

**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES**

**Division of State Fire Marshal**

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**69A-74.001 Definitions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(7) “Containerized Training Structure” means an engineered structure consisting of one or more shipping (intermodal) containers assembled 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.

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

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

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

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

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

- (13) “Live Fire Adjunct Trainer Course” means a training program that is a minimum of 16 hours, approved by the BFST, and required to become a Live Fire Adjunct Trainer, which includes practical evolutions and is only available in a “live” traditional delivery format.
- (14) “Live Fire Master Trainer” means a Live Fire Training Instructor II who has been designated by the Certified Training Center or AHJ as an approved instructor (LFTI II) to oversee the Live Fire Training Instructor Course at a Certified Training Center or AHJ-approved provider.
- (15) “Live Fire Training” means the training of certified firefighters or candidates for firefighter certification, or any other training with live fire that exposes participants to an Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (“IDLH”) environment involving:
- (a) Acquired structures;
  - (b) Permanent training structures;
  - (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; or
  - (e) Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting (“ARFF”) props.
- (16) “Live Fire Training Instructor,” or “LFTI,” means any person certified by the Florida State Fire College as an Instructor I, II, or III and who has been certified in accordance with Rule 69A-74.010, F.A.C.
- (17) “Live Fire Training Instructor II,” or “LFTI2,” means any person that meets all of the requirements for LFTI and has completed the Live Fire Training Instructor II Task Book process with a Live Fire Master Trainer at a Certified Fire Training Center, as set forth in Rule 69A-74.010, F.A.C.
- (18) “Live Fire Training Instructor Course” means the 40-hour training program approved by the BFST and required to become a Live Fire Training Instructor, which includes practical evolutions and is only available in a “live” traditional delivery format.
- (19) “Live Fire Training Prop” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1402.
- (20) “Live Fire Training Structure” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1402.
- (21) “Means of Egress” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1402.
- (22) “Means of Escape” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1402.
- (23) “Mobile Training Prop” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1402.
- (24) “Participant” means any firefighting student or certified firefighter who is involved in the Live Fire Training evolution within the operations area.
- (25) “Personal Protective Clothing” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1403.
- (26) “Personal Protective Equipment” or “PPE” has the same meaning as defined in NFPA 1403.
- (27) “Pump Operator” means a certified Volunteer Firefighter, Firefighter I, or Firefighter II who has completed a 45-hour course in Fire Service Hydraulics and is approved by the Certified Training Center or AHJ conducting the Live Fire Training. For purposes of this definition:
- (a) “Certified” shall mean the pump operator completed the training course, was approved by the AHJ, and was tested and certified by the BFST; and
  - (b) “Qualified” shall mean the pump operator completed the training course and was approved by the AHJ, but was not tested or certified by the BFST.

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

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

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

*Rulemaking Authority 633.128, 633.418, 633.508, F.S. Law Implemented 633.128, 633.418, 633.508, F.S. History—New \_\_\_\_\_.*

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

(1) Approved Providers of Live Fire Training must comply with all sections of Chapter 4, Establishing Policies and Standard Operating Procedures, of NFPA 1402, which is incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-74.003, F.A.C.

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

(a) 3.3.8 Emergency Medical Services;

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

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

(d) 8.9 Maintenance and Testing;

(e) 9.6 System Operations and Maintenance Testing;

(f) 9.9 Requirements for Maintenance and Testing;

(g) 10.3.1 Fuel Storage;

(h) 14.3 Maintenance; and

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Any chapter entitled “Referenced Publications.”

(b) References to NFPA Publication 1975 Station Uniform.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. Information and documentation required in NFPA 1403;

b. Design and purpose;

c. Theory of operation and simulation techniques;

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

e. Pre-evolution briefing procedures;

f. Training evolutions and post evolution procedures;

g. Inspection and maintenance of the system/prop;

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

i. Pre-burn briefing and walk-through;

j. Safety procedures and participant safety inspections; and

k. Decontamination procedures.

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

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

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

a. A curriculum,

b. A syllabus,

c. A lesson plan,

d. Qualifications for instructors, and

e. Any practical training proposed to be provided.

(c) All training shall be documented and made available for inspection and/or audit upon request of the BFST. The documentation must be maintained for two (2) years.

(8) Requirements for Non-Manufacturer Designed and Constructed Structures, Systems, and Props:

(a) The AHJ shall require all Instructors and SOs responsible for conducting Live Fire Training with these structures, systems, and props to be trained to operate and deliver instruction to Participants.

(b) To ensure Instructors are thoroughly familiar with the safe and effective use of the structures, systems, and props, the AHJ's local agency must:

1. Specifically and exclusively identify Instructors who it considers qualified to conduct the training;

2. Allow a maximum of five Participants to one Instructor, as required in NFPA 1403; and

3. Maintain documentation of the training program's Participants.

(c) Prior to operation under Live Fire conditions, the Instructor must demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the structures, systems, and props with the following:

1. Document packet encompassing all required documents identified in NFPA 1402 and 1403;

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 each structure, system, and prop;

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

9. Pre-burn briefing and walk-through;

10. Safety procedures and participant safety inspections; and

11. Decontamination procedures

(9) Requirements for Acquired Structures:

(a) Approved Providers of Live Fire Training in acquired structures must provide notice to the Bureau of Fire Standards and Training Safety Section no less than 30 business days before the date of the training by email to [FirefighterSafety@myfloridacfo.com](mailto:FirefighterSafety@myfloridacfo.com). Notice shall include:

1. A copy of the training objectives; and

2. Structure layout, including:

a. Location(s) of fire(s).

b. Fuel load, and

c. An Instructor position list that provides the positions to be utilized.

(b) After the Live Fire Training evolution, the Approved Provider shall provide the names of the Instructors performing each position's duties to [FirefighterSafety@myfloridacfo.com](mailto:FirefighterSafety@myfloridacfo.com).

(c) Within fifteen (15) days after the Live Fire Training evolution, all providers of Live Fire Training using an acquired structure must provide the Bureau of Fire Standards and Training

Safety Section with a copy of all documents identified in Chapter 9, Records and Reports, of NFPA 1403.

*Rulemaking Authority 633.128, 633.418, 633.508, F.S. Law Implemented 633.128, 633.418, 633.508, F.S. History–New \_\_\_\_\_.*

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

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

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

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

(4) NFPA 1081, Standard for Facility Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications (2024).

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

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

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

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

(9) The materials incorporated by reference in this rule are copyrighted materials that cannot be copied but may be obtained by contacting the NFPA at 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy Massachusetts 02169-7471; Phone 1-800-344-3555; Website [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org); accessed in read-only, non-printable, non-downloadable format at NFPA's website at [www.nfpa.org/codes-and-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 offices of:

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

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

*Rulemaking Authority 633.128, 633.418, 633.508, F.S. Law Implemented 633.128, 633.418, 633.508, F.S. History–New \_\_\_\_\_.*

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

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

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

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

(2) LFAT requirements.

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

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



2. Complete the Live Fire Adjunct Trainer Course (“LFAT Course”), including obtaining a certificate indicating completion;

3. Submit an application through the State database to take the Bureau of Fire Standards and Training’s (“BFST”) certification examination; and

4. Successfully pass the BFST certification examination, encompassing course objectives and materials with a minimum passing score of 70%.

(b) LFATs described below have different certification requirements.

1. An LFAT involved in Live Fire Training for Part I, Part II, or both Parts of the Minimum Standards Course must be a certified Instructor I, II, or III and be certified at a minimum of LFAT.

2. An LFAT involved in Live Fire Training, such as in-service training, does not need to be a certified Instructor I, II, or III, however, must still be certified as an LFAT.

3. LFATs involved in Live Fire Training during Firefighter I or II training must be, at minimum, a Fire Instructor I and, if not an LFTI, complete the LFAT training.

4. LFATs who were certified under Rule Chapter 69A-37, F.A.C., must successfully pass the state examination within six (6) months of the effective date of this rule. To continue their LFAT certification, they must obtain a score of 70% or higher on the state examination. Failure to pass the examination within this timeframe will require the person to retake LFAT training.

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

1. Recertification requires:

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

b. During the preceding four (4)-year certification period, participating in two (2) Live Fire Trainings as the Instructor/person leading a crew on a fire attack, documented by the Live Fire Master Trainer’s signature; and

c. Completing the appropriate application for renewal on the State database, including supporting documentation and paying the fee prescribed in Rule 69A-52.005, F.A.C.

2. Failure to meet the recertification requirements will result in the LFAT certificate expiring. If this occurs, the expired LFAT must do the following to obtain LFAT certification:

a. Retake the LFAT Course and

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

(d) Duties and responsibilities for all LFATs.

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

2. A certified LFAT may assume a role in a support function, such as backup line, rehabilitation, medical, or ignition officer.

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

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

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

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

1. Be a Florida certified Firefighter II or meet the requirements of an Interior Fire Brigade Member as described in Chapter 7 of NFPA 1081, Standard for Facility Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications (2024), which is incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-74.003, F.A.C.;

2. Hold Fire Instructor I certification;

3. Complete the Live Fire Training Instructor Course (“LFTI Course”); and  
4. Successfully complete a BFST-approved certification test, including paying the application fee prescribed in Rule 69A-52.005, F.A.C., encompassing course objectives and materials with a passing score of 70%.

(b) Quadrennial recertification as described in section 633.128, F.S. is required for all LFTIs.

1. Recertification requires:

a. Completing the 8-hour LFTI Renewal course;

b. During the preceding four (4)-year certification period, participating as an IIC or SO in two (2) fully compliant Live Fire Training exercises, documented by the Live Fire Master Trainer’s signature; and

c. Completing the appropriate application for renewal on the State database, including supporting documentation and paying the fee prescribed in Rule 69A-52.005, F.A.C.

2. Failure to meet the recertification requirements will result in the LFTI certificate expiring. If this occurs, the expired LFTI must do the following to obtain LFTI certification:

a. Retake the LFTI Course and

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

3. An LFTI that fails to recertify shall be recognized by the BFST as a LFAT if he or she has taken the course and passed the LFAT examination and has served as an LFAT. This will also be the start of his or her Quadrennial recertification of 4 years.

(c) Duties and Responsibilities for all LFTIs.

1. A certified LFTI shall:

a. Monitor and supervise no more than five assigned Participants per instructor;

b. Inspect students’ personal protective equipment (“PPE”);

c. Account for assigned students, both before and after evolutions; and

d. Ensure Visitors and Spectators are escorted at all times outside the operations area.

2. A certified LFTI may:

a. Serve as the SO; lead instructor on an attack line; instructor on a backup line; rehabilitation, medical, or ignition officer; or any other position, as qualified.

b. Instruct the didactic portion of the LFAT Course and assist in the Live Fire portion of this course under the supervision of the LFTI II.

(4) Live Fire Training Instructor II (“LFTI II”) requirements.

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

1. Be a certified LFTI for a period of at least one (1) year;

2. Be a qualified Instructor II as defined by NFPA 1041, which is incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-74.003, F.A.C.;

3. Be approved by the Master Trainer of a Florida State Certified Training Center;

4. Successfully complete the tasks in the Live Fire Training Instructor II Task Book, DFS-K4-2209 (eff. MM/YYYY), which is hereby incorporated by reference and available at [Department of State hyperlink to be determined]. This includes all of the following:

a. The LFTI II that evaluates each task in the Live Fire Training II Task Book must verify the LFTI II candidate’s successful completion of each task;

b. The LFTI II candidate must teach an LFTI Course as a lead instructor under the supervision of a certified LFTI II;



- c. The Live Fire Master Trainer and Training Center Director shall verify that the Live Fire Training Task Book is complete, documented by their signature;
- d. The LFTI II candidate must teach the LFTI Course at a Florida Certified Training Center as part of completing the tasks in the Live Fire Training Instructor II Task Book.
- 5. After successful completion of the Live Fire Training Instructor II Task Book, electronically submit it to the BFST at [http://floridastatefirecollege.org/public/pb\\_index.asp](http://floridastatefirecollege.org/public/pb_index.asp).
- 6. Note: There is no examination for this certification.
- (b) Quadrennial recertification as described in section 633.128, F.S. is required for all LFTI IIs.
  - 1. Recertification for LFTI IIs has the same requirements as LFTIs. However:
    - a. If the LFTI II taught the 8-hour LFTI Renewal course, then the LFTI II need not take the same course.
    - b. If the LFTI II has not participated in a live fire exercise and that portion of the training is required, it must be conducted at a Certified Training Center.
- (c) Duties and Responsibilities for all LFTI IIs.
  - 1. A certified LFTI II shall:
    - a. Monitor and supervise no more than five assigned students per instructor;
    - b. Inspect students' PPE;
    - c. Account for assigned students, both before and after evolutions; and
    - d. Ensure Visitors and Spectators are escorted at all times outside the operations area.
  - 2. A certified LFTI II must serve as the IIC.
  - 3. If multiple LFTI IIs are participating and not serving as the IIC, they may serve as the SO, instructor on an attack line, instructor on a backup line, rehab, medical, ignition officer, or other position, as qualified.
  - 4. A certified LFTI II may:
    - a. Instruct the LFTI Course at a Certified Training Center. A certified LFTI II that instructs the LFTI Course during the renewal period is exempt from completing the 8-hour LFTI refresher class, but must meet all other criteria for renewal;
    - b. Instruct the BFST 8-hour LFTI refresher course;
    - c. Instruct the LFAT Course at a Certified Training Center; and
    - d. Instruct the BFST 4-hour LFAT refresher course.
- (5) Live Fire Master Trainer requirements.
  - (a) Each Certified Training Center or Approved Provider shall appoint a Live Fire Master Trainer that is a certified LFTI II and notify BFST as described in Rule 69A-74.011, F.A.C.
  - (b) A Live Fire Master Trainer may complete recertification in the same manner as an LFTI II.
  - (c) Duties and Responsibilities for all Live Fire Master Trainers.
    - 1. A Live Fire Master Trainer may perform all the duties a LFTI II is authorized to perform.
    - 2. A Live Fire Master Trainer is authorized to sign a Live Fire Trainer Instructor II Task Book upon another LFTI II candidate's successful completion of each task.
    - 3. A Live Fire Master Trainer may train up to two (2) LFTIs at one time for LFTI II certification provided the LFTIs:
      - a. Are present for all aspects of the training and monitoring process, and
      - b. Equally share in the responsibility of instructing the course.
- (6) Inspections and Investigations.

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

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

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

(7) Certificate Revocation.

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

1. Any Instructor I, II, or III certification renewal requirement is not met;
2. The LFAT, LFTI, LFTI II, or Live Fire Master Trainer fails to plan for or actually provide the provision of medical treatment to an injured Participant, Visitor, or Spectator;
3. The LFAT, LFTI, LFTI II, or Live Fire Master Trainer abandons a Participant or allows a Participant to be abandoned during any Live Fire evolution;
4. The LFAT, LFTI, LFTI II, or Live Fire Master Trainer allows a Visitor or Spectator to enter the operations area, "hot zone," or Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health ("IDLH") environment during any Live Fire evolution;
5. The LFAT, LFTI, LFTI II, or Live Fire Master Trainer allows material to be used in Live Fire Training that is not approved by the adopted portions of NFPA 1403;
6. The LFAT, LFTI, LFTI II, or Live Fire Master Trainer does not comply with, or does not enforce, any safety rule in Rule Chapters 69A-60 and 69A-62, F.A.C.;
7. The LFAT, LFTI, LFTI II, or Live Fire Master Trainer does not comply with the adopted portions of NFPA 1403; or
8. The LFAT, LFTI, LFTI II, or Live Fire Master Trainer fails to meet any of the requirements relevant to his or her certification as described in this rule.

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

*Rulemaking Authority 633.128, 633.418, 633.508, 633.518, F.S. Law Implemented 633.128, 633.418, 633.508, 633.518 F.S. History—New \_\_\_\_\_.*

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

(1) Live Fire Training.

(a) All Live Fire Training leading to certification must be conducted at a Bureau of Fire Standards and Training ("BFST") Certified Training Center or BFST-approved Live Fire Training structure or prop.

(b) Each Certified Training Center or Approved Provider wishing to provide Live Fire Training Instructor ("LFTI") courses shall appoint one certified LFTI II to serve as the Live Fire Master Trainer for such facility. The Certified Training Center or Approved Provider shall provide the name and current business address of the Live Fire Training Master to BFST no later than January 1 of each year.

(c) All Live Fire Training must be conducted with a properly certified Instructor employed by or as a volunteer of a fire department or a training center in compliance with Rule 69A-37.060, F.A.C.

(d) The Instructor-in-Charge ("IIC") must be certified as a LFTI II and meet the job performance requirements of NFPA 1041, Standard for Fire and Emergency Services Instructor Professional Qualifications (2019), which is incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-74.003, F.A.C.

(e) The Two-In / Two-Out requirement described in section 633.508, F.S.

(f) The Safety Officer ("SO") must be certified as a LFTI. The IIC shall assign the following personnel:

1. One LFAT or LFTI to each functional crew, each of which shall not exceed five (5) Participants plus the Instructor; and

2. One LFAT or LFTI to each backup line.

(g) 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), which is incorporated by reference in Rule 69A-74.003, F.A.C., as and if requested.

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

(i) 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.

(j) Fuel loads must comply with NFPA 1403.

(k) Any room with limited access shall not be used for Live Fire Training instruction or evolutions.

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

(m) Ventilation capabilities 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.

(n) Each window used as a secondary means of egress shall have an opening to the floor and 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.

(o) Training mannequins must be readily identifiable as such using uniquely colored or specially marked clothing and shall not be dressed in structural firefighter Personal Protective Clothing that is possible to confuse with the clothing of an actual firefighter that is participating in the Live Fire evolution.

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



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

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

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

(t) No other actual training shall occur simultaneously.

(2) Additional Requirements for Recruit Training.

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

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

(c) 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.

(3) Pumps and Hoselines.

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

(b) A backup line 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. Operation of the backup line requires a minimum of two personnel, under the direction of an LFAT or LFTI, who shall monitor the progress of the crew being trained at all times.

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

(4) Fire Control Teams.

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

(b) An LFTI 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 IIC in coordination with the SO.

(d) 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.

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

(5) Rapid Intervention Crews.

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

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

1. Take him or her away from the immediate location.
2. Diminish his or her ability to immediately react, or
3. Jeopardize the safety or health of anyone onsite by abandoning that other assignment.

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

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

(7) Visitors and Spectators.

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

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

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

(9) Engineered and Approved Live Fire Training Structures.

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

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

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

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

(10) Smoke Barrels and Smudge Pots.

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

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

(11) Fire Extinguisher Training conducted for civilian participants is not considered Live Fire Training. Fire Extinguisher Training conducted for Part I of Minimum Standards Training or a currently certified Firefighter I or II shall not be considered Live Fire Training. However, appropriate personal protective equipment shall be utilized when necessary and as needed.

*Rulemaking Authority 633.128, 633.418, 633.508, F.S. Law Implemented 633.128, 633.418, 633.508, F.S. History—New \_\_\_\_\_.*

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