



National Fire Protection Association

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MEMORANDUM

TO: NFPA Standard Council

FROM: Mark W. Earley

DATE: August 5, 2011

SUBJECT: **NFPA 70E Errata**

The National Electrical Code® Technical Correlating Committee and the Technical Committee on Electrical Safety in the Workplace have identified an errata in the proposed 2012 edition of NFPA 70E. The technical committee and technical correlating committee recommend that the Standards Council issue NFPA 70E with Section 110.2(D)(1)(c) revised to read as follows:

An employee who is undergoing on the job training for the purpose of obtaining skills and knowledge necessary to be considered a qualified person and who, in the course of such training, has demonstrated an ability to perform specific duties safely at his or her level of training and who is under direct supervision of a qualified person **shall be considered to be a qualified person** for the performance of those specific duties.

The highlighted text was inadvertently deleted at the ROC stage when the TC attempted to correlate the actions on two proposals from the ROP stage. There was no indication in the substantiation that the committee intended to delete the highlighted text. This errata has been approved by the TC and the TCC.

Maynard, Mary

From: Shea, Kimberly
Sent: Wednesday, August 03, 2011 11:22 AM
To: Shea, Kimberly
Cc: Fuller, Linda
Subject: NFPA 70E errata

NFPA 70E Technical Committee and Technical Correlating Committee Members:

Potential missing text for the 2012 edition of NFPA 70E has been identified (see Jeff Sargent's explanation of the issue below). If we can provide a recommendation from the TC and TCC to the Standards Council for their meeting next week, we may be able to fix this before publication.

Proposals 70E-97 and 70E-98 both modified Section 110.2(D)(1)(c) in the 2012 edition. The TCC provided Comments 70E-88 and 70E-89 and asked the committee to clarify/coordinate their ROP actions. The committee provided some wording in their meeting action on 70E-88 (and referred their action on Comment 70E-89 to it) but it looks like a phrase was deleted without any indication as to why. That is why I think this omission was inadvertent. Here is how I think this requirement should read based on the intent of the proposals and comments.

2009 text: (c) An employee who is undergoing on-the-job training and who, in the course of such training, has demonstrated an ability to perform duties safely at his or her level of training and who is under the direct supervision of a qualified person shall be considered to be a qualified person for the performance of those duties.

2012 ROP Draft text: An employee who is undergoing on-the-job training for the purpose of obtaining the skills and knowledge necessary to be considered a qualified person and who, in the course of such training, has demonstrated an ability to perform specific duties safely at his or her level of training and who is under the direct supervision of a qualified person, shall be considered to be a qualified person for the performance of those specific duties. **[ROP-97] [ROP-98]**

2012 ROC Comment 70E-88 meeting action text: An employee who is undergoing on the job training for the purpose of obtaining skills and knowledge necessary to be considered a qualified person and who, in the course of such training, has demonstrated an ability to perform specific duties safely at his or her level of training and who is under direct supervision of a qualified person **(shall be considered to be a qualified person)** for the performance of those specific duties.

The highlighted text is missing from the committee action on Comment 70E-88 and I do not see any reason why other than inadvertent omission. The way it currently reads without the missing phrase is a statement or more of a definition rather than a requirement.

If you have any objections or concerns, please reply **no later than Friday, August 5th at 12:00 PM Eastern.** If you agree, there is no need to reply to this email. If no objections are received, the recommendation to revise Section 110.2(D)(1)(c) in the 2012 edition as described above will be forward to the Standards Council as the recommendation from the TC & TCC for approval at their August 9-11, 2011 meeting.

July 29, 2011

Statement of Comment to Standards Council regarding Appeal of W. Koffel regarding CAM 90A-2 (C90A-62):

Approval of Mr. Koffel's Appeal is strongly recommended. The term "healthcare" is more inclusive and less exclusive than the present wording and gives the respective AHJ's a range of enforcement motion. There is no valid reason hospitals per se should be excused from anything since those residents are even more likely to be definitive of "Defend In Place", particularly where general anesthesia and invasive activities may be in use.

This recommendation of support is based, in part, on the concurrence of two immediate associates, with a total of 69 years boots on the ground hospital engineering experience among us.

/s/ Michael Jontry, P.E.
Member NFPA 90A TC
Acting Unit Supervisor
Plan Review Unit
II Dept of Public Health

Subject: FW: Formal Appeal to Standards Council on 99-10 through 99-14

From: Ken Lovorn [mailto:ken@lovornengineering.com]
Sent: Friday, July 29, 2011 8:46 AM
To: Fuller, Linda
Subject: Formal Appeal to Standards Council on 99-10 through 99-14

Comment No. 1
Also applies to 11-8-6-c

Dear Ms. Fuller,

If you may recall, I submitted a NITMAM on the subject Code changes at the NFPA meeting in June. Since a Formal Appeal to the Standards Council is being made by Bussman, I chose to let them proceed instead of my filing the appeal. However, attached is an article that I published in the January 2010 issue of Consulting Specifying Engineer which demonstrates that the position that the NFPA 99 TC, is a definite hazard to safety and welfare of the public.

[http://www.csemag.com/index.php?id=1398&cHash=081010&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=23842](http://www.csemag.com/index.php?id=1398&cHash=081010&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=23842)

I would appreciate it if you would distribute copies of this article, “ Selective Coordination of Breakers in Hospitals”,

to the Council as supplementary material which supports the Appeal position of these changes to 99 as being a danger.

Thank you for your assistance,

Ken

P.S. If the link fails, the article may be found by going to CSEmag.com and typing ‘Lovorn’ into the search block. This article should show up on the first or second page of the search. K.

Ken Lovorn
President, LEA
412-423-2666



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engineer

Electrical systems in hospitals

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Selective Coordination Of Breakers In Hospitals

To Ensure Emergency Power Systems Work When Called Upon, Selective Coordination Studies Must Be Implemented.

By Kenneth Lovorn, PE, Lovorn Engineering Assocs., Pittsburgh

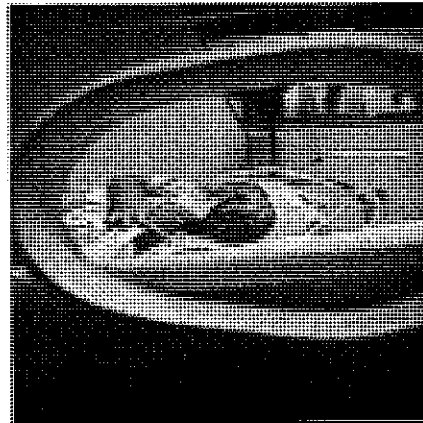
01/20/2010



Talk to us when you face a wastewater challenge.



Imagine you are in intensive care in a hospital and your breathing is being assisted by an electrically operated ventilator that is quietly humming next to your bed. Suddenly the humming ceases because the ventilator has stopped working, and you begin struggling for air. The ventilator begins again for a few seconds—and then stops completely. This frightening situation was reality for a number of patients at one hospital. This article describes a hospital power outage and discusses what could have been done to prevent it.



Grounding Out

A lengthy chain of events led to this critical point, but it all started with overcurrent devices for the facility that were not selectively coordinated and a motor winding faulted to ground. This hospital had completed a coordination study some time ago, but its implementation had been delayed due to various department managers' refusal to permit a scheduled, area shutdown during the evening. The areas experiencing an outage would be transferred to emergency power during the outage time or, in the case of emergency circuits, they would continue to have normal power but emergency power would be unavailable during the time required to set the breaker trip units.

The problem began when the windings of 20-hp induction motor faulted to ground. The motor happened to be driving a fan in an air handling unit and was connected to the equipment system branch of the essential electrical system. The associated motor starter was located in a multisection motor control center that served the essential mechanical systems for several floors of one wing of the hospital. The heater element in the starter was sized larger than appropriate for the motor full-load current, so the overloads did not disconnect the motor starter when the winding faulted. In addition, the motor branch circuit, short-circuit, and ground-fault protective device did not detect the fault and, therefore, did not trip the motor and starter off the electrical system.

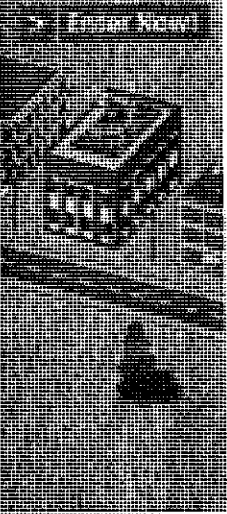
As the ground fault traveled upstream, the feeder breaker in the distribution panel was a standard breaker (without ground fault), so it also did not detect the ground fault in the motor. The lower level fault current in the phase conductor was too small to trip this feeder breaker, so the ground fault continued upstream.

Substation Feed

The substation feeding this portion of the distribution system was a typical, liquid-filled 5 kV 480/277 Vac transformer with both main and feeder breakers, which are both power-air breakers. When the feeder breaker saw the ground fault, the fault current was too small to be detected by the breaker tripping elements. The substation was equipped with two-level ground-fault detection in accordance with National Electric Code (NEC) 517.17 (B), which requires that both the main breaker and the first set of overcurrent protective devices (OPD) downstream from the main have ground fault. The random factory breaker trip settings were still in place, so the trip levels and timing on the ground fault detection for the feeder breaker and the main breaker were reversed.

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Thus, the main breaker tripped on ground fault, shutting off power to all the normal and essential electrical system loads served by the substation.

The transfer switches for the essential electrical system detected an absence of normal voltage and transmitted a signal to the emergency generators, which promptly started. These generators were connected to an automatic paralleling system, which closed onto the first generator that came up to operational voltage and then paralleled the remaining generators onto the emergency bus. Power was then restored to the emergency side of the transfer switches, which had lost power due to the substation main-breaker trip. The transfer switches sequentially transferred from the de-energized normal source to the live, emergency source, with the life safety branch transferring first within its requisite 10 sec. Emergency, exit, and egress lighting were immediately restored. The critical branch transfer switch then timed out and transferred to emergency power, which reenergized the nurse call system, ventilators, and other critical care loads. Finally, the equipment system branch transfer switch transferred to emergency power, but this is when other problems started to occur.

New Problems

When power was restored to the motor control center, the starters began automatically restarting their respective motors. However, when the starter for the faulted motor closed, the winding ground fault was still there because neither the overloads nor the starter OPD had taken the circuit offline. Back went the ground fault through the distribution panels, transfer switches, emergency distribution, and finally to the main paralleling equipment.

The feeder breaker from the paralleling equipment had been designed or was supplied with ground fault tripping and, upon sensing a ground fault, immediately tripped, removing all emergency power to the essential electrical system loads. The reasoning behind NEC Article 700.26 concerning the use of ground-fault tripping on emergency circuits is apparent.

Results

More than two hours later, power was restored to the four floors that had been completely black. The hospital personnel had to restore power by identifying the faulted motor and taking it off line. Once the fault was cleared, emergency power was restored to the area so that the chance of harm to the patients was minimized. Then the feeder breakers in the substation were turned off so that the initial power surge would not damage any equipment.

After energizing the substation, the feeder breakers were sequentially closed re-energizing each of the distribution panels and motor control centers.

As normal power returned, the transfer switch controls initiated the timed sequence for their loads to return to normal power, and the generator cool-down procedure started. So that patients on electrically powered ventilators could continue to breathe, all available nurses were called from other parts of the hospital to provide manual ventilation during the outage. Due to these efforts, there were no patient deaths or injuries.

The Code Perspective

The NEC requires that overcurrent devices in emergency distribution systems be selectively coordinated. Specifically, NEC Article 700.27 states, "Emergency system(s) overcurrent devices shall be selectively coordinated with all supply side overcurrent protective devices." This sentence refers to health care emergency systems, whether the life safety branch or the critical branch overcurrent devices (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Typical equipment/loads on life safety branches and critical branches. Source: Kenneth Lovorn

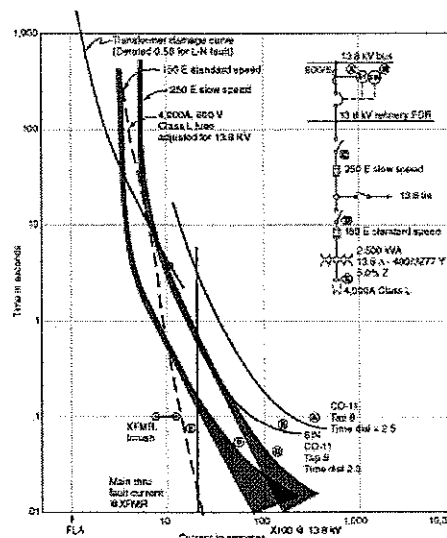
If the phrase, "Emergency distribution system" had been "Essential electrical system," then the breakers feeding the equipment system branch also would have to be included under this requirement.

The life safety loads include:

- Illumination of means of egress
- Exit signs
- Alarm and alerting systems such as fire alarm and medical gases
- Communication systems
- Generator set room lighting
- Elevators (at least one per elevator lobby) and their associated communications and controls
- Automatic doors that must be energized to allow them to function.

The critical branch loads include:

- Critical task illumination in anesthetizing gas locations
- Selected receptacles associated with anesthetizing gases



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- Isolated power systems
- Selected illumination and receptacles in patient care areas
- Psychiatric bed area illumination
- Ward lighting
- Nurse station illumination and selected receptacles
- Nurse call systems
- Blood, bone, and tissue banks
- Telephone equipment and rooms
- Specialized task illumination and critical power in selected treatment and diagnostic areas
- Additional illumination and selected power circuits not previously listed required to assure effective hospital operation.

Article 517.17 of the NEC , paragraph (C)—Selectivity, requires that “Ground-fault protection (GFP) for operation of the service and feeder disconnecting means shall be fully selective such that the feeder device, but not the service device, shall open on ground faults on the load side of the feeder device.” This section appears to require that the GFP be selectively coordinated for emergency systems as well, as it does not delimit this requirement to any one system.

We find that NEC Article 700.267 specifically addresses this situation when it says, “...emergency systems shall not be required to have ground-fault protection.”

Conclusions

If the motor overload element had been closely sized to the motor characteristics, if the substation ground fault protection was properly coordinated, or if the ground fault elements were not included in the emergency distribution system, this incident never would have occurred.

However, performing a full, selective coordination study is not enough; implementing the study so that all of the settings are made on the respective breakers and the fuse types are adjusted so that the system is fully, selectively coordinated.

If maintenance outages on the power system cannot be scheduled, a facility inevitably will be performing maintenance during outages. In this case, the coordination study settings were implemented once the hospital could schedule the electrical service organization to do so. Everything was adjusted within two months of the incident.

Author Information

Lovorn is president of Lovorn Engineering Assocs. He has 39 years of design and engineering management experience with architect-engineers and consulting engineers designing electrical systems. He is a member of Consulting-Specifying Engineer's editorial advisory board.

For Further Reading, Access These Articles At www.csemag.com:

%%POINT%% Isolated power systems for healthcare, Keith Lane, PE, Jan. 2008

%%POINT%% Integrating electrical systems, Brian Rener, PE, June 2009

%%POINT%% Top five NEC 708 guidelines, Tommy Buford, PE, Sept. 2009

%%POINT%% Coordination conflict, Patrick Lynch, et. al. Nov. 2009

%%POINT%% Selective coordination increases reliability of emergency systems, Tim Crnko, Dec. 2009

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Subject: Appeals to NFPA Standards Council re CAM 99-6 and CAMs 99-10 thru 14
(UNCLASSIFIED)

-----Original Message-----

From: Meade, James E HQ02 [<mailto:James.E.Meade@usace.army.mil>]

Sent: Friday, August 05, 2011 2:16 PM

To: Maynard, Mary

Subject: RE: Appeals to NFPA Standards Council re CAM 99-6 and CAMs 99-10 thru 14
(UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment No. 2
Also applies to 11-8-6-c

Mary,

Reviewed the attachments and concur with the NFPA-99 committee findings.

Jim

Caveats: NONE

M E M O R A N D U M

Comment No. 5

TO: Amy Cronin
FROM: Richard Bielen, Staff Liaison-NFPA 99, on behalf of the ELS Chair,
Walter Vernon
DATE: August, 2, 2011
SUBJ: TC on Electrical Systems position on Wet Locations

TC on Electrical Systems position on Comment 99-78 as published in the ROC, CAM 99-8 as voted on at the Annual Meeting.

The Technical Committee on Electrical Systems has debated the subject of operating rooms being designated as wet location for two cycles. NFPA 99 was in the A09 cycle and added the requirements for wet procedure locations with the committee vote as follows:

A09 Cycle: ROP 99-6, Wet Procedure Location definition, Affirmative-23, Negative-0, abstentions-0

ROC 99-93, Added Wet Procedure Location requirements, Affirmative-20, Negative-1, abstension-0

NFPA 99 was returned to the committee at the Annual 2009 NFPA Conference and Exposition. NFPA 99 was entered into the Annual 2011 cycle and the TC reaffirmed its position on wet locations with the committee vote as follows:

A11 Cycle: ROP 99-96 Added Wet Procedure Location requirements, Affirmative-19, Negative-1, Abstension-0

ROC 99-78 (Reject ROP 99-96-Wet Location requirements), TC action was to reject this action with the following vote: Affirmative-16, Negative-3, Abstension-0

The Fire Protection Research Foundation conducted research on this subject by contracting with Exponent Inc. The project was completed between the ROP and ROC meeting and the results were presented to the TC at its ROC meeting. The results could not confirm the operating room is either a wet location or not. Based upon these findings, the TC was unmoved to change its position and upheld its previous position to classify the O.R. as a wet location unless a risk assessment can prove otherwise.

ECRI Institute Response regarding Alan Lipschultz Appeal to the NFPA Standards Council dated August 9-11, 2011
Response date: July 29, 2011

(a) Name, affiliation, and address of the submitter:

Harvey Kostinsky
Technical Director
ECRI Institute
5200 Butler Pike
Plymouth Meeting, PA 18954
hkostinsky@ecri.org
(610) 825-6000 ext. 5176

(b) Statement identifying the appeal to which the submission relates and stating whether the submitter supports or opposes the appeal:

Submission in support of appeal by Alan Lipschultz , 116 Weldin Park Drive , Wilmington DE 19803, relating to Comment 99-78 as published in the ROC, CAM 99-8 as voted on at the Annual Meeting.

(c) Argument setting forth the grounds for opposing or supporting the appeal:

The Technical Committee has failed to provide substantiation for accepting the proposal to modify the requirements that would result in operating rooms being considered wet procedure locations unless a risk assessment conducted by the health care governing body determines otherwise. The committee has not presented information demonstrating that this change would have a positive impact on safety or healthcare. The committee has not based its decision on, nor has it referenced or documented incidents of death or injury that would have been preventable by this new requirement. It has simply provided no rationale. This is in conflict the NFPA's own requirement for a reason and rationale for rejecting a proposal. Furthermore, a topic of this nature that has generated so much controversy and discussion is deserving of an explicit rationale. It is difficult to expect a hospital governing body to make a meaningful risk assessment when the committee has been unable to explain the risks that led to its decision.

The primary reason for proposing that ORs be considered wet locations is to ensure that special protective measures are employed. This is the only substantiation that has been provided in the proposals and comments on this topic.

There are no reported incidents of injury or death in which it has been shown that the incident would have been preventable by the use of isolated power. There have been some incidents mentioned in the proposals and comments in which it is speculated that lack of isolated power would be a concern, but these are based on assumptions and are unfounded. If there was a real problem, advocates of the use of isolated power would have, after over 40 years, been able to identify at least one incident where injury or death or fire has been would have been prevented by using isolated power. ECRI Institute has conducted an extensive literature search and found no cases of OR electric shock that would justify implementation of isolated power. In addition, ECRI Institute sent over 8,000 e-mails (we estimate that over 1,500 hospitals were represented in the mailing) requesting information on any adverse events possibly preventable by the use of an IPS; we did not receive a single response describing a preventable adverse event.

Isolated power is often misunderstood resulting in some people advocating its use for invalid reasons. Isolated power does not prevent microshock. The fact that an alarm sounds does not indicate that there was a flow of current through the patient or personnel that was prevented by the IPS.

I am not aware of any Technical Committee responses or comments disputing the above facts. If there is any question in the minds of the Technical Committee or Council members about the validity of the above facts, then let this be resolved based on scientific and engineering review. Without such repudiation and given the lack of

evidence supporting the need for isolated power in the OR, the proposed revision from the requirements of the NFPA 99 2005 standard is not justified.

Please note that ECRI Institute is a non-profit organization with no financial interests in the outcome of this appeal. The organization has been working to ensure safety in healthcare organizations for over 40 years.

(d) Statement of recommended Council action

Reject comment 99-96.

Maynard, Mary

Subject: FW: Standards Council Appeal 11-8-6-b

Comment No. 7

To whom it may concern,

I would like to offer my comments related to appeal 11-8-6-b. I have reviewed the text as well as all of the supporting information. In my opinion, this appeal should be denied by the Standards Council.

Contrary to the submitter's contention, looking at the entire record over the last two cycles, it is clear that the Technical Committee on Electrical Systems has acted in good faith and considered all points of view relevant to the designation of Operating Rooms as wet locations. Beginning with the initial proposal (99-68 Log#CP301 HEA-ELS as published in the Report on Proposals A2009) there has been rigorous and open debate within the TC and also through the multiple opportunities for public comment over the past four years. Speaking for the TC in his comments opposing Mr. Lipschultz's Motion (99-8 NITNAM 788) on the floor of this year's Association Technical Meeting, Jason D'Antona explained that the Committee "debated this issue for years essentially through two cycles. Listened to all sides of the argument whether the OR should be considered a wet location or not. The consensus we came up with was essentially to empower the institutions to make the decision whether it should be a wet location by [means] of risk assessment."

In fact, in order to build further consensus, the TC actually modified its original proposal (2009; 99-68) to include the "opt-out" option in response to several public comments which made similar arguments to Mr. Lipschultz. The Committee Statement from Comment 99-93 (Log #74 in 2009 ROC) does provide a detailed account of the TC's rationale. It is clear from this statement that not only does the TC agree that operating rooms often experience release of conductive fluids around patients and staff, but it also supports the ability of health care facilities to make this decision for themselves on a case by case basis.

Mr. Lipschultz stated in his comment (99-78) that "The committee has provided no rationale that a hazard exists." In fact, there is much evidence which supports the wet location designation. Firsthand accounts of these conditions were presented to the TC by a committee member with decades of experience in operating room environments. In addition, NFPA and the Fire Protection Research Foundation commissioned an independent study to analyze this matter. The results of this report entitled "Evaluation of Health Care Operating Rooms as Wet/Dry Locations" were presented to the TC as well as to the public via NFPA webinar and a presentation at this year's annual meeting in Boston. The conclusions clearly indicate that wet conditions (intimate to the patients and staff) are very prevalent in operating rooms. The report also noted that isolated power systems are actually mandatory in countries which have adopted the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) codes. This contradicts the assertion made by Mr. Lipschultz in his comment 99-78 that "Outside of the USA, other countries have never required isolated power systems".

In accordance with the codes and standards development process, Mr. Lipschultz has been afforded the ability to publically voice his objections on multiple occasions. I am sure that his comment, along with the hundreds of other public comments submitted on this same subject, were carefully reviewed and considered by the TC. The membership present at the 2011 Technical Meeting in Boston listened to the arguments presented on both sides of this issue and voted overwhelmingly in favor of the TC's actions. This appeal asks the Standards Council to overturn these actions on the basis that the TC did not provide enough detail in its rejection of the submitter's comment. Such a minor objection should not justify upending the entire outcome of the development process and I respectfully urge the Standards Council to deny this appeal.

Sincerely,

Keith Van Kerckhove

PG LIFELINK
VP ENGINEERING
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www.pglifelink.com

Project Progress Summary

Effect of Particle Size on Wood Dust Explosibility

Ashok G. Dastidar¹
Dust & Flammability Testing Laboratories
Fauske Associates, LLC
16w070 83rd Street
Burr Ridge, IL 60527 USA

Stuart Johnson²
Testing & Analysis Laboratory
Fike Corporation
704 South 10th Street
Blue Springs, MO 64015

Erdem A. Ural³
Loss Prevention Science and Technologies, Inc.
810 Washington Street, Suite 4
Stoughton, MA 02072

During the first phase of the project, screening tests described below were performed in accordance with ASTM E1226 at the Dust & Flammability Testing Laboratories of Fauske & Associates LLC.

Material: Fir tree bark product, commercially available as Repti Bark purchased from a pet store.

Sample Conditioning: Material was dried, ground and sieved to the following two size classes:

- **FINE WOOD DUST:** minus 200 mesh (i.e. particles smaller than 75 microns)
- **COARSE WOOD DUST:** minus 20 mesh, plus 35 mesh (i.e. particles in the size range from 500 microns to 853 microns)

Screening Test Results: are summarized below.

<i>Mass Median Particle Size of the Sample Tested</i>	<i>P_{max} (maximum pressure rise due to dust combustion) bar-g</i>	<i>Explosible?</i>
<i>Smaller than 75 microns</i>	8.0	Yes
<i>500 microns (i.e. 50% of the sample smaller than 500 microns)</i>	7.5	Yes
<i>Larger than 500 microns, Smaller than 853 microns</i>	4.9	Yes

According to ASTM E1226, dusts producing P_{max} > 1 bar-g are explosible. Therefore, all samples tested are explosible and present dust explosion and flash fire hazards.

¹ Chair, ASTM E27.05 Subcommittee on Explosibility and Ignitability of Dust Clouds.

² Secretary, ASTM E27.04 Subcommittee on Flammability and Ignitability of Chemicals.

³ Chair, ASTM E27 Committee on Hazard Potential of Chemicals, and ASTM E27.04 Subcommittee on Flammability and Ignitability of Chemicals

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August 1, 2011

Comment No. 1

Mr. James Pauley
Chairman – Standards Council
C/O Christian Dubay, P.E.
National Fire Protection Association
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02169

RE: Comment 5000-45a – NITMAN 5000-2 Appeal to the Standards Council

Name: Thomas Meyers, CBO
Affiliation: Colorado Code Consulting, LLC
Address: 4610 S. Ulster St.
Suite 150
Denver, CO 80237

Dear Mr. Pauley:

This letter is intended to provide brief comments to the committee in their consideration of the appeal to Comment 5000-45a.

It is my understanding that this action will result in the elimination of the use of fire retardant treated wood (FRTW) in plenum applications where the material is exposed within the plenum.

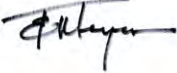
I am a practicing code official in Colorado. An increasing portion of my work involves design assistance, building plan review and inspections of licensed health care, nursing care and assisted living facilities in this state. These buildings are regulated by the local municipality and the Colorado Division of Public Health and Environment. The application of differing codes used by local agencies and by the state frequently results in conflict. These conflicts invariably lead to added costs to health and senior care. Currently, both codes used for these facilities have allowed FRTW to be used within plenum spaces.

I have no objection to added construction costs when there is a demonstrable benefit to life safety. However, I am not aware of any anecdotal data indicating that FRTW has proven unsafe in plenum applications. Of greater concern is allowing plastic materials in plenums where conventional ASTM E84 / UL723 test procedures are permitted while simultaneously disallowing FRTW that uses an extended and more rigorous E84 derived test. This defies reason.

Many of the health and senior care facilities I witness are of small scale and located in economically depressed rural areas. These frequently employ FRTW in some fashion. It is imperative that costs not be increased based on technicalities. Code changes of previously approved materials should only be approved based on demonstration of substandard performance. I respectfully request that you consider overturning any previous action and retain FRTW for use in buildings when exposed in plenums.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions about this letter.

Respectfully,



Thomas Meyers, CBO
Vice President
Colorado Code Consulting, LLC

5000-136 Log #78 BLD-BSY **Final Action: Reject**
(22.1.7)

TCC Action: The Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) directs that the **Final Action on this comment be changed to Reject-see action on comment 5000-137.** The TCC notes that the 2009 edition of A117 is still not available. While every effort has been made to provide the TC with what is expected to be the text of the areas in question relating to visitability, the markups that have been provided by NFPA staff and TC members contain some discrepancies in numbering and sequencing of the draft text. Until such time that the final version is available, the TCC cannot support acceptance of this comment.

Submitter: Technical Correlating Committee on Building Code,
Comment on Proposal No: 5000-164

Recommendation: The committee is asked to review the recommendation in this proposal once the 2009 edition of ANSI/ICC A117.1 is available.

Substantiation: The potential need to reference ICC/ANSI A117.1 in Chapter 12 or Chapter 22, as it applies to certain dwelling units is within the purview of NFPA 5000.

Further, staff is requested to submit this proposal to the NFPA DARAC as part of their agenda package for their June 2010 meeting

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Committee Statement: See Committee action and statement on 5000-140a
Number Eligible to Vote: 12

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 11

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Key, A.

5000-138 Log #79 BLD-RES **Final Action: Accept in Principle**
(22.1.7)

Submitter: Technical Correlating Committee on Building Code,
Comment on Proposal No: 5000-164

Recommendation: The committee is asked to review the recommendation in this proposal once the 2009 edition of ANSI/ICC A117.1 is available.

Substantiation: The potential need to reference ICC/ANSI A117.1 in Chapter 12 or Chapter 22, as it applies to certain dwelling units is within the purview of NFPA 5000.

Further, staff is requested to submit this proposal to the NFPA DARAC as part of their agenda package for their June 2010 meeting

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

See the action on Comment 5000-137.

Committee Statement: The committee revisited the issue in its action on Comment 5000-137.

Number Eligible to Vote: 26

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 21 Abstain: 2

Ballot Not Returned: 3 Bell, J., Shearman, J., Talley, T.

Explanation of Abstention:

LONGHITANO, A.: See my Explanation of Abstention on Comment 5000-71 (Log #55).

ORLOWSKI, S.: See my Explanation of Abstention on Comment 5000-71 (Log #55).

5000-139 Log #104 BLD-RES **Final Action: Reject**
(22.1.7)

Submitter: Jake Pauls, Jake Pauls Consulting Services

Comment on Proposal No: 5000-164

Recommendation: Procedurally, it would be ideal if proposal 5000-164 were Accepted in Principle at the ROC stage, as occurred at the ROP stage for companion proposal, 5000-165, which was processed by the BLD-BSY TC. This, or something equivalent, is the recommendation of this comment.

Substantiation: Complicating the Technical Committee's Approval in Principle of this proposal is the fact that, at the time of this Comment submission, ICC has not yet declared the new edition of the ICC/ANSI A117.1 as approved by ANSI and published although responsible ICC staff reported to the A117 Committee, on August 9: "At this point we have to wait until the end of August (to complete some procedural items) but I do hope to be sending the standard to ANSI by the end of the month. I will keep you all posted once I actually submit the standard to ANSI. I am hoping to have the standard printed and available by mid November or early December."

Among options for approval of Proposal 5000-164 within this cycle are approval at the TCC ROC meeting based on public availability of the ICC/ANSI A117.1-2010 standard, a successful NITMAM in June 2011, and a successful appeal to the Standards Council. Thus I ask that the BLD-RES Technical Committee act in a fashion consistent with the BLD-BSY TC's unanimous affirmative vote to accept companion Proposal 5000-165 in principle based on publication of the standard in time for this edition of NFPA 5000.

There is even more reason now to accept the proposal than there was in late 2009. The American Public Health Association's policy 2009-13, in the late stages of adoption when Proposal 5000-165 was submitted, was formally adopted in November 2009 and is now published with the relevant

recommendation as follows: "4. ICC and NFPA, in developing model codes and standards, should use generally a 'universal design' or inclusive design philosophy, which maximizes safety and usability for the largest range of people, including elderly people or those of any age with disabilities. This includes scoping—for all new homes (subject to some very limited exemptions)—of ICC/ANSI A117.1-2009 requirements for 'visible dwelling units,'..." Proposal 5000-164 includes only limited exceptions, consistent with current NFPA 5000 language. (See additional comment below on the issue of exceptions.)

In 2009, the acting US Surgeon General recommended visitable housing based on public health benefits. The large system for setting priorities for public health, Healthy People 2020, continues to include an objective that includes visitability, i.e., "DSC HP2020-7: Reduce the proportion of people with disabilities reporting environmental barriers to participating in home, school, work, or community activities." A very detailed comment by Eleanor Smith of ConcreteChange on this objective, and the need to specify visitability, is found at: healthypeople.gov/hp2020/Objectives/ViewObjective.aspx?Id=451&TopicArea=Disability+and+Secondary+Conditions&Objective=DSC+HP2020-7&TopicAreaId=17. Quoted from this website are the following reasons to consider visitability ("basic access") as an important public health strategy.

"Major ill health consequences result from continuing to consider basic access in house construction as strictly a private and market issue, rather than acknowledging it as a public and policy issue. Ill health effects may include the following:

---Increased falls because there are steps at all entrances

---Increased falls because narrow bathroom doors force people using walkers to move sideways through the door; cause some wheelchair users to employ unsafe means of passage such as transferring to a desk chair on casters, crawling on the floor, etc.

Falls are the leading cause of injury, death, and emergency department visits for people over age 65.

---Decreased ability to exit the house in case of fire or other emergencies.

---Increased bladder and kidney problems. Inability to pass through bathroom door in one's own home or in homes visited results in chronic self-limiting of liquids, too many hours of retaining urine, and other unhealthy practices.

---Diminished health of caregivers. Many studies have established that family members who are highly involved in the care of a person with a disability have poorer health and higher mortality than control groups of non-caregivers.

Having to lift people in and out of the house because of entry steps, or find neighbors or others to do so, and having to carry bedpans because a bathroom door is narrow are physical and psychological stress factors.

---Increased depression of people who cannot leave their home independently because of steps at all entrances.

---Increased depression of people for whom architectural barriers in the homes of friends and extended family make it difficult or impossible to take part in gatherings."

Relative to injury prevention, the safety of stairways in homes is a growing concern as homes now account for 90 percent of all stair-related injuries treated in hospital emergency departments. The failure to provide—as a matter of minimum mandatory requirements in building codes—a zero-step entrance to new homes is contributing to the relatively rapidly growing toll of home stair-related injuries that, currently, exact a societal cost of about \$10 million per hour in the USA. Further information about the recent, rapid growth in home stair-related injuries is provided at my website, <http://web.me.com/bldguse/Site/Stairways.html>. We already have a large stock of nonvisitable homes. We should not be building any more of them, especially when the societal need for visitable housing is growing faster than new home construction can satisfy. As this proponent has pointed out repeatedly in prior proposals on zero-step entrances—comparable to those the model codes of both ICC and NFPA already require for all new buildings other than dwellings—the combination of entrance doors and steps is unreasonably dangerous.

In terms of accessibility and usability, we have recently celebrated a major anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and, with our increasing proportion of older Americans and the need to control healthcare costs, the case of homes usable for one's life span gain is increasingly strong.

Within NFPA (and in many other organizations) there is a growing focus on accessibility and usability. The high-level Disability Access Review and Advisory Committee (DARAC) set up by, and reporting to, the NFPA President took a strong stand in support of the kind of scoping for visitability that is included in Proposal 5000-164. This follows the strong support, with an accept in principle action taken on companion proposal 5000-165 at the ROP meeting of the BLD-BSY Technical Committee in the fall of 2009.

Momentum is clearly supportive of Proposals 5000-164 plus 5000-165 and NFPA is an important part of that momentum (as shown in the attention to accessibility in the July-August 2010 issue of NFPA Journal and the success of NFPA e-ACCESS). But I recognize that seeing Proposal 5000-164 through to a successful incorporation into NFPA 5000 will benefit from a significant reduction of the opposition encountered to date (and possibly continuing) in the BLD-RES TC. I hope BLD-BSY, in considering its ROC consideration of Proposal 5000-165 is able to craft the correct action that takes into account the delay in the publication of A117.1. Then, BLD-RES should follow that action so that, procedurally, the delayed publication of A117.1 can be easily addressed in subsequent deliberations in the NFPA process.

Note also that a comment has been submitted by Eleanor Smith

(ConcreteChange) on the BLD-RES TC's rejection of Proposal 5000-164 and she is planning to attend that TC meeting on October 19th so that the best available information is readily available to the BLD-RES TC.

Comments Specific to BLD-RES TC Opposition (identified in ROP)

Relative to the TC's expressed need "to have the opportunity to review the final, published standard before it can be referenced in NFPA 5000. It is expected to be released well in advance of the committee's ROC meeting in Oct. 2010." NFPA can act on Proposal 5000-164 even though, at the TC ROC meetings, the full standard is not yet available in published form. Here follows the relevant excerpt from the final, soon-to-be-published text (except for some format issues) of ICC/ANSI A117.1.

1005 Type C (Visitable) Units 1005.1 General. Type C (Visitable) dwelling units shall comply with Section 1005. **1005.2 Unit Entrance.** At least one unit entrance shall be on a circulation path complying with Section 1005.5 from a public street or sidewalk, a dwelling unit driveway, or a garage. **1005.3 Connected Spaces.** A circulation path complying with Section 1005.5 shall connect the unit entrance complying with Section 1005.2 and with the spaces specified in Section 1005.4. **1005.4 Interior Spaces.** The entrance level shall include a toilet room or bathroom complying with Section 1005.6 and one habitable space with an area 70 square feet minimum. Where a food preparation area is provided on the entrance level, it shall comply with Section 1005.7.

Exception: A toilet room or bathroom shall not be required on an entrance level with less than 120 square feet of habitable space. **1005.5 Circulation Path.** Circulation paths shall comply with Section 1005.5. **1005.5.1 Components.** The circulation path shall consist of one or more of the following elements: walking surfaces with a slope not steeper than 1:20, doors and doorways, ramps, elevators complying with Sections 407 through 409, and wheelchair (platform) lifts complying with Section 410. **1005.5.2 Walking Surfaces.** Walking surfaces with slopes not steeper than 1:20 shall comply with Section 303. **1005.5.2.1 Clear Width.** The clear width of the circulation path shall comply with Section 403.5. **1005.5.3 Doors and Doorways.** Doors and doorways shall comply with Section 1005.5.3. **1005.5.3.1 Clear Width.** Doorways shall have a clear opening of 31-3/4 inches (810 mm) minimum. Clear opening of swinging doors shall be measured between the face of the door and stop, with the door open 90 degrees. **1005.5.3.2 Thresholds.** Thresholds shall comply with Section 303. **Exception:** Thresholds at exterior sliding doors shall be permitted to be 3/4 inch (19 mm) maximum in height, provided they are beveled with a slope not steeper than 1:2. **1005.5.4 Ramps.** Ramps shall comply with Section 405. **Exception:** Handrails, intermediate landings and edge protection are not required where the sides of ramp runs have a vertical drop off of 1/2 inch (13 mm) maximum within 10 inches (255 mm) horizontally of the ramp run. **1005.5.4.1 Clear Width.** The clear width of the circulation path shall comply with Section 403.5. **1005.6 Toilet Room or Bathroom.** At a minimum, the toilet room or bathroom required by Section 1005.4 shall include a lavatory and a water closet. Reinforcement shall be provided for the future installation of grab bars at water closets. Clearances at the water closet shall comply with Section 1004.11.3.1.2. **1005.7 Food Preparation Area.** At a minimum, the food preparation area shall include a sink, a cooking appliance, and a refrigerator. Clearances between all opposing base cabinets, counter tops, appliances or walls within the food preparation area shall be 40 inches (1015 mm) minimum in width. **Exception:** Spaces that do not provide a cooktop or conventional range shall be permitted to provide a clearance of 36 inches (915 mm) minimum in width. **1005.8 Lighting Controls and Receptacle Outlets.** Receptacle outlets and operable parts of lighting controls shall be located 15 inches minimum and 48 inches maximum above the floor. **Exception:** The following shall not be required to comply with Section 1005.8. 1. Receptacle outlets serving a dedicated use. 2. Controls mounted on ceiling fans and ceiling lights. 3. Floor receptacle outlets 4. Lighting controls and receptacle outlets over countertops

Note that a more user-friendly version of these requirements was included in the Substantiation for the original Proposal 5000-164 (and it is not repeated here).

Relative to the BLD-RES TC's other reasons for rejecting Proposal 5000-164 there were three concerns expressed in a relatively vague, cryptic or incomplete fashion that makes very difficult a response in a reasonable-length comment.

First: "The substantiation does not provide details on all of the issues addressed by A117.1." What specific details does the TC consider important for its considerations (especially relative to the justifications already provided in the original proposal, the negative ballot, and the website containing the most complete information on visitability, www.concretechange.org)? More generally, how can the BLD-RES TC block a proposal which has gotten such a favorable response and support from committees that deal in great detail—and with a lot of specialized expertise—with accessibility issues (specifically the BLD-BSY TC and DARAC)?

Second: "The cost implications of the proposal are unclear." On the contrary, the cost implications are very clear. Relative to the benefits provided by the visitability features—notably the most costly of the features, the zero-step entrance—the costs have been clearly presented and they are low. They were

set out in the original proposal for 5000-164 and their source was clearly identified (www.concretechange.org at which the homepage's top-of-page links lead directly to a very detailed page titled, "Construction Costs.") As an investigator of falls, I have a unique perspective on the relative size of the costs, for example, of building the home properly in the first place—with a zero-step entrance—which, if implemented would have prevented the falls I have investigated in two newly constructed homes where the lady of the house fell while exiting the main home entrance with its stepdown at the door. My site investigation cost in both cases was several times larger than the \$100 to \$600 cost of eliminating such steps and, more importantly, the injured party and her family suffered costs many, many times greater (e.g., by three or more orders of magnitude or powers of ten) than the cost of proper, step-free construction of the entrance. Such averted-injury benefits are not the only ones. There are also huge benefits over the life of the home in terms of increased usability. For some homes, there are also the life-saving benefits of not having to traverse, or have ones wheelchair carried over a threshold and step(s) combination in the very limited time there is when fire forces a hasty escape from a dwelling. I repeat, the cost implications are very clear and, equally clear, are the benefits relative to costs.

Third: "Additional exceptions, such as for townhouses, should be addressed." The ConcreteChange website (www.concretechange.org) has an entire page, "Townhouse Problems, Townhouse Alternatives," that deals with townhouses, particularly three types that (on superficial consideration) appear to be problematic. They are:

1. No access to ground floor
2. Townhouses over retail
3. Garage under main floor

Thus before the focus is on making blanket exceptions for certain townhouses, we need to ask if the problems are truly insurmountable and if so, are there other issues with such townhouses that would lead us to stop building them. This is another one of those cases where we already have a lot of unvisitable dwellings; therefore we need not build any more of them when there are good, visitable approaches to their design and construction. Thus, no exceptions are proposed in this comment for 5000-164 for townhouses other than the general exceptions already in the proposal.

More practically, we need to ask the question, "If NFPA 5000 incorporates Proposal 5000-164, how many times will there be a problem building certain townhouses?" The answer is "None." NFPA 5000 is a model code that is ahead of other model codes in North America and, in some respects, more widely. Model codes play an important role in pushing or pulling the building industry to better things. Thus, there is no impediment currently for the incorporation of visitability in NFPA 5000.

Also, clearly, based on technical developments in design and construction, problems will be solved creatively and with good engineering. One need only look at all the improvements that have been made in urban transportation systems in the last few decades. For example, on the matter of inaccessible entrances to urban buses—a common problem was the high, difficult-to-use stairs for people to use getting in and out of buses. Now with changes in bus architecture and with "kneeling" buses and very effective, easy to use ramps at bus entries, everyone can use a bus relatively easily and safely. The building industry, especially the home building industry needs to discover what can be easily and economically done to home entrances that parallel what has been done with buses. Notably, the problem is inherently more difficult with buses as the interior floor has to be some distance above the roadway; the same is not true for all houses in relation to their exterior access. Moreover, as is stressed on the ConcreteChange website, the zero step entrance to homes can be on the front, back or sides. Buses, by contrast, have to have their entrances on a particular side.

Thus visitability or basic access is an indicator of just how committed we are to making the environment work, in a reasonably safe fashion for all. NFPA 5000 has already led in some important innovations in home design (including stairways built to the standards people appreciate in all other settings and fire protection that befits the dangers of homes compared to larger buildings). NFPA 5000 and NFPA generally stand for doing things right, not just sticking with what one group, home builders and those on code committees who are married to the home builders' limited imagination and social responsibility, insists on building with the same designs over and over again—even in the face of functional failure. Therefore, publishing a model building code with the fewest exceptions for dwellings is a long overdue step into the 21st century where everyone's needs and capabilities are considered.

Again, the BLD-RES TC should not be out of step with socially responsible positions taken by other NFPA committees, especially if the NFPA model codes and standards are to continue to be the ones contributing to solution of public health problems rather than adding to the problems. Just as NFPA's process is not some mindless clone of what the other model code organization does, its codes and standards should not be clones of what that other organization produces.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: See the committee statement for the rejection of Comment 5000-137.

Number Eligible to Vote: 26

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 20 Negative: 2 Abstain: 1

Ballot Not Returned: 3 Bell, J., Shearman, J., Talley, T.

Explanation of Negative:

ORLOWSKI, S.: See my Explanation of Negative on Comment 5000-137 (Log #24).

PAULS, J.: See my Explanation of Negative on Comment 5000-137 (Log #24).

Explanation of Abstention:

LONGHITANO, A.: See my Explanation of Abstention on Comment 5000-71 (Log #55).

5000-140 Log #105 BLD-BSY **Final Action: Reject (22.1.7)**

TCC Action: The Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) directs that the Final Action on this comment be changed to Reject-see action on comment 5000-137. The TCC notes that the 2009 edition of A117 is still not available. While every effort has been made to provide the TC with what is expected to be the text of the areas in question relating to visitability, the markups that have been provided by NFPA staff and TC members contain some discrepancies in numbering and sequencing of the draft text. Until such time that the final version is available, the TCC cannot support acceptance of this comment.

Submitter: Jake Pauls, Jake Pauls Consulting Services

Comment on Proposal No: 5000-165

Recommendation: Procedurally, it would be ideal if proposal 5000-165 were Accepted in Principle at the ROC stage, as at the ROP stage. This, or something equivalent, is the recommendation of this comment.

Substantiation: Complicating the Technical Committee's continued Approval in Principle of this proposal is the fact that, at the time of this Comment submission, ICC has not yet declared the new edition of the ICC/ANSI A117.1 as approved by ANSI and published although responsible ICC staff reported to the A117 Committee, on August 9: "At this point we have to wait until the end of August (to complete some procedural items) but I do hope to be sending the standard to ANSI by the end of the month. I will keep you all posted once I actually submit the standard to ANSI. I am hoping to have the standard printed and available by mid November or early December."

Among options for approval of Proposal 5000-165 within this cycle are approval at the TCC ROC meeting based on public availability of the ICC/ANSI A117.1-2010 standard, a successful NITMAM in June 2011, and a successful appeal to the Standards Council. Thus I ask that the BLD-BSY Technical Committee act in a fashion that sustains its unanimous affirmative vote to accept Proposal 5000-165 in principle based on publication of the standard in time for this cycle of NFPA 5000.

There is even more reason now to accept the proposal than there was in late 2009. The American Public Health Association's policy 2009-13, in the late stages of adoption when Proposal 5000-165 was submitted, was formally adopted in November 2009 and is now published with the relevant recommendation as follows: "4. ICC and NFPA, in developing model codes and standards, should use generally a 'universal design' or inclusive design philosophy, which maximizes safety and usability for the largest range of people, including elderly people or those of any age with disabilities. This includes scoping—for all new homes (subject to some very limited exemptions)—of ICC/ANSI A117.1-2009 requirements for 'visitable dwelling units,' ..." Proposal 5000-165 includes only limited exceptions, consistent with current NFPA 5000 language.

In 2009, the acting US Surgeon General recommended visitable housing based on public health benefits. The large system for setting priorities for public health, Healthy People 2020, continues to include an objective that includes visitability, i.e., "DSC HP2020-7: Reduce the proportion of people with disabilities reporting environmental barriers to participating in home, school, work, or community activities." A very detailed comment by Eleanor Smith of ConcreteChange on this objective, and the need to specify visitability, is found at: healthypeople.gov/hp2020/Objectives/ViewObjective.aspx?Id=451&TopicArea=Disability+and+Secondary+Conditions&Objective=DSC+HP2020-7&TopicAreaId=17. Quoted from this website are the following reasons to consider visitability ("basic access") as an important public health strategy.

"Major ill health consequences result from continuing to consider basic access in house construction as strictly a private and market issue, rather than acknowledging it as a public and policy issue. Ill health effects may include the following:

- Increased falls because there are steps at all entrances
- Increased falls because narrow bathroom doors force people using walkers to move sideways through the door; cause some wheelchair users to employ unsafe means of passage such as transferring to a desk chair on casters, crawling on the floor, etc.
- Falls are the leading cause of injury, death, and emergency department visits for people over age 65.
- Decreased ability to exit the house in case of fire or other emergencies.
- Increased bladder and kidney problems. Inability to pass through bathroom door in one's own home or in homes visited results in chronic self-limiting of liquids, too many hours of retaining urine, and other unhealthy practices.
- Diminished health of caregivers. Many studies have established that family members who are highly involved in the care of a person with a disability have poorer health and higher mortality than control groups of non-caregivers. Having to lift people in and out of the house because of entry steps, or find

neighbors or others to do so, and having to carry bedpans because a bathroom door is narrow are physical and psychological stress factors.

---Increased depression of people who cannot leave their home independently because of steps at all entrances.

---Increased depression of people for whom architectural barriers in the homes of friends and extended family make it difficult or impossible to take part in gatherings."

Relative to injury prevention, the safety of stairways in homes is a growing concern as homes now account for 90 percent of all stair-related injuries treated in hospital emergency departments. The failure to provide—as a matter of minimum mandatory requirements in building codes—a zero-step entrance to new homes is contributing to the relatively rapidly growing toll of home stair-related injuries that, currently, exact a societal cost of about \$10 million per hour in the USA. Further information about the recent, rapid growth in home stair-related injuries is provided at my website, <http://web.me.com/bldguse/Site/Stairways.html>. We already have a large stock of nonvisitability homes. We should not be building any more of them, especially when the societal need for visitable housing is growing faster than new home construction can satisfy. As this proponent has pointed out repeatedly in prior proposals on zero-step entrances—comparable to those the model codes of both ICC and NFPA already require for all new buildings other than dwellings—the combination of entrance doors and steps is an unreasonably dangerous.

In terms of accessibility and usability, we have recently celebrated a major anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and, with our increasing proportion of older Americans and the need to control healthcare costs, the case of homes usable for ones life span gain is increasingly strong.

Within NFPA (and in many other organizations) there is a growing focus on accessibility and usability. The high-level Disability Access Review and Advisory Committee (DARAC) set up by, and reporting to, the NFPA President took a strong stand in support of the kind of scoping for visitability that is included in Proposal 5000-165. This follows the strong support given at the ROP meeting of the BLD-BSY Technical Committee.

Momentum is clearly supportive of Proposal 5000-165 and NFPA is an important part of that momentum (as shown in the attention to accessibility in the July-August 2010 issue of NFPA Journal and the success of NFPA e-ACCESS). But I recognize that seeing Proposal 5000-165 through to a successful incorporation into NFPA 5000 will require continued leadership by the BLD-BSY TC, especially with the opposition encountered to date (and possibly continuing) in the BLD-RES TC. I hope BLD-BSY is able to craft the correct action that takes into account the delay in the publication of A117.1. To this end, I hope to be present for the BLD-BSY TC meeting on October 4th in New Orleans. Note also that a comment has been submitted by Eleanor Smith (ConcreteChange) on the BLD-RES TC's rejection of Proposal 5000-164 and she is planning to attend that TC meeting on October 19th so that the best available information is readily available to that TC.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

Committee Statement: See Committee action and statement on 5000-140a

Number Eligible to Vote: 12

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 11

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Key, A.

5000-140a Log #182 BLD-BSY **Final Action: Reject (22.1.7)**

TCC Action: The Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) directs that the Final Action on this comment be changed to Reject-see action on comment 5000-137. The TCC notes that the 2009 edition of A117 is still not available. While every effort has been made to provide the TC with what is expected to be the text of the areas in question relating to visitability, the markups that have been provided by NFPA staff and TC members contain some discrepancies in numbering and sequencing of the draft text. Until such time that the final version is available, the TCC cannot support acceptance of this comment.

Submitter: Disability Access Review and Advisory Committee,

Comment on Proposal No: 5000-164

Recommendation: Accept proposal #5000-164.

Substantiation: The committee stated the following four (4) reasons for rejecting proposal #5000-164:

1. The ICC/ANSI A117.1-2009 is not yet finalized or available for review. The committee needs to have the opportunity to review the final, published standard before it can be referenced in NFPA 5000. It is expected to be released well in advance of the committee's ROC meeting in Oct. 2010.
2. The substantiation does not provide details on all of the issues addressed by A117.1.
3. The cost implications of the proposal are unclear.
4. Additional exceptions, such as for townhouses, should be addressed. DARAC believes that those four (4) reasons have been adequately addressed and resolved as follows and therefore the proposal should be approved.

1. The ICC/ANSI ASC A117 Committee formally approved the text on July 30, 2010 by a vote of 44 in the affirmative and 2 in the negative. The appeal period closed August 30, 2010 with no appeals filed. The final ballot approved text is published on the ICC website. It will be available for purchase as soon as the printer can deliver it.

2. Text has been provided to answer any questions or concerns raised by reason #2. Information is available on the ICC website.

3. Costs have been fairly and adequately addressed by Concrete Change which is sponsored and overseen by the Statewide Independent Living Council (SILC) of Georgia. A national system of Statewide Independent Living Councils was established under Title VII of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended in 1994. The Statewide Independent Living Council (SILC) of Georgia was founded in 1995 to ensure that people with disabilities have opportunities to live as independently as possible. Their PowerPoint presentation on methods and costs is available for review. In Summary, they state, that on new construction, the costs are approx.: \$200 zero-step entrance plus \$50 interior doors; total about \$250 average (about 1/3 the cost of one bay window) with a range from \$100-\$600. Their website is: www.concretechange.org

Note: Supporting material is available for review at NFPA Headquarters.

4. The committee stated that there should be some scoping exceptions for townhouses it is within their power to modify the proposal to add them, but it is not a valid reason for rejecting the entire proposal.

This year is the 20th anniversary of the ADA. There has been a huge effort on the part of the President, Congress and all federal agencies to make society accessible to people with disabilities including, but not limited to, temporary housing used by FEMA to house evacuees, court houses, recreational facilities, computer software, educational and hiring opportunities. NFPA codes and standards have been among the leaders in accessibility and this proposal is timely, appropriate and cost effective. Each one of us will benefit at some point in our own lives from having new houses constructed as "visitabile".

The Disability Access Review and Advisory Committee was balloted for their approval to submit this comment to NFPA 5000. The results are as follows:
Number Eligible to Vote: 9

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 6

Ballot Not Returned: 3 (Barbosa, Olson and Scott)

As this comment received the required 2/3 approval vote of the committee members eligible to vote in accordance with DARAC's Bylaws and Operating Procedures, this comment is submitted in DARAC's name to NFPA 5000.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

Insert as 12.33 - New One and Two Family Residential Dwelling Units and renumber the following sections.

Add the following text to 22.1.7:

"Accessibility shall be in accordance with 12.33."

Add the words "A significant portion of" to the beginning of the note under 12.1.

Committee Statement: The committee concludes that this text belongs in Chapter 12 rather than Chapter 22 as it is more related to accessibility than life safety. This would also be consistent with the formatting throughout the rest of the document.

Number Eligible to Vote: 12

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 11

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Key, A.

5000-140b Log #183 BLD-RES **Final Action: Reject**
(22.1.7)

Submitter: Disability Access Review and Advisory Committee,

Comment on Proposal No: 5000-164

Recommendation: Accept proposal #5000-164.

Substantiation: The committee stated the following four (4) reasons for rejecting proposal #5000-164:

1. The ICC/ANSI A117.1-2009 is not yet finalized or available for review. The committee needs to have the opportunity to review the final, published standard before it can be referenced in NFPA 5000. It is expected to be released well in advance of the committee's ROC meeting in Oct. 2010.

2. The substantiation does not provide details on all of the issues addressed by A117.1.

3. The cost implications of the proposal are unclear.

4. Additional exceptions, such as for townhouses, should be addressed. DARAC believes that those four (4) reasons have been adequately addressed and resolved as follows and therefore the proposal should be approved.

1. The ICC/ANSI ASC A117 Committee formally approved the text on July 30, 2010 by a vote of 44 in the affirmative and 2 in the negative. The appeal period closed August 30, 2010 with no appeals filed. The final ballot approved text is published on the ICC website. It will be available for purchase as soon as the printer can deliver it.

2. Text has been provided to answer any questions or concerns raised by reason #2. Information is available on the IC website.

3. Costs have been fairly and adequately addressed by Concrete Change which is sponsored and overseen by the Statewide Independent Living Council (SILC) of Georgia. A national system of Statewide Independent Living Councils was established under Title VII of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended in 1994. The Statewide Independent Living Council (SILC) of Georgia was founded in 1995 to ensure that people with disabilities have opportunities to live as independently as possible. Their PowerPoint presentation on methods and costs is available for review. In Summary, they state, that on new construction, the costs are approx.: \$200 zero-step entrance plus \$50 interior doors; total about \$250 average (about 1/3 the cost of one bay window) with a range from \$100-\$600. Their website is: www.concretechange.org

org

Note: Supporting material is available for review at NFPA Headquarters.

4. The committee stated that there should be some scoping exceptions for townhouses it is within their power to modify the proposal to add them, but it is not a valid reason for rejecting the entire proposal.

This year is the 20th anniversary of the ADA. There has been a huge effort on the part of the President, Congress and all federal agencies to make society accessible to people with disabilities including, but not limited to, temporary housing used by FEMA to house evacuees, court houses, recreational facilities, computer software, educational and hiring opportunities. NFPA codes and standards have been among the leaders in accessibility and this proposal is timely, appropriate and cost effective. Each one of us will benefit at some point in our own lives from having new houses constructed as "visitabile".

The Disability Access Review and Advisory Committee was balloted for their approval to submit this comment to NFPA 5000. The results are as follows:

Number Eligible to Vote: 9

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 6

Ballot Not Returned: 3 (Barbosa, Olson and Scott)

As this comment received the required 2/3 approval vote of the committee members eligible to vote in accordance with DARAC's Bylaws and Operating Procedures, this comment is submitted in DARAC's name to NFPA 5000.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: See the committee statement for the rejection of Comment 5000-137.

Number Eligible to Vote: 26

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 20 Negative: 2 Abstain: 1

Ballot Not Returned: 3 Bell, J., Shearman, J., Talley, T.

Explanation of Negative:

ORLOWSKI, S.: See my Explanation of Negative on Comment 5000-137 (Log #24).

PAULS, J.: See my Explanation of Negative on Comment 5000-137 (Log #24).

Explanation of Abstention:

LONGHITANO, A.: See my Explanation of Abstention on Comment 5000-71 (Log #55).

MEMORANDUM

TO: Linda Fuller
FROM: Rich Bielen *RB*
DATE: August 8, 2011
SUBJ: TIA 1031 and 1032 Editorial Corrections

As a result of some affirmative ballots with comments from the TCC on Health Care Facilities, several editorial changes were made to TIA 1031 and 1032. The editorial changes were balloted through the TCC and TC. Attached are the proposed changes and the ballot results for the two TIA's.

The TCC Chair, Doug Erickson, would like the Standards Council to have these proposed changes to the TIAs for their discussions on this subject.

Bielen, Rich

From: Goyette, Joanne
Sent: Monday, August 01, 2011 3:00 PM
To: Goyette, Joanne
Cc: Bielen, Rich; Walker, Nancy; Grant, Louise; Carroll, Elena; Foley, Patrick
Subject: NFPA 99 Editorial Corrections to TIA #1031 and TIA #1032
Attachments: TIA 1031 and 1032 revisions per ballot comments-Rev A.pdf

TO: The Technical Committee on Mechanical Systems and to the Technical Correlating Committee on Health Care Facilities

Dear Committee Members:

Attached please find editorial corrections made to both TIA #1031 and #1032. These are based on the comments received from several TCC members. Please respond by **THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 2011** indicating whether you agree or disagree with these changes.

Regards,

Joanne Goyette

Administrator, Technical Projects

Email: jgoyette@nfpa.org

Tel. No.: 617-984-7950

Fax: 617-984-7110



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Draft

Proposed Changes to TIA 1031 and 1032

Per the TCC Ballot Comments

TIA 1031

1) Revise 8.3.3 as follows:

8.3.3 Water Heating. Maximum hot water temperatures shall comply with applicable plumbing codes, AIA Guidelines for the Design and Construction of Health Care Facilities.

A.8.3.3 Another source of maximum hot water temperatures would be FGI Guidelines for Design and Construction of Health Care Facilities-2010

Substantiation: The title was corrected and the document was moved to the annex as this is not an ANSI document and the NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects do not allow a mandatory reference to a non-mandatory document such as a Guideline.

2) Revise 8.3.5.1 as follow;

8.3.5.1 Nonmedical air compressors shall comply with UL and ASME be listed or approved.

Substantiation: There are other laboratories that test and list air compressors. The term "listed" is more general and will allow other laboratories to test and list the compressors. In addition, it is not clear as to which ASME standard is applicable.

Forma
Forma
Forma
Forma

TIA 1032

Revise as follow:

9.3.4 Piping. Heating, cooling, ventilating, and process systems serving spaces or providing health care functions covered by this code shall utilize piping systems complying with ASME standards applicable plumbing codes.

Substantiation: There were no specific ASME code mentioned. The reference was made more generic.

9.3.5 Ductwork. Heating, cooling, ventilating, and process systems serving spaces or providing health care functions covered by this code shall utilize ductwork systems complying with SMACNA standards NFPA 90A or applicable mechanical codes.

Substantiation: There were no specific SMACNA codes mentioned. The reference was made more generic as well as a specific reference to an NFPA standard.

9.3.6* Acoustics. Heating, cooling, ventilating, and process systems serving spaces or providing health care functions covered by this code shall not exceed approved noise criteria for specific spaces as listed in the ASHRAE handbook.

A.9.3.6 A source for determining acceptable noise criteria is the ASHRAE Handbook.

Substantiation: The ASHRAE Handbook is not an ANSI document and the NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects do not allow a mandatory reference to a non-mandatory document such as a Handbook

9.3.11 Ventilation During Construction. Ventilation during construction shall be in accordance with ~~AIA Guidelines for the Design and Construction of Health Care Facilities~~ comply with the applicable mechanical codes.

A.9.3.11 Another source of acceptable ventilation rates during construction would be FGI Guidelines for Design and Construction of Health Care Facilities-2010

Comm
Handbc



National Fire Protection Association

1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471
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MEMORANDUM

TO: NFPA 99 Technical Correlating Committee on Health Care Facilities
FROM: Joanne Goyette, Administrator, Technical Projects
DATE: August 5, 2011
SUBJECT: NFPA 99 TCC FINAL Results for Ballot on Editorial Changes to TIA #1032

The Final Results of the NFPA 99 Ballot on the Recommendation for Editorial Changes to TIA #1032 are as follows:

12 **Members Eligible to Vote**
2 **Not Returned** (G. Burrill and M. Jensen)
10 **Affirmative on All** (W. Koffel, w/comment)
0 **Negatives**
0 **Abstentions**

According to the final ballot results, the ballot item received a simple majority affirmative vote.

From: [William Koffel](#)
To: [Goyette, Joanne](#)
Cc: [Bielen, Rich](#)
Subject: RE: NFPA 99 Editorial Corrections to TIA #1031 and TIA #1032
Date: Monday, August 01, 2011 3:12:05 PM

I agree with the changes and as noted in my comment, I would encourage that a more specific title be included for the ASHRAE Handbook.

Bill

From: Goyette, Joanne [mailto:jgoyette@NFPA.org]
Sent: Monday, August 01, 2011 3:00 PM
To: Goyette, Joanne
Cc: Bielen, Rich; Walker, Nancy; Grant, Louise; Carroll, Elena; Foley, Patrick
Subject: NFPA 99 Editorial Corrections to TIA #1031 and TIA #1032

TO: The Technical Committee on Mechanical Systems and to the Technical Correlating Committee on Health Care Facilities

Dear Committee Members:

Attached please find editorial corrections made to both TIA #1031 and #1032. These are based on the comments received from several TCC members. Please respond by **THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 2011** indicating whether you agree or disagree with these changes.

Regards,

Joanne Goyette

Administrator, Technical Projects

Email: jgoyette@nfpa.org

Tel. No.: 617-984-7950

Fax: 617-984-7110



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MEMORANDUM

TO: NFPA 99 Technical Correlating Committee on Health Care Facilities
FROM: Joanne Goyette, Administrator, Technical Projects
DATE: August 5, 2011
SUBJECT: NFPA 99 TCC FINAL Results for Ballot on Editorial Changes to TIA #1031

The Final Results of the NFPA 99 Ballot on the Recommendation for Editorial Changes to TIA #1031 are as follows:

12 Members Eligible to Vote
2 Not Returned (G. Burrill and M. Jensen)
10 Affirmative on All
0 Negatives
0 Abstentions

According to the final ballot results, the ballot item received a simple majority affirmative vote.



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MEMORANDUM

TO: NFPA 99 Technical Committee on Mechanical Systems
FROM: Joanne Goyette, Administrator, Technical Projects
DATE: August 5, 2011
SUBJECT: NFPA 99 TC FINAL Results for Ballot on Editorial Changes to TIA #1031

The Final Results of the NFPA 99 Ballot on the Recommendation for Editorial Changes to TIA #1031 are as follows:

12 Members Eligible to Vote
2 Not Returned (G. Burrill and R. Dubiel)
10 Affirmative on All
0 Negatives
0 Abstentions

According to the final ballot results, the ballot item received a simple majority affirmative vote.



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MEMORANDUM

TO: NFPA 99 Technical Committee on Mechanical Systems
FROM: Joanne Goyette, Administrator, Technical Projects
DATE: August 5, 2011
SUBJECT: NFPA 99 TC FINAL Results for Ballot on Editorial Changes to TIA #1032

The Final Results of the NFPA 99 Ballot on the Recommendation for Editorial Changes to TIA #1032 are as follows:

12 Members Eligible to Vote
2 Not Returned (G. Burrill and R. Dubiel)
10 Affirmative on All (K. Barker, w/comment)
0 Negatives
0 Abstentions

According to the final ballot results, the ballot item received a simple majority affirmative vote.

From: [Barker, Kimberly](#)
To: [Goyette, Joanne](#)
Cc: [Bielen, Rich](#); [Walker, Nancy](#); [Grant, Louise](#); [Carroll, Elena](#); [Foley, Patrick](#)
Subject: RE: NFPA 99 Editorial Corrections to TIA #1031 and TIA #1032
Date: Monday, August 01, 2011 3:32:34 PM

In regard to 9.3.11 Ventilation During Construction.
What about the construction project ICRA plan? It should be based on FGI-2010?

Regards,
Kimberly Barker

From: Goyette, Joanne [mailto:jgoyette@nfpa.org]
Sent: Monday, August 01, 2011 2:00 PM
To: Goyette, Joanne
Cc: Bielen, Rich; Walker, Nancy; Grant, Louise; Carroll, Elena; Foley, Patrick
Subject: NFPA 99 Editorial Corrections to TIA #1031 and TIA #1032

TO: The Technical Committee on Mechanical Systems and to the Technical Correlating Committee on Health Care Facilities

Dear Committee Members:

Attached please find editorial corrections made to both TIA #1031 and #1032. These are based on the comments received from several TCC members. Please respond by **THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 2011** indicating whether you agree or disagree with these changes.

Regards,

Joanne Goyette

Administrator, Technical Projects
Email: jgoyette@nfpa.org
Tel. No.: 617-984-7950
Fax: 617-984-7110



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**Statement of Dr. Manuel Gomez, Director of Recommendations, U.S. Chemical Safety Board
in support of issuance of the NFPA 56 Provisional Standard
NFPA Standards Council Meeting
August 10, 2011**

Thank you for the opportunity to urge the NFPA Standards Council to approve issuance of the NFPA 56 Provisional Standard: *Standard for Fire and Explosion Prevention During Cleaning and Purging of Flammable Gas Systems*.

The CSB has been very vocal in our support for the NFPA's development of this standard. As Council members are doubtless aware, our agency investigated two deadly explosions which resulted from the release of large quantities of flammable gas in the vicinity of workers and ignition sources. One occurred on June 9, 2009, during a gas line purging operation at the ConAgra SlimJim facility in Garner, North Carolina. The other incident occurred less than a year later on February 7, 2010, during a pipe cleaning operation at Kleen Energy, a combined-cycle, natural gas-fueled power plant under construction in Middletown, Connecticut.

Pursuant to the ConAgra and Kleen investigations, the CSB issued two recommendations concerning gas process safety to the NFPA, whose consensus standards play a pivotal role in promoting public health and safety around the world. Our agency has since applauded the August 2010 actions of the NFPA 54/National Fuel Gas Code Committee to promulgate a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) addressing gas purging operations, and we hope that the 54 Committee will make these new requirements permanent during the Code's next revision cycle. The CSB has also thanked, and today I reiterate our thanks, to the NFPA Standards Council for its March 2011 approval of the establishment of the NFPA 56 Committee in response to the CSB's recommendation that the NFPA address the safe conduct of fuel gas pipe cleaning operations.

Today, as the staff of the CSB, we strongly urge the Council to issue the NFPA 56 Provisional Standard developed and approved by the Technical Committee. We sincerely appreciate the excellent work of the Committee members, who have generously volunteered their own time to develop this standard via an expedited development process. We would also like to extend our thanks to NFPA's Guy Colonna and Denise Beach, who also have contributed their efforts to the development of this important document. In short, I think we can safely speak on behalf of the CSB when we say that we sincerely appreciate NFPA's taking expedited action to secure the health and safety of workers involved in cleaning and purging flammable gas systems.

In our opinion—and we are confident that our Board will agree—the proposed provisional standard fulfills the fundamental intent of the CSB's recommendation to the NFPA from the Kleen Energy Investigation by explicitly prohibiting the unsafe practice of using flammable gases to clean piping and requiring, instead, the use of non-flammable alternatives such as air, inert gas, steam, or water. The standard also prescribes important safety precautions for pipe cleaning

operations as well as for gas purging operations which are not covered under the scope of NFPA 54/the National Fuel Gas Code.

The CSB was originally concerned that this standard would permit the use of flammable gas to propel multiple cleaning pigs through piping; however, as CSB staff understand it, the finalized standard appropriately restricts that practice to prevent large quantities of flammable gas being released to the atmosphere. We also understand that the standard permits flammable gas to propel a cleaning pig, but only in a closed system and under very restricted circumstances—for example, where the pig is being used to accomplish both cleaning and purging into service, or where the flammable gas in the piping system is consumed by end-use equipment or flares. We also understand that the standard requires that pigs be appropriately sized to prevent comingling of flammable gas and air, that residual gas in the pig receiver be vented to a safe outdoor location and that the discharge area be monitored continuously to ensure adequate dissipation of flammable vapors. These safeguards, we believe, will sufficiently address the Board's concerns regarding the explosive hazards associated with the practice of pigging piping using flammable gas.

In closing, I again thank the Standards Council on behalf of the Chemical Safety Board for this opportunity to share our views in support of the NFPA 56 Provisional Standard. I urge the Committee to approve this standard, and to support its incorporation into other pertinent NFPA codes and standards. Finally, we hope that the NFPA will reaffirm its commitment to promoting the safety of pipe cleaning and purging operations by ensuring the eventual promulgation of NFPA 56 as a permanent standard.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF NFPA STANDARDS

Note: For updates throughout the year, please visit the NFPA Directory online: <http://www.nfpa.org/Regs>

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ADOPTED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NOVEMBER 2010. Note: These Regulations may be revised or updated at any time. The most up-to-date version of these Regulations is maintained on the NFPA website at <http://www.nfpa.org/Regs>
 Section 1 General Provisions.

1.1 Scope of Regulations. These Regulations cover the process of developing and revising NFPA Standards and the role of the Board of Directors, Standards Council, Correlating Committees, and Technical Committees in this process. Procedures for establishing and operating these Committees are included, as are requirements for processing Tentative Interim Amendments and Formal Interpretations.

1.2 Standards Council Guidelines.

1.2.1 General. The Standards Council may adopt Standards Council Guidelines to supplement but not conflict with these regulations. These shall take the form of Standards Council Guidelines adopted and administered according to this section.

1.2.2 Approval. Standards Council Guidelines shall include those key directives of the Standards Council that deal with the governance of Technical Committees and Correlating Committees and those groups subordinate to and established by the Standards Council. Such Standards Council Guidelines shall be adopted or amended by the Standards Council acting upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Standards Council members present at a duly constituted meeting. Such Standards Council Guidelines shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

1.3 Amendment. Amendments to the Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards shall be submitted by the Standards Council to the Board of Directors for approval.

1.4 Defined Terms. The following terms, used in these Regulations, shall have the meaning set forth below and as may be further described elsewhere in these Regulations:

Amending Motion — A motion that may be presented for NFPA membership action at an NFPA Technical Meeting in accordance with Section 4.5.

Amendment — A recommended change to a proposed NFPA Standard adopted by the NFPA Membership through the passage of an Amending Motion in accordance with 4.5.3.2.

ANSI — The American National Standards Institute, the association that accredits NFPA as a standards development organization whose standards development process meets ANSI minimum acceptable due process requirements for the development of voluntary consensus standards.

Appeal — Any request submitted in writing to the Standards Council for the adoption, reversal, or modification of any action taken by any Technical Committee, any Correlating Committee, the NFPA Membership, or the Standards Council, at any time in the NFPA Standard development process. (See Section 1.6.)

Ballot — The formal written (including electronic) vote of a Committee conducted and calculated in accordance with 3.3.4.3.

Ballot, Informational — See ~~Section 4.6.5.1.~~

Ballot, Supplementary — An additional Ballot conducted to confirm the required Technical Committee support of a First Revision in accordance with 4.4.10.2.1 or to clarify the results of any initial balloting, when, because of inadvertence, error, or otherwise, the initial balloting yields confused, conflicting, or mutually inconsistent NFPA Standard text, in accordance with 4.4.10.2.2 or 4.6.5.

Board of Directors — The Board of Directors of the NFPA

Comment — A suggested revision to the First Draft submitted in accordance with Section 4.4. There are two types of Comments: Public Comments and Committee Comments.

Comment, Committee — A ~~Second-Revision that has failed Ballot during the Comment Stage and has been redesignated as a Committee Comment in accordance with 4.4.10.1. Committee Comments shall maintain the original Second Revision Committee Statement and shall contain a notification to the reviewer documenting that the Committee Comment represents a failed Second Revision.~~

Comment, Public — A Comment, other than a Committee Comment, submitted during the ~~open public-Comment S~~stage.

Comment Stage — The stage of the ~~Revision Cycle~~revision process, as set forth in Section 4.4, during which the Second Draft is developed.

Committee — When used in a general sense (and not as part of the defined terms Committee Action, Committee Comment, and Committee Input and Committee Statement), Committee refers to both Technical Committees and Correlating Committees and the singular of Committee also includes the plural.

Committee Action ~~or Action~~ — An action ~~by a Technical Committee~~ to accept or reject a Comment, either as taken by a Technical Committee in accordance with 4.4.8 and 4.4.8.1 or as changed by a Correlating Committee in accordance with 4.4.11.3.

Committee Comment — See Comment, Committee

Committee Input — See Input, Committee

Committee Meeting — A duly called meeting held in person or by teleconference, video conference, or internet/web conferencing in accordance with 3.3.2 and 3.3.2.3.

Committee Member — A person, regardless of voting status, who serves on an NFPA Technical Committee or Correlating Committee.

Committee Scope — See **Scope, Committee**

Committee Statement — The Technical Committee's written response to a Public Input or Public Comment, or the Technical Committee's technical substantiation for a proposed Revision.

Consent Standard — A proposed NFPA Standard that is in accordance with 4.4.8.4 and 4.5.2.5, forwarded directly to the Standards Council for issuance without consideration at an NFPA Technical Meeting.

Convention Rules — The NFPA Technical Meeting Convention Rules.

Correlating Committee — A Committee, as established and operated in accordance with Section 3 of these Regulations, that is assigned to manage and coordinate the activities of a two or more Technical Committees.

Correlating Input — See Input, Correlating

Correlating Notes — Written guidance by a Correlating Committee that provides clarification and other appropriate information that directs the responsible Technical Committee(s) to reconsider Public Input, Committee Input, or Correlating Input, to conduct further review, or to take further action during the preparation of the Second Draft. Correlating Notes shall be developed in accordance with 4.3.11.1.

~~Correlating Revision — A Revisions proposed developed by a Correlating Committee. Correlating Revisions shall be developed in accordance with 4.3.11.1.2 and 4.4.11.1.1(b). Each Correlating Revision shall contain a Correlating Statement that substantiates the proposed change to the Revision or NFPA Standard. There are two types of Correlating Revisions, as follows:~~

~~—(a) First Correlating Revision is a Correlating Revision to the First Draft.~~

~~—(b) Second Correlating Revision is a Correlating Revision to the Second Draft.~~

Correlating Statement — The Correlating Committee's technical substantiation for a Correlating Revision or a Correlating Input.

Designated Representative — A person designated by a submitter of a public comment in accordance with 4.5.3.5(c) to make any amending motion (or related Notice of Intent to Make a Motion).

Document Scope — See Scope, Document

Draft — The draft of a proposed new or revised NFPA Standard. There are three types of drafts: Preliminary Draft, First Draft, and Second Draft.

Draft, First — The draft of a proposed new or revised NFPA Standard created by the responsible Committee(s) during the Input Stage, showing in legislative text all First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions that have passed Ballot.

Draft, Preliminary — The draft of a proposed new NFPA Standard developed by the responsible Committee in order to receive Public Input in accordance with 4.3.

Draft, Second — The draft of a proposed new or revised NFPA Standard created by the responsible Committee(s) during the Comment Stage, showing in legislative text all Second Revisions that have passed Ballot.

First Draft — See Draft, First

First Draft Report — Part one of the Technical Committee Report, which documents the Input Stage. It consists of the First Draft, Public Input, Committee Input, Committee and Correlating Committee Statements, Correlating Input, Correlating Notes, and Ballot Statements (See 4.2.5.2 and Section 4.3). The Report shall also contain a list of Technical Committee and Correlating Committee Members.

~~First Revision — See Revisions (including First Revisions, and Second Revisions)A Revision developed by a Technical Committee contained in the First Draft.~~

Follow-Up Motion — A Motion that is permitted following a successful Amending Motion in accordance with the Convention Rules at 3.4.4.

Formal Interpretation (FI) — See Section 6.

Global Revision — A Revision that revises a term or phrase either throughout or through designated portions of an

NFPA Standard so as to achieve editorial consistency or correlation.

Identifiable Part — See Section 4.5.3.5(a).

Informational Ballot — See **Ballot, Informational**.

Input — A suggested revision to a proposed new or existing NFPA Standard submitted during the Input Stage in accordance with Section 4.3. There are three types of Input: Public Input, Committee Input, and Correlating Input.

Input, Committee — Input that has been developed by a Technical Committee. There are two types of Committee Input, as follows:

(a) A proposed Technical Committee generated revision that the Technical Committee does not want to put in the First Draft but wants published for public review in the First Draft Report (see Section 4.3.8); and

(b) A First Revision (~~and associated Committee Statement~~) that fails to receive support of the Technical Committee through a Ballot (Section 4.3.10.1(b)), or that has been rejected by the Correlating Committee (see Section 4.3.11.3)

Input, Correlating — Input submitted by the Correlating Committee.

Input, Public — Input submitted during the open public input stage.

Input Stage — The stage of the ~~revision process~~ Revision Cycle, as set forth in Section 4.3, during which the First Draft is developed.

Meeting Vote — A vote taken at a Committee Meeting conducted by a voice vote or show of hands calculated in accordance with 3.3.4.2 unless it is determined in accordance with 4.3.7.1 that no meeting is necessary, in which case, the Meeting Vote can be handled through a Ballot.

NFPA — National Fire Protection Association.

NFPA Member — (collectively, NFPA Membership) — A member of the NFPA permitted by the NFPA Bylaws to vote at NFPA Technical Meetings. See Article 3 and Section 4.5 of the NFPA Bylaws.

NFPA Standard or Standard — All NFPA Standards processed through these Regulations. There are four types of NFPA Standards: Codes, Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guides. (~~See see Section 3.3.6.1~~) The term NFPA Standard includes, as the context requires, proposed NFPA Standards that are in the process of development or revision.

NFPA Standards Development Site — A publicly available and accessible online website that includes, at a minimum, a system for the submission of Public Input and Public Comments and a location for the online publication and review of Technical Committee Reports and other notices and information related to NFPA standards development activities.

NFPA Technical Meeting — Technical Meeting as defined in Section 4.2 of the NFPA Bylaws. Also referred to as “Tech Session”.

Notice of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAM) — A Notice that is required to be submitted in order to make an Amending Motion at an NFPA Technical Meeting. (~~See see Section 4.5~~)

Petition — A request seeking the intervention of the NFPA Board of Directors pursuant to the Regulations Governing Petitions to the Board of Directors from Decisions of the Standards Council. (~~See see Section 1.7~~)

Preliminary Draft — See Draft, Preliminary

Public Input — See Input, Public

Public Comment — See Comment, Public

Published or Publication — Online and/or print publication in accordance with 4.2.6.

Reconfirmation — Continuation of an existing NFPA Standard without change except for updated references and editorial adjustments.

~~Revision Cycle~~ — See 4.2.4

Resolved — Resolved in accordance with Section 2.6 of the ANSI Essential Requirements.

Return — A type of Amending Motion or Follow-up Motion that results in a recommendation to not issue an NFPA Standard and to return the NFPA Standard to Committee for further study. (~~See see Section 4.6.4~~ and Table 1, Column 1, Amending Motions 13 and 14)

~~Revisions (including First Revisions and Second Revisions)~~ — A proposed change or set of changes to the text of an NFPA Standard developed by the responsible Committees in accordance with Section 4. Revisions are designated in

various ways depending on type of Revision and on the phase of the Revision Cycle in which they are developed. See First Revision, Second Revision, Global Revision, and Correlating Revision. The term Revision may be used alone where the context is clear or may be accompanied by multiple designations where specificity is required (e.g. First Correlating Revision, Second Global Revision).

Revision Cycle — See Section 4.2.1.

Scope, Committee — The subjects for which a Committee is responsible, as established by the NFPA Standards Council in accordance with 3.1.1 and 3.1.4.

Scope, Document — The subjects covered within the NFPA Standard that are defined by the Committee and that are within the Committee Scope established by the Standards Council.

Second Draft — See Draft, Second

Second Draft Report — Part two of the Technical Committee Report, which documents the Comment Stage. It consists of the Second Draft, Public Comments with corresponding Committee Actions and Committee Statements, Correlating Notes and their respective Committee Statements, Committee Comments, Correlating Revisions, and Ballot Statements. (See see Section 4.2.5.2 and 4.4-) The Report shall also contain a list of Technical Committee and Correlating Committee Members.

Second Revisions — ~~See Revisions (including First Revisions and Second Revisions)~~ A Revision developed by a Technical Committee contained in the Second Draft.

Standard — See NFPA Standard

Standards Council — The body established by the Board of Directors in accordance with Article 8 of the NFPA Bylaws to administer the NFPA Standards Development Process in accordance with Section 2 of these Regulations.

Standards Council Secretary — See Section 2.9.

Supplementary Ballot — See Ballot, Supplementary

Task Group — An ad hoc group appointed to address a specific topic or problem (~~See~~ Section 3.1.3.4.)

Technical Committee — A committee, as established and operated in accordance with Section 3 of these Regulations, that is responsible for development and revision of NFPA Standards within its assigned scope of activities. A Technical Committee reporting to a Technical Correlating Committee can be termed Panel.

Technical Committee Report — The Report of the responsible Committee(s), in accordance with these Regulations, in preparation of a new or revised NFPA Standard. The Technical Committee Report is in two parts: the First Draft Report and the Second Draft Report.

Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) — See Section 5.

Withdrawal — A determination to no longer conduct standards development activities to develop, revise or promulgate an NFPA Standard.

1.5 Authority. Under Article 5 of the Articles of Organization and Section 5.1 of the Bylaws, the NFPA Board of Directors has general charge of the affairs of the NFPA. Pursuant to those powers, the Board of Directors has issued the following Regulations, which it can amend from time to time and waive or supplement, in whole or in part, at any time or times at its discretion.

1.6 Appeals to the Standards Council.

1.6.1 General. Anyone can appeal to the Standards Council concerning procedural or substantive matters related to the development, content, or issuance of any NFPA Standard of the NFPA or on matters within the purview of the authority of the Standards Council, as established by the Bylaws and as determined by the Board of Directors. Such appeals shall be in written form and filed with the Standards Council Secretary.

1.6.2 Time for Filing an Appeal.

(a) Issuance of NFPA Standards. An appeal related to the issuance of an NFPA Standard includes any appeal that could result in the issuance or return of an NFPA Standard or that could affect the text of an NFPA Standard. Except as provided in (b) and (c) below, an appeal related to the issuance of an NFPA Standard shall be filed no later than 20 days after the close of the NFPA Technical Meeting at which NFPA ~~membership action~~ membership action on the issuance of the NFPA Standard was recommended in accordance with 4.5.3.7. Where an NFPA Standard goes directly to the

Standards Council for issuance pursuant to 4.4.8.4, an appeal related to the issuance of the NFPA Standard shall be filed within 15 days of the publication of the applicable Second Draft Report indicating that no comments were received and the First Draft shall stand. Where an NFPA Standard goes directly to the Standards Council for issuance pursuant to 4.5.2.5, an appeal related to the issuance of the NFPA Standard shall be filed within 15 days of the publication of the applicable Motions Committee report. Unless clear and substantial reasons exist to consider such an appeal, the Standards Council may summarily dismiss the appeal on account of the procedural failure to notice and make an appropriate motion at the NFPA Technical Meeting.

(b) NFPA Technical Meeting Failed Amendments. If an amendment recommended at an NFPA Technical Meeting fails to receive the approval of the Technical Committee or Correlating Committee pursuant to 4.6.2, it will be automatically docketed as an appeal on the agenda of the Standards Council, and any party may advocate their position either in writing or in person before the Standards Council. Parties wishing to appear in person before the Standards Council shall notify the Standards Council Secretary no later than two business days prior to the Standards Council meeting. Although not required, parties wishing to advocate a position are encouraged, to the extent practicable, to file written submissions in general conformance with 1.6.3 and 1.6.4 in advance of the meeting at which action will be considered. When an automatically docketed appeal has not been pursued by any party, the Standards Council need not consider the matter as an appeal.

(c) Tentative Interim Amendments. A proposed Tentative Interim Amendment that has been submitted for processing pursuant to Section 5.1 will be automatically docketed as an appeal on the agenda of the Standards Council, and any party may advocate its position either in writing or in person before the Standards Council. Parties wishing to appear in person before the Standards Council shall notify the Standards Council Secretary no later than two business days prior to the Standards Council meeting. Although not required, parties wishing to advocate a position are encouraged, to the extent practicable, to file written submissions in general conformance with 1.6.3 and 1.6.4 in advance of the meeting at which action will be considered. When an automatically docketed appeal has not been pursued by any party, the Standards Council need not consider the matter as an appeal.

(d) Other Appeals. As to other actions not addressed in 1.6.2(a) – (c), an Appeal shall be filed within a reasonable time of the challenged action.

1.6.3 Filing and Contents of an Appeal.

(a) To the extent practicable, the appeal should contain, in separately denominated sections, the following:

- (1) Name, affiliation, and address of the appellant
- (2) Statement identifying the particular action to which the appeal relates
- (3) Argument setting forth the grounds for the appeal
- (4) Statement of the precise relief requested

(b) Any part of the record related to the standards development process that is referenced or discussed in the appeal should be clearly cited in the appeal using available markings such as the title, author, date, and page of the record. To avoid unnecessary duplication, parties are encouraged not to reproduce portions of the current Technical Committee Reports or NFPA Technical Meeting transcripts as attachments to their appeals.

(c) The Standards Council Secretary may refuse to accept for filing any appeal that does not substantially conform to the requirements of this section. Within his or her discretion, however, the Secretary may accept a nonconforming appeal for filing and, in addition, may require a substituted or supplemental filing.

1.6.4 Other Submissions Relating to an Appeal. Any interested party may submit responses or other written submissions relating to any appeal filed with the Standards Council. To the extent practicable, responses should contain, in separately denominated sections, the following:

- (a) Name, affiliation, and address of the submitter
- (b) Statement identifying the appeal to which the submission relates and stating whether the submitter supports or opposes the appeal
- (c) Argument setting forth the grounds for opposing or supporting the appeal
- (d) Statement of recommended Standards Council action

Parties are encouraged, to the extent practicable, to file written submissions in advance of the meeting at which action

will be considered.

1.6.5 Appeals and Hearings. The Standards Council shall consider Appeals based upon written submissions and shall also afford the opportunity for a hearing on any appeal, unless the Chair, after consultation with the Standards Council Secretary, has determined that a hearing is either impractical or unnecessary. A decision by the Chair not to hold a hearing may be overruled by a majority vote of the Standards Council.

1.6.6 Appeals Subcommittees. The Standards Council may, in its discretion, refer Appeals to subcommittees of the Standards Council for investigation and may seek the advice of one or more persons prior to resolution of the Appeal by the entire Standards Council.

1.7 Petitions to the Board of Directors.

1.7.1 General. The Standards Council has been delegated the responsibility for the administration of the standards development process and the issuance of NFPA Standards. However, where extraordinary circumstances requiring the intervention of the Board of Directors exist, the Board of Directors may take any action necessary to fulfill its obligations to preserve the integrity of the standards development process and to protect the interests of the NFPA. Anyone seeking such intervention of the Board of Directors may petition the Board of Directors concerning Standards Council action on any matters. Such petitions shall be filed and processed in accordance with the Regulations Governing Petitions to the Board of Directors from Decisions of the Standards Council.

1.7.2 Notice of Intent to File the Petition. Anyone wishing to petition the Board of Directors concerning a Standards Council action related to the issuance of an NFPA Standard shall file a Notice of Intent to File a Petition within 15 days following the Standards Council action. A Standards Council action related to the issuance of a NFPA Standard includes any action of the Standards Council that issues or returns an NFPA Standard or that affects the text of an NFPA Standard. Petitions concerning other Standards Council actions shall be filed within a reasonable period of time.

1.7.3 Effect of Filing. The filing of a Petition will not serve to stay the effective date of an NFPA Standard or a Tentative Interim Amendment unless the President of the NFPA or the Board acts, pursuant to 4.7.3 or Section 5.7, to delay the effective date. Any Petition pending at the time an NFPA Standard or Tentative Interim Amendment becomes effective will be treated as a Petition to withdraw the NFPA Standard or Tentative Interim Amendment.

1.8 Use of Visual Aids and Demonstrations Before the Standards Council or Board of Directors. The policy for the use of visual aids and physical demonstrations to the Standards Council and Board of Directors shall be the same as that required for Correlating Committees, Technical Committees, and Task Groups, in accordance with 3.3.3.3(e) and 3.3.3.3(f).

1.9 Joint Projects. Technical Committees organized as joint projects with other associations or organizations may conform to the procedures established by such other groups insofar as such conformance is not in conflict with these Regulations or the Bylaws of the NFPA.

The Standards Council Secretary shall determine whether any such conflict exists.

Section 2 Establishment and Operation of the Standards Council.

2.1 General. In accordance with Article 8 of the Bylaws, there shall be appointed by the Board of Directors a Standards Council to provide for the administration of the NFPA standards development process, including the establishment, appointment, and administration of Technical Committees and Correlating Committees.

2.2 Authority. The Standards Council shall be the issuer of NFPA Standards for the NFPA. The Standards Council shall be responsible for applying these Regulations to the establishment, appointment, and administration of Committees of the NFPA and the adjudication of appeals (see Section 1.6). The Standards Council shall perform those duties assigned by these Regulations and such other duties as may be assigned to it by the Board of Directors.

2.3 Model Laws and Ordinances. The Standards Council shall review any NFPA model laws and ordinances not under the jurisdiction of any existing Committee for consistency with the policies of the NFPA, prior to publication.

2.4 Member Requirements. The Standards Council membership shall consist of 12 Regular Members and a Chair. Members shall be familiar with the technical and standards development functions of the NFPA and shall be selected from a broad range of appropriate interests. Members of the Standards Council shall be members of the NFPA and shall not be members of the Board of Directors.

2.5 Member Terms.

(a) General. Except as provided in (b) and (c), Regular Members of the Standards Council shall be appointed for 3-year terms and shall serve no more than two complete terms as Regular Members.

(b) Unfinished Terms. If a regular member leaves that position before the end of two complete terms, the Board of Directors shall appoint a successor as follows:

(1) If a Regular Member leaves before the end of his or her first term, the successor shall serve no more than the remainder of that term plus one additional term.

(2) If a Regular Member leaves before serving or completing his or her second term, the successor shall serve no more than the second term or any remaining portion thereof plus two additional terms.

(c) Staggering of Terms. Where necessary to ensure that the appointment of Regular Members to the Standards Council is reasonably staggered, the Board of Directors may vary the number or length of terms, provided that no individual may serve a total of more than 9 years as a Regular Member to the Standards Council.

2.6 Chair. The term of office for the Chair shall be 3 years except that when a Chair leaves office before the completion of a 3-year term, the term shall end, and the successor Chair shall begin a new 3-year term. A Chair shall not serve more than two terms as Chair.

2.7 Votes. The vote of the Standards Council regarding any action on the issuance of NFPA Standards shall be by two-thirds affirmative vote of all Standards Council members. In calculating the required two-thirds affirmative vote within the Standards Council, those who abstain or do not vote shall not be included in the calculation of the vote. When, in the determination of the Chair, action between Standards Council meetings is required on any matter, such action may be taken by a vote conducted by Ballot.

2.8 Board Report. The Standards Council shall report to the Board of Directors annually and at such other times as the Board of Directors may require.

2.9 Standards Council Secretary. There shall be appointed by the President, from the staff of the NFPA and with the approval of the Board of Directors, a Secretary to the Standards Council. The Secretary shall perform such duties as included in these Regulations.

2.10 Standards Council Deliberations. Unless the Standards Council determines otherwise, Standards Council deliberations concerning appeals shall be in executive session. In addition, the Standards Council may, within its discretion, deliberate in executive session concerning any other matters within its authority.

2.11 Standards Council Meetings.

2.11.1 Calling Meetings. The Standards Council may establish a regular meeting schedule, and the Chair may call meetings as such other times as may be necessary and convenient for the transaction of business.

2.11.2 Meeting Notices. The Standards Council Secretary shall issue a notice of all Standards Council meetings.

2.11.3 Meetings. The preferred manner to hold Standards Council meetings shall be with all participants at the same physical location. Teleconferences, videoconferences, or other methods of holding meetings that allow participants to be at separate physical locations shall be subject to the same rules as when all the participants are at the same location. Such meetings shall require a roll call to confirm all votes. Any cost burden for attendance and participation by a guest at a Standards Council hearing is the responsibility of the guest.

Section 3 Establishment and Operation of Technical Committees and Correlating Committees.

3.1 Establishing and Dissolving Technical Committees and Correlating Committees.

3.1.1 Scope of Standards Development Activities. The Scope of Standards Development Activities assigned to a Technical Committee shall be approved by the Standards Council. The Technical Committee or Correlating Committee may request the Standards Council to approve a change in its Scope at any time. Such Scope statement shall be subject to continuing Standards Council review to eliminate any conflicts or overlapping of responsibility between Committees.

3.1.2 Membership. The Standards Council shall be responsible for determining the size and membership of each Technical Committee and Correlating Committee in accordance with Section 3.2.

3.1.3 Structure. Each Technical Committee and Correlating Committee shall have a Chair, may request a Secretary, and may assign task groups to handle specific assignments. Technical Committee and Correlating Committee Members and officers and Task Group members shall be appointed in accordance with 3.1.3.1 through 3.1.3.4.

3.1.3.1 Appointment of Members and Their Tenure. The Chair and other Members shall be appointed by the Standards

Council. The Standards Council may seek the recommendation of the Correlating Committee Chair and/or the Technical Committee Chair concerning the appointment of Members.

All such appointments are subject to annual review and reappointment by the Standards Council. Those Members who fail to attend meetings, neglect to return Ballots, or otherwise exhibit lack of interest, knowledge, or responsibility shall not be reappointed and may be removed for the stated causes at any time.

3.1.3.2 Change of Status. When the status of a Member changes, including changing employment, organization represented, or funding source, the individual's membership automatically terminates. The Member whose status has changed can request reappointment by submitting a new application for membership to the Standards Council Secretary. The change in status of the applicant, including any change in classification, shall be considered by the Standards Council when reviewing the new request for membership.

3.1.3.3 Appointment of Secretary. A Chair may appoint a secretary from among the membership. An NFPA staff person shall not be assigned as Secretary except as authorized by the Standards Council Secretary.

3.1.3.4 Task Groups. A Technical Committee or Correlating Committee may create Task Groups to address a specific topic or problem. The Task Group shall be appointed and discharged by the Chair. Persons serving on a Task Group need not be Members of the Technical Committee or Correlating Committee. Such a group need not be balanced by interest. The Task Group shall be discharged at the conclusion of the task and there shall not be standing Task Groups. The Task Group shall forward recommendations along with a report of underlying issues to the Technical Committee or Correlating Committee for action. Task Group reports shall not be submitted in the name of the Task Group as input, comments, TIAs, or FIs.

3.1.4 Continuing Jurisdiction. Each NFPA Standard issued by the NFPA shall be under the continuing jurisdiction of an appropriate Correlating Committee and/or Technical Committee. This responsibility can be transferred from one Committee to another by action of the Standards Council. It shall be the responsibility of each Technical Committee and Correlating Committee to review periodically the NFPA Standards for which it is responsible to ensure that they are kept current (see 4.2.3).

When approved by the Standards Council, portions of an NFPA Standard may be assigned to specific Technical Committees, and the work of the Technical Committees will be correlated by a Correlating Committee.

3.1.5 Life of Technical Committees and Correlating Committees. Each Technical Committee and Correlating Committee shall continue until discharged by the Standards Council or consolidated with another Technical Committee or Correlating Committee.

3.1.6 Appointment of Staff Liaison. The Standards Council Secretary shall appoint the Staff Liaison. Following approval of the establishment of a Committee by the Standards Council, the Staff Liaison shall:

- (a) Prepare a recommended Committee Scope. The Scope shall clearly describe areas of technical activity for which one or more NFPA Standards are contemplated.
- (b) Prepare a suggested list of interests appropriate to be represented.
- (c) Amass resource material for Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee consideration at its first meeting.

Items (a) and (b) shall be approved by the Standards Council prior to the first meeting of the Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee. See also 3.1.1.

3.1.7 Role of Staff Liaison. In addition to performing the functions stated in 3.1.6 for new Committees, a Staff Liaison shall:

- (a) Serve in an advisory capacity and assist the Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee to achieve compliance with these Regulations
- (b) On instruction and guidance from the applicable Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee, process and edit text for new NFPA Standards and amendments to existing NFPA Standards
- (c) Coordinate the text of NFPA Standards for which the assigned Technical Committees and/or Correlating Committees are responsible with the text of other NFPA Standards to avoid, insofar as practicable, conflicts and duplication
- (d) Be responsible for the editorial treatment of NFPA Standards to ensure compliance with the Manual of Style for NFPA Standards

- (e) Attend meetings of the assigned Technical Committees and/or Correlating Committees when possible
- (f) Keep the applicable officer(s) informed concerning changes in personnel, availability of meeting dates and places, and the like
- (g) Prepare any Public Input or Public Comments received in a format suitable for Technical Committee consideration
- (h) Prepare the First Draft and Second ~~Draft for~~ Draft for publication
- (i) Perform such other functions as may be stated in these Regulations or assigned by the Standards Council Secretary

3.2 Membership of Technical Committees and Correlating Committees.

3.2.1 Endorsement Not Constituted. Membership on a Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the NFPA or of any NFPA Standard developed by the Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee on which the Member serves.

3.2.2 Types of Membership. Membership shall be limited to the types specified in 3.2.2.1 through 3.2.2.5.

3.2.2.1 Voting Members. A person may be appointed by the Standards Council as a voting Member in one of the following categories:

(a) An Organization Representative, appointed as a representative of an organization, who has the authority to speak for the organization on a Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee activity.

NOTE 1: This type of membership is a preferred method to secure representation of interested groups.

NOTE 2: The word "organization" indicates an association, society, or other organization with a demonstrated ability to represent a broad spectrum of groups or individuals.

(b) A Representative of a Section or Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee designated by a Section or Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee to represent it.

(c) A Personal Member who may be any person, regardless of association, business, or service affiliation, especially qualified to serve. Such Members shall be appointed on the basis of their personal qualifications; although, for purposes of balance, their business interests and affiliations shall be considered.

3.2.2.2 Alternates. Any Member except an alternate Member or Member Emeritus may have an alternate. Each such appointment is subject to the qualifications specified in 3.2.4.1.

If an organization has more than one representative on a Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee the organization may nominate one alternate to one or more of its representatives (see 3.3.4 for voting privileges). The organization shall specify to which representative(s) each nominee is to be the alternate. An organization shall not have more alternates than representatives. An alternate must be of the same interest classification as the principal member.

3.2.2.3 Restricted Voting Members. The Standards Council may appoint a Member having an interest in only a portion of the Scope of the work of a Technical Committee or Correlating Committee with voting privileges restricted to that portion of the Scope.

3.2.2.4 Member Emeritus. The Standards Council may appoint a Member as a Member Emeritus without voting privileges. The position of Member Emeritus is to recognize long-standing Members who can no longer actively attend Committee meetings, but whose unique expertise and past contributions warrant special recognition.

3.2.2.5 Nonvoting Members. A person meeting the requirements of 3.2.4.1 may be appointed as a Nonvoting Member if the Standards Council feels that such an appointment serves a useful purpose. Nonvoting Members may serve in an advisory, corresponding, liaison, or Member Emeritus capacity, or as Committee secretary, as provided in 3.1.3.3.

3.2.3 Qualifications for Membership. Qualification for Membership is based on all the information available to the Standards Council, including the information provided in the candidate's Application as specified in 3.2.4. Membership in the NFPA or any of its Sections shall not be a prerequisite to or a condition of appointment to a Technical Committee or Correlating Committee.

3.2.4 Application Process. Information to be included in a candidate's Application for Membership and how the Standards Council is to review and act on this information is specified in 3.2.4.1 and 3.2.4.2.

3.2.4.1 Applications for Membership. Each candidate for membership shall submit statements to the Standards Council Secretary indicating the following:

- (a) Evidence of knowledge and competence in the work of the Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee

(b) Assurance of ability to participate actively, including responding to correspondence and attendance at meetings (see 3.3.3.3)

(c) Relationship of applicant to the Scope of the Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee

(d) What organization, company, etc., the nominee would represent

(e) Whether the applicant would have an instructed vote and, if so, by and on behalf of whom; and whether the organization, in instructing its representative, can meet the time constraints imposed by the Regulations

(f) What person or organization would fund participation

(g) Agreement to notify the Standards Council Secretary of a change in employment, organization represented, or funding source

3.2.4.2 Action of the Standards Council on Applications for Membership. The Standards Council may appoint a nominee, hold the application pending further information, reject an application, or take such other action as it deems necessary.

Appointment shall be based on:

(a) Qualifications of the applicant under the provisions of 3.2.3

(b) Limiting the size of each Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee to a manageable working group

(c) Maintaining a balance of interests within the membership

If any individual or organization has applied for and has been denied membership, the individual or organization may, within a 60-day period after notification, file an appeal with the Standards Council for purposes of reconsideration (see Section 1.6).

3.2.5 Determination of Interests. The Standards Council shall determine the interests to be represented on Technical Committees and Correlating Committees. The Standards Council may seek the recommendation of the Correlating Committee Chair and Technical Committee Chair in discharging this responsibility.

3.2.5.1 Balance of Interests. Normally no more than one-third of the Voting Members shall represent any one interest. A Technical Committee or Correlating Committee shall not be considered out of balance, however, where, due to a member resignation, change of status, pending recruitment efforts, or other circumstance, the representation of an interest exceeds one-third the Voting Members. In such circumstances, the Standards Council shall make reasonable recruitment efforts to restore the Technical Committee or Correlating Committee to a normal balance of interests.

3.2.6 Limitation of Technical Committee Chairs. A Chair of a Technical Committee that reports to a Correlating Committee cannot serve as a voting member (Principal or Alternate) of the Correlating Committee. An individual shall not serve as Chair of more than a single Technical Committee reporting to the same Correlating Committee.

3.3 Powers and Duties of Technical Committees and Correlating Committees.

3.3.1 General Responsibilities.

3.3.1.1 Scope of Work. The work of each Technical Committee and Correlating Committee shall be:

(a) In accordance with the Scope as approved by the Standards Council (see 3.1.1)

(b) In accordance with any instructions subsequently issued by the Standards Council

(c) Consonant with the objectives of the NFPA (see Article 2 of the Articles of Organization and Article 2.1 of the Bylaws)

3.3.1.2 Activity Within Scope. Consonant with the publishing Guidelines of the NFPA, each Technical Committee and Correlating Committee shall:

(a) Prepare proposed Codes, Standards, Recommended Practices, or Guides

(b) Prepare and/or process Public Input and Public Comments to amend existing NFPA Standards

(c) Recommend Reconfirmation or Withdrawal of a NFPA Standard

(d) Prepare and/or process proposed Tentative Interim Amendments (see Section 5)

(e) Prepare and/or process Formal Interpretations (see Section 6)

3.3.2 Calling Meetings. Chairs, in coordination with the NFPA Staff Liaison, shall call meetings at such times as may be necessary and convenient for the transaction of business. Meetings called to prepare a Technical Committee Report shall comply with Section 4.2. Before issuing a call for such a meeting, the Staff Liaison shall consult with the Standards

Council Secretary to be apprised of other meetings or other scheduled events that may affect attendance at the proposed meeting.

Special meetings called for the purpose of handling items of an emergency nature shall not be subject to the above scheduling constraints.

3.3.2.1 Meeting Notices. The Standards Council Secretary shall be notified in advance of all meetings and shall publish a notice of all meetings.

3.3.2.2 Distribution of Agenda to Committee Members. The Staff Liaison, in coordination with the Chair, shall distribute an appropriate agenda including supporting material at least 14 days in advance of the date for which a meeting is called, or at such a time interval before the meeting as the membership may earlier agree. A copy of this agenda shall be filed with the Standards Council Secretary in accordance with 3.3.5.3.

3.3.2.3 Types of Meetings. The preferred manner to hold meetings shall be with all participants at the same physical location. Teleconferences, videoconferences, or other methods of holding meetings that allow participants to be at separate physical locations shall be subject to the same rules as when all the participants are at the same location. Such meetings shall require a roll call to confirm all votes. Any cost burden for attendance and participation by a guest are the responsibility of the guest.

3.3.3 Transaction of Business. The transaction of business at Technical Committee and Correlating Committee meetings shall be governed in order of precedence, first by these Regulations, second by any applicable Supplemental Operating Procedures (see 3.3.8), and third by Robert's Rules of Order Revised.

3.3.3.1 Quorum. There is no quorum requirement for Technical Committee and Correlating Committee meetings.

3.3.3.2 Attendance. Meetings shall be open, except that a Correlating Committee may, at the discretion of the Chair, enter into executive session solely for the purpose of considering or developing recommendations for changes in Technical Committee membership in accordance with 3.4.3(d), or for the purpose of developing or amending its own Supplemental Operating Procedures in accordance with 3.3.8.

3.3.3.3 Participation.

(a) Participation shall be limited to Members and the Staff Liaison, except that the request of a guest to address the Technical Committee or Correlating Committee on a subject relevant to a specific item under consideration shall be honored. Guests wishing to address the Technical Committee or Correlating Committee shall notify the Chair or Staff Liaison in writing at least 7 days before the meeting. The 7-day notice may be waived by the Chair. When a guest addresses the committee, equal opportunity shall be afforded those with opposing views. The Chair shall designate the time allotted for any such addresses.

(b) An Alternate Member shall have the same participation rights as the Member when the Member is absent. When the Member and the Alternate are both present, the Alternate may have the privilege of the floor only with the consent of the Chair and the Member.

(c) If a Member (and Alternate) cannot attend, a designated representative may be sent to express the views of the absent Member. The representative shall not be privileged to vote or make motions.

(d) If attendance by a member is not possible due to demonstrated hardship, written commentary shall be submitted in advance of the meeting.

(e) Videos, slides, overheads, and similar visual aids may be allowed during meetings of Correlating Committees, Technical Committees, and Task Groups. The review of samples of nonhazardous products and materials may be allowed. The presenters of the information are responsible for all equipment arrangements and associated fees pertaining to their presentations.

(f) Physical demonstrations, experiments, or simulations shall not be allowed during meetings of Correlating Committees, Technical Committees, or Task Groups.

3.3.3.4 Minutes of Meetings. Minutes of each meeting shall be recorded and issued without undue delay to Members by the Chair, the secretary, or a duly appointed individual acting at the direction of the Chair or secretary. No other minutes shall be authorized.

Minutes shall, at a minimum, include the time and place of meetings, names and affiliations of all persons attending, and the actions taken. Minutes shall be approved by the Technical Committee for Technical Committee meetings, and by

the Correlating Committee for Correlating Committee meetings. When a Technical Committee functions under the oversight of a Correlating Committee, minutes of Technical Committee meetings shall be distributed to the Correlating Committee. A copy of Technical Committee and Correlating Committee minutes shall be filed with the Standards Council Secretary in accordance with 3.3.5.3.

Meetings shall not be recorded verbatim by any means unless authorized by the Standards Council Secretary, in consultation with the Chair. If the request is approved, NFPA will make the recording and the requester will be asked to compensate NFPA for the associated costs. The original recording will remain the property of NFPA.

3.3.4 Voting Procedures and Privileges. Each voting Member including the Chair shall have one vote in the affairs of the Technical Committee or Correlating Committee on which the Member serves. (~~See-see~~ 3.2.2.3 for “Restricted Voting Member” privileges.) The vote of an Alternate shall be counted and circulated only when the principal Member does not exercise his or her voting privileges. An Alternate shall not be privileged to cast more than one vote on any subject regardless of the number of principal Members to whom he or she serves as alternate.

3.3.4.1 Voting by Proxy. Voting by proxy shall not be permitted.

3.3.4.2 Meeting Votes. Actions permitted to be taken by these Regulations during Technical Committee and Correlating Committee meetings shall be decided by a Meeting Vote. Unless specifically stated otherwise in these Regulations, an action requires support of at least a simple majority of the eligible voting members at the meeting. In calculating the Meeting Vote, those who abstain shall be omitted from the calculations.

3.3.4.3 Ballots. On matters pertaining to the content of NFPA Standards, Formal Interpretations, Tentative Interim Amendments, or Technical Committee/Correlating Committee Scopes, a Meeting Vote is to establish a sense of agreement. Only the results of Ballots shall be used to determine the final position of the Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee. Formal votes of Members shall be secured by Ballot to determine the Technical Committee/Correlating Committee positions. Ballots to secure the formal votes of the Technical Committee/Correlating Committee on the content of NFPA ~~Standards shall~~ Standards shall only be on Revisions or Correlating Revisions, and the Ballot shall not include establishing the Technical Committee position on Public Input or Public Comments or other items not directly resulting in a change to the NFPA Standard text.

(a) How Ballots Are Secured. The vote of Members and Alternates shall be secured by the Staff Liaison sending to each Member and Alternate a copy of the material under consideration together with a Ballot form. The Ballot due date shall be on the Ballot.

(b) How Members May Vote on Ballots. Each Member shall record his or her opinion as “affirmative,” “negative,” or “abstaining” on the Ballot required in 3.3.4.3 within the time limit specified on the Ballot. A Member voting in the “negative” or recorded as “abstaining” shall include a statement of reasons with the Ballot. The reasons for negative votes on a specific issue being Balloted shall be transmitted to the Staff Liaison who will compile and circulate to each Member, who can respond, reaffirm, or change his or her Ballot at that time. When reasons for negative votes are transmitted, affirmative comments and comments of nonvoting members shall be included.

(c) Calculating Votes on Ballots. A Member eligible to vote shall be one who is a Member of record as of the date of the mailing of the Ballot. In calculating the vote, those who have expressed in writing valid reasons for abstaining, those who returned negative Ballots without comments, and those who, after a second request, fail to return their Ballots shall be omitted from the calculations. In all cases, an affirmative vote of at least a simple majority of the total membership eligible to vote is required.

(d) Ballot Statement. A Ballot statement shall accompany every First Draft Report and Second Draft Report indicating:

- (1) Number of Members eligible to vote
- (2) Number voting in the affirmative
- (3) Identification of negative voters and stated reasons for each negative vote
- (4) Identification of those who have abstained and reasons for each abstention
- (5) Identification of those who have not returned Ballots

The Staff Liaison, with the approval of the Standards Council Secretary, may edit or paraphrase the reasons for votes for the purpose of the publication of the First Draft Report and Second Draft Report.

3.3.5 Responsibility to NFPA.

3.3.5.1 Liaison with Staff. Each Chair shall keep the Staff Liaison fully informed on the work of the Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee and any Task Groups, coordinate meeting dates with the Staff Liaison, and supply the Staff Liaison with copies of all material (e.g., agendas, minutes, Ballots, reports, and correspondence).

3.3.5.2 Identification of Committee Drafts and Working Papers. Drafts or working papers prepared by the Technical Committee or Correlating Committee that have not been formally submitted for publication as part of its Technical Committee Reports shall, prior to distribution either to the public or committee members, be prominently identified with appropriate notices indicating their status as draft or working papers, not for publication.

3.3.5.3 Filing of Technical Committee and Correlating Committee Materials with Standards Council Secretary. Technical Committees and Correlating Committees shall file with the Standards Council Secretary at least one copy of all materials distributed to their Members. Providing copies of distributed material to the Staff Liaison shall be considered as having been filed with the Standards Council Secretary. All such filings shall be available upon reasonable request for inspection at NFPA headquarters.

3.3.5.4 Availability of Technical Committee/Correlating Committee Materials to the Public. Agendas and supporting materials, including Public Input and Public Comments and any other materials distributed to the members for consideration at a Technical Committee or Correlating Committee meeting, shall be made available upon reasonable request in writing to interested members of the public. In order to ensure availability of such materials for use at a Technical Committee or Correlating Committee meeting, requests in writing must be received at NFPA headquarters at least 21 days in advance of the meeting. At the discretion of the Standards Council Secretary, reasonable fees and terms of payment may be set for such materials.

3.3.5.5 Intercommittee Coordination. A Technical Committee dealing with a subject that falls within the primary charge of another Technical Committee (see 3.1.1) shall coordinate its activities with the Technical Committee having primary jurisdiction to identify and resolve conflicts and minimize duplication. Questions of jurisdiction between two or more Technical Committees shall be subject to adjudication by the Standards Council except that a Correlating Committee shall settle questions of jurisdiction between Technical Committees operating under its responsibility.

3.3.6 NFPA Standard Content. Each Technical Committee shall, as far as practicable, prepare NFPA Standards in terms of required performance, avoiding specifications of materials, devices, or methods so phrased as to preclude obtaining the desired results by other means. It shall also base its recommendations on one or more of the following factors: fire experience, research data, engineering fundamentals, or other such information as may be available.

3.3.6.1 Definitions. Where the following terms, commonly found in the NFPA Technical Committee Standards, are used or defined in the body of the text, they shall be consistent with the intent of these meanings. "Definitions" shall not be altered unless approved by the Standards Council. Such altered definition shall be clear and unambiguous in the context in which it is used.

Approved — Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

NOTE: The National Fire Protection Association does not approve, inspect, or certify any installations, procedures, equipment, or materials nor does it approve or evaluate testing laboratories. In determining the acceptability of installations or procedures, equipment, or materials, the "authority having jurisdiction" may base acceptance on compliance with NFPA or other appropriate standards. In the absence of such standards, said authority may require evidence of proper installation, procedure, or use. The "authority having jurisdiction" may also refer to the listings or labeling practices of an organization that is concerned with product evaluations and is thus in a position to determine compliance with appropriate standards for the current production of listed items.

Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) — An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.

NOTE: The phrase "authority having jurisdiction," or its acronym AHJ, is used in NFPA Standards in a broad manner because jurisdictions and approval agencies vary, as do their responsibilities. Where public safety is primary, the authority having jurisdiction may be a federal, state, local, or other regional department or individual such as a fire chief; fire marshal; chief of a fire prevention bureau, labor department, or health department; building official; electrical inspector; or others having statutory authority. For insurance purposes, an insurance inspection department, rating bureau, or other insurance company representative may be the authority having jurisdiction. In many circumstances, the property owner or his or her designated agent assumes the role of the authority having jurisdiction; at government installations, the commanding officer or departmental official may be the authority having jurisdiction.

Code — A standard that is an extensive compilation of provisions covering broad subject matter or that is suitable for adoption into law independently of other codes and standards.

NOTE: The decision whether to designate a standard as a “code” is based on such factors as the size and scope of the NFPA Standard, its intended use and form of adoption, and whether it contains substantial enforcement and administrative provisions.

Consensus — Consensus has been achieved when, in the judgment of the Standards Council of the NFPA, substantial agreement has been reached by materially affected interest categories. Substantial agreement means much more than a simple majority but not necessarily unanimity. Consensus requires that all views and objections be considered and that a concerted effort be made toward their resolution. The Standards Council bases its judgment as to when a consensus has been achieved on the entire record before the Standards Council.

Guide — An NFPA Standard that is advisory or informative in nature and that contains only nonmandatory provisions. A guide may contain mandatory statements such as when a guide can be used, but the NFPA Standard as a whole is not suitable for adoption into law.

Labeled — Equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of labeled equipment or materials, and by whose labeling the manufacturer indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner.

Listed — Equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, or service meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for specified purpose.

NOTE: The means for identifying listed equipment may vary for each organization concerned with product evaluation; some organizations do not recognize equipment as listed unless it is also labeled. The authority having jurisdiction should utilize the system employed by the listing organization to identify a listed product.

Recommended Practice — An NFPA Standard similar in content and structure to a code or standard but that contains only nonmandatory provisions using the word “should” to indicate recommendations in the body of the text.

Shall — Indicates a mandatory requirement.

Should — Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

Standard — An NFPA Standard, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word “shall” to indicate requirements and that is in a form generally suitable for mandatory reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law. Nonmandatory provisions shall be located in an appendix or annex, footnote, or fine-print note and are not to be considered a part of the requirements of a standard. When used in a generic sense, such as in the phrases “standards development process” or “standards development activities”, the term “standards” includes all NFPA Standards, including Codes, Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guides.

3.3.6.2 Reference to Other NFPA Standards or Other Publications. When a reference is made in a Technical Committee Report to a NFPA Standard or other publications prepared by any organization, such a reference shall contain the sponsor, title, date, or edition, and preferably the specific parts of the NFPA Standard to which reference is made. Technical Committees shall include such references only after review of such NFPA Standards or publications, satisfying themselves that the references are adequate and appropriate.

NOTE: Technical Committees should include a bibliography of referenced material in each of their NFPA Standards.

3.3.7 Reference Standards and Publications.

3.3.7.1 Mandatory Reference Standards in NFPA Standards.

3.3.7.1.1 Mandatory standards referenced in NFPA Standards shall be written using mandatory language and shall be identifiable by title, date or edition, and name of the developing organization. An original copy of the reference standard shall be on file at NFPA Headquarters if not readily available from other sources. See also 3.3.7.4.

3.3.7.1.2 Mandatory Standards referenced in NFPA Standards shall be developed via an open process having a published development procedure. The development procedure shall include a means for obtaining divergent views, if

any. The development procedure shall include a means of achieving consensus for the resolution of divergent views and objections.

3.3.7.1.3 Mandatory standards referenced in NFPA Codes and Standards not complying with 3.3.7.1.2 are permitted. However, in such instances the Technical Committee shall determine that the mandatory standard is appropriate for reference. The Technical Committee shall verify the standard is written in mandatory language, is identifiable by title, date or edition, and developing organization, and that it is readily available. Any mandatory standard proposed for reference on the basis of this paragraph shall be specifically identified as not complying with 3.3.7.1.2 in the Technical Committee Report.

3.3.7.2 Nonmandatory Reference Standards in NFPA Standards. Reference standards that do not comply with 3.3.7.1 shall only be referenced as nonmandatory standards and shall only be included as advisory material in an NFPA Code or Standard.

3.3.7.3 ~~3~~—Nonmandatory Referenced Publications in NFPA Standards denominated as Guides or Recommended Practices. Publications referenced in Guides or Recommended Practices shall be subject to 3.3.7.4.

3.3.7.4 Reference to Other NFPA Standards or Publications by Other Organizations. When a reference is made in an NFPA Standard to another NFPA Standard or other publication prepared by any organization, such a reference shall contain the title, date or edition, name of the developing organization, and preferably the specific parts of the NFPA Standard or other publication to which reference is made. Technical Committees shall include such references only after review of such NFPA Standards or other publications, satisfying themselves that the references are adequate and appropriate. An original copy of the reference NFPA Standard or other publication shall be on file at NFPA Headquarters, if not readily available from other sources.

3.3.8 Supplemental Operating Procedures. A Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee may adopt Supplemental Operating Procedures, provided that such procedures are consistent with the Bylaws of the NFPA and with these Regulations. Such procedures and amendments thereto shall be promptly transmitted to the Standards Council Secretary, who shall submit them to the Standards Council for approval. Amendments to the Bylaws of the NFPA or to these Regulations shall automatically supersede any such procedures that may be in conflict therewith.

3.3.9 Publication of Technical Committee Reports. When Technical Committee Reports are judged to be in a form for NFPA membership consideration, they shall be submitted to the Standards Council Secretary in accordance with 4.3.12(b) and 4.4.12(b).

3.4 Organization and Responsibilities of Correlating Committees.

3.4.1 Organization. If the Standards Council determines that a standards development activity is of such magnitude or breadth, or for other appropriate reasons requires that a group manage and coordinate the activities of a number of Technical Committees, the Standards Council may appoint a Correlating Committee. The number of Members and the interests from which they are selected shall be determined by the Standards Council.

3.4.2 Authority. A Correlating Committee shall direct the activities of the Technical Committees that have primary responsibility for the development and revision of NFPA Standards assigned to them. The Correlating Committee shall be responsible for resolving conflicts, achieving correlation among the recommendations of the Technical Committees, correcting errors and omissions, and ensuring that the Committee activities have been conducted in accordance with these Regulations and any approved Supplemental Operating Procedures (see 3.3.8). The Correlating Committee shall have the authority to choose between alternatives presented by the Technical Committees and to write text, but only as necessary for correlation, consistency, and the correction of errors and omissions.

3.4.3 Responsibilities. The responsibilities of a Correlating Committee are:

- (a) Resolving conflicts within or between NFPA Standards
- (b) Recommending the resolution of conflicts between, and overlapping functions in Technical Committee Scopes
- (c) Recommending the establishment of new or the discharging of existing Technical Committees and proposing new Scopes or changes to existing Scopes of Technical Committees
- (d) Recommending changes in membership to obtain or improve representation on a Technical Committee
- (e) Correlating the scheduling of the Reports from the Technical Committees operating under its responsibility
- (f) Notifying a Technical Committee of its failure to comply with these Regulations or the *Manual of Style for NFPA*

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- (g) Determining whether or not the Technical Committee has given due consideration to all evidence presented to it in connection with the preparation of its Report, including all comments relating to negative votes
- (h) Establishing Supplemental Operating Procedures, if desired (see 3.3.8)
- (i) Performing such other or different duties as the Standards Council may from time to time assign

Section 4 Development and Revision of NFPA Standards.

4.1 Initiation of NFPA Standard Development Activities. Any person, organization, or existing Technical Committee or Correlating Committee can request the Standards Council to commence standards development activities on any subject matter of proper concern to the NFPA. Submittals shall be made on a form prescribed by the Standards Council Secretary and shall include a statement of the scope of the desired standards development activities; substantiation of the need to address the subject matter, including a precise description of the topic(s) to be addressed and clarification that the matter is not already addressed by existing NFPA committees; groups that could be affected and other groups who should review and provide input on the standards development activity; identification of other related documents within or outside NFPA; expertise necessary to develop the new standards development activity and information on whether the current Technical Committee membership is adequate; and available data or information to substantiate the standards development activity.

4.1.1 Solicitation of Information. Following receipt of such a request, the Standards Council Secretary shall, if deemed appropriate, submit for publication by the NFPA a notice of receipt of the request and a solicitation of opinions on the need for the standards development activity, information on resources on the subject matter, those interested in participating in the standards development activity, if approved, and other organizations actively involved with the subject.

If the proposed standards development activity appears to be within the scope of an existing Technical or Correlating Committee, the Standards Council may refer the request to the appropriate Committee(s) for comment and recommendations.

4.1.2 Standards Council Consideration. After the solicitation of information, the Standards Council Secretary shall submit the request to commence standards development activity, the information resulting from any Committee comment and recommendations, published notice, and any other pertinent information to the Standards Council for its review and consideration. The Standards Council, after review, may seek further information, either through the publication of a public notice or through other means, or it may approve or deny the request in whole or in part, or it may take such other action as it deems appropriate. The Standards Council shall take any actions prescribed by these rules that may be necessary to implement its decisions concerning the commencement of standards development activities, such as the establishment of new Committees, the development or revision of Committee Scopes, or the providing of appropriate directions to existing Committees.

4.2 Overview of the NFPA Standard Development and Revision Process.

4.2.1 Revision Cycles. As further described in these Regulations, all NFPA Standards shall be developed and periodically revised through scheduled Revision Cycles consisting principally of the following:

- (a) Technical Committee/Correlating Committee activities, including an Input Stage (see Section 4.3) and a Comment Stage (see Section 4.4)
- (b) NFPA Technical Meeting consideration (see Section 4.5)
- (c) Technical Committee/Correlating Committee follow-up by Balloting of NFPA Technical Meeting actions (see Section 4.6)
- (d) Standards Council consideration and issuance (see Section 4.7)

4.2.2 Schedule of Revision Cycles. The Standards Council Secretary, with approval of the Standards Council, shall establish schedules of Revision Cycles for processing NFPA Standards. Each Revision Cycle shall include final dates for all critical events in the processing of NFPA Standards, including but not limited to a call for Public Input and Public Comments, the notice of intent to make a motion, the availability of Technical Committee Reports, the NFPA Technical Meeting, and Standards Council issuance. Upon request of a Technical Committee Chair or in the case of activities managed by a Correlating Committee, the Correlating Committee Chair, the Standards Council Secretary may approve a Public Input closing date for an NFPA Standard that is different than that published in the schedule, provided that the Public Input submission period is not less than 30 days. The Standards Council Secretary shall publish the schedules of

Revision Cycles.

4.2.3 Frequency of Processing NFPA Standards Through Revision Cycles. An NFPA Standard shall not be processed through a revision cycle more than once every 3 years, and not less than once every 5 years, except where specifically permitted by the Standards Council. Under special circumstances, and when approved by the Standards Council, the time interval may be extended to a maximum of 10 years. If a Technical Committee fails to process an NFPA Standard within the specified time period, the Standards Council shall take appropriate action.

4.2.4 Assignment of NFPA Standards to Revision Cycles. The Standards Council shall be responsible for assigning all NFPA Standards to appropriate Revision Cycles. Any request for a change in assignment shall be transmitted to the Standards Council Secretary for consideration by the Standards Council.

4.2.5 Publication of NFPA Standards Development Activities.

4.2.5.1 The NFPA Standards Development Site. The NFPA Standards Development Site shall be used for the submission of all Public Input and Public Comments and for the publication of Technical Committee Reports and other NFPA Standards Development Activities and information required by these Regulations to be published. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Standards Council Secretary may permit alternate means of submission and publication in individual cases of hardship or where technical or other circumstances warrant the use of alternate means.

4.2.5.2 The Technical Committee Reports. The NFPA Standards Development Activities for each new or revised NFPA Standard shall be contained in a Technical Committee Report, which shall be in two parts:

(a) A First Draft Report, consisting of a section for the publication of Input, and a section for the publication of the First Draft

(b) A Second Draft Report, consisting of a section for the publication of Comments and a section for the publication of the Second Draft.

Each Technical Committee Report shall be published in the NFPA Standards Development Site or as otherwise provided in 4.2.6 and shall be published prior to the NFPA Technical Meeting at which the Report is scheduled for presentation.

4.2.6 Publication of Notices. All notices required by these Regulations and notice of all material actions taken by the Standards Council and the Board of Directors shall be published on the NFPA Standards Development Site, in one of the NFPA's publications sent or accessible to all Members, and in other appropriate media as may be determined by the Standards Council Secretary.

4.3 Committee Activities: Input Stage.

4.3.1 Introduction.

(a) General. The Input Stage provides the opportunity for the public and others to assist Technical Committees in developing a draft of a new or revised NFPA Standard and for submitting new material for public and committee review and consideration. Input shall be submitted and processed in accordance with Section 4.3.

As further set forth in Section 4.3, the Input that may be submitted in this stage is of three types: Public Input, ~~Correlating Input (see Section 4.3.3 - 4.3.7), and Committee Input, and Correlating Input. Public Input is Input submitted to the Technical Committee by the public, including input from individual Technical Committee members. Committee Input and Correlating Input is Input that has originated within a Technical Committee or Correlating Committee respectively. (See 4.3.2.3.1 and 4.3.8.)~~

(b) Important Note. The Input Stage is a preliminary stage for assisting the committee in developing its draft and for raising new issues for public review and consideration. It is not a "Public Comment" period for purposes of the ANSI Essential Requirements. While Technical Committees must review all Public Input and provide limited responses in accordance with 4.3.7, Technical Committees do not act to formally accept or reject Public Input and are not required to address all specific issues raised in the Public Input. The Comment Stage is the period where Technical Committees are required to give consideration to the written views and objections of all Public Commenters and make efforts to resolve objections within the meaning of the ANSI Essential Requirements. In order to receive consideration of views on and objections to the First Draft, an appropriate Public Comment must be submitted during the Comment Stage, and any issue raised during the Input Stage but not followed up with the submission of an appropriate Public Comment shall be considered Resolved.

4.3.2 Publication of Notice Seeking Public Input. A notice announcing that an NFPA Standard has entered a Revision

Cycle and a call for Public Input shall be published as specified in 4.2.5 and 4.2.6.

4.3.2.1 New NFPA Standards. In the case of proposed new NFPA Standards, Public Input shall be in the form of proposed revisions to a Preliminary Draft prepared by the responsible Technical Committee. The Preliminary Draft shall be developed as follows:

(a) A Committee shall obtain Standards Council approval prior to initiating standards development activities on a new NFPA Standard.

(b) Prior to entering into a Revision Cycle for that new NFPA Standard (see 4.2.3), the Technical Committee shall develop a Preliminary Draft NFPA Standard that shall be approved for public review through a Ballot of the Committee, requiring at least a simple majority.

(c) Once approved for public review, the Preliminary Draft shall be provided to the Standards Council Secretary along with the notification of the intended closing date for receipt of Public Input (see 4.2.4). Notice that the proposed draft NFPA Standard is available from the Standards Council Secretary shall be Published.

4.3.2.2 Existing NFPA Standards. In the case of existing NFPA Standards, Public Input shall be in the form of proposed revisions to the most current edition of that NFPA Standard.

4.3.2.3 Types of Input from the Public or the Correlating Committee. There are two types of Input that can be submitted to assist the Technical Committee in developing the First Draft: Correlating Input and Public Input. (There is also a type of Input called Committee Input that a Technical Committee develops at its meeting to develop the First Draft. See 4.3.8 for a discussion of this type of Input.)

4.3.2.3.1 Correlating Input. The Correlating Committee may develop Input developed and submitted by the Correlating Input (Correlating Input) on matters within its authority and responsibility (see 3.4.2 and 3.4.3) in order to provide guidance to the Technical Committees.

4.3.2.3.2 Public Input is Input Submitted by the Public Proposing Changes to an NFPA Standard. Public Input may be submitted by:

(a) Any individual or member of the public, including an individual Committee Member.

(b) A Committee that wishes to submit Input to another Committee. Where a Committee has interest in or a jurisdictional relationship with the work of another Committee, a Technical Committee can develop and submit Public Input to send to another Technical Committee for consideration during development of the First Draft.

4.3.3.3 Who May Submit Public Input. Anyone may submit Public Input, and the submitter need not be a member of the NFPA. Except in the case of a Committee submitting Public Input to another Committee, all Public Input must be submitted in the name of an individual, with the individual's relevant organizational affiliation or representation noted separately. The individual shall be considered the submitter for purposes of these Regulations.

4.3.4 Content of Public Input.

4.3.4.1 Public Input shall be submitted through the means provided by the NFPA Standards Development Site or as may be otherwise directed by the Standards Council Secretary. Each Public Input shall include the following:

(a) Identification of the submitter and affiliation (i.e., Technical Committee, organization, company), where appropriate.

(b) Identification of the NFPA Standard, edition of the NFPA Standard, and paragraph of the NFPA Standard to which the Public Input is directed.

(c) Proposed text of the Public Input, including the wording to be added, revised (and how revised), or deleted. The changes shall be indicated through the use of underlines for new text and strikethrough for deleted text.

(d) Statement of the problem and substantiation for Public Input.

(e) The signature of the submitter, which may be an electronic signature as approved by the Standards Council Secretary.

(f) A copy of any document(s) (other than an NFPA Standard) being proposed as a reference standard or publication (see 3.3.7), or where providing a copy is impractical, provide detailed purchase and publication information.

4.3.4.2 Input that does not include all of the required information listed in 4.3.4.1 (a) through (f) may be rejected by the Technical Committee for that reason.

4.3.5 Time for Submission or Withdrawal of Public Input.

(a) Submission. Public Input to revise or amend an existing or proposed NFPA Standard may be submitted up to the published Public Input closing date. Public Input on the affected edition received after this date shall be returned to the submitter.

(b) Withdrawal. A submitter may withdraw the Public Input before the published Public Input closing date. Input cannot be withdrawn after the established closing date.

4.3.6 Consolidation of Similar Public Input. When a Technical Committee Report receives a large amount of Public Input, all with the same recommendation and with similar substantiation for the Public Input, the NFPA Staff Liaison, with the approval of the Standards Council Secretary, may combine this Public Input and edit as necessary into a single or several Public Input with multiple submitters.

4.3.7 Technical Committee Consideration of Public and Correlating Input.

4.3.7.1 Technical Committee Meetings. Consideration of all Public Input and Correlating Input shall be given by the affected Technical Committee at a duly called Committee Meeting, unless the Chair, in consultation with the Staff Liaison, determines that the Public Input is of such nature that consideration can be given without a meeting. Committee Statements and responses to Public or Correlating Input shall be determined by a Meeting Vote requiring support of a simple majority.

4.3.7.2 Purpose. The purpose of Public and Correlating Input is to provide input to the Technical Committee as it begins to develop a new or revised NFPA Standard. The Technical Committee shall not formally accept or reject each Public Input, but instead shall review and consider the Public Input and based on the Public that Input and/or any other input or information available to the Technical Committee, develop a draft revision to the NFPA Standard under consideration.

4.3.7.3 Responding to the Public and Correlating Input. While Technical Committees are not required to formally accept or reject Public and Correlating Input, the Technical Committee shall, to the extent practicable and in order to assist public submitters and the Correlating Committee in understanding the Technical Committee's reaction to their Public Input, provide a response. Such response may, as appropriate, respond to guidance given in Correlating Input, as the Technical Committee deems appropriate, may advise the submitter of flaws in the Public Input, reasons why the Technical Committee disagreed with the Public Input, and/or provide guidance or directions as to further information or refinement that might be needed to substantiate the Public Input or gain Technical Committee support of the proposed change. Technical Committee responses shall be provided in accordance with 4.3.7.3.1 and 4.3.7.3.2. Technical Committee responses shall be developed at a Committee Meeting through a Meeting Vote requiring a simple majority and shall not be subject to a Ballot.

4.3.7.3.1 Response to Public Input by Reference to a First Revision. When a Public Input relates to NFPA Standard text that has been revised by a First Revision, it shall be sufficient to refer the Submitter to that First Revision and its associated Committee Statement. Such a Committee Statement may, but need not directly or expressly, respond to each Public Input or each issue raised by the Public Input but may let the First Revision itself serve as sufficient guidance to the submitter. In addition to such reference, the Technical Committee may, if the Technical Committee wishes, develop a Committee Statement responding to the Public Input.

4.3.7.3.2 Response to Public Input by Development of an Associated Committee Statement. When the Public Input does not relate to NFPA Standard text that has been revised through a First Revision, the Technical Committee shall develop a Committee Statement responding to the Public Input.

4.3.8 Technical Committee Input. When a Technical Committee is considering a revision to its NFPA Standard but does not wish to include the revision in the First Draft, the Technical Committee may submit the revision for public review and consideration as a Committee Input for the sole purpose of seeking public consideration and soliciting Public Comments. The decision to develop Committee Input shall be supported through a Meeting Vote requiring a simple majority and shall not be subject to Ballot.

4.3.9 Development of the First Draft and Associated First Revisions.

4.3.9.1 ~~Technical Committee Responsibility~~ Development of First Draft. Based on the review and consideration of all Input, TIAs, and any other information available to it, the Technical Committee shall develop a First Draft of the proposed new or revised NFPA Standard for public review and comment.

~~4.3.9.2 First Revisions. First Revisions shall be supported by at least a simple majority of the Meeting Vote for preliminary approval and shall be subject to final approval through a Ballot. (See 4.3.10.)~~

4.3.9.3.2 Segmenting of First Draft into Individual Revisions for Purpose of Balloting. The Technical Committee through a Meeting Vote shall segment the ~~r~~Revisions contained in its First Draft into individual First Revisions. The segmenting process shall be subject to the limitations of 4.3.9.2.1, be at the discretion of the Technical Committee but shall, so far as practicable, be done so as to facilitate the clear and efficient public review and consideration of the revisions. ~~Revisions, for example, should consist of individual revisions or of interrelated sets of revisions that should be, at the discretion of the Technical Committee, voted on as a single Revision.~~

4.3.9.3.1 Size and Content of Revisions.

(a) ~~General Rule. No individual Revision, however, shall be smaller than an individual numbered or lettered section or larger than a chapter.~~An individual Revision can contain multiple changes to the Standard text, provided, however, that these changes are contained within a contiguous portion of the Standard that is no smaller than an individual numbered or lettered section or larger than a chapter.

(b) Exception for Global Revisions. Where the Technical Committee wishes to revise a term or phrase throughout an NFPA Standard so as to achieve editorial consistency or correlation, the Committee may do so through a single Global Revision that applies the change throughout or through designated portions of the NFPA Standard.

4.3.9.3.2 Committee Statement. For each Revision, the Technical Committee shall develop an associated Committee Statement.

4.3.9.2.3 Approval of Revisions. First Revisions shall be supported by at least a simple majority of the Meeting Vote for preliminary approval and shall be subject to final approval through a Ballot. (see 4.3.10)

4.3.9.4.3 Preparation of First Draft for Balloting ~~and Publication~~by the Technical Committee.

4.3.9.4.3.1 When the Technical Committee has completed its work, NFPA Staff shall prepare the complete First Draft showing individual Revisions and their associated Committee Statements for Balloting ~~and for eventual publication in the First Draft Report.~~

4.3.9.4.3.2 Editorial Review. Prior to the Ballot, the First Draft and individual Revisions shall be reviewed by NFPA Staff for editorial style, consistency and conformance with the Manual of Style for NFPA Standards, and any required editorial changes shall be incorporated into the text of the First Draft and individual Revisions prior to Balloting.

4.3.9.3.3 If, in the course of editorial review, Staff makes an editorial change to the text that is not part of a First Revision, Staff may, if Committee review is deemed advisable, designate the affected text as a First Revision. A notice shall be attached to such a Revision indicating that it was developed by Staff for editorial purposes.

4.3.10 Technical Committee Balloting on the First Draft.

4.3.10.1 Ballot on Revisions. Each Revision contained in the First Draft shall be submitted to a Ballot of the Technical Committee and shall require a two-thirds affirmative vote. The Ballot results shall be handled as follows:

(a) Successful Revisions. All First Revisions that pass the Ballot shall be considered as final First Revisions for inclusion in the First Draft Report.

(b) Failed Revisions. Where a Revision fails Ballot, the changes proposed in the failed Revision shall be considered rejected and shall be deleted from the First Draft. Failed Revisions shall be re-designated as Committee Input and shall be published in the Input section of the First Draft Report. A notice shall be attached to all failed Revisions designated as Committee Inputs indicating that the associated Committee Input is the result of a failed Revision.

(c) Treatment of Global Revisions. Global Revisions are balloted in the same manner as other Revisions, and a Global Revision that passes Ballot is applied, as directed, throughout the Standard, independently of the results of balloting on other Revisions.

4.3.11 Correlating Committee Review and Action on Public Input and the First Draft.

4.3.11.1 Review and Permitted Activity. Where ~~the~~ Technical Committee's activities are managed and coordinated by a Correlating Committee, the Correlating Committee shall review the First Draft as Balloted by the Technical Committees under its responsibility and take appropriate action within the limits of its authority and responsibility as set forth in 3.4.2 and 3.4.3. ~~—, in the form of Correlating Notes and Correlating Revisions. Such action shall generally take the form of Correlating Notes that provide clarification and other appropriate information or that direct the responsible Technical Committee(s) to reconsider Public Input, Committee Input, or Correlating Input, conduct further review, or take further action during the preparation of the Second Draft.~~

~~4.3.11.4.12~~ Correlating Notes. In reviewing the First Draft, Correlating Committee action shall generally take the form of Correlating Notes that provide clarification and other appropriate information or that direct the responsible Technical Committee(s) to reconsider Public Input, Committee Input, or Correlating Input, conduct further review, or take further action during the preparation of the Second Draft.

4.3.11.2.1 Correlating Notes that pass Ballot shall be published in the First Draft Report and shall be linked to the part of the First Draft to which it relates. Correlating Notes shall be processed in accordance with Section 4.4.7 during the Comment Stage. Correlating Notes shall be supported by at least a simple majority of the Meeting Vote for preliminary approval and shall be subject to final approval through a Ballot. (See-see 4.3.11.2-3)

~~4.3.11.4.23~~ First-Correlating Revisions. Where early action to promote correlation and consistency of the NFPA Standard is warranted, the Correlating Committee may also ~~reject~~ ~~revis~~ ~~the~~ ~~First~~ ~~Revision~~ ~~Draft~~ ~~or~~ ~~by~~ ~~creating~~ ~~a~~ ~~First~~ ~~Correlating~~ ~~Revisions,~~ ~~with~~ ~~associated~~ ~~Correlating~~ ~~Statements~~ ~~that~~ ~~delete~~ ~~or~~ ~~that~~ ~~modifies~~ ~~modify~~ ~~the~~ ~~First~~ ~~Revisions~~ or other text in the First Draft, ~~as follows:~~ To the extent that a First Correlating Revision modifies or deletes a First Revision or any portion of the First Revision, the original text of the First Revision, or affected portion thereof, shall be redesignated as a Committee Input and shall be published in the Input section of the First Draft Report along with a note indicating that the text contained in the Committee Input has been modified or deleted from the First Draft as a result of First Correlating Revision.

~~(a) Rejecting a First Revision.~~ Where the Correlating Committee rejects a First Revision, the text of the First Draft returns to previous edition text or is deleted if none exists. First Revisions that have been rejected by the Correlating Committee shall be re-designated as Committee Inputs and shall be published in the Input section of the First Draft Report. A notice shall be attached to all rejected First Revisions designated as Committee Inputs indicating that the associated Committee Input is the result of the rejection by the Correlating Committee.

~~(b) Creating a First Correlating Revision.~~

~~(1) Where the Correlating Committee wishes to create its own revision, it shall create a First Correlating Revision with an associated Correlating Statement.~~

~~(2) Except as provided in 4.3.11.1.3(b), where the First Correlating Revision modifies a First Revision, the Correlating Committee shall reject that First Revision and it shall be re-designated a Committee Input and shall be published in the Input section of the First Draft Report along with a note indicating that it has been rejected as a result of a First Correlating Revision.~~

~~4.3.11.4.33.1~~ Size and Content of First Correlating Revisions.

~~(a) General Rule.~~ No individual First Correlating Revision, however, shall be smaller than an individual numbered or lettered section or larger than a chapter. An individual Correlating Revision can contain multiple changes to the Standard text, provided, however, that these changes are contained within a contiguous portion of the Standard that is no smaller than an individual numbered or lettered section or larger than a chapter.

~~(b) Exception for Global Revisions.~~ Where the Correlating Committee wishes to revise a term or phrase throughout an NFPA Standard so as to achieve editorial consistency or correlation, the Committee may do so through a single ~~First Correlating~~ Global Revision that applies the change throughout the NFPA Standard. ~~With Global First Correlating Revisions, the affected First Revisions are not rejected and the text of that revision is modified by the Global First Correlating revision.~~

~~4.3.11.4.43.2~~ First Correlating Revisions shall be supported by at least a simple majority of the Meeting Vote for preliminary approval and shall be subject to final approval through a Ballot. (See-see 4.3.11.23-)

4.3.11.4 Preparation of First Draft for Balloting.

4.3.11.4.1 When the Correlating Committee has completed its work, NFPA Staff shall prepare the complete First Draft showing individual First Correlating Revisions and their associated Committee Statements for Balloting.

4.3.11.4.2 Prior to the Ballot, the First Draft and individual First Correlating Revisions shall be reviewed by NFPA Staff for editorial consistency and conformance with the Manual of Style for NFPA Standards and any required editorial changes shall be incorporated into the text of the First Draft and individual First Correlating Revisions prior to Balloting.

4.3.11.4.3 If, in the course of editorial review, NFPA Staff make an editorial change to text that is not part of a First Correlating Revision, Staff may, if Correlating Committee review is deemed advisable, designate the affected text as a First Correlating Revision. A notice shall be attached to such a Revision indicating that it was developed by Staff for

editorial purposes.

4.3.11.2-5 Correlating Committee Ballot on First Draft.

4.3.11.25.1 Balloting on Correlating Notes.

(a) Any proposed Correlating Notes on the First Draft shall be submitted to a Ballot of the Correlating Committee. Approval of Correlating Notes shall be established by a three-fourths affirmative vote of the Correlating Committee. Negative votes or abstentions on specific Correlating Notes shall include the reasons for such votes.

(b) Only proposed Correlating Notes that are approved by the Correlating Committee Ballot shall become Correlating Notes and be published in the First Draft Report, and Correlating Notes that fail Ballot shall not be published.

(c) For approved Correlating Notes a ballot statement as indicated in 3.3.4.3(d) shall be published with its associated Correlating Notes in the First Draft Report.

4.3.11.25.2 Balloting on First Correlating Revisions.

(a) Any proposed First Correlating Revisions taken on the First Draft shall be submitted to a Ballot of the Correlating Committee. Approval of First Correlating Revisions shall be established by a three-fourths affirmative vote of the Correlating Committee. Negative votes or abstentions on specific First Correlating Revisions shall include the reasons for such votes.

(b) Only proposed First Correlating Revisions that are approved by the Correlating Committee Ballot shall become First Correlating Revisions and be published in the First Draft Report. First Correlating Revisions that fail Ballot shall not be published.

(c) For approved First Correlating Revisions a ballot statement as indicated in 3.3.4.3(d) shall be published with their associated First Correlating Revisions in the First Draft Report.

(d) Treatment of Global Revisions. Global Revisions are balloted in the same manner as other Revisions, and a Global Revision that passes Ballot is applied, as directed, throughout the Standard, independently of the results of balloting on other Revisions.

4.3.12 Publication of Public Input and First Draft. Technical Committee Reports shall be published as follows:

(a) Form and Content of First Draft Report. At the conclusion of Ballot of the First Draft ~~and related Input and Revisions~~, a First Draft Report shall be created in a form suitable for online publication that contains all content designated for publication within these Regulations.

(b) Where the Technical Committee's activities are managed and coordinated by a Correlating Committee and wwhere the Correlating Committee has no Correlating Notes or First Correlating Revisions a note shall be placed in the First Draft Report indicating the Correlating Committee reviewed the First Draft and did not add any Correlating Notes or First Correlating Revisions.

(bc) Submission of First Draft. The First Draft Report shall be submitted to the Standards Council Secretary for publication in the NFPA Standards Development Site within the timeframe established by the published calendar of the NFPA.

(ed) Publication and Distribution of the First Draft and the Technical Committee Report. The NFPA shall make available and publicize the availability of the First Draft Report. Notice of the availability shall be published.

4.4 Committee Activities: Comment Stage.

4.4.1 Introduction.

(a) Development of the Second Draft. During the Comment stage, the responsible Technical Committee will develop a Second Draft, which incorporates any changes to the First Draft developed by the Technical Committee. The revisions in the Second Draft shall be segmented into a series of Second Revisions and each such Second Revision shall be accompanied by a Committee Statement. Second Revisions shall be developed during the consideration of Public Comments and Correlating Notes and through other deliberations of the Technical Committee and Correlating Committee as further set forth in this chapter.

(b) Purpose of and Action on Public Comments. In developing the Second Draft, the Technical Committee reviews and considers all Public Comments. The Comment Stage is the period where Technical Committees are required to give consideration to the written views and objections of all Public Commenters and make efforts to resolve objections within the meaning of the ANSI Essential Requirements. In order to receive consideration of views on and objections to the First

Draft, an appropriate Public Comment must be submitted during the Comment Stage, and the Technical Committee shall be required to provide a response to all Public Comments in accordance with these Regulations. Any issue raised during the Input Stage but not followed up with the submission of an appropriate Public Comment shall be considered Resolved.

4.4.2 Publication of Notice Seeking Public Comments. The First Draft Report shall contain a notice of a Public Comment and a Public Comment closing date established pursuant to Section 4.2.2.

4.4.3 Who May Submit a Public Comment. Anyone may submit a Public Comment, and the submitter need not be a member of the NFPA. Except in the case of a Committee submitting a Public Comment to another Committee, all Public Comments must be submitted in the name of an individual, with the individual's relevant organizational affiliation or representation noted separately. The individual shall be considered the submitter for purposes of these Regulations.

4.4.4 Content of Public Comments.

4.4.4.1 Public Comments shall be limited to proposing revisions to the First Draft.

4.4.4.2 Public Comments must be related to material that has received public review either through the submission of Public Input, Committee Input, or Correlating Input or through the First Revisions. The Technical Committee may Reject But Hold any Public Comment that introduces "new material" or that has not had adequate public review. See 4.4.8.3.

4.4.4.3 Public Comments shall be submitted through the means provided by the NFPA Standards Development Site or as may be otherwise directed by the Standards Council Secretary. Each Public Comment shall include the following:

- (a) Identification of the submitter and affiliation (i.e., Technical Committee, organization, company), where appropriate.
- (b) Identification of the NFPA Standard, and paragraph of the NFPA Standard to which the Comment is directed.
- (c) Proposed text of the Public Comment, including the wording to be added, revised (and how revised), or deleted.

The changes shall be indicated through the use of underlines for new text and strikethrough for deleted text.

- (d) Statement of the problem and substantiation for the Public Comment.

(e) The signature of the submitter, which may be an electronic signature as approved by the Standards Council Secretary.

(f) A copy of any document(s) (other than an NFPA Standard) being proposed as a reference standard or publication (see 3.3.7), or where providing a copy is impractical, provide detailed purchase and publication information.

4.4.4.4 A Comment that does not include all of the required information listed in 4.4.4.3 (a) through (f) may be rejected by the Technical Committee for that reason.

4.4.5 Time for Submission or Withdrawal of Public Comments.

(a) Submission. Public Comments to revise or amend the First Draft may be submitted up to the published Public Comment closing date. Public Comments on the First Draft received after this date shall be returned to the submitter.

(b) Withdrawal. A submitter may withdraw the Public Comment before the published Public Comment closing date. Comments cannot be withdrawn after the established closing date.

4.4.6 Consolidation of Similar Public Comments. When a Technical Committee Report receives a large number of Public Comment, all with the same recommendation and with similar substantiation for the Public Comment, the NFPA Staff Liaison, with the approval of the Standards Council Secretary, may combine these Public Comments and edit as necessary into a single or several Public Comments with multiple submitters.

4.4.7 Technical Consideration and Action on Correlating Notes. The Technical Committee shall consider all Correlating Notes and develop a Committee Statement that provides a response. Where the Technical Committee wishes to address the Correlating Note through a change to the text, it shall develop corresponding Second Revisions. Committee Statements, in response to Correlating Notes, shall be supported by at least a simple majority of the Meeting Vote and shall not be subject to Ballot.

4.4.8 Technical Committee Consideration and Action on Public Comments.

(a) Consideration of all Public Comments shall be given by the affected Technical Committee at a duly called Committee Meeting, unless the Chair, in consultation with the Staff Liaison, determines that the Public Comments are of such nature that consideration can be given without a meeting.

(b) The Technical Committee shall develop a Committee Action on each Comment (see 4.4.8.1) and a corresponding Committee Statement to support that Committee Action (see 4.4.8.2), and where the Committee's position results in

further changes in the text of the NFPA Standard, the Technical Committee shall incorporate the new text into one or more Second Revisions (see 4.4.9). The Committee Actions and Committee Statements developed at the Meeting shall be supported by a simple majority of the Meeting Vote and shall not be subject to a Ballot. Second Revisions shall be supported at least by a simple majority of the Meeting Vote and shall be considered preliminary and subject to approval through a Ballot. (~~See see 4.4.10-~~)

4.4.8.1 Available Technical Committee Actions on Comments. The Actions on Comments available to the Technical Committee and the results of these actions are as follows:

(a) Accept the Comment.

(1) Action: The Technical Committee takes this Action when it decides to accept the text proposed in the Public Comment exactly as submitted.

(2) Result: The Public Comment is marked as "Accept," and the proposed text is incorporated into one or more Second Revisions.

(b) Reject the Comment, but See Related Second Revision.

(1) Action: The Technical Committee takes this Action when it agrees with the concept of the Public Comment in whole or in part but has developed related text in one or more Second Revisions that is different from the text in the Public Comment.

(2) Result: The Public Comment is marked as "Reject But See" and, a reference is provided to the related Second Revision(s).

(c) Reject the Comment.

(1) Action: The Technical Committee takes this Action when it disagrees with the proposed changes in the Public Comment.

(2) Result: The Public Comment is marked as "Reject," and no Second Revision is developed.

(d) Reject but Hold the Comment.

(1) Action: The Technical Committee takes this Action when it decides to reject the Public Comment, but hold for processing as a Public Input for the next Revision Cycle in accordance with Section 4.4.8.3.

(2) Result: The Comment is marked as "Reject But Hold," and no Second Revision is developed.

4.4.8.2 Committee Statements on Comments. The Technical Committee shall develop a Committee Statement for all its Actions on Comments. Committee Statements supporting Committee Actions shall preferably be technical in nature and shall be sufficiently detailed so as to convey the Committee's rationale for its Action. Committee Statements may consist, in whole or in part, of a cross-reference to Committee Statements on other Comments and Second Revisions.

4.4.8.3 Reject ~~B~~but Hold of Comment(s).

4.4.8.3.1 Criteria for Hold. The Technical Committee shall Reject But Hold for processing as Public Input for the next Revision Cycle, in accordance with 4.4.8.1(d), a Public Comment that meets any of the following criteria:

(a) Would introduce a concept that has not had public review by being included in a related Input or First Revision as shown in the First Draft.

(b) Would change the text from the First Draft to the point that the Technical Committee would have to restudy the text of the First Draft.

(c) Would propose something that could not be properly handled within the time frame for processing the Second Draft.

4.4.8.3.2 Basis for Reject But Hold. In determining whether to Reject and hold a Public Comment pursuant to 4.4.8.3, the Technical Committee may consider any relevant factors including, but not limited to, the extent to which the Public Comment proposes a change that is new and/or substantial, the complexity of the issues raised, and whether sufficient debate and public review has taken place.

4.4.8.4 No Public Comment Received. If no Public Comment is received, the Technical Committee shall determine by a Ballot, supported by at least a majority vote, whether to hold a meeting to consider the development of Second Revisions for the Second Draft. If it is determined that no meeting shall be held, or if a meeting, having been held, results in no Second Revisions, the NFPA Standard shall be considered a ~~Consent Consent NFPA~~ Standard. A notice of that fact shall be published and ~~the Standard~~ shall be forwarded directly to the Standards Council ~~for action~~ in accordance with Section

4.7. (see also 4.5.2.5)

4.4.9 Development of the Second Draft and Associated Second Revisions.

4.4.9.1 Technical Committee Responsibility. Based on the review and consideration of Public Comments, Correlating Notes, and any other information available to it, the Technical Committee shall develop a Second Draft of the new or revised NFPA Standard (First Draft) for NFPA Technical Meeting consideration (see Section 4.5). The Second Draft is further described in this Section and shall consist of a series of Second Revisions.

4.4.9.2 ~~Development of~~Development of Second Revisions. Second Revisions can be developed in response to Public Comments or Correlating Notes or as a result of the Committee's own review of the First Draft.

4.4.9.3 Segmenting of Second Draft into Individual Revisions for Purpose of Balloting. The Technical Committee through a Meeting Vote shall segment the revisions contained in its Second Draft into individual Second Revisions. The segmenting process shall be at the discretion of the Technical Committee but shall be subject to the limitations of 4.4.9.4, be at the discretion of the Technical Committee but shall, so far as practicable, be done so as to facilitate the clear and efficient public review and consideration of the revisions. ~~Revisions, for example, should consist of individual revisions, or of interrelated sets of revisions that should be, at the discretion of the Technical Committee, voted on as a single Revision.~~

4.4.9.4 Size and Content of Revisions.

(a) ~~General Rule. No individual Revision, however, shall be~~An individual revision can contain multiple changes to the Standard text, provided, however, that these changes are contained within a contiguous portion of the Standard that is no smaller than an individual numbered or lettered section or larger than a chapter.

(b) Exception for Global Revisions. When the Technical Committee wishes to revise a term or phrase throughout an NFPA Standard so as to achieve editorial consistency or correlation, the Committee may do so through a single Revision that applies the change throughout the NFPA Standard.

4.4.9.5 Committee Statement. For each Revision, the Technical Committee shall develop an associated Committee Statement.

4.4.9.6 Preparation of Second Draft for Balloting and Publication.

4.4.9.6.1 When the Technical Committee has completed its work, NFPA Staff shall prepare the complete Second Draft showing individual Revisions and their associated Committee Statements for Balloting and for eventual publication in the Second Draft Report.

4.4.9.6.2 Prior to the Ballot, the Second Draft and individual Revisions shall be reviewed by NFPA Staff for editorial consistency and conformance with the Manual of Style for NFPA Standards and any required editorial changes shall be incorporated into the text of the Second Draft and individual Revisions prior to Balloting.

4.4.9.6.3 If, in the course of editorial review, NFPA Staff make an editorial change to text that is not part of a Second Revision, Staff may, if Committee review is deemed advisable, designate the affected text as a Second Revision. A notice shall be attached to such a Revision indicating that it was developed by Staff for editorial purposes.

4.4.10 Technical Committee Balloting on the Second Draft.

4.4.10.1 Ballot on Revisions. Each Revision contained in the Second Draft shall be submitted to a Ballot of the Technical Committee and shall require a two-thirds affirmative vote. The Ballot results shall be handled as follows:

(a) Ballot of All Second Revisions. Each Second Revision shall be submitted to a Ballot of the Technical Committee.

Result: Second Revisions that pass Ballot are included as Second Revisions in the Second Draft. When a Second Revision fails Ballot, the changes proposed in the failed Second Revision are rejected and are deleted from the Second Draft. A Second Revision that fails Ballot shall be designated as a Committee Comment, marked as Reject, and published in the Comment Section of the Second Draft Report with a notation that text proposed in the Committee Comment was contained in a proposed Second Revision that failed Ballot and is not included in the Second Draft.

(b) Reballoting of Certain First Revisions. When a First Revision has no related Second Revisions, the Committee may decide, through a Meeting Vote requiring at least one-third support, to reballot a First Revision to determine whether it is still has the required support of the Committee. ~~When it passes Ballot, the~~

Result: First Revisions that pass Ballot are ~~is~~ included as ~~a~~ Second Revisions in the Second Draft. ~~Where it fails ballot~~When a First Revision fails ballot, the text affected by the First Revision returns to previous edition text, or if no

previous edition text exists it shall be deleted. ~~The A~~ First Revision ~~that fails Ballot~~ shall be designated as a Committee Comment, marked as Reject, and published in the Comment Section of the Second Draft Report with notation that the Committee Comment represents a failed reballot of a First Revision.

(c) Treatment of Global Revisions. Global Revisions are balloted in the same manner as other Revisions, and a Global Revision that passes Ballot is applied, as directed, throughout the Standard, independently of the results of balloting on other Revisions.

4.4.10.2 Supplementary Ballots.

4.4.10.2.1 Supplementary Ballot For Certain Failed Revisions.

(a) Subject to the exception set forth in (c) below, where a Second Revision that revised text proposed in a First Revision fails Ballot, a Supplementary Ballot shall be conducted to determine whether the Committee is in support of the related First Revision.

(b) Where the Supplementary Ballot of the First Revision passes Ballot, it shall be included in the Second Draft as a Second Revision. Where the Supplementary Ballot of the First Revision fails Ballot, it shall not be included in the Second Draft, which shall instead retain any related previous edition text. A First Revision that fails Supplementary Ballot shall be designated as a Committee Comment, marked as Reject, and published in the Comment Section of the Second Draft Report with a notation that text proposed in the Committee Comment was contained in a proposed First Revision that failed Supplementary Ballot and is not included in the Second Draft.

(c) Where a Supplementary Ballot cannot reasonably be devised that would clearly and efficiently identify related First Revision text that should be considered by the Committee, such a Supplementary Ballot shall not be conducted. In that event, the failed Second Revision shall be deleted from the Second Draft and the related First Revisions shall remain.

4.4.10.2.2 Supplementary Ballot to Clarify Intent of the Committee. Where the results of the Balloting of Revisions, either because of inadvertence, error or otherwise, yields confusing, conflicting, or mutually inconsistent NFPA Standard text, the Standards Council Secretary may direct that a Supplementary Ballot be conducted so as to determine the intent of the Committee.

4.4.10.2.3 Supplementary Ballot Results. The results of any Supplementary Ballot, including the reasons for negative, abstain, and affirmative with comment votes, shall be published with their associated Revision or Committee Comment (failed Revision) in the Second Draft Report.

4.4.11 Correlating Committee Review and Action on Public Comments and the Second -Draft.

4.4.11.1 Review and Permitted Actions. ~~If the~~Where Technical Committee activities are managed and coordinated by a Correlating Committee, the Correlating Committee shall review the Public Comments and the Second Draft as balloted by the Technical Committees under its responsibility and, take appropriate action within the limits of its authority and responsibilities as set forth in 3.4.2 and 3.4.3, by creating Correlating Revisions and revising actions on Comments as may take one of the available Actions set forth in 4.4.11.1.1.

~~4.4.11.1.1 Available Correlating Committee Actions on Comments and Correlating Revisions. The Actions on Comments and Second Revisions available to the Correlating Committee and the results of each action for the content of the Second Draft Report are as follows:~~The Correlating Committee may, within the limits of its authority, revise the Second Draft by creating Second Correlating Revisions, with associated Correlating Statements, that delete or modify Second Revisions or other text in the Second Draft. To the extent that a Second Correlating Revision modifies or deletes a Second Revision or any portion of the Second Revision, the original text of the Second Revision, or affected portion thereof, shall be redesignated as a Committee Comment and shall be published in the Comment section of the Second Draft Report along with a note indicating that the text contained in the Committee Comment has been modified or deleted from the Second Draft as a result of a Second Correlating Revision.

~~—(a) Action: Reject the Second Revision. The Correlating Committee takes this action where it decides to reject text developed by the Technical Committee in a Second Revision.~~

~~—Result: The text returns to the First Revision text. If there was no First Revision, the text returns to previous edition text or is deleted if none exists. Revisions that have been rejected by the Correlating Committee shall be re-designated as Committee Comments and shall be published in the Comment Section of the Second Draft Report. A notice shall be attached to all Rejected Second Revisions designated as Committee Comments indicating that the associated Committee Comment is the result of the rejection by the Correlating Committee.~~

~~—(b) Action: Create a Second Correlating Revision. The Correlating Committee takes this action where it wishes to revise a First or Second Revision. The Correlating Committee shall develop an associated Committee Statement for any Second Correlating Revision.~~

~~—Result: The Second Correlating Revision shall be incorporated into the Second Draft. Second Revisions that have been revised by a Second Correlating Revision shall be re-designated as Committee Comments and shall be published in the Comment Section of the Second Draft Report. A notice shall be attached to all revised Second Revisions designated as Committee Comments indicating that the associated Committee Comments is the result of the revision by the Correlating Committee.~~

4.4.11.24.2-1 Size and Content of Second Correlating Revisions.

(a) ~~General Rule. No individual Second Correlating Revision, however, shall be~~An individual revision can contain multiple changes to the Standard text, provided, however, that these changes are contained within a contiguous portion of the Standard that is no smaller than an individual numbered or lettered section or larger than a chapter.

(b) Exception for Global Revisions. Where the Correlating Committee wishes to revise a term or phrase throughout an NFPA Standard so as to achieve editorial consistency or correlation, the Committee may do so through a ~~single Second Correlating Revision that applies the change throughout the NFPA Standard. With Global Second Correlating Revisions, the affected Second Revisions are not rejected and the text of that revision is modified by the Global Second Correlating revision.~~Global Revision.

4.4.11.3 Change in Actions on Comments. Where a Second Correlating Revision is inconsistent with the Technical Committee's Committee Action on any Comment, the Action shall be changed to make it consistent with the Second Correlating Revision, and a note shall be provided with the new Action indicating that it has been changed at the direction of the Correlating Committee to be consistent with a Second Correlating Revision.

4.4.11.4 Preparation of Second Draft for Balloting

4.4.11.4.1 When the Correlating Committee has completed its work, NFPA Staff shall prepare the complete Second Draft showing individual Second Correlating Revisions and their associated Committee Statements for Balloting.

4.4.11.4.2 Prior to the Ballot, the Second Draft and individual Second Correlating Revisions shall be reviewed by NFPA Staff for editorial consistency and conformance with the Manual of Style for NFPA Standards and any required editorial changes shall be incorporated into the text of the Second Draft and individual Second Correlating Revisions prior to Balloting.

4.4.11.4.3 If, in the course of editorial review, NFPA Staff make an editorial change to text that is not part of a Second Correlating Revision, Staff may, if Committee review is deemed advisable, designate the affected text as a Second Correlating Revision. A notice shall be attached to such a Revision indicating that it was developed by Staff for editorial purposes.

4.4.11.2-5 Correlating Committee Ballot on Second Draft

4.4.11.25.1 Balloting on Second Correlating Revisions.

(a) Any proposed Second Correlating Revisions to the Second Draft shall be submitted to a Ballot of the Correlating Committee. Approval of Second Correlating Revisions shall be established by a three-fourths affirmative vote of the Correlating Committee. Negative votes or abstentions on specific Second Correlating Revisions shall include the reasons for such votes.

(b) Only proposed Second Correlating Revisions that are approved by the Correlating Committee Ballot shall become Second Correlating Revisions and be published in the Second Draft Report. Second Correlating Revisions that fail Ballot shall not be published.

(c) For approved Second Correlating Revisions, a ballot statement as indicated in 3.3.4.3(d) shall be published with their associated Second Correlating Revisions in the Second Draft Report.

(d) Treatment of Global Revisions. Global Revisions are balloted in the same manner as other Revisions, and a Global Revision that passes Ballot is applied, as directed, throughout the Standard, independently of the results of balloting on other Revisions.

4.4.11.25.2 Ballot on the Report as a Whole. In addition to the Ballot on each of its individual Second Correlating Revisions (see 4.4.11.23.1), there shall be a Ballot of the Correlating Committee on the Second Draft. The results of the

Ballot for the further processing of the NFPA Standard are as follows:

(a) Forward the NFPA Standard to the NFPA Technical Meeting. The proposed NFPA Standard shall be forwarded for consideration to the NFPA Membership unless the Correlating Committee, by a three-fourths negative vote on the Ballot (demonstrably based on considerations within its authority and responsibility as set forth in 3.4.2 and 3.4.3), directs the return of the NFPA Standard to the Technical Committee for further study. If the NFPA Standard is forwarded for consideration to the NFPA Membership, the results of the Ballot, including the reasons for negative votes, shall be included in the Technical Committee Report.

(b) Return of the NFPA Standard. If the Correlating Committee directs the return of the NFPA Standard to the Technical Committee for further study, the NFPA Standard is not forwarded to the NFPA Membership, the Second Draft Report is not published, and a notice that the Correlating Committee has directed the return of the NFPA Standard to the Technical Committee for further study shall be published in place of the Second Draft Report.

4.4.11.3-6 Further Processing of NFPA Standards that have been Returned to Committee by the Correlating Committee. When an NFPA Standard is returned to the Technical Committee in accordance with 4.4.11.23.2(b), the Correlating Committee shall make a recommendation to the Standards Council on further processing, and the Standards Council shall direct one of the following options:

(a) Process the NFPA Standard based on an existing First Draft, without a call for new Public Comments. This requires the Technical Committee to begin with the existing First Draft as published, reconsider and act on all Public Comments previously filed, generate any new Second Revisions, and publish and prepare an amended Second Draft.

(b) Process the NFPA Standard based on the existing First Draft, with a call for new Public Comments. This requires the Technical Committee to begin with the existing First Draft as published, call for new Public Comments that would supersede all previously filed Public Comments, and publish and prepare a new Second Draft.

(c) Process the NFPA Standard through a full Revision Cycle without a call for new Public Input. This requires the Technical Committee to reconsider all Public Input previously filed, generate any new First Revisions, and publish and prepare an amended First Draft, followed by the processing of the new Second Draft.

(d) Process the NFPA Standard through a full Revision Cycle with a call for new Public Input. This requires the Technical Committee to call for new Public Input that would supersede all previously filed Public Input, followed by the processing of the new Second Draft.

4.4.12 Publication of Public Comments and Second Draft. Technical Committee Reports shall be published as follows:

(a) Form and Content of Second Draft Report. At the conclusion of Ballot of the Second Draft and related Comments and Revisions, a Second Draft Report shall be created in a form suitable for online publication that contains all content designated for publication within these Regulations.

(b) Submission of Second Draft. The Second Draft Report shall be submitted to the Standards Council Secretary for publication in the NFPA Standards Development Site within the timeframe established by the published calendar of the NFPA.

(c) Publication and Distribution of the Second Draft and the Technical Committee Report. The NFPA shall make available and publicize the availability of the Second Draft Report. Notice of the availability shall be Published.

4.4.13 Removal of an NFPA Standard from a Revision Cycle Prior to Publication of the Second Draft Report. A Technical Committee may, before the publication of the Second Draft Report, for one of the following reasons:

(a) Excess Number of Public Comments. When a First Draft receives so many Public Comments that the Technical Committee is not able to consider and respond to each Public Comment within the time schedule, the Technical Committee may remove its First Draft and submit its First Draft for consideration during the next Revision Cycle. This action requires approval through a Meeting Vote supported by at least a simple majority vote.

(b) Substantive Public Comment. When a First Draft, other than a Reconfirmation, receives Public Comments with which the Technical Committee finds merit and determines must be considered in this revision, but which would require research and discussion by the Technical Committee that cannot be handled within the time frame established for processing the Second Draft Report, the Technical Committee may (1) remove its draft and submit its Second Draft for consideration during the next Revision Cycle, or (2) submit a new First Draft in a new Revision Cycle. This action requires approval through a Meeting Vote supported by at least a simple majority vote.

(c) Substantive Public Comment on Reconfirmation or Withdrawal. When a NFPA Standard proposing

Reconfirmation or Withdrawal receives Public Comment with which the Technical Committee agrees, and which would result in a substantive change to the NFPA Standard, the Technical Committee shall withdraw its draft, consider the Public Comments, and prepare a new draft for processing through the next available entire Revision Cycle.

(d) Late Report on Public Comments. Any Second Draft received after the date established for submittal to the Standards Council Secretary shall result in the draft being withdrawn and held for consideration during the next Revision Cycle.

4.4.13.1. The removal of the NFPA Standard from the Revision Cycle requires the approval of the Standards Council Secretary. If approved, the Second Draft Report shall not be published. The Technical Committee may then process the NFPA Standard for action during a subsequent Revision Cycle in accordance with 4.4.14.

4.4.14 Further Processing of NFPA Standards that have been removed from the Revision Cycle. When an NFPA Standard is removed from a Revision cycle in accordance with 4.4.13, the Committee shall make a recommendation to the Standards Council on further processing, and the Standards Council shall direct one of the following options:

(a) Process the NFPA Standard based on an existing First Draft, without a call for new Public Comments. This requires the Technical Committee to begin with the existing First Draft as published, reconsider and act on all Public Comments previously filed, generate any new Second Revisions, and publish and prepare an amended Second Draft.

(b) Process the NFPA Standard based on the existing First Draft, with a call for new Public Comments. This requires the Technical Committee to begin with the existing First Draft as published, call for new Public Comments that would supersede all previously filed Public Comments, and publish and prepare a new Second Draft.

(c) Process the NFPA Standard through a full Revision Cycle without a call for new Public Input. This requires the Technical Committee to reconsider all Public Input previously filed, generate any new First Revisions, and publish and prepare an amended First Draft, followed by the processing of the new Second Draft.

(d) Process the NFPA Standard through a full Revision Cycle with a call for new Public Input. This requires the Technical Committee to call for new Public Input that would supersede all previously filed Public Input, followed by the processing of the new Second Draft.

4.5 NFPA Technical Meeting Consideration.

4.5.1 Introduction. NFPA Technical Meetings are meetings of the NFPA membership, authorized by these Regulations and the NFPA Bylaws at Section 4.2, for the purpose of making recommendations to the Standards Council on the issuance of NFPA Standards. This is done through the filing and presenting of Amending Motions as further described in this Section 4.5. The NFPA Technical Meeting provides the opportunity for further consideration of views and objections. Any issue raised during the Comment Stage that was not resolved must be followed up with the filing and presentation of a valid Amending Motion at the appropriate NFPA Technical Meeting. Where no such Amending Motion has been filed and presented, the issue shall be considered Resolved.

4.5.2 Requirement of a Notice of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAM). In order to make any amending motion permitted by 4.5.3.6 at an NFPA Technical Meeting, the intending maker of a motion must file a Notice of Intent to Make a Motion or "NITMAM" in accordance with this section, and comply with the sign-in requirement for certified motions prior to the NFPA Technical Meeting in accordance with Section 2.7 of the Convention Rules.

4.5.2.1 Filing of Notice. The Notice shall be filed with the Standards Council Secretary by the deadline established in accordance with 4.2.2. Any Notice of Intent to Make a Motion received after the filing date shall be returned to the submitter, unless the Motions Committee determines, in its discretion, that it can reasonably consider and act on the Notice in advance of the timely publication of the final Motions Committee Report and Updated NFPA Technical Meeting Agenda (see 4.5.2.6 and Section 2.5 of the Convention Rules). A submitter, by written request to the Standards Council Secretary, may withdraw the Notice of Intent to Make a Motion before the established deadline. Thereafter, the Notice of Intent to Make a Motion cannot be withdrawn without the approval of the Motions Committee.

4.5.2.2 Who May Submit the Notice. The Notice may be filed by anyone who meets the requirements of 4.5.3.5(c) or 4.5.3.6 for making the motion that is the subject of the Notice.

4.5.2.3 Content of the Notice. Each Notice shall include a precise description of the motion to be made in accordance with 4.5.3.6, and shall identify the maker of the motion and provide such evidence as may be necessary to establish that the person so identified has properly met the requirements of 4.5.3.5(c) or 4.5.3.6.

4.5.2.4 NFPA Technical Meeting Consideration of Motions. When a Technical Committee report on an NFPA Standard

receives at least one Notice of Intent to Make a Motion that is certified in accordance with the Convention Rules and an authorized maker of at least one such certified motion has signed in pursuant to Section 2.7 of the Convention Rules, it shall be presented for membership action at an NFPA Technical Meeting in accordance with Section 4.5 and the Convention Rules (including the sign-in requirements of Section 2.7 of the Convention Rules).

4.5.2.5 No Notice of Intent to Make a Motion Received. Where no Notice of Intent to Make a Motion is received and certified in accordance with the Convention Rules, or where no authorized maker of a certified motion on an NFPA Standard signs in to make the motion in accordance with Section 2.7 of the Convention Rules, the NFPA Standard shall be considered a Consent Standard and shall be forwarded directly to the Standards Council for action in accordance with Section 4.7. (~~See-see~~ also 4.4.8.4).

4.5.2.6 Publication of Updated NFPA Technical Meeting Agenda. Following the established deadline for the filing of a Notice of Intent to Make a Motion and any necessary review and action by the Motions Committee, the Agenda of the NFPA Technical Meeting shall be updated to remove any Technical Committee Reports that, by reason of no proper Notice of Intent to Make a Motion having been filed, will not be presented to the NFPA Technical Meeting. The updated Agenda shall be published on the NFPA website and, as time permits, in NFPA News and other appropriate media.

4.5.3 Membership Action at NFPA Technical Meetings.

4.5.3.1 General. Unless forwarded directly to the Standards Council in accordance with 4.5.2.5 and 4.5.2.6, all completed NFPA Standards and their associated Technical Committee Reports, shall be presented for NFPA Membership action in accordance with this section and the Convention Rules.

4.5.3.2 Authority of an NFPA Technical Meeting. The NFPA Membership may provide recommendations to the Standards Council on the issuance of an NFPA Standard through consideration and action on Amending Motions permitted in Table 1, Column 1, and in general shall accomplish one of the following:

(a) Recommend an NFPA Standard as published in the Technical Committee Report or as modified by the Technical Committee or Correlating Committee to effect editorial improvements or correction of errors. An NFPA Standard shall be deemed to have been recommended where no Amending Motions have been passed by the NFPA Membership.

(b) Adopt an NFPA Standard as amended in accordance with the provisions of Table 1 (NFPA Technical Meeting Amending Motions and Ballot Table) contingent upon subsequent approval by the required number of Members of the concerned Technical Committee and Correlating Committee (see 4.6.1).

(c) Return an entire NFPA Standard to the responsible Technical Committee [see Table 1, Column 3, Amending Motions 13 and 14].

(d) Amendments other than those permitted by these Regulations shall not be permitted for NFPA Membership consideration.

The above actions are subject to review by the Standards Council in accordance with Section 4.7.

4.5.3.3 Transaction of Business. The transaction of business at NFPA Technical Meetings (see Section 4.5) shall be governed, in order of precedence, first by these Regulations and second by Convention Rules.

4.5.3.4 Who May Vote at NFPA Technical Meetings. Voting on NFPA Standards at NFPA Technical Meetings shall be limited to Voting Members of the NFPA who have registered for the Meeting.

4.5.3.5 NFPA Technical Meetings — General Information.

(a) Explanation of Identifiable Part. An “identifiable part” is a recognized component of Public Comment or Second Revisions and shall have the following features:

(1) The Public Comment or Second Revision shall be capable of being segmented into separate parts understandable to the voting membership.

(2) A decision on the segmented part shall constitute a complete action.

(3) The segmented part of the Second Revision or Public Comment shall be presented exactly as published in the Second Draft Report.

(b) Restriction to Published Text. Amendments are limited to proposed text exactly as published in the Technical Committee Reports.

(c) Designated Representative. The submitter of a Public Comment may designate a representative to make any amending motion (or related Notice of Intent to Make a Motion) that these rules would permit the submitter to make. The

submitter shall designate such Designated Representative in writing to the Standards Council Secretary.

4.5.3.6 Permitted Amending Motions and Who May Make Such Amending Motions at NFPA Technical Meetings. Amendments to the Second Draft as published in the Second Draft Report of the Technical Committee Report can be proposed through the making of permitted Amending Motions that have been previously submitted through a valid Notice of Intent to Make a Motion. The permitted Amending Motions, who may make such motions, and the effect of such Motions are set forth in Table 1, Columns 1 – 3).

4.5.3.7 Forwarding NFPA Standards Following NFPA Technical Meeting Recommendations.

(a) When an NFPA Standard is recommended at the NFPA Technical Meeting, without Amendments, as published in the Technical Committee Report or as modified by the Technical Committee or Correlating Committee to effect editorial improvements or corrections of errors [see 4.5.3.2(a)], the NFPA Standard shall be forwarded directly to the Standards Council for action in accordance with Section 4.7.

(b) Where, due to the lack of a quorum at an NFPA Technical Meeting, the NFPA Membership fails ~~to undertake~~ undertake or complete its consideration of an NFPA Standard, the NFPA Standard shall be forwarded directly to the Standards Council without recommendation for action in accordance with Section 4.7. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any Amending Motions that have passed prior to the loss of a quorum shall be processed and forwarded to the Standards Council in accordance with Sections 4.6 and 4.7.

(c) Where Amendments are made to the NFPA Standard [see 4.5.3.2(b)], or where the NFPA Standard is Returned [see 4.5.3.2(c)], the NFPA Standard shall be forwarded to the responsible Technical Committee and Correlating Committee for action in accordance with Section 4.6.

4.6 Technical Committee/Correlating Committee Activities: Balloting Following NFPA Technical Meetings. Ballot on proposed resulting text only; no ballot where recommendation is to previous edition text. See Table 1, NFPA Technical Meeting Amending Motions and Ballot Table.

4.6.1 Balloting of Recommended Amendments. Following the NFPA Technical Meeting, the responsible Committees shall be Balloted concerning recommended Amendments in accordance with Table 1, Column 4, which sets forth, with respect to each type of Amendment, whether a Ballot is conducted and the subject of the Ballot.

4.6.2 Procedure for Balloting. Where a Ballot is required by Table 1, Column 4, a passing Ballot shall require a two-thirds affirmative vote of the Technical Committee and a three-fourths affirmative vote of the Correlating Committee. The Technical Committee Ballot shall be completed within 21 days and the Correlating Committee Ballot shall be completed within 45 days, both following the first business day after adjournment of the NFPA Technical Meeting.

4.6.3. Recommended Results of Amendments and Balloting for the Text of the NFPA Standard. The recommended result for the text of the NFPA Standard following Amendments passed by the NFPA Technical Meeting and any subsequent Balloting of the Committees is set forth in Table 1 Column 5.

4.6.4 Further Processing of NFPA Standards that have been Returned to Committee. When an NFPA Standard is returned to the responsible Technical Committee/Correlating Committee in accordance with 4.5.3.2(c) and Table 1, Column 3, Amending Motions 13 and 14, ~~the applicable~~ Technical Committee/Correlating Committee shall make a recommendation to the Standards Council on which Revision Cycle it wishes to pursue. The Technical Committee/Correlating Committee shall take into consideration the discussion that took place at the NFPA Technical Meeting in preparing its amended report. The Standards Council shall direct the following options:

(a) Process the NFPA Standard based on an existing First Draft, without a call for new Public Comments. This requires the Technical Committee to begin with the existing First Draft as published, reconsider and act on all Public Comments previously filed, generate any new Second Revisions, and publish and prepare an amended Second Draft.

(b) Process the NFPA Standard based on the existing First Draft, with a call for new Public Comments. This requires the Technical Committee to begin with the existing First Draft as published, call for new Public Comments that would supersede all previously filed Public Comments, and publish and prepare a new Second Draft.

(c) Process the NFPA Standard through a full Revision Cycle without a call for new Public Input. This requires the Technical Committee to reconsider and act on all Public Input previously filed, generate any new First Revisions, and publish and prepare an amended First Draft, followed by the processing of the new Second Draft.

(d) Process the NFPA Standard through a full Revision Cycle with a call for new Public Input. This requires the Technical Committee to call for new Public Input that would supersede all previously filed Public Input, followed by the

processing of the new Second Draft.

4.6.5 Informational and Supplementary Ballots.

4.6.5.1 Informational Ballots. In the case of a Return of an NFPA Standard (~~See-see~~ Table 1, Column 3, Motions 13 and 14) an Informational Ballot shall be conducted to assist the Standards Council in the event of an Appeal. Such Informational Ballot shall be advisory only and shall not change the recommended result or the text of the NFPA Standard set forth in Table 1, Column 5.

4.6.5.2 Supplementary Ballots. Where the results of the Balloting following the NFPA Technical Meeting, either because of inadvertence, error or otherwise, yields confusing, conflicting, or mutually inconsistent NFPA Standard text, the Standards Council Secretary may direct that a Supplementary Ballot be conducted so as to determine the intent of the Committee. Where an Amendment fails Ballot, a Supplementary Ballot may also be directed, where appropriate, to determine whether the Committee is in support of any related First Revision or portion of a First Revision. The Standards Council Secretary may also direct an advisory Supplementary Ballot of the Committee to assist the Council in the event of the appeal on matters on which the Committee is not balloted in accordance with Table 1, Column 4. The effect of any Supplementary Ballots on the text of any NFPA Standard shall be determined by the Standards Council.

4.6.5.3 Informational and Supplementary Ballot Results. The results of any Informational or Supplementary Ballot, including the reasons for negative, abstain, and affirmative with comment votes, shall be submitted to the Standards Council for consideration during deliberations.

4.7 Standards Council Consideration and Issuance.

4.7.1 Introduction. The Standards Council, as the appeals body and official issuer of all NFPA Standards, provides a final opportunity for the further consideration of views and objections previously raised in accordance with these Regulations. Any issued raised during the standards development process that is not followed up with the filing and presentation of an Appeal to the Standards Council shall be considered Resolved.

4.7.2 The Standards Council shall act on the issuance of an NFPA Standard presented for action at an NFPA Technical Meeting within 75 days from the conclusion of the NFPA Technical Meeting unless this period is extended by the Standards Council. For NFPA Standards forwarded directly to the Standards Council for action pursuant to 4.4.8.4 and 4.5.2.5, the Standards Council shall act on the NFPA Standard at its next scheduled meeting or by Ballot (see Section 2.7).

4.7.3 Basis for Judgment. The Standards Council shall make a judgment on whether or not to issue an NFPA Standard or to take other appropriate action based upon the entire record before the Standards Council. Among the items that the Standards Council will consider in making a judgment are the following:

- (a) The Technical Committee Report and any supporting documentation
- (b) Any Transcript and deliberations of the NFPA Technical Meeting
- (c) Any Recommendation of the NFPA membership established by vote taken at the NFPA Technical Meeting on the Technical Committee Report
- (d) Balloting of the Technical Committee and Correlating Committee as may be appropriate in connection with the recommendation established by vote taken by the NFPA membership
- (e) Any views that the Standards Council has solicited from interested groups, including Sections of NFPA; various international, national, state, and local public safety organizations, including fire service organizations; and any other relevant interested person or groups
- (f) Any views resulting from submission of Appeals (see Section 1.6)

4.7.4 Effective Date. All NFPA Standards issued by the Standards Council shall become effective 20 days after the Standards Council action unless the Standards Council designates a different effective date, or the President determines, within his or her discretion, that the effective date shall be delayed pending the consideration of a Petition to the Board of Directors (see Section 1.7). The President may also, within his or her discretion, refer the matter of a delay in the effective date of the NFPA Standard to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors or to the Board of Directors.

4.7.5 Publication of NFPA Standards. The NFPA shall publish all NFPA Standards once they have become effective.

Section 5 Tentative Interim Amendments.

5.1 Content of a Proposed Tentative Interim Amendment. Each Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) shall be submitted to

the Standards Council Secretary and shall include the following:

- (a) Identification of the submitter and his or her affiliation (i.e., Technical Committee, organization, company), where appropriate
- (b) Identification of the NFPA Standard, edition of the NFPA Standard, and paragraph of the NFPA Standard to which the TIA is directed
- (c) Proposed text of the TIA, including the wording to be added, revised (and how revised), or deleted
- (d) Statement of the problem and substantiation for TIA
- (e) The signature of the submitter or other means of authentication approved by the Standards Council Secretary
- (f) Statement of basis of conclusion that the TIA is of an emergency nature requiring prompt action
- (g) The written agreement of at least two members of the involved TC or TCC to the processing of the TIA. The agreement to the processing of the TIA is for the sole purpose to allow the TIA to be processed and does not necessarily imply agreement with the merits or emergency nature of the TIA.

5.2 Preliminary Screening of Proposed Tentative Interim Amendment. The Standards Council Secretary shall review all Proposed TIAs and may return to the submitter, without processing, any submission that does not conform to Section 5.1. In addition, the Standards Council Secretary may reject for processing any proposed TIA that manifestly does not appear to be of an emergency nature requiring prompt action. In exercising his or her discretion to reject a proposed TIA for processing, the Standards Council Secretary may consult with the responsible Technical Committee/Correlating Committee chairs and may consider, without limitation, whether the TIA submittal, on its face, does not state any adequate basis on which to conclude that it is of an emergency, whether it is unduly repetitive of issues already considered and rejected by the Technical Committee/Correlating Committee, or whether it is plainly frivolous. Where, however, there exists any reasonable question about the emergency nature of the proposed TIA or where the Standards Council Secretary determines that it is otherwise advisable for the TIA to be processed, the Standards Council Secretary shall submit the TIA for processing, and the question of emergency nature shall be considered anew and determined by the responsible Technical Committee and Correlating Committee. The text of a proposed TIA may be processed as submitted or may be changed, but only with the approval of the submitter.

5.3 Evaluation of Emergency Nature. Determination of an emergency nature shall include but not be limited to one or more of the following factors:

- (a) The NFPA Standard contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during a regular revision process.
- (b) The NFPA Standard contains a conflict within the NFPA Standard or with another NFPA Standard.
- (c) The proposed TIA intends to correct a previously unknown existing hazard.
- (d) The proposed TIA intends to offer to the public a benefit that would lessen a recognized (known) hazard or ameliorate a continuing dangerous condition or situation.
- (e) The proposed TIA intends to accomplish a recognition of an advance in the art of safeguarding property or life where an alternative method is not in current use or is unavailable to the public.
- (f) The proposed TIA intends to correct a circumstance in which the revised NFPA Standard has resulted in an adverse impact on a product or method that was inadvertently overlooked in the total revision process or was without adequate technical (safety) justification for the action.

5.4 Publication of Proposed Tentative Interim Amendment. A proposed Tentative Interim Amendment that meets the provisions of Section 5.1 shall be published indicating that the proposed Tentative Interim Amendment has been forwarded to the responsible Technical Committee and Correlating Committee for processing and that anyone interested may comment on the proposed Tentative Interim Amendment within the time period established and published.

5.5 Technical Committee and Correlating Committee Action.

- (a) The proposed Tentative Interim Amendment shall be submitted for Ballot and comment of the Technical Committee in accordance with 3.3.4. The Technical Committee shall be separately Balloted on both the technical merits of the amendment and whether the amendment involves an issue of an emergency nature. Such Balloting shall be completed concurrently with the public review period. Any Public Comments inconsistent with the vote of any Technical Committee Member shall be circulated to the Technical Committee to allow votes to be changed. A recommendation for approval shall be established if three-fourths of the voting Members calculated in accordance with 3.3.4.3(c) have voted in favor of

the Tentative Interim Amendment.

(b) The proposed Tentative Interim Amendment shall be submitted for Ballot and comment of the Correlating Committee, if any, which shall make a recommendation to the Standards Council with respect to the disposition of the Tentative Interim Amendment. The Correlating Committee shall be separately Balloted on both the merits of the amendment (as it relates to the Correlating Committee authority and responsibilities in accordance with 3.4.2 and 3.4.3) and whether the amendment involves an issue of an emergency nature. Any Public Comments inconsistent with the vote of any Technical Committee or Correlating Committee Member shall be circulated to the Correlating Committee to allow votes to be changed. A recommendation for approval shall be established if three-fourths of the voting Members calculated in accordance with 3.3.4.3(c) have voted in favor of the Tentative Interim Amendment.

(c) All Public Comments, Ballots, and comments on Ballot on the proposed Tentative Interim Amendment shall be summarized in a staff report and forwarded to the Standards Council for action in accordance with Section 5.6.

5.6 Action of the Standards Council. The Standards Council shall review the material submitted in accordance with 5.5(c), together with the record on any Appeals (see Section 1.6, 1.6.1), and shall take one of the following actions:

(a) Issue the proposed Tentative Interim Amendment

(b) Issue the proposed Tentative Interim Amendment as amended by the Standards Council

(c) Where acted on concurrently with the issuance of a new edition of the NFPA Standard to which it relates, issue the Tentative Interim Amendment as part of the new edition

(d) Reject the proposed Tentative Interim Amendment

(e) Return the proposed Tentative Interim Amendment to the Technical Committee with appropriate instruction

(f) Direct a different action

5.7 Effective Date of Amendment. Tentative Interim Amendments shall become effective 20 days after Standards Council issuance unless the President determines, within his or her discretion, that the effective date shall be delayed pending the consideration of a Petition to the Board of Directors (see Section 1.7). The President may also, within his or her discretion, refer the matter of a delay in the effective date of the TIA to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors or to the Board of Directors.

5.8 Publication of Amendment. The NFPA shall publish a notice of the issuance of each Tentative Interim Amendment and may, as appropriate, issue a news release to applicable and interested technical journals. The notice and any news release shall indicate the tentative character of the Tentative Interim Amendment. In any subsequent distribution of the NFPA Standard to which the Tentative Interim Amendment applies, the text of the Tentative Interim Amendment shall be included in a manner judged most feasible to accomplish the desired objectives.

5.9 Applicability. Tentative Interim Amendments shall apply to the NFPA Standard existing at the time of issuance. Tentative Interim Amendments issued after the proposal closing date shall also apply, when the text of the existing NFPA Standard remains unchanged, to the next edition of the NFPA Standard. Tentative Interim Amendments issued concurrently with the issuance of a new edition shall apply to both the existing and new edition.

5.10 Subsequent Processing. The Technical Committee responsible for the NFPA Standard or the part of the NFPA Standard affected shall process the subject matter of any Tentative Interim Amendment as Public Input for the next edition of the NFPA Standard (see Section 3.3).

5.11 Exception. When the Standards Council authorizes other procedures for the processing and/or issuance of Tentative Interim Amendments, the provisions of this section shall not apply.

Section 6 Formal Interpretations.

6.1 General. Formal Interpretations are for the purpose of providing formal explanations of the meaning or intent of the Technical Committee on any specific provision or provisions of any NFPA Standard.

6.1.1 Limitations. A statement, written or oral, that is not processed in accordance with Section 6 of these Regulations shall not be considered the official position of NFPA or any of its Technical Committees and shall not be considered to be, nor be relied upon as, a Formal Interpretation.

NOTE: This Formal Interpretation procedure does not prevent any Chair, Member, or the Staff Liaison from expressing a personal opinion on the meaning or intent of the Technical Committee on any provision of any such NFPA Standard, provided that: (a) the person rendering the opinion orally or in writing clearly states that the opinion is personal and

does not necessarily represent the position of the Technical Committee or the NFPA and may not be considered to be or relied upon as such; and (b) written opinions are rendered only in response to written requests and a copy of the request and the response is sent to the Staff Liaison.

6.1.2 Nature of Formal Interpretations. Requests for Formal Interpretations shall be clearly worded so as to solicit a Yes or No answer from the Technical Committee and Correlating Committee.

6.1.3 Editions to be Interpreted. Interpretations shall be rendered only on the text of the current or immediate prior edition of the NFPA Standard.

6.1.4 Reasons for Not Processing. A request for an Interpretation shall not be processed if it:

- (a) Involves a determination of compliance of a design, installation, or product or equivalency of protection
- (b) Involves a review of plans or specifications or requires judgment or knowledge that can only be acquired as a result of on-site inspection
- (c) Involves text that clearly and decisively provides the requested information
- (d) Involves subjects that were not previously considered by the Technical Committee or that are not addressed in the NFPA Standard

6.2 Method of Requesting Formal Interpretations. A request for a Formal Interpretation shall be directed to the Standards Council Secretary. The request shall include a statement in which shall appear specific references to a single problem and identification of the portion (article, section, paragraph, etc.) of the NFPA Standard and edition of the NFPA Standard on which an Interpretation is requested. Such a request shall be in writing and shall indicate the business interest of the requester. A request involving an actual field situation shall so state, and all parties involved shall be named and notified.

6.3 Processing.

6.3.1 Determination of Qualification. The Standards Council Secretary, after consultation with the appropriate Staff Liaison, shall determine if the request for Formal Interpretation shall be processed in accordance with 6.1.4. The Secretary's decision to process a request shall not bind the Technical Committee, which may, in accordance with 6.3.4(a), reconsider, based on one of the factors listed in 6.1.4, whether the Formal Interpretation should be issued.

6.3.2 Editing of Interpretation Request. A request for an Interpretation may be rephrased. The rephrased version and any pertinent background information shall be sent to the requester and all parties named in the request for agreement. A deadline for receipt of agreement shall be established.

6.3.3 Balloting of Interpretations. If accepted for consideration, each request shall then be submitted to Ballot of the Technical Committee having primary jurisdiction of the NFPA Standard or portion thereof covering the subject under consideration.

NOTE: Supplemental Operating Procedures may be adopted by a Correlating Committee such that the Formal Interpretation is Balloted concurrently through the Correlating Committee and the Technical Committee, and if the results of this Ballot are in conflict, the Formal Interpretation will not be issued and the item shall be placed on the docket for processing and resolution by the Technical Committee at its next meeting (see 3.3.8).

6.3.4 Voting on Interpretations.

(a) The Ballot of the Technical Committee shall contain four choices to the question posed in the interpretation request: (1) yes, (2) no, (3) abstain, and (4) a Formal Interpretation should not be issued based on one of the factors indicated in 6.1.4, or because a yes or no answer would be inappropriate.

(b) A Formal Interpretation requires a three-quarters majority agreement in favor of either a yes or no answer to the question posed in the interpretation request. In calculating the vote, those who have expressed in writing valid reasons for abstaining, and those who, after a second request, fail to return their Ballots shall be omitted from the calculations. In all cases, for the Formal Interpretation to be issued, a simple majority of the committee membership eligible to vote must vote in favor of the prevailing yes or no answer.

(c) When Ballots contain comments with regard to a position set forth in a Formal Interpretation request, such comments shall be transmitted to each Member, who may change his or her Ballot at that time.

(d) When the necessary agreement is not received, the item shall be placed on the docket for processing and resolution by the Technical Committee at its next meeting.

6.4 Issuance of Interpretation. If the required agreement is secured, the requester, the Technical Committee, and all

named parties shall be notified by the Staff Liaison. The Interpretation shall be issued and shall become effective 20 days after the notification unless an Appeal is filed with the Standards Council within that 20-day period.

6.5 Publication. Interpretations of text of the current edition of a NFPA Standard shall be published by the NFPA in one of its publications sent or accessible to all members and announced in an NFPA news release to other media.

6.6 Action Following Issuance of Formal Interpretation. Any Technical Committee whose NFPA Standard has been the subject of a Formal Interpretation shall prepare language in the form of a Public Input to clarify the text of the NFPA Standard involved. The Technical Committee shall process such a change in conformance with procedures set forth in Section 4.3. After issuance of the next edition of the NFPA Standard, the Interpretation shall be retired.

Table 1: NFPA -Technical Meeting – Amending Motions and Ballot Table (see related 4.5.3.6 and 4.6.2)

Table Note: In addition to the Ballots required in this Table, the Standards Council Secretary may direct that additional Supplementary Ballots be conducted pursuant to Section 4.6.4, to clarify the intent of the Committee.

1	2	3	4	5		
What are the permitted Amending Motions.	Who is authorized to make the Amending Motion.	What is the Amendment or Return that results from the successful Amending Motion.	Does the Committee (or Committees) Ballot on a successful Amending Motion.	What is the recommended result for the text of the NFPA Standard.		
				Committee Ballot Conducted		No Committee Ballot Conducted
				Amendment Passes Ballot	Amendment Fails Ballot	
1) Motion to Accept a Public Comment; or 2) Motion to Accept, an Identifiable Part of a Public Comment	Submitter of the Public Comment	The Amendment changes text of Second Draft in accordance with the Public Comment or the Identifiable Part of the Public Comment.	Yes, the Committee ballots the proposed text from Public Comment.	Public Comment text incorporated into the next edition of the standard.	The related text returns to previous edition text. Where no previous edition text exists the text is deleted.	N/A
3) Motion Accept a Committee Comment; or 4) Motion to Accept an Identifiable Part of a Committee Comment	Anyone	The Amendment changes text of Second Draft in accordance with the Committee Comment or the Identifiable Part of the Committee Comment.	Yes, the Committee ballots the proposed text from Committee Comment.	Committee Comment text incorporated into the next edition of the standard.	The related text returns to previous edition text. Where no previous edition text exists the text is deleted.	N/A

5) Motion to Reject a Second Revision; or 6) Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of a Second Revision	Anyone	The Amendment rejects the Second Revision or the Identifiable Part of the Second Revision.	Yes, if there is a related First Revision or a related part of a First Revision. In that case, the Committee ballots the related First Revision or related part of the First Revision.	First Revision text incorporated into the next edition of the standard.	The related text returns to previous edition text. Where no previous edition text exists the text is deleted.	
			No, if there is no related First Revision.	N/A	N/A	The related text returns to previous edition text. Where no previous edition text exists the text is deleted.
7) Motion to Reject a Second Revision and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions; or 8) Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of a Second Revision and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions	Anyone	The Amendment rejects Second Revision or the Identifiable Part of the Second Revision and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions.	No.	N/A	N/A	The related text returns to previous edition text. Where no previous edition text exists the text is deleted.
9) Motion to Reject a Second Correlating Revision; or 10) Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of a Second Correlating Revision	Anyone	The Amendment rejects Second Correlating Revision or an Identifiable Part of a Second Correlating Revision.	Yes, if there is a related First Revision or a related part of a First Revision. In that case, the Committee ballots the related First Revision or related part of the First Revision	First Revision text incorporated into the next edition of the standard.	The related text returns to previous edition text. Where no previous edition text exists the text is deleted.	N/A
			No, if there is no related First Revision.	N/A	N/A	The related text returns to previous edition text. Where no previous edition text exists the text is deleted.

				5		
1	2	3	4	5		
What are the permitted Amending Motions.	Who is authorized to make the Amending Motion.	What is the Amendment or Return that results from the successful Amending Motion.	Does the Committee (or Committees) Ballot on a successful Amending Motion.	What is the recommended result for the text of the NFPA Standard.		
				Committee Ballot Conducted		No Committee Ballot Conducted
				Amendment Passes Ballot	Amendment Fails Ballot	
11) Motion to Reject a Second Correlating Revision and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions; or 12) Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of a Second Correlating Revision and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions; or	Anyone	The Amendment rejects a Second Correlating Revision or the Identifiable Part of the Second Correlating Revision and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions.	No.	N/A	N/A	The related text returns to previous edition text. Where no previous edition text exists the text is deleted.
13) Motion to Return an Entire NFPA Standard – New NFPA Standard	Anyone	The entire NFPA Standard is returned to the Technical Committee.	No. (However an Informational Ballot is conducted in accordance with Section 4.6.5.1-)	N/A	N/A	The New NFPA Standard is not issued.
14) Motion to Return an Entire NFPA Standard – New edition of an Existing NFPA Standard	An Amending Motion is not available. However, anyone can make a Motion to Return an Entire Standard as a Follow-up Motion	The entire NFPA Standard is returned to the Technical Committee.	No. (However an Informational Ballot is conducted in accordance with Section 4.6.5.1-)	N/A	N/A	The New edition of the NFPA Standard is not issued and previous edition remains in effect.

	(Requires 2/3rds Support to Pass) (S See Convention Rules)					
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DOOLEY TACKABERRY INC.

Handout 11-8-43
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August 4, 2011

Amy Cronin

Comment No. 2

Standards Council
National Fire Protection Association
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02169-7471

Dear Amy,

Per the direction of the NFPA 13 Technical Committee (AUT-SSI) I was directed to forward Proposal Log # 227, Paragraph 3.2.3 to the Standards Council for consideration.

My request to add the word "systems" to the definition of "Listed" resulted in a rejection and referral to your council. Please see the attached original Proposal and ROP copy with the Technical Committee's statement.

Please consider this document my request to amend the definition as noted and enhance the wording to add the listing of entire "systems" along with ..."individual equipment, materials or services", as it now states.

There are situations when a combination of components will be listed as a system working together but some of those components may not be listed individually. When a "system" is listed it should also be included as an option in the definition of "Listed".

Thank you for your consideration.

Best Regards,

Larry W. Owen, CFPS
International Project Director

DOOLEY TACKABERRY

Houston Corporate Headquarters P.O. Box 9700 Deer Park, Texas 77536
Voice: 281.479.9700 Fax: 281.884.0144 Internet: www.dtihome.com

13-19 Log #227 AUT-SSI

Final Action: Reject

Submitter: Larry W. Owen, Dooley Tackaberry, Inc.

Recommendation: Revise definition to read as follow:

3.2.3* Listed Equipment, materials, systems or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products, systems or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment, systems or materials, systems or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, systems or service meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

Substantiation: Since many Water Mist applications are tested, approved and/or listed as “systems” along with their equipment and material, it’s important to acknowledge this category (systems) of approval for fire protection systems. Water Mist “systems” have been approved as a system and installed in a wide range of sprinkler applications globally to include: FM (Light Hazard, Computer Rooms, Subfloors, Special Hazard Machinery & spaces), City of New York (Light Hazard Occupancies, Combustion Turbines, Machinery Spaces), VdS Germany (Light Hazard, Ord Haz Grp I,II parking garages & III selected occupancies, Cable Tunnels), KfV Austria (Light Hazard, Ord Haz Grp I, Combustion Turbines. The addition of the word “systems” into the definition will provide the AHJ with more options of listed solutions for fire protection.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement:

The term "Listed" is an NFPA Official Definition and found in the NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects. As such it is not appropriate for it to be submitted to the Technical Committee. According to the NFPA Manual of Style modifications to official definitions appearing in the Regulations Governing Committee Projects *shall be submitted to the Standards Council.*

NFPA Document Proposal Form

NOTE: All Proposals must be received by 5:00 pm EST/EDST on the published Proposal Closing Date.

For further information on the standards-making process, please contact the Codes and Standards Administration at 617-984-7249 or visit www.nfpa.org/codes.

For technical assistance, please call NFPA at 1-800-344-3555.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Log #: _____

Date Rec'd: _____

Please indicate in which format you wish to receive your ROP/ROC electronic paper download
(Note: If choosing the download option, you must view the ROP/ROC from our website; no copy will be sent to you.)

Date 9/22/10 Name Larry W. Owen, CFPS Tel. No. 713-427-3155
Company Dooley Tackaberry Email larryowen@dtihome.com
Street Address 1515 W. 13th Street City Deer Park State TX Zip 77536

*****If you wish to receive a hard copy, a street address MUST be provided. Deliveries cannot be made to PO boxes.**

Please indicate organization represented (if any) Dooley Tackaberry Fire & Safety Equipment, 1515 W. 13th St., Deer Park, TX

1. (a) NFPA Document Title Standard for the installation of Sprinkler Systems NFPA No. & Year 13, 2010 Edition

(b) Section/Paragraph 3.2.3

2. Proposal Recommends (check one): new text revised text deleted text

3. Proposal (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~~).]

3.2.3* Listed. Equipment, materials, systems or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products, systems or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment, systems or materials, systems or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, systems or service meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

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

Since many Water Mist applications are tested, approved and/or listed as "systems" along with their equipment and material, it's important to acknowledge this category (systems) of approval for fire protection systems. Water Mist "systems" have been approved and installed in a wide range of sprinkler applications globally to include: FM (Light Hazard, Computer Rooms, Subfloors, Special Hazard Machinery & spaces), City of New York (Light Hazard Occupancies, Combustion Turbines, Machinery Spaces), VdS Germany (Light Hazard, Ord Haz Grp I, II parking garages & III selected occupancies, Cable Tunnels), KfV Austria (Light Hazard, Ord Haz Grp I, Combustion Turbines). The addition of the word "systems" into the definition will provide the AHJ with more options of listed solutions for fire protection.

5. Copyright Assignment

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

(b) Some or all of the text or other material proposed in this Proposal 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 Proposal and understand that I acquire no rights in any publication of NFPA in which this Proposal 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 Proposal and that I have full power and authority to enter into this assignment.

Signature
(Required)



Staff Note for 11-8-48:

In response to the Standards Council request for ongoing and potential research activity dealing with antifreeze usage in sprinkler systems, attached is a letter from NFPA 13 TCC Chair Ed Budnick summarizing the TCC discussion at the ROP meeting in March. Attached are also 3 documents referenced in the letter that highlight some of the ongoing research and technical data that has been made available since the Council's request for information.