

1 Notice of Proposed Rule

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3 **DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES**

4 **Division of State Fire Marshal**

5 **RULE NOS.:RULE TITLES:**

6 69A-37.401 Definitions

7 69A-37.402 Authorizations for Certified Personnel

8 69A-37.403 Compliance with Other Applicable Laws, Rules

9 69A-37.404 Requirements for Live Fire Training During Recruit Training

10 69A-37.405 Requirements for Live Fire Training for Certified Personnel

11 69A-37.406 Certification Requirements for Live Fire Instructor Training

12 69A-37.407 Live Fire Instructor Training

13 69A-37.408 Live Fire Training Instructor Certification and Renewal

14 69A-37.409 Instructor Certification Revocation

15 **PURPOSE AND EFFECT:** The purpose of the proposed amendments to Rules 69A-37.401 F.A.C. through 69-
16 37.409 F.A.C., is to update requirements for the approval and certification of training providers, fire service
17 instructors, and firefighter training facilities.

18 **SUMMARY:** The proposed amendments to Rule 69A-37.401 through 69A-37.409, F.A.C., create and amend
19 requirements for the approval of training providers, course offerings and certification of fire service instructors
20 related to live fire training.

21 **SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REGULATORY COSTS AND LEGISLATIVE**
22 **RATIFICATION:**

23 The Agency has determined that this will not have an adverse impact on small business or likely increase directly or
24 indirectly regulatory costs in excess of \$200,000 in the aggregate within one year after the implementation of the
25 rule. A SERC has not been prepared by the Agency.

26 The Agency has determined that the proposed rule is not expected to require legislative ratification based on the
27 statement of estimated regulatory costs or if no SERC is required, the information expressly relied upon and
28 described herein: The Department’s preliminary economic analysis indicated the proposed rules will not result in an
29 adverse impact or regulatory costs in excess of \$1 million within five years.

30 Any person who wishes to provide information regarding a statement of estimated regulatory costs, or provide a
31 proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative must do so in writing within 21 days of this notice.

32 **RULEMAKING AUTHORITY:** 633.128(1), (b), (c), (d), (2)(a), 633.138(1), 633.408(1) FS.

33 **LAW IMPLEMENTED:** 633.106, 633.128, 633.138(1), 633.406, 633.408, 633.414, 633.418, 633.446 FS.

34 **A HEARING WILL BE HELD AT THE DATE, TIME AND PLACE SHOWN BELOW:**

35 **DATE AND TIME:** September 22, 23, 24, 2020

36 **PLACE:** Join by phone at,

37 Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to
38 participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 5 days before the workshop/meeting by
39 contacting: Frank Ennist at 11655 NW Gainesville Rd., Ocala, Florida 34482-1486, (352)369-2836 or
40 frank.ennist@myfloridacfo.com.. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida
41 Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

42 **THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE IS:** Frank Ennist, Training
43 Supervisor, Florida State Fire College, 11655 NW Gainesville Road, Ocala, FL 34482-1486 or
44 frank.ennist@myfloridacfo.com.

45
46 **THE FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE IS:**

47
48 69A-37.401 Definitions

49 The following words or terms have the following definitions.

50 (1) “Acquired Structure”. A building or structure acquired by the AHJ from a property owner for the purposes of
51 conducting fire training evolutions, technical rescue training, hazardous materials training, or other fire rescue

52 training whether including live fire training or not.

53 (2) “Containerized Training Structure”. A structure consisting of one or more shipping (intermodal) containers
54 assembled together for the purpose of conducting live fire, non-live fire, rescue, hazmat, and/or other related training
55 evolutions. If the containerized training structure is to support live fire training, then it is classified as a live fire
56 training structure.

57 (3) “Emergency Medical Services”. The provision of treatment, such as first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation,
58 basic life support, advanced life support, and other pre-hospital procedures including ambulance transportation, to
59 patients. [1500, 2018]

60 a. Basic Life Support (BLS) – Emergency medical treatment at a level as defined by the medical authority having
61 jurisdiction. (1500 2018)

62 b. Advanced Life Support (ALS) – Emergency medical treatment beyond basic life support level as defined by the
63 medical authority having jurisdiction. (1500 2018)

64 (4) “Instructor”. An individual qualified by the authority having jurisdiction to deliver fire-fighter training, who has
65 the training and experience to supervise students during live fire training evolutions, and who has met the
66 requirements of the Bureau of Fire Standards and Training for Fire Instructor I, for those involved in firefighter
67 certification, and Instructor I in accordance with NFPA 1041 (2018).

68 (5) “Instructor in Charge,” sometimes referred to as IIC, means any person certified in Florida as an instructor,
69 meets the requirements of Instructor II in accordance with NFPA 1041 (2018), and designated by the authority
70 having jurisdiction.

71 (6) Live Fire:

72 a. Any unconfined open flame or device that can propagate fire to the building, structure, or other combustible
73 materials (NFPA 1403 2018).

74 b. Any open flame capable of emitting thermal load or toxic by-products of combustion that would necessitate the
75 use of personal protective equipment (PPE) (NFPA 1402 2019).

76 (7) “Live Fire Adjunct Trainer,” sometimes referred to as “LFAT,” means any person certified by the Florida State
77 Fire College as a Live Fire Adjunct Trainer.

78 (8) “Live Fire Adjunct Trainer Course” means the 16-hour training program required to become a Live Fire Adjunct
79 Trainer. This program includes practical evolutions and is only available in a “live” traditional delivery format.

80 (9) “Live Fire Training Instructor,” sometimes referred to as LFTI, means any person certified by the Florida State
81 Fire College as an Instructor I, II, or III who has completed the Live Fire Training Instructor program, and who has
82 successfully passed the certification examination.

83 (10) “Live Fire Training Instructor II,” sometimes referred to as “LFTI2,” means any person that meets all of the
84 requirements for LFTI and has completed the Live Fire Training Instructor Task Book process with a Live Fire
85 Master Trainer at a Certified Fire Training Center.

86 (11) “Live Fire Master Trainer” means any person certified by the Florida State Fire College as a Live Fire Training
87 Instructor II and designated by the Director of a Certified Fire Training Center to oversee the Live Fire Training
88 Instructor course at that facility.

89 (12) “Live Fire Training Instructor Course” means the 40-hour training program required to become a Live Fire
90 Training Instructor. This program includes practical evolutions and is only available in a “live” traditional delivery
91 format.

92 ~~(35) “Live Fire”. Any open flame capable of emitting thermal load or toxic by-products of combustion that would~~
93 ~~necessitate the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).~~

94 (13) “Live Fire Training” means the training of certified firefighters or candidates for firefighter certification
95 involving:

96 (a) Acquired structures; or

97 (b) Permanent training structures; or

98 (c) Liquid, gas fueled, or ordinary combustible fires or props involving fire that are beyond the incipient stage and
99 are not capable of being extinguished by the use of a single standard fire extinguisher.

100 (d) Flashover props

- 101 (14) “Live Fire Training Prop”. A training prop utilized for conducting live fire training evolutions on a repetitive
102 basis.
- 103 (15) “Live Fire Training Structure”. A structure utilized for conducting live fire training evolutions on a repetitive
104 basis.
- 105 (16) “Means of Egress”. A continuous and unobstructed way of travel from any point in a building or structure to a
106 public way consisting of three separate and distinct parts: (1) the exit access, (2) the exit, and (3) the exit discharge.
107 [101, 2018]
- 108 (17) “Means of Escape”. A way out of a building or structure that does not conform to the strict definition of means
109 of egress but does provide an alternate way out. [101, 2018]
- 110 (18) “Mobile Training Prop”. A training prop intended to be transported over roads for conducting fire, rescue,
111 hazmat, or related training evolutions on a repetitive basis, whether including live fire or not, at different locations.
- 112 (19) “Mock-Up”. A noncombustible assembly that can be used in association with the fire prop to change its
113 appearance to enhance training realism.
- 114 (20) “NFPA” means the National Fire Protection Association.
- 115 (21) “Observer/Visitor” family members, politicians, and non-certified persons, whether associated with a fire
116 agency or training center or not, shall be permitted to observe, review or watch the live fire training from a safe
117 distance, however, are not authorized to participate in any facet of live fire training.
- 118 (22) “Owner/Operator. The organization with fiscal responsibility for the operation, maintenance, and profitability
119 of the facility. [654, 2017]
- 120 (23) “Participant”. Any firefighting student or certified firefighter who is involved in the live fire training evolution
121 within the operations area. Family members, politicians and others not associated with a training class requiring live
122 fire training or are not certified as a firefighter shall not be considered as a participant.
- 123 (24) “Personal Protective Clothing”. The full complement of garments fire fighters are normally required to wear
124 while on emergency scene, including turnout coat, protective trousers, fire-fighting boots, fire-fighting gloves, a
125 protective hood, and a helmet with eye protection. [1001, 2019]
- 126 (25) “Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)”. Consists of full personal protective clothing, plus a self-contained
127 breathing apparatus (SCBA) and a personal alert safety system (PASS) device. [1001, 2019]
- 128 (26) “Portable Training Prop”. A training prop that is not permanently mounted to a trailer or fixed to the ground
129 and can be moved around the training site. Transportation on roadways requires a trailer or transport vehicle.
- 130 (27) “Rapid Intervention Crew/Company” A minimum of two fully equipped personnel on site, in a ready state, for
131 immediate rescue of disoriented, injured, lost, or trapped rescue personnel. RIC trained in accordance with NFPA
132 1407 shall be provided during a live fire training evolution. [1006, 2017] (1500 2018) (1403 2018)
- 133 ~~“Student” means a current Florida certified firefighter or any individual undergoing training to become a Certified~~
134 ~~Firefighter I or a Certified Firefighter II.~~
- 135 (28) “Safety Officer,” sometimes referred to as SO, means any person appointed by the authority having jurisdiction
136 to maintain a safe working environment at all live fire training evolutions. The SO should not be confused with the
137 “safety coordinator” as defined and used in chapter 69A-62, F.A.C.
- 138 (29) “Smudge Pot” / “Smoke Barrel” - A receptacle in which smoke is produced by hay, another similar class A
139 fuel, or be non-toxic and of a known composition that is designed to produce smoke with minimal open flame.
- 140 a. Use of smudge pots /smoke barrels located outside of a fire training structure is not considered Live Fire
141 Training.
- 142 b. Use of smudge pots/smoke barrels inside of any fire training structure shall be considered Live Fire Training and
143 subject to provisions of this rule.
- 144 (29) “These rules” means chapter 69A-37, part IV, F.A.C.

145 *Rulemaking Authority 633.418(1), 633.128(1), (2)(a), 633.508(6) FS. Law Implemented 633.128(1), 633.418(1), 633.508 FS.*
146 *History—New 10-5-06.*

147
148 69A-37.402 Authorizations for Certified Personnel and Training for Live Fire Instructors

149 A. Live Fire Adjunct Trainer (LFAT)

150 (1) A Certified Live Fire Adjunct Trainer is permitted to lead crews, operate safety lines and perform in all other

151 positions during live fire training except Instructor in Charge or Safety Officer.

152 (a) LFAT's involved in live fire training during Firefighter I or II training must be a minimum of Fire Instructor I

153 and complete the LFAT training if not an LFTI.

154 (b) LFAT's involved in live fire training for certified firefighters, such as in-service department training, does not

155 need to be a certified fire instructor, however, must complete the LFAT training.

156 B. Live Fire Training Instructors

157 (1) A Live Fire Training Instructor is permitted to serve in any position during live fire training.

158 (2) A Live Fire Instructor is permitted to instruct the Live Fire Adjunct Trainer (LFAT) with the approval of the

159 LFTI II or the Burn Master.

160 C. Live Fire Training Instructor II

161 (1) All Live Fire Training Instructor training must be conducted by a certified Live Fire Training Instructor II,

162 except whereas provided.

163 (2) Training to be a Live Fire Training Instructor will be provided by the Florida State Fire College, or by the

164 agencies or institutions approved pursuant to the provisions of sections 633.408(1) and 633.444, F.S., and chapter

165 69A-37, F.A.C., inclusive of interior and exterior burn props.

166 (3) All Live Fire Training Instructor training must be completed by a certified Live Fire Training Instructor II under

167 the direction of a Live Fire Master Trainer.

168 a. Live Fire Training Instructor II may train monitor up to two (2) LFTI's for LFTI II status provided they are

169 present for all aspects of the training and monitoring process.

170 (4) ~~(3)~~ A Live Fire Instructor Training Instructor II is permitted to provide training to certified instructors under the

171 auspices of a certified training center for ~~both~~ the "Live Fire Training Instructor₁" ~~course₁~~, ~~and the~~ "Live Fire Adjunct

172 Trainer₁" ~~course~~ and the "8-hour Live Fire Training Instructor Refresher" courses.

173 D. Live Fire Master Trainer

174 ~~(5)~~ (1) A Live Fire Master Trainer is authorized to conduct:

175 (a) The 40-hour Live Fire Training Instructor course; and,

176 (b) The Training program (i.e. the Task Book process) for current Live Fire Training Instructors to become a Live

177 Fire Training Instructor II; ~~and,~~

178 (c) The Live Fire Adjunct Trainer course and,

179 (d) The "8-hour Live Fire Training Instructor Refresher" course.

180 (e) Determine an appropriate number of Live Fire Training Instructor II's needed to instructor the 40-hour Live Fire

181 Training Instructor I 40-hour course.

182 (2) ~~(4)~~ To complete the course of instruction to become a Live Fire Training Instructor II, the Live Fire Master

183 Trainer must send a copy of the Task Book completed by the candidate ~~to become a Live Fire Training Instructor~~ to

184 the Bureau of Fire Standards and Training which shall, after review, approve or disapprove the completed Task

185 Book. If approved, the Bureau will then certify the individual as a Live Fire Training Instructor II. If disapproved

186 the Bureau will notify the Live Fire Master Trainer of its decision.

187 (3) Each certified fire training center wishing to provide Live Fire Training Instructor courses shall appoint one

188 certified Live Fire Training Instructor II to serve as the Live Fire Master Trainer for such facility.

189 (4) No individual under the age of 18 shall be permitted to participate in, or enter, any environment that is an IDLH

190 or potential IDLH, or participate in live fire training evolutions.

191 (5) ~~(6)~~ All requirements of chapter ~~69A-37, Part II, F.A.C.,~~ 633.508 FSS, Workplace safety; rulemaking authority;

192 division authority must be met.

193 (6) ~~(7)~~ The initial exposure to live fire conditions in recruit training must be under the strict supervision and control

194 of instructors currently certified by ~~chapter 69A-37, part II, F.A.C.~~ 633.508 FSS, Workplace safety; rulemaking

195 authority; division authority and in accordance with rules 69A-37.401-~~409~~ 405, F.A.C., with immediate egress

196 capabilities available at ground level.

197 E. ~~(4)~~ Qualification by Local Agency for Fixed Facility Operation.

198 (1) The ~~local~~ agency having jurisdiction (AHJ) utilizing fixed gas fired or ordinary combustibile type training

199 buildings shall require all instructors to be trained and approved to operate said equipment in accordance with the

200 manufacturer guidelines and ~~local agency~~ AHJ requirements.

201 (2) Manufacturer Designed and Constructed Structures, Systems, and Props

202 a. The local agency shall require all instructors, safety officer, and instructor-in-charge responsible for conducting
203 live fire training with said equipment to be trained in the complete operation of the system and props in accordance
204 with manufacturer guidelines and local agency requirements.

205 b. When authorized individual(s) of a manufacturer provide a training program that upon completion qualify
206 instructors to operate said equipment and deliver instruction to student participants the local agency shall only utilize
207 the specifically and exclusively identified instructors.

208 c. In the circumstance that a local agency requires additional instructors to be qualified the local agency shall
209 contact the manufacturer for guidance.

210 d. An internal training program and qualification of local agency instructors shall only be provided by individuals
211 who are specifically and exclusively identified by the manufacturer and/or individual(s) authorized by the
212 manufacturer.

213 e. The instructor qualification obtained upon completion of the internal training program shall be specific and
214 exclusive to the identified local agency.

215 f. When a manufacturer does not provide authorized individuals to conduct a training program which qualifies the
216 local agency instructors to operate said equipment and deliver instruction to student participants, the local agency
217 shall be responsible for developing a training program.

218 g. The training program that upon completion qualifies local agency instructors to operate said equipment and
219 deliver instruction to student participants shall strictly adhere to the manufacturer guidelines and formatted in the
220 same manner as described in the Non-Manufacturer Design and Constructed systems/props.

221 h. All training shall be documented and made available for inspection and/or audit upon request of the BFST.

222 (3) Non-Manufacturer Design and Constructed

223 a. The local agency shall require all instructors, safety officer, and instructor-in-charge responsible for conducting
224 live fire training with said equipment to be trained to completely operate and deliver instruction to student
225 participants.

226 b. A local agency shall provide a training program that upon completion qualifies instructors to operate said
227 equipment and deliver instruction to student participants. To ensure the instructors are thoroughly familiar with safe
228 and effective use of the system/prop and the training program shall consist of the following:

229 1. Conducted by specifically and exclusively identified qualified persons of the local agency

230 2. Maximum of 5 students to 1 instructor (NFPA 1403 2018 5:1 Ratio)

231 3. Local agency documentation of training program student participants.

232 c. Prior to operation under live fire conditions, a classroom portion designed to ensure student instructors will have
233 a comprehensive understanding of the systems/props will consist of the following:

234 1. Encompassing document packet

235 2. Design and purpose

236 3. Theory of operation and simulation techniques

237 4. Recommended fuel loading/ignition, reloading and overhaul procedures

238 5. Pre-evolution briefing procedures

239 6. Training evolutions and post evolution procedures

240 7. Inspection and Maintenance of the system/prop

241 8. Practical operation by each of the five student instructors conducting a complete training evolution:

242 9. Pre-burn briefing and walk-through

243 10. Safety procedures and participant safety inspections

244 11. Decontamination procedures

245 *Rulemaking Authority 633.508(6), 633.128(1), (2)(a), 633.418 F.S. Law Implemented 633.418(1), 633.508, 633.128(1) FS.*

246 *History—New 10-5-06. (Incorporates 69A-37.402 and 407)*

247

248 69A-37.403 Compliance with Other Applicable Laws, Rules.
249 (1) The documents or portions thereof listed in NFPA 1402, (2019) as identified in Chapter 2.2 are referenced within
250 this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document, specifically:
251 a. NFPA 14, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems, (2016).
252 b. NFPA 15, Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection, (2017).
253 c. NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, (2018).
254 d. NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code, (2018).
255 e. NFPA 58, Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code, (2017).
256 f. NFPA 70®, National Electrical Code®, (2017).
257 g. NFPA 86, Standard for Ovens and Furnaces, (2015).
258 h. NFPA 1403, Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions, (2018).
259 i. NFPA 5000®, Building Construction and Safety Code®, (2018).
260 (2) The extracts identified in NFPA 1402 2019 edition, Chapter 2.4 are NFPA standards considered as mandatory
261 references to include:
262 a. NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®, (2018).
263 b. NFPA 654, Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and
264 Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids, (2017).
265 c. NFPA 1006, Standard for Technical Rescue Personnel Professional Qualifications, (2017).
266 d. NFPA 1410, Standard on Training for Initial Emergency Scene Operations, (2015).
267 e. NFPA 1451, Standard for a Fire and Emergency Service Vehicle Operations Training Program, (2018).
268 f. NFPA 1500™, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program, (2018).
269 (3) Authorized providers that conduct student training as part of the Firefighter I or II program and other participants
270 involved in live fire training must comply with all sections of Chapter 4, Establishing Policies and Standard
271 Operating Procedures, according to the 2018 edition of NFPA 1402 as adopted in these rules.
272 (4) Authorized providers of Live Fire Training shall comply with all sections of NFPA 1402, (2019), Chapter 7,
273 Live Fire Training Structures.
274 (5) Authorized providers of Live Fire Training using Gas Fueled Live Fire Systems on the interior of a live fire
275 training structure shall comply with all sections of NFPA 1402, (2019) Chapter 8, Gas-Fueled Live Fire Training
276 Systems – Interior.
277 (6) Authorized providers of Live Fire Training using props or other live fire training equipment using Gas Fueled
278 Live Fire Systems shall comply with all sections of NFPA 1402, (2019) Chapter 9, Gas-Fueled Live Fire Training
279 Systems – Exterior.
280 (7) Authorized providers of Live Fire Training using mobile and/or portable live fire training props shall comply
281 with all sections of NFPA 1402, (2019), Chapter 10, Mobile and Transportable Training Props.
282 (8) Authorized providers of Live Fire Training shall comply with all sections of NFPA 1402, (2019), Chapter 13
283 Combustible and Flammable Liquids Used in Interior and Exterior Activities
284 (9) Authorized providers of Live Fire Training for student training as part of the Firefighter I or II program and
285 other participants involved in live fire training must comply with ~~certified-trainer to student ratios~~ all sections of
286 Chapter 4, according to the edition 2018 edition of NFPA 1403.
287 (10) Authorized providers of Live Fire Training using acquired structures for student training as part of the
288 Firefighter I or II program and other participants involved in live fire training must comply with all sections of
289 Chapter 5, Acquired Structures, according to NFPA 1403 (2018).
290 (a) All providers of Live Fire Training using an acquired structure must provide notice to the Safety Section of the
291 Bureau of Fire Standards and Training no less than 10 working days before the date of the training.
292 1. notice shall include a copy of training objectives, structure layout including locations of fires, an instructor
293 position list.
294 (b) Post live fire training, all providers of Live Fire Training using an acquired structure must provide the Safety
295 Section of the Bureau of Fire Standards and Training with a copy of all documents identified in Chapter 9, Records
296 and Reports in NFPA 1403 (2018).
297 *Rulemaking Authority 633.418(1), 633.128(1), (2)(a), 633.508(6) FS. Law Implemented 633.128(1), 633.418(1), 633.508 FS.*

298 *History–New 10-5-06.*

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69A-37.404 Requirements for Live Fire Training for Recruit Training and Certified Personnel

(1) The Instructor in Charge (IIC) and the Safety Officer (SO) must each be certified as a Live Fire Training Instructor.

(2) Any other person identified as actually leading a crew inside a structure or in the immediate proximity of an exterior prop and immediately supervising such training operations must be a Certified “Live Fire Adjunct Trainer.”

(a) LFAT’s involved in live fire training during Firefighter I or II training must be a minimum of Fire Instructor I and complete the LFAT training if not an LFTI.

(b) LFAT’s involved in live fire training for certified firefighters, such as in-service department training, does not need to be a certified fire instructor, however, must complete the LFAT training.

(3) For the purposes of the ignition of a training fire, a fire control team shall be established and consist of a minimum of two personnel.

(a) Instructors shall be rotated through duty assignments and an LFTI shall not serve as the ignition officer for more than one evolution in a row.

(b) Where an LFTI is not used, one person who is trained to the LFAT level, is a member of the fire control team, and who is not a student or safety officer shall be designated as the “ignition officer” to ignite, maintain, and control the materials being burned.

(c) The decision to ignite the training fire shall be made by the instructor-in-charge in coordination with the safety officer.

(4) ~~(3)~~ Any person operating a backup hoseline is not required to be any kind of a certified instructor or certified trainer.

(a) The Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC) must be trained in accordance with NFPA 1407

(5) Each firefighting student and/or firefighter, regardless of tenure, shall complete and provide documentation of the prerequisite training identified in Chapter 4, parts 4.3.1 and 4.3.2.1 through 4.3.2.5 of NFPA 1403 (2018).

(6) ~~(4)~~ Each firefighter, regardless of tenure, shall be trained to constantly identify hazards and alternative escape routes during interior fire suppression operations, inclusive of training exercise.

(7) Prior to being permitted to participate in live fire training evolutions, all participants shall have received prerequisite training to meet the requirements in accordance with NFPA 1403 (2018), sections 4.3.2.1 through 4.3.2.5.

(8) Only Firefighter I & II students over the age of 18 and Florida certified firefighters may participate in live fire training and only under the direction of an Instructor-In-Charge.

(a) The initial exposure to live-fire conditions in recruit training must be under the strict supervision and control of the Instructor in Charge, with immediate egress capabilities available at ground level.

(b) To observe basic fire behavior, each trainee shall be exposed to very basic props or scenarios and progressively build to more complex scenarios that approximate realistic conditions.

(9) Observers/Visitors, as described in 69A-401, are permitted to observe the live fire training from a safe area, sometimes referred to as the “warm zone” and shall not be exposed to an IDLH environment, nor participate in any live fire training activity.

(10) ~~(5)~~ Live fire training in any structure must include instruction of the student in planning for a secondary means of egress or escape in case of an unexpected fire condition change. Prior to live fire training drills, each firefighter must identify two means of egress or escape from each area. No fire room shall be used when there are not at least two separate means of egress or escape available.

(11) ~~(6)~~ Any room with limited access shall not be used for live fire training instruction.

(12) ~~(7)~~ Live fire used in training must not block the main or planned secondary exit of firefighters.

(13) ~~(8)~~ Emergency ventilation must be planned to limit fire spread and improve habitability. Neither the primary nor secondary egress point is permitted to be used for normal room venting.

(14) ~~(9)~~ Each window used as a secondary means of egress shall have clear access, with the glass and impedances such as frame cross members removed without tools from the inside or outside. No exterior obstruction shall impede egress.

(15) ~~(10)~~ A safety team with a hoseline having sufficient flow, but with not less than a minimum of 95 GPM, to extinguish a fire involving the entire fire room must be in place to monitor the fire and the training personnel. The safety team shall at all times monitor the progress of the crew being trained.

(16) ~~(11)~~ Training mannequins must be readily identifiable as such using uniquely colored or specially marked clothing, and shall not be dressed in structural firefighter protective clothing that is possible to confuse with the clothing of an actual firefighter,

354 ~~(17)~~ ~~(12)~~ Thermal imaging equipment should be used to monitor fire conditions and the location of firefighters
355 during fire training. Thermal imaging is a valuable tool for firefighter safety, for more rapid victim search and
356 rescue, and for fire suppression operations in hostile structural fires.

357 ~~(18)~~ ~~(13)~~ Every pumper or other unit equipped with a pump supplying hoselines during interior fire operations shall
358 have an assigned qualified pump operator present at that unit in case immediate operational changes are necessary.

359 ~~(19)~~ ~~(14)~~ All internal crews and command staff shall have working two-way radio communications throughout the
360 entire structure or hot zone prior to beginning any evolution. Operations shall be conducted on a dedicated radio
361 channel that shall not be a channel used for dispatching or for any other use during live fire evolutions.

362 ~~(20)~~ ~~(15)~~ The “two-in - two-out” rule shall at all times be in effect during any live fire training.

363 (a) A minimum of two properly equipped individuals shall be located outside the immediately dangerous to life and
364 health (IDLH) atmosphere prepared to immediately make entry for the purpose of locating and rescuing a student or
365 other person.

366 (b) The two-out personnel may each be assigned an additional role for the purpose of training fires that does not take
367 him or her away from the immediate location or diminish his or her ability to immediately react; and such role shall
368 not jeopardize the safety or health of anyone onsite by abandoning that other assignment.

369 1. The Instructor In Charge, Incident Commander, Safety Officer, and primary pump operator are not permitted to
370 serve as members of the “two-out” personnel.

371 ~~(21)~~ ~~(16)~~ The local emergency medical services (EMS) provider shall be apprised of the location and time of the
372 evolution. Basic Life Support shall be provided and identified on the scene and whenever possible Advance Life
373 Support care and transport is recommended to be on scene. Planning shall include a landing zone for air transport,
374 such as an emergency medical service helicopter.

375 ~~(22)~~ Smudge pots / smoke barrels and similar devices used to produce smoke and are located outside of a fire
376 training structure is not considered Live Fire Training. Smudge pots / smoke barrels and similar devices used to
377 produce smoke and are located inside of any fire training structure shall be considered Live Fire Training and
378 subject to provisions of this rule.

379 ~~(23)~~ Fire Extinguisher training conducted for civilian participants shall not be considered Live Fire Training. Fire
380 Extinguisher training conducted for firefighter recruit or currently certified as Firefighter I or II shall not be
381 considered Live Fire Training, however, appropriate personal protective equipment shall be utilized.

382 ~~(24)~~ Any Live Fire Training must be conducted with a properly certified instructor employed by or as a volunteer of
383 a fire department or a training center in compliance with rule 69A-37.060, F.A.C.

384 ~~(25)~~ All live fire training shall be followed with a decontamination process for all participants in an effort to reduce
385 exposure to carcinogens or other health related conditions.

386 ~~(26)~~ ~~(17)~~(a) The following portions of the ~~2012-2019~~ Edition of the National Fire Protection Association, Inc.,
387 Publication 1402. “Guide to Building Fire Service Training Centers,” are hereby adopted and incorporated by
388 reference:

389 1. ~~1402-7.1 Working with an Architect/Engineer (A/E)~~ 6.1 Design and Constructions:

390 2. ~~1402-8.15 Emergency Care~~ 1402-3.3.8 Emergency Medical Services. 1403-4.11, and Annex A.4.11.1

391 3. ~~1402-8.16 Building Maintenance~~ 1402-6.2 Maintenance; 1402-7.2 Maintenance, Evaluations, and Testing; 8.9
392 Maintenance and Testing; 9.6 System Operations and Maintenance Training; and 1402-14.3 Maintenance.

393 4. ~~1402-10.4 Thermal Linings; and 1402-7.2.2.2; 10.1.3.1~~

394 5. ~~1402-11.3 Safety~~— 1402-B-6 Smoke Building, Annex B - B.6.3 Safety

395
396 ~~69A-37.4056~~ Live Fire Training Instructor Training Prerequisites, Certification, Recertification and Revocation
397 A. Prerequisites

398 (1) Prerequisites for completing the Live Fire Training Instructor training and certification examination are
399 Instructor I and Firefighter II certifications

400 (2) The instructor person must be sponsored by the agency for which they will utilize certification such as a training
401 center or fire department.

402 B. Certification

403 (1) Certification as a Live Fire Adjunct Instructor (LFAT) requires

404 a. completion of the 16-hour Live Fire Adjunct class

405 b. must be certified as a Firefighter II

406 c. examination provided by training provider requiring a passing score of 80%.

407 (2) ~~(3)~~ Certification for a Live Fire Training Instructor (LFTI) requires

408 a. the completion a Bureau of Fire Standards and Training approved 40-hour Live Fire Training Instructor course
409 b. the successful completion of a ~~Florida State Fire College~~ Bureau of Fire Standards and Training approved
410 certification test encompassing course objectives and materials with a passing score of 85%.

411 (3) Certification for a Live Fire Training Instructor II (LFTI II) requires

412 a. the instructor must: be a certified LFTI for a period of one (1) year;

413 b. be approved by the Master Trainer of a Florida State Certified Training Center;

414 c. successfully completes a required Task Book and teach an LFTI course as a lead instructor under the supervision
415 of a certified LFTI II.

416 d. there is no exam for this certification.

417 C. Recertification

418 (1) ~~(4)~~ For quadrennial renewal, a Live Fire Training Instructor (LFTI) ~~person~~ is required to;

419 a. complete the 8-hour LFTI renewal course

420 b. An LFTI that fails to recertify shall be recognized by the BFST as a Live Fire Adjunct Instructor (LFAT).

421 ~~c. and each person seeking renewal~~ LFTI must have participated as an IIC, or SO during the four-year period on a
422 fully compliant live training fire exercise.

423 (2) An LFTI II that conducts a 40-hour Live Fire Training Instructor class during the renewal period, shall exempt
424 the LFTI II from completing the “8-hour Live Fire Training Instructor Refresher” course for that renewal period.

425 D. Revocation

426 (1) Live Fire Training Instructor Certification shall be revoked if:

427 (a) Any instructor certification renewal requirement is not met.

428 (b) Medical treatment is not provided as a result of an omission in planning or if any participant is abandoned during
429 any live fire exercise.

430 (c) Any prohibited material outside of the requirements of this rule and as defined in the adopted portions of NFPA
431 1403 is permitted to be used for Live Fire Training.

432 (d) The instructor does not comply with, or knowingly does not enforce, any safety rule in rule chapters 69A-62 and
433 69A-60, F.A.C.

434 (e) Full compliance with the adopted portions of NFPA 1403 is not met, excluding the identified exceptions
435 Rulemaking Authority 633.418(1), 633.128(1), (2)(a), 633.508(6) FS. Law Implemented 633.128(1), 633.418(1), 633.508 FS.
436 History—New 10-5-06. (Renumbered 69A-37.405)

437
438 69A-37.406 – Incorporated into new 69A-37.405

439 69A-37.407 – Incorporated into new 69A-37.405

440 69A-37.408 – Incorporated into new 69A-37.405

441 69A-37.409 – Incorporated into new 69A-37.405

442 Rulemaking Authority 633.128(1)(b), (c), (2)(a) FS. Law Implemented 633.128, 633.408, 633.418 FS. History—New 9-7-81,
443 Formerly 4A-37.18, 4A-37.60, Amended 11-26-85, 1-3-90, 6-30-91, 3-20-95, 12-10-01, Formerly 4A-37.060, Amended 8-3-15

444 _____.

445 NAME OF PERSON ORIGINATING PROPOSED RULE: Frank Ennist, Assistant Superintendent, Florida State
446 Fire College

447 NAME OF AGENCY HEAD WHO APPROVED THE PROPOSED RULE: Jimmy Patronis, Chief Financial
448 Officer and State Fire Marshal

449 DATE PROPOSED RULE APPROVED BY AGENCY HEAD:

450 DATE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT PUBLISHED IN FAR: