

2
3 **DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES**

4 **Division of State Fire Marshal**

5 RULE NOS.: RULE TITLES:

6 69A-74.001 Definitions

7 69A-74.002 Qualification by the Authority Having Jurisdiction for Live Fire Training Structure
8 Operation

9 69A-74.003 Compliance with Other Applicable Laws

10 69A-74.010 Live Fire Training Instructor Training Prerequisites, Certification, Recertification,
11 and Revocation

12 69A-74.011 Requirements for Live Fire Training for Instructors, Recruit Training, and
13 Personnel

14
15 **69A-74.001 Definitions**

16 The following words or terms have the following meanings for purposes of this Rule Chapter:

17 (1) “Acquired Structure” has the same meaning as defined in National Fire Protection Association
18 (“NFPA”) 1402, Standard on Facilities for Fire Training and Associated Props, 2019 Edition,
19 which is incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-74.003, F.A.C.

20 (2) “Acquired Prop” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1402.

21 (3) “Approved Provider” means an organization that is approved by the Bureau of Fire Standards
22 and Training (“BFST”) to provide Live Fire Training to the Florida Fire Service in accordance
23 with this rule chapter and that is registered in the State database system described in section
24 633.444, F.S.

25 (4) “Certified Training Center” means a Training Provider as described in Rules 69A-37.059 and
26 37.060, F.A.C., which has been approved and certified by the BFST to provide Minimum
27 Standards Training.

28 (5) “Class A combustible materials” means ordinary combustible materials, including wood,
29 paper, plastic, rubber, and cloth.

30 (6) “Class B flammable liquids and gases” means hydrocarbon and alcohol-based liquids and gases
31 that will support combustion.

32 (7) “Containerized Training Structure” means an engineered structure consisting of one or more
33 shipping (intermodal) containers assembled for the purpose of conducting live fire, non-live fire,
34 rescue, hazmat, and/or other related training evolutions. If the containerized training structure is
35 to support Live Fire Training, then it is classified as a Live Fire Training Structure.

36 (8) “Emergency Medical Services” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1402.

37 (9) “Evolution” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1403, Standard on Live Fire Training
38 Evolutions, 2018 Edition, which is incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-74.003, F.A.C.

39 (10) “Instructor” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1403.

40 (11) “Live Fire” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1402.

41 (12) “Live Fire Adjunct Trainer,” or “LFAT,” means any person qualified in accordance with Rule
42 69A-74.010, F.A.C., and selected by the Fire Chief or authorized designee.

43 (13) “Live Fire Adjunct Trainer Course” means a training program that is a minimum of 16 hours,
44 approved by the BFST, and required to become a Live Fire Adjunct Trainer, which includes
45 practical evolutions and is only available in a “live” traditional delivery format.
46 (14) “Live Fire Master Trainer” means a Live Fire Training Instructor II who has been designated
47 by the Certified Training Center or AHJ as an approved instructor (LFTI II) to oversee the Live
48 Fire Training Instructor Course at a Certified Training Center or AHJ-approved provider.
49 (15) “Live Fire Training” means the training of certified firefighters or candidates for firefighter
50 certification, or any other training with live fire that exposes participants to an Immediately
51 Dangerous to Life or Health (“IDLH”) environment involving:
52 (a) Acquired structures;
53 (b) Permanent training structures;
54 (c) Liquid, gas fueled, or ordinary combustibles fires or props involving fire that are beyond the
55 incipient stage and are not capable of being extinguished by the use of a single standard fire
56 extinguisher;
57 (d) Flashover props; or
58 (e) Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting props.
59 (16) “Live Fire Training Instructor,” or “LFTI,” means any person certified by the Florida State
60 Fire College as an Instructor I, II, or III and who has been certified in accordance with Rule 69A-
61 74.010, F.A.C.
62 (17) “Live Fire Training Instructor II,” or “LFTI2,” means any person that meets all of the
63 requirements for LFTI and has completed the Live Fire Training Instructor II Task Book process
64 with a Live Fire Master Trainer at a Certified Fire Training Center, as set forth in Rule 69A-74.010,
65 F.A.C.
66 (18) “Live Fire Training Instructor Course” means the 40-hour training program approved by the
67 BFST and required to become a Live Fire Training Instructor, which includes practical evolutions
68 and is only available in a “live” traditional delivery format.
69 (19) “Live Fire Training Prop” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1402.
70 (20) “Live Fire Training Structure” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1402.
71 (21) “Means of Egress” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1402.
72 (22) “Means of Escape” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1402.
73 (23) “Mobile Training Prop” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1402.
74 (24) “Participant” means any firefighting student or certified firefighter who is involved in the
75 Live Fire Training evolution within the operations area.
76 (25) “Personal Protective Clothing” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1403.
77 (26) “Personal Protective Equipment” or “PPE” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1403.
78 (27) “Pump Operator” means a certified Volunteer Firefighter, Firefighter I, or Firefighter II who
79 has completed a 45-hour course in Fire Service Hydraulics and is approved by the Certified
80 Training Center or AHJ conducting the Live Fire Training. For purposes of this definition:
81 (a) “Certified” shall mean the pump operator completed the training course, was approved by the
82 AHJ, and was tested and certified by the BFST; and
83 (b) “Qualified” shall mean the pump operator completed the training course and was approved by
84 the AHJ, but was not tested or certified by the BFST.

85 (28) “Rapid Intervention Crew” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1407, which is
86 incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-74.003, F.A.C.

87 (29) “Safety Officer” or “SO” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1403.

88 (30) “Visitor” or “Spectator” refers to persons who are not Participants, such as family members,
89 elected officials, and other non-certified persons, who are not seeking firefighter certification from
90 the training they are observing.

91 Rulemaking Authority 633.128, 633.418, 633.508, F.S. Law Implemented 633.128, 633.418,
92 633.508, F.S. History–New _____.

93

94 **69A-74.002 Qualification by the Authority Having Jurisdiction for Live Fire Training**
95 **Structure Operation.**

96 (1) Approved Providers of Live Fire Training must comply with all sections of Chapter 4,
97 Establishing Policies and Standard Operating Procedures, of National Fire Protection Association
98 (“NFPA”) 1402, Standard on Facilities for Fire Training and Associated Props, 2019 Edition,
99 which is incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-74.003, F.A.C.

100 (2) Live Fire Training Structures and Live Fire Training Props must be constructed and maintained
101 in accordance with the following sections of NFPA 1402:

102 (a) 3.3.8 Emergency Medical Services;

103 (b) All sections of Chapter 6, Training Structures and Props – General;

104 (c) All sections of Chapter 7, Live Fire Training Structures;

105 (d) 8.9 Maintenance and Testing;

106 (e) 9.6 System Operations and Maintenance Testing;

107 (f) 9.9 Requirements for Maintenance and Testing;

108 (g) 10.3.1 Fuel Storage;

109 (h) 14.3 Maintenance; and

110 (i) Annex B, B-6 Smoke Building.

111 (3) Approved Providers of Live Fire Training using gas-fueled live fire systems on the interior of
112 a Live Fire Training Structure must comply with all sections of Chapter 8, Gas-Fueled Live Fire
113 Training Systems – Interior, of NFPA 1402.

114 (4) Approved Providers of Live Fire Training using Live Fire Training Props or other Live Fire
115 Training equipment using gas-fueled live fire systems must comply with all sections of Chapter 9,
116 Gas-Fueled Live Fire Training Systems – Exterior, of NFPA 1402.

117 (5) Approved Providers of Live Fire Training using mobile or portable Live Fire Training Props
118 must comply with all sections of Chapter 10, Mobile and Transportable Training Props, of NFPA
119 1402.

120 (6) Approved Providers of Live Fire Training must comply with NFPA 1403, Standard on Live
121 Fire Training Evolutions, 2018 Edition, which is incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-74.003,
122 F.A.C., excluding the following:

123 (a) Any chapter entitled “Referenced Publications.”

124 (b) References to NFPA Publication 1975 Station Uniform.

125 (c) Provisions of the NFPA 1001, Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, 2019
126 Edition, which are not adopted under Rule Chapter 69A-37, F.A.C.

127 (d) Any reference to an Authority Having Jurisdiction (“AHJ”) in NFPA 1403 as it is defined in
128 that standard.

129 (7) Requirements for Manufacturer Designed and Constructed Structures, Systems, and Props:

130 (a) The AHJ shall require all Instructors and Safety Officers (“SOs”) responsible for conducting
131 Live Fire Training with structures, systems, and props to be trained in the complete operation of
132 the system and props in accordance with the manufacturer guidelines and AHJ requirements.

133 (b) Process for Training Live Fire Training Instructors and SOs.

134 1. No person shall be authorized to conduct training for other persons seeking to become Live Fire
135 Trainers of any kind or SOs unless the person has met all requirements described in Rule 69A-
136 74.010, F.A.C., and:

137 a. The manufacturer of the props, buildings, structures, or systems trained the person and
138 authorizes him or her to conduct the training; or

139 b. The AHJ authorizes the person to conduct the training.

140 2. The training must comply with the NFPA 1402, which is incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-
141 74.003, F.A.C., and shall also consist of at least the following:

142 a. Information and documentation required in NFPA 1403;

143 b. Design and purpose;

144 c. Theory of operation and simulation techniques;

145 d. Recommended fuel loading/ignition, reloading, and overhaul procedures;

146 e. Pre-evolution briefing procedures;

147 f. Training evolutions and post evolution procedures;

148 g. Inspection and maintenance of the system/prop;

149 h. Practical operation by each of up to five (5) Participants seeking to become AHJ Live Fire
150 Training Instructors conducting a complete training evolution;

151 i. Pre-burn briefing and walk-through;

152 j. Safety procedures and participant safety inspections; and

153 k. Decontamination procedures.

154 3. The manufacturer training program that qualifies AHJ Live Fire Training Instructors to operate
155 the structures, systems, and props and instruct Participants shall strictly adhere to the manufacturer
156 guidelines and be formatted in the same manner as described in the Non-Manufacturer Designed
157 and Constructed Structures, Systems, and Props, which is discussed later in this rule.

158 4. If the manufacturer of the structures, systems, and props does not authorize persons to provide
159 training to other Live Fire Training Instructors or Participants, the AHJ shall be responsible for
160 developing a training program as provided for in this rule.

161 5. An AHJ that develops its own training program shall do so in accordance with NFPA 1402 and
162 NFPA 1403. The AHJ shall submit the training program to the Bureau of Fire Standards and
163 Training Safety (“BFST”) at least 30 business days prior to the first use of the training program by
164 email to FirefighterSafety@myfloridacfo.com. The BFST will approve the training or
165 communicate what insufficiency needs to be addressed to obtain approval. The training program
166 shall consist of:

167 a. A curriculum,

168 b. A syllabus,

169 c. A lesson plan,
170 d. Qualifications for instructors, and
171 e. Any practical training proposed to be provided.
172 (c) All training shall be documented and made available for inspection and/or audit upon request
173 of the BFST. The documentation must be maintained for two (2) years.
174 (8) Requirements for Non-Manufacturer Designed and Constructed Structures, Systems, and
175 Props:
176 (a) The AHJ shall require all Instructors and SOs responsible for conducting Live Fire Training
177 with these structures, systems, and props to be trained to operate and deliver instruction to
178 Participants.
179 (b) To ensure Instructors are thoroughly familiar with the safe and effective use of the structures,
180 systems, and props, the AHJ's local agency must:
181 1. Specifically and exclusively identify Instructors who it considers qualified to conduct the
182 training;
183 2. Allow a maximum of five Participants to one Instructor, as required in NFPA 1403; and
184 3. Maintain documentation of the training program's Participants.
185 (c) Prior to operation under Live Fire conditions, the Instructor must demonstrate a comprehensive
186 understanding of the structures, systems, and props with the following:
187 1. Document packet encompassing all required documents identified in NFPA 1402 and 1403;
188 2. Design and purpose;
189 3. Theory of operation and simulation techniques;
190 4. Recommended fuel loading/ignition, reloading, and overhaul procedures;
191 5. Pre-evolution briefing procedures;
192 6. Training evolutions and post evolution procedures;
193 7. Inspection and Maintenance of each structure, system, and prop;
194 8. Practical operation by each of up to five (5) Participants seeking to become Live Fire Training
195 Instructors conducting a complete training evolution;
196 9. Pre-burn briefing and walk-through;
197 10. Safety procedures and participant safety inspections; and
198 11. Decontamination procedures.
199 (9) Requirements for Acquired Structures:
200 (a) Approved Providers of Live Fire Training in acquired structures must provide notice to BFST
201 no less than 30 business days before the date of the training by email to
202 FirefighterSafety@myfloridacfo.com. Notice shall include:
203 1. A copy of the training objectives; and
204 2. Structure layout, including:
205 a. Location(s) of fire(s),
206 b. Fuel load, and
207 c. An Instructor position list that provides the positions to be utilized.
208 (b) After the Live Fire Training evolution, the Approved Provider shall provide the names of the
209 Instructors performing each position's duties to FirefighterSafety@myfloridacfo.com.

210 (c) Within fifteen (15) days after the Live Fire Training evolution, all providers of Live Fire
211 Training using an acquired structure must provide BFST with a copy of all documents identified
212 in Chapter 9, Records and Reports, of NFPA 1403.

213 *Rulemaking Authority 633.128, 633.418, 633.508, F.S. Law Implemented 633.128, 633.418,*
214 *633.508, F.S. History–New _____.*

215

216 **69A-74.003 Compliance with Other Applicable Laws**

217 (1) All Instructors as described in this rule chapter must comply with the standards and codes
218 specified herein.

219 (2) NFPA 1041, Standard for Fire and Emergency Services Instructor Professional Qualifications,
220 2019 Edition, is incorporated herein by reference.

221 (3) NFPA 1402, Standard on Facilities for Fire Training and Associated Props, 2019 Edition, is
222 incorporated herein by reference.

223 (4) NFPA 1081, Standard for Facility Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications, 2024
224 Edition, is incorporated herein as reference.

225 (5) NFPA 1410, Standard on Training for Emergency Scene Operations, 2020 Edition, is
226 incorporated herein as reference.

227 (6) NFPA 1403, Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions, 2018 Edition, is incorporated herein
228 by reference.

229 (7) NFPA 1407, Standard for Training Fire Service Rapid Intervention Crews, 2020 Edition, is
230 incorporated herein by reference.

231 (8) Section 3.3.16 of the NFPA 472, Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous
232 Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, 2018 Edition, is incorporated herein by
233 reference.

234 (9) The materials incorporated by reference in this rule are copyrighted materials that cannot be
235 copied but may be obtained by contacting the NFPA at 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy
236 Massachusetts 02169-7471; Phone 1-800-344-3555; Website www.nfpa.org; accessed in read-
237 only, non-printable, non-downloadable format at NFPA’s website at [www.nfpa.org/codes-and-](http://www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/all-codes-and-standards/free-access)
238 [standards/all-codes-and-standards/free-access](http://www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/all-codes-and-standards/free-access); or viewed during regular business hours at the
239 offices of:

240 (a) The Bureau of Fire Standards and Training, Florida State Fire College, 11655 NW Gainesville
241 Rd., Ocala FL 33482-1486; or

242 (b) The Florida Administrative Code and Register, Florida State Capitol, 400 S. Monroe Street,
243 Room 701, Tallahassee, FL 32399.

244 *Rulemaking Authority 633.128, 633.418, 633.508, F.S. Law Implemented 633.128, 633.418,*
245 *633.508, F.S. History–New _____.*

246

247 **69A-74.010 Live Fire Training Instructor Training Prerequisites, Certification,**
248 **Recertification, and Revocation**

249 (1) Prerequisites to become any type of Live Fire Training Instructor, not including Live Fire
250 Adjunct Trainers (“LFAT”).

251 (a) Any person desiring to become a Live Fire Training Instructor must first obtain Instructor I and
252 Firefighter II certifications as described in Rule Chapter 69A-37, F.A.C., and s. 633.508, F.S.

253 (b) After obtaining the required certifications, the Instructor must be approved in writing by the
254 authority having jurisdiction (“AHJ”) for which he or she will utilize the certifications, such as a
255 training center or fire department.

256 (2) LFAT requirements.

257 (a) Persons seeking to become a LFAT must meet the following criteria to obtain certification:

258 1. Be a certified Volunteer Firefighter, Firefighter I, or Firefighter II;

259 2. Complete the Live Fire Adjunct Trainer Course (“LFAT Course”), including obtaining a

260 certificate indicating completion;

261 3. Submit an application through the State database to take the Bureau of Fire Standards and

262 Training’s (“BFST”) certification examination; and

263 4. Successfully pass the BFST certification examination, encompassing course objectives and

264 materials with a minimum passing score of 70%.

265 (b) LFATs described below have different certification requirements.

266 1. An LFAT involved in Live Fire Training for Part I, Part II, or both Parts of the Minimum

267 Standards Course must be a certified Instructor I, II, or III and be certified at a minimum of LFAT.

268 2. An LFAT involved in Live Fire Training, such as in-service training, does not need to be a

269 certified Instructor I, II, or III, however, must still be certified as an LFAT.

270 3. LFATs involved in Live Fire Training during Firefighter I or II training must be, at minimum,

271 a Fire Instructor I and, if not an LFTI, complete the LFAT training.

272 4. LFATs who were certified under Rule Chapter 69A-37, F.A.C., must successfully pass the state

273 examination within six (6) months of the effective date of this rule. To continue their LFAT

274 certification, they must obtain a score of 70% or higher on the state examination. Failure to pass

275 the examination within this timeframe will require the person to retake LFAT training.

276 (c) Quadrennial recertification as described in section 633.128, F.S. is required for all LFATs.

277 1. Recertification requires:

278 a. Completing the four (4)-hour LFAT Refresher course;

279 b. During the preceding four (4)-year certification period, participating in two (2) Live Fire

280 Trainings as the Instructor/person leading a crew on a fire attack, documented by the Live Fire

281 Master Trainer’s signature; and

282 c. Completing the appropriate application for renewal on the State database, including supporting

283 documentation and paying the fee prescribed in Rule 69A-52.005, F.A.C.

284 2. Failure to meet the recertification requirements will result in the LFAT certificate expiring. If

285 this occurs, the expired LFAT must do the following to obtain LFAT certification:

286 a. Retake the LFAT Course and

287 b. Retake the state examination, obtaining a passing score of 70% or higher.

288 (d) Duties and responsibilities for all LFATs.

289 1. A certified LFAT is permitted to lead crews on the interior of a Live Fire Structure.

290 2. A certified LFAT may assume a role in a support function, such as backup line, rehabilitation,

291 medical, or ignition officer.

292 3. A certified LFAT may not serve as either the Instructor-In-Charge (“IIC”) or Safety Officer

293 (“SO”);

294 4. A certified LFAT must ensure Visitor and Spectators are escorted at all times outside the

295 operations area.

296 (3) Live Fire Training Instructor (“LFTI”) requirements.

297 (a) Persons seeking to become a LFTI must meet the following criteria to obtain certification:

298 1. Be a Florida certified Firefighter II or meet the requirements of an Interior Fire Brigade Member

299 as described in Chapter 7 of NFPA 1081, Standard for Facility Fire Brigade Member Professional
300 Qualifications (2024), which is incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-74.003, F.A.C.;
301 2. Hold Fire Instructor I certification;
302 3. Complete the Live Fire Training Instructor Course (“LFTI Course”); and
303 4. Successfully complete a BFST-approved certification test, including paying the application fee
304 prescribed in Rule 69A-52.005, F.A.C., encompassing course objectives and materials with a
305 passing score of 70%.
306 (b) Quadrennial recertification as described in section 633.128, F.S. is required for all LFTIs.
307 1. Recertification requires:
308 a. Completing the 8-hour LFTI Renewal course;
309 b. During the preceding four (4)-year certification period, participating as an IIC or SO in two (2)
310 fully compliant Live Fire Training exercises, documented by the Live Fire Master Trainer’s
311 signature; and
312 c. Completing the appropriate application for renewal on the State database, including supporting
313 documentation and paying the fee prescribed in Rule 69A-52.005, F.A.C.
314 2. Failure to meet the recertification requirements will result in the LFTI certificate expiring. If
315 this occurs, the expired LFTI must do the following to obtain LFTI certification:
316 a. Retake the LFTI Course and
317 b. Retake the state examination, obtaining a passing score of 70% or higher.
318 3. An LFTI that fails to recertify shall be recognized by the BFST as a LFAT if he or she has taken
319 the course and passed the LFAT examination and has served as an LFAT. This will also be the
320 start of his or her Quadrennial recertification of 4 years.
321 (c) Duties and Responsibilities for all LFTIs.
322 1. A certified LFTI shall:
323 a. Monitor and supervise no more than five assigned Participants per instructor;
324 b. Inspect students’ personal protective equipment (“PPE”);
325 c. Account for assigned students, both before and after evolutions; and
326 d. Ensure Visitors and Spectators are escorted at all times outside the operations area.
327 2. A certified LFTI may:
328 a. Serve as the SO; lead instructor on an attack line; instructor on a backup line; rehabilitation,
329 medical, or ignition officer; or any other position, as qualified.
330 b. Instruct the didactic portion of the LFAT Course and assist in the Live Fire portion of this course
331 under the supervision of the LFTI II.
332 (4) Live Fire Training Instructor II (“LFTI II”) requirements.
333 (a) Persons seeking to become a LFTI II must meet the following criteria to obtain certification:
334 1. Be a certified LFTI for a period of at least one (1) year;
335 2. Be a qualified Instructor II as defined by NFPA 1041, which is incorporated by reference in
336 Rule 69A-74.003, F.A.C.;
337 3. Be approved by the Master Trainer of a Florida State Certified Training Center;
338 4. Successfully complete the tasks in the Live Fire Training Instructor II Task Book, DFS-K4-
339 2209 (eff. MM/YYYY), which is hereby incorporated by reference and available at [Department
340 of State hyperlink to be determined]. This includes all of the following:
341 a. The LFTI II that evaluates each task in the Live Fire Training II Task Book must verify the LFTI

342 II candidate's successful completion of each task;
343 b. The LFTI II candidate must teach an LFTI Course as a lead instructor under the supervision of
344 a certified LFTI II;
345 c. The Live Fire Master Trainer and Training Center Director shall verify that the Live Fire
346 Training Task Book is complete, documented by their signature;
347 d. The LFTI II candidate must teach the LFTI Course at a Florida Certified Training Center as part
348 of completing the tasks in the Live Fire Training Instructor II Task Book.
349 5. After successful completion of the Live Fire Training Instructor II Task Book, electronically
350 submit it to the BFST at http://floridastatefirecollege.org/public/pb_index.asp.
351 6. Note: There is no examination for this certification.
352 (b) Quadrennial recertification as described in section 633.128, F.S. is required for all LFTI IIs.
353 1. Recertification for LFTI IIs has the same requirements as LFTIs. However:
354 a. If the LFTI II taught the 8-hour LFTI Renewal course, then the LFTI II need not take the same
355 course.
356 b. If the LFTI II has not participated in a live fire exercise and that portion of the training is
357 required, it must be conducted at a Certified Training Center.
358 (c) Duties and Responsibilities for all LFTI IIs.
359 1. A certified LFTI II shall:
360 a. Monitor and supervise no more than five assigned students per instructor;
361 b. Inspect students' PPE;
362 c. Account for assigned students, both before and after evolutions; and
363 d. Ensure Visitors and Spectators are escorted at all times outside the operations area.
364 2. A certified LFTI II must serve as the IIC.
365 3. If multiple LFTI IIs are participating and not serving as the IIC, they may serve as the SO,
366 instructor on an attack line, instructor on a backup line, rehab, medical, ignition officer, or other
367 position, as qualified.
368 4. A certified LFTI II may:
369 a. Instruct the LFTI Course at a Certified Training Center. A certified LFTI II that instructs the
370 LFTI Course during the renewal period is exempt from completing the 8-hour LFTI refresher class,
371 but must meet all other criteria for renewal;
372 b. Instruct the BFST 8-hour LFTI refresher course;
373 c. Instruct the LFAT Course at a Certified Training Center; and
374 d. Instruct the BFST 4-hour LFAT refresher course.
375 (5) Live Fire Master Trainer requirements.
376 (a) Each Certified Training Center or Approved Provider shall appoint a Live Fire Master Trainer
377 that is a certified LFTI II and notify BFST as described in Rule 69A-74.011, F.A.C.
378 (b) A Live Fire Master Trainer may complete recertification in the same manner as an LFTI II.
379 (c) Duties and Responsibilities for all Live Fire Master Trainers.
380 1. A Live Fire Master Trainer may perform all the duties a LFTI II is authorized to perform.
381 2. A Live Fire Master Trainer is authorized to sign a Live Fire Trainer Instructor II Task Book
382 upon another LFTI II candidate's successful completion of each task.
383 3. A Live Fire Master Trainer may train up to two (2) LFTIs at one time for LFTI II certification
384 provided the LFTIs:

385 a. Are present for all aspects of the training and monitoring process, and
386 b. Equally share in the responsibility of instructing the course.

387 (6) Inspections and Investigations.

388 (a) The Division of State Fire Marshall (“Division”) and authorized representatives of the Division
389 may conduct inspections or investigations of any Approved Provider, Certified Training Center,
390 or person certified pursuant to this rule chapter to ensure compliance with this rule chapter and
391 chapter 633, F.S.

392 (b) When it has been determined that a Certified Training Center is not in compliance with the
393 requirements of this rule chapter or chapter 633, F.S., as evidenced by an inspection conducted by
394 the Division or authorized representative of the Division, certification shall be revoked until the
395 recorded deficiencies, procedures, or both have been corrected.

396 (c) Certified Training Centers shall be inspected annually and upon receipt of any complaint about
397 their compliance with this rule chapter or chapter 633, F.S.

398 (7) Certificate Revocation.

399 (a) The Division of State Fire Marshal may revoke any person’s certification described in this rule
400 chapter if any of the following occur:

401 1. Any Instructor I, II, or III certification renewal requirement is not met;

402 2. The LFAT, LFTI, LFTI II, or Live Fire Master Trainer fails to plan for or actually provide the
403 provision of medical treatment to an injured Participant, Visitor, or Spectator;

404 3. The LFAT, LFTI, LFTI II, or Live Fire Master Trainer abandons a Participant or allows a
405 Participant to be abandoned during any Live Fire evolution;

406 4. The LFAT, LFTI, LFTI II, or Live Fire Master Trainer allows a Visitor or Spectator to enter the
407 operations area, “hot zone,” or Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (“IDLH”) environment
408 during any Live Fire evolution;

409 5. The LFAT, LFTI, LFTI II, or Live Fire Master Trainer allows material to be used in Live Fire
410 Training that is not approved by the adopted portions of NFPA 1403;

411 6. The LFAT, LFTI, LFTI II, or Live Fire Master Trainer does not comply with, or does not
412 enforce, any safety rule in Rule Chapters 69A-60 and 69A-62, F.A.C.;

413 7. The LFAT, LFTI, LFTI II, or Live Fire Master Trainer does not comply with the adopted
414 portions of NFPA 1403; or

415 8. The LFAT, LFTI, LFTI II, or Live Fire Master Trainer fails to meet any of the requirements
416 relevant to his or her certification as described in this rule.

417 (b) If the certified person’s Instructor I, II, or III certification is revoked pursuant to chapter 69A-
418 37, F.A.C., the Division will evaluate the facts underlying the revocation and may revoke the
419 person’s Live Fire Training certificate if there are unresolved concerns about the person’s ability
420 to provide safe, competent, and effective training.

421 *Rulemaking Authority 633.128, 633.418, 633.508, 633.518, F.S. Law Implemented 633.128,*
422 *633.418, 633.508, 633.518 F.S. History–New _____.*

423

424 **69A-74.011 Requirements for Live Fire Training for Instructors, Recruit Training, and**
425 **Personnel.**

426 (1) Live Fire Training.

427 (a) All Live Fire Training leading to certification must be conducted at a Bureau of Fire Standards
428 and Training (“BFST”) Certified Training Center or BFST-approved Live Fire Training structure
429 or prop.
430 (b) Each Certified Training Center or Approved Provider wishing to provide Live Fire Training
431 Instructor (“LFTI”) courses shall appoint one certified LFTI II to serve as the Live Fire Master
432 Trainer for such facility. The Certified Training Center or Approved Provider shall provide the
433 name and current business address of the Live Fire Training Master to BFST no later than January
434 1 of each year.
435 (c) All Live Fire Training must be conducted with a properly certified Instructor employed by or
436 as a volunteer of a fire department or a training center in compliance with Rule 69A-37.060, F.A.C.
437 (d) The Instructor-in-Charge (“IIC”) must be certified as a LFTI II and meet the job performance
438 requirements of NFPA 1041, Standard for Fire and Emergency Services Instructor Professional
439 Qualifications (2019), which is incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-74.003, F.A.C.
440 (e) The Two-In / Two-Out requirement described in section 633.508, F.S.
441 (f) The Safety Officer (“SO”) must be certified as a LFTI. The IIC shall assign the following
442 personnel:
443 1. One LFAT or LFTI to each functional crew, each of which shall not exceed five (5)
444 Participants plus the Instructor; and
445 2. One LFAT or LFTI to each backup line.
446 (g) Each firefighting student and/or firefighter, regardless of tenure, shall complete and provide
447 documentation of the prerequisite training identified in Chapter 4, parts 4.3.1 and 4.3.2.1 through
448 4.3.2.5 of NFPA 1403 (2018), which is incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-74.003, F.A.C., as
449 and if requested.
450 (h) Each firefighter, regardless of tenure, shall be trained to constantly identify hazards and
451 alternative escape routes during interior fire suppression operations, inclusive of training
452 exercises.
453 (i) Live Fire Training in any structure must include instruction of the student in planning for a
454 secondary means of egress or escape in case of an unexpected fire condition change. Prior to
455 Live Fire training drills, each firefighter must identify two means of egress or escape from each
456 area. No fire room shall be used when there are not at least two separate means of egress or
457 escape available.
458 (j) Fuel loads must comply with NFPA 1403.
459 (k) Any room with limited access shall not be used for Live Fire Training instruction or
460 evolutions.
461 (l) Live Fire used in training must not block the main or planned secondary exit of firefighters.
462 (m) Ventilation capabilities must be planned to limit fire spread and improve habitability.
463 Neither the primary nor secondary egress point is permitted to be used for normal room venting.
464 (n) Each window used as a secondary means of egress shall have an opening to the floor and
465 shall have clear access, with the glass and impedances such as frame cross members removed
466 without tools from the inside or outside. No exterior obstruction shall impede egress.
467 (o) Training mannequins must be readily identifiable as such using uniquely colored or specially
468 marked clothing and shall not be dressed in structural firefighter Personal Protective Clothing
469 that is possible to confuse with the clothing of an actual firefighter that is participating in the
470 Live Fire evolution.

471 (p) No person(s) shall play the role of a victim inside any Live Fire Training structure, acquired
472 structure, or prop.

473 (q) Thermal imaging equipment should be used to monitor fire conditions and the location of
474 firefighters during fire training. Thermal imaging is a valuable tool for firefighter safety, more
475 rapid victim search and rescue, and fire suppression operations in hostile structural fires.

476 (r) All internal crews and command staff shall have working two-way radio communications
477 throughout the entire structure or hot zone prior to beginning any evolution. Operations shall be
478 conducted on a dedicated radio channel that shall not be a channel used for dispatching or for
479 any other use during Live Fire evolutions.

480 (s) Live Fire Training where Class A combustible materials or Class B flammable liquids and
481 gases have been used for fuel shall be followed with a decontamination process as defined in
482 section 3.3.16 of the NFPA 472, Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous
483 Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents (2018) for all Participants in an effort to
484 reduce exposure to carcinogens or other health related conditions or hazards. Section 3.3.16 of
485 the NFPA 472 is incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-74.003, F.A.C.

486 (t) No other actual training shall occur simultaneously.

487 (2) Additional Requirements for Recruit Training.

488 (a) Only Firefighter I & II Participants over the age of 18 may participate in Live Fire Training.

489 (b) The initial exposure to Live Fire conditions in recruit training must be under the strict
490 supervision and control of the IIC and other LFTIs as described in this rule chapter, with immediate
491 egress capabilities available at ground level.

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

494 (3) Pumps and Hoselines.

495 (a) A backup hoseline may be operated by Participants engaged in Live Fire Training under the
496 direction of an LFAT or LFTI.

497 (b) A backup line with a hoseline having sufficient flow, but with not less than a minimum of 95
498 GPM, to extinguish a fire involving the entire fire room must be in place to monitor the fire and
499 the training personnel. Operation of the backup line requires a minimum of two personnel, under
500 the direction of an LFAT or LFTI, who shall monitor the progress of the crew being trained at all
501 times.

502 (c) Every piece of pumping fire apparatus used to pump supply and attack lines during interior fire
503 operations must have an assigned qualified or certified pump operator present at that unit in case
504 immediate operational changes are necessary. Although it is preferable that the pump operator be
505 certified, it is not required.

506 (4) Fire Control Teams.

507 (a) For the purposes of the ignition of a training fire, the IIC shall establish a fire control team that
508 consists of a minimum of two personnel.

509 (b) An LFTI shall be designated as the "Ignition Officer" to ignite, maintain, and control the
510 materials being burned.

511 (c) The decision to ignite the training fire shall be made by the IIC in coordination with the SO.

512 (d) Instructors shall be rotated through duty assignments and an LFTI shall not serve as the Ignition
513 Officer for more than one evolution in a row.

514 (e) Where a manufactured gas-fired system is used and the prop is ignited via remote control, the
515 Ignition Officer would be exempt from the evolution rotation as long as provisions are made for
516 rehabilitation based upon environmental conditions and Instructor need.

517 (5) Rapid Intervention Crews.

518 (a) A minimum of two properly equipped Participants and either an LFAT or LFTI, otherwise
519 known as the Rapid Intervention Crew (“RIC”), shall be located outside the Immediately
520 Dangerous to Life or Health (“IDLH”) environment prepared to immediately make entry for the
521 purpose of locating and rescuing Participants or Instructors.

522 (b) The RIC Participants located outside the IDLH environment may each be assigned an
523 additional role for the purpose of fire training as long as the additional role does not:

524 1. Take him or her away from the immediate location,

525 2. Diminish his or her ability to immediately react, or

526 3. Jeopardize the safety or health of anyone onsite by abandoning that other assignment.

527 (c) The IIC, Incident Commander, SO, and primary pump operator are not permitted to serve as
528 members of the RIC.

529 (6) Excluded Participants: No individual under the age of 18 shall be permitted to participate in or
530 enter any environment that is IDLH, or potentially IDLH, or participate in Live Fire Training
531 evolutions.

532 (7) Visitors and Spectators.

533 (a) Visitors and Spectators are permitted to observe the Live Fire Training from an identified safe
534 area, but must always be accompanied by a LFAT or LFTI approved by the AHJ. The IIC must
535 determine who is responsible for ensuring the safety of Visitors and Spectators at any given time.
536 Visitors and Spectators shall not enter the operations area, “hot zone,” or IDLH environment.

537 (b) Visitors and Spectators are only permitted to observe BFST-approved gas fired props that
538 comply with applicable NFPA standards and state requirements described in this Rule Chapter.

539 (8) Acquired Structures: For acquired structures, Basic Life Support (“BLS”) emergency medical
540 care with transport capabilities shall be available on site to handle injuries and/or medical
541 emergencies.

542 (9) Engineered and Approved Live Fire Training Structures.

543 (a) For engineered and approved Live Fire Training structures, the local Emergency Medical
544 Services (“EMS”) provider shall be apprised of the location and time of the evolution.

545 (b) BLS shall be provided and identified on the scene.

546 (c) Advanced Life Support care and transport should be on scene.

547 (d) Planning shall include a landing zone for air transport, such as an EMS helicopter.

548 (10) Smoke Barrels and Smudge Pots.

549 (a) Definitions: For purposes of this rule, “smoke barrel” means a container constructed of sturdy
550 material designed to produce smoke using Class A fuel. It is often a metal drum, usually filled with
551 hay or other combustible material, used to create a smoke-filled environment for training
552 purposes. A “smudge pot” is a similar device used to produce a smudge that uses a combustible
553 liquid as a means to increase the complexity of the exercise.

554 (b) Smoke barrels and smudge pots shall not be used in Live Fire Training.

555 (11) Fire Extinguisher Training conducted for civilian participants is not considered Live Fire
556 Training. Fire Extinguisher Training conducted for Part I of Minimum Standards Training or a
557 currently certified Firefighter I or II shall not be considered Live Fire Training. However,
558 appropriate personal protective equipment shall be utilized when necessary and as needed.
559 *Rulemaking Authority 633.128, 633.418, 633.508, F.S. Law Implemented 633.128, 633.418,*
560 *633.508, F.S. History–New _____.*

DRAFT