U.S. Department
of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration

Advisory Circular

Subject: PROGRAMS FOR TRAINING OF AIRCRAFT RESCUE AND FIREFIGHTING PERSONNEL

Date: 4/28/2006 **AC No:** 150/5210-17A
Initiated by: AAS-300 **Change:**

1. PURPOSE. This advisory circular (AC) provides information on courses and reference materials for training of Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting (ARFF) personnel.

2. CANCELLATION. This AC cancels AC 150/5210-17, dated 3/9/94; Change 1, dated 4/6/95; and Change 2, dated 10/1/95.

3. APPLICATION. The material contained in this AC is applicable for use on all civil airports.

4. RELATED READING MATERIAL. The ACs listed below can be found at www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/resources/advisory_circulars/.

a. 14 CFR part 139 (part 139), Certification of Airports.

b. AC l50/5200-l2, Fire Department Responsibility in Protecting Evidence at the Scene of an Aircraft Accident.

c. AC l50/5200-18, Airport Safety Self-Inspection.

d. AC 150/5200-31, Airport Emergency Plan.

e. AC 150/5210-6, Aircraft Fire and Rescue Facilities and Extinguishing Agents.

f. AC I50/5210-7, Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting Communications.

g. AC 150/5210-13, Water Rescue Plans, Facilities, and Equipment.

h. AC 150/5210-14, Airport Fire and Rescue Personnel Protective Clothing.

i. AC 150/5220-4, Water Supply Systems for Aircraft Fire and Rescue Protection.

j. AC 150/5220-17, Design Standards for an Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting Training Facility.

k. AC 150/5230-4, Aircraft Fuel Storage, Handling, and Dispensing on Airports.

l. National Fire Protection Association's Standard for Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1003-2002 Edition).

m. U.S. Air Force Technical Order (TO) 00-105E-9, Aircraft Rescue Information (Fire Protection). The technical order describes procedures for fire service personnel responding to various types of emergencies involving military or civil aircraft. It also provides general information on aircraft firefighting and rescue as well as detailed information relating to military aircraft and civilian air carrier aircraft used by the military. Nonmilitary organizations having airport firefighting and rescue responsibilities at airports that serve military aircraft under routine and/or emergency conditions may obtain a copy of this technical order by sending a request to:

HQ AFCESA/CEXF
139 Barnes Drive
Suite 1
Tyndall Air Force Base, FL 32403-5319
Telephone: (850) 283-6150

n. International Fire Service Training Association's (IFSTA's) Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting, Fourth Edition. The manual was developed to provide information for both airport and structural fire department officers to effectively accomplish the various tasks involved in aircraft firefighting and rescue. It is designed for all types

of fire protection organizations and includes the use of both conventional and specialized aircraft firefighting apparatus. Copies may be purchased from IFSTA at the address listed in paragraph 9.c. below.

5. REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATED AIRPORTS. Part 139.319(i) requires that each holder of an airport operating certificate must ensure that firefighting personnel are properly trained to perform their duties. The recommendations in this AC comprise a method for meeting this provision. The minimum requirements for a training program are listed below. These recommendations are *not* intended as proficiency standards for airport fire fighters, but are provided to assist the airport sponsor in establishing an adequate training program. However, proficiency is the key to a successful ARFF training program. The number of hours of training will vary from individual to individual. We recommend that, as a minimum, no less than 40 hours of annual recurrent training be accomplished for each ARFF personnel.

a. Training Curriculum. The training curriculum must include initial and recurrent instruction in at least the areas listed in (1) through (12) below. Initial training is defined as that training provided to a new or relief employee to enable him/her to identify and interpret advanced theories, facts, concepts, principles, requirements, procedures, equipment, and components of ARFF as applied to the aircraft serving the airport and to demonstrate all required tasks safely and accurately and in accordance with established procedures while functioning independently. Recurrent training is defined as that training provided to an employee *as often as necessary but not less than 12 consecutive calendar months* to enable him/her to maintain a satisfactory level of proficiency. Appropriate frequencies for recurrent training will vary widely from airport to airport and from one employee to another. Training in several areas will require coordination with airlines and other organizations on the local airport.

(1) Airport familiarization. The program should train personnel such that they are able to do the following:

(a) describe the runway and taxiway identification system;

(b) describe the airfield lighting color code/marking system;

(c) describe the airfield pavement marking and signing system;

(d) identify the various on-field aircraft navigation aids;

(e) cite airport rules and regulations concerning vehicle movement and access;

(f) cite rules and regulations governing airport security;

(g) locate a given point on a grid map or other standard map used at the airport;

(h) identify terrain features using map symbols;

(i) identify installations and features in the critical response areas that present a hazard to vehicle response;

(j) identify installations and terrain features in the critical response areas that limit vehicle response capability;

(k) identify the probable direction of travel of fuel in a simulated leak in the fuel distribution system;

(l) demonstrate the operation of fuel system valves and pumps to control the flow of fuel within the system; and

(m) identify hazardous materials that are frequently stored or used on the airport property.

(2) Aircraft familiarization. For air carrier operations, the program should train personnel such that they are able to do the following:

(a) identify the types of aircraft operating at the airport;

(b) identify the categories of aircraft propulsion systems;

(c) locate normal entry doors, emergency exit openings, and evacuation slides for a given aircraft;

(d) demonstrate the opening of all doors and compartments for a given aircraft;

(e) identify aircrew and passenger capacities and locations for a given aircraft;

(f) indicate the type of fuel used, location of fuel tanks, and capacity of fuel tanks for a given aircraft;

(g) identify and locate components of the fuel, oxygen, hydraulic, electrical, fire protection, anti-icing, APU, brake, wheel, and egress systems for a given aircraft; and

(h) identify and locate the flight data recorder and cockpit voice recorder.

(3) Rescue and firefighting personnel safety. The program should train personnel such that they are able to do the following:

(a) identify the hazards associated with aircraft firefighting/rescue;

(b) identify the hazards to personnel associated with aircraft and aircraft systems;

(c) identify the potential stress effects on emergency services personnel involved in a mass casualty situation;

(d) identify the purpose and limitations of approved protective clothing used locally;

(e) demonstrate donning protective approved clothing within 1 minute;

(f) identify the purpose of self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA);

(g) identify the components and operation of SCBA;

(h) identify the limitations of SCBA;

(i) demonstrate the donning within 1 minute and use of an approved SCBA;

(j) demonstrate changing the air supply cylinder of a team member with an exhausted air supply cylinder;

(k) while wearing a SCBA, demonstrate the actions to be taken when the following emergency situations occur: low air alarm activates, air supply is exhausted, regulator malfunctions, facepiece is damaged, low pressure hose is damaged, and high pressure hose is damaged;

(l) while wearing a SCBA, demonstrate the actions to be taken to assist a team member experiencing the following emergency situations: low air alarm activates, air supply is exhausted, regulator malfunctions, facepiece is damaged, low pressure hose is damaged, and high pressure hose is damaged; and

(m) identify techniques for protection from communicable disease hazards.

(4) Emergency communications systems on the airport, including fire alarms. The program should train personnel such that they are able to do the following:

(a) identify the procedures for receiving an emergency alarm;

(b) identify radio frequencies and channels used by his/her organization and mutual aid organizations;

(c) identify procedures concerning multiple alarms and mutual aid;

(d) demonstrate knowledge of the phonetic alphabet;

(e) demonstrate the use of all communication equipment used by his/her organization;

(f) cite the procedure for obtaining clearance from the control tower or other responsible authority for apparatus movement;

(g) give an initial status report for a simulated aircraft accident;

(h) demonstrate the use of standard aircraft fire rescue hand signals; and

(i) identify standard hand signals to be used to communicate with aircrew personnel.

(5) Use of fire hoses, nozzles, turrets, and other appliances. The program should train personnel such that they are able to do the following:

(a) identify the purpose of each tool and item of equipment used locally;

(b) identify the location of each tool and item of equipment used locally;

(c) identify the hazards associated with each tool and item of equipment used locally;

(d) identify the proper procedures for use and maintenance of each tool and item of equipment used locally;

(e) identify the purpose of each hose, nozzle, and adapter used locally;

(f) identify the location of each hose, nozzle, and adapter used locally;

(g) identify the size and amount of each hose carried on each local vehicle;

(h) identify the proper procedures for use and maintenance of each hose, nozzle, and adapter used locally;

(i) identify the proper procedure to be used when advancing hose for fire attack;

(j) identify the proper procedure to be used when laying hose to establish a resupply of water;

(k) identify the primary purpose, agent capacity, water capacity, type of agent carried, agent discharge rate/range, personnel requirements, and response limitations for each vehicle used locally;

(l) demonstrate the proper methods of operation of all handlines and vehicle-mounted discharge devices;

(m) identify the procedures for maintenance of each vehicle used locally; and

(n) identify the procedures for resupply, using a hydrant, structural vehicles, tank trucks and other vehicles, for each vehicle used locally.

(6) Applications of extinguishing agents. The program should train personnel such that they are able to:

(a) identify the extinguishing properties of each agent, including advantages and disadvantages;

(b) identify which agents used by the local organization are compatible and which are not;

(c) identify the locations and quantities of each agent that is kept in inventory for vehicle resupply;

(d) identify the quantity of each type of agent that is carried on each vehicle used at the local airport;

(e) identify the preferred agent to be used in suppression and extinguishment for various fire scenarios;

(f) demonstrate agent application techniques;

(g) identify each type of portable fire extinguisher by classification and rating;

(h) identify the limitations and operating characteristics of each type of portable fire extinguisher;

(i) identify the location of each portable fire extinguisher provided on local vehicles; and

(j) identify the general location of portable fire extinguishers provided on aircraft.

(7) Emergency aircraft evacuation assistance. For air carrier operations, the program should train personnel such that they are able to do the following:

(a) identify the priorities of openings to be used to gain entry to aircraft;

(b) identify which opening should be used to gain entry for a given aircraft and situation;

(c) select the necessary tools and equipment to gain entry for a given aircraft and situation;

(d) while wearing full protective clothing, demonstrate, from inside and outside the aircraft, opening normal entry doors and emergency exit points for a given aircraft;

(e) identify potential locations for cut-in entry, using reference materials, aircraft markings, or general guidelines for a given aircraft;

(f) identify the hazards associated with cut-in entry;

(g) identify procedures followed during an emergency situation by crews of air carriers operating at the local airport; and

(h) identify the procedures to be used to protect evacuation points.

(8) Firefighting operations. The program should train personnel such that they are able to do the following:

(a) describe the standard operating procedure plans for various emergency scenarios;

(b) select a strategy and tactics for incident control and termination;

(c) identify the procedures for securing and maintaining a rescue path;

(d) identify the proper procedure to use when protecting an aircraft fuselage from fire exposure;

(e) identify the procedures to be used when providing protective streams for personnel;

(f) identify procedures for controlling runoff from fire control operations and fuel spills; and

(g) identify the procedures to be used to stabilize aircraft wreckage.

(9) Adapting and using structural rescue and firefighting equipment for aircraft rescue and firefighting. For any structural rescue and firefighting equipment available and intended for use in aircraft firefighting, the program should train personnel such that they are able to identify the procedures used to adapt the equipment for aircraft rescue and firefighting.

(10) Aircraft cargo hazards. The program should train personnel such that they are able to do the following:

(a) identify the hazards indicated by each Department of Transportation (DOT) and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) label;

(b) identify the limitation of the DOT and ICAO classifications and labeling system;

(c) use the *DOT Emergency Response Guidebook* to obtain information on hazardous materials for a given situation;

(d) identify the procedures for using CHEMTREC and other resources to obtain information concerning a hazardous material; and

(e) using the information obtained from the *DOT Emergency Response Guidebook* and CHEMTREC, identify the appropriate response, including risk assessment and rescue or evacuation requirements, to a given situation involving hazardous materials.

(11) Familiarization with fire fighters' duties under the airport emergency plan. The program should train personnel such that they are able to do the following:

(a) identify airport prefire plans;

(b) identify the various types of aircraft-related emergencies;

(c) identify and understand the incident command system to be utilized in an emergency;

(d) identify the procedures to be used to size-up a given aircraft accident; and

(e) identify the other duties of his/her organization under the airport emergency plan.

(12) Additional training.

(a) If the airport emergency plan calls for fire fighters to respond to special situations, such as water or treetop rescue, training specific to such situations should be provided.

(b) If a Surface Movement Guidance and Control System (SMGCS) plan is in place at the airport, training specific to operations in low visibility should be provided.

(c) Fire fighters should also receive training in recognition of aircraft ballistic parachute systems during emergency operations. (See http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/airport_safety/ for Rocket-Deployed Emergency Parachute Systems, CertAlert 04-13.)

b. Live-Fire Drills. All rescue and firefighting personnel must participate in at least one live-fire drill every 12 months. This drill must include a pit fire with an aircraft mock-up or similar device, using enough fuel to provide a fire intensity that simulates realistic firefighting conditions. The conditions would simulate the type of fire that could be encountered on an air carrier aircraft at the airport. AC 150/5220-17 provides more detailed guidance on recommended standards for the burning area structure. It is intended that the drill provide an opportunity for the firefighting team to become familiar with the use of all fire extinguishment equipment they will use in the event of an accident. If possible, a simulated rescue of aircraft occupants will help in creating a realistic simulation. During the drill, each fire fighter must demonstrate the following:

(1) the control and extinguishment of a simulated aircraft fire using handlines and turrets, given an airport-type foam firefighting vehicle. The decision to train on handline or turret should be based on whether the trainee is assigned a handline or whether the trainee is a driver/operator who would normally operate the turrets. Many training programs may have all the participants working the handlines, and it would be acceptable for the driver/operator to meet the annual requirement in this fashion. However, it would not be acceptable for a handline firefighter to use training on the turrets to meet the annual requirement;

(2) the control and extinguishment of a simulated aircraft fire using handlines and turrets, given each type, other than foam-type, firefighting vehicle [see (1) above for guidance on acceptability of handline and turret operation]; and

(3) using fire streams to protect fire fighters and aircraft occupants, given an airport firefighting vehicle.

c. First Aid. At least one person trained and current in basic emergency medical care must be on duty during air carrier operations. In this context, "on duty" does not mean that the emergency medical person be one of the regular ARFF personnel, but that there must be some assured means of having the individual available within a reasonable response time. This training must include 40 hours covering at least the following areas:

(1) bleeding;

(2) cardiopulmonary resuscitation;

(3) shock;

(4) primary patient survey;

(5) injuries to the skull, spine, chest, and extremities;

(6) internal injuries;

(7) moving patients;

(8) burns; and

(9) triage.

d. Hands-On Training. It is highly recommended that fire fighters receive hands-on training on the aircraft that regularly serve their airport. Such a feat is very difficult unless there are aircraft that remain overnight or there is an aircraft maintenance facility on the airport. Where such hands-on training is not feasible, it is recommended that ARFF crews be given access to aircraft schematics and to computer-based training that are available in the commercial market.

6. FIRE FIGHTER CERTIFICATION.

a. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Certification. While NFPA certification is not required by part 139, a worthwhile goal of a training program would be to enable personnel to meet proficiency criteria as detailed in NFPA 1003, Standard for Professional Qualifications for Airport Fire Fighters. The standard was developed by the NFPA Technical Committee on Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications. It specifies, in terms of performance objectives, the minimum requirements of professional competence required for service as an airport fire fighter. It does not restrict any jurisdiction from exceeding the minimum requirements set forth in the standard. A training program that leads to the fulfillment of the professional qualifications for an airport fire fighter identified in NFPA 1003, 2002 edition, is a means acceptable to the Administrator of providing firefighting and rescue personnel with the training considered necessary to perform their duties at airports. A training program encompassing at least the requirements in paragraph 5 above that leads to the fulfillment of the criteria for the applicable state-level airport fire fighter certification is also an acceptable means of meeting this requirement. Copies of NFPA 1003, 2002 edition, may be ordered from NFPA at the address in paragraph 9.c. below.

b. American Association of Airport Executives (AAAE) Certification. The AAAE Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Certification Program was developed to recognize ARFF personnel who have demonstrated more than normal devotion to their profession by exceeding regular job requirements and to standardize ARFF training. This is a voluntary program administered by AAAE and supported by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The levels for the ARFF Certification Program are as follows:

(1) The Basic Level—designed to recognize personnel who have recently entered the ARFF profession.

(2) The Senior Level—designed to recognize more experienced ARFF personnel.

(3) The Master Level—designed to recognize personnel involved in ARFF on a management level.

For further information on the AAAE ARFF Certification Program, contact AAAE directly at the address in paragraph 9.b. below.

7. MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS.

Where mutual aid agreements exist with U.S. Air Force personnel and/or municipal fire services surrounding the airport, familiarization training for all parties should be provided. In connection with such mutual aid agreements, the U.S. Air Force encourages and extends the use of Air Force base training facilities to surrounding municipal fire organizations, as explained in Air Force Regulation 32-2001, Fire Protection and Prevention Program.

8. NONCERTIFICATED AIRPORTS.

There are no regulatory requirements for ARFF services at noncertificated airports. However, at those airports that have ARFF coverage, or for fire departments that have an airport responsibility, the information found in the programs listed in paragraph 9 is useful.

9. PROGRAMS AVAILABLE.

a. FAA's Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting Computer-Based Training (CBT), Version 1, Curriculum. This course has been designed to be appropriate for inclusion in initial training, i.e., contributing knowledge of basic aircraft rescue and

firefighting principles. The program is available from the FAA on CD-ROM. Successful completion of this course provides the student with the minimum knowledge and improves skills necessary for handling an aircraft emergency effectively. The successful graduate should have the minimum level of professional competency necessary to qualify as an airport firefighter within part 139, Certification of Airports. In addition, successful completion should put graduates well on their way to meeting the criteria in National Fire Protection Association 1003, 2002 edition, Standard for Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications. The 3-disk CD-ROM is available from Airport Certification Safety Inspectors.

b. FAA Co-sponsored Training Programs. The following schools are endorsed and co-sponsored by the FAA. This list is not exhaustive, nor does it indicate the only sources for such programs and/or reference materials. These programs have been reviewed and are endorsed by the FAA. AAAE may be contacted at:

American Association of Airport Executives
601 Madison Street, Suite 400
Alexandria, VA 22314
Telephone: (703) 824-0504
Fax: (703) 820-1395
www.airportnet.org/

(1) AAAE Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Basic School. This school will fulfill the initial and recurrent training requirements of part 139 for ARFF personnel on FAA-certificated airports. The school includes classroom and live-fire activities at various training facilities.

(2) AAAE Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Advanced ARFF Training Academy. This school is designed to help airport managers enhance and improve the skills of their aircraft rescue and firefighting personnel. The school will augment the information and experience obtained in the basic school. Subject areas for this school are selected for their relevancy to command and control at the incident scene.

(3) AAAE Hazardous Materials Management School. This course meets requirements under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA's) regulation 1910.120 regarding the use, storage, handling, and transportation of hazardous materials. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) also requires such training.

(4) AAAE Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting "Training the Trainer" School. This school is designed to instruct ARFF training officers in the proper techniques of developing and conducting ARFF training programs consistent with part 139 requirements.

(5) AAAE Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Aircraft Familiarization School. This course provides hands-on training of emergency procedures from airlines and aircraft manufacturers. Training topics include aircraft design features, aircraft fuel systems, powerplants, and unique danger areas.

(6) AAAE Emergency Response School. This school provides training for personnel who are responsible for planning for, managing, or responding to an aviation emergency. The school includes case studies, workshops, and presentations by industry experts and government officials.

(7) AAAE Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Chiefs School. This school provides training for ARFF Chiefs and other senior ARFF management, and provides an opportunity to participate with airport management in developing the most effective way to provide ARFF services in accordance with part 139.

c. Other Programs. The following organizations listed in appendix 1 also provide fire fighter training programs and/or reference materials. This list is not exhaustive, nor does it indicate the only sources for such programs and/or reference materials. Their listing here does indicate an endorsement by FAA. For programs that have a hot fire drill facility, the appropriate Index level is included. None of the reference materials have been reviewed by FAA for adequacy.

Please send notification of changes to this list to:

Airport Safety and Operations Division, AAS- 300
800 Independence Ave, SW
Federal Aviation Administration
Washington, DC 20591
Telephone: (202) 267-3085
Fax: (202) 267-5257

for
David L. Bennett
Director, Office of Airport Safety and Standards

This page intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX 1. OTHER TRAINING PROGRAMS

NATIONAL

International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA)
Fire Protection Publications
Oklahoma State University
930 North Willis
Stillwater, OK 74078-8045
www.ifsta.org

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
1 Batterymarch Park, PO Box 9101
Quincy, MA 02269-9101
Telephone: (800) 344-3555
catalog.nfpa.org/

STATE

Alaska:
Alaska Regional Fire Training Facility
450 Marathon Road
Mailing: PO Box 3670
Kenai, AK 99611
Fax: (907) 283-1853
Approved Index A–E

Arizona:
Boeing – Mesa Fire Protection
5000 East McDowell Road
Mesa, AZ 85215
Contact: Keith Berthiaume, Training Officer
Telephone: (480) 891-3897
Approved Index A–B

Colorado:
Denver International Airport
ARFF Training Academy
11345 Trussville Street
Denver, CO 80249
Telephone: (303) 342-4345
Contact: Chief Steve Sauls
Telephone: (303) 342-4247
Approved Index A–E

State of Colorado/DOT
Division of Aeronautics
56 Inverness Drive E
Englewood, CO 80112-5129
Contact: Travis Vallin
Telephone: (303) 261-4418
Site is Colorado Springs/Peterson AFB.

Florida:
Jacksonville Fire Rescue Regional Fire Training Center
2700 Firefighter Memorial Drive
Jacksonville, FL 32246
Contact: Captain Geiger
Telephone: (904) 645-0124

Georgia:
Georgia Public Safety Training Center
1000 Indian Springs Drive
Forsyth, GA 31029
Contact: Director David Pritchett
Telephone: (912) 993-4697
Email: dpritch@gpstc.state.ga.us

Savannah Comb at Readiness Training Center
PO Box 7299
Garden City, GA 31418-7299
Contact: Chief Timothy H. Horton, Sr.
Telephone: (912) 963-3442

Idaho:
Boise Fire Department
Training Division
1620 N. Liberty Street
Boise, ID 83704
Contact: Division Chief Tracy Raynor
Telephone: (208) 378-8517

Illinois:
Chicago Fire Department
Rescue Station 3
O'Hare International Airport
Chicago, IL 60666
Telephone: (773) 894-5060 (Primary)
(773) 686-4814 (Secondary)
Fax: 773-686-4813
Approved index A–E

Scott AFB
177 Hangar Rd.
Scott AFB, IL 6225
Telephone: (618) 256-7215
Contact: Keith Long
Email: Keith.long@scott.af.mil

Peoria Air Guard
2416 S. Falcon Blvd
Peoria, IL 61607-5023
Contact: Chief Larry Gilmore
Telephone: (309) 633-5130
Email: Larry.Gilmore@ilpeor.ang.af.mil

Indiana:
South Bend Regional Airport
Department of Public Safety
4821 Lincolnway West
South Bend, IN 46628
Contact: Capt. Michael Gerndt
Telephone: (574) 282-4593 ex. 118
Email: Michaelg@sbnair.com

Kentucky:
Blue Grass Airport
Regional Training Center
4000 Versailles Road
Lexington, KY 40510
Telephone: (606) 254-9366
Fax: (606) 233-1822
Contact: Captain Jim Adkins
Telephone: (859) 231-7929
Email: jadkins@bluegrassairport.com

Louisiana:
L.S.U. Fire and Emergency Training Institute
6868 Nicholson Dr.
Baton Rouge, LA 70820
Contact: Sonny Cudd, Manager, ARFF Program
Telephone: (800) 256-3473
Fax: (255) 755-2416
E-mail: firechairat2155@aol.com
Approved index A–E

Massachusetts:
Boston Logan International Airport
Massport Fire Rescue
Boston, MA 02128
Contact: Robert Donahue, Fire Chief
Telephone: (617) 561-3400 or (617) 561-3418
Fax: (617) 561-1908
Email: rdonahue@massport.com
Approved index A–E

Michigan:
Alpena CRTC/Fire Department
5884 A Street
Alpena, MI 49707
Contact: James Nye, SMSgt, MIANG
CRTC Fire Chief
Telephone: (989) 354-6253

Division of Public Safety
Detroit Metro Wayne County Airport
10250 Middle Belt Road
Detroit, MI 48242
Telephone: (734) 247-7142
Fax: (734) 942-3735

Kellogg Community College
Kellogg Community College – ARFF Program
405 Hill Brady Road
Battle Creek, MI 49015-5613
Contact: Mr. Joe Teixeira
Telephone: (269) 965-4137 ext. 2226
Fax: (269) 962-7370
E-mail: teixeiraj@kellogg.edu
Index: B (C/D/E)
Mobile Trainer – Will travel coast to coast.

WCAA Fire Rescue Service
Bldg. 509 West Service Drive
Detroit, MI 48242
Telephone: (734) 942-3626
Approved index A–E

Mississippi:
Mississippi State Fire Academy
1 Fire Academy USA
Jackson, MS 39208
Contact: Executive Director Terry Ishee
Telephone: (601) 932-2444
Email: fireacademy@msfa.state.ms.us
www.doi.state.ms.us/fa_home.htm

Minnesota:
Lake Superior Technical College
ARFF Training Center
Lane Superior Emergency Response Training
Duluth International Airport
11501 Highway 23
Duluth, MN 55808
Telephone: (800) 232-8573 or (218) 626-1074
Fax: (218) 826-1982
Email: arfft@computerpro.com
Approved index A–E

Missouri:
University of Missouri
Fire Rescue Training Institute (MUFR)
240 Henikel Building
Columbia, MO 65211
Telephone: (573) 882-7952
Fax: (573) 882-0678
Contact: Program Manager Mark Lee
Telephone: (800) 869-3476
Email: leema@missouri.edu
www.mufrti.org/aerospace.htm
Approved index A–E
Mobile Trainer available.

Montana:
Helena Regional Airport Authority
Rocky Mountain Emergency Training Center
2850 Skyway Drive
Helena, MT 59602
Contact: Jeff Wadekamter
Telephone: (406) 449-3473
Fax: (406) 449-2340
Airport Manager: Ron Mercer
Telephone: (406) 442-2821
Email: mmi@m-m.net

Nevada:
Fire Science Academy
University of Nevada–Reno
100 University Avenue
Carlin, NV 89822-0877
Telephone: (775) 754-6003
Email: fireacademy@unr.edu

New Hampshire:
New Hampshire Fire Academy
Concord, NH
Contact: Program Coordinator Ted Stockweather
Telephone: (603) 271-2661
Approved index E

New Jersey:
Gloucester County Fire Academy
200 Shady Lane
Clarksboro, NJ 08020
Contact: Robert Hill
Telephone: (856) 423-4127
Fax: (856) 423-4861
E-mail: bhill@co.gloucester.nj.us
Index: B

New York:
Port Authority Fire Training Facility (JFK)
JFK ARFF Training Facility
JFK Airport, Building 254
Jamaica, NY 11430
Contact: Ken Kohlmann or Michael Flore
Telephone: (718) 244-4035
Fax: (718) 244-4038
Index: E
Subject to Availability

USAF Training Facility
Niagara Falls International Airport
914th MSG/CEF
2250 Franklin Drive
Niagara Falls, NY 14304-5050
Contact: Mr. John W. Dymes, Assistant Chief of Training
Telephone: (716) 238-2086 or (716) 630-6011
E-mail: john.dymes@niagarafalls.af.mil
Index: E

Northeast Fire Training Center (ROC)
Monroe Community College
1190 Scottsville Road
Rochester, NY 14624
Telephone: (585) 279-4015
Fax: (716) 262-1467 or (716) 262-1455
Contact: Jim Harrington
E-Mail: jharrington@monroecc.edu
www.monrocc.edu
Index: E

North Carolina:
Fayetteville Regional Airport
Fayetteville/Fire Emergency Management Division
433 Hay Street
Fayetteville, NC 28301
Training Site: 400 Airport Road
Fayetteville, NC 28306
Telephone: (910) 433-1729 or (910) 433-1580
Fax: (910) 433-1780 or (910) 433-4585
Contact: Training Coordinator Ernest Ward
Telephone: (910) 433-1566
Email: warde@ftccmail.faytech.cc.nc.us

North Dakota:
Training Facility
North Dakota Air National Guard
Hector International Airport
1400 28th Avenue North
Fargo, ND 58102-1051
Contact: Coordinator David Belcher
Telephone: (701) 451-2221
Email: david.belcher@ndfarg.ang.af.mil
Approved index E

Grand Forks AFB
319 CES/CEF
c/o Carl Wilkes
690 Steen Blvd.
Grand Forks AFB, ND 58205
Telephone: (701) 747-4170
Email: Carl.wilkes@grandforks.af.mil

Pennsylvania:
Allegheny County Fire Academy (PIT)
PA State Fire Academy
Allegheny County Airport Authority
Pittsburgh International Airport; Attn: ARFF Training Facility
1000 Airport Blvd. Suite 4000, PO Box 12370
Pittsburgh, PA 15231-0370
Contact: Chief Lamonte Wilson
Telephone: (412) 472-5758
Fax: (412) 472-5877
Email: info@flypittsburgh.com
www.pitairport.com
Index: E

South Carolina:
South Carolina State Fire Academy
141 Monticello Trail
Columbia, SC 29203
Telephone: (803) 896-9832
Fax: (803) 896-9856
Contact: Director Ed Roper
Telephone: 803-896-9818
Email: baxters@mail.llr.state.sc.us
www.llr.state.sc.us/scfireac/default.htm

South Dakota:
Ellsworth AFB
1800 Lemay Blvd.
EAFB, SD 57706
Contacts: Chris Raynor or Jeremy Baumann
Telephone: (605) 385-1113
Email: Christopher.raynor@ellsworth.af.mil
Jeremy.baumann@ellsworth.af.mil

Texas:
Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport
Department of Public Safety
PO Box 610687
DFW Airport, TX 75261
Telephone: (972) 574-5534 or (972) 574-0183
Fax: (972) 417-8244
Texas State Certified Fire School
Index A–E

Lubbock International Airport
Route 3, Box 378
Lubbock, TX 79403-9710
Telephone: (806) 775-3140
Fax: (806) 775-3134
Contact: Operations Agent Renee' Whicker
5401 N MLK Blvd
Lubbock, TX 79401
Telephone: (806) 775-3140 (office)
(806) 786-8950 (duty cell)
Email: rwhicker@mail.ci.lubbock.tx.us
Index A- E

Texas A&M Fire School
Emergency Services Training Institute
301 Tarrow
College Station, TX 77843-8000
Contact: Paul Powell
Telephone: (979) 862-7475 or (866) 878-8900
Fax: (979) 847-9304
Email: pual.powell@teexmail.tamu.edu
esti@teexmail.tamu.edu
www.teex.com/esti
Texas State Certified Fire School
Index A–E

Utah:
Salt Lake City Airport Authority
ARFF Training Center
AMF Box 22084
Salt Lake City, UT 84122
Contact: David Steward
David.seward@slcgov.com
Telephone: (801) 531-4520, (801) 531-4624, or
(801) 556-1132
Fax: (801) 531-4514 (801) 531-4601
Index A–E
www.ci.slc.ut.us/airport/arff/default.html

Virginia:
VDFP MARFFTS (MOBILE-VA)
Virginia Department of Fire Programs
1003 Technology Park Drive
Glen Allen, VA 23059-4500
Contact: Tom Phalen (Div. Chief) or John Fugman
(ARFF Coordinator)
Telephone: (804) 371-3207 or (804) 371-3391
Fax: (804) 371-3667
E-mail: arff@vdfp.state.va.us
www.vdfp.state.va.us/arff.htm
Index: B (C/D/E)
Mobile Trainer

Washington:
Big Bend Community College
7662 Chanute Street
Moses Lake, WA 98837
Contact: Vicki Heimark
Telephone: (509) 762-6298

Everett Community College
2000 Tower Street
Everett, WA 98201
Contact: Jeanne Kraske, Bill Rueter, or Harold
McKee
Telephone: (425) 388-9591 (Jeanne)
(425) 353-1606 (Bill)
(360) 658-501 (Harold)
80-hours ARFF Certification Course
Index A–E

North Bend Washington State Patrol
50610 SE Grouse Ridge Rd
PO Box 1273
North Bend, WA 98045-1273
Contact: Mike Gable or Bob Jones
Telephone: (425) 453-3003 (Mike)
(425) 453-3000 (Bob)

West Virginia:
West Virginia University-MARFFTS
WV University– Fire Services Extension
PO Box 6610
Morgantown, WV 26506
Contact: Bill Keller
Telephone: (304)-16-0989
Fax: (304) 93-2107
E-Mail: bill.keller@mail.wvu.edu
Index: B (C/D/E)
Mobile Trainer

Wisconsin:
Volk Field
Wisconsin Air National Guard
100 Independence Drive
Camp Douglas, WI 54618
Contact: Chief SMSgt. Philip Rentmeester
Telephone: (608) 427-1217
Email: Philip.rentmeester@wicrtc.ang.af.mil
Index A–B

Wyoming:
Natrona County International Airport
Wyoming Regional ARFF Training Facility
8500 Airport Parkway
Casper, WY 82604
Contact: Chance Warner
Telephone: (307) 472-6688, Ext. 6
Email: ncafd@trib.com
www.casperwyoming.org/airport/ARFF_facility.html
Index A

PACIFIC REGION
Saipan:
Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Island
Pacific Region ARFF Training Center
Commonwealth Ports Authority
Saipan International Airport
PO Box 501055
Saipan, MP 96950
Contact: Chief Stanley C. Torres
Telephone: (670) 664-3542 or (670) 664-3513
Fax: (670) 664-3568
Email: cpa.arffadmin@saipan.com
www.cpa.gov.mp/arff_index.htm