Notice of Proposed Rule

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
Division of State Fire Marshal
RULE NOS.: RULE TITLES:
69A-37.401 Definitions
69A-37.402 Authorizations for Certified Personnel
69A-37.403 Compliance with Other Applicable Laws, Rules
69A-37.404 Requirements for Live Fire Training During Recruit Training
69A-37.405 Requirements for Live Fire Training for Certified Personnel
69A-37.406 Certification Requirements for Live Fire Instructor Training
69A-37.407 Live Fire Instructor Training
69A-37.408 Live Fire Training Instructor Certification and Renewal
69A-37.409 Instructor Certification Revocation

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

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

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REGULATORY COSTS AND LEGISLATIVE RATIFICATION:
The Agency has determined that this will not have an adverse impact on small business or likely increase directly or indirectly regulatory costs in excess of $200,000 in the aggregate within one year after the implementation of the rule. A SERC has not been prepared by the Agency.

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

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

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


A HEARING WILL BE HELD AT THE DATE, TIME AND PLACE SHOWN BELOW:
DATE AND TIME: September 22, 23, 24, 2020
PLACE: Join by phone at, Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 5 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Frank Ennist at 11655 NW Gainesville Rd., Ocala, Florida 34482-1486, (352)369-2836 or frank.ennist@myfloridacfo.com. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

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

THE FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE IS:

69A-37.401 Definitions
The following words or terms have the following definitions.

(1) “Acquired Structure”. A building or structure acquired by the AHJ from a property owner for the purposes of conducting fire training evolutions, technical rescue training, hazardous materials training, or other fire rescue
(2) “Containerized Training Structure”. A structure consisting of one or more shipping (intermodal) containers assembled together for the purpose of conducting live fire, non-live fire, rescue, hazmat, and/or other related training evolutions. If the containerized training structure is to support live fire training, then it is classified as a live fire training structure.

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

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

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

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

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

(6) Live Fire:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Acquired structures; or

(b) Permanent training structures; or

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

(d) Flashover props
“(14) “Live Fire Training Prop”. A training prop utilized for conducting live fire training evolutions on a repetitive basis.

(15) “Live Fire Training Structure”. A structure utilized for conducting live fire training evolutions on a repetitive basis.

(16) “Means of Egress”. A continuous and unobstructed way of travel from any point in a building or structure to a public way consisting of three separate and distinct parts: (1) the exit access, (2) the exit, and (3) the exit discharge. [101, 2018]

(17) “Means of Escape”. A way out of a building or structure that does not conform to the strict definition of means of egress but does provide an alternate way out. [101, 2018]

(18) “Mobile Training Prop”. A training prop intended to be transported over roads for conducting fire, rescue, hazmat, or related training evolutions on a repetitive basis, whether including live fire or not, at different locations.

(19) “Mock-Up”. A noncombustible assembly that can be used in association with the fire prop to change its appearance to enhance training realism.

(20) “NFPA” means the National Fire Protection Association.

(21) “Observer/Visitor” family members, politicians, and non-certified persons, whether associated with a fire agency or training center or not, shall be permitted to observe, review or watch the live fire training from a safe distance, however, are not authorized to participate in any facet of live fire training.

(22) “Owner/Operator. The organization with fiscal responsibility for the operation, maintenance, and profitability of the facility. [654, 2017]

(23) “Participant”. Any firefighting student or certified firefighter who is involved in the live fire training evolution within the operations area. Family members, politicians and others not associated with a training class requiring live fire training or are not certified as a firefighter shall not be considered as a participant.

(24) “Personal Protective Clothing”. The full complement of garments fire fighters are normally required to wear while on emergency scene, including turnout coat, protective trousers, fire-fighting boots, fire-fighting gloves, a protective hood, and a helmet with eye protection. [1001, 2019]

(25) “Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)”. Consists of full personal protective clothing, plus a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and a personal alert safety system (PASS) device. [1001, 2019]

(26) “Portable Training Prop”. A training prop that is not permanently mounted to a trailer or fixed to the ground and can be moved around the training site. Transportation on roadways requires a trailer or transport vehicle.

(27) “Rapid Intervention Crew/Company”. A minimum of two fully equipped personnel on site, in a ready state, for immediate rescue of disoriented, injured, lost, or trapped rescue personnel. RIC trained in accordance with NFPA 1407 shall be provided during a live fire training evolution. [1006, 2017] (1500 2018) (1403 2018)

(28) “Safety Officer,” sometimes referred to as SO, means any person appointed by the authority having jurisdiction to maintain a safe working environment at all live fire training evolutions. The SO should not be confused with the “safety coordinator” as defined and used in chapter 69A-62, F.A.C.

(29) “Smudge Pot” / “Smoke Barrel” - A receptacle in which smoke is produced by hay, another similar class A fuel, or be non-toxic and of a known composition that is designed to produce smoke with minimal open flame.

a. Use of smudge pots /smoke barrels located outside of a fire training structure is not considered Live Fire Training.

b. Use of smudge pots/smoke barrels inside of any fire training structure shall be considered Live Fire Training and subject to provisions of this rule.

(29) “These rules” means chapter 69A-37, part IV, F.A.C.

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.

History—New 10-5-06.

69A-37.402 Authorizations for Certified Personnel and Training for Live Fire Instructors
A. Live Fire Adjunct Trainer (LFAT)

1) A Certified Live Fire Adjunct Trainer is permitted to lead crews, operate safety lines and perform in all other positions during live fire training except Instructor in Charge or Safety Officer.

(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.

B. Live Fire Training Instructors

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

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

LFTI II or the Burn Master.

C. Live Fire Training Instructor II

1) All Live Fire Training Instructor training must be conducted by a certified Live Fire Training Instructor II, except whereas provided.

2) Training to be a Live Fire Training Instructor will be provided by the Florida State Fire College, or by the agencies or institutions approved pursuant to the provisions of sections 633.408(1) and 633.444, F.S., and chapter 69A-37, F.A.C., inclusive of interior and exterior burn props.

3) All Live Fire Training Instructor training must be completed by a certified Live Fire Training Instructor II under the direction of a Live Fire Master Trainer.

a. Live Fire Training Instructor II may train monitor up to two (2) LFTI’s for LFTI II status provided they are present for all aspects of the training and monitoring process.

4) (2) A Live Fire Instructor Training Instructor II is permitted to provide training to certified instructors under the auspices of a certified training center for both the “Live Fire Training Instructor,” course, and the “Live Fire Adjunct Trainer,” course and the “8-hour Live Fire Training Instructor Refresher” courses.

D. Live Fire Master Trainer

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

a. The 40-hour Live Fire Training Instructor course; and,

b. The Training program (i.e. the Task Book process) for current Live Fire Training Instructors to become a Live Fire Training Instructor II; and,

c. The Live Fire Adjunct Trainer course and,

d. The “8-hour Live Fire Training Instructor Refresher” course.

(2) To complete the course of instruction to become a Live Fire Training Instructor II, the Live Fire Master Trainer must send a copy of the Task Book completed by the candidate to become a Live Fire Training Instructor to the Bureau of Fire Standards and Training which shall, after review, approve or disapprove the completed Task Book. If approved, the Bureau will then certify the individual as a Live Fire Training Instructor II. If disapproved the Bureau will notify the Live Fire Master Trainer of its decision.

3) Each certified fire training center wishing to provide Live Fire Training Instructor courses shall appoint one certified Live Fire Training Instructor II to serve as the Live Fire Master Trainer for such facility.

4) No individual under the age of 18 shall be permitted to participate in, or enter, any environment that is an IDLH or potential IDLH, or participate in live fire training evolutions.

5) (a) All requirements of chapter 69A-37, Part II, F.A.C., 633.508 FSS, Workplace safety; rulemaking authority; division authority must be met.

(b) The initial exposure to live fire conditions in recruit training must be under the strict supervision and control of instructors currently certified by chapter 69A-37, Part II, F.A.C., 633.508 FSS, Workplace safety; rulemaking  authority; division authority and in accordance with rules 69A-37.401-.409 405, F.A.C., with immediate egress capabilities available at ground level.

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

(1) The local agency having jurisdiction (AHJ) utilizing fixed gas fired or ordinary combustible type training buildings shall require all instructors to be trained and approved to operate said equipment in accordance with the
manufacturer guidelines and local agency AHJ requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Non-Manufacturer Design and Constructed

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

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

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

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

3. Local agency documentation of training program student participants.

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

1. Encompassing document packet

2. Design and purpose

3. Theory of operation and simulation techniques

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

5. Pre-evolution briefing procedures

6. Training evolutions and post evolution procedures

7. Inspection and Maintenance of the system/prop

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

9. Pre-burn briefing and walk-through

10. Safety procedures and participant safety inspections

11. Decontamination procedures

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.

History—New 10-5-06. (Incorporates 69A-37.402 and 407)
69A-37.403 Compliance with Other Applicable Laws, Rules.

(1) The documents or portions thereof listed in NFPA 1402, (2019) as identified in Chapter 2.2 are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document, specifically:


(2) The extracts identified in NFPA 1402 2019 edition, Chapter 2.4 are NFPA standards considered as mandatory references to include:


(3) Authorized providers that conduct student training as part of the Firefighter I or II program and other participants involved in live fire training must comply with all sections of Chapter 4. Establishing Policies and Standard Operating Procedures, according to the 2018 edition of NFPA 1402 as adopted in these rules.

(4) Authorized providers of Live Fire Training shall comply with all sections of NFPA 1402, (2019), Chapter 7, Live Fire Training Structures.


(7) Authorized providers of Live Fire Training using mobile and/or portable live fire training props shall comply with all sections of NFPA 1402, (2019), Chapter 10, Mobile and Transportable Training Props.

(8) Authorized providers of Live Fire Training shall comply with all sections of NFPA 1402, (2019), Chapter 13 Combustible and Flammable Liquids Used in Interior and Exterior Activities.

(9) Authorized providers of Live Fire Training for student training as part of the Firefighter I or II program and other participants involved in live fire training must comply with certified trainer to student ratios all sections of Chapter 4, according to the edition 2018 edition of NFPA 1403.

(10) Authorized providers of Live Fire Training using acquired structures for student training as part of the Firefighter I or II program and other participants involved in live fire training must comply with all sections of Chapter 5, Acquired Structures, according to NFPA 1403 (2018).

(a) All providers of Live Fire Training using an acquired structure must provide notice to the Safety Section of the Bureau of Fire Standards and Training no less than 10 working days before the date of the training.

1. Notice shall include a copy of training objectives, structure layout including locations of fires, an instructor position list.

(b) Post live fire training, all providers of Live Fire Training using an acquired structure must provide the Safety Section of the Bureau of Fire Standards and Training with a copy of all documents identified in Chapter 9, Records and Reports in NFPA 1403 (2018).

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.
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) 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.

(b) LFAT’s involved in live fire training during Firefighter I or II training must be under the strict supervision and control of the Instructor in Charge, with immediate egress capabilities available at ground level.

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

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

(13) 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) 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) 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) 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.
Live Fire Training Instructor Training Prerequisites, Certification, Recertification and Revocation

A. Prerequisites

1. Prerequisites for completing the Live Fire Training Instructor training and certification examination are

   1. Instructor I and Firefighter II certifications

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

B. Certification

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

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

   b. must be certified as a Firefighter II

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

2. Certification for a Live Fire Training Instructor (LFTI) requires

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

   b. must be certified as a Firefighter II

   c. examination provided by training provider requiring a passing score of 80%.
a. the completion a Bureau of Fire Standards and Training approved 40-hour Live Fire Training Instructor course
b. the successful completion of a Florida State Fire College Bureau of Fire Standards and Training approved certification test encompassing course objectives and materials with a passing score of 85%.

(3) Certification for a Live Fire Training Instructor II (LFTI II) requires
a. the instructor must: be a certified LFTI for a period of one (1) year;
b. be approved by the Master Trainer of a Florida State Certified Training Center;
c. successfully completes a required Task Book and teach an LFTI course as a lead instructor under the supervision of a certified LFTI II.
d. there is no exam for this certification.

C. Recertification
(1) For quadrennial renewal, a Live Fire Training Instructor (LFTI) person is required to;
a. complete the 8-hour LFTI renewal course
b. An LFTI that fails to recertify shall be recognized by the BFST as a Live Fire Adjunct Instructor (LFAT).
c. and each person seeking renewal LFTI must have participated as an IIC, or SO during the four-year period on a fully compliant live training fire exercise.
(2) An LFTI II that conducts a 40-hour Live Fire Training Instructor class during the renewal period, shall exempt the LFTI II from completing the “8-hour Live Fire Training Instructor Refresher” course for that renewal period.

D. Revocation
(1) Live Fire Training Instructor Certification shall be revoked if:
(a) Any instructor certification renewal requirement is not met.
(b) Medical treatment is not provided as a result of an omission in planning or if any participant is abandoned during any live fire exercise.
(c) Any prohibited material outside of the requirements of this rule and as defined in the adopted portions of NFPA 1403 is permitted to be used for Live Fire Training.
(d) The instructor does not comply with, or knowingly does not enforce, any safety rule in rule chapters 69A-62 and 69A-60, F.A.C.
(e) Full compliance with the adopted portions of NFPA 1403 is not met, excluding the identified exceptions

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.
History—New 10-5-06. (Renumbered 69A-37.405)

NAME OF PERSON ORIGINATING PROPOSED RULE: Frank Ennist, Assistant Superintendent, Florida State Fire College
NAME OF AGENCY HEAD WHO APPROVED THE PROPOSED RULE: Jimmy Patronis, Chief Financial Officer and State Fire Marshal
DATE PROPOSED RULE APPROVED BY AGENCY HEAD:
DATE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT PUBLISHED IN FAR: