

**Report of the Committee on
Forest and Rural Fire Protection**

Randall K. Bradley, Chair
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, CA [U]

John E. Bunting, Secretary
New Boston Fire Department, NH [U]

Lynn R. Biddison, Fire-Trol Holdings LLC, AZ [IM]
James D. Bowman, American Forest & Paper Association, WA [M]
 Rep. American Forest & Paper Association
Martin P. Carrier, Carrier Business Advisory Services, Ltd., NH [U]
 Rep. National Volunteer Fire Council
Donald C. Freyer, Warner Robins, GA [SE]
Charles W. George, IFSC Consultants, MT [SE]
Victoria (Tory) Henderson, USDA Forest Service, ID [E]
 Rep. USDA Forest Service
Mitchell Hubert, Tyco International/Ansul Inc., WI [M]
Cecilia W. Johnson, USDA Forest Service, MT [RT]
 Rep. USDA Forest Service
Gregory Kozey, Kocheck Company, Inc., CT [M]
Kenneth J. Miller, II, County of San Diego, CA [E]
William M. Neville, Jr., Neville Associates, CA [SE]
Martin J. Pabich, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., IL [RT]
Peter T. Schwab, Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc., FL [IM]
Herbert A. Spitzer, Jr., Spitzer's Fire & Environmental Consulting, OR [SE]
Alan D. Stovall, State of California, CA [U]
Edward F. Straw, Insurance Services Office, Inc., GA [I]
Howard L. Vandersall, Lawdon Fire Services, Inc., CA [SE]
James T. Wooters, Mizelle, Hodges and Associates Inc., GA [SE]

Alternates

Kerry M. Bell, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., IL [RT]
 (Alt. to Martin J. Pabich)
James A. Burns, New York Department of State, NY [E]
 (Voting Alt. to IFMA Rep.)
 Rep. International Fire Marshals Association
Robert L. Crouch, Fire-Trol Holdings LLC, AZ [IM]
 (Alt. to Lynn R. Biddison)
Jack K. Johnson, Alamosa Fire Department, CO [U]
 (Alt. to Martin P. Carrier)
Peter Matulonis, Tyco Safety Products, IL [M]
 (Alt. to Mitchell Hubert)
William E. (Ruddy) Mell, US National Institute of Standards & Technology,
 MD [RT]
 (Voting Alt. to NIST Rep.)
Ralph E. Steinhoff, County of San Diego, CA [E]
 (Alt. to Kenneth J. Miller, II)
David P. Tyree, American Forest & Paper Association, CO [M]
 (Alt. to James D. Bowman)

Staff Liaison: **James C. Smalley**

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire protection for rural, suburban, forest, grass, brush, and tundra areas. This Committee shall also have primary responsibility for documents on Class A foam and its utilization for all wildland and structural fire fighting. This excludes fixed fire protection systems.

This list represents the membership at the time the Committee was balloted on the text of this edition. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred. A key to classifications is found at the front of this book.

The Technical Committee on **Forest and Rural Fire Protection** is presenting two Reports for adoption, as follows:

Report I: The Technical Committee proposes for adoption, a complete revision to NFPA 1141, **Standard for Fire Protection in Planned Building Groups**, 2003 edition. NFPA 1141 is published in Volume 11 of the 2006 National Fire Codes and in separate pamphlet form.

When adopted this document will be redesignated as NFPA 1141, Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development.

The report on NFPA 1141 has been submitted to letter ballot of the **Technical Committee on Forest and Rural Fire Protection**, which consists of 22 voting members. The results of the balloting, after circulation of any negative votes, can be found in the report.

Report II: The Technical Committee proposes for adoption, a complete revision to NFPA 1144, **Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire** 2002 edition. NFPA 1144 is published in Volume 11 of the 2006 National Fire Codes and in separate pamphlet form.

When adopted this document will be redesignated as NFPA 1144, Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire.

The report on NFPA 1144 has been submitted to letter ballot of the **Technical Committee on Forest and Rural Fire Protection**, which consists of 22 voting members. The results of the balloting, after circulation of any negative votes, can be found in the report.

1144-1 Log #CP2 **Final Action: Accept**
(Entire Document)

Submitter: Technical Committee on Forest and Rural Fire Protection,
Recommendation: The Committee proposes a complete revision of NFPA 1144, Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire, to include a title change to Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire, as shown at the end of this report.

Substantiation: Over the past several years and two previous editions of 1144, the committee has become aware that the intent of assessment rating to fire agencies and homeowners and residents was not clearly understood and the emphasis on a rating number frequently resulted in actions that would not have prevented the ignition of homes. In some cases, based on the rating analysis, mitigation actions would be selected not because they might result in the most effective reduction of hazards but because they would simply lower the rating points. For example, choosing to replace combustible street signs lowers the hazard rating but does little to prevent the ignition of a structure.

The committee also recognizes that the hazard rating form in the Annex A is the document's most commonly used and often referenced section. Although the rating system was adjusted between the previous edition and the current edition, public focus on the rating form continued and its use and adaptation increased.

There also existed general misunderstanding of the application of the planning elements, construction requirements, and assessment elements. The document and hazard rating form addressed issues of a single structure, a neighborhood or residential development, and larger geographical areas of fire department response. This complete revision focuses on the primary problem of interface fires – the structure and the ignition hazards inherent in construction landscaping and proximity to wildland fuels.

By developing a narrower focus than current and previous editions, the Committee has been able to move the general fire protection issues in residential development, subdivision, and larger areas (e.g., road widths, grade, surfaces, water supply) to a new and also refocused proposed document, NFPA 1141 Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development and resolve conflicts between the 1141 and 1142 documents. The Committee agrees that this change in philosophy will provide a more comprehensive approach for improving fire protection and hazard mitigation in small and rural communities overall and for reducing the potential for ignition of structures in the wildland/urban interface, thus preventing wildfire disasters in the future.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 20 Negative: 1

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

Explanation of Negative:

BOWMAN, J.: This proposal has both structural and NFPA procedural problems. In reviewing any standard proposal, the accepted consensus procedures dictate that the underline and strikeout protocol be employed. In the case of the proposed drafts for NFPA 1141 and 1144 standards, the titles and scopes have undergone a complete restructuring and rewrite which, in the context of comparing language with the 2003 edition, would make strikeout of the 2003 edition impractical and of limited value. This is the justification that was pursued by staff and the committee.

The 1141 and 1144 drafts, as presented, demonstrate the new separation of requirements under the topics of infrastructure and building structure between the two standards, respectively. However, somewhere in this process, the committee and staff failed to define and compare the wholesale technical changes that have been incorporated. The committee has a responsibility to collectively illustrate the technical changes from the 2003 editions of the 1141 and 1144 standards and provide cross references where requirements have shifted from one of the standards to the other. In a number of areas, the revised language is more restrictive and creates a challenge even for the committee members to track and consider changes - much less the public that will be called upon to provide a credible review of proposals during the public comment period.

Many of the new requirements are overly restrictive and have not been justified by definitive fire data. Comparing these requirements with those recently adopted in California through broad participation of all stakeholders clearly shows the excessive restrictions in 1141 and 1144. (Note comparisons below)

It was noteworthy that NFPA staff reported at the Sacramento Committee meeting that "Firewise" communities in Hawaii and Wisconsin were subjected to wildfires and weathered them very well. Since the "Firewise" program is fundamentally based on the less restrictive, current provisions of the 1141 and 1144 standards, it calls into question the committee justification for a dramatic ramp up of requirements when the current provisions are proving to be adequate.

The Committee needs to reflect a more-is-not-always-better philosophy and serve the public in the best possible way by diligently justifying needs for all specific changes through hard fire data. When "Firewise" communities perform well, the committee should weigh the need for specific changes - or keep the status quo where it can be justified. To do otherwise with this far-reaching standard will unnecessarily impede the economy and the ability to construct cost-effective buildings - while not materially increasing public fire safety. The ramped up requirements in this draft - many of which won't be apparent to the

public without developing a clear illustrative matrix by the committee - are not justified.

Following are several examples from the 1141-1 proposal draft standard that illustrate substantive technical changes (including comments) that have been made without any tracking for the public review:

Example: Section 3.3.12 Ignition Resistant Material.

This definition and its application within the standard represent and increase in the requirements that has not been justified by fire data. This definition is equivalent to the definition for Fire Retardant Treated Wood under a new label and is new to this standard. Writing or expanding the scope of a fire resistive standard is beyond the scope of this committee and should be under the purview of the Fire Test Committee.

Example: Section 5.1.3, Location.

The specified minimum separation distance of 30 ft between building and primary accessory structures, or structures on adjacent lots, is far in excess of building code setbacks between structures. Given the other fire hazard mitigation measures that limit vegetation and otherwise reduce the fire threat, these requirements should be no more restrictive than the building code.

Instituting such requirements that are in excess of the model building codes would severely limit construction on lots of limited size. Fundamentally, the committee must provide specific data that supports the need for the 30 ft separation requirement over requirements included in the model building codes.

Example: Section 5.3, Overhanging Projections.

Red wood decks and species with the equivalent fire resistive qualities. Redwood decks were discussed by the committee which attempted to assure that redwood decking and other species with equivalent fire resistive properties would be considered "Fire Resistive" material and not be lumped with those that are strictly defined as combustible, and further that they would be accepted as an overhang material. That has not been accomplished by the proposed language.

Redwood and other species with equivalent fire resistive properties are widely used and warrant a more specific reference in the list of acceptable materials for decking. Redwood decking and other species with equivalent fire resistive properties are allowed in the new California regulations. It isn't clear that Redwood and other species with equivalent fire resistive properties are considered to be "Fire Resistive" and are allowed in Section 8.3. The Committee should clarify this by specifically including redwood and other species with equivalent fire resistive properties to the list of accepted materials for decking.

Spacing of decks from primary structures. The California regulations allow decks with 10 ft or more clearance from the primary structure to be of any wood materials. The 1144 proposal requires 30 ft to an accessory structure which may be interpreted to include decks before this provision could apply. This requirement is excessive and the committee has not justified this excessive separation distance with fire behavior forensics or other credible fire data.

Example: Section 5.8 Accessory structures. The 30 ft setback requirement includes adjacent lots where other buildings could affect whether high density lots in plotted developments are even buildable. There are no limits to what qualifies as an accessory structure. The cited examples are adequate without the "but not limited to" language. This is an example of provisions in this standard that provides no "Maxi" threshold on how the AHJ may apply definitions and other requirements. As written, this requirement and others like it will prove to be unadoptable.

Example: Section 5.2.3 Ventilation. Ventilation must be provided to mitigate moisture problems. It is not enough to restrict ventilation without qualifying the need for moisture considerations in this section. Language must be included in this section (not just the annex) to require designers to provide ventilation when climate conditions would otherwise cause moisture and rot problems in the roof/ceiling system. Closeable vents or other alternatives must be pursued.

Example: Section 5.5.1 Exterior Vertical Walls. This section allows the AHJ to subjectively require any level of fire protection. This language essentially provides no maximum requirement other than that determined by the personal bias of the AHJ. A reasonable requirement should be determined by the fire data and considered adequate until newer fire data proves otherwise.

Example: Figure A.4.1.2(c) Structural Assessment Guide: Siding. The structural assessment guide is unnecessary restrictive because it does not credit walls that are rated 20 minutes as per the requirements in Section 5.5.1 of the proposal.

1144-2 Log #33 **Final Action: Accept in Principle**
(1.3)

Submitter: Eddie Phillips, Southern Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Revise the Application section of 1.3 and add a new Equivalency section as follows:

1.3.1 Application. This standard applies to planning, construction, maintenance, education, and management elements of property and life that is in a wildland/urban interface or wildland/urban intermix area.

1.3.2 Moved Buildings and Structures. The provision of this standard shall apply to buildings and structures moved into or within the jurisdiction.

1.3.3 Existing Buildings and Structures. If the authority having jurisdiction determines that additions to existing structures or new structures negatively impact the fire hazard of the overall building group, the necessary requirements

of this standard shall be imposed.

1.3.4 Referenced Standards.

1.3.4.1 Details regarding processes, methods, specifications, equipment testing and maintenance, design standards, performance, installation, or other pertinent criteria contained in those standards and codes listed in Chapter 2 of this Standard shall be considered a part of this Standard.

1.3.4.2 Where no applicable codes, standards, or requirements are set forth in this standard or contained within other laws, codes, regulations, ordinances, or bylaws adopted by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ), compliance with applicable codes and standards of NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) or other nationally recognized standards as are approved shall be deemed as prima facie evidence of compliance with the intent of this Standard.

1.3.4.3 Nothing herein shall derogate from the authority of the AHJ to determine compliance with codes or standards for those activities or installations within the AHJ's responsibility.

1.3.4.4 This standard shall not be used to set forth the general fire protection features or procedures addressed in other standards.

1.3.5 Conflicts. Where a provision of any other standard, code, law, or regulation recognized by the authority having jurisdiction is in conflict with this standard, the more restrictive provision shall apply.

1.4 Equivalency.

1.4.1 General. Nothing in this Standard shall be intended to prevent the use of systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior quality, strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, and safety over those prescribed by this Standard. Technical documentation shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction to demonstrate equivalency. The system, method, or device shall be approved for the intended purpose by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ).

1.4.2 Approval of Alternatives. Alternative systems, methods, or devices approved as equivalent by the authority having jurisdiction shall be recognized as being in compliance with this standard.

1.4.3 Permitted Alternatives. The provisions of this Standard shall not be construed to prevent the use of construction systems, materials, or methods of design, or interpolations, calculations, evaluations, or similar evidence based on test data acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, as alternatives to the standards and provisions set forth in this standard.

1.4.4 Standards. Construction systems, materials, or methods of design referred to in this code shall be considered as standards of quality and strength. New or alternative construction systems, materials, or methods of design shall be at least equal to, and shall meet the intent of, these standards for the corresponding use intended.

1.4.5 Systems, Materials, and Methods. Any person desiring to use construction systems, materials, or methods of design not specifically mentioned in this Standard shall file with the authority having jurisdiction a request for permission to use such systems, materials, or methods. Where alternative construction systems or materials are requested, the request shall be submitted with documentation, in writing, that supports claims of the sufficiency of such construction systems or materials. If a test installation is proposed, a description of the location and purpose of the test also shall be submitted.

1.4.6 Approval. The authority having jurisdiction shall approve alternative construction systems, materials, or methods of design when it is substantiated that the standards of this Standard are at least equaled. If, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, the standards of this Standard are not equaled by the alternative requested, approval for permanent work shall be refused. Consideration shall be given to test or prototype installations.

1.4.7 Unusual Local Conditions. When unusual local conditions exist, the authority having jurisdiction shall determine equivalent requirements that provide a level of protection no less than would be afforded by full compliance with this standard.

Substantiation: The current application section only states what the standard is intended not to apply to. It does not state what the standard is intended to apply to. This proposal provides a clear application for the standard incorporates an equivalency section and provides consistency with other NFPA documents in layout/format.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

See chapter 1 in the revised document.

Committee Statement: The Committee has completely revised and refocused the document and believes the scope, application, and equivalency statements in Chapter 1 and the requirement throughout the revised document are consistent with the intent of the submitter. The Committee also believes that Chapter 5 in the draft adequately addresses the construction procedures, materials, structural elements, and related requirements and the options for meeting those requirements. Where the requirements are more suited for local building codes, they are not included in this standard.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-3 Log #10 **Final Action: Accept in Principle**
(1.3.1 (New))

Submitter: Eddie Phillips, Southern Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Insert a new 1.3.1 as follows and renumber the remaining.

1.3.1 This standard shall apply to areas that an existing improved property is, or a planned property improvement will be, located in a wildland/urban interface or intermix area.

Substantiation: There is currently no language in the application section of 1144 to indicate under what conditions this standard should be applied. This clarifies the application and gives guidance to design professionals, owner, contractors and design professionals as to the intended application of the standard.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

See Section 1.3 in the revised document.

Committee Statement: The Committee has completely revised the document including the scope and application. The Committee believes the application for this revised document is in line with the submitter's proposed application statement.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-4 Log #CPI **Final Action: Reject**
(Chapter 3 Definitions (GOT))

Submitter: Technical Committee on Forest and Rural Fire Protection,

Recommendation: Adopt the preferred definitions from the NFPA Glossary of Terms for the following terms:

Combustible. (preferred) BOILER: NFPA 220, 2005 ed.

Capable of reacting with oxygen and burning if ignited.

Combustible. (secondary) NFPA 1144, 2002 ed.

Any material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will ignite and burn or will add appreciable heat to an ambient fire.

Dwelling. (preferred) NFPA 13D, 2002 ed.

Any building that contains not more than one or two dwelling units intended to be used, rented, leased, let, or hired out to be occupied or that are occupied for habitation purposes.

Dwelling. (secondary) NFPA 1144, 2002 ed.

One or two living units, each providing complete and independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

Fire Hazard. (preferred) NFPA 914, 2001 ed.

Any situation, process, material, or condition that, on the basis of applicable data, can cause a fire or explosion or that can provide a ready fuel supply to augment the spread or intensity of a fire or explosion, all of which pose a threat to life or property.

Fire Hazard. (secondary) NFPA 1144, 2002 ed.

A fuel complex, defined by kind, arrangement, volume, condition, and location, that determines the ease of ignition and/or resistance to fire control.

Mitigation. (preferred) NFPA 1600, 2004 ed.

Activities taken to eliminate or reduce the probability of the event, or reduce its severity or consequences, either prior to or following a disaster/emergency.

Mitigation. (secondary) NFPA 1144, 2002 ed.

Action that moderates the severity of a fire hazard or risk.

Noncombustible. (preferred) BOILER: NFPA 80, 1999 ed.

Not capable of igniting and burning when subjected to a fire.

Noncombustible. (secondary) NFPA 1144, 2002 ed.

Any material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will not ignite and burn nor will add appreciable heat to an ambient fire.

Occupancy. (preferred) NFPA 5000, 2002 ed.

The purpose for which a building or other structure, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used.

Occupancy. (secondary) NFPA 1144, 2002 ed.

The purpose for which a building or portion thereof is used or intended to be used.

Risk. (preferred) NFPA 1451, 2002 ed.

A measure of the probability and severity of adverse effects that result from an exposure to a hazard.

Risk. (secondary) NFPA 1144, 2002 ed.

The chance of a fire starting from any cause.

Structure. (preferred) NFPA 5000, A2002 ed.

That which is built or constructed and limited to buildings and nonbuilding structures as defined herein.

Structure. (secondary) NFPA 1144, 2002 ed.

That which is built or constructed.

Wildland Fire. (preferred) NFPA 1051, 2002 ed.

An unplanned fire burning in vegetative fuels.

Wildland Fire. (secondary) NFPA 1144, 2002 ed.

An unplanned and uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, at times involving structures.

Wildland/Urban Interface. (preferred) NFPA 1143, 2003 ed.

Any area where wildland fuels threaten to ignite combustible homes and structures.

Wildland/Urban Interface. (secondary) NFPA 1144, 2002 ed.

An area where improved property and wildland fuels meet at a well-defined boundary.

Substantiation: Adoption of preferred definitions will assist the user by providing consistent meaning of defined terms throughout the National Fire Codes.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee retained all its current secondary definitions with the exception of that of *Wildland/Urban Interface* which has been redefined to reflect the change in philosophy and refocus of the document to preventing the ignition of structures from wildland fire [see proposal 1144-9 (Log #2)]. Each of the terms has specific use and application in the revised document.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-5 Log #3 **Final Action: Reject**
(3.3.x Driveway (New))

Submitter: Jon Nisja, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Add a new definition to read:

3.3.x Driveway, A private vehicular ingress and egress drive that serves not more than two buildings or structures, not including accessory building, or more than five dwelling units.

Substantiation: Defines difference between access roads and private drive for Section 5.2.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-6 Log #11 **Final Action: Reject**
(3.3.x Fire Lane (New))

Submitter: Eddie Phillips, Southern Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Insert a definition for fire lane as follows:

3.3.x Fire Lane. A means of access or other passageway designated and identified to provide access for emergency apparatus where parking is not allowed. (1141:3.3.17)

Substantiation: The term “fire lane” is used in Section 5.5 but no definition exists. The proposed definition is extracted from NFPA 1141.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-7 Log #39 **Final Action: Accept in Principle in Part**
(3.3.12 Fire Resistant Construction)

Submitter: James Everitt, Western Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Revise to read:

3.3.12 Ignition - Fire Resistant Materials Construction . Materials Construction designed to offer reasonable protection against fire.

Substantiation: Changes the definition to correspond to the new terminology used for this type of material.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle in Part

Change the term Fire Resistant Construction to Ignition Resistant Material and define the term as: “Any product designed for exterior exposure which, when tested in accordance with UL 723 *Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, ASTM-E84 *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, and NFPA 255 *Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, has a flame spread of not over 25 and shows no evidence of progressive combustion and whose flame front does not progress more than 10.5 feet (3.2m) beyond the centerline of the burner at any time during the test.”

Committee Statement: The Committee has changed the term to “Ignition Resistant Materials” and has expanded the definition to reflect how the term is used in this document.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 19 Negative: 2

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

Explanation of Negative:

BOWMAN, J.: Section 3.3.12 Ignition Resistant Material. This definition, as carried forward and accepted in part in proposal 1144-1, is virtually the same as the definition for Fire Retardant Treated Wood in NFPA 703 with a different title. On procedural grounds, new testing standards for fire resistance must be completed by the NFPA Fire Test Committee, which this was not the case with this definition for Ignition Resistant Material. This definition has undergone several iterations under this committee in the drafting process. Consequently, this definition and by reference the same definition in 1144-1 are beyond the scope of this committee and should be rejected by this committee or the standards committee.

BUNTING, J.: By changing the definition the result can be a significant decrease in the required fire resistance of portions of a structure. I am not convinced by the evidence presented that mere ignition resistance is sufficient when there will often be combustibles accumulating adjacent to a structure prior to a wildfire or blown against the structure during a wildfire.

1144-8 Log #55 **Final Action: Reject**
(3.3.12 Fire-Resistant Construction)

Submitter: R. Joseph Pearson, Guardian Fire Testing Laboratories, Inc.

Recommendation: How is this definition related?

3.3.12 Fire-Resistant Construction. Construction designed to offer reasonable protection against fire.

Define: Fire rated construction terms: 1-hr, 2-hr, 20 min.

Define A 1-hr fire-resistive-rated assembly.

Substantiation: Expand the definition section to include all the fire terms used in this standard. Describe completely including the rating systems used. A 20 min. fire-rated wood fire door burns completely through in 25 minutes!!

Explain.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee defines Fire Resistant in Chapter 3 and includes in Chapter 5 construction elements that may be selected as approved by the AHJ. The Committee does not agree that additional definitions of the specific proposed terms are needed as they appear in other NFPA documents. Also, see Committee Action taken on 1144-7 (Log #39) which clarifies the term and definition needed for this document.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-9 Log #2 **Final Action: Accept in Principle in Part**
(3.3.28 and 3.3.29 Wildland/Urban Interface)

Submitter: Jon Nisja, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: 1. Revise to read:

3.3.28 Wildland/Urban Interface. An area where structures and other development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels.

2. Delete 3.3.29 Wildland/Urban Interface.

Substantiation: Many times there is no clearly defined boundary with wildland fuels and structures placed in the middle thereof. The term Wildland/Urban Interface is only used in one place and is not needed with the revised definition.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle in Part

Revise the definition of “Wildland/Urban Interface” to read: “The presence of structures in locations in which the AHJ determines that topographical features, vegetation fuel types, local weather conditions, and prevailing winds result in the potential for ignition of the structures within the area from flames and firebrands of a wildland fire.”

Keep the definition of “Wildland/Urban Intermix.”

Committee Statement: The Committee revised the term Wildland/Urban Interface to better reflect how the term is used in the standard. The term Wildland/Urban Intermix and its definition is being retained as the term is used in the document and defining the term will assist in local application of this standard.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-10 Log #40 **Final Action: Reject**
(4.1.1)

Submitter: James Everitt, Western Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Revise to read:

4.1.1 When the AHJ determines that existing improved property is, or a planned property improvement will be, located in a wildland/urban interface or intermix area, the AHJ ~~shall~~ has the authority to perform, or cause to be performed at no cost to the AHJ, a wildland fire risk and hazard severity analysis of the area to determine relative risk and hazard ratings.

Substantiation: Many jurisdictions identify wildland fire hazard areas or zones. Determining the need for a risk analysis should be at the discretion and judgment of the AHJ, not a mandatory requirement. Similar constraints are imposed on the AHJ throughout this Standard (see 4.4.1).

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: Language establishing financial responsibility for either hazard assessment or mitigation measures is not appropriate for this document and should remain a local decision.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-11 Log #41 **Final Action: Accept in Principle**
(4.2.2.1 and 4.2.2.5)

Submitter: James Everitt, Western Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Revise to read:

4.2.2.1 The history of wildland fire, local wind, relative humidity, temperature, and fine fuel moisture content shall be considered in determining defensible space.

Delete 4.2.2.5.

Substantiation: Moving “the history of wildland fire” into 4.2.2.1 enables the reader to consider related hazards in one section.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

See 4.3.4 in the revised document.

Committee Statement: The wildland fire history has been addressed in 4.3.4 of the draft.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-12 Log #42 **Final Action: Reject**
(4.4.2(4))

Submitter: James Everitt, Western Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Revise to read:

4.4.2 Modify item (4) of 4.4.2. Renumber remainder of item 4.

(4) Construction type, including the material used for the roof covering

(5) Location, and design of structures

(6) Ignition potential

Substantiation: The roof covering material is a critical construction element and should be specified on the plan.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: In the draft, construction of and covering for roofs is addressed in section 5.1.2.2. and is inclusive of the materials in the proposal.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-13 Log #34 **Final Action: Accept in Principle**
(4.5.1)

Submitter: Eddie Phillips, Southern Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Revise section 4.5.1 as follows:

4.5.1 The AHJ shall be provided with plans and specifications for each new construction, renovation, or change of use project regulated by this standard.

Substantiation: The current language requires all existing properties to provide plans and specifications. This is unrealistic as existing properties may not have site plans, surveys or other detailed information of work conducted previously on the property. In addition, this section is under part “4.5 Construction Documents” so, it appears the intent to apply this to new construction.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

See 1.3.1 and 5.1.1 in the revised document.

Committee Statement: The revised draft of NFPA 1144 includes the concept suggested by the proposal (new construction and planned improvements) and requires plans for construction and landscaping projects but the Committee

agrees that use of a structure has little, if any, impact on the mitigation of wildfire hazards to prevent ignition of the structure from exposure to wildland fire or flying embers (firebrands).

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-14 Log #26 **Final Action: Reject**
(5.1.6)

Submitter: Jon Nisja, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Replace 5.1.6 and 5.1.6.1 with the following:

5.1.6 Grade.

5.1.6.1 The gradient for a fire department access road shall not exceed the maximum approved. (1: 18.2.2.5.6.1)

5.1.6.2* The angle of approach and departure for any means of fire department access shall not exceed 1 ft drop in 20 ft (0.3 m drop in 6 m), and the design limitations of the fire apparatus of the fire department shall be subject to approval by the AHJ. (1: 18.2.2.5.6.2)

A.5.1.6.2 The design limits of fire department apparatus should take into account mutual aid companies and other response agencies that might respond to emergencies. (1: A.18.2.2.5.6.2)

Substantiation: For consistency between documents the text has been extracted from 1UFC. We would like to see performance language instead of prescriptive language for these items as they are dependent on the local fire department needs.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-15 Log #27 **Final Action: Reject**
(5.1.8)

Submitter: Jon Nisja, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Revise 5.1.8 to read:

5.1.8 Dead Ends. Dead-end fire department access roads in excess of 150 ft (46 m) in length shall be provided with approved provisions for the turning around of fire apparatus no greater than every 500 feet and at the closed end. The AHJ shall be authorized to approve, as an alternative, a “hammerhead T” turnaround to provide emergency vehicles with a three-point turnaround ability.

Substantiation: The text is consistent with that in NFPA 1141 and submitted as a proposal to NFPA 1141. Instead of the prescriptive text we suggest that the text be performance oriented and based on the needs of the department.

Due to the potential for long dead-end roads there needs to be provisions for fire apparatus to turn around without having to travel for miles to find a turnaround. Turnarounds would be provided every 500 feet to permit turning around at specific intervals.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-16 Log #4 **Final Action: Reject**
(5.1.9 (New))

Submitter: Jon Nisja, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Extract section 17.3.5.3 from NFPA 1 UFC as a new section 5.1.9.

17.3.5.3 Roadways. Areas within 10 ft (3 m) on each side of portions of highways and private streets shall be cleared of combustible vegetation and other combustible growth. Single specimens of trees, shrubbery, or cultivated ground cover such as green grass, ivy, succulents, or similar plants used as ground covers, shall be permitted to be exempt provided that they do not form a means of readily transmitting fire.

Substantiation: Extraction from UFC falls within scope of 1144 and keeps standards in line. Also clearing the roadways of combustible vegetation and growth allows access and egress for emergency responders and gives additional time for use of the roadway for evacuation of the area by removing the means of readily transmitting fire.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-17 Log #37 **Final Action: Reject**
(5.1.9 (New))

Submitter: James Everitt, Western Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Add a new section to read:

5.1.9 Where 25 or more units are provided an approved secondary access/egress point shall be provided.

Substantiation: When there are 25 units or more are provided on a roadway a secondary access point is needed to permit residents to escape and for fire department equipment to access the area for fire fighting operation. The requirement is also consistent with text in NFPA 1141.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-18 Log #5 **Final Action: Reject**
(5.2 (New))

Submitter: Jon Nisja, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Extract 18.2.2.5.6.2 from NFPA 1 UFC as a new Section 5.2.

18.2.2.5.6.2* The angle of approach and departure for any means of fire department access shall not exceed 1 ft drop in 20 ft (0.3 m drop in 6 m), and the design limitations of the fire apparatus of the fire department shall be subject to approval by the AHJ.

A.18.2.2.5.6.2 The design limits of fire department apparatus should take into account mutual aid companies and other response agencies that might respond to emergencies.

Substantiation: Extraction from UFC falls in line with Chapter 5 and keeps both standards inline with each other. Provides better guidance to the user.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-19 Log #28 **Final Action: Reject**
(5.2.3)

Submitter: Jon Nisja, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Revise to read:

5.2.3 Where the driveway is greater than 150 ft (46 m) in length shall be provided with approved provisions for the turning around of fire apparatus no greater than every 500 ft and at the closed end.

Substantiation: The text is consistent with that in NFPA 1141 and have been submitted to NFPA 1141 and others for consistency. Due to the potential for long driveways (sometimes miles) there needs to be provisions for fire apparatus to turn around without having to travel for miles to find a turnaround. Turnarounds would be provided every 500 ft to permit turning around at specific intervals.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-20 Log #29 **Final Action: Reject**
(5.2.4)

Submitter: Jon Nisja, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Revise to read:

5.2.4 Grade.

5.2.4.1 The gradient for a driveway shall not exceed the maximum approved. (1:18.2.2.5.6.1)

5.2.4.2* The angle of approach and departure for any driveway shall not exceed 1 ft drop in 20 ft (0.3 m drop in 6 m), and the design limitations of the fire apparatus of the fire department shall be subject to approval by the AHJ. (1:18.2.2.5.6.2)

A.5.2.4.2 The design limits of fire department apparatus should take into account mutual aid companies and other response agencies that might respond to emergencies. (1:A.18.2.2.5.6.2)

Substantiation: We have suggested replacing the existing text with that extracted from 1UFC for consistency. Instead of the prescriptive text we suggest that the text be performance oriented and based on the needs of the department.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-21 Log #30 **Final Action: Reject**
(5.3.1)

Submitter: Jon Nisja, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Replace 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 with the following:

5.3.1 Bridges.

5.3.1.1 When a bridge is required to be used as part of a fire department access road, it shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with nationally recognized standards. (1: 18.2.2.5.5.1)

5.3.1.2 The bridge shall be designed for a live load sufficient to carry the imposed loads of fire apparatus. (1: 18.2.2.5.5.2)

5.3.1.3 Vehicle load limits shall be posted at both entrances to bridges where required by the AHJ. (1: 18.2.2.5.5.3)

Substantiation: The bridge requirements should be consistent with other NFPA documents. The proposed text has been extracted from 1 UFC.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-22 Log #35 **Final Action: Reject**
(5.4.2)

Submitter: Eddie Phillips, Southern Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Revise section 5.4.2 as follows:

5.4.2 The gate opening shall swing inward in the predominate direction of traffic movement and shall provide a clear opening no less than 0.61 m (2 ft) wider than the gated road or driveway.

Substantiation: The current language requires gates to swing inward. This arrangement is not appropriate for gates that are in the exit path from a project such as gates that open out for egress traffic. Gates should open in the direction of traffic movement. As an FYI, a second proposal on 5.4.2 has been submitted by the SRFCD as an alternative to this language.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-23 Log #6 **Final Action: Reject**
(5.4.3 (New))

Submitter: Jon Nisja, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Extract 10.12.1 from NFPA 1 UFC Access Boxes as a new 5.4.3.

10.12* Access to Structures or Areas.

10.12.1 Access Box(es). The AHJ shall have the authority to require an access box(es) to be installed in an accessible location where access to or within a structure or area is difficult because of security.

10.12.2 Access to Gated Subdivisions or Developments. The AHJ shall have the authority to require fire department access be provided to gated subdivisions or developments through the use of an approved device or system.

10.12.3 Access Maintenance. The owner or occupant of a structure or area, with required fire department access as specified in 10.12.1 or 10.12.2, shall notify the AHJ when the access is modified in a manner that could prevent fire department access.

Substantiation: This text is needed to provide guidance in access to those areas that have gates etc. Access to wildland/interface areas needs to be made in a timely manner.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-24 Log #31 **Final Action: Reject**
(5.7 (New))

Submitter: Jon Nisja, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Add a new section 5.7 to read:

5.7* Access to Structures or Areas.

A.5.7 Access control devices take many forms such as remote opening devices, card keys, key codes, keys, and so forth. (1:A.10.12)

5.7.1 Access Box(es). The AHJ shall have the authority to require an access box(es) to be installed in an accessible location where access to or within a structure or area is difficult because of security. (1:10.12.1)

5.7.2 Access to Gated Subdivisions or Developments. The AHJ shall have the authority to require fire department access be provided to gated subdivisions or developments through the use of an approved device or system. (1:10.12.2)

5.7.3 Access Maintenance. The owner or occupant of a structure or area, with required fire department access as specified in 10.12.1 or 10.12.2, shall notify the AHJ when the access is modified in a manner that could prevent fire department access. (1:10.12.3)

Substantiation: There are no provision in the document on how to gain access to structures or areas. The proposed text is needed to assist the user of the document and is extracted from 1 UFC.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader

scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-25 Log #43 **Final Action: Reject**
(6.2.5.1 and 6.2.5.2)

Submitter: James Everitt, Western Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Revise to read:

6.2.5 The fuel modification plan shall include a maintenance element with the responsibility for maintenance defined.

6.2.5.1 An inspection of the fuel modification zone shall be conducted annually or when required by the AHJ.

6.2.5.2 When required, a copy of the fuel modification report shall be sent to the AHJ.

Substantiation: The proposed text specifies a time frame for frequency of inspections of the fuel modification zone and requires that a copy be available to the AHJ if they want one.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has included in the draft that maintenance is a continual concern for fuel modification zones and agrees that periodic reassessment is required. However, the Committee agrees that the period of reassessment should be determined by the AHJ based on the vegetation types, locations, and growing seasons of the locale in which the fuel modification zones exist.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-26 Log #7 **Final Action: Reject**
(6.4 (New))

Submitter: Jon Nisja, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Extract NFPA 1UFC section 17.3.5 as a new Section 6.4.

17.3.5 Clearance of Brush and Vegetative Growth.

17.3.5.1 Electrical Transmission Lines.

17.3.5.1.1 Clearance of brush and vegetative growth from electrical transmission and distribution line(s) shall be provided and maintained in accordance with 17.3.5.1.

17.3.5.1.2 A combustible-free space around poles and towers shall consist of a clearing of not less than 10 ft (3.05 m) in each direction from the outer circumference of the pole or tower during such periods of time as designated by the AHJ.

17.3.5.1.3 Trimming Clearance.

17.3.5.1.3.1 At the time of trimming, clearances not less than those established by Table 17.3.5.1.3.1 shall be provided.

Table 17.3.5.1.3.1 Minimum Clearances Between Vegetation and Electrical Lines at Time of Trimming Minimal Radial Clearance from Conductor

Line Voltage	ft	m
2400 – 72,000	4	1.2
72,000 – 110,000	6	1.8
110,001 – 300,000	10	3.0
300,001 or more	15	4.6

17.3.5.1.3.2 The radial clearances in Table 17.3.5.1.3.1 are minimum clearances that shall be established at time of trimming between the vegetation and the energized conductors and associated live parts.

17.3.5.1.4 Clearances not less than those established by Table 17.3.5.1.4 shall be maintained during such periods of time as designated by the AHJ.

Table 17.3.5.1.4 Minimum Clearances Between Vegetation and Electrical Lines to Be Maintained Minimum Clearance

Line Voltage	in.	cm
750 – 35,000	6	15.2
35,001 – 60,000	12	30.5
60,001 – 1150	19	48.3
115,001 – 230,000	30.5	77.5
230,001 – 500,000	115	292

17.3.5.1.4.1 The site-specific clearance achieved, at the time of pruning, shall vary based on species' growth rates, the utility company specific trim cycle, the potential line sway due to wind, line sway due to electrical loading and ambient temperature, and the tree's location in proximity to the high voltage lines.

17.3.5.1.4.2 The AHJ shall establish minimum clearances different than those specified by Table 17.3.5.1.4 when evidence substantiating such other clearances is submitted to the AHJ and approved.

17.3.5.1.5* Electrical Power Line Emergencies. During emergencies, the utility company shall perform the required work to the extent necessary to clear the hazard.

Substantiation: Extraction from UFC falls in line with the scope of NFPA 1144 and keeps both standard in line with each other. Provides information that is needed by the user and provides better guidance on another hazard in the wildland/urban interface.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are not included and are better addressed in NFPA 1.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-27 Log #12 **Final Action: Reject**
(7.1.1)

Submitter: Eddie Phillips, Southern Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Revise 7.1.1 as follows:

7.1.1 At a minimum, Every building that is hereafter constructed or moved into the AHJ's jurisdiction shall be provided with a approved water supply meeting the requirements of NFPA 1142, *Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting*, or NFPA 1 *Uniform Fire Code Annex H Fire Flow Requirements for Buildings*, for the purposes of firefighting.

Substantiation: This proposal addressed the following issues with the current language:

1. The term “ at a minimum ” adds no value to the current section. The water supply requirements of 1142 and NFPA 1 are clearly stated in the respective standards.

2. Adding the “ that is hereafter constructed or moved into the AHJ's jurisdiction ” clarifies that the intent of the standard is not to require existing property owners to retrofit the water supply requirement of NFPA 1142 or NFPA 1. It is unreasonable to require retrofit of the water supply requirements due to logistics and cost issues.

3. Adding the term “ approved ” clarifies that the AHJ must approve the water supply arrangement that is being proposed.

4. Adding the “ or NFPA 1 Uniform Fire Code Annex H Fire Flow Requirements for Buildings,” alternative recognizes that new criteria for water supply has been adopted in NFPA 1 Annex H. Jurisdictions that adopt NFPA 1 will most likely utilize the Annex H fire flow criteria. This NFPA 1 Annex H provides equivalent protection to NFPA 1142.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-28 Log #13 **Final Action: Reject**
(7.1.2)

Submitter: Eddie Phillips, Southern Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Insert a new 7.1.2 and renumber the remaining.

7.1.2 Public mains providing fire protection and fire hydrants shall be designed and installed in accordance with the *American Water Works Association Manual of Water Supply Practices*.

Substantiation: The current language in Chapter 7 provides no guidance for the installation of public water distribution services for fire protection. Since the topic is not addressed in the standard, it appears that there are no design or installation requirements. Just because the line is public, private operated under a franchise agreement or purely private, the fire protection needs do not change.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-29 Log #15 **Final Action: Accept in Principle in Part**
(8.2.1)

Submitter: R. Joseph Pearson, Guardian Fire Testing Laboratories, Inc.

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

8.2.1 The requirement for roof covering assemblies shall be noncombustible.
(+) Only roof covering assemblies rated A, B, or C shall be used.

(2) ~~The specific class shall be consistent with the wildland fire risk and hazard severity assessment as determined by the AHJ. (See A.4.2.)~~

Substantiation: All roofs must be completely noncombustible. All tile roofs should be mortared in place on the drip end and sides.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle in Part

See 5.2.1 in the revised document.

Committee Statement: While the Committee agrees with the intent of the proposed language, it is leaving the requirement for roof covering for specific properties to the AHJ based on his or her evaluation of the severity of the exposure to wildfire.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-30 Log #44 **Final Action: Accept**
(8.2.1.1)

Submitter: James Everitt, Western Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Add a new Section 8.2.1.1 to read:

8.2.1.1 Where the roof profile allows space between the roof covering and the roof decking, the spaces shall be constructed to prevent the intrusion of flames and embers, be fire-stopped with approved materials or have one layer of No. 72 ASTM capsheet installed over the combustible decking.

Substantiation: Analysis of the 2003 wildfires in California identified roof assemblies with interstitial spaces as readily ignitable and causative to fire spread. At the recommendation of the broad-based, multi-agency Blue Ribbon Commission, this proposal is currently in the rule making process for the California Building Code.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Committee Statement: See Section 5.2.5 in proposed revision of the draft.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-31 Log #16 **Final Action: Reject**
(8.2.2)

Submitter: R. Joseph Pearson, Guardian Fire Testing Laboratories, Inc.

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

8.2.2* Vents shall be screened with a corrosion-resistant, non-noncombustible wire mesh with the mesh opening not to exceed nominal ~~6.3 mm (1/4) 2.2 mm (1/8 in.)~~ in size.

Substantiation: Sparks and embers can easily go through 1/4 in. openings.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The submitter did not provided specific technical information or data to justify this proposed language. The Committee is aware of the threat posed by the entry and collection of small fire brands into concealed spaces but is also concerned about overly restricting airflow and the buildup of materials that could retard the airflow to prevent mold and mildew in closed spaces. The proposed revision of the document refers to the best

practices reflected in building codes for the appropriate ventilation of attic and other closed spaces.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-32 Log #45 **Final Action: Accept in Principle**
(8.2.2.1 and 8.6.3.1 (New))

Submitter: James Everitt, Western Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Add new sections to read:

8.2.2.1 Vents shall not be installed on the side of the structure potentially exposed to fire.

8.6.3.1 Vents shall not be installed on the side of the structure potentially exposed to fire.

Substantiation: The proposed text clarifies that vents should not be installed on the potential fire side of a building.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

Add text (see 5.2.3 in the draft) to read: "Vents shall not be installed in walls that face heavy vegetative fuels."

Add text (see 5.6.5 in the draft) to read: "Attic and sub-floor vents shall not be installed in a location that faces heavy vegetative fuels."

Committee Statement: The committee is accepting the concept presented but feels it is better to reference the restriction to heavy vegetative fuels rather than just "fire potential" which could be harder to define.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 20 Negative: 1

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

Explanation of Negative:

BOWMAN, J.: Sections 8.2.2.1 and 8.6.3.1. Ventilation must be provided to mitigate moisture problems. It is not enough to restrict ventilation without qualifying the need for moisture considerations in this section. Language must be included in this section (not just the annex) to require designers to provide ventilation when climate conditions would otherwise cause moisture and rot problems in the roof/ceiling system. Closeable vents or other alternatives must be pursued.

1144-33 Log #17 **Final Action: Reject**
(8.2.3)

Submitter: R. Joseph Pearson, Guardian Fire Testing Laboratories, Inc.

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

8.2.3 Eaves shall be boxed in with 15.8 mm (1/4 in.) nominal sheathing or noncombustible materials.

Substantiation: Most fire officials in California say that the presently constructed eaves system is dangerous, and the reason for most of the home losses.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The submitter did not provide specific technical information or data to justify this proposed language.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-34 Log #18 **Final Action: Reject**
(8.3)

Submitter: R. Joseph Pearson, Guardian Fire Testing Laboratories, Inc.

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

8.3 Overhanging Projections. Porches, decks, balconies, and similar overhanging projections shall be constructed of heavy timber, as defined by local building standards, a 1-hour fire-resistive-rated assembly, or noncombustible materials.

Substantiation: All of these should be noncombustible! Timber is combustible, the dried opened joints and burn.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The committee feels that heavy timber is a viable construction for this application.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-35 Log #54 **Final Action: Accept in Principle**
(8.3)

Submitter: Joseph T. Holland, III, Hoover Treated Wood Products

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

8.3 Overhanging Projections. Porches, decks, balconies and similar overhanging projections shall be constructed of heavy timber, or fire-retardant-treated wood, as defined by local building standards, a 1-hour fire resistive-rated assembly, or noncombustible materials.

Substantiation: Fires in the interface are not typical urban fires in that the source of ignition is external. Many factors can increase the chances of a structure fire even with open space around it. Small burning brands landing on

the horizontal surface would be a primary source. Fire-retardant-treated wood will perform quite well in that scenario. It has been tested for 30 minutes in the E84 (NFPA 255) tunnel. The requirements in the building code and NFPA 703 limit the flame spread and mandates the fire self extinguish once the source of ignition is consumed or removed. With the small burning brands FRTW will not contribute to the spread of fire. With no open space the surrounding vegetation compounds the chances of ignition. Again under this scenario, FRTW will not contribute to the spread of fire because of the insignificant flame spread rating, less than 25, required by the building code and NFPA 703. In fact the products in the market place for lumber is 10 or less. For purposes of comparison; untreated Doug-Fir has a flame spread of 90, Southern Pine is 190.

Because of its unique characteristic NFPA 5000 and other building code allow FRTW to be used in lieu of noncombustible materials in the roofs, nonbearing walls, canopies, and platforms in noncombustible buildings. It is also allowed in bearing walls in lieu of noncombustible masonry in mixed construction (Type III).

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

Revise 8.3 (renumbered as 5.3 in the draft) to read as follows:

5.3 Overhanging Projections. All projections (exterior balconies, carports, decks, patio covers, unenclosed roofs and floors, and similar architectural appendages and projections) shall be of heavy timber construction, be constructed of noncombustible material, fire retardant treated wood or other ignition resistant materials, or be a 1-hour fire-rated assembly.

Committee Statement: While the committee is accepting fire retardant treated wood as a construction material for overhanging projections, the sentence is being editorially revised to better describe the construction methods and materials allowed.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 20 Negative: 1

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

Explanation of Negative:

BOWMAN, J.: Section 8.3. Red wood decks were discussed by the committee which attempted to assure that redwood decking and other species with equivalent fire resistive properties would be considered "Fire Resistive" materials and not be lumped with those that are strictly defined as combustible, and further that they would be accepted as a decking material. Redwood and other lesser known species have proven fire resistive qualities that are not being recognized in the language. The committee should access testing of decking materials that was undertaken by the California Forest Products Laboratory.

Redwood and potentially other species with equivalent fire resistive properties are widely used and warrant a more specific reference in the requirements. Redwood decks and other species with equivalent fire resistive properties are allowed in the new California regulations. It isn't clear that Redwood and other species with equivalent fire resistive properties are considered to be "Fire Resistive" as was implied and that these species are allowed in the referenced section. The committee should clarify this by either including redwood and other species with equivalent fire resistive properties under the definition of "Ignition Resistant" materials or add "Fire Resistive" materials to the list of accepted materials for decking and include redwood and equivalent species under the definition of "Fire Resistive" materials.

1144-36 Log #19 **Final Action: Reject**
(8.4)

Submitter: R. Joseph Pearson, Guardian Fire Testing Laboratories, Inc.

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

8.4 Overhanging Buildings. The underside of overhanging buildings shall be constructed of heavy timber, as defined by local building standards; 2-hour fire-resistive-rated material, or noncombustible materials.

Substantiation: Should be noncombustible. Heavy timber dries out and shrinks, leaving openings between the timbers. These joints will continue to burn thru. You could fire-caulk them.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee believes that heavy timber construction as defined in NFPA 220 will not sustain continued burning when exposed to wildland fire, based on experimental data, research models, and observation. The revised document allows the AHJ to require higher levels of fire protection when it is warranted by the severity of the wildland fire exposure.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-37 Log #53 **Final Action: Accept in Principle**
(8.4)

Submitter: Joseph T. Holland, III, Hoover Treated Wood Products

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

8.4 Overhanging Buildings. The underside of overhanging buildings shall be constructed of heavy timber, or fire-retardant-treated wood, as defined by local building standards, a 2-hour fire resistive-rated assembly, or noncombustible materials.

Substantiation: Fires in the interface are not typical urban fires in that the source of ignition is external. With overhanging buildings the vegetation that may be located under the overhang is a source of ignition as would burning brands blowing up against the lower part of the wall. Fire-retardant-treated wood will perform quite well in these scenarios. It has been tested for 30 minutes in the E84 (NFPA 255) tunnel. The requirements in the building code and NFPA 703 limit the flame spread and mandates the fire self extinguish once the source of ignition is consumed or removed. With the burning brands FRTW will not contribute to the spread of fire. This is also the case in the vegetation scenario. Again, FRTW will not contribute to the spread of fire because of the insignificant flame spread rating, less than 25, required by the building code and NFPA 703. In fact the products in the market place for lumber is 10 or less. For purposes of comparison; untreated Doug-Fir has a flame spread of 90, Southern Pine is 190.

Because of its unique characteristic NFPA 5000 and other building code allow FRTW to be used in lieu of noncombustible materials in the roofs, nonbearing walls, canopies, and platforms in noncombustible buildings. It is also allowed in bearing walls in lieu of noncombustible materials or masonry in mixed construction (Type III). It is also allowed in lieu of a fire rating for balconies in Type III, IV, and V construction.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

Revise 8.4 (renumbered as 5.4 in the draft) to read as follows:

Overhanging Buildings. The underside of overhanging buildings and supporting structural elements shall be of heavy timber construction, be constructed of noncombustible material, fire retardant treated wood or other ignition resistant materials, or be a 1-hour fire-rated assembly.

Committee Statement: While the committee is accepting fire retardant treated wood as a construction material for overhanging buildings, the sentence is being editorially revised to better describe the construction methods and materials allowed. Also, the rating for an assembly is being changed from two hours to one hour based on the science and research of the USDA Forest Service's Fire Sciences Lab in Missoula MT. That research indicates and suggests that continued structure ignition from a flaming fire front (for instance, from a crown fire) is unlikely due to the relative fast exposure (50-70 seconds).

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

Comment on Affirmative:

BOWMAN, J.: The rating for one hour assembly should be limited to the portion of the assembly that overhangs and provides the penetration rating to the structure interior. As written, it implies that the entire floor may need to be rated one hour.

1144-38 Log #20 **Final Action: Reject**
(8.5)

Submitter: R. Joseph Pearson, Guardian Fire Testing Laboratories, Inc.

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

8.5 Exterior Vertical Walls. Exterior vertical walls shall be noncombustible constructed of heavy timber, as defined by local building standards or by a 20-minute 1 hour fire-resistive-rated assembly on exterior walls potentially exposed to a wildland fire unless the wildland fire risk and hazard severity assessment requires greater protection.

Substantiation: Should be 1-hour fire-resistive-rated assembly.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The submitter did not provided specific technical information or data to justify this proposed language.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-39 Log #21 **Final Action: Reject**
(8.6.1)

Submitter: R. Joseph Pearson, Guardian Fire Testing Laboratories, Inc.

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

8.6.1 Exterior windows and glazed doors, windows within exterior doors, and skylights shall be tempered glass, multilayered glazed panels, glass block, or have a fire-resistance rating of no less than 20 minutes 1 hour. Sash and frames shall be noncombustible.

Substantiation: Please reword the above paragraph including sash and frames.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The submitter did not provided specific technical information or data to justify this proposed language.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-40 Log #22 **Final Action: Reject**
(8.6.2)

Submitter: R. Joseph Pearson, Guardian Fire Testing Laboratories, Inc.

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

8.6.2 Exterior doors, frames and sills shall be approved noncombustible or have a noncombustible construction, solid core wood no less than 44.5 mm (1.75 in.) thick, or have a fire protection rating of no less than 20 minutes surface facing system.

Substantiation: A 20 minute solid core wood fire rated door will ignite 10 seconds into a test and continue to burn completely through, if not extinguished.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The submitter did not provided specific technical information or data to justify this proposed language.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-41 Log #56 **Final Action: Reject**
(8.6.2, 9.2.1, 8.2.2, 8.2.3, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5 through 8.9)

Submitter: R. Joseph Pearson, Guardian Fire Testing Laboratories, Inc.

Recommendation: Add new text as follows:

Section 8.6.2 should read: Exterior doors shall be an approved noncombustible construction.

Section 8.2.1(1) should read: Only noncombustible roof surface systems shall be used.

Section 8.2.2 should read: Noncombustible vents with wire mesh not to exceed 1/8 in. openings.

Section 8.2.3 should read: Eaves shall be a noncombustible surface system material.

Section 8.3 (remove mention of 1 hour fire-resistive-rated assembly)

Overhanging Projections: Shall be a noncombustible surface system material.

Section 8.4: Same as 8.3 (remove mention of 2 hour fire-resistive-rated material)

Section 8.5 through 8.9 all should read: Only noncombustible materials.

Substantiation: Chapter 3 of NFPA 1144 has definitions of the terms: "approved, listed, shall, standard, noncombustible" and "wildland fire". This is an excellent place to start. After reviewing Chapter 8, "Building Design, Location and Construction", I came to the conclusion that this chapter does need to be reviewed by someone who knows and understands the technology of fire testing standards along with having knowledge of how fire testing furnaces work. Also, an understanding of the conditions of the fire tested products at their rating time is necessary. In other words, people who have had hands on experience with fire testing building products need to review Chapter 8 because there are contradictions between it and the definitions in Chapter 3.

Section 3.3.18 defines "Noncombustible" as "Any material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will not ignite and burn nor will add appreciable heat to an ambient fire." Section 8.6.2 states that "Exterior doors shall be approved noncombustible construction, solid core wood no less than 44.5 mm (1.75 in.) thick, or have a fire protection rating of no less than 20 minutes."

A solid core wood door is very combustible and will burn completely through in 30 minutes. A wood door having a fire protection rating of 20 minutes will burn completely through in 30 minutes. Example: a 20 minute fire door of solid wood construction passes a fire test without hose stream, and the gas fire of the furnaces shut off at 20 minutes. The solid wood door continues to burn through the door and has to be extinguished with a garden hose, or the door would continue to burn and fall out.

I have seen a lot of Class B and C roofing tests where the fires had to be extinguished after the test.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The science and research of the USDA Forest Service's Fire Sciences Lab in Missoula MT indicates and suggests that continued structure ignition from a flaming fire front (for instance, from a crown fire) is unlikely due to the relative fast exposure (50-70 seconds). Full

scale fire tests suggest that, in the case of the exterior door, the door might ignite when exposed to the heat of a crown fire within 30 ft (9.1 m), but once the fire front has passed the door would not likely sustain ignition. The Committee accepts the conclusions of the research and, with no other documentation supplied or otherwise made available, the Committee believes that certain materials that are other than noncombustible can be used.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-42 Log #23 **Final Action: Reject**
(8.6.3)

Submitter: R. Joseph Pearson, Guardian Fire Testing Laboratories, Inc.

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

8.6.3 Attic and Sub-Floor Ventilation. Vents shall be screened with a corrosion-resistant, noncombustible wire mesh with the mesh opening not to exceed nominal 6.35 3.2 mm (1/4 1/8 in) in size.

Substantiation: Aluminum screen fits this description but will it melt in a fire resistance rating system?

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The submitter did not provide specific technical information or data to justify this proposed language.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-43 Log #47 **Final Action: Accept in Principle**
(8.6.3.1 (New))

Submitter: James Everitt, Western Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Add a new section to read:

8.6.3.1 Vents shall not be installed on the side of the structure potentially exposed to fire.

Substantiation: Vents should not be installed on the side of the structures exposed to the fire potential.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

Add text (see 5.2.3 in the draft) to read: "Vents shall not be installed in walls that face heavy vegetative fuels."

Committee Statement: The Committee is accepting the concept presented but feels it is better to reference the restriction to heavy vegetative fuels rather than just "fire potential" which could be harder to define.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-44 Log #24 **Final Action: Reject**
(8.7.1)

Submitter: R. Joseph Pearson, Guardian Fire Testing Laboratories, Inc.

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

8.7.1 Outlet Screen. Every fireplace and wood stove chimney and the flue shall be provided with an approved spark arrestor constructed of a minimum 12 gauge stainless steel welded wire or woven wire mesh with the openings not to exceed 12.7 6.35 mm (1/2 1/4 in).

Substantiation: Section 8.6 is chimneys and flues. 8.6.1 is the Chimney Cap Outlet screen. We have fire safety tested many wood burning stoves and fireplaces, using UL test standards. We add a last test that completely fills the firebox with kindling wood, and burn it with the inlet air fully open, and the fire door ajar! This dry, dry, fuel less than 6 percent moisture content produces many large flying embers which did penetrate our 1/2 in. opening mesh cap.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The submitter did not provide specific technical information or data to justify this proposed language.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-45 Log #48 **Final Action: Accept in Principle**
(8.8)

Submitter: James Everitt, Western Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Revise to read:

8.8 Accessory Structures (S). Outbuildings, patio covers, gazebos, palapas, and other accessory structures shall be constructed to meet the requirements of this chapter or shall be separated from the main structure by a minimum of 9.14m (30 ft).

Substantiation: Adds additional structures to the list to assist the user in compliance.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

Add text as A.5.8 in the draft to read as follows:

Accessory structures include but are not limited to outbuildings, patio covers, gazebos, palapas, and similar outdoor structures.

Committee Statement: The proposed language has been included in A.5.8 as explanatory material for types of accessory structures.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-46 Log #32 **Final Action: Accept**
(8.8 (New))

Submitter: Jon Nisja, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Add the following as a new 8.8 and renumber the remaining:

8.8 Incinerators and Fireplaces.

8.8.1 Incinerators, outdoor fireplaces, permanent barbecues, and grills shall not be built, installed, or maintained in hazardous fire areas without prior approval of the AHJ. (1: 17.3.4.8.1)

8.8.2 Incinerators, outdoor fireplaces, permanent barbecues, and grills shall be maintained in good repair and in a safe condition at all times. (1: 17.3.4.8.2)

8.8.3 Openings in incinerators, outdoor fireplaces, permanent barbecues, and grills shall be provided with an approved spark arrester, screen, or door. (1:17.3.4.8.3)

Substantiation: Currently there are no provisions on spark arrestors or other spark producing operations. The text has been extracted from 1 UFC for consistency.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Committee Statement: Proposed language appears in Chapter 5 of the draft and has been numbered accordingly.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-47 Log #25 **Final Action: Reject**
(8.9.1)

Submitter: R. Joseph Pearson, Guardian Fire Testing Laboratories, Inc.

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

8.9.1 Permanently located mobile and manufactured homes installed with a space beneath shall have a skirt installed and maintained of noncombustible materials or a 20-minute 1-hour fire-resistive-rated assembly.

Substantiation: All mobile homes where people live and sleep should have a skirt. The cost of a 1-hour skirt compared to a 20 minute skirt is nil.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The submitter did not provide specific technical information or data to justify this proposed language.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-48 Log #49 **Final Action: Reject**
(9.1.3)

Submitter: James Everitt, Western Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Revise to read:

9.1.3 Prior to building, occupancy-required permanent water supply for fire protection, including fire hydrants and fire suppression systems, shall be operable.

Substantiation: Deletes "fire suppression system" needing to be installed before construction as this is not possible until a building is in the process of construction.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-49 Log #50 **Final Action: Reject**
(9.1.4)

Submitter: James Everitt, Western Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Revise to read:

9.1.4 Fire department vehicular access to all structures under construction shall be provided and maintained at all times.

Substantiation: Better clarifies that the access road must be maintained not just provided.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-50 Log #1 **Final Action: Reject**
(10.1)

Submitter: Technical Committee on Emergency Management and Business Continuity,

Recommendation: Add new text to read as follows:

10.1 General. Plans shall be developed in accordance with NFPA 1600, Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs.

Substantiation: NFPA 1600 is a comprehensive standard that establishes a common set of criteria for disaster management, emergency management and business continuity programs. It addresses risk assessment, mitigation, response and recovery in a performance standard that allows an entity to develop a program that is commensurate with the local exposures and needs.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-51 Log #36 **Final Action: Reject**
(10.1.1)

Submitter: Eddie Phillips, Southern Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Revise 10.1.1 as follows:

10.1.1 The authority having jurisdiction for the operational response to wildland fire incidents shall be responsible for the adoption and maintenance of a multi-agency operational plan for the protection of lives and property during wildland fires.

Substantiation: The AHJ for enforcement of this standard in many cases is not the jurisdiction, agency, department or unit of government that is responsible for operational response of wildland incidents. This clarifies the responsibility of the AHJ for the operational plan.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141 and current edition of NFPA 1143.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-52 Log #51 **Final Action: Reject**
(10.2.1.2)

Submitter: James Everitt, Western Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Revise to read:

10.2.1.2* Supporting resources shall be included in the plan.

A.10.2.1.2 Supporting resources include such agencies as social service, media, and law enforcement.

Substantiation: Clarifies the text. The proposal brings the requirement into

compliance with the manual of style by removing lists from the text.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-53 Log #52 **Final Action: Reject**
(10.2.4.2)

Submitter: James Everitt, Western Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Revise to read:

10.2.4.2 The program, at a minimum, shall identify and analyze the following:

- (1) Wildland fire hazards
- (2) Life and property risks
- (3) Fire causes
- (4) Prevention and safety programs
- (5) Target audiences
- (6) Educational Activities

Substantiation: We are not sure what the term “Activities” is meant to address. Each person asked had a different view of what it meant. The proposed text clarifies the intent of that requirement.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-54 Log #14 **Final Action: Reject**
(A.1.3.1)

Submitter: Eddie Phillips, Southern Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Recommendation: Add a new annex text to the current 1.3.1 as follows:

A.1.3.1 As an example, NFPA 1 UFC specifies roadway widths, water supply and other site development requirements. It is not the intent of this standard to prohibit the utilization of these alternate provisions as long as the AHJ approves the alternative approach to this standard’s prescriptive requirements.

Substantiation: Provides a clear example of the intent of the current 1.3.1.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.

Number Eligible to Vote: 22

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-55 Log #8 Final Action: Reject
(A.3.3.6)

Submitter: Jon Nisja, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee
Recommendation: Add the following exhibit 17.1 from NFPA 1 UFC Handbook and apply it as an annex exhibit for section 3.3.6.



Substantiation: The proposed illustration better illustrates the definition.
Committee Meeting Action: Reject
Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The revision deletes the term “Defensible Space” and adds the new term “Structure Ignition Zone” and an accompanying illustration in A.4.2.4.
Number Eligible to Vote: 22
Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21
Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-56 Log #38 Final Action: Accept in Principle in Part
(Figure A.4.2)

Submitter: James Everitt, Western Regional Fire Code Development Committee
Recommendation: Add new item 5 under:
E. Roofing Assembly Points
5. Non-rated or Wood Roof Covering 25
Substantiation: Wood Roof Coverings are a critical element of assessment. Wood roofs are easily ignitable and spread fire via flying brands.
Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle in Part
See Figure A.4.1.2(a) in the revised document.
Committee Statement: The Committee agrees with the intent of the proposal and has revised the example of a hazard rating form in Annex A to include non-rated roofs. However, the Committee believes that the presence of a non-rated or wood roof warrants a value of 50. The assessment form has been revised and the resulting total scores adjusted to indicate that any structure with a non-rated or combustible roof automatically falls into the Extreme range without the consideration of any other single element.
Number Eligible to Vote: 22
Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21
Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

1144-57 Log #9 Final Action: Reject
(A.5.1.8)

Submitter: Jon Nisja, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee
Recommendation: Delete existing exhibit and replace with the following:

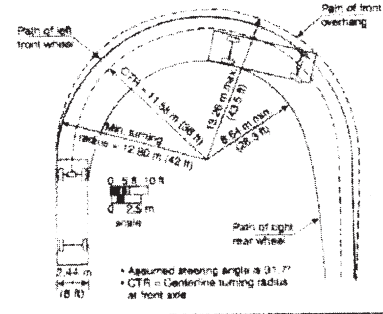
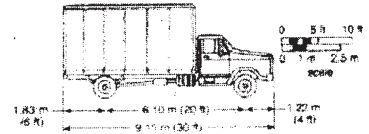


EXHIBIT 18.3 Minimum turning path for single unit truck design vehicle. (Courtesy of A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO))

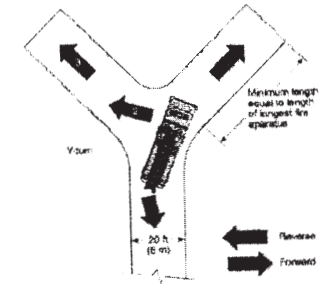
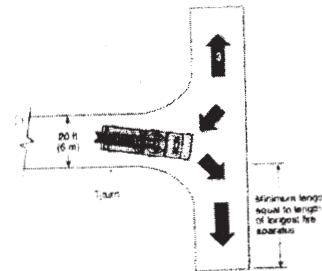


EXHIBIT 18.4 T-turn and Y-turn turnaround arrangements.

Substantiation: These exhibits are a little better illustrations than what’s presently in use in the appendix and again brings both standards in line.
Committee Meeting Action: Reject
Committee Statement: The Committee has refocused the scope and the intent of the document to identify and mitigate factors that could cause the ignition of structures from exposure to wildland fires. As a result, the document addresses site specific attributes of structures and their ignition zones. The broader scale infrastructure elements for fire protection are addressed in a revised and refocused NFPA 1141.
Number Eligible to Vote: 22
Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21
Ballot Not Returned: 1 Spitzer, Jr., H.

**FORM FOR COMMENTS ON NFPA REPORT ON PROPOSALS
2007 ANNUAL REVISION CYCLE
FINAL DATE FOR RECEIPT OF COMMENTS: 5:00 pm EDST, September 1, 2006**

For further information on the standards-making process, please contact the Codes and Standards Administration at 617-984-7249
For technical assistance, please call NFPA at 617-770-3000

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1. (a) NFPA document title _____ NFPA No. & Year _____

(b) Section/Paragraph _____

2. Comment on Proposal No. (from ROP): _____

3. Comment recommends (check one): new text revised text deleted text

4. Comment (include proposed new or revised wording, or identification of wording to be deleted): (Note: Proposed text should be in legislative format; i.e., use underscore to denote wording to be inserted (inserted wording) and strike-through to denote wording to be deleted (~~deleted wording~~).

5. Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Comment: (Note: State the problem that will be resolved by your recommendation; give the specific reason for your comment, including copies of tests, research papers, fire experience, etc. If more than 200 words, it may be abstracted for publication.)

6. Copyright Assignment

(a) I am the author of the text or other material (such as illustrations, graphs) proposed in this comment.

(b) Some or all of the text or other material proposed in this comment was not authored by me. Its source is as follows (please identify which material and provide complete information on its source):

I hereby grant and assign to the NFPA all and full rights in copyright in this comment and understand that I acquire no rights in any publication of NFPA in which this comment in this or another similar or analogous form is used. Except to the extent that I do not have authority to make an assignment in materials that I have identified in (b) above, I hereby warrant that I am the author of this comment and that I have full power and authority to enter into this assignment.

Signature (Required) _____

PLEASE USE SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH COMMENT • NFPA Fax: (617) 770-3500

Mail to: Secretary, Standards Council, National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471

Notice of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAM)

Sequence of Events Leading to Issuance of an NFPA Committee Document

Step 1 Call for Proposals

▼ Proposed new Document or new edition of an existing Document is entered into one of two yearly revision cycles, and a Call for Proposals is published.

Step 2 Report on Proposals (ROP)

▼ Committee meets to act on Proposals, to develop its own Proposals, and to prepare its Report.

▼ Committee votes by written ballot on Proposals. If two-thirds approve, Report goes forward. Lacking two-thirds approval, Report returns to Committee.

▼ Report on Proposals (ROP) is published for public review and comment.

Step 3 Report on Comments (ROC)

▼ Committee meets to act on Public Comments to develop its own Comments, and to prepare its report.

▼ Committee votes by written ballot on Comments. If two-thirds approve, Reports goes forward. Lacking two-thirds approval, Report returns to Committee.

▼ Report on Comments (ROC) is published for public review.

Step 4 Technical Report Session

▼ “Notices of intent to make a motion” are filed, are reviewed, and valid motions are certified for presentation at the Technical Report Session. (“Consent Documents” that have no certified motions bypass the Technical Report Session and proceed to the Standards Council for issuance.)

▼ NFPA membership meets each June at the Annual Meeting Technical Report Session and acts on Technical Committee Reports (ROP and ROC) for Documents with “certified amending motions.”

▼ Committee(s) vote on any amendments to Report approved at NFPA Annual Membership Meeting.

Step 5 Standards Council Issuance

▼ Notification of intent to file an appeal to the Standards Council on Association action must be filed within 20 days of the NFPA Annual Membership Meeting.

▼ Standards Council decides, based on all evidence, whether or not to issue Document or to take other action, including hearing any appeals.

The Technical Report Session of the NFPA Annual Meeting

The process of public input and review does not end with the publication of the ROP and ROC. Following the completion of the Proposal and Comment periods, there is yet a further opportunity for debate and discussion through the Technical Report Sessions that take place at the NFPA Annual Meeting.

The Technical Report Session provides an opportunity for the final Technical Committee Report (i.e., the ROP and ROC) on each proposed new or revised code or standard to be presented to the NFPA membership for the debate and consideration of motions to amend the Report. The specific rules for the types of motions that can be made and who can make them are set forth in NFPA's rules which should always be consulted by those wishing to bring an issue before the membership at a Technical Report Session. The following presents some of the main features of how a Report is handled.

What Amending Motions are Allowed. The Technical Committee Reports contain many Proposals and Comments that the Technical Committee has rejected or revised in whole or in part. Actions of the Technical Committee published in the ROP may also eventually be rejected or revised by the Technical Committee during the development of its ROC. The motions allowed by NFPA rules provide the opportunity to propose amendments to the text of a proposed code or standard based on these published Proposals, Comments and Committee actions. Thus, the list of allowable motions include motions to accept Proposals and Comments in whole or in part as submitted or as modified by a Technical Committee action. Motions are also available to reject an accepted Comment in whole or part. In addition, Motions can be made to return an entire Technical Committee Report or a portion of the Report to the Technical Committee for further study.

The NFPA Annual Meeting, also known as the World Safety Conference and Exposition®, takes place in June of each year. A second Fall membership meeting was discontinued in 2004, so the NFPA Technical Report Session now runs once each year at the Annual Meeting in June.

Who Can Make Amending Motions. Those authorized to make these motions is also regulated by NFPA rules. In many cases, the maker of the motion is limited by NFPA rules to the original submitter of the Proposal or Comment or his or her duly authorized representative. In other cases, such as a Motion to Reject an accepted Comment, or to Return a Technical Committee Report or a portion of a Technical Committee Report for Further Study, anyone can make these motions. For a complete explanation, NFPA rules should be consulted.

The filing of a Notice of Intent to Make a Motion. Before making an allowable motion at a Technical Report Session, the intended maker of the motion must file, in advance of the session, and within the published deadline, a Notice of Intent to Make a Motion. A Motions Committee appointed by the Standards Council then reviews all notices and certifies all amending motions that are proper. The Motions Committee can also, in consultation with the makers of the motions, clarify the intent of the motions and, in certain circumstances, combine motions that are dependent on each other together so that they can be made in one single motion. A Motions Committee report is then made available in advance of the meeting listing all certified motions. Only these Certified Amending Motions, together with certain allowable Follow-Up Motions (that is, motions that have become necessary as a result of previous successful amending motions) will be allowed at the Technical Report Session.

Consent Documents. Often there are codes and standards up for consideration by the membership that will be non-controversial and no proper Notices of Intent to Make a Motion will be filed. These "Consent Documents" will bypass the Technical Report Session and head straight to the Standards Council for issuance. The remaining Documents are then forwarded to the Technical Report Session for consideration of the NFPA membership.

Important Note: *The filing of a Notice of Intent to Make a Motion is a new requirement that takes effect beginning with those Documents scheduled for the Fall 2005 revision cycle that reports to the June 2006 Annual Meeting Technical Report Session. The filing of a Notice of Intent to Make a Motion will not, therefore, be required in order to make a motion at the June 2005 Annual Meeting Technical Report Session. For updates on the transition to the new Notice requirement and related new rules effective for the Fall 2005 revision cycle and the June 2006 Annual Meeting, check the NFPA website.*

Action on Motions at the Technical Report Session. In order to actually make a Certified Amending Motion at the Technical Report Session, the maker of the motion must sign in at least an hour before the session begins. In this way a final list of motions can be set in advance of the session. At the session, each proposed Document up for consideration is presented by a motion to adopt the Technical Committee Report on the Document. Following each such motion, the presiding officer in charge of the session opens the floor to motions on the Document from the final list of Certified Amending Motions followed by any permissible Follow-Up Motions. Debate and voting on each motion proceeds in accordance with NFPA rules. NFPA membership is not required in order to make or speak to a motion, but voting is limited to NFPA members who have joined at least 180 days prior to the session and have registered for the meeting. At the close of debate on each motion, voting takes place, and the motion requires a majority vote to carry. In order to amend a Technical Committee Report, successful amending motions must be confirmed by the responsible Technical Committee, which conducts a written ballot on all successful amending motions following the meeting and prior to the Document being forwarded to the Standards Council for issuance.

Standards Council Issuance

One of the primary responsibilities of the NFPA Standards Council, as the overseer of the NFPA codes and standards development process, is to act as the official issuer of all NFPA codes and standards. When it convenes to issue NFPA documents it also hears any appeals related to the Document. Appeals are an important part of assuring that all NFPA rules have been followed and that due process and fairness have been upheld throughout the codes and standards development process. The Council considers appeals both in writing and through the conduct of hearings at which all interested parties can participate. It decides appeals based on the entire record of the process as well as all submissions on the appeal. After deciding all appeals related to a Document before it, the Council, if appropriate, proceeds to issue the Document as an official NFPA code or standard. Subject only to limited review by the NFPA Board of Directors, the Decision of the Standards Council is final, and the new NFPA code or standard becomes effective twenty days after Standards Council issuance. The illustration on page 9 provides an overview of the entire process, which takes approximately two full years to complete.