescue situations.

(c) A certified training facility may transport trainees to the site of an actual emergency for training purposes only if the following requirements are strictly adhered to:

(1) the trainees are kept in a group under the direct supervision of qualified instructors to maintain accountability and ensure their safety;

(2) the trainees are kept outside of the emergency operations area; and

(3) the trainees' activities are restricted to observation only and trainees are not allowed to participate in emergency operations.

(d) Certified training facilities are subject to inspection by the commission at any time during regular business hours.

(e) In order to retain the certification as a certified training facility, schools desiring to make substantial changes in the facility or other conditions under which the school was approved shall coordinate such plans with the commission.

(f) The commission shall be notified, in writing, within 14 days of any change from the original status under which the certification was issued.

(g) The commission may revoke, suspend, probate, refuse to renew, or otherwise limit the certification of a training facility when the commission determines that the training facility:

(1) fails to provide the quality of training for which the facility was approved; or

(2) fails to comply with commission rules and/or these minimum standards; or

(3) fails to submit required reports in a timely manner or submits false reports to the commission; or

(4) fails to meet at least a 70% student pass rate on the certification examination per course.

SUBCHAPTER B DISTANCE TRAINING PROVIDER

§427.201. Minimum Standards for Distance Training Provider.

(a) The following definition is applicable to this subchapter only. Approved distance training is defined as fire training where instructors and students are primarily in different locations and content is instructed primarily using the internet or an intranet. Courses must be interactive. Distance training that serves as nothing more than electronic text is not acceptable. Online courses must provide the opportunity for the student to interact or ask questions via e-mail, chat rooms or some other method of communication. Other computer-mediated methods of instruction may be used to enhance instruction; however, the primary delivery method must be through the internet or an intranet.

(b) A distance training provider must seek certification as a training facility in each discipline for which it intends to conduct certification training for fire protection personnel.

(c) In order to become a commission approved distance training provider, the provider must submit a completed training facility application with supporting documentation and fees. The application will include descriptions and addresses of where the distance training provider will have their course delivery and materials. A distance training provider must provide documentation of its ability to meet all minimum requirements for each discipline for which it seeks certification. The documentation must also identify how students and instructors will access resources required to complete the training.

(d) A distance training provider that applies for certification as a training facility in a discipline that includes skills training shall comply with Subchapter A of this chapter

concerning minimum standards, facilities, apparatus, protective clothing, equipment, and live fire training utilized to teach and test the required skills.

§427.203. Facilities.

The following minimum resources, applicable to the discipline, are required for a distance training provider. These resources may be combined or separated utilizing one or more structures.

- (1) A training tower equivalent to two or more stories in height. The term "training tower" as used in these standards is a structure suitable for training in the practical application of required ladder, rescue, hose, and rope skills training.
- (2) A facility for classroom instruction and testing shall have seating capacity for anticipated trainees. The facility must be conducive for an effective learning environment including environmental comfort for instructors and students, physical requirements needed for good seeing and hearing, adequate lighting, and free of outside distractions.
- (3) An area for practical application of principles and procedures of fire fighting, hose loading, pumper operation, to include friction loss, nozzle reaction, fire stream patterns, and GPM discharge utilizing various layouts for hand lines and/or master stream appliances.
- (4) An enclosed area or room for use in practical training with self-contained breathing apparatus. This may be a smoke and fire room or enclosed area which can be charged with smoke-producing devices to provide a realistic training environment.
- (5) A structure suitable for interior live fire training as required by the particular discipline(s).
- (6) Facilities to conduct exterior live fire training as required by the particular discipline(s).
- (7) If performance or driving skills are part of the training program, suitable area(s) for practicing required skills, demonstration of skills, and performance testing.

§427.205. Apparatus.

The following minimum apparatus resources, applicable to the discipline, are required for a distance training provider.

- (1) For a certified distance training provider--approved for basic structure fire protection personnel certification training:

- (A) A pumper apparatus fully equipped for functions as required by the basic fire suppression curriculum.
 - (B) An aerial ladder truck for functions as required by the basic fire suppression curriculum.
- (2) For a certified distance training provider--approved for basic aircraft rescue fire fighting (ARFF) personnel certification training:
- (A) an ARFF vehicle for assigned aircraft type and size,
 - (B) an ARFF vehicle with 260 gpm minimum turret; and
 - (C) Support vehicles per AHJ.
- (3) For a certified distance training provider--approved for Driver/Operator certification training:
- (A) Driver/Operator-Pumper--A fire apparatus with a permanently mounted fire pump that has a rated discharge capacity of 750 gpm (2850 L/min) or greater as defined in NFPA 1901, Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus or its successor.
 - (B) Driver/Operator-Aerial--A fire apparatus with a permanently mounted, power-operated elevating device such as a ladder, ladder platform, telescoping platform, or articulating platform, with an elevating water delivery system.

§427.207. Protective Clothing, Use, Care and Maintenance.

All protective clothing used during instruction for a commission approved fire protection personnel training program shall be appropriate for the training evolution. Protective clothing and elements no longer used for emergency operations may be used for non-live fire training provided such clothing and elements are not contaminated, defective, or damaged and are appropriately marked to be easily recognized.

- (1) All protective clothing used for live fire training shall comply with the minimum standards of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard suitable for the tasks the individual is expected to perform.
- (A) A certified training provider that provides personal protective equipment shall comply with NFPA 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Structural Fire Fighting Protection Ensembles or its successor and provide upon request a written Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on the use, maintenance, and care of personal protective equipment (PPE) to include the application of Preliminary Exposure Reduction for determination of the appropriate level of cleaning and inspection of PPE at the conclusion of a training evolution.
 - (B) A certified training provider shall verify NFPA 1851, Standard on Selection,

Care, and Maintenance of Structural Fire Fighting Protection Ensembles or its successor, for compliance with personal protective equipment provided by the participant.

(2) The distance training provider shall comply with the following guidelines for use, care and maintenance of PPE used during live-fire training depending on the type of burn facility and/or fuel used.

(A) Acquired Structures--Firefighting ensemble and/or element that has been used in an environment created by an acquired structure should be treated as stated in §435.1(a)(3) of this title (relating to Protective Clothing).

(B) Gas-Fired Training Center Buildings--Firefighting ensemble and/or element that has been used in an environment that uses gas-fired props may be cleaned as needed for soil levels that are hygienically unpleasant. Advanced cleaning and inspections should be completed as stated within the training facility's SOP.

(C) Non-Gas Fired Training Center Buildings--Firefighting ensemble and/or element that has been used in an environment that uses non-gas fired props must be assessed for contamination of products of combustion. Preliminary exposure reduction should be done as soon as the training is completed for the day. Advanced cleaning and inspection should be completed as soon as practically possible.

(D) Exterior Props--Firefighting ensemble and/or element that has been used in an environment that uses gas-fired props may be cleaned as needed for soil levels that are hygienically unpleasant. Advanced cleaning and inspections should be completed as stated within the training facility's SOP's.

(E) Exterior Class B Liquid Fires--Firefighting ensemble and/or element that has been used in exterior Class B liquid fire props must be assessed for contamination of products of combustion. Preliminary exposure reduction should be done as soon as the training is completed for the day. Advanced cleaning and inspection should be completed as soon as practically possible.

§427.209. Equipment.

The distance training provider must ensure that all equipment necessary for practice of performance skills identified in the commission's Curriculum Manual or Curriculum Skills Manual is available in sufficient quantity for use by trainees. The minimum equipment required for conducting training is identified in the Equipment List found in each discipline chapter within the Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP) Curriculum Manual. All Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) that will be used during the course of instruction for a commission approved fire protection personnel training program shall comply with §435.3 of this title (relating to Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus). This rule applies whether the SCBA is provided by the academy or the trainee.

(1) If instruction in the use of self-contained breathing apparatus is a part of the

training, then self-contained breathing apparatus in sufficient numbers shall be provided to enable each trainee to wear the equipment for at least the life of one breathing air tank during the training. If a trainee will be subjected to a hazardous atmosphere or where the atmosphere is unknown, the trainee shall be provided with a self-contained breathing apparatus. (Note: All self-contained breathing apparatus used by a certified training facility and the air used in self-contained breathing apparatus must comply with §435.3 of this title. This rule applies whether the self-contained breathing apparatus is provided by the academy or the trainee. All students, instructors, safety personnel, and other personnel participating in any evolution or operation of fire suppression during the live fire training shall breathe from an SCBA air supply whenever operating under one or more of the following conditions:

(A) in any atmosphere that is oxygen deficient or contaminated by products of combustion, or both.

(B) in any atmosphere that is suspected of being oxygen deficient or contaminated by products of combustion, or both.

(C) in any atmosphere that can become oxygen deficient or contaminated, or both; and/or

(D) below ground level.

(2) standard classroom equipment to include appropriate instructional aids and the use of cutaways, models, flip charts, and other visual aids are recommended to enhance effectiveness of the instruction; and

(3) other equipment, which may include training simulators, training aids, clothing and tools required by the applicable training program.

§427.211. Reference Material.

A reference library is required, that reference library may be physical or digital. The library must contain ~~[the publications required]~~ each of the required and recommended references, as identified in the applicable curriculum, in order to conduct research and develop lesson plans covering the material required in the applicable training program. The reference library material must be readily and easily accessible to students and instructors.

§427.213. Records.

(a) Training records, print or electronic, shall be maintained by the regulated distance training provider that reflect at minimum:

(1) training subject;

(2) date(s) of instruction;

(3) who attended the training;

(4) instructor(s);

(5) course grade report with individual trainee test scores;

(6) individual trainee Commission-Designated Performance Skill Evaluations; and

(7) when administering distance skill evaluations, letter(s) of assurance for performance skill evaluations including the identification of the examinee, evaluating field examiner, and observer.

(b) The regulated distance training provider must be able to substantiate the evaluation process used to determine the trainee has acquired the knowledge and skills to achieve the minimum level of competency required by the applicable commission curriculum and/or NFPA standards.

(c) All records must be maintained by the regulated distance training provider for commission review for a minimum of three years or in accordance with the requirement of the Texas State Library and Archives Commission, State and Local Records Management Division, whichever is greater.

§427.218. Live-Fire Training Evolutions.

The most current edition of NFPA 1403, Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions or its successor, shall be used as a guide when developing standard operating procedures for conducting live fire training.

(1) Prior to being permitted to participate in live fire training evolutions for basic fire suppression certification training, the student shall have received training to meet the performance requirements for Fire Fighter I in NFPA 1001, Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications or its successor, related to the following subjects:

- (A) safety;
- (B) fire behavior;
- (C) portable extinguishers;
- (D) personal protective equipment to include SCBA;
- (E) ladders;
- (F) fire hose, appliances, and streams;
- (G) overhaul;
- (H) water supply;
- (I) ventilation;
- (J) forcible entry; and
- (K) building construction.

- (2) The on-site lead instructor will ensure that the water supply rate and duration for each live fire training evolution is adequate to control and extinguish the training fire. The lead instructor will also ensure that the resources necessary for backup lines to protect personnel and exposed property are available and deployed.
- (3) The on-site lead 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 evolutions. The safety officer shall have the authority, regardless of rank, to intervene and 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. The safety officer shall not be a student.
- (5) No person(s) shall play the role of a victim inside the building.
- (6) The participating student-to-instructor ratio shall not be greater than five to one.
- (7) 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.
- (8) 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.
- (9) A standard operating procedure shall be developed and utilized for live fire training 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 each student and instructors participating in live fire training and shall meet the requirements in §435.9 of this title (relating to PASS devices). This applies whether the PASS device is provided by the academy or the trainee,
 - (B) a Personnel Accountability System that complies with §435.13 of this title (relating to Personal Accountability System),
 - (C) an Incident Management System,
 - (D) use of personal protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus;
or

(E) an evacuation signal and procedure; and pre-burn, burn and post-burn procedures.

§427.219. General Information.

(a) All distance training providers shall meet these minimum requirements. Training credit will not be recognized from a distance training provider that has not been certified by the commission unless the program has been deemed equivalent. The commission shall take action on an application for certification of a distance training provider within 30 days from receipt.

(b) Certified distance training providers shall conduct all training in a controlled and safe manner so that trainees are not subjected to unnecessary risks. Texas Government Code, §419.032(c) provides that fire protection personnel must complete a commission approved training course in fire suppression before being assigned to fire suppression duties. Certified training facilities shall not put trainees at risk by requiring or allowing a trainee to perform the duties of fire protection personnel at actual uncontrolled emergency situations such as, but not limited to, structure fires, aircraft fires, wildland fires, hazardous materials incidents, or dangerous rescue situations.

(c) A certified distance training provider may transport trainees to the site of an actual emergency for training purposes, only if the following requirements are strictly adhered to:

- (1) the trainees are kept in a group under the direct supervision of qualified instructors to maintain accountability and ensure their safety;
- (2) the trainees are kept outside of the emergency operations area; and
- (3) the trainees' activities are restricted to observation only and trainees are not allowed to participate in emergency operations.

(d) Certified distance training providers are subject to inspection by the commission at any time during regular business hours.

(e) In order to retain the certification as a certified distance training provider, schools desiring to make substantial changes in the facility or other conditions under which the school was approved shall coordinate such plans with the commission.

(f) The commission shall be notified, in writing, within 14 days of any change from the original status under which the certification was issued.

(g) The commission may revoke, suspend, probate, refuse to renew, or otherwise limit the certification of a distance training provider when the commission determines that the distance training provider:

- (1) fails to provide the quality of training and education for which the provider was approved; or
- (2) fails to comply with commission rules and/or these minimum standards; or
- (3) fails to submit required reports in a timely manner or submits false reports to the commission; or
- (4) fails to meet at least a 70% student pass rate on the certification examination.

SUBCHAPTER C TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR ON-SITE AND DISTANCE TRAINING PROVIDERS

§427.301. General Provisions for Training Programs--On-Site and Distance Training Providers.

(a) Training programs that are intended to satisfy the requirements for fire protection personnel certification must meet the objectives and competencies in that discipline.

(b) A system for evaluating the comprehension of the trainee, including periodic and comprehensive written tests, is required. If performance skills are part of the applicable curriculum, performance testing shall be done in accordance with §439.11 of this title (relating to Commission-Designated Performance Skill Evaluations).

(c) Injuries

- (1) All injuries that occur during training shall be reported via the TCFP injury report system.
- (2) All burn injuries that occur during training shall be reported via the TCFP injury report system.

§427.303. Training Approval Process for On-Site and Distance Training Providers.

(a) When seeking training prior approvals (TPAs), a training provider shall certify that it has provided the resources described in §427.1 or §427.201 of this title as applicable (relating to Minimum Standards for Certified Training Facilities for Fire Protection Personnel and Minimum Standards for Distance Training Provider, respectively).

(b) All training for certification must be approved by the commission. A training provider must submit training prior approval information at least 10 days prior to the

proposed start date of the training.

(c) Approved courses are subject to audit by commission staff at any time. Any deviation from the information submitted in the original training must be requested for approval from the commission at least one day before the change takes place unless the training provider is unable to do so because of unforeseen circumstances.

§427.305. Procedures for Testing Conducted by On-Site and Distance Training Providers.

(a) The requirements and provisions in this section apply to procedures for periodic and final testing conducted by training providers. For procedures regarding examinations for certification that occur after a training program is completed, see Chapter 439 of this title (relating to Examinations for Certification).

(b) Periodic and comprehensive final tests shall be given by the training provider in addition to the commission examination required in Chapter 439 of this title.

(c) Periodic tests shall be administered at the ratio of one test per 50 hours of recommended training, or portion thereof. An average score of 70% must be achieved on all required periodic tests.

(d) In addition to periodic tests, a comprehensive final test must be administered. The final test must be conducted in a proctored setting. For purposes of this section, a proctor can be an approved TCFP Field Examiner, or a member of a testing center of an educational institution. A passing score of 70% must be achieved.

(e) If a course is taught in phases or sections, a comprehensive test for each phase or section shall be administered upon completion of each phase or section and a passing score of 70% must be achieved.

§427.307. On-Site and Distance Training Provider Staff Requirements.

(a) The chief training officer of a training facility, as a minimum, must possess Fire Service Instructor III certification.

(b) All training instructors (except guest instructors) as a minimum shall possess Fire Instructor Certification. The instructor(s) must be certified in the applicable discipline or be approved by the commission to instruct in the applicable subject.

(c) The lead instructor, as a minimum, shall possess a Fire Service Instructor II certification and must be certified by the commission in the applicable discipline, except as stated in subsections (h)(2) and (i)(2) of this section.

(d) Guest instructors are not required to be certified as instructors.

(e) In order to teach fire officer certification courses, an individual who does not meet the requirements of subsection (a) or (c) of this section, shall possess a minimum of a bachelor's degree in management or its equivalent.

(f) In order to teach an instructor certification training course for Fire Service Instructor I, an individual must hold one of the following three qualifications:

(1) A Fire Service Instructor II certification or higher; or

(2) A Bachelor's degree with the following:

(A) as a minimum, a minor in education; and

(B) three years of teaching experience in a fire department, department of a state agency, educational institution, or political subdivision of the state, during which time the individual taught a minimum of 200 class hours; or

(3) An associate degree with the following:

(A) twelve semester hours of education instructional courses; and

(B) five years of teaching experience in a fire department, department of a state agency, educational institution, or political subdivision of the state, during which time the individual taught a minimum of 400 class hours.

(g) In order to teach an instructor certification training course for Fire Service Instructor II or III, an individual must hold one of the following three qualifications:

(1) A Fire Service Instructor III certification; or

(2) A Bachelor's degree with the following:

(A) as a minimum, a minor in education; and

(B) three years of teaching experience in a fire department, department of a state agency, educational institution, or political subdivision of the state, during which time the individual taught a minimum of 200 class hours; or

(3) An associate degree with the following:

(A) twelve semester hours of education instructional courses; and

(B) five years of teaching experience in a fire department, department of a state agency, educational institution, or political subdivision of the state, during which time the individual taught a minimum of 400 class hours.

(h) In order to teach a certification course for Basic Wildland Fire Protection:

(1) The unit instructor must hold Intermediate Wildland Fire Protection certification or be approved by the commission to instruct a Basic Wildland course and hold:

- (A) commission Fire Service Instructor I certification or higher; or
 - (B) instructor credentials as required by the current National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) Standards for Course Delivery (901-1) or current Texas Intrastate Fire Mutual Aid System (TIFMAS) guidelines for this level of course.
- (2) The lead instructor must hold NWCG or TIFMAS Single Resource Boss qualification and hold:
- (A) commission Fire Service Instructor I certification or higher; or
 - (B) instructor credentials as required by the current NWCG Standards for Course Delivery (901-1) or current TIFMAS guidelines for this level of course.
- (i) In order to teach a certification course for Intermediate Wildland Fire Protection:
- (1) The unit instructor must hold an Intermediate Wildland Fire Protection certification or be approved by the commission to instruct an Intermediate Wildland course and hold:
- (A) commission Fire Service Instructor I certification or higher; or
 - (B) instructor credentials as required by the current NWCG Standards for Course Delivery (901-1) or current TIFMAS guidelines for this level of course.
- (2) The lead instructor must hold NWCG or TIFMAS Single Resource Boss qualification and:
- (A) commission Fire Service Instructor I certification or higher; or
 - (B) instructor credentials as required by the current NWCG Standards for Course Delivery (901-1) or current TIFMAS guidelines for this level of course.

SUBCHAPTER D CERTIFIED TRAINING FACILITIES

§427.401. General Provisions for Training Facilities Not Owned by the State of Texas or Operated by a Political Subdivision of the State of Texas.

(a) The provisions in this subchapter apply only to certified training facilities that are not owned or operated by the State of Texas or a political subdivision of the State of Texas.

(b) Training facilities seeking certification under this subchapter must comply with all the provisions of this chapter and must also meet and comply with all commission rules.

(c) Training facilities seeking certification under this subchapter must apply for training facility certification in each discipline for which they intend to conduct certification training for fire protection personnel.

(d) In order to become a commission approved training facility under this subchapter, the provider must submit a completed commission training facility application for certification with supporting documentation and fees. Supporting documentation will consist of:

- (1) descriptions, photos and addresses of where the provider will have their course delivery and materials;
- (2) documentation of how the provider will meet all the minimum requirements for each discipline for which it seeks certification;
- (3) complete and correct financial statements, as specified in this subchapter, demonstrating the facility is financially stable and capable of fulfilling its commitments for training;
- (4) statement of ownership which identifies the owners, stockholders, partners, representatives, management, trustees, board members; and
- (5) documentation showing registration with the Texas Secretary of State as a business.

§427.403. Financial Standards.

(a) Definitions Relating to Financial Requirements.

(1) Balance Sheet--A statement of financial position or statement of condition, showing the status of assets, liabilities and owner equity for a defined period i.e., monthly, quarterly, etc.

(2) Current ratio--Ability to pay current obligations from current assets.

(3) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)--Conventions, rules and procedures that define accepted accounting practices to include both broad guidelines as well as detailed procedures.

(4) Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS)--Conventions, rules and procedures that define accepted audit practices.

(5) Stockholders Equity (net worth)--Amount by which assets exceed liabilities.

(6) Sworn statement--A notarized statement including the following language: "I swear or affirm that the information in these statements is true and correct to the best of my knowledge."

(7) Unearned income (tuition) affidavit--A statement of income received but not yet earned during the current or most recent fiscal year. This is usually shown as a liability on a balance sheet, assuming it will be credited to income within the normal accounting cycle.

(b) The balance sheet required in this subchapter shall reflect the following:

(1) positive equity or net worth balance;

(2) unearned tuition as a current liability;

(3) a current ratio of at least one-to-one (current assets divided by current liabilities); and

(4) stockholder's equity or net worth exceeding the amount shown for goodwill, if applicable, under assets in the balance sheet.

(c) Compilations shall be accompanied by the owner's sworn statement that all submitted documents are true and correct to the best of the owner's knowledge.

(d) All financial statements shall identify the name, license number, and licensing state of the accountant associated with the statements and be in accordance with GAAP.

(e) A school that maintains a financial responsibility composite score that meets the general standards established in federal regulations by the U.S. Department of Education for postsecondary institutions participating in student financial assistance

programs authorized under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, shall be considered to have met the financial standards of this subchapter.

(f) A school that qualifies under an alternative standard but not the general standard of these federal regulations will not be considered to have met the financial standards of this subchapter unless the school meets the other requirements stated in this subchapter.

(g) Requirements for Original Approvals.

(1) The owner shall furnish the commission with the following:

(A) a school owned by a sole proprietor must submit a reviewed personal balance sheet stating the disclosure of payments for the next five years to meet debt agreements as required by GAAP; or

(B) all other ownership structures must submit an audited balance sheet consistent with GAAP and GAAS and certified by an accountant.

(2) The facility shall submit a balance sheet, a list of the expected school-related expenses for the first three months of operation of the school; a sworn statement signed by the owner affirming the availability of sufficient cash to cover projected expenses at the date of the certification. Projected expenses may include the following:

(A) employee salaries, listed by position title, including withholding and unemployment taxes, and other related expenses;

(B) lease or rent payments for listed equipment;

(C) lease or rent payments for facilities;

(D) accounting, legal and other specifically identified professional fees;

(E) an estimate of expenses such as advertising, travel, textbooks, office and classroom supplies, printing, telephone, utilities, taxes;

(F) a projection of the gross amount of tuition and fees to be collected during each of the first two years of operation; and

(G) such other evidence as may be deemed appropriate by the commission to establish financial stability.

(h) Prior to a change in ownership of a facility, the purchaser shall furnish the commission a current balance sheet meeting the requirements outlined in this subchapter for original approvals, excluding the sufficient cash requirement for initial

expenses. The purchaser shall furnish any other evidence deemed appropriate by the commission to establish financial stability.

(i) The deletion or addition of any person that would be considered an owner is considered a change in facility ownership. The facility must notify the commission of the change in ownership within 14 days of the transaction.

(j) The commission may require submission of a full application for approval of a change in ownership.

(k) Management agreements must be disclosed to the commission. Parties to a management agreement shall be of good reputation and character.

(l) The deletion, addition or moving of a facility will be reported to the commission 14 days prior to the transaction.

(m) If the commission determines that the deletion, addition or moving of a facility presents an unreasonable transportation hardship which would prevent a student from completing the training at the new location, the school shall provide a full refund of all monies paid and a release from all obligations to the student.

(n) The commission shall be notified in writing of any legal action to which the facility, any of its owners, representatives or management employees is a party.

(o) The notification shall be within 14 days after the action is known to be filed or the facility, owner, representative or management employee is served.

(p) The facility shall include, with the required notice, a file-marked copy of the petition, complaint, or other legal instrument, including copies of any judgments.

(q) If the commission determines that reasonable cause exists to question the validity of any financial information submitted, or the financial stability of the facility, the commission may require at the facility's expense:

(1) an audit of the facility that has been certified by an accountant; or

(2) The owner must furnish any other evidence deemed appropriate by the commission to establish financial stability.

(r) The entity certified under this subchapter shall maintain, in a permanent format that is acceptable and readily accessible to the commission, a record of any funds received from, or on behalf of, the student. The entity shall clearly identify the payer, the type of funding, and the reason for the charges. These records shall be posted and kept current.

(s) An entity certified under this subchapter shall issue written receipts of any charges or payments to the student and maintain such records for review upon request by the

commission. Each separately charged item shall be clearly itemized on the student-signed receipt.

(t) An entity certified under this subchapter shall develop and maintain a cancellation and refund policy.

(u) The student shall be entitled to a full refund of all monies paid to the facility if classes or courses are cancelled by the facility.

(v) For classes or courses cancelled by the student, refund policies will be based on a prorated basis or percentage of the class or program completed by the student.

(w) An entity certified under this subchapter shall comply with Chapter 437 of this title (relating to Fees).

~~[(x) Upon application for renewal, an entity certified under this subchapter will provide a balance sheet with a sworn statement.]~~

§427.405. Policy Regarding Complaints.

(a) Complaints. The entity shall:

- (1) Submit a written grievance procedure designed to resolve disputes between current and former students and the school for commission approval;
- (2) Provide a copy of the grievance procedure to each student and maintain proof of such delivery;
- (3) Maintain records regarding grievance filings and resolutions; and
- (4) Diligently work to resolve all complaints at the local school level.

(b) Investigations.

(1) The commission may investigate a complaint about an entity and may determine the extent of investigation needed by considering various factors, such as:

- (A) the seriousness of the alleged violation;
- (B) the source of the complaint;
- (C) the school's history of compliance and complaints;

- (D) the timeliness of the complaint; and
 - (E) any other reasonable matter deemed appropriate.
- (2) The commission may require documentation or other evidence of the violation before initiating a complaint investigation.

§427.407. School Responsibilities Regarding Instructors.

- (a) The facility chief training officer (CTO) shall ensure that there are an appropriate number of instructors.
- (b) The facility CTO shall ensure that instructors are qualified to instruct in the subjects they are teaching or assisting.
- (c) The facility CTO shall ensure continuity of instruction and that instructors provide students with a quality education.
- (d) The facility CTO shall formally evaluate each instructor in writing at least annually and shall make the evaluations available for review by the commission.
- (e) The facility CTO shall ensure that students are allowed the opportunity to formally evaluate each instructor in writing and make the evaluations available for review by the commission.

§427.409. Advertising.

- (a) General Information for Advertising.
 - (1) A school shall not make deceptive statements in attempting to enroll students.
 - (2) The commission may require a school to furnish proof of any of its advertising claims.
- (b) Advertisement Method.
 - (1) A school may advertise for prospective students under "instruction," "education," "training," or a similarly titled classification.
 - (2) No school advertisements shall use the word "wanted," "help wanted," or "trainee," either in the headline or the body of the advertisement, nor shall any

advertisement indicate, in any manner, that the school has or knows of employment of any nature available to prospective students; only "placement assistance," if offered, may be advertised.

(3) A school shall not use terms to describe the significance of the approval that specify or connote greater approval. Terms that schools may not use to connote greater approval by the commission include, but are not limited to, "accredited," "supervised," "endorsed," and "recommended." A school shall not use the words "guarantee," "guaranteed," or "free" unless approved in writing by the commission.

(4) Any advertisement that includes a reference to awarding of credit hours shall include the statement, "limited transferability." Where a school has an arrangement with a college or university to accept transfer hours, such information may be advertised, but any limitations shall be included in the advertisement.

(c) Advertisement Content.

(1) Advertisement content shall include, and clearly indicate, the full and correct name of the school and its address, including city, as they appear on the certificate of approval.

(2) Advertisements shall not include:

(A) statements that the school or its programs are accredited unless the accreditation is that of an agency recognized by the United States Department of Education;

(B) statements that the school or its courses of instruction have been approved unless the approval can be substantiated by an appropriate certificate of approval issued by an agency of the state or federal government;

(C) statements that represent the school as an employment agency under the same name, or a confusingly similar name, or at the same location of the school; or

(D) statements as being commission approved or IFSAC approved in order to solicit students prior to receiving actual commission approval. Any such activity by the school, prior to the commission's approval of the training course, shall constitute misrepresentation by the training facility and shall entitle each student in the course to a full refund of all monies paid and a release from all obligations to the student.

(3) A school holding a franchise to offer specialized programs or subjects not available to other schools shall not advertise such programs in such a manner as to diminish the value and scope of programs offered by other schools not holding

such a franchise. Advertising of special subjects or programs offered under a franchise shall be limited to the subject or programs offered.

(4) a school shall not use endorsements, commendations, or recommendations by students in favor of a school except with the consent of the student and without any offer of financial or other material compensation. Endorsements shall bear the legal or professional name of the student.

(5) a school shall not use a photograph, cut, engraving, illustration or graphic in advertising in such a manner as to:

(A) convey a false impression of size, importance, or location of the school, equipment, or facilities associated with the school, or

(B) circumvent any of the requirements of this subchapter regarding written or oral statements.

(6) Every advertisement must clearly indicate that training is being offered, and shall not, either by actual statement, omission, or intimation, imply that prospective employees are being sought.

(d) Financial Incentives. Advertisements shall not:

(1) state that students shall be guaranteed employment while enrolled in the school;

(2) state that employment shall be guaranteed for students after graduation; or

(3) misrepresent opportunities for employment upon completion of any program; or

(4) contain dollar amounts as representative or indicative of the earning potential of graduates unless those dollar amounts have been published by the United States Department of Labor. This provision shall not be construed as prohibiting the school from providing earning potential to the student individually on the student's receipt of enrollment policies or other such commission approved document.

(e) Advertisements for student tuition loans shall:

(1) contain the language "financial aid available, if qualified";

(2) appear in type no larger than the font used for the name of the school and in similar color and style; and

(3) does not preclude disclosure of the school's eligibility under the various state and federal loan programs.

(f) Advertisement Monitoring.

(1) The commission may order corrective action to counteract the effect of advertising in violation of the Act or rules, including:

(A) retraction by the school of such advertising claims published in the same manner as the claims themselves; and

(B) cancellation of telephone numbers without an automatic forwarding message.

(2) As corrective action for violations of the Act or rules, the commission may require schools to submit all advertisements to the commission for pre-approval at least 30 days before proposed submission of the advertisements to the advertising medium.

(3) Nothing in these guidelines shall prohibit release of information to students as required by a state or federal agency.

§427.411. Cancellations or Suspensions.

(a) If an approved course of instruction is discontinued for any reason, the commission shall be notified within 72 business hours (9 days) of discontinuance and furnished with the names and addresses of any students who were prevented from completion of the course of instruction due to discontinuance. Should the school fail to make arrangements satisfactory to the students and the commission for the completion of the course of instruction, the full amount of all tuition and fees paid by the students are then due and refundable. Any course of instruction discontinued will be removed from the list of approved courses of instruction.

(b) The commission may suspend enrollments in a particular course of instruction at any time the commission finds cause. For purposes of this subsection, cause includes, but is not limited to:

(1) inadequate instruction;

(2) unapproved or inadequate curriculum;

(3) inadequate equipment; or

(4) inadequate facilities.

(c) If a school begins teaching a course of instruction or revised course of instruction that has not been approved by the commission, the commission may require the

school to refund to the enrolled students all or a portion of the tuition fees.

§427.413. Liabilities.

(a) Curriculum and Testing.

(1) The school shall be able to provide license agreements with the publisher of any curriculum used. The school may not reproduce the curriculum, or any part thereof, without describing the purpose or having the written consent by said publisher.

(2) The school shall be able to provide a valid purchase receipt or license agreement of any published test banks, or any part thereof, used in the evaluation process of any course taught.

(b) Equipment and Facilities.

(1) The school shall be able to provide written agreements for the use of any equipment not owned by the school, but used during the instruction of any student. The agreement shall dictate the terms, liability, fees, and availability of maintenance records of such equipment.

(2) The school shall be able to provide written agreements of the use of any facilities or area, not otherwise public, but used during the instruction of any student. The agreement shall dictate the terms, liability, and fees of such facilities or area.

(c) Insurance Coverage. The school shall be able to provide a general liability policy issued by a company licensed to do business in the State of Texas.

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 12

12. Discussion and possible final adoption of 37 TAC, Chapter 435, Fire Fighter Safety, §435.33.

Title 37
PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONS
Part 13
TEXAS COMMISSION ON FIRE PROTECTION
Chapter 435
FIRE FIGHTER SAFETY
Rule §435.33 - Occupational Cancer Screening for Firefighters
Pursuant to HB 198 (Wade Cannon Act)

- A. A regulated entity shall assess the occupational health risks, including, but not limited to, cancer, cardiovascular, and other medical conditions, associated with firefighting duties as defined by 419.021(3). The procedure used to make this assessment shall be documented.
1. A regulated entity shall develop and maintain a standard operating procedure (SOP) ensuring that each firefighter is offered a confidential occupational cancer screening at no cost to the firefighter with the initial screening starting no later than in the fifth year of employment with that entity and annually thereafter. The approach and implementation of these screenings may be adapted to local medical resources so long as the latest edition of NFPA 1580-based minimum standards (11.7.13-11.7.21) are met as required by Section 180.011(e), Local Government Code.
 2. The occupational cancer screening offered must be confidential, and in addition to testing for cancer, include:
 - a. A urine test;
 - b. A pulmonary function test;
 - c. An electrocardiogram (ECG);
 - d. An infectious disease screening;
 - e. A breast cancer screening;
 - f. A blood test; and
 - g. A chest x-ray, offered once every five years.
- B. Regulated entities that do not offer the screening under this section must submit an alternative occupational medical examination plan to the Commission by February 1 of each year. The plan must:
1. Be endorsed by a licensed physician;
 2. Be in substantial compliance with standards developed by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 1580)
- C. The standard operating procedure, any alternative plan, and confirmation of compliance shall be made available to the Commission for inspection.

lleaud@cigrovestx.com>

ril 29, 2026 9:42 AM

To: Doug Boeker <dboeker@fsfd.org>; Mike Wisko <Michael.Wisko@tcfp.texas.gov>

Subject: WADE CANNON ACT

I may be a little late in contacting the two of you, but I would like to ask you to consider something that the Wade Cannon Act does not fully address.

While I completely agree with the bill and support its purpose, I believe it does not fully address the cardiac risks associated with our profession. As we read the annual TCFP injury report, we continue to see firefighter deaths increase over the years due to cancer, which is why the mandate is so important. However, we also continue to see a relatively high number of cardiac-related deaths.

I do not understand why firefighters are required to undergo an annual infectious disease screening, yet not an annual cardiac stress test. I do not recall firefighters dying from infectious disease, but there have been many firefighter deaths related to heart attacks. Strokes are another serious concern in the fire service that the current mandate does not

address.

I would like to see if there is something more we could do to help identify these issues before it is too late.

Thank you for your time and consideration. If you would like to discuss these concerns further, please feel free to reach out to me at any time. I also appreciate all that you do for the fire service.

Thank you,

LANCE BILLEAUD

Fire Chief/EMC

Groves Fire Dept.

5911 W. Washington Blvd.

Groves, TX 77619

409-960-5761 office

409-540-0024 cell

Lbilleaud@cigrovestx.com

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 13

13. Discussion and possible final adoption of proposed changes to 37 TAC, Chapter 435, Fire Fighter Safety.

TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE: As in effect on 3/18/2025.

**TITLE 37 PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONS
PART 13 TEXAS COMMISSION ON FIRE PROTECTION
CHAPTER 435 FIRE FIGHTER SAFETY**

§435.1. Protective Clothing.

(a) A regulated entity shall:

(1) purchase, rent, lease, provide, and maintain a complete set of protective clothing for each fire protection person who would be exposed to hazardous conditions from fire or other emergencies or where the potential for such exposure exists. A complete set of properly fitting 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 complies 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, repaired, or used protective clothing; and

(3) maintain, provide to the commission upon request, and comply with 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* or its successor.

(b) To ensure that protective clothing for fire protection personnel continues to be suitable for assigned tasks, risk assessments must be conducted in accordance with *NFPA 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Structural Fire Fighting Protective Ensembles* or its successor .

§435.3. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.

The regulated entity shall:

(1) provide and maintain a complete self-contained breathing apparatus that 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 Fighter* or its successor for each on-duty fire protection person who engages 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) 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, repaired, or used self-contained breathing apparatus;

(3) 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;

(4) 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* or its successor;

(5) 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;

(6) maintain and provide, upon request by the commission, the entity's standard operating procedure regarding the use of self-contained breathing apparatus; and

(7) maintain and provide, upon request by the commission, the entity's 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)* or its successor.

§435.5. Commission Recommendations.

The commission recommends that all regulated entities use as a guide the *NFPA 1500, Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program* or its successor.

§435.7. Implementation of Mandatory NFPA Standards.

- (a) Allow implementation of TCFP-mandated NFPA standards at the Commissioner's discretion up to 365 days from the effective date of the new NFPA standard.
- (b) Extensions to meet mandated NFPA standards may be granted upon plan submission and Commission approval.
- (c) Insufficient funding will not justify delays.
- (d) Subsection (b) of this section expires on September 1, 2027.

§435.9. Personal Alert Safety System (PASS).

The regulated entity shall:

- (1) provide and maintain a PASS device complying with the minimum standards of the National Fire Protection Association identified in *NFPA 1982, Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS) for Fire Fighters* or its successor for each on-duty fire protection person who engages 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*. 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, repaired, or used PASS devices;

(3) ensure that the PASS device assigned to an individual user be inspected at the beginning of each duty period and before each use; and

(4) maintain and provide, upon request by the commission, the entity's standard operating procedure regarding the proper use, selection, care, and maintenance of PASS devices.

§435.11. Incident Management System (IMS).

(a) The regulated entity shall develop, maintain, and use an incident management system.

(b) The incident management system shall:

(1) include a written standard 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 *NFPA 1561, Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System and Command Safety* or its successor.

§435.13. Personnel Accountability System.

(a) The regulated entity 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 *NFPA 1561, Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System and Command Safety* or its successor.

§435.15. Operating At Emergency Incidents.

(a) The regulated entity 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 of this title (relating to Procedures for Interior Structural Fire Fighting (2-In/2-Out Rule)).

(c) The regulated entity 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 regulated entity shall develop, maintain, and comply with written standard operating procedures that adhere 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; and

(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 who 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) All fire protection personnel entering an IDLH atmosphere must be equipped with an operable portable radio; 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 regulated entity shall comply with the 2-in/2-out rule as described in this section except in a reasonable belief of 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.

(c) Whenever there is a variance to these procedures, a supplemental report must be submitted to the Texas Commission on Fire Protection, documenting the rationale used to deviate from these written procedures.

§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 complaint from any person or entity of an alleged infraction of a commission rule.

(b) The commission shall initiate a biennial inspection with an email, notifying the fire department and requesting electronic copies of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), training

records, and/or other documentation needed for review be submitted within 48 business hours of notification. The email will also indicate the date range for an on-site inspection within the upcoming two-week period. Compliance officers may work with the Head of Department to ensure all necessary department representatives will be present at the time of the inspection. Compliance Officers may postpone an inspection for extenuating circumstances with the Compliance Manager's approval.

(c) Upon receipt of a 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 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 regulated entity 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 regulated entity shall develop and maintain a standard operating procedure to address those needs.

(c) The approach to the fitness needs of the regulated entity 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 Protection Personnel Injuries.

(a) A regulated entity 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 protection personnel 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 protection personnel to miss more than one duty period. Major injuries shall be reported within five business days of the injury event.

(d) Investigable fire protection personnel injuries are those resulting from the malfunction of personal protective equipment, failure of personal protective equipment to protect the fire protection personnel from injury, ~~or~~ major injuries, burns sustained from emergency operations or training, the top three injuries identified from the annual injury report. ~~[sustained from failure to comply with any provision of Commission-mandated department SOPs.]~~ Investigable injuries shall be reported within five business days of the injury event.

(e) The regulated entity shall secure any personal protective equipment involved in an investigable fire protection personnel

injury and shall be made available to the Commission for inspection.

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

(a) All fire protection personnel 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 appointment to a regulated entity if the individual has not previously completed the program. Individuals will be credited with four hours of continuing education credit for completing this program.

(b) All fire protection personnel will be required to complete the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation's "Courage to be Safe So Everyone Goes Home" program training every 5 years, at a minimum. Individuals will be credited with four hours of continuing education credit for completing this program. All regulated entities will have three years from adoption of this standard to comply.

[(b)] (c) Regulated entities will report the completion of training through the commission's web-based reporting system.

[(c)] (d) Failure to complete the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation's "Courage to be Safe So Everyone Goes Home" program before the required deadline 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* or its successor, 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- or instructor-in-charge 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; and

(D) one additional instructor for each additional functional assignment.

(3) The officer- or instructor-in-charge 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) All fire protection personnel 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 regulated entity. Individuals will be credited with four hours of continuing education credit for completing this program.

(b) All fire protection personnel will be required to complete the Federal Highway Administration Traffic Incident Management program training or an equivalent course that is approved by the commission every 5 years, at a minimum. Individuals will be credited with four hours of continuing education credit for completing this program. All regulated entities will have three years from adoption of this standard to comply.

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

~~[(c)]~~ (d) 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).

§435.31. Firefighter Cancer Support Network Cancer Awareness Training Program.

(a) In an effort to improve firefighter safety in the State of Texas, all regulated entities will ensure that the Firefighter Cancer Support Network Cancer Awareness Training program ~~[be]~~ will be completed within one year of appointment to a regulated entity [as part of the continuing education required for certified fire protection personnel by December 1, 2024. Individuals will be credited with 2 hours of continuing education credit for completing this program].

(b) All fire protection personnel will be required to complete the Firefighter Cancer Support Network Cancer Awareness Training program every 5 years, at a minimum. Individuals will be credited with two hours of continuing education credit for completing this program. All regulated entities will have three years from adoption of this standard to comply.

~~[(b) All regulated fire protection personnel must complete the Firefighter Cancer Support Network Cancer Awareness Training program prior to December 1, 2024.]~~

~~[(c) All fire protection personnel appointed after December 1, 2024, will be required to complete the Firefighter Cancer~~

~~Support Network Cancer Awareness Training program training within one year of appointment to a fire department.]~~

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

~~[(e)]~~ (d) Failure to complete the Firefighter Cancer Support Network Cancer Awareness Training program before the required deadline will be considered a violation of continuing education rules found in Chapter 441 of this title (relating to Continuing Education).

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 14

14. Discussion and possible final adoption of proposed changes to 37 TAC, Chapter 437, Fees.

TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE: As in effect on 3/4/2025.

TITLE 37 PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONS

PART 13 TEXAS COMMISSION ON FIRE PROTECTION

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 provider.

§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, military veteran, or military spouse.

§437.5. Renewal Fees.

(a) A non-refundable annual renewal fee of \$60 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 \$60, 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 \$30 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 \$60 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 \$60.

§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.thomsonreuters.com. The Commission does not provide printed copies of the manuals. Individuals may obtain official printed copies from authorized legal publishers or by downloading the publicly available digital versions from the Texas Secretary of State website.~~

§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 \$55 shall be charged for each examination.

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

(c) 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) 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) 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 \$30 fee shall be charged for each IFSAC seal issued by the commission.

§437.17. Records Review Fees.

(a) A non-refundable fee of \$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 Firefighters' and Fire Marshals' Association of Texas.

§437.19. Early Review Fees.

A non-refundable fee of \$75 will be charged for each early review conducted by the commission for the purpose of determining the eligibility of a person to be certified by the commission based upon a review of their criminal history.

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 15

15. Discussion and possible final adoption of proposed changes to 37 TAC, Chapter 439, Examinations for Certification, §439.19(b).

Figure: 37 TAC §439.19(b)

NUMBER OF TEST QUESTIONS				
37 TAC §439.19(b) – Examinations For On-Site Delivery Training				
Examination	Section	Number of Exam Questions	Maximum Possible Number of Pilot Questions	Time Allowed (Hours)
Combined Basic Structure Firefighter	Hazardous Materials Awareness	25		
	Hazardous Materials Operations	25		
	Firefighter I	100		
	Firefighter II	75		
	TOTAL	225	25	4.5
Combined Hazmat Awareness & Operations	Hazmat Awareness	25		
	Hazmat Operations	50		
	TOTAL	75	8	1.5
Combined Firefighter I & Firefighter II	Firefighter I	100		
	Firefighter II	75		
	TOTAL	175	15	3.0
Sectional Exams	Hazardous Materials Awareness	50	5	1.0
	Hazardous Materials Operations	50	5	1.0
	Firefighter I	100	10	2.0
	Firefighter II	75	8	1.5
Basic Fire Inspector	Basic Fire Inspector	100	10	2.0
FOR ALL OTHER EXAMINATIONS, SECTIONAL EXAMINATIONS, AND RETESTS				
	Recommended Hours	Number of Exam Questions	Maximum Possible Number of Pilot Questions	Time Allowed (Hours)
IF THE RECOMMENDED HOURS FOR THE CURRICULUM OR SECTION IS:	Less than 30	25	3	0.5
	31 to 100	50	5	1.0
	101 to 200	75	8	1.5
	201 to 300	100	10	2.0
	301 to 400	125	13	2.5
	401 or More	150	15	3.0

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 16

16. Discussion and possible action on 37 TAC, Chapter 463, Advisory Committees, Practice and Procedures.

TITLE 37 PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONS
PART 13 TEXAS COMMISSION ON FIRE PROTECTION
CHAPTER 463 ADVISORY COMMITTEES, PRACTICE AND PROCEDURES

§463.1 Objective

(a) The Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP) is organized to aid in the protection of the lives and property of Texas citizens through the development and enforcement of recognized professional standards for individuals and the fire service. To achieve the goals of TCFP, each committee will evaluate, make recommendations, and issue reports to the Commission on any issue in the committee's purview. Committees shall represent TCFP in advocacy for or opposition to projects and issues upon the specific authority of the Commission or such authority as may be clearly granted upon general powers delegated by the Commission to that committee. In this Chapter, "Commission" refers to the governing body, and TCFP refers to the state agency.

(b) The Commission has established a Firefighter Advisory Committee, Curriculum and Testing Committee, and Health and Wellness Committee in compliance with the Texas Government Code §2110.008, Duration of Advisory Committees. These committees will continue for four years from the date of creation and may be continued following a vote of the Commission, to extend each of the established committees. The Commission may create short-term Ad Hoc working groups for specific purposes in accordance with this rule. The committee's purpose, eligibility, terms, and meeting procedures are identified in this rule.

§463.3 General

(a) The Commission may convene committees that are deemed to be in the best interest of the TCFP and its mission.

(b) All committees shall be subject to and governed by these rules.

(c) The approved committee shall elect a member of their committee as the chairperson who may remain in this position for two (2) years before reappointment or until such time as a new person is appointed as the Chairperson.

(d) Committees should be composed of a reasonable odd number of members, with a minimum of nine and a maximum of 15 members.

(e) The committees shall meet at least twice each calendar year at the call of either the committee chairperson or the Commission.

(f) All committees shall be reviewed for relevance by the Commission every odd year and will either be renewed or discontinued.

(g) The committee chairperson may form ad hoc working groups, when in the judgment of the chair, it will enhance or provide guidance for a specific purpose or time period. The committee chairperson may determine working group selection, but membership is limited only to ad hoc and will disband once the purpose has been met.

(h) Annually each committee chairperson will present to the Commission an end-of-year status report.

(i) Meetings to deliberate a test item or information related to a test item do not require an open meeting per Texas Government Code §551.088.¹⁹³

§463.5 Eligibility

(a) Any person, association, corporation, partnership, or other entity having an interest in the above-recited objectives shall be eligible for membership.

(b) Committee composition should have representatives from each fire protection stakeholder group, with consideration of department size, region, and mission.

(c) Vacant positions will be announced. Interested, qualified candidates may apply for committee appointments. A candidate selection committee may be formed to assist in the application process and may make recommendations for appointments. The list of candidates will then be presented to the Commission during their next meeting for consideration. The Commission will appoint committee members and select alternates at the same time in the event committee members cannot fulfill their tenure and/or replacement members are needed. Terms shall begin immediately following Commission approval. Interim appointments may be made to complete vacated, unexpired terms.

§463.7 Terms

(a) Committee members shall be appointed to serve six-year terms of office, with the intent to stagger and to ensure continuity of membership from year to year. Committee members serve six-year terms and may serve consecutively; however, after a second six-year term, the member will not be eligible for another term until after a lapse of two years. For all committees, the member positions will be numbered 1-11.

Figure: 37 TAC §463.7(a)

Position	Initial Appointment
1&9	2024
2,10,11	2025
3,4,5	2026
6,7,8	2027

(b) The current holdover member serving in positions 1-11 will expire on the last day of the month before the initial appointments commence. Current holdover members are eligible to apply for initial appointments.

(c) In the event that a member cannot fulfill a term, a new member shall be appointed to complete the term. This does not count as the individual's first term.

§463.9 Meetings

(a) Committee chairperson or a designated committee member when the chairperson is unavailable shall conduct all committee meetings.

(b) Committee meetings should be held in Austin, Texas. Committee meetings cannot be held outside of the state of Texas.

(c) Committees shall post meeting times, locations, and agendas with the Secretary of State in accordance with the Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code Chapter 551. Committees shall keep minutes in accordance with the Open Meetings Act. When feasible, committees may allow members of the public to participate in a meeting from a remote location by videoconference call pursuant to Texas Government Code §551.127(k) to encourage access and participation throughout the state.¹⁹⁴

(d) Committee chairpersons may limit discussion times if, in the opinion of the chairperson, it is warranted. Participants who fail to follow the above rules may be subject to removal from the meeting.

(e) Committees may meet by videoconference call, but only if they follow the requirements of Texas Government Code §551.127. The committee must still have a physical location for the public to attend. The member presiding over the meeting must attend in person, while other members and staff may attend remotely.

§463.11 Limitation of Powers

No action by any committee chairperson or its members shall be binding upon, or constitute an expression of, the policy of TCFP until it has been approved or ratified by the Commission. It shall be the function of the committees to evaluate, make recommendations, and report only to the Commission. Committees shall represent TCFP in advocacy for or opposition to projects and issues upon the specific authority of the Commission or such authority as may be clearly granted upon general powers delegated by the Commission to that committee.

§463.13 Testimony

Once committee action has been approved by the Commission, testimony and/or presentations may be given and made before stakeholders, governmental agencies, or any other entity as deemed appropriate by the chairperson of the Commission.

§463.15 Expulsion

After written notice and a hearing before the Commission, any committee member may be expelled from a committee for conduct that is unbecoming or prejudicial to the aims or repute of TCFP or expelled for lack of attendance, unless excused, to more than half of the scheduled committee meetings in a calendar year.

§463.17 Abolishment Date

Any advisory committee created by the Commission will be abolished after four years from the date of creation unless it is re-established by the Commission prior to the abolishment date.

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 17

17. Discussion and possible action on the 2025 Injury Report.

2025 Injury Report

An Annual Summary of Firefighter Injuries, Exposures, Illnesses, Cancer Diagnoses, and Suicides Reported to the Texas Commission on Fire Protection in Calendar Year 2025

BY THE
TEXAS COMMISSION ON FIRE PROTECTION



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This publication can be downloaded free of charge on-line:
<https://www.tcfp.texas.gov/services/injury-reports>

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Mission

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

Why we are collecting injury data

Under Texas Government Code §419.048, the Texas Legislature charged the Commission with gathering and evaluating data on injuries. The rules requiring regulated entities to report injuries to the Commission are in Texas Administrative Code §435.23. The Commission encourages volunteer entities to report injuries so that it can gain as accurate a picture as possible concerning injury trends in the Texas fire service. And for more accurate reporting of data, the Commission encourages all departments to report cancer diagnoses and suicides.

The injury reporting program began in March of 2010.

Information the Commission collects

- Injuries
- Exposures (toxic and pathogenic)
- Illnesses contracted while on duty
- Cancer diagnoses
- Suicides
- Fatalities
- Activities where fire personnel are injured
- Missed duty periods

How this will help the fire service

- Identify common types of injuries, exposures, illnesses, cancers, and suicide scenarios that impact firefighters
- Identify trends that are dangerous to firefighters
- Identify training opportunities that can help reduce risk
- Bring awareness of known hazards to fire protection personnel

Executive Summary

The information in this report is collected by the Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP) via an on-line injury reporting application.

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

This report is a comprehensive analysis of injuries and exposures to Texas firefighters. These injuries and exposures were reported to the TCFP in 2025 by fire departments throughout the state, and this report contains charts and graphs depicting the results of the information that was collected. The report also compares Texas firefighter injury statistics from 2024 with national statistics that were gathered by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) in 2024.

42,542 = The number of "associated" individuals in our database, meaning those who are currently employed by a regulated fire department.

1,849 = Total number of departments

876 = Regulated departments

973 = Nonregulated departments (due to being deactivated or not meeting the criteria to be regulated).

376 = Regulated training facilities (fire department-based, online-based, and private)

1,252 = Total number of departments and training facilities that are inspected and regulated by TCFP. *

99% = Reporting rate. Only 7 of the 876 regulated departments did not use the injury reporting system at all in 2025.

**Please note: A department may be listed as both a regulated fire department/fire marshal's office (FMO) and as a regulated training facility if the department possesses training facility certification(s). The biennial compliance inspection of a fire department/FMO is separate from the inspection of a department with a training facility designation, and thus would require separate compliance inspections.*

The Commission originally built the data systems necessary to gather this information in 2010. In 2017 the data systems were migrated from a Microsoft Access database

structure to a new system (called the FIDO system) which was developed in-house and designed specifically to meet the information resource needs of the TCFP. More recently, at the beginning of 2025, a new user interface for the injury reporting application in FIDO was rolled out which was designed to be more user-friendly and which streamlined the information being collected.

Fire departments regulated by the Commission have been notified of the requirement to report. Several volunteer departments, which are not regulated by the Commission, are also participating voluntarily.

This report concludes with recommendations from the Commission to help reduce the number of firefighter injuries in Texas and to improve the injury reporting program.

Abstract

This report contains data submitted to the TCFP via the FIDO on-line system by regulated and non-regulated entities.

Grand Totals - 2025

Total number of incidents ("injury reports") submitted: 4,483
Total Injuries: 3,502
Total Exposures: 685
Total Illnesses: 188
Total Cancers: 95
Total Suicides: 3

State of Texas 2024 vs. NFPA 2024

Comparison between the State of Texas (2024) and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) U.S. Firefighter Injuries (2024)

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

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

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

Please keep in mind that the comparisons between Texas and the NFPA in this report are using numbers from 2024, and not 2025 data as in the remainder of this report. NFPA’s 2025 injury data will not be published and available until 2027.

Comparing Texas 2024 and NFPA 2024

Table 1: Comparison of Texas 2024 and NFPA 2024

Category	Texas 2024		NFPA 2024	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Fireground	933	23%	16,275	30%
Non-Fire	1,015	25%	9,825	18%
Other On-Duty	1,293	31%	11,325	21%
Training	719	17%	10,050	19%
Responding and Returning	169	4%	6,100	11%
Total	4,129	100%	53,575	100%

All NFPA data in this report is from the United States Firefighter Injuries webpage, copyright 2025, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA.

**Figure 1: Injuries by Activity, percentages
(Comparing Texas 2024 and NFPA 2024)**



Injuries

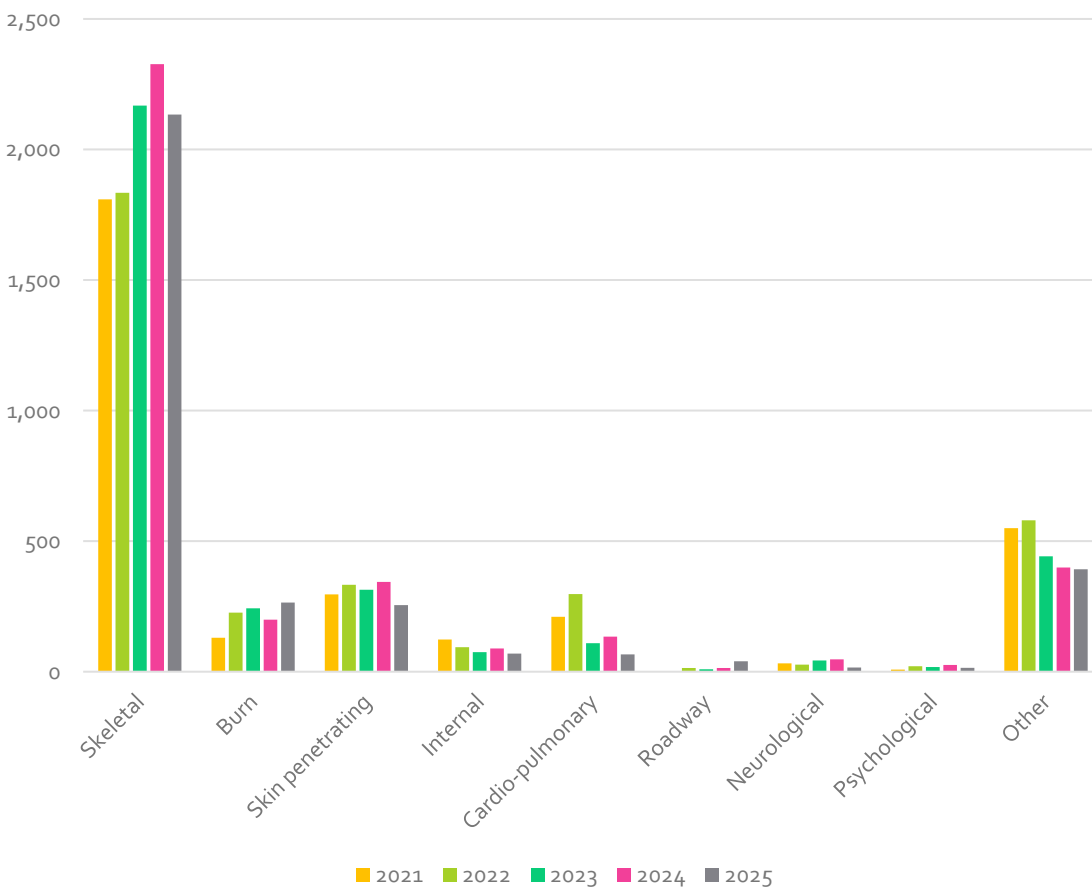
Table 2: Injuries, 2021 - 2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total injuries reported	3,159	3,426	3,421	3,579	3,502
Injuries* that resulted in a fatality	0	0	1	2	1
Injured individuals who were transported to a hospital	205	247	274	319	535
Injured individuals who missed more than one duty period	853	996	624	578	944
Injuries in which PPE and/or SCBA was worn	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,465
Injuries in which PPE and/or SCBA was not worn	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,037

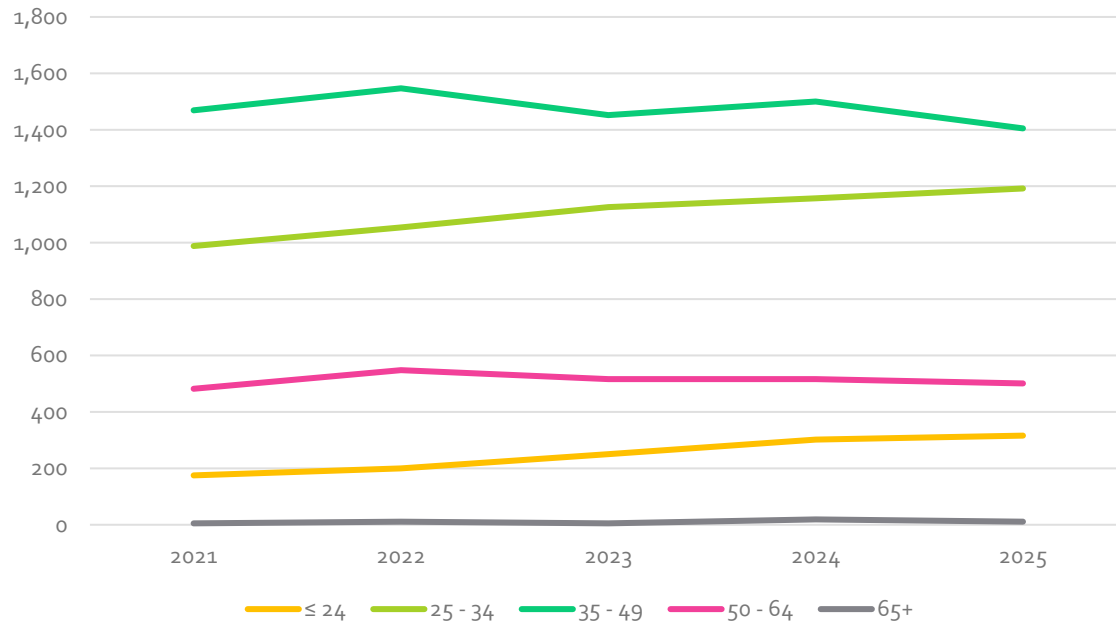
*Does not include fatal illnesses, exposures, cancers, or suicides
n/a = Information is not available.

Table 3: Injuries by Type, 2021 - 2025

Type of Injury	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Skeletal (strain, sprain, bone injury)	1,809	56%	1,834	53%	2,168	62%	2,327	64%	2,176	65%
Skin penetrating	296	9%	333	10%	314	9%	344	9%	258	8%
Burn	130	4%	226	7%	243	7%	199	5%	172	5%
Heat Injury	45	1%	26	1%	99	3%	69	2%	100	3%
Internal	123	4%	94	3%	75	2%	89	2%	79	2%
Cardio-pulmonary	210	7%	297	9%	109	3%	134	4%	72	2%
Roadway	1	0%	14	0%	9	0%	14	0%	40	1%
Neurological	32	1%	27	1%	43	1%	47	1%	18	1%
Psychological	8	0%	21	1%	18	1%	26	1%	16	0%
Other	550	17%	580	17%	442	13%	399	11%	398	12%
Total	3,204	100%	3,452	100%	3,520	100%	3,648	100%	3,329	100%

Figure 2: Injuries by Type, 2021 - 2025**Table 4: Injuries by Age, 2021 - 2025**

Ages	Number of injuries				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
≤ 24	175	200	250	302	329
25 - 34	988	1,054	1,126	1,157	1,223
35 - 49	1,469	1,547	1,452	1,500	1,434
50 - 64	482	548	516	516	510
65+	5	11	5	19	11

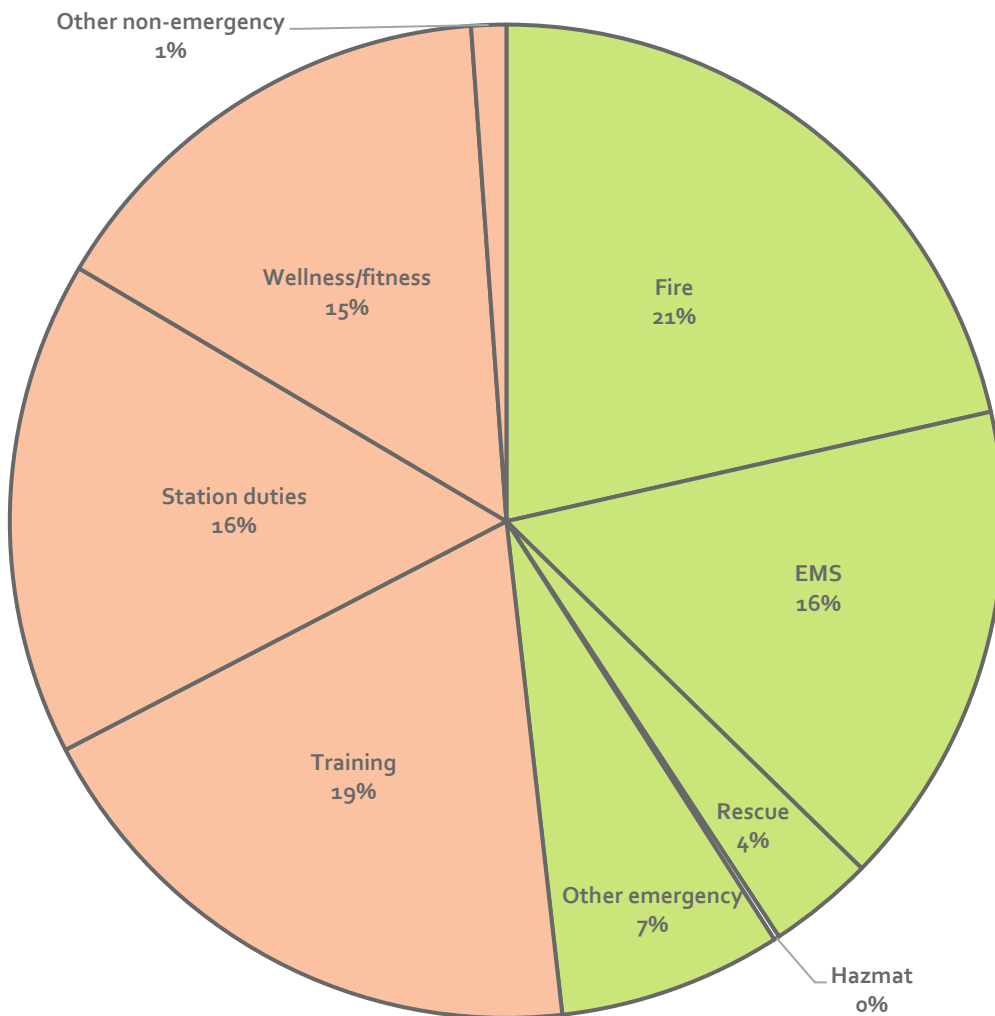
Figure 3: Injuries by Age, 2021 - 2025**Table 5: Injuries from *Emergency Scene Activities*, 2025**

Type of Incident	Count
Fire	743
EMS	556
Rescue	127
Hazmat	7
Other emergency	263
Total	1,696

Table 6: Injuries from *Non-emergency Scene Activities*, 2025

Activity	Count
Training	667
Station duties	565
Wellness/fitness	540
Other non-emergency	39
Total	1,811

Figure 4: 2025 Injuries, Non-emergency Activity vs. Emergency Activity
(Orange = Non-emergency; Green = Emergency)



Burn Injuries

Table 7: Burns, 2021 - 2025

	Counts				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total burns reported	85	112	144	130	172
Burns that resulted in a fatality	0	0	0	0	0
Burned individuals who were transported to a hospital	27	50	56	51	54
Burned individuals who missed more than one duty period	10	48	38	34	45
Burns in which PPE and/or SCBA was worn	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	120
Burns in which PPE and/or SCBA was not worn	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	52

n/a = Information is not available

Table 8: Burns by Age, 2021 - 2025

Ages	Number of Burns				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
≤ 24	20	22	46	38	34
25 - 34	52	104	97	78	75
35 - 49	52	77	67	57	56
50 - 64	8	20	22	17	7
65+	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 5: Burns by Age, 2021 - 2025

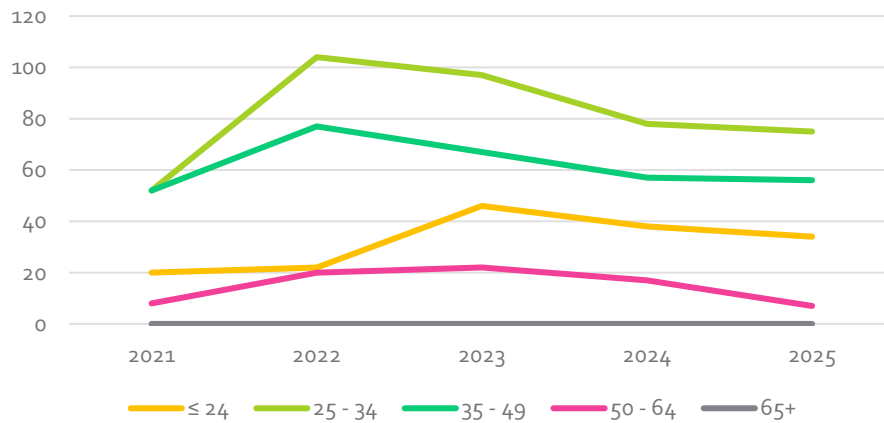


Table 9: Burns from *Emergency Scene Activity*, 2021 - 2025

Type of incident	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fire	78	155	162	118	130
EMS	3	3	1	2	0
Rescue	2	5	9	5	3
Hazmat	1	0	0	1	1
Other emergency	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
Total					136

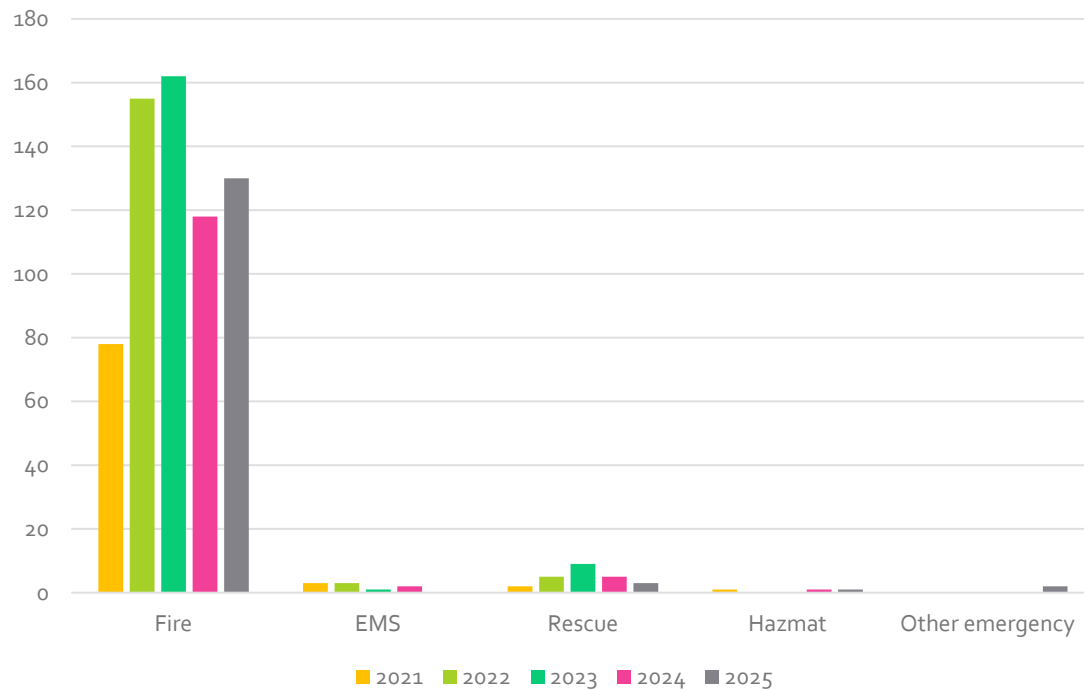
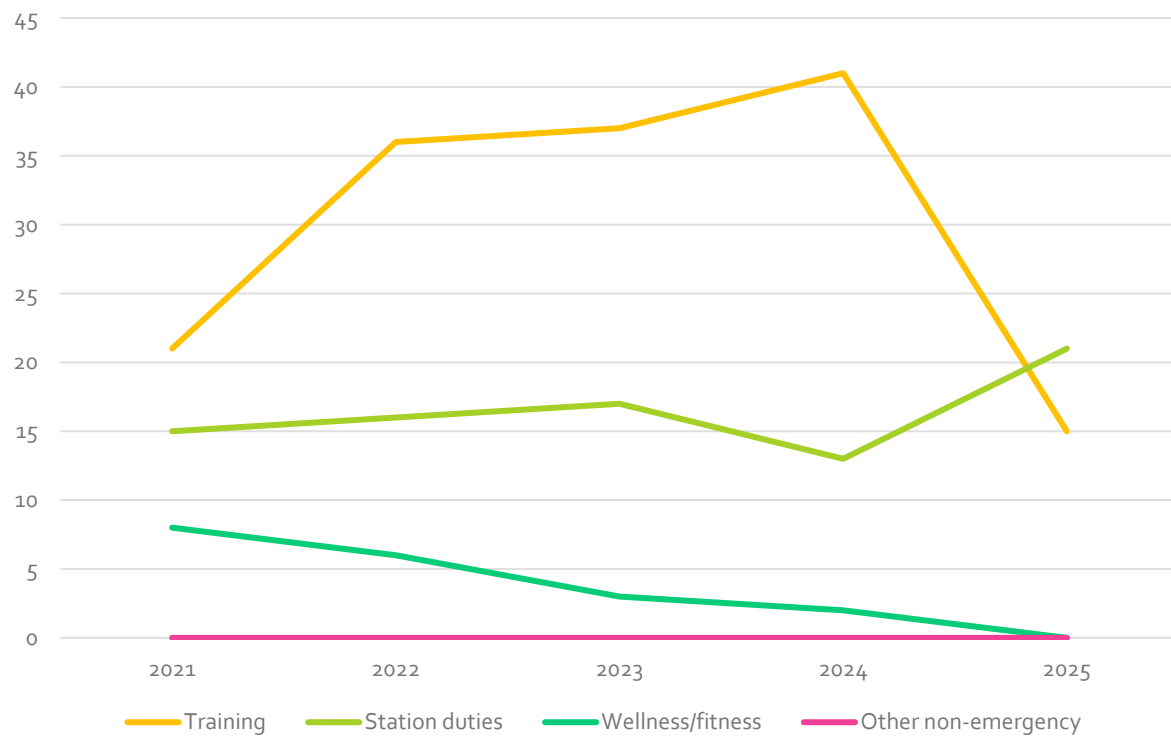
Figure 6: Burns from *Emergency Scene Activity*, 2021 - 2025

Table 10: Burns from Non-Emergency Scene Activity, 2021 - 2025

Activity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Training	21	36	37	41	15
Station duties	15	16	17	13	21
Wellness/fitness	8	6	3	2	0
Other non-emergency	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Total					36

Figure 7: Burns from Non-Emergency Scene Activity, 2021 - 2025

Exposures

Table 11: Exposures, 2021 - 2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total exposures reported	3,606	4,151	1,400	750	685
Exposures that resulted in a fatality	0	0	0	0	0
Exposed individuals who were transported to a hospital	22	12	23	33	40
Exposed individuals who missed more than one duty period	1,013	1,887	314	26	0
Exposures in which PPE and/or SCBA was worn	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	333
Exposures in which PPE and/or SCBA was not worn	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	352

n/a = Information is not available.

Table 12: Types of Exposures Encountered, 2021 - 2025

Chemical/contaminant	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ammonia	6	0	1	0	1
Asbestos	109	30	31	62	19
Carbon Monoxide	2	11	15	6	4
Carcinogenic substances	15	21	75	21	21
Chlorine	6	3	1	7	39
Contaminated water/sewage	8	21	4	14	27
Heavy metals	0	1	3	9	3
Meningitis	3	3	41	38	50
Mold	4	29	42	16	39
Plant toxin	24	22	17	35	19
Radiation	0	0	5	0	1
Smoke/products of combustion	37	81	46	48	24
Virus	3,144	3,669	691	64	3
Blood	54	48	94	75	153
Saliva	15	23	22	14	25
TB/Tuberculosis	16	29	55	63	70
Vomit	4	4	9	9	12
Other/unidentified	186	180	311	342	133

Table 13: Exposures by Age, 2021 - 2025

Ages	Number of Exposures				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
≤ 24	118	140	75	56	71
25 - 34	1,082	1,164	435	281	286
35 - 49	1,892	2,147	639	287	285
50 - 64	511	687	234	104	45
65+	1	8	7	5	0

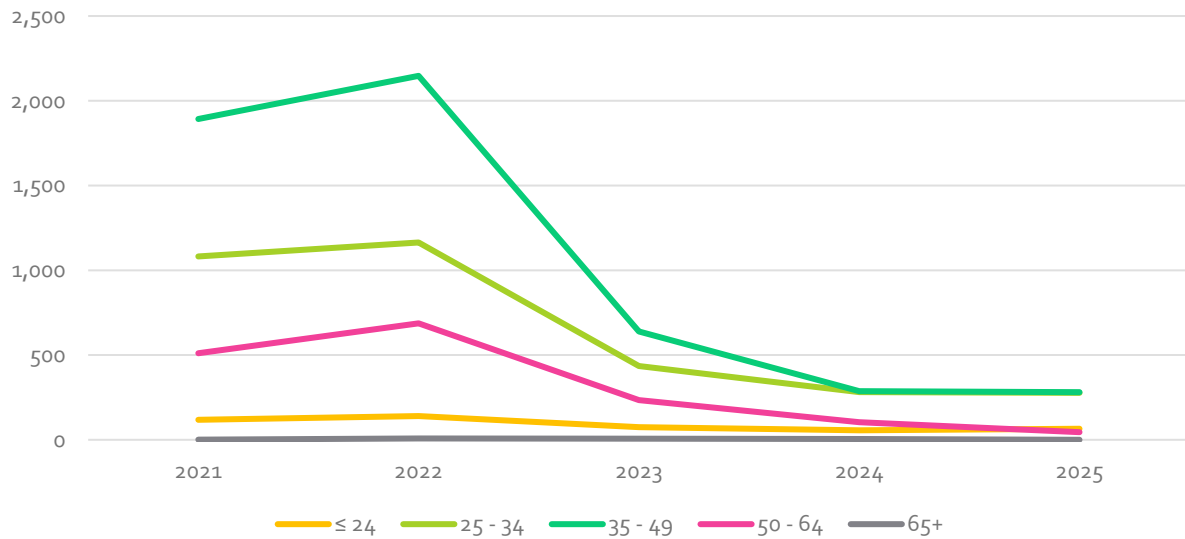
Figure 8: Exposures by Age, 2021 - 2025

Table 14: Exposures from Emergency Scene Activity, 2021 - 2025

Emergency Activity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fire	192	158	231	241	156
EMS	2,421	2,051	587	317	396
Rescue	37	72	25	37	23
Hazmat	30	15	32	11	14
Other emergency	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27

Figure 9: Exposures from Emergency Scene Activity, 2021 - 2025

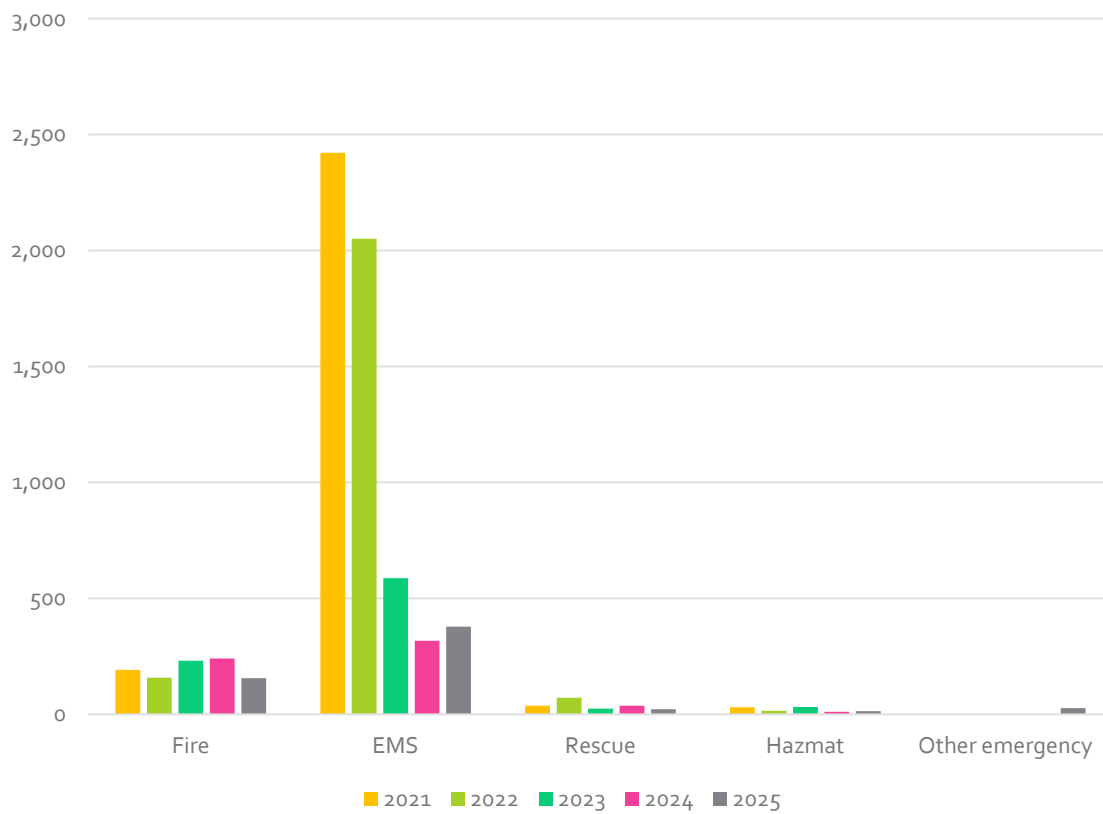
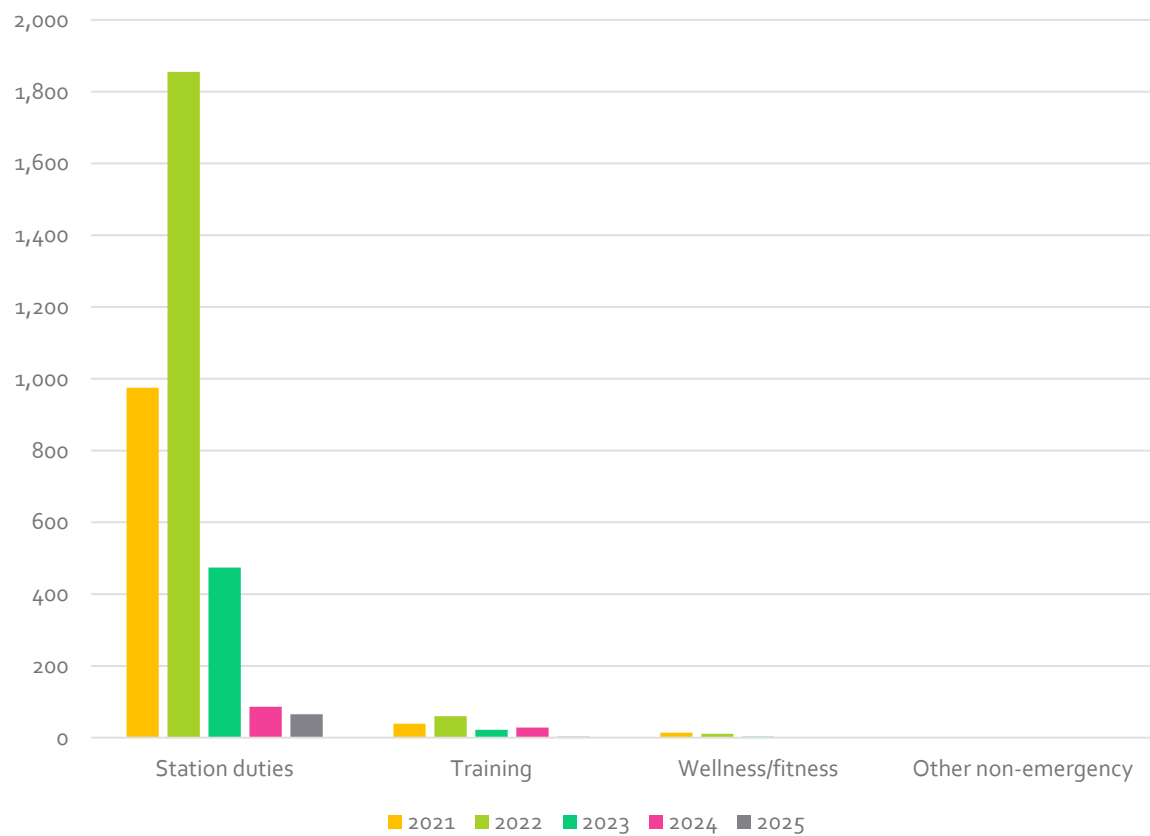


Table 15: Exposures from Non-Emergency Scene Activity, 2021 - 2025

Non-Emergency Activity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Station duties	975	1,855	474	86	65
Training	39	60	22	28	3
Wellness/fitness	14	11	3	1	1
Other non-emergency	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2

Figure 10: Exposures from Non-Emergency Scene Activity, 2021 - 2025

Illnesses

Table 16: Illnesses, 2021 - 2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total illnesses reported	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	188
Illnesses that resulted in a fatality	2	1	0	0	1
Ill individuals who were transported to a hospital	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	75
Ill individuals who missed more than one duty period	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	43
n/a = Information is not available.					

Prior to 2025, information on illnesses could be reported to TCFP but it did not have its own category. Illnesses reported to the agency were lumped in with the rest of the injuries. This is why there is no accessible data on illnesses reported to TCFP in previous years.

Table 17: Illnesses by Age, 2025

Ages	2025
≤ 24	17
25 - 34	57
35 - 49	73
50 - 64	39
65+	2

Table 18: Illnesses from *Emergency Scene Activity*, 2025

Type of incident	2025
Fire	37
EMS	22
Rescue	0
Hazmat	1
Other emergency scene	11
Total	71

Table 19: Illnesses from *Non-Emergency Scene Activity*, 2025

Activity	2025
Station duties	65
Training	34
Wellness/fitness	14
Other non-emergency event	4
Total	117

Cancer

In June of 2019, the Governor of Texas signed Senate Bill 2551 (SB 2551) which expanded the scope of the law in which firefighters and EMTs who suffer from cancer are presumed to have developed the condition during the course and scope of their employment. The types of cancer this law addresses include:

- cancers that originate at the stomach, colon, rectum, skin, prostate, testis or brain
- non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
- multiple myeloma
- malignant melanoma
- renal cell carcinoma

The Commission strongly encourages fire departments to report cancer diagnoses; the Commission recognizes that the number of job-related cancers reported during this time-period represents only a fraction of the cases that Texas fire departments are currently managing. There is a growing awareness of the impact that cancer is having on fire protection personnel nationwide, and the Commission urges departments to use this reporting tool to help contribute to the education and awareness of the issue in Texas.

Reminder for Fire Departments

Any injuries to fire protection personnel that are reported to the Texas Worker's Compensation Commission must be reported to the Texas Commission on Fire Protection. This includes cancer diagnoses.

Table 20: Cancers, 2021 - 2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total cancer reports	41	70	91	100	95
Percent of total = male	95%	94%	99%	94%	93%
Percent of total = female	5%	6%	1%	6%	7%
Fatalities from cancer	1	1	0	0	0

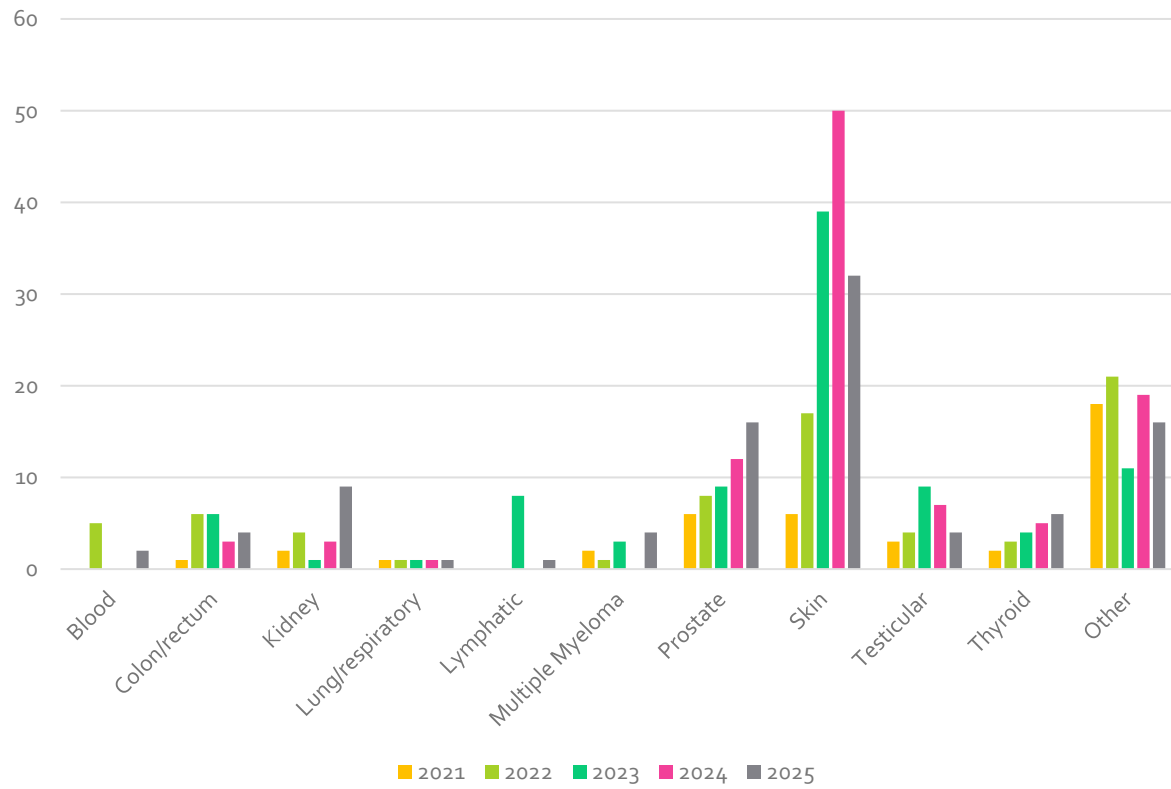
Table 21: Cancers by Age, 2021 - 2025

Ages	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
≤ 24	3	0	2	1	1
25 - 34	4	9	8	6	11
35 - 49	19	30	37	47	37
50 - 64	15	29	43	45	45
65+	0	2	1	1	1

Table 22: Cancers by Type, 2021 - 2025

Type of Cancer	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Blood	0	5	0	0	2
Colon/rectum	1	6	6	3	4
Kidney	2	4	1	3	9
Lung/respiratory	1	1	1	1	1
Lymphatic	0	0	8	0	1
Multiple Myeloma	2	1	3	0	4
Prostate	6	8	9	12	16
Skin	6	17	39	50	32
Testicular	3	4	9	7	4
Thyroid	2	3	4	5	6
Other	18	21	11	19	16
Totals	41	70	91	100	95

Figure 11: Cancers by Type, 2021 - 2025



Fatalities & Suicides

This report includes five fatalities, three of which were successful suicides. **The fatalities noted in this report include only those that were reported to the Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP) by the entities it regulates.**

According to the Texas State Fire Marshal's Office "Firefighter Fatality Investigation Annual Report" dated October 2025, they conducted five Texas fire fighter fatality incident investigations during their fiscal year 2025. Two of those deaths occurred at the end of calendar year 2024. None of the five deaths investigated by the State Fire Marshal's Office (SFMO) were suicides.

Comprehensive information about the SFMO's fatality investigations may be found on their website at the following address:

<https://www.tdi.texas.gov/fire/fmloddannuals.html>

Table 23: Total Fatalities, 2021 - 2025

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3	2	2	2	5

Table 24: Fatalities, 2021 - 2025: Details

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Injuries that resulted in fatalities	0	0	0	2 (firefighting operations)	1 (swept away in flood)
Illnesses that resulted in fatalities	2 (COVID)	1 (COVID)	1 (stroke)	0	1 (cardiac event)
Exposures that resulted in fatalities	0	0	0	0	0
Cancers that resulted in fatalities	1	1	0	0	0
Successful suicides	0	0	1	0	3

Suicides

Three suicides were reported to the TCFP in calendar year 2025. All three were males (ages 25, 25, and 37), and all were off duty.

Suicide Resources

There is help and support available 24/7 for anyone who is having a difficult time coping. For a list of crisis intervention resources, please go to the TCFP website and click the red "CRISIS ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE" button at the top of the page.

<https://www.tcfp.texas.gov/>

Recommendations

The Commission would like to thank Texas fire departments for their ongoing participation in reporting fire protection personnel injuries. This report would not be possible without their efforts.

Based on their review of the data contained within this report, the Commission offers the following recommendations and reminders for the Texas Fire Service:

The following recommendations are from the 2024 Injury Report. New recommendations are needed for the 2025 report.

1. Identify a way to capture the number of retirees who report cancer diagnoses.
2. Encourage comprehensive annual physical exams for all firefighters in accordance with NFPA 1582.
3. Report all cancer diagnoses through the injury reporting application in FIDO, as well as all suicides that the fire department is aware of.
4. Read and understand the new editions of NFPA 1970 and NFPA 1850 as they relate to PPE and SCBA.
5. Capture time in service for all injury reports.
6. Capture data on work schedules and in which part of that schedule the firefighter was injured.

Commission-Adopted Standards

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

Texas Government Code

[§419.040, Protective Clothing](#)

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

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

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

[§419.044, Incident Management System](#)

[§419.045, Personnel Accountability System](#)

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

[§419.047, Commission Enforcement](#)

Texas Administrative Code

[CHAPTER 425 FIRE SERVICE INSTRUCTORS](#)

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

[CHAPTER 435 FIRE FIGHTER SAFETY](#)

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

[§435.23 Fire Fighter Injuries](#)

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

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

[CHAPTER 451 FIRE OFFICER](#)

[CHAPTER 457 INCIDENT SAFETY OFFICER CERTIFICATION](#)

TCFP's web page

[NFPA Standards adopted by the Commission](#)

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 18

18. Report from the Agency Chief.
 - a. Update regarding agency duties and responsibilities.
 - b. Decisions of the Agency Chief in contested cases and consent orders.
 - c. Status of division functions:
 - i. Training Approval & Testing
 - ii. Certification & Professional Development
 - iii. Compliance
 - iv. Information Technology

Commission Quarterly Report

Training Approval and Testing Section

- **Test Administration, Training Approvals, Record Reviews, and Training Audits Statistics – 2nd Quarter, FY 2026**
 - **Test Administration** – 7285 exams were administered during this quarter with a pass rate of **84.15%**.
 - **Training Approvals** – Total of **1198** training approvals were submitted with start dates during this quarter in the commission’s Training Facility Management System.
 - **Record Reviews** – Sixty-six (**66**) record reviews for equivalency were conducted (**23 SFFMA/43 out of state, education, and Wildland**). Thirty-six (**36**) out of state, education and Wildland reviews were approved, five (**5**) were denied and two (**2**) are pending for additional information. One hundred fifty-six (**156 – includes expired certifications and expired test scores**) Qual numbers were issued in the Training Facility Management System.
 - **Training and Skill Testing Audits** – Twenty-eight (**28**) online training audits were conducted during the 2nd quarter. Eight (**8**) had no deficiencies noted. Nineteen (**19**) had minor deficiencies such as no syllabus attached, no Instructor contact, no course schedule, no textbook information, or no skills examiners. All issues were resolved in one or two days. One (**1**) was turned over to compliance due to violations of skills exams.
 - **Online Testing Centers Added:**
 - **St. Phillips College (MLK Campus) – San Antonio**
- Activities for the Next Quarter:**
- **Continue working to onboard additional testing centers.**
 - **Working to ensure information is disbursed to all training facilities regarding the NFPA 1010 FF-I & FF-II Curriculum and Testing update and timeline.**

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<u>Certification/Renewal:</u>				
Professional Development Training Applications	2632	2252		
<u>Issued:</u> IFSAC Seals	2246	1850		
TCFP Certifications	9056			
Criminal History	924	1026		
Medical documents:	1113	1151		
Confirmation of Commissions (Peace Officer)	60	29		
Service time applications	151	40		
<u>Renewals:</u> Department Personnel	37714	41		
Certified Training Facilities	23	270		
Individual Certified Holders	2710	241		
Registered Seals: IFSAC	704	290		
TEEX Proboard	355	221		
Total number of Training Facilities	503	497		
SFFMA FF2	136	41		

Quarterly Report - Curriculum Development
2nd Quarter Meeting Dates:

12/1 Curriculum & Testing Test Question Committee meeting

- Question review

12/3 Incident Commander meeting

- 1026 standard review
- Question review

12/4 Hazardous Materials Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 470 standard review
- Question review

12/8 Water Rescue Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 1006 standard review
- Curriculum updates

12/9-12/10 Inspector Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 1030 Consolidation updates
- Curriculum updates
- Question review

12/15 Water Rescue Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 1006 standard review
- Curriculum updates

12/15 Water Rescue Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 1006 standard review
- Question review

12/17 Hazardous Materials Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 470 standard review
- Question review

12/18 Aircraft Rescue Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 1010 Consolidation updates
- Curriculum updates
- Question review

1/6 Incident Commander meeting

- 1026 standard review
- Question review

1/7 Structure Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 1010 Consolidation updates
- Curriculum updates

1/7 Structure Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 1010 Consolidation updates
- Question updates

12/13-14 Fire & Life Safety Educator Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 1030 Consolidation updates
- Curriculum updates

12/15-16 Inspector Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 1030 Consolidation updates
- Curriculum updates

12/20 Inspector Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 1030 Consolidation updates
- Curriculum updates

1/21-1/22 Curriculum & Testing Committee meeting

- Reviewed curriculums and exam structures
- Approved restructuring of curriculum manuals
- Approved 439.19b rule change
- Approved Fire Inspector 1030 updates
- Approved Fire & Life Safety Educator 1030 updates
- Approved Incident Commander 1026 updates

1/27 Water Rescue Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 1006 standard review
- Question review

1/28 Curriculum & Testing Test Question Committee meeting

- Question review

2/3 Curriculum & Testing Test Question Committee meeting

- Question review

2/4 Plan Examiner Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 1030 Consolidation updates
- Curriculum updates
- Question review

2/9 Structure Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 1010 Consolidation updates
- Question review

2/11 Curriculum & Testing Test Question Committee meeting

- Question review

2/12 Plan Examiner Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 1030 Consolidation updates
- Curriculum updates
- Question review

2/17 Structure Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 1010 Consolidation updates
- Curriculum/ Standard updates

2/18 Curriculum & Testing Test Question Committee meeting

- Question review

12/24 Water Rescue Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 1006 standard review
- Curriculum updates

2/25 Curriculum & Testing Test Question Committee meeting

- Question review

2/26 Structure Ad Hoc Committee meeting

- 1010 Consolidation updates
- Question review

Test Development and Test Bank Maintenance

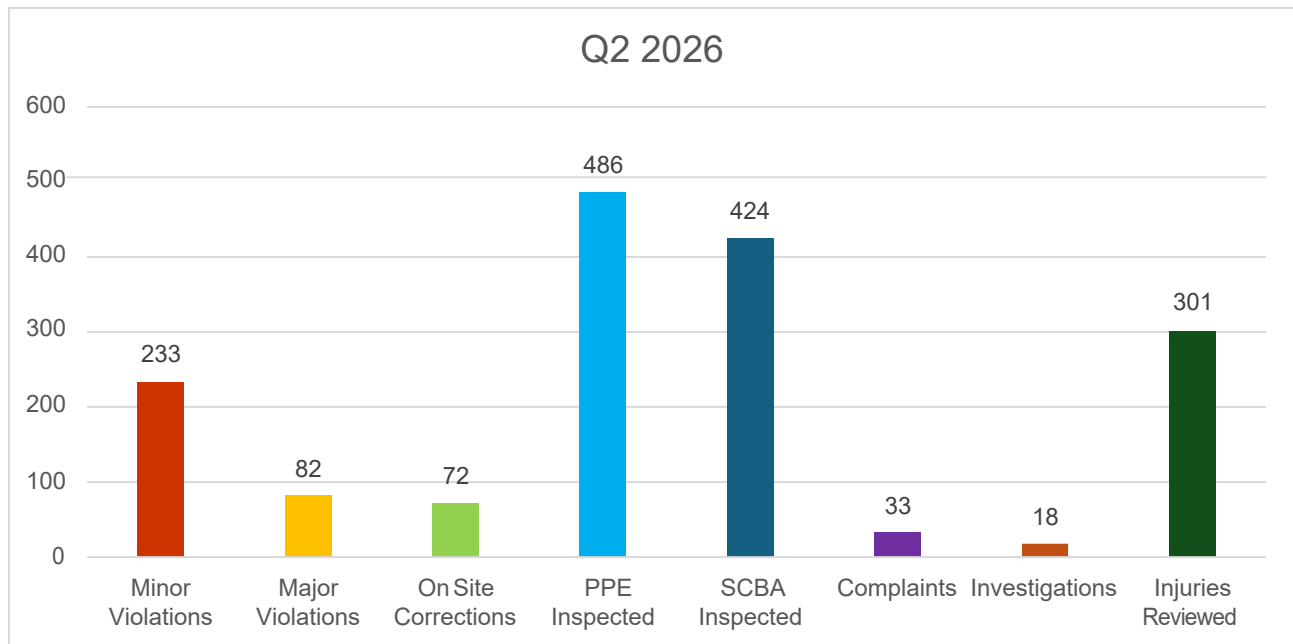
- Updates/ Maintenance test to bank – Ongoing all discipline

- Feedback questions – Reviewed, Edited, or Archived – Ongoing all discipline
- Question validation/ Reference updates – Ongoing all discipline

Commission Quarterly Report

Compliance Division

Compliance Inspection/Investigation Activity Statistics:



One regional meeting in Nacogdoches

Attended and Presented at the Texas Fire Chiefs Workshop

Attended FIERO Conference

Interviewed and hired a support specialist and two compliance division positions

Staffed TIFMAS EOC

Conducted compliance Quarterly Training in Austin

Attended/ Presented at the SAFE-D conference

Attended/ Presented at the TAFE conference

Conducted four NFPA 1850 informational sessions

One inspection file forwarded to Compliance Chief for further action

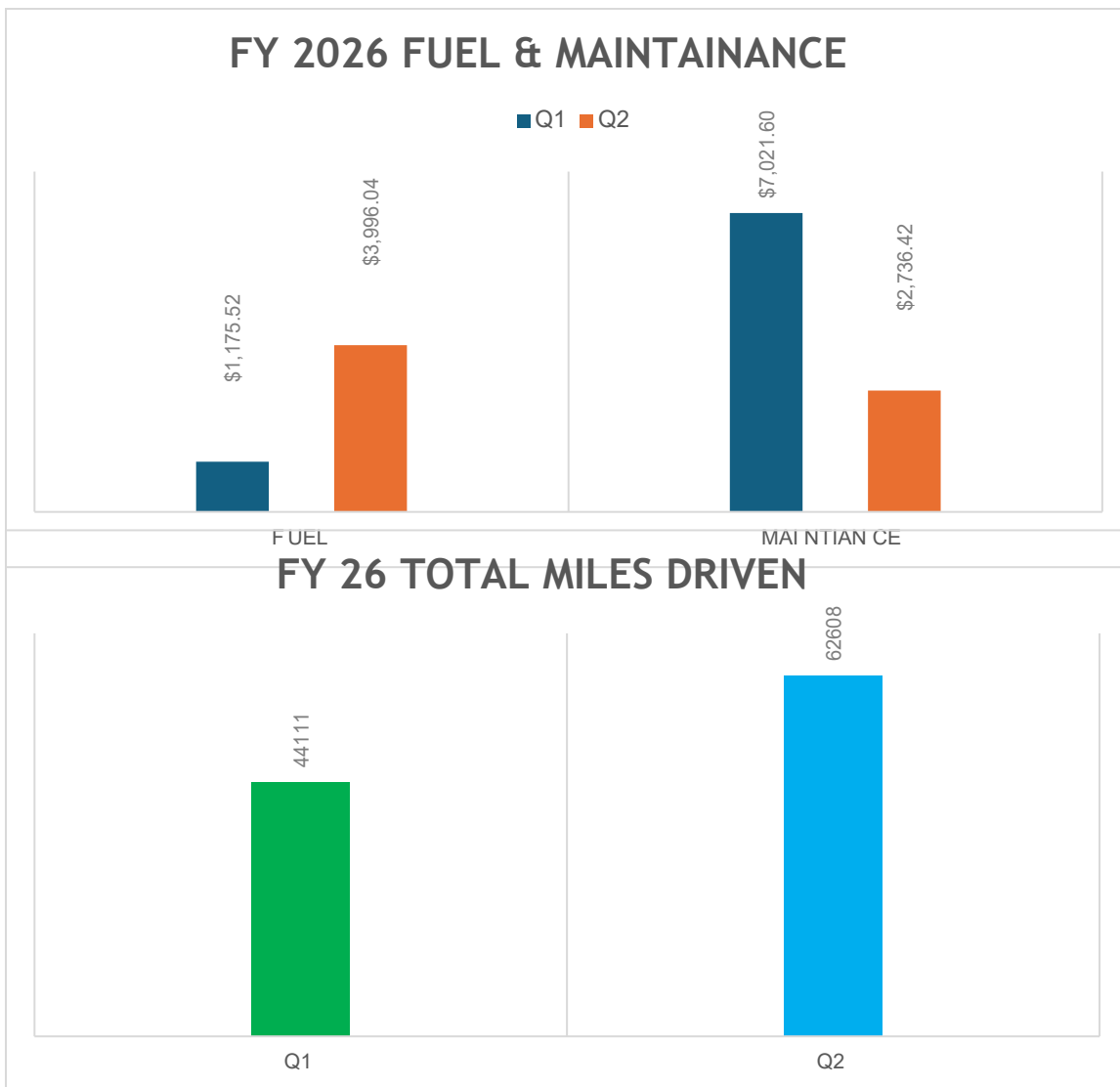
Compliance Division 2026 Vehicle Cost Report

Total Miles

Driven:106,719 Total Fuel

Cost: \$5,171.56

Total maintenance Cost:\$9,758.02



IT Division Report – Dec 2025 through Feb 2026

- **TCFP Websites and Web Applications Uptime 99.5%**
- **FIDO / FARM / Certification Support**
 - Resolved login, PIN, FDID, and account issues
 - Supported certificate printing and application processing
 - Assisted with FARM access and user issues
- **Training/Certification/Exam**
 - Added or removed exam eligibility for candidates
 - Approved or denied retest requests
 - Supported exam accommodations
 - Assisted with Safe Exam Browser issues
- **Public Website**
 - Responded to website contact submissions
 - Updated or routed public website issues
 - Supported FIDO and public-facing access concerns
- **Error / Bug Fixes**
 - Fixed broken application submissions
 - Resolved login and account access errors
 - Addressed payment and invoice-related issues
 - Corrected internal tool and certificate issues
- **Reports / Data / Files**
 - Fulfilled ad hoc report requests
 - Restored OneDrive and file access issues
 - Supported database, folder, and document access needs
- **Email / Communication / Teams**
 - Resolved email access and forwarding issues
 - Supported Teams phone issues
 - Reviewed suspicious email submissions
- **Application Processing**
 - Processed certification and application support requests
 - Handled invoice, payment, and refund issues
 - Supported bulk or special-case application issues
- **Addressed 635 Service Requests (Tickets)**
 - Closed/resolved 626 tickets
-

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 19

19. Discussion on future meeting dates: August 19, 2026 (Workshop), August 20, 2026 (Commission Meeting) and November 12, 2026 (Commission Meeting).

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 20

20. Subjects for future Commission meeting agendas.

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 21

21. Executive Session (if necessary).

AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 22

22. Adjourn Meeting.