

DEVELOPING A COMPANY INSPECTION PROGRAM
FOR THE D/FW INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP

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An applied research project submitted to the National Fire Academy
as part of the Executive Fire Officer Program

October 2001

ABSTRACT

This research project analyzed the issue of developing a company inspection program for the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport's, Department of Public Safety (DFW/DPS). The problem was that the current and projected growth for the Dallas/Ft. Worth International Airport (DFW) has necessitated the need for additional inspections for the airport community. The department's Bureau of Fire Prevention (BFP) can not continue to conduct the number of required inspections with the current staff. The purpose of this research project was to develop a company inspection program for the DFW/DPS Fire Service.

This research employed both historical, descriptive and action research methodology (a) to identify a company inspection program, (b) to determine the need for a company inspection program, (c) to identify the advantages of having a company inspection program, and (d) to develop guidelines for implementation of a company inspection program.

The principal procedure employed was to review company inspection programs used by area agencies (August, 2001). Additional information was gathered from literary sources as a basis of developing the company inspection program.

The major result of this research was the development of a company inspection program for the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport's Department of Public Safety.

The recommendations resulting from this research included (a) to develop and implement a company inspection program for the D/FW Airport Fire Service, (b) to provide the proper training for members of the department's fire service on the use of this program, and (c) to implement the program in a fair and consistent manner.

INTRODUCTION

The Dallas/Fort Worth (DFW) International Airport's, Department of Public Safety (DPS) has discovered a real need for a more efficient and proactive approach to airport fire inspections. Currently, the fire prevention staff is reviewing ways to help streamline the activities of the Bureau of Fire Prevention (BFP). Many in the BFP felt that this would be an opportune time to review our inspection program and find a way to do more with existing limited resources. The inspections are completed with certified inspectors and have remained relatively unchanged since the department's founding in 1973.

The Department of Public Safety's, Bureau of Fire Prevention has seen a dramatic increase in the number of scheduled inspections, construction inspections and plan reviews. The current and projected growth for the airport will necessitate a need for additional inspections for the airport community. Currently, there is no plan in place to address the future needs for the increase in fire inspections. The development of a Company Inspection Program will create a consistent method of reviewing occupancies for life safety conditions and compliance with the DFW International Airport's fire codes.

The purpose of this research project was to develop a Company Inspection Program for the Department of Public Safety at D/FW Airport.

Historical, descriptive and action research methods were employed to answer the following questions:

1. What is a company inspection?
2. Is there a need for a company inspection program?
3. What are the advantages of having a company inspection program?
4. What guidelines can be developed to implement a company inspection program?

BACKGROUND AND SIGNIFICANCE

The Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport (DFW) is in the process of experiencing explosive growth in the airport infrastructure. DFW Airport is investing \$2.6 billion in the development of its infrastructure over the next five years to enhance its status as a world-class transportation facility. The current and projected growth for the airport will necessitate a need for additional inspections by our department's Fire Prevention Bureau.

The biggest part of the expansion to the infrastructure involves a Capital Development Program (CDP) which includes a new 2-million square foot terminal, a 300-room hotel and a state-of-the-art elevated airport people mover system. In addition to this program, a new International Commerce Park has begun construction on the northeast quadrant of the airport.

The DFW Fire Prevention Bureau (FPB) has an assigned staff of six state-certified inspectors and one fire protection engineer. The inspection districts are geographically divided into four sections. Each district has an assigned inspector responsible for conducting the scheduled inspections. Currently, there are approximately 500 airport occupancies that require quarterly, semi-annual and annual inspections. The FPB has two individuals specifically assigned for plan reviews and construction inspection finals. The last inspector is assigned exclusively to the CDP. This individual is responsible for all fire prevention issues related to the new terminal construction and people mover system. It is estimated that the CDP assignment will last through the end of 2005.

In April 2002, a 24/48 shift for fire operations personnel is being implemented to help address the amount of growth at the airport. The change from the current three eight-hour shifts to a 24/48 shift will increase the manpower and staffing on each shift. The additional personnel and shift

continuity should have positive benefit on the daily operations of the DFW Airport Fire Services.

In the past five years, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of life/fire safety and construction inspections. The current staffing of fire prevention personnel are unable to meet the increase in these inspections. Chief Alan Black has asked for a way to incorporate the use of shift personnel to assist in the required routine inspections.

The Executive Fire Officer should promote a positive work environment as it relates to change in the workplace. The National Fire Academy's *Executive Leadership Course* explored the ways to influence and persuade others to meet changing needs in the fire service (United States Fire Administration [USFA], 2000).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The most important duty of every firefighter is to prevent fires and other emergencies from occurring because that is the most cost-effective way of protecting life and property (IFSTA, 1998, p. 189). Over the years, most went to work for fire departments to fight fires. According to Chief Larry Donner (1997), fire protection is more than fire suppression (p. 100). However, most fire department budgets allocate about 80 percent for suppression and response and about five percent for fire prevention (Coleman, 1999, p. 62). The rest of the budget is dedicated to operating expenses.

The general public assumes that most fire department personnel are motivated to perform fire prevention work. Unfortunately, a relatively small percentage of fire department personnel, both career and volunteer, are in fact interested or knowledgeable in fire prevention (Robertson, 1989, p. 99). Robertson continues, "many people believe that the fire department's obligations

have been met if the department responds and brings under control all fires to which it is called” (p. 99).

Ronny Coleman (1999), former California State Fire Marshal, poses an interesting question, “Should the fire department get out of the prevention business entirely?” (p. 62). He wonders if it would be better to turn this function over to another entity, such as the insurance industry. It appears that they would greatly benefit from fires that did not occur. The fire department and personnel can also benefit from fire prevention activities.

One of the most effective ways of preventing fires and other emergencies is through the adoption and enforcement of appropriate ordinances, codes, and standards to reasonably regulate the activities of the citizens of the jurisdiction (IFSTA, 1998, p. 189). The idea of having fire suppression forces help with the enforcement of codes has been tried over and over again by fire agencies with a wide range of success (Coleman, 1999, p. 34). Chief Donner (1997) points out that, “there is a direct link between code enforcement and life safety, because even the best fire codes are worthless without an effective inspection program (p. 100).

Many fire departments must balance their workloads between responses, station activities, training and other shifts. According to Chief Donner (1997), “developing an effective system to manage inspection workloads is critical to the success of a company inspection program” (pg. 100). The goal is developing a method that would help determine which occupancies had to be inspected every year and which could be inspected less often (Harvey, 1995, p. 57). The main reason of conducting a fire and life safety inspections are for identifying anything of the premises that might cause a fire or contribute to its spread or that might impede the occupant’s egress from the building in the event of an emergency

(IFSTA, 1998, p. 190).

The International Fire Service Training Association (1998) suggests that personnel who perform fire inspections must possess a great deal of knowledge regarding fire safety and building codes (pg. 5). In addition to the need for technical knowledge, there is a need for other skills. James Robertson (1989) believes that, "fire prevention training opens up new fields of specialization for fire service personnel and widens their range of activities in the service.

One of the most overlooked and necessary skills for an effective company inspection is good interpersonal skill with the public. The officer in the field must have a versatile personality that allows them to act favorably with a wide variety of people (IFSTA, 1998, p. 5). Robertson (1989) suggests that "fire service personnel out in frequent contact with the people of the community can do much to enhance the image of the fire department as a whole (p. 101). The key is a positive encounter with the community.

Ronny J. Coleman (1999) believes that the fire suppression officers, especially those with command and control responsibilities, should be looking for ways to incorporate fire prevention into the engine and truck company level. He adds, "I'm not just talking about a "familiarization" visit, but a thorough understanding of the occupancy" (p. 35). However, this may not be the case. Chief Donner (1997) notes, "departments that rely on engine company inspections may find crews selecting inspections based on expedience rather than importance (p. 100).

The goal is to manage the workload, rather than allowing the workload to manage the company officers. Chief Donner (1997) has discovered the following problems associated with a demanding engine company workload:

Company officers assigned too many inspections will 1) run out of time, 2)

intentionally blow off complex inspections, or 3) do quick, and sometimes sloppy inspections in an effort to meet a quota. In the end, any of these strategies is in operation, both public safety and firefighter safety suffer (p. 101).

In Boulder, Colorado, they discovered that it was difficult to complete fire prevention and safety inspections with their existing resources. Their engine companies completed almost all of the fire prevention and safety inspections in the city, but without additional staffing, it had become impossible to complete every inspection each year (Harvey, 1995, p. 57). The solution was to create a rating for each occupancy in the city and determine the inspection frequency based on that score. The model codes mandate the inspection of most structures and premises, they do not establish the inspection priorities or frequency (Diamantes, 1998, p. 17). The authority having jurisdiction must determine the frequency based upon staffing and resources.

PROCEDURES

Research Methodology

The desired outcome of this research was to develop a company inspection program for the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport, Department of Public Safety. The procedure used in preparing this research paper consisted of a literature review that began at the Learning Resource Center (LRC) at the National Fire Academy in June of 2001. Additional literature reviews were conducted at the DFW International Airport's Learning Resource Center, as well as annual reports from the D/FW International Airport's Department of Public Safety from July to September 2001.

A phone survey was conducted to identify local agencies in the Dallas/Fort Worth Area that were using some form of the company inspections.

All information gathered, as well as the final draft of the company inspection program, were compared against existing departmental policies and procedures to ensure that there were no conflicts. The intent of this research project is to develop a company inspection program that will enhance the daily inspections conducted at DFW International Airport.

Definition of Terms

Company Inspection Personnel. An engine company officer and crew assigned to complete fire prevention and code enforcement duties.

Code enforcement: The enforcement of laws, codes, and ordinances of the authority having jurisdiction pertaining to fire prevention (Texas Commission on Fire Protection, 1998, 429.1).

Limitations

The literature research discovered that the majority of material and articles on company inspections were written in the late 1980's and early 1990's. Other topics, such as customer service, have been more of an issue than inspection programs. The phone survey of Dallas/Fort Worth area fire agencies discovered that a majority of them only have an informal program in place. Most were only able to provide information over the phone how their company inspections worked with little written documentation to support their programs.

RESULTS

Answers to Research Questions:

1. **What is a company inspection program?**

A company inspection program utilizes shift personnel as a means of inspecting facilities for fire code compliance. Basically, the company officers are looking for fire and life safety issues. According to IFSTA (1998), the purpose of any fire and life safety inspection is to leave the occupancy safer than before the inspection and the occupants more knowledgeable about protecting themselves and their property from fires (p. 191). As pointed out in the literature review, Ronny Coleman noted that the use of fire suppression forces being used for prevention activities is nothing new. Coleman (1999) suggested that, "these programs try to focus upon having the combat firefighter more familiar with the buildings they are supposed to be protecting (p. 34). He believed that there was mixed results with this assumption.

There are several factors that are important in a sound company inspection program. The company inspection officer must be familiar and knowledgeable with locally adopted fire codes and standards. According to Diamantes (1998), "the fire prevention code drives the inspection process by establishing the scope of the process, right of entry to inspect, and actions to be taken when noncompliance is discovered (p. 29).

The company officer should be properly trained in the inspection process. Educational needs include training in inspection procedures, familiarity with fire codes, training in plan reviews, an appreciation of

building code fire protection features, as well as an understanding of court decisions affecting the field (Robertson, 1989, p. 104).

The Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP) has strict standards for personnel who conduct fire inspections. The following TCFP (1998) minimum standards for fire inspection personnel are as follows:

- All full-time personnel, as employed by a government entity who are assigned fire code enforcement activities, must be certified by the commission as fire inspectors.
- All assigned fire code enforcement duties must be certified, as a minimum, as a basic fire inspector within one year of initial appointment to such position.
- Prior to being assigned to fire code enforcement duties, all personnel must complete a commission approved basic fire inspection training program and successfully pass the commission examination pertaining to that curriculum
- All personnel must comply with the continuing education requirements of this title (429.1).

Without the proper state of Texas certification, the company inspection personnel will be unable to perform legal fire prevention inspections.

A system should be in place to manage the company inspections. Developing an effective system to manage inspection workloads is critical to the success of a company inspection program (Donner, 1997, p. 100). The goal is to not allow the workload to affect the quality of the inspection.

2. Is there a need for a Company Inspection Program at Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport's Department of Public Safety?

The Dallas/Fort Worth (DFW) International Airport has experienced significant growth over the past several years. In addition to this growth, the airport will see even more growth in the future. According to a July 2001 DFW News press release, DFW International Airport is the world's third busiest airport, serving 60 million passengers a year. DFW Airport is constructing a new terminal and airport people mover system.

International Terminal "D" is the crown jewel of the Airport's \$2.6 billion Capital Development Program and will consolidate all international arrivals and departures, as well as accommodate some domestic flights, into one 2 million-square-foot terminal (Roth, 2001, p. 1). In addition to this facility, there will be a 300-room hotel integrated into this terminal.

The Capital Development Program does not include all of the other construction being conducted on the airport. A new International Commerce Park has been planned for the northeast portion of the airport. The preliminary infrastructure work to this area has already begun for this area. The initial plans call multiply warehouse facilities and a new fire station to support this expansion.

The amount of construction plan reviews and inspections have shown a sharp increase in the past five years (see table 1). The increase in this area is a direct result of the Capital Development Program and all the other construction projects being conducted on the airport. Currently two inspectors and one fire protection engineer is responsible for all plan review and construction inspections.

Table 1

Bureau of Fire Prevention Construction	
Year	No. of Reviews
1997	270
1998	310
1999	551
2000	1,008
2001	*1,229
*through September, 2001	

The Bureau of Fire Prevention has seen growth in the number of inspections conducted each year (see table 2).

Table 2

Bureau of Fire Prevention Inspections	
Year	No. of Inspections
1997	1,128
1998	1,474
1999	1,437
2000	1,699
2001	*1,680
*through September, 2001	

It is projected that the four bureau inspectors will conduct 2,240 inspections by the end of December 2001. This is an increase of 1,112 inspections over the number of inspections from 1997. The number of inspections will continue to grow as the airport continues to complete construction projects.

3. What are the advantages of having a Company Inspection Program?

The most important duty of every firefighter is to prevent fires and other emergencies from occurring because that is the most cost-effective way of protecting life and property (IFSTA, 1998, p. 189). The more firefighters out in the public looking for code violations, the more protection for the public and firefighters. According to Chief Donner (1997), fire codes are a critical component in our fire prevention activities. The codes help prevent fire from starting and minimize the size of fires that do start, safeguarding citizens and firefighters alike (p. 100). A fire that does not occur cannot harm the citizens or their property, nor can it put firefighters in jeopardy (IFSTA, 1998, p. 189).

IFSTA (1998) notes, “when conducting fire and life safety inspections, company officers and their crews are responsible for identifying anything on the premises that might cause a fire or contribute to its spread or that might impede the occupant’s egress from the building if there is an emergency (p. 190). Early detection is a key component of fire prevention efforts.

The D/FW International Airport, Fire Services would benefit greatly from a company inspection program. With the number of inspections on the increase, the engine company crews would reduce the number of inspections needing to be completed by the four district inspectors. The district inspectors could devote their time and resources to more technical inspections and complaint follow-ups. The engine company crews would benefit in becoming more familiar with the occupancies and their abilities in developing tactical priorities for each building.

4. What guidelines can be developed to implement a Company Inspection Program?

A copy of the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport's Company Inspection Program was developed as a result of this project (see Appendix A). An informal survey of area agencies was used to develop the foundation of the inspection program. The topics covered in the guidelines include: Introduction, purpose, value, benefits, types of company inspections, duties, responsibilities, inspection areas and career path training.

DISCUSSION

The results of this project show that there is a tremendous amount of change occurring and going to occur over the next decade at Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport. The goal of the DFW Fire Services is to meet the growing needs of the customers and at the same time provide these expanded needs without additional manpower resources. In my opinion, the key for our fire service is an aggressive prevention program. Ronny Coleman (1999) points out, "if you go back to the pages of *American Burning* and review what they said about the losses at the time, we have made a difference with prevention (p. 34).

The research revealed that the DFW Airport is in the beginning of an explosive growth rate. The Capital Development Programs and the development of the new International Commerce Park are dramatically affecting this growth process. The fire operations division had addressed the growing need for additional resources a couple years ago. The decision was to change from three 8-hour shift a day to a more traditional 24/48. The implementation date for this change is April 2002.

The change to the 24/48 hour shift will provide additional staffing on each shift without having to hire additional personnel. In the past, the fire operations division staffed their engine apparatus with a crew of one to three personnel. Beginning in April, the staffing level will rise to a three to four member crew on each engine company.

While these changes are taking place in the fire operations division, the staffing level for the Bureau of Fire Prevention is remaining the same. The research project has revealed that the construction reviews and inspections have shown a 355% increase since 1997. Three BFP members are conducting all of the fire prevention activities associated with these construction responsibilities. The other four members of the BFP are responsible for conducting the scheduled inspections for all existing occupancies on the airport. The research in this area has shown that their inspection rate has increased 49% in less than five years. Naturally, the increases in scheduled inspections are directly related to the increase in construction review activities. As construction projects are reviewed and completed, they will then become the responsibility for routine scheduled inspections.

The intent of this research project was to develop a company inspection program to address these changing needs. The time is right to implement such a program. However, there are many issues that must be addressed prior to implementation.

The state of Texas has very strict guidelines for personnel conducting fire prevention/code enforcement activities. The state requires certification of a basic fire inspector course in order to enforce adopted fire code violations. Currently, the basic program is 226 hours for certification. Given the staffing

issue and the availability of this course, it will take several years to get fire suppression personnel through this basic certification requirement. However, fire suppression personnel can perform a basic life safety inspection without a state of Texas certification.

The life safety inspection identifies the fire code violations and seeks voluntary compliance by the occupant. There are many advantages to this type of program. From a customer service standpoint, the program will allow for airport community communication between the building occupants and fire suppression personnel. This exchange will give fire personnel an opportunity to understand the business' operations, concerns and needs. Additionally, the program will give fire suppression personnel the opportunity to pre-fire plan a given occupancy and develop tactical priorities. The unabated fire code violations could be forwarded to the district fire inspector for disposition. The life safety inspections can provide an avenue for suppression personnel to become state certified as an inspector.

The ultimate goal the program is to have engine company personnel trained and certified as basic fire inspectors. This certification would allow for more detailed review of fire code violations, life safety conditions, fire protection systems, and permit issues. The certified inspector would conduct all responsibilities associated with the acceptance and inspection of all new buildings. The four district bureau inspectors would be able to coordinate these activities and assist with the more technical inspections. The company inspection program will help reduce the ever-increasing demand for fire prevention resources.

RECOMMENDATION

The Fire Prevention Bureau is looking for ways to meet the changing needs at Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport. The current and projected growth for the airport will necessitate a need for additional inspections for the airport community. The company inspection program is designed to create a consistent method of reviewing occupancies for life safety conditions and compliance with the airport fire codes.

It is the recommendation of the author that the Company Inspection Program resulting from this applied research project be adopted and implemented as soon as possible.

The program should be divided into two types of company inspections. The Life Safety Inspections will provide fire personnel the ability to pre-fire plan an occupancy and notify a certified Fire Inspector of any specific hazards. The other program, Technical Fire Inspections will be conducted by company officers certified by the state of Texas. The Life Safety Inspections will provide personnel an avenue to become a state certified inspector.

The implementation of this program should commence with the change to the 24-hour shift. However, it is recommended that the training for this program begin as soon as possible. The goal should be to have and maintain at least four state inspectors on each of the three shifts.

I believe that this program will raise our inspection capabilities to a new level. As the airport continues to see phenomenal growth, we as a department must continue to grow and meet these demands of our customers.

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APPENDIX A

**Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport
Department of Public Safety
Company Inspection Program**

**D/FW AIRPORT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
COMPANY INSPECTION PROGRAM**

I. Introduction

The Company Inspection Program will ensure that our airport community receives the highest quality of service as it relates to life safety and fire protection issues.

II. Purpose

The Company Inspections Program will create a method of reviewing airport occupancies for life safety conditions and compliance with Airport Fire Codes.

III. Value

Structures are reviewed for the safety of the building's occupants as well as for the safety of firefighting personnel.

IV. Benefits

- This will allow firefighting personnel to pre-fire plan the property and develop their tactics based on facts and given probabilities.
- This program will allow for community communication between the Property Owner/Manager and Fire Service Personnel.
- This will give the firefighters the opportunity to understand the business operation, their needs, concerns and conversely the tenants will have an opportunity to understand the firefighters needs.

- This program will provide a great opportunity for firefighters to review the status of the in-house fire protection devices and notification systems.

V. Types of Company Inspections

A. Life Safety Inspection Program

1. Inspections would be performed by Fire Operations Personnel and conducted within the given Alarm district as a life safety inspection check. Inspections shall be done on an annual basis for purposes of pre-fire planning and review of permits at special hazardous areas. This type of Inspector would receive his or her training from a Fire Prevention Inspector through In-house training.

B. Technical Fire Inspection Program

1. A Texas State Certified Inspector would perform this inspection. The inspections would involve a more detailed review of Fire Code Violations, Life Safety Conditions, Fire Protection Systems, and Issuance of Applicable Permits. A Technical Fire Inspector would conduct inspections on all new building construction; alterations or additions, certificate of occupancy inspections; the issuance of fire permits for the installation of fire sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, or large life safety target hazards.

VI. Duties

A. Life Safety Inspections

1. Inspections will be regularly scheduled for listed occupancies on the Airport.
2. Inspections will be used to update pre-fire plans; develop tactical action plans; develop a line of

communication with the property tenants; and check for fire and life safety hazards.

3. Inspections of systems will be checked to determine the operability and current status of the fire protection systems and fire alarm systems; and to forward any system discrepancies to a Fire Inspector.
4. All follow-ups will be forwarded to a Fire Inspector.
5. All complaints and requested inspections will be forwarded to a Fire Inspector. If immediate action is needed contact a Fire Inspector.

B. Technical Fire Inspections

1. Inspections will be regularly scheduled for all occupancies and structures on the Airport.
2. Inspections will be used as a tool to detect, document and correct fire and life safety hazards.
3. Inspections of systems will be conducted to determine the operability and effectiveness of fire protection systems and fire alarm systems.
4. Periodic and final inspections will be conducted at construction sites and projects to ensure compliance with the fire code and to support the certificate of occupancy program.
5. Inspections will be followed up as necessary to ensure the timely correction of violations.
6. All complaints and requested inspections shall be handled in a timely manner. The person making the complaint or requesting an inspection shall be provided a response as to the results of the inspection.

VII. Responsibilities

- The assigned Certified Station Inspector shall be responsible for the conducting of Company Fire Inspections and building surveys within his or her assigned district. The Certified Station Inspector shall see that all required paper work is completed and properly forwarded to the Fire Prevention Office.
- The Conduct of the Inspection Team shall be the responsibility of the Station Officer and he or she shall assure a proper dress code prior to doing Company Inspections.
- The Fire Prevention Administrator will coordinate and work directly with the Fire Marshal to assure that the Company Inspection Program is properly administered. The Fire Prevention Administrator will be the liaison between the Engine Company Inspections personnel and the Fire Prevention Office.
- There shall be an Inspection Equipment Kit at each Public Safety Station. It shall be kept in the Station Officer's Room. This kit will contain: Clipboards; Pens; Inspection Reports; Building Survey Reports; rulers; tape measure; and pencils. In addition, a small flashlight will be necessary for some inspections.
- The Inspections should be conducted during normal business hours depending on the occupancy to be inspected.
- Certified Station Inspectors should conduct inspections after first making arrangements (scheduling of an appointment) and gaining permission from the Proprietor. If the proprietor refuses to allow an inspection, the Fire Prevention Office shall be contacted.

- If unable to make a scheduled appointment, notification shall be made to the Fire Prevention Administrator to contact the occupancy Owner/Manager that the inspection will have to be rescheduled. At the Certified Station Inspector's earliest convenience he or she should contact the Owner/Manager to reschedule the missed Inspection.
- All personnel are to be courteous at all times, even in the event of an unfriendly encounter.
- Discuss the Inspection Report with the Owner/Property Manager and point out violations noted.
- The daily Fire Inspection Reports are to be completed each day and all Inspections shall be sent to the Fire Prevention Office.

VIII. Designated Inspection Areas

- A. All Level 1, Landside Terminal Areas – Skycap Baggage Check-Ins; All Airtrans Stations; All Valve Rooms; All Standpipes, FDC's, and Fire Hydrants.
- B. All Level 2, Terminal Areas – Inspect Hose Cabinets; Fire Exits; Fire Extinguishers; Exit Lights; Panic Hardware Doors; All Storage Rooms; Electrical Rooms; Mechanical Rooms; Elevator Rooms; and Kiosks.
- C. All Level 3, Terminal Areas – Inspect Hood Vents; Air Handlers; Electrical and Mechanical Rooms.
- D. All Stairwells, Levels 1 through 3 in Terminal Areas.
- E. All Terminal Parking Garages, Hotel Garages, RAC Parking Garages, and FAA Parking Garages.
- F. North and South Remote Parking Areas
- G. North and South Toll Plazas

- H. All Fire Stations and DPS Headquarters
- I. DFW Warehouse
- J. DFW Maintenance Building
- K. DPS K-9 Building
- L. DPS Firing Range
- M. DPS Training Center
- N. DFW Administration Building
- O. DFW Human Resources Building
- P. Hyatt Bear Creek Club House
- Q. DFW Central Utilities Plant
- R. Fuel Farm
- S. Fueling Vehicles
- T. Fueling Buildings on the AOA
- U. All Lighting Vaults, East and West sides
- V. Warehouse Buildings that are not High-Piled Storage (1900 – 1930 W. Airfield Dr.)
- W. All Contractor work compounds to include field offices and trailers
- X. Maintenance and key entry system for Fireman's Knox Box
- Y. All above ground and below ground Fire Hydrants

Z. Assist with Fire Alarm Acceptance Testing when requested by Fire Prevention Personnel

IX. Career Path Training

- Assignment to the Bureau of Fire Prevention for Life Safety Inspections will be conducted through in-house training by Certified Fire Inspectors.
- Assignment to the Bureau of Fire Prevention as a Technical Fire Inspector will require attending a basic fire inspector school and pass the state inspector certification exam upon completion. This will also require in-house training by Certified Fire Inspectors.