



NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

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AGENDA

NFPA Technical Committee on Educational and Day-Care Occupancies (BLD/SAF-END) NFPA 101 & NFPA 5000 First Draft Meeting (A2026)

July 17 – July 18, 2024
8 a.m. (CT)

Embassy Suites by Hilton Kansas City Plaza
Kansas City, Missouri

To join the meeting, please contact jyee@nfpa.org

- 1. Call to order.** Matthew Mertens.
- 2. Introductions.** See committee roster attached.
- 3. Chair report.** Matthew Mertens.
- 4. Staff liaison report.** Camille Levy.
 - a. First Draft meeting process.
 - b. Reference publication/extract updates.
- 5. Previous meeting minutes.** August 2022 Web/Teleconference. See attached.
- 6. Correlating committee direction for 2027 editions – BLD-AAC/SAF-AAC Pre-First Draft meeting minutes (attached).**
 - a. Minute item 8.a. Separation of vertical buildings.
 - b. Minute item 8.b. Fire alarm notification signal terminology (visual/visible).
- 7. Task group report.**
 - a. Building security. Maria Marks.
- 8. NFPA 101 First Draft.**
 - a. Public Inputs. See attached.
 - b. Informational Public Input. See attached.
- 9. NFPA 5000 First Draft.**
 - a. Public Inputs. See attached.
- 10. Other Business.**
 - a. Technical committee scopes.
- 11. Future meetings.**
- 12. Adjournment.**

Address List No Phone

06/04/2024
Camille Levy
SAF-END

Educational and Day-Care Occupancies

Safety to Life

Matthew J. Mertens Chair North Shore Fire Department 665 East Brown Deer Road Bayside, WI 53217 International Fire Marshals Association (IFMA)	E 3/1/2011 SAF-END	Camille Levy Secretary (Staff-Nonvoting) National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1 Batterymarch Park Quincy, MA 02169-7471	3/31/2021 SAF-END
Clay P. Aler Principal Koffel Associates, Inc. 8815 Centre Park Drive Suite 200 Columbia, MD 21045-2107	SE 10/28/2014 SAF-END	Mohammed Alsulaiti Principal State of Qatar Ministry of Interior-Qatar Civil Defense Alhilal, Sufyan Bin Wahid St Doha, NA Qatar	E 04/03/2019 SAF-END
Dorn J Beddow Principal Lee County School District (LCSD) 16075 Daisy Drive Punta Gorda, FL 33955	U 08/08/2019 SAF-END	Scott J. Blaser Principal Florida School Boards Association 800 N. Calhoun Street Tallahassee, FL 32303	U 08/17/2017 SAF-END
Samuel S. Dannaway Principal Coffman Engineers 745 Fort Street, Suite 400 Honolulu, HI 96813	SE 7/24/1997 SAF-END	Richard M. DiMisa Principal Code Consultants, Inc. 2043 Woodland Parkway Suite 300 St. Louis, MO 63146-4235 Alternate: Kathleen Lauren Miller	SE 3/4/2009 SAF-END
Jason D. Ellis Principal University of Kentucky 252 East Maxwell Court Lexington, KY 40508-2613 Alternate: Brandon Ernest	U 12/08/2015 SAF-END	Keith S. Frangiamore Principal Fire Safety Consultants, Inc. 2420 Alft Lane, Suite 100 Elgin, IL 60124	SE 10/4/2007 SAF-END
Laura Frye Principal Door Safety LLC 706 Owl Creek Court Charlottesville, VA 22903	SE 12/6/2019 SAF-END	James D. Gammon Principal Door and Hardware Institute (DHI) 123 Summerfield Court Advance, NC 20006 Door and Hardware Institute	M 11/29/2023 SAF-END
Jeffrey L. Haidacher Principal Fairfax County Public Schools 8115 Gatehouse Road Suite 3500 Falls Church, VA 22042	U 03/03/2014 SAF-END	Raymond N. Hansen Principal US Department of the Air Force AFCEC/COSM 139 Barnes Drive, Suite 1 Tyndall AFB, FL 32403-5319 Alternate: Andrew S. Carmean	U 12/08/2015 SAF-END

Address List No Phone

06/04/2024
Camille Levy
SAF-END

Educational and Day-Care Occupancies

Safety to Life

Howard Hopper Principal UL LLC 47173 Benicia Street Fremont, CA 94538-7366	RT 08/17/2015 SAF-END	Terrence J. Julka Principal J. F. Ahern Company 855 Morris Street Fond Du Lac, WI 54935 National Fire Sprinkler Association Alternate: Karl Wiegand	M 08/17/2017 SAF-END
Maria B. Marks Principal Siemens Industry, Inc. 4001 Spruell Drive Kensington, MD 20895-1346 National Electrical Manufacturers Association Alternate: Richard Jay Roberts	M 03/05/2012 SAF-END	Guillermo Antonio Oviedo Vela Principal The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints 150 E. North Temple Salt Lake City, UT 84150	U 08/24/2021 SAF-END
Mitchell Ramseur Principal M. Ramseur & Associates, PLLC. 925B Peachtree Street NE Suite 2041 Atlanta, GA 30309	SE 08/24/2021 SAF-END	Kurt A. Roeper Principal ASSA ABLOY 110 Sargent Drive New Haven, CT 06511 Steel Door Institute Alternate: Marilyn Latham	M 7/26/2007 SAF-END
Michael L. Savage, Sr. Principal Marion County Building Safety 2710 E. Silver Springs Blvd. Ocala, FL 34470	E 8/11/2014 SAF-END	Catherine L. Stashak Principal Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshal 555 W. Monroe Street Suite 1300-N Chicago, IL 60661 Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshal	E 1/17/1991 SAF-END
Aleksy L. Szachnowicz Principal Anne Arundel County Public Schools 2644 Riva Road Annapolis, MD 21401	U 7/24/1997 SAF-END	Zainul Abedeen Voting Alternate WSP Middle East 2703 U Bora Tower Business Bay PO Box 7497 Dubai, DUBAI 7497 United Arab Emirates	SE 04/02/2020 SAF-END
Larry D. Rietz Voting Alternate JENSEN HUGHES 10170 Church Ranch Way Suite 200 Westminster, CO 80021 Automatic Fire Alarm Association, Inc.	M 12/06/2017 SAF-END	Andrew S. Carmean Alternate US Department of the Air Force 139 Barnes Drive, Suite 1 Tyndall AFB, FL 32439 Principal: Raymond N. Hansen	U 08/11/2020 SAF-END

Address List No Phone

06/04/2024
Camille Levy
SAF-END

Educational and Day-Care Occupancies

Safety to Life

Brandon Ernest	U 08/17/2018	Marilyn Latham	M 08/23/2023
Alternate University of Kentucky 252 E Maxwell Lexington, KY 40508 Principal: Jason D. Ellis	SAF-END	Alternate Steelcraft Manufacturing 155 Republic Drive McKenzie, TN 38201 Steel Door Institute Principal: Kurt A. Roper	SAF-END
Kathleen Lauren Miller	SE 08/23/2023	Richard Jay Roberts	M 3/1/2011
Alternate Code Consultants, Inc. (CCI) 2043 Woodland Parkway #300 St. Louis, MO 63146 Principal: Richard M. DiMisa	SAF-END	Alternate Honeywell Fire Safety 624 Hammer Lane North Aurora, IL 60542-9155 National Electrical Manufacturers Association Principal: Maria B. Marks	SAF-END
Karl Wiegand	M 08/17/2017	Camille Levy	3/31/2021
Alternate Victaulic Company of America 2371 Copper Creek Drive Bay City, MI 48706-4172 National Fire Sprinkler Association Principal: Terrence J. Julka	SAF-END	Staff Liaison National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1 Batterymarch Park Quincy, MA 02169-7471	SAF-END



NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

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MINUTES

NFPA Building Code/Safety to Life Technical Committee on Educational and Day-Care Occupancies (BLD-END/SAF-END) NFPA 101/5000 Second Draft Meeting (A2023)

August 11-12, 2022

Microsoft Teams Meeting

1. **Call to order.** Matthew Mertens, chair, called the meeting to order at 11:01 a.m. (EDT) on August 11, 2022.
2. **Introductions.** NFPA staff took attendance.
3. **Chair report.** The chair welcomed attendees and provided an overview of the meeting.
4. **Staff liaison report.** Camille Levy provided an overview of the standards development process and the revision cycle schedule.
5. **Previous meeting minutes.** The minutes from the August 2021 Microsoft Teams meeting were approved without revision.
6. **Review Correlating Committee on Building Code previous meeting minutes.** The committee reviewed the correlating committee meeting minutes.
 - a. **Minute item 8.a.** The technical committee discussed the scope change proposed at First Draft. No motions were made.
7. **Review Correlating Committee on Safety to Life previous meeting minutes.** The committee reviewed the correlating committee meeting minutes.
 - a. **Minute item 8.a.** The technical committee discussed the scope change proposed at First Draft. No motions were made.
8. **NFPA 101 Second Draft.**
 - a. **Referenced publications.** The committee reviewed the draft reference publication updates to be acted on by SAF-FUN. A motion passed to recommend that the Correlating Committee check if the Title 16 references in 2.3.12 and E.1.2.16 are missing the year of amendment. The committee notes that the latest date of publication was August 1, 2022.
 - b. **Extracts.** No action required.
 - c. **Public Comments.** The committee reviewed and acted on the submitted public comments. See the Second Draft Report for the committee actions.
 - d. **Committee Inputs.** No action required.
9. **NFPA 5000 Second Draft.**

- a. **Referenced publications.** The committee reviewed the draft reference publication updates to be acted on by BLD-FUN. No action required.
- b. **Extracts.** No action required.
- c. **Public Comments.** The committee reviewed and acted on the submitted public comments. See the Second Draft Report for the committee actions.

10. Building security task group report. M. Marks provided a task group report which included an update on the Fire Protection Research Foundation workshop. The committee also discussed the public input submitted on NFPA 3000. The task group was retained on the agenda with the charge of reviewing the FPRF findings once published, identifying action items, and submitting any related public inputs for the next cycle of NFPA 101. Task group members: M. Marks (chair), M. Mertens, A. Szachnowicz, C. Stashak, S. Dannaway, G. Vela, and D. Beddow.

11. Other Business. None.

12. Future meetings. This was the final meeting of this committee for the revision cycle. Public Inputs for the next edition are expected to close June 2024. A meeting notification will be posted at www.nfpa.org/101next and www.nfpa.org/5000next when the next meeting is scheduled.

13. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 12:04 p.m. (EDT) on August 12, 2022.

Attendees

Committee Members:

✓	Mertens, Matthew	Chair	International Fire Marshals Association
✓	Levy, Camille	Secretary (Staff-	National Fire Protection Association
	Aaby, Mark	Principal	WSP USA
✓	Aler, Clay	Principal	Koffel Associates, Inc.
✓	Alsulaiti, Mohammed	Principal	State of Qatar Ministry of Interior-Qatar
✓	Beddow, Dorn	Principal	Lee County School District (LCSD)
✓	Blaser, Scott	Principal	Florida School Boards Association
✓	Dannaway, Samuel	Principal	Coffman Engineers
	Day, Richard	Principal	Michigan State Fire Marshal's Office
✓	DiMisa, Richard	Principal	Code Consultants, Inc.
✓	Ellis, Jason	Principal	University of Kentucky
	Frangiamore, Keith	Principal	Fire Safety Consultants, Inc.
✓	Haidacher, Jeffrey	Principal	Fairfax County Public Schools
✓	Hansen, Raymond	Principal	US Department of the Air Force

✓	Hopper, Howard	Principal	UL LLC
✓	Julka, Terrence	Principal	National Fire Sprinkler Association
✓	Marks, Maria	Principal	National Electrical Manufacturers
✓	Merck, Richard	Principal	Montgomery County Fire & Rescue
✓	Naber, Michael	Principal	Automatic Fire Alarm Association, Inc.
✓	Oviedo Vela, Guillermo	Principal	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day
✓	Ramseur, Mitchell	Principal	M. Ramseur & Associates, PLLC.
✓	Roeper, Kurt	Principal	Steel Door Institute
✓	Savage, Michael	Principal	Marion County Building Safety
	Stashak, Catherine	Principal	Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshal
✓	Szachnowicz, Aleksy	Principal	Anne Arundel County Public Schools
✓	Szejna, Patrick	Principal	Door and Hardware Institute
✓	Abedeem, Zainul	Alternate	WSP Middle East
✓	Carmean, Andrew	Alternate	US Department of the Air Force
	Ernest, Brandon	Alternate	University of Kentucky
	Janicak, Thomas	Alternate	Steel Door Institute
✓	Rietz, Larry	Alternate	Automatic Fire Alarm Association, Inc.
✓	Roberts, Richard	Alternate	National Electrical Manufacturers
✓	Wiegand, Karl	Alternate	National Fire Sprinkler Association

Guests:

Kina Campbell	Koffel Associates
Marvin Garriss	Synergy Consortium Group, LLD
Gregory Harrington	NFPA
John Woestman	Kellen Company

Total number in attendance: 31



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MINUTES

NFPA Correlating Committee on Building Code (BLD-AAC)

NFPA Correlating Committee on Safety to Life (SAF-AAC)

NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 Pre-First Draft Meeting (A2026)

February 13, 2024

1:00 p.m. (ET)

Microsoft Teams Remote Meeting

1. **Call to order.** P. Willse, BLD-AAC chair, on behalf of J. Tubbs, SAF-AAC chair, and himself, called the meeting to order at 1:00 p.m. on February 13, 2024.
2. **Introductions.** NFPA staff took attendance.
3. **Chair reports.** J. Tubbs introduced himself as the recently appointed chair of the Correlating Committee on Safety to Life, welcomed attendees, and provided an overview of the meeting. P. Willse added his welcome to the 2026 edition revision cycles of NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000.
4. **Staff liaison reports.**
 - a. G. Harrington and K. Carr introduced the technical committee chairs who were appointed since the previous revision cycle:
 - i. B. Cronin, chair of the Technical Committee on Residential Occupancies, replacing James Lathrop
 - ii. M. Crowley, chair of the Technical Committee on Means of Egress, replacing David Collins
 - iii. N. Dawe, chair of the Technical Committee on Mercantile and Business Occupancies, replacing Amy Murdock
 - iv. J. Rickard, chair of the Technical Committee on Building Systems, replacing Joshua Greene
 - v. M. Savage, chair of the Technical Committee on Structures, Construction, and Materials, replacing Moriel Kaplan
 - b. K. Carr provided an overview of copyright and the use of extracts from non-NFPA documents in NFPA standards. NFPA is asking all committees to review such extracts and determine whether non-NFPA extracts can be revised so that they no longer extract from non-NFPA documents to reduce the needed permissions from external organizations. Motions by BLD-AAC and SAF-AAC directing all technical committees to review non-

These minutes are considered preliminary until approved at the next committee meeting.

NFPA extracts in NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 and revise where appropriate passed. Such direction will be provided to the technical committees via First Draft meeting agenda items.

- c. K. Carr reported that NFPA is asking all correlating and technical committee members to be mindful that, in accordance with the [Guide for the Conduct of Participants in the NFPA Standards Development Process](#), a TC/CC member in any interest category who has been retained to represent the interests of another interest category with respect to a specific issue or issues that are to be addressed by a TC/CC shall declare those interests to the committee and refrain from voting on any Public Input, Public Comment, or other matter relating to those issues. Members are encouraged to periodically review the *Conduct Guide* for details.

5. Previous meeting minutes.

- a. The minutes of the December 13, 2022, SAF-AAC NFPA 101 Second Draft meeting were approved with the following correction: In item 6.b, change “DAX” to “DACT.”
- b. The minutes of the December 14, 2022, BLD-AAC NFPA 5000 Second Draft meeting were approved with the following corrections: Under “Attendees” and “Guests,” the following corrections to names and organizations were made: Mark Smith, Summit Fire & Security/Fire Life Safety; Peter Larrimer*, US Department of Veterans Affairs; Rodger Reiswig, Johnson Controls; Shamim Rashid-Sumar, National Ready Mix Concrete Association; Chip Carson, Carson Associates, Inc.

6. Liaison reports.

- a. Sprinkler project. W. Koffel reported that the NFPA 13/13R/13D second drafts are now posted and open for NITMAMs (closing date March 27, 2024). No apparent conflicts or concerns exist between the revised sprinkler standards and NFPA 101/5000.
- b. Fire alarm project. S. Clary reported that NFPA 72 is in the same position as the sprinkler standards with the same NITMAM closing date. No apparent conflicts or concerns exist between the revised NFPA 72 and NFPA 101/5000.

7. Correlating Committee task group reports.

- a. Sprinkler system supervision: J. Hugo. No report; the task group will convene prior to the First Draft meetings.
- b. Occupant load terminology: J. Tubbs. The task group chair asked to be replaced as he is now chairing SAF-AAC. M. Crowley will take over as task group chair and it will convene prior to the first draft meetings.
- c. TC scopes: E. Rosenbaum. The draft scopes were circulated for comments following the previous correlating committee second draft meetings. No comments were received.
 - i. A motion by SAF-AAC was passed to forward the proposed SAF-XXX scopes to the Standards Council as modified by deleting any references to “property protection.” See attached.

- ii. A motion by BLD-AAC was passed to forward the proposed BLD-XXX scopes to the Standards Council as modified by deleting any references to “movement of people.” A subsequent motion to reconsider the action and reinsert “movement of people” into the BLD-FIR scope passed. See attached.
- d. Modular rooms/sleep pods: H. Hopper. Staff will coordinate with the task group and correlating chairs to expand its roster. The intent is for the group to convene prior to the NFPA 101/5000 First Draft meetings.
- e. Short-term housing rentals: Staff will coordinate with the correlating committee chairs and the chairs of the relevant technical committees (BLD/SAF-FUN and BLD/SAF-RES) to develop a task group scope, recruit members, and appoint a task group chair.
- f. Exterior walls (NFPA 5000): Staff will coordinate with the BLD-BLC and BLD-SCM joint task group, as needed, who are planning to convene prior to NFPA 101/5000 Public Input Closing Dates.

8. Correlating Committee direction to all technical committees.

- a. Separation of vertical buildings.
 - i. A motion by SAF-AAC was passed: Direct the applicable SAF-XXX technical committees to review the sections of NFPA 101 noted in item 8.a.i of the BLD/SAF-AAC Pre-First Draft Meeting Agenda for any inconsistencies as they relate to podium or pedestal construction and make any needed revisions via the creation of First Revisions or Committee Input at the First Draft meetings. Indicate whether revisions were needed in the technical committee First Draft meeting minutes. *Note: Affected committees include SAF-FIR (8.2.1.3(4)), SAF-FUN (4.6.3(5)), and the occupancy committees with construction limits in the X.1.6 subsection (SAF-AXM, SAF-END, SAF-HEA, SAF-DET, and SAF-BCF).*
 - ii. A motion by BLD-AAC was passed: Direct the applicable BLD-XXX technical committees to review the sections of NFPA 5000 noted in item 8.a.ii of the BLD/SAF-AAC Pre-First Draft Meeting Agenda for any inconsistencies as they relate to podium or pedestal construction and make any needed revisions via the creation of First Revisions or Committee Input at the First Draft meetings. Indicate whether revisions were needed in the technical committee First Draft meeting minutes. *Note: This impacts all BLD technical committees, with the exception of BLD-BLC, who has jurisdiction over all requirements (7.4.3.6.5, 7.4.3.6.7, 8.3.3.7.1, D.6.6, D.6.8).*
- b. Fire alarm notification signal terminology (*visual* vs. *visible*) for consistency with NFPA 72.
 - i. A motion by SAF-AAC was passed: Direct the SAF-XXX technical committees to review their use of the terms *visual* and *visible* as they relate to fire alarm signals and revise, as needed, to align with NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*.
 - ii. A motion by BLD-AAC was passed: Direct the BLD-XXX technical committees to review their use of the terms *visual* and *visible* as they relate to fire alarm signals and revise, as needed, to align with NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*.

9. TC updates/subject areas of interest for TC focus during 2027 edition revision cycle.

- a. TC on Assembly Occupancies (BLD/SAF-AXM). Chair J. Lambert reported there are several task groups held over from the previous cycle addressing nightclub-type special assembly occupancies, crowd manager requirements, festival seating terminology and requirements, and carbon monoxide detection requirements.
- b. TC on Board and Care Facilities (BLD/SAF-BCF). Chair John Rickard reported a task group on carbon monoxide detection for existing occupancies was held over from the previous cycle. There is also interest in putting together a task group with other affected committees on the subject of LPG and natural gas detection in buildings.
- c. TC on Building Construction: (BLD-BLC): Chair M. Chrisman reported a joint task group between BLD-BLC and BLD-SCM will begin work on requirements pertaining to exterior walls shortly. BLC will also discuss any further revisions to sections noted in 8.a.ii above, pertaining to podium or pedestal construction.
- d. TC on Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment (BLD/SAF-BSF): No report.
- e. TC on Building Systems (BLD-BSY): Chair James Rickard reported that the committee will conduct a review of accessibility requirements within Chapter 12, and cybersecurity considerations within Chapter 56.
- f. TC on Detention and Correctional Occupancies: Chair J. Serafim reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle.
- g. TC on Educational and Day Care Occupancies (BLD/SAF-END): Chair M. Mertens reported that the security task group remains active and will continue to work through the upcoming revision cycle. Other items that will continue to be vetted will include ABHR requirements, carbon monoxide detection, fire alarm system upgrades in existing occupancies, and classroom safety/door locking. There are questions on the paths forward with respect to the committee scope and the scopes of NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000. Staff will coordinate with the TC chair to provide guidance moving forward.
- h. TC on Fire Protection Features (BLD/SAF-FIR): Chair N. Wittasek reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle.
- i. TC on Fundamentals (BLD/SAF-FUN): Chair C. Jelenewicz reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle.
- j. TC on Health Care Occupancies (BLD/SAF-HEA): Chair W. Koffel reported there are several task groups held over from the previous cycle addressing patient privacy curtains as they relate to sprinkler obstructions, carbon monoxide detection, and occupancy classification of dental clinics.
- k. TC on Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies (BLD/SAF-IND): Chair S. Sheldon reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle.
- l. TC on Interior Finish and Contents (BLD/SAF-INT): Chair N. Dawe reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle. He also indicated that a new chair should be appointed at the April Standards Council meeting as he was recently appointed chair of BLD/SAF-MER.

- m. TC on Means of Egress (BLD/SAF-MEA): Chair M. Crowley reported there are several task groups held over from the previous cycle addressing special purpose horizontally sliding doors, cable guards, and area of refuge communication systems.
- n. TC on Mercantile and Business Occupancies (BLD/SAF-MER): Chair N. Dawe reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle.
- o. TC on Residential Occupancies (BLD/SAF-RES): Chair B. Cronin reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle.
- p. TC on Structures, Construction, and Materials (BLD-SCM): Chair M. Savage reported a joint task group between BLD-BLC and BLD-SCM will begin work on requirements pertaining to exterior walls.

10. NFPA 101A update to SAF-AAC. G. Harrington reported that the NFPA 101A second draft is currently posted and open for NITMAMs with a closing date of March 27, 2024.

11. Other business. There was no other business.

12. Future meetings. The next correlating committee meetings will be held in January 2025. Meeting notices will be posted at www.nfpa.org/101next and www.nfpa.org/5000next when the meetings are scheduled.

13. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 3:20 p.m. (ET) on February 13, 2024.

Attendees

BLD-AAC Committee Members:

	Name:	Office:	Organization:
✓	Willse, Peter	Chair	Portland Fire Marshal's Office
✓	Bellamy, Tracey	Principal	American Fire Sprinkler Association
✓	Frable, David	Principal	US General Services Administration
✓	Hansen, Raymond	Principal	US Department of the Air Force
✓	Hopper, Howard	Principal	UL Solutions
✓	Hugo, Jeffrey	Principal	National Fire Sprinkler Association
	O'Connor, Daniel	Principal	American Hotel & Lodging Association
	Quiter, James	Principal	Retired-Arup
✓	Roberts, Richard	Principal	National Electrical Manufacturers
✓	Savage, Michael	Principal	Marion County Building Safety
✓	Shah, Faimeen	Principal	Vortex Fire Engineering Consultancy
✓	Tyree, David	Principal	American Wood Council
✓	Vinci, Leon	Principal	American Public Health Association
✓	Asp, Roland	Alternate	National Fire Sprinkler Association

	Denhardt, John	Alternate	American Fire Sprinkler Association
	Keays, Jack	Alternate	Vortex Fire Consulting Inc.
	Laramee, Scott	Alternate	American Hotel & Lodging Association
✓	Marks, Maria	Alternate	National Electrical Manufacturers
	O'Brocki, Raymond	Alternate	American Wood Council
	Pauls, Jake	Alternate	American Public Health Association
	Simone, Joseph	Alternate	US Department of the Navy
✓	Tubbs, Jeffrey	Alternate	Arup
✓	Chrisman, Mark	Nonvoting Member	TC on Building Construction
✓	Cronin, Bradford	Nonvoting Member	TC on Residential Occupancies
✓	Crowley, Michael	Nonvoting Member	TC on Means of Egress
✓	Dawe, Nicholas	Nonvoting Member	TC on Mercantile and Business
	Grill, Raymond	Nonvoting Member	TC on Building Service and Fire Protection
✓	Jelenewicz, Chris	Nonvoting Member	TC on Fundamentals
✓	Koffel, William	Nonvoting Member	TC on Health Care Occupancies
✓	Lambert, Josh	Nonvoting Member	TC on Assembly Occupancies
✓	Mertens, Matthew	Nonvoting Member	TC on Educational and Day-Care
✓	Rickard, James	Nonvoting Member	TC on Building Systems
✓	Rickard, John	Nonvoting Member	TC on Board & Care Facilities
✓	Serafim, Janna	Nonvoting Member	TC on Detention & Correctional
✓	Sheldon, Steven	Nonvoting Member	TC on Industrial, Storage, and
✓	Wittasek, Nathan	Nonvoting Member	TC on Fire Protection Features
✓	Carr, Kevin	Staff Liaison	National Fire Protection Association

SAF-AAC Committee Members:

✓	Tubbs, Jeffrey	Chair	Arup
✓	Harrington, Gregory	Secretary (Staff-	National Fire Protection Association
✓	Bush, Kenneth	Principal	Maryland State Fire Marshals Office
✓	Carson, Wayne	Principal	Carson Associates, Inc.
✓	Harbuck, Stanley	Principal	American Public Health Association
✓	Hopper, Howard	Principal	UL Solutions
✓	Hugo, Jeffrey	Principal	National Fire Sprinkler Association

✓	Lucas, Jeffrey	Principal	International Fire Marshals Association
	Reiswig, Rodger	Principal	National Electrical Manufacturers
✓	Rosenbaum, Eric	Principal	American Health Care Association
✓	Savage, Michael	Principal	Marion County Building Safety
✓	Asp, Roland	Alternate	National Fire Sprinkler Association
✓	Marks, Maria	Alternate	National Electrical Manufacturers
	Pauls, Jake	Alternate	American Public Health Association
	Quiter, James	Alternate	Retired-Arup
✓	Cronin, Bradford	Nonvoting Member	TC on Residential Occupancies
✓	Crowley, Michael	Nonvoting Member	TC on Means of Egress
✓	Dawe, Nicholas	Nonvoting Member	TC on Mercantile & Business Occupancies
	Grill, Raymond	Nonvoting Member	TC on Building Service & Fire Protection
✓	Jelenewicz, Chris	Nonvoting Member	TC on Fundamentals
✓	Koffel, William	Nonvoting Member	TC on Health Care Occupancies
✓	Lambert, Josh	Nonvoting Member	TC on Assembly Occupancies
	Larrimer, Peter	Nonvoting Member	TC on Alternative Approaches to Life
✓	Mertens, Matthew	Nonvoting Member	TC on Educational & Day-Care
✓	Rickard, John	Nonvoting Member	TC on Board & Care Facilities
✓	Serafim, Janna	Nonvoting Member	TC on Detention & Correctional
✓	Sheldon, Steven	Nonvoting Member	TC on Industrial, Storage, & Miscellaneous
✓	Wittasek, Nathan	Nonvoting Member	TC on Fire Protection Features
✓	Clary, Shane	Alt. to Nonvoting	Signaling Systems Correlating Committee

Guests:

Kevin Brinkman	National Elevator Industry Inc.
Jonathan Humble	National Multifamily Housing Council
Steven Orłowski	Sundowne Building Code Consultants LLC
Milosh Puchovsky	Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Larry Rietz	Jensen Hughes
William Skene	FM Global
John Woestman	Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association
Stephen Ganoe	NFPA
Camille Levy	NFPA

Jennifer Sisco	NFPA
Tracy Vecchiarelli	NFPA

Total number in attendance: 46

Committee Scope & Responsibility

Safety to Life (SAF-AAC)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences and for the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101)

Alternative Approaches to Life Safety (SAF-ALS)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on alternative methods of protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Responsibility

Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety (NFPA 101A)

Assembly Occupancies (SAF-AXM)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in assembly occupancies, tents, and membrane structures.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 12

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 13

Standard for Grandstands, Folding and Telescopic Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures (NFPA 102)

Board and Care Facilities (SAF-BCF)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in residential board and care facilities.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 32

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 33

Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment (SAF-BSF)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on building service, fire protection, and life safety equipment and systems, ~~the application of fire protection systems including detection, alarm, and suppression, and the life safety impact of various building systems as they relate to protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and to the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.~~

Comment: Building service, fire protection, and life safety equipment and systems are covered by this committee. The last phrase includes wording used on other committee scopes.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 9

Detention and Correctional Occupancies (SAF-DET)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in detention and correctional occupancies.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 22

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 23

Educational and Day-Care Occupancies (SAF-END)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in educational occupancies and day-care occupancies.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 14

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 15

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 16

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 17

Fire Protection Features (SAF-FIR)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on construction, compartmentation, and special hazards including the performance of assemblies, openings, and penetrations, as related to the protection of life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and to the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Comment – Special hazards are included in Section 8.7. The wording about “performance of assemblies, openings and penetrations” is not needed or grammatically correct. The addition of the last phrase is consistent with other committee scopes.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 8

Fundamentals of Safety to Life (SAF-FUN)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the basic goals, objectives, performance requirements, and definitions for protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire, ~~earthquake, flood, wind,~~ and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, ~~and~~ on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people, and on high-rise buildings.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 1
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 11.8
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 2
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 4
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 43
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 5
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 6
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter C
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter D

Health Care Occupancies (SAF-HEA)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the ~~nonemergency and~~ emergency movement of people in health care and ambulatory health care occupancies.

Comment: The committee requested adding ambulatory health care, which are assigned chapters for them.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 18
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 19
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 20
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 21

Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies (SAF-IND)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in industrial and storage occupancies, special structures, and ~~windowless and underground~~ limited-access buildings.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 11

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 40

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 42

Interior Finish and Contents (SAF-INT)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on ~~limiting the impact of~~ interior finish, contents, furnishings, and combustible decorations ~~building contents as related to the~~ protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Comment: The existing wording about “limiting the impact of interior finish” is very awkward. Contents and combustible decoration are covered by this committee. “Building contents” was replaced with “contents” because outdoor furniture is within the scope of the chapter. “The phrase “as related to the protection” is in the scope of the Fire Protection Features committee.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 10

Means of Egress (SAF-MEA)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the general requirements for safe egress for protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Annex B

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 7

Mercantile and Business Occupancies (SAF-MER)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and for the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in mercantile and business occupancies.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 36

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 37

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 38

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 39

Residential Occupancies (SAF-RES)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in hotels, dormitories, apartments, lodging ~~and or~~ rooming houses, and one- and two-family dwellings.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 24

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 26

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 28

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 29

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 30

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 31

Committee Scope & Responsibility

Building Code (BLD-AAC)

Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents on the design and construction of every building or structure, including structural design methods and techniques, as well as the design of integrated building systems for health, safety, comfort, and convenience.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000)
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 3

Assembly Occupancies (BLD-AXM)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in assembly occupancies, tents, and membrane structures.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 16

Board and Care Facilities (BLD-BCF)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in residential board and care facilities.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 26

Building Construction (BLD-BLC)

Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the selection and design of types of building construction, exterior walls, building height and area, firewalls, and fire barrier walls, as they relate to the protection of life and property from fire. For the processing of NFPA 5000, Chapter 7, and Sections 8.3 and 8.4, this committee reports directly to the NFPA 5000 Correlating Committee; whereas, for the processing of NFPA 220 and NFPA 221, this committee does not report to the NFPA 5000 Correlating Committee.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex D
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 7
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 8.3
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 8.4
Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls (NFPA 221)
Standard on Types of Building Construction (NFPA220)

Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment (BLD-BSF)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on building service, fire protection, and life safety equipment and systems ~~the application of fire protection systems including detection, alarm, and suppression, and the life safety impact of various building systems.~~ as they relate to protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and to the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Comment: Building service, fire protection, and life safety equipment and systems are covered by this committee. The last phrase includes wording used on other committee scopes.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 55

Building Systems(BLD-BSY)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the application of various building systems and features that relate to convenience, health, comfort, and access to a building.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex A
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex B
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 12
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 49
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 50
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 51
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 52
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 53
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 54
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 56
Building Energy Code (NFPA 900)

Detention and Correctional Occupancies (BLD-DET)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in detention and correctional occupancies.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 21

Educational and Day-Care Occupancies (BLD-END)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in educational occupancies and day-care occupancies.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 17

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 18

Fire Protection Features (BLD-FIR)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on construction, compartmentation, and special hazards ~~including the performance of assemblies, openings, and penetrations,~~ as related to the protection of life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and to the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Comment – Special hazards are included. The wording about “performance of assemblies, openings and penetrations” is not needed or grammatically correct. The addition of the last phrase is consistent with other committee scopes.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 8

Fundamentals of the Building Code (BLD-FUN)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the basic goals, objectives, performance requirements, and definitions for protection of human life and property from fire; ~~earthquake, flood, wind,~~ and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people, and on high-rise buildings.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex G
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 1
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 13
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 14
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 15
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 2
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 33
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 4
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 5
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 6

Health Care Occupancies (BLD-HEA)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in health care and ambulatory health care occupancies.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 19
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 20

Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies (BLD-IND)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in industrial and storage occupancies, special structures, and ~~windowless and underground~~limited-access buildings.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 29

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 30

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 31

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 34

Interior Finish and Contents (BLD-INT)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on ~~limiting the impact of~~ interior finish, contents, furnishings, and ~~building contents~~combustible decorations as related to the protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Comment: The existing wording about “limiting the impact of interior finish” is very awkward. Contents and combustible decoration are covered by this committee. “Building contents” was replaced with “contents” because outdoor furniture is within the scope of the chapter. “The phrase “as related to the protection” is in the scope of the Fire Protection Features committee.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 10

Means of Egress (BLD-MEA)

Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the general requirements for safe egress for protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex E

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 11

Mercantile and Business Occupancies (BLD-MER)

Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and for the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in mercantile and business occupancies.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 27

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 28

Residential Occupancies (BLD-RES)

Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in hotels, dormitories, apartments, lodging ~~and~~ or rooming houses, and one- and two-family dwellings.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 22

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 23

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 24

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 25

Structures, Construction, and Materials (BLD-SCM)

Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the protection of human life and property from fire and environmental loads through the selection and design of structural elements and assemblies; construction techniques and methodologies; and on the application of building materials used in the construction of buildings, structures, and related facilities.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex C
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex F
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 32
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 35
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 36
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 37
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 38
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 39
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 40
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 41
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 42
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 43
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 44
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 45
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 46
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA



Public Input No. 53-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 14.2.2.2.2]

14.2.2.2.2

Any door in a required means of egress from an area having an occupant load of ~~400~~ 50 or more persons shall be permitted to be provided with a latch or lock only if the latch or lock is panic hardware or fire exit hardware complying with 7.2.1.7.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Building Code, section 1010.2.9 require a Group A and E occupancies with 50 or more occupants be provided with panic hardware. This is a difference in the Building and Fire codes that lead to confusion by plans examiners and contractors/business owners. Since the Building Code that shows 50 persons is more stringent, than this section is irrelevant as their code will take precedent since it is more stringent. Recommending to have both codes mirror each other.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 52-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 13.2.2.2.3]	
Public Input No. 51-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 12.2.2.2.3]	
Public Input No. 54-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 15.2.2.2.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

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Committee: SAF-END



Public Input No. 253-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 14.2.2.2.4]

14.2.2.2.4* Locking of Exterior Doors, Classroom Doors and Doors to Other Instructional Spaces.

Classroom doors and doors to other instructional spaces ~~shall be permitted to be locked provided that the locking means is approved and~~, and exterior doors which provide access into the building, shall be capable of being locked to prevent unwanted entry. ~~The locking means shall comply with~~ all of the following conditions ~~are met~~ :

- (1) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged from the egress side of the door without opening the door.
- (2) The unlocking and unlatching from the egress side of the door shall be accomplished without the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort.
- (3) The releasing mechanism shall open the door leaf with not more than one releasing motion.
- (4) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be located at a height not less than 34 in. (865 mm) and not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor.
- (5) Locks, if remotely engaged, shall be unlockable from the egress side of the door without the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort.
- (6) ~~The door~~ Interior doors, and not less than one exterior door on each face of the building, shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room or building with the necessary key or other credential.
- (7) The locking means shall not impair the operation or affect the listing of the door closer, lockset, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware.
- (8) Modifications to fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80.
- (9) The emergency action plan, required by 14.7.1, shall address the use of the locking and unlocking means from both sides of the door.
- (10) Staff shall be drilled in the engagement and release of the locking means, from both sides of the door, as part of the emergency egress drills required by 14.7.2.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

In new educational occupancies, this proposal requires, primarily, egress doors from classrooms and other instructional spaces to be lockable from the inside of the room. This proposal also requires exterior doors which provide access into the building to be lockable from the egress side of the door.

These proposed requirements are consistent with current best practices of design and construction of new schools, and are consistent with recommendations by a wide range of school safety and security advocates, including the U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security (DHS), and the Partner Alliance for Safer Schools (PASS).

Several poignant examples:

The Sandy Hook Advisory Commission's Final Report, dated March 6, 2015, of the investigation of the tragedy at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut, Dec. 14, 2012, recommends:

3. Requiring classroom and other safe-haven areas to have doors that can be locked from the inside.
4. All exterior doors in K-12 schools be equipped with hardware capable of implementing a full

perimeter lockdown.

The May 24, 2022 incident at Robb Elementary, Uvalde, Texas, confirmed the importance of the ability to lock exterior doors from the interior of the building. Reportedly, the door the gunman used to enter the Robb Elementary building was lockable only from the outside of the building (same with other exterior doors), and from the inside it was not possible to determine if the exterior door was locked to prevent entry. These exterior doors were required, by policy, to be kept locked and closed. The interior classroom doors in Robb Elementary reportedly could only be locked from outside the classroom, and teachers were required, by policy, to keep the classroom doors locked and closed. But, there was no way to confirm whether the exterior handle was locked from the inside of the classroom. For convenience, reportedly teachers would use rocks to prop open exterior doors, and they used door stops, wedges, and magnets to prevent interior door locks from latching.

Despite billions of dollars invested in hardening schools nationally, 1 in 4 U.S. public schools lack classroom doors that can be locked from the inside, according to a survey conducted two years ago by the National Center on Education Statistics, a federal research office.

Doors that can be quickly and easily locked can mean the difference between life and death when a shooter is on school grounds. Safety commissions, teachers, fire safety groups, and both gun rights and gun control groups have all advocated for doors which can be locked from the inside since the Columbine High School, Columbine, Colorado, shooting in 1999.

Sources:

<https://passk12.org/>

<https://www.cisa.gov/topics/physical-security/school-safety>

<https://passk12.org/>

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Malloy-Archive/Sandy-Hook-Advisory-Commission/SHAC_Final_Report_3-6-2015.pdf

https://house.texas.gov/_media/pdf/committees/reports/87interim/Robb-Elementary-Investigative-Committee-Report-update.pdf

<https://apnews.com/article/politics-shootings-texas-school-safety-2c97d26b56e8b081aa725ee2235e4a3b>

<https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/uvalde-classrooms-lacked-security-door-locks-rcna37358>

https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d21/tables/dt21_233.50.asp

<https://www.cft.org/california-teacher/our-fight-win-security-doorlocks>

<https://www.firemarshals.org/resources/Documents/>

<NASFM%20Classroom%20Door%20Security%2020210217.pdf>

<https://www.defensivestrategies.org/downloads/NRA-National-School-Shield-Report.pdf>

<https://everytownresearch.org/report/how-to-stop-shootings-and-gun-violence-in-schools/>

The proposed requirements do not mandate the use of specific locks or lock functions – that should be left up to the schools and educational institutions.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 255-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 16.2.2.2.6]	
Public Input No. 257-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 38.2.2.2.2]	
Public Input No. 259-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 12.2.2.2.6]	
Public Input No. 255-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 16.2.2.2.6]	
Public Input No. 257-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 38.2.2.2.2]	
Public Input No. 259-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 12.2.2.2.6]	

Submitter Information Verification

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Committee:	SAF-END



Public Input No. 261-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 14.2.2.2.4]

14.2.2.2.4* Locking of Classroom Doors and Doors to Other Instructional Spaces.

14.2.2.2.4.1

Classroom doors and doors to other instructional spaces shall be permitted to be locked to prevent unwanted entry , provided that the locking means is approved and all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged from the egress side of the door without opening the door.
- (2) The unlocking and unlatching ~~from the egress side~~ of the door for egress , shall be accomplished without the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort.
- (3) The operation of the releasing mechanism shall ~~open~~ release all latching and all locking devices of the door leaf with not more than one ~~releasing~~ motion in a single linear or rotational direction .
- (4) The releasing mechanism shall not require tight grasping, tight pinching, or twisting of the wrist to operate.
- (5) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be located at a height not less than 34 in. (865 mm) and not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor.
- (6) Locks, if remotely engaged, shall ~~be unlockable from the egress side of the door without the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort.~~ not inhibit egress.
- (7) The door shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room with the necessary key or other credential.
- (8) The locking means shall not impair the operation or affect the listing of the door closer, lockset, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware.
- (9) Modifications to fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80.
- (10) The emergency action plan, required by 14.7.1, shall address the use of the locking and unlocking means from both sides of the door.
- (11) Staff shall be drilled in the engagement and release of the locking means, from both sides of the door, as part of the emergency egress drills required by 14.7.2.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The revisions in this proposal are intended to be primarily editorial, and to improve consistency with other similar provisions in this code.

Adding section numbering 14.2.2.2.4.1 is for formatting consistency with Chapters 15 and 17.

Inserting “to prevent unwanted entry” in 14.2.2.2.4.1 is for consistency with similar requirements in Chapters 16.

Revisions in Item 2 may describe the intent of the item slightly better.

The revisions in Item 3 are for consistency with 7.2.1.5.3.3. and more accurately describe the requirements of the operation of the releasing mechanism.

Proposed new Item 4 is consistent with similar requirements in Chapter 38 for new college and university instructional buildings.

Item 6 (was Item 5) is revised to perhaps better communicate the intent of this item. We believe the intent of this requirement for remotely engaged locks would be to not inhibit egress. The revisions assume that all locks used to prevent unwanted entry – remotely engaged or not – would be expected to meet the same egress requirements. The deleted phrase is a duplicate of the requirements in Item

2.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 266-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 15.2.2.2.4]	
Public Input No. 267-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 16.2.2.2.6]	
Public Input No. 268-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 17.2.2.2.6]	
Public Input No. 269-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 38.2.2.2.2]	
Public Input No. 270-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 39.2.2.2.2]	
Public Input No. 269-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 38.2.2.2.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

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Committee: SAF-END



Public Input No. 345-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 14.3]

New 14.3.8 Educational occupancies shall be provided with an In-Building Emergency Responder Communications Enhancement System in accordance with section 9.15 where required by the authority having jurisdiction.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal codifies one of the important best practices frequently identified in the November 2021 Life Safety and Security Challenges in the K-12 Space Workshop sponsored by the Fire Protection Research Foundation.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Input No. 344-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 15.3]</u>	

Submitter Information Verification

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Committee: SAF-END



Public Input No. 114-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 14.3.4.5]

14.3.4.6 Annunciation

14.3.4.6.1

Annunciation shall be accomplished in accordance with 9.6.8 and the requirements of this section.

14.3.4.6.2

A graphic map of the educational occupancy shall be provided where any of the following conditions apply:

- (1) In buildings provided with more than one automatic sprinkler protection zone in accordance with 14.3.4.2.2 or 14.3.5.
- (2) In buildings where manual fire alarm boxes have been eliminated in accordance with 14.3.4.2.3.1.
- (3) In buildings where provision is made at a central point to manually activate evacuation in only affected areas in accordance with 14.3.4.2.3.1 (4) or 14.3.4.2.3.2 (2).
- (4) In buildings provided with carbon monoxide detectors in accordance with 14.3.4.4.1.
- (5) In buildings provided with positive alarm sequence in accordance with 14.3.4.3.1.3.
- (6) Where required by an Emergency Action Plan in accordance with 14.7.1.
- (7) Where required by the authority having jurisdiction.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

While many authorized persons may be familiar with the educational facility, other authorities, including responding fire and police, school resource officers, and the like may not be familiar with the layout of the facility. Understanding where an alarm is occurring and what options are available for full emergency evacuation, partial or phased evacuation, or shelter-in-place strategies is critical. A graphic map is a simple, cost-effective way to communicate a large amount of information in a short amount of time.

For many code cycles, NFPA 101 has allowed manual fire alarm boxes to be eliminated where the building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system and when there is a provision to manually activate the evacuation signal or to evacuate only affected areas. The key to this arrangement is that an authorized person at a “central point” can take the appropriate action. It is important that this authorized person, or the responding fire service, have a clear understanding of the layout of the educational occupancy. This code change seeks to require a graphic map to be located at this “central point” so that clear and accurate decisions can be made.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Input No. 112-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 9.6.8.8]</u>	Reference
<u>Public Input No. 113-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after A.9.6.5]</u>	Reference
<u>Public Input No. 115-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 14.3.4.5]</u>	

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Public Input No. 115-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 14.3.4.5]

14.3.4.6.3

Where a graphic map is required in accordance with 14.3.4.6.2, the graphic map shall include all of the following:

- (1)* The location of all installed fire alarm initiating devices shall be clearly identified and labeled.
- (2) The location of all installed carbon monoxide initiating devices shall be clearly identified and labeled.
- (3)* The location of all automatic sprinkler protection supervisory devices and fire protection zone boundaries shall be clearly identified.
- (4)* Identification of all available notification zones or areas for manual or automatic message activation.
- (5) Location of FACU and all annunciation locations where manual or automatic message activation can occur.
- (6)* All basic building elements including floors/levels, walls, doors, stairs, elevators, entry and exit points, and other building elements.
- (7) Point of compass (indication of north).
- (8) Symbol legend containing all device symbols, zone markings, color designations, and hatching used on the map.
- (9) A "You Are Here" designation for physical orientation of the map.

14.3.4.6.4

Where a graphic map is required in accordance with 14.3.4.6.2, the graphic map shall be located at the main fire alarm control unit, the central point and remote locations where manual or automatic announcements are made, and at all system annunciation points in the facility.

14.3.4.6.5

Graphic map layout and elements shall be reviewed and approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

14.3.4.6.6

All required graphic maps and annunciation means shall be readily accessible to responding personnel.

14.3.4.6.7

All required graphic maps and annunciation means shall be located as required by the authority having jurisdiction to facilitate an efficient response to the situation.

14.3.4.6.8*

Where required by the authority having jurisdiction, a graphic annunciator per NFPA 72 shall be provided in lieu of a graphic map.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Public Input No. 114 seeks to add the requirement of a graphic map for educational occupancies. This Public Input seeks to add language of what is required on the graphic map.

Many AHJs already locally require graphic maps, but details of what is included in these graphic maps varies wildly. This new language seeks to create a baseline of what should be included in a graphic map. While this code change only seeks to add a low-cost graphic map, provision is included should a local AHJ require a graphic annunciator in accordance with NFPA 72.

A separate Public Input No. 112 and 113 has been submitted to Chapter 9 to contain all of the information in 14.3.4.6.3 through 14.3.4.6.8. However, since there is no guarantee that the Chapter Public Input will be accepted, it has been included in this PI. This can be cleaned up during the second draft.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Input No. 114-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 14.3.4.5]</u>	Dependent
<u>Public Input No. 112-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 9.6.8.8]</u>	Reference, Duplicate Information
<u>Public Input No. 113-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after A.9.6.5]</u>	Reference
<u>Public Input No. 116-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after A.14.3.4.2.3.2]</u>	

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Public Input No. 192-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 14.7.1]

14.7.1 Emergency Action Plan.

14.7.1.1

Emergency action plans shall be provided in accordance with Section 4.8.

14.7.1. 1* Emergency action plans shall be provided in accordance with Section 4.8 and as required in this section .

A.14.7.1.1 While Section 4.8 includes general requirements, this language deals with planning that is more specific to educational occupancies:

- (1) The definition and assignment of roles and responsibilities for direction and control, with specific reference to the chain of command, designated back-up for each role, and other critical functions (whether by reliance on the Incident Command System outlined in “National Incident Management System” of March 1, 2004, published by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security or by implementation of other strategies and methods having the same goals), including:
 - (1) Responsibilities of individuals who discover an emergency or crisis;
 - (2) Responsibilities of the leader/commander and other members of the emergency team;
 - (3) Responsibilities of monitors who will ensure the proper execution of the planned response;
 - (4) Responsibility for communicating with first responders, building occupants, families, representatives of the media, and other members of the community;
 - (5) Responsibility for maintaining emergency-related records.
- (1) The description of the responses planned (i.e., what should happen, when, and at whose direction) to address various emergencies or crisis that are known to occur in or affect schools, including at least:
 - (1) Severe weather;
 - (2) Fire;
 - (3) Bomb threats or the discovery of suspicious items;
 - (4) Structural failure;
 - (5) Failure of utilities or loss of utility service;
 - (6) Bus accidents;
 - (7) Release of hazardous materials, both indoors and outdoors;
 - (8) Presence of an intruder, use of a weapon, or taking of a hostage;
 - (9) Public health or medical emergencies;
 - (10) Earthquakes; and
 - (11) Nuclear power plant accidents (if located within 25 miles of such a plant).
- (1) The inventory of resources that are available when responding to emergencies, including:
 - (1) Emergency contact lists;
 - (2) Methods for accounting for the whereabouts and status of all students and the process established for releasing students into the care of their parents and others;
 - (3) Response guidance material and the method of providing it to students and staff, including support personnel such as bus drivers, secretaries, and custodians;
 - (4) Emergency supplies and equipment (such as first aid kits, food, water, emergency lighting, fuel,

battery-operated radio, and other communication equipment), maintained for students and staff to use during an emergency or crisis.

14.7.1. 2*

The operation of security features, fire protection systems, and life safety systems shall be documented in the building's emergency action plan.

14.7.1.3* . Emergency action plans shall be reviewed and approved annually by each of the following stake holders, as applicable:

- (1) School board or the board's designee
- (2) School district representative or official designee
- (3) School principal
- (4) Education-related organization or association deemed appropriate by the school district.
- (5) Representatives from all local first responder organizations to participate, advise, and consult in the review process, including, but not limited to:
 - (1) Local fire department
 - (2) Local law enforcement
 - (3) Local emergency medical services
 - (4) Other member of the first responder or emergency management community

A.14.7.1.3 . The purpose of this annual review should be to review and update the emergency action plans, protocols, and procedures and the school safety drill programs of the district and each of its school buildings. The plan should also include the description of actions taken (i.e., the training provided and the materials used) to ensure all students, staff members, first responders, and visitors, both inside and outside the school building, are:

- (1)
 - (a) Alerted to the fact that an emergency exists;
 - (b) Receive adequate instructions on how to proceed, including supplemental instructions from first responders; and respond appropriately to the directions given. (Each drill is to test whether the notification system and those operating it are prepared to provide emergency notification and appropriate direction to everyone on the property, based on the emergency conditions that exist, and whether those present respond accordingly.)
 - (c) When evacuation is called for, to ensure that evacuation of the building and adjacent areas is complete; that alternate exit routes are used if primary routes are obstructed; and that individuals with physical impairments reach safe areas. (Each drill is to test whether and how quickly a building's occupants vacate it in an orderly and safe manner, regardless of any obstructions encountered, and whether staff is prepared to provide assistance effectively to those who are unable to evacuate on their own.)
 - (d) When sheltering in place is called for, to ensure that all the building's occupants reach designated safe areas in a reasonable amount of time. (Each drill is to test whether students are prepared to respond without hesitation to instructions.)

The report submitted should indicate whether each component listed in the plan is present and up to date and should describe the revisions, if any, that are needed in each. If any component is deemed inapplicable by the review participants, the report should include the rationale for this determination. The plan should be stored in locations where it can be easily obtained during times of emergency, whether hard copies, electronic, or both.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

I was a member of a task group for Educational Occupancies that was dealing with improving emergency action plans and it was felt more information was needed in the document to assist educational occupancies in developing these plans. This is my own submittal based upon those discussions and crisis planning requirements for schools in Illinois.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 193-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 15.7.1]	
Public Input No. 194-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 16.7.1]	
Public Input No. 203-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. A.4.8.2.1]	
Public Input No. 204-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 4.8.2.2]	

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Public Input No. 341-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 14.7.1.1]

14.7.1.1 A Hazard/Risk Assessment shall be performed for all educational occupancies.

14.7.1.2 The Emergency Action Plan shall address the hazards/risks found in the Hazard/Risk assessment.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal codifies one of the important best practices frequently identified in the November 2021 Life Safety and Security Challenges in the K-12 Space Workshop sponsored by the Fire Protection Research Foundation.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 338-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 4.8.2]	
Public Input No. 339-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after A.4.8.2.1]	
Public Input No. 342-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 15.7.1]	

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Public Input No. 54-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 15.2.2.2]

15.2.2.2

Any required exit door subject to use by ~~400~~ 50 or more persons shall be permitted to be provided with a latch or lock only if the latch or lock is panic hardware or fire exit hardware complying with 7.2.1.7.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Building Code, section 1010.2.9 require a Group A and E occupancies with 50 or more occupants be provided with panic hardware. This is a difference in the Building and Fire codes that lead to confusion by plans examiners and contractors/business owners. Since the Building Code that shows 50 persons is more stringent, than this section is irrelevant as their code will take precedent since it is more stringent. Recommending to have both codes mirror each other.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 51-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 12.2.2.2.3]	
Public Input No. 52-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 13.2.2.2.3]	
Public Input No. 53-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 14.2.2.2.2]	
Public Input No. 51-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 12.2.2.2.3]	
Public Input No. 52-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 13.2.2.2.3]	
Public Input No. 53-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 14.2.2.2.2]	

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Public Input No. 247-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 15.2.2.2.4]

15.2.2.2.4* Locking of Classroom Doors and Other Instructional Spaces.

15.2.2.2.4.1

Classroom doors and doors to other instructional spaces shall be permitted to be locked provided that the locking means is approved and all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged from the egress side of the door without opening the door.
- (2) The unlocking and unlatching from the egress side of the door shall be accomplished without the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort.
- (3)* ~~Two releasing motions shall be permitted where approved by the authority having jurisdiction provided that releasing does not require simultaneous operations, and provided the door is not equipped with panic hardware or fire exit hardware~~ The operation of the releasing mechanism shall release all latching and all locking devices of the door leaf with not more than one motion in a single linear or rotational direction .
- (4) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be located at a height not less than 34 in. (865 mm) and not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor.
- (5) Locks, if remotely engaged, shall be unlockable from the egress side of the door without the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort.
- (6) The door shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room with the necessary key or other credential.
- (7) The locking means shall not impair the operation or affect the listing of the door closer, lockset, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware.
- (8) Modifications to fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80.
- (9) The emergency action plan, required by 15.7.1, shall address the use of the locking and unlocking means from both sides of the door.
- (10) Staff shall be drilled in the engagement and release of the locking means, from both sides of the door, as part of the emergency egress drills required by 15.7.2.

15.2.2.2.4.2 –

~~Where existing classroom doors and doors to instructional spaces are replaced, they shall comply with the provisions of 14.2.2.2.4 .~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

BHMA has long advocated for the foundational life safety requirement for egress doors in schools that classroom doors need to be openable for egress with not more than one releasing motion. Permitting doors on classrooms to require up to two releasing motions is contrary to BHMA's long-standing position, and is contrary to the established guidance of the National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM).

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 249-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 17.2.2.2.6]	
Public Input No. 251-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 7.2.1.5.3.8]	

[Public Input No. 249-NFPA 101-2024 \[Section No. 17.2.2.2.6\]](#)

[Public Input No. 251-NFPA 101-2024 \[Section No. 7.2.1.5.3.8\]](#)

Submitter Information Verification

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Committee: SAF-END



Public Input No. 266-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 15.2.2.2.4]

15.2.2.2.4* Locking of Classroom Doors and Other Instructional Spaces.

15.2.2.2.4.1

Classroom doors and doors to other instructional spaces shall be permitted to be locked to prevent unwanted entry , provided that the locking means is approved and all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged from the egress side of the door without opening the door.
- (2) The unlocking and ~~unlatching from the egress side~~ unlatching of the door for egress shall be accomplished without the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort.
- (3)* Two releasing motions to release all locking and all latching devices of the door leaf shall be permitted where approved by the authority having jurisdiction provided that releasing does not require simultaneous ~~operations~~ motions , and provided the door is not equipped with panic hardware or fire exit hardware.
- (4) The releasing mechanism for new installations shall not require tight grasping, tight pinching, or twisting of the wrist to operate .
- (5) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be located at a height not less than 34 in. (865 mm) and not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor.
- (6) Locks, if remotely engaged, shall ~~be unlockable from the egress side of the door without the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort.~~ - not inhibit egress.
- (7) The door shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room with the necessary key or other credential.
- (8) The locking means shall not impair the operation or affect the listing of the door closer, lockset, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware.
- (9) Modifications to fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80.
- (10) The emergency action plan, required by 15.7.1, shall address the use of the locking and unlocking means from both sides of the door.
- (11) Staff shall be drilled in the engagement and release of the locking means, from both sides of the door, as part of the emergency egress drills required by 15.7.2.

15.2.2.2.4.2

Where existing classroom doors and doors to instructional spaces are replaced, they shall comply with the provisions of 14.2.2.2.4.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The revisions in this proposal are intended to be primarily editorial, and to improve consistency with other similar provisions in this code.

Inserting "to prevent unwanted entry" in 15.2.2.2.4.1 is for consistency with similar requirements in Chapters 16.

Revisions in Item 2 may describe the intent of the item slightly better.

The revisions in Item 3 are for consistency with 7.2.1.5.3.3. and more accurately describe the requirements of the operation of the releasing mechanism.

Proposed new Item 4 is consistent with similar requirements in Chapter 39 for existing college and university instructional buildings.

Item 6 (was Item 5) is revised to perhaps better communicate the intent of this item. We believe the intent of this requirement for remotely engaged locks would be to not inhibit egress. The revisions assume that all locks used to prevent unwanted entry – remotely engaged or not – would be expected to meet the same egress requirements. The deleted phrase is a duplicate of the requirements in Item 2.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 261-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 14.2.2.2.4]	
Public Input No. 269-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 38.2.2.2.2]	

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Public Input No. 344-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 15.3]

New 15.3.8. Existing educational occupancies shall be provided with an In-Building Emergency Responder Communications Enhancement System in accordance with section 9.15 where required by the authority having jurisdiction and 15.3.8.1.

New 15.3.8.1. New Emergency Responder communications enhancement systems shall be installed where any of the following occur:

- 1) There has been an incident in the facility that was negatively affected by the lack of radio coverage.
- 2) There is a known deficiency of the emergency radio coverage in the building that will significantly impact the emergency response to the facility based upon the risk assessment and/or emergency action plans required by this chapter and 4.8.
- 3) The educational facility has a school resource officer that has identified the lack of emergency radio coverage to hinder their safety or their ability to fulfill their duties and responsibilities within the building.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal codifies one of the important best practices frequently identified in the November 2021 Life Safety and Security Challenges in the K-12 Space Workshop sponsored by the Fire Protection Research Foundation.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 345-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 14.3]	

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Public Input No. 117-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 15.3.4.5]

15.3.4.6 Annunciation

15.3.4.6.1

Annunciation shall be accomplished in accordance with 9.6.8 and the requirements of this section.

15.3.4.6.2

A graphic map of the educational occupancy shall be provided where any of the following conditions apply:

- (1) In buildings provided with more than one automatic sprinkler protection zone in accordance with 15.3.4.2.2 or 15.3.5.
- (2) In buildings where manual fire alarm boxes have been eliminated in accordance with 15.3.4.2.3.1.
- (3) In buildings where provision is made at a central point to manually activate evacuation in only affected areas in accordance with 15.3.4.2.3.1 (4) or 15.3.4.2.3.2 (2).
- (4) In buildings provided with carbon monoxide detectors in accordance with 15.3.4.4.1.
- (5) In buildings provided with positive alarm sequence in accordance with 15.3.4.3.1.3.
- (6) Where required by an Emergency Action Plan in accordance with 15.7.1.
- (7) Where required by the authority having jurisdiction.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

While many authorized persons may be familiar with the educational facility, other authorities, including responding fire and police, school resource officers, and the like may not be familiar with the layout of the facility. Understanding where an alarm is occurring and what options are available for full emergency evacuation, partial or phased evacuation, or shelter-in-place strategies is critical. A graphic map is a simple, cost-effective way to communicate a large amount of information in a short amount of time.

For many code cycles, NFPA 101 has allowed manual fire alarm boxes to be eliminated where the building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system and when there is a provision to manually activate the evacuation signal or to evacuate only affected areas. The key to this arrangement is that an authorized person at a “central point” can take the appropriate action. It is important that this authorized person, or the responding fire service, have a clear understanding of the layout of the educational occupancy. This code change seeks to require a graphic map to be located at this “central point” so that clear and accurate decisions can be made.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Input No. 112-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 9.6.8.8]</u>	Reference
<u>Public Input No. 113-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after A.9.6.5]</u>	Reference
<u>Public Input No. 118-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 15.3.4.5]</u>	

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Public Input No. 118-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 15.3.4.5]

15.3.4.6.3

Where a graphic map is required in accordance with 15.3.4.6.2, the graphic map shall include all of the following:

- (1)* The location of all installed fire alarm initiating devices shall be clearly identified and labeled.
- (2) The location of all installed carbon monoxide initiating devices shall be clearly identified and labeled.
- (3)* The location of all automatic sprinkler protection supervisory devices and fire protection zone boundaries shall be clearly identified.
- (4)* Identification of all available notification zones or areas for manual or automatic message activation.
- (5) Location of FACU and all annunciation locations where manual or automatic message activation can occur.
- (6)* All basic building elements including floors/levels, walls, doors, stairs, elevators, entry and exit points, and other building elements.
- (7) Point of compass (indication of north).
- (8) Symbol legend containing all device symbols, zone markings, color designations, and hatching used on the map.
- (9) A "You Are Here" designation for physical orientation of the map.

15.3.4.6.4

Where a graphic map is required in accordance with 15.3.4.6.2, the graphic map shall be located at the main fire alarm control unit, the central point and remote locations where manual or automatic announcements are made, and at all system annunciation points in the facility.

15.3.4.6.5

Graphic map layout and elements shall be reviewed and approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

15.3.4.6.6

All required graphic maps and annunciation means shall be readily accessible to responding personnel.

15.3.4.6.7

All required graphic maps and annunciation means shall be located as required by the authority having jurisdiction to facilitate an efficient response to the situation.

15.3.4.6.8*

Where required by the authority having jurisdiction, a graphic annunciator per NFPA 72 shall be provided in lieu of a graphic map.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Public Input No. 117 seeks to add the requirement of a graphic map for educational occupancies. This Public Input seeks to add language of what is required on the graphic map.

Many AHJs already locally require graphic maps, but details of what is included in these graphic maps varies wildly. This new language seeks to create a baseline of what should be included in a graphic map. While this code change only seeks to add a low-cost graphic map, provision is included should a local AHJ require a graphic annunciator in accordance with NFPA 72.

A separate Public Input No. 112 and 113 has been submitted to Chapter 9 to contain all of the information in 15.3.4.6.3 through 15.3.4.6.8. However, since there is no guarantee that the Chapter Public Input will be accepted, it has been included in this PI. This can be cleaned up during the second draft.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Input No. 117-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 15.3.4.5]</u>	Dependent
<u>Public Input No. 112-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 9.6.8.8]</u>	Reference, duplicate information
<u>Public Input No. 113-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after A.9.6.5]</u>	Reference
<u>Public Input No. 119-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after A.15.3.4.3.1.2]</u>	

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Public Input No. 342-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 15.7.1]

15.7.1.1 A Hazard/Risk Assessment shall be performed for all existing educational occupancies.

15.7.1.2 The Emergency Action Plan shall address the hazards/risks found in the Hazard/Risk assessment.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal codifies one of the important best practices frequently identified in the November 2021 Life Safety and Security Challenges in the K-12 Space Workshop sponsored by the Fire Protection Research Foundation.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 338-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 4.8.2]	
Public Input No. 339-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after A.4.8.2.1]	
Public Input No. 341-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 14.7.1.1]	

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Public Input No. 193-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 15.7.1]

15.7.1 Emergency Action Plans.

15.7.1.1

Emergency action plans shall be provided in accordance with Section 4.8 and as required in this section .

A. 15.7.1.

2* –

1 While Section 4.8 includes general requirements. This language deals with planning that is more specific to educational occupancies:

- (1) The definition and assignment of roles and responsibilities for direction and control, with specific reference to the chain of command, designated back-up for each role, and other critical functions (whether by reliance on the Incident Command System outlined in “National Incident Management System” of March 1, 2004, published by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security or by implementation of other strategies and methods having the same goals), including:
 - (1) Responsibilities of individuals who discover an emergency or crisis;
 - (2) Responsibilities of the leader/commander and other members of the emergency team;
 - (3) Responsibilities of monitors who will ensure the proper execution of the planned response;
 - (4) Responsibility for communicating with first responders, building occupants, families, representatives of the media, and other members of the community;
 - (5) Responsibility for maintaining emergency-related records.
- (1) The description of the responses planned (i.e., what should happen, when, and at whose direction) to address various emergencies or crises that are known to occur in or affect schools, including at least:
 - (1) Severe weather;
 - (2) Fire;
 - (3) Bomb threats or the discovery of suspicious items;
 - (4) Structural failure;
 - (5) Failure of utilities or loss of utility service;
 - (6) Bus accidents;
 - (7) Release of hazardous materials, both indoors and outdoors;
 - (8) Presence of an intruder, use of a weapon, or taking of a hostage;
 - (9) Public health or medical emergencies;
 - (10) Earthquakes; and
 - (11) Nuclear power plant accidents (if located within 25 miles of such a plant).
- (1) The inventory of resources that are available when responding to emergencies, including:
 - (1) Emergency contact lists;
 - (2) Methods for accounting for the whereabouts and status of all students and the process established for releasing students into the care of their parents and others;
 - (3) Response guidance material and the method of providing it to students and staff, including support personnel such as bus drivers, secretaries, and custodians;
 - (4) Emergency supplies and equipment (such as first aid kits, food, water, emergency lighting, fuel, battery-operated radio, and other communication equipment), maintained for students and staff to

use during an emergency or crisis.

15.7.1.2* The operation of security features, fire protection systems, and life safety systems shall be documented in the building's emergency action plan.

15.7.1.3* Emergency action plans shall be reviewed and approved annually by each of the following stake holders, as applicable:

- (1) School board or the board's designee
- (2) School district representative or official designee
- (3) School principal
- (4) Education-related organization or association deemed appropriate by the school district.
- (5) Representatives from all local first responder organizations to participate, advise, and consult in the review process, including, but not limited to:
 - (1) Local fire department
 - (2) Local law enforcement
 - (3) Local emergency medical services
 - (4) Other member of the first responder or emergency management community

A.15.7.1.3 The purpose of this annual review should be to review and update the emergency action plans, protocols, and procedures and the school safety drill programs of the district and each of its school buildings. The plan should also include the description of actions taken (i.e., the training provided and the materials used) to ensure all students, staff members, first responders, and visitors, both inside and outside the school building, are:

- (1)
 - (a) Alerted to the fact that an emergency exists;
 - (b) Receive adequate instructions on how to proceed, including supplemental instructions from first responders; and respond appropriately to the directions given. (Each drill is to test whether the notification system and those operating it are prepared to provide emergency notification and appropriate direction to everyone on the property, based on the emergency conditions that exist, and whether those present respond accordingly.)
 - (c) When evacuation is called for, to ensure that evacuation of the building and adjacent areas is complete; that alternate exit routes are used if primary routes are obstructed; and that individuals with physical impairments reach safe areas. (Each drill is to test whether and how quickly a building's occupants vacate it in an orderly and safe manner, regardless of any obstructions encountered, and whether staff is prepared to provide assistance effectively to those who are unable to evacuate on their own.)
 - (d) When sheltering in place is called for, to ensure that all the building's occupants reach designated safe areas in a reasonable amount of time. (Each drill is to test whether students are prepared to respond without hesitation to instructions.)

The report submitted should indicate whether each component listed in the plan is present and up to date and should describe the revisions, if any, that are needed in each. If any component is deemed inapplicable by the review participants, the report should include the rationale for this determination. The plan should be stored in locations where it can be easily obtained during times of emergency, whether hard copies, electronic, or both.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

I participated on a task group for Educational Occupancies that dealt with emergency action plans and it was felt that more information was needed for educational occupancies to develop these plans. This is my own submittal based on those discussions and crisis planning requirements for schools in Illinois.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 192-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 14.7.1]	
Public Input No. 203-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. A.4.8.2.1]	
Public Input No. 204-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 4.8.2.2]	

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Committee: SAF-END



Public Input No. 255-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 16.2.2.2.6]

16.2.2.2.6 Locking of Exterior Doors, Classroom Doors and Doors to Other Client Care Spaces.

Classroom doors and doors to other client care spaces- ~~shall be permitted to be~~ , and exterior doors which provide access into the building, shall be capable of being locked to prevent unwanted entry- ~~provided that the~~ . The locking means is approved and shall comply with all of the following conditions- ~~are met~~ :

- (1) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged from the egress side without opening the door.
- (2) The unlocking and unlatching from the egress side of the door shall be accomplished without the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort.
- (3) The releasing mechanism shall open the door leaf with not more than one releasing motion.
- (4) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be located at a height not less than 34 in. (865 mm) and not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor.
- (5) Locks, if remotely engaged, shall be unlockable from the egress side of the door without the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort.
- (6) ~~The door~~ Interior doors, and not less than one exterior door on each face of the building, shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room or building with the necessary key or other credential.
- (7) The locking means shall not impair the operation or affect the listing of the door closer, lockset, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware.
- (8) Modifications to fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80.
- (9) The emergency action plan, required by 16.7.1, shall address the use of the locking and unlocking means from both sides of the door.
- (10) Staff shall be drilled in the engagement and release of the locking means, from both sides of the door, as part of the emergency egress drills required by 16.7.2.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

In new day-care occupancies, this proposal requires, primarily, egress doors from classrooms and other instructional spaces to be lockable from the inside of the room. This proposal also requires exterior doors which provide access into the building to be lockable from the egress side of the door.

This proposal is consistent with the similar proposal for Section 14.2.2.2.4. For brevity, the reasons for this proposal are not repeated here.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 253-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 14.2.2.2.4]	
Public Input No. 257-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 38.2.2.2.2]	
Public Input No. 259-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 12.2.2.2.6]	
Public Input No. 253-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 14.2.2.2.4]	

[Public Input No. 257-NFPA 101-2024 \[Section No. 38.2.2.2.2\]](#)

[Public Input No. 259-NFPA 101-2024 \[New Section after 12.2.2.2.6\]](#)

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Committee: SAF-END



Public Input No. 267-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 16.2.2.2.6]

16.2.2.2.6 Locking of Classroom Doors and Doors to Other Client Care Spaces.

16.2.2.2.6.1

Classroom doors and doors to other client care spaces shall be permitted to be locked to prevent unwanted entry provided that the locking means is approved and all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged from the egress side without opening the door.
- (2) The unlocking and ~~unlatching from the egress side~~ unlatching of the door for egress shall be accomplished without the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort.
- (3) The operation of the releasing mechanism shall ~~open~~ release all latching and all locking devices of the door leaf with not more than one ~~releasing~~ motion in a single linear or rotational direction .
- (4) The releasing mechanism for new installations shall not require tight grasping, tight pinching, or twisting of the wrist to operate.
- (5) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be located at a height not less than 34 in. (865 mm) and not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor.
- (6) Locks, if remotely engaged, shall ~~be unlockable from the egress side of the door without the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort.~~ not inhibit egress.
- (7) The door shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room with the necessary key or other credential.
- (8) The locking means shall not impair the operation or affect the listing of the door closer, lockset, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware.
- (9) Modifications to fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80.
- (10) The emergency action plan, required by 16.7.1, shall address the use of the locking and unlocking means from both sides of the door.
- (11) Staff shall be drilled in the engagement and release of the locking means, from both sides of the door, as part of the emergency egress drills required by 16.7.2.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The revisions in this proposal are intended to be primarily editorial, and to improve consistency with other similar provisions in this code.

Adding section numbering 16.2.2.2.6.1 is for formatting consistency with Chapters 15 and 17.

Revisions in Item 2 may describe the intent of the item slightly better.

The revisions in Item 3 are for consistency with 7.2.1.5.3.3. and more accurately describe the requirements of the operation of the releasing mechanism.

Proposed new Item 4 is consistent with similar requirements in Chapter 38 for new college and university instructional buildings.

Item 6 (was Item 5) is revised to perhaps better communicate the intent of this item. We believe the intent of this requirement for remotely engaged locks would be to not inhibit egress. The revisions assume that all locks used to prevent unwanted entry – remotely engaged or not – would be expected to meet the same egress requirements. The deleted phrase is a duplicate of the requirements in Item 2.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 261-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 14.2.2.2.4]	
Public Input No. 269-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 38.2.2.2.2]	

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Public Input No. 194-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 16.7.1]

16.7.1* Emergency Action Plans.

16.7.1.1

Emergency action plans shall be provided in accordance with Section 4.8 and as required in this section.

A. 16.7.1. 1 While Section 4.8 includes general requirements, this language deals with planning that is more specific to educational occupancies:

- (1) The definition and assignment of roles and responsibilities for direction and control, with specific reference to the chain of command, designated back-up for each role, and other critical functions (whether by reliance on the Incident Command System outlined in “National Incident Management System” of March 1, 2004, published by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security or by implementation of other strategies and methods having the same goals), including:
 - (1) Responsibilities of individuals who discover an emergency or crisis;
 - (2) Responsibilities of the leader/commander and other members of the emergency team;
 - (3) Responsibilities of monitors who will ensure the proper execution of the planned response;
 - (4) Responsibility for communicating with first responders, building occupants, families, representatives of the media, and other members of the community;
 - (5) Responsibility for maintaining emergency-related records.
- (1) The description of the responses planned (i.e., what should happen, when, and at whose direction) to address various emergencies or crises that are known to occur in or affect the day care, including at least:
 - (1) Severe weather;
 - (2) Fire;
 - (3) Bomb threats or the discovery of suspicious items;
 - (4) Structural failure;
 - (5) Failure of utilities or loss of utility service;
 - (6) Bus accidents;
 - (7) Release of hazardous materials, both indoors and outdoors;
 - (8) Presence of an intruder, use of a weapon, or taking of a hostage;
 - (9) Public health or medical emergencies;
 - (10) Earthquakes; and
 - (11) Nuclear power plant accidents (if located within 25 miles of such a plant).
- (1) The inventory of resources that are available when responding to emergencies, including:
 - (1) Emergency contact lists;
 - (2) Methods for accounting for the whereabouts and status of all clients and the process established for releasing of clients into the care of their families or guardians;
 - (3) Response guidance material and the method of providing it to clients and staff, including support personnel such as bus drivers, secretaries, and custodians;
 - (4) Emergency supplies and equipment (such as first aid kits, food, water, emergency lighting, fuel, battery-operated radio, and other communication equipment), maintained for clients and staff to use

during an emergency or crisis.

16.7.1.2 * _ _

The operation of security features, fire protection systems, and life safety systems shall be documented in the building's emergency action plan

16.7.1.3* Emergency action plans shall be reviewed and approved annually by each of the following stake holders, as applicable:

- (1) Day care board or the board's designee
- (2) School district representative or official designee (if the day care center is associated with a school district)
- (3) Day care administrator or owner
- (4) Representatives from all local first responder organizations to participate, advise, and consult in the review process, including, but not limited to:
 - (1) Local fire department
 - (2) Local law enforcement
 - (3) Local emergency medical services
 - (4) Other member of the first responder or emergency management community

A.14.7.1.3 The purpose of this annual review should be to review and update the emergency action plans, protocols, and procedures and the day care's safety drill programs of each of its buildings. The plan should also include the description of actions taken (i.e., the training provided and the materials used) to ensure all clients, staff members, first responders, and visitors, both inside and outside the school building, are:

- (1)
 - (a) Alerted to the fact that an emergency exists;
 - (b) Receive adequate instructions on how to proceed, including supplemental instructions from first responders; and respond appropriately to the directions given. (Each drill is to test whether the notification system and those operating it are prepared to provide emergency notification and appropriate direction to everyone on the property, based on the emergency conditions that exist, and whether those present respond accordingly.)
 - (c) When evacuation is called for, to ensure that evacuation of the building and adjacent areas is complete; that alternate exit routes are used if primary routes are obstructed; and that individuals with physical impairments reach safe areas. (Each drill is to test whether and how quickly a building's occupants vacate it in an orderly and safe manner, regardless of any obstructions encountered, and whether staff is prepared to provide assistance effectively to those who are unable to evacuate on their own.)
 - (d) When sheltering in place is called for, to ensure that all the building's occupants reach designated safe areas in a reasonable amount of time. (Each drill is to test whether students are prepared to respond without hesitation to instructions.)

The report submitted should indicate whether each component listed in the plan is present and up to date and should describe the revisions, if any, that are needed in each. If any component is deemed inapplicable by the review participants, the report should include the rationale for this determination. The plan should be stored in locations where it can be easily obtained during times of emergency, whether hard copies, electronic, or both.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

I participated on a task group that was dealing with emergency action plans and it was felt more information was needed for Day Care Centers to provide plans. This is my submittal based on those discussions and crisis planning for K-12 schools in Illinois, revised to address day care occupancies.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 192-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 14.7.1]	Similar concept
Public Input No. 195-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 17.7.1]	
Public Input No. 203-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. A.4.8.2.1]	
Public Input No. 204-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 4.8.2.2]	

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Submittal Date: Sat Jun 01 08:51:32 EDT 2024
Committee: SAF-END



Public Input No. 249-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 17.2.2.2.6]

17.2.2.2.6 Locking of Classroom Doors and Doors to Other Client Care Spaces.

17.2.2.2.6.1

Classroom doors and doors to other client care spaces shall be permitted to be locked provided that the locking means is approved and all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged from the egress side of the door without opening the door.
- (2) The unlocking and unlatching from the egress side of the door shall be accomplished without the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort.
- (3)* ~~Two releasing motions shall be permitted where approved by the authority having jurisdiction provided that releasing does not require simultaneous operations and provided the door is not equipped with panic hardware or fire exit hardware .~~ The operation of the releasing mechanism shall release all latching and all locking devices of the door leaf with not more than one motion in a single linear or rotational direction .
- (4) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be located at a height not less than 34 in. (865 mm) and not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor.
- (5) Locks, if remotely engaged, shall be unlockable from the egress side of the door without the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort.
- (6) The door shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room with the necessary key or other credential.
- (7) The locking means shall not impair the operation or affect the listing of the door closer, lockset, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware.
- (8) Modifications to fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80.
- (9) The emergency action plan, required by 17.7.1, shall address the use of the locking and unlocking means from both sides of the door.
- (10) Staff shall be drilled in the engagement and release of the locking means, from both sides of the door, as part of the emergency egress drills required by 17.7.2.

17.2.2.2.6.2 –

~~Where existing classroom doors and doors to client care spaces are replaced, they shall comply with the provisions of 16.2.2.2.6 .~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

BHMA has long advocated for the foundational life safety requirement for egress doors in schools that classroom doors need to be openable for egress with not more than one releasing motion. Permitting doors on classrooms to require up to two releasing motions is contrary to BHMA's long-standing position, and is contrary to the established guidance of the National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM).

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 247-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 15.2.2.2.4]	
Public Input No. 251-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 7.2.1.5.3.8]	

[Public Input No. 247-NFPA 101-2024 \[Section No. 15.2.2.2.4\]](#)

[Public Input No. 251-NFPA 101-2024 \[Section No. 7.2.1.5.3.8\]](#)

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Public Input No. 268-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 17.2.2.2.6]

17.2.2.2.6 Locking of Classroom Doors and Doors to Other Client Care Spaces.

17.2.2.2.6.1

Classroom doors and doors to other client care spaces shall be permitted to be locked to prevent unwanted entry provided that the locking means is approved and all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged from the egress side of the door without opening the door.
- (2) The unlocking and ~~unlatching from the egress side~~ unlatching of the door for egress shall be accomplished without the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort.
- (3)* Two releasing motions to release all locking and all latching devices of the door leaf shall be permitted where approved by the authority having jurisdiction provided that releasing does not require simultaneous ~~operations~~ motions and provided the door is not equipped with panic hardware or fire exit hardware.
- (4) The releasing mechanism for new installations shall not require tight grasping, tight pinching, or twisting of the wrist to operate.
- (5) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be located at a height not less than 34 in. (865 mm) and not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor.
- (6) Locks, if remotely engaged, shall ~~be unlockable from the egress side of the door without the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort.~~ not inhibit egress.
- (7) The door shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room with the necessary key or other credential.
- (8) The locking means shall not impair the operation or affect the listing of the door closer, lockset, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware.
- (9) Modifications to fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80.
- (10) The emergency action plan, required by 17.7.1, shall address the use of the locking and unlocking means from both sides of the door.
- (11) Staff shall be drilled in the engagement and release of the locking means, from both sides of the door, as part of the emergency egress drills required by 17.7.2.

17.2.2.2.6.2

Where existing classroom doors and doors to client care spaces are replaced, they shall comply with the provisions of 16.2.2.2.6.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The revisions in this proposal are intended to be primarily editorial, and to improve consistency with other similar provisions in this code.

Inserting "to prevent unwanted entry" in 17.2.2.2.6.1 is for consistency with similar requirements in Chapters 16.

Revisions in Item 2 may describe the intent of the item slightly better.

The revisions in Item 3 are for consistency with 7.2.1.5.3.3. and more accurately describe the requirements of the operation of the releasing mechanism.

Proposed new Item 4 is consistent with similar requirements in Chapter 39 for existing college and university instructional buildings.

Item 6 (was Item 5) is revised to perhaps better communicate the intent of this item. We believe the intent of this requirement for remotely engaged locks would be to not inhibit egress. The revisions assume that all locks used to prevent unwanted entry – remotely engaged or not – would be expected to meet the same egress requirements. The deleted phrase is a duplicate of the requirements in Item 2.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 261-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 14.2.2.2.4]	
Public Input No. 269-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 38.2.2.2.2]	

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Public Input No. 195-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 17.7.1]

17.7.1* Emergency Action Plans.

17.7.1.1

Emergency action plans shall be provided in accordance with Section 4.8 and as required in this section .

A.17.7.1.1 While Section 4.8 includes general requirements, this language deals with planning that is more specific to educational occupancies:

- (1) The definition and assignment of roles and responsibilities for direction and control, with specific reference to the chain of command, designated back-up for each role, and other critical functions (whether by reliance on the Incident Command System outlined in “National Incident Management System” of March 1, 2004, published by the U . S. Department of Homeland Security or by implementation of other strategies and methods having the same goals), including:
 - (1) Responsibilities of individuals who discover an emergency or crisis;
 - (2) Responsibilities of the leader/commander and other members of the emergency team;
 - (3) Responsibilities of monitors who will ensure the proper execution of the planned response;
 - (4) Responsibility for communicating with first responders, building occupants, families, representatives of the media, and other members of the community;
 - (5) Responsibility for maintaining emergency-related records.
- (1) The description of the responses planned (i.e., what should happen, when, and at whose direction) to address various emergencies or crises that are known to occur in or affect the day care, including at least:
 - (1) Severe weather;
 - (2) Fire;
 - (3) Bomb threats or the discovery of suspicious items;
 - (4) Structural failure;
 - (5) Failure of utilities or loss of utility service;
 - (6) Bus accidents;
 - (7) Release of hazardous materials, both indoors and outdoors;
 - (8) Presence of an intruder, use of a weapon, or taking of a hostage;
 - (9) Public health or medical emergencies;
 - (10) Earthquakes; and
 - (11) Nuclear power plant accidents (if located within 25 miles of such a plant).
- (1) The inventory of resources that are available when responding to emergencies, including:
 - (1) Emergency contact lists;
 - (2) Methods for accounting for the whereabouts and status of all clients and the process established for releasing of clients into the care of their families or guardians;
 - (3) Response guidance material and the method of providing it to clients and staff, including support personnel such as bus drivers, secretaries, and custodians;
 - (4) Emergency supplies and equipment (such as first aid kits, food, water, emergency lighting, fuel, battery-operated radio, and other communication equipment), maintained for clients and staff to use

during an emergency or crisis.

17.7.1.2*

The operation of security features, fire protection systems, and life safety systems shall be documented in the building's emergency action plan.

17.7.1.3* Emergency action plans shall be reviewed and approved annually by each of the following stake holders, as applicable:

- (1) Day care board or the board's designee
- (2) School district representative or official designee (if the day care center is associated with a school district)
- (3) Day care administrator or owner
- (4) Representatives from all local first responder organizations to participate, advise, and consult in the review process, including, but not limited to:
 - (1) Local fire department
 - (2) Local law enforcement
 - (3) Local emergency medical services
 - (4) Other member of the first responder or emergency management community

A.14.7.1.3 The purpose of this annual review should be to review and update the emergency action plans, protocols, and procedures and the day care's safety drill programs of each of its buildings. The plan should also include the description of actions taken (i.e., the training provided and the materials used) to ensure all clients, staff members, first responders, and visitors, both inside and outside the school building, are:

- (1)
 - (a) Alerted to the fact that an emergency exists;
 - (b) Receive adequate instructions on how to proceed, including supplemental instructions from first responders; and respond appropriately to the directions given. (Each drill is to test whether the notification system and those operating it are prepared to provide emergency notification and appropriate direction to everyone on the property, based on the emergency conditions that exist, and whether those present respond accordingly.)
 - (c) When evacuation is called for, to ensure that evacuation of the building and adjacent areas is complete; that alternate exit routes are used if primary routes are obstructed; and that individuals with physical impairments reach safe areas. (Each drill is to test whether and how quickly a building's occupants vacate it in an orderly and safe manner, regardless of any obstructions encountered, and whether staff is prepared to provide assistance effectively to those who are unable to evacuate on their own.)
 - (d) When sheltering in place is called for, to ensure that all the building's occupants reach designated safe areas in a reasonable amount of time. (Each drill is to test whether students are prepared to respond without hesitation to instructions.)

The report submitted should indicate whether each component listed in the plan is present and up to date and should describe the revisions, if any, that are needed in each. If any component is deemed inapplicable by the review participants, the report should include the rationale for this determination. The plan should be stored in locations where it can be easily obtained during times of emergency, whether hard copies, electronic, or both.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

I participated on the task group related to emergency action planning and it was felt that more information was needed so day care occupancies can develop plans. This is my submittal based on those discussions and crisis planning requirements required for K-12 schools in Illinois, revised to address day care occupancies.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 194-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 16.7.1]	
Public Input No. 203-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. A.4.8.2.1]	
Public Input No. 204-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 4.8.2.2]	

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Submittal Date: Sat Jun 01 08:56:42 EDT 2024
Committee: SAF-END



Public Input No. 116-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after A.14.3.4.2.3.2]

A.14.3.4.6.3 (1) Fire alarm initiating devices should be shown with NFPA 170 symbols or those symbols approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

A.14.3.4.6.3 (3) Fire sprinkler protection zone valve locations should be shown with clarity regarding physical location and zone naming. The coverage area of each fire sprinkler zone should be shown using hatching or area designations.

A.14.3.4.6.3 (4) Identification of all available notification zones or areas for manual or automatic message activation should be shown with clarity regarding zone naming and the coverage area of each notification zone. Notification zones should be shown using hatching or area designations. Zone naming used on the graphic map (e.g., “West Classroom Wing”, “East Classroom Wing”, etc.) should match the naming used on the live voice or recorded message selection switches on the fire alarm annunciation equipment.

A.14.3.4.6.3 (6) Graphic map building elements should include all appropriate building elements including floor/level identification, all walls and doors, room and area descriptions (i.e., room names or use identification), and egress elements like stairs and elevators. An AHJ may require elements outside of the building to be included in the graphic map, including adjacent streets, parking lots, courtyards, and similar geographical elements, as well as other life safety items like fire hydrants, fire department connections, and utility shut off locations.

A.14.3.4.6.8 Where a graphic annunciator is required by an AHJ, the annunciator should meet the requirements of NFPA 72 section 10.18.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This is Annex A explanatory information for code language added in Public Input No. 115.

While many authorized persons may be familiar with the educational facility, other authorities, including responding fire and police, school resource officers, and the like may not be familiar with the layout of the facility. Understanding where an alarm is occurring and what options are available for full emergency evacuation, partial or phased evacuation, or shelter-in-place strategies is critical. A graphic map is a simple, cost-effective way to communicate a large amount of information in a short amount of time.

For many code cycles, NFPA 101 has allowed manual fire alarm boxes to be eliminated where the building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system and when there is a provision to manually activate the evacuation signal or to evacuate only affected areas. The key to this arrangement is that an authorized person at a “central point” can take the appropriate action. It is important that this authorized person, or the responding fire service, have a clear understanding of the layout of the educational occupancy. This code change seeks to require a graphic map to be located at this “central point” so that clear and accurate decisions can be made.

Many AHJs already locally require graphic maps, but details of what is included in these graphic maps varies wildly. This new language seeks to create a baseline of what should be included in a graphic map. While this code change only seeks to add a low-cost graphic map, provision is included should a local AHJ require a graphic annunciator in accordance with NFPA 72.

A separate Public Input No. 112 and 113 has been submitted to Chapter 9 to contain all of the

information in 14.3.4.6.3 through 14.3.4.6.8, and this Annex A material. However, since there is no guarantee that the Chapter Public Input will be accepted, it has been included in this PI. This can be cleaned up during the second draft.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Input No. 115-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 14.3.4.5]</u>	Dependent
<u>Public Input No. 113-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after A.9.6.5]</u>	Reference, duplicate information

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Committee: SAF-END



Public Input No. 119-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after A.15.3.4.3.1.2]

A.15.3.4.6.3 (1) Fire alarm initiating devices should be shown with NFPA 170 symbols or those symbols approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

A.15.3.4.6.3 (3) Fire sprinkler protection zone valve locations should be shown with clarity regarding physical location and zone naming. The coverage area of each fire sprinkler zone should be shown using hatching or area designations.

A.15.3.4.6.3 (4) Identification of all available notification zones or areas for manual or automatic message activation should be shown with clarity regarding zone naming and the coverage area of each notification zone. Notification zones should be shown using hatching or area designations. Zone naming used on the graphic map (e.g., “West Classroom Wing”, “East Classroom Wing”, etc.) should match the naming used on the live voice or recorded message selection switches on the fire alarm annunciation equipment.

A.15.3.4.6.3 (6) Graphic map building elements should include all appropriate building elements including floor/level identification, all walls and doors, room and area descriptions (i.e., room names or use identification), and egress elements like stairs and elevators. An AHJ may require elements outside of the building to be included in the graphic map, including adjacent streets, parking lots, courtyards, and similar geographical elements, as well as other life safety items like fire hydrants, fire department connections, and utility shut off locations.

A.15.3.4.6.8 Where a graphic annunciator is required by an AHJ, the annunciator should meet the requirements of NFPA 72 section 10.18.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This is Annex A explanatory information for code language added in Public Input No. 118.

While many authorized persons may be familiar with the educational facility, other authorities, including responding fire and police, school resource officers, and the like may not be familiar with the layout of the facility. Understanding where an alarm is occurring and what options are available for full emergency evacuation, partial or phased evacuation, or shelter-in-place strategies is critical. A graphic map is a simple, cost-effective way to communicate a large amount of information in a short amount of time.

For many code cycles, NFPA 101 has allowed manual fire alarm boxes to be eliminated where the building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system and when there is a provision to manually activate the evacuation signal or to evacuate only affected areas. The key to this arrangement is that an authorized person at a “central point” can take the appropriate action. It is important that this authorized person, or the responding fire service, have a clear understanding of the layout of the educational occupancy. This code change seeks to require a graphic map to be located at this “central point” so that clear and accurate decisions can be made.

Many AHJs already locally require graphic maps, but details of what is included in these graphic maps varies wildly. This new language seeks to create a baseline of what should be included in a graphic map. While this code change only seeks to add a low-cost graphic map, provision is included should a local AHJ require a graphic annunciator in accordance with NFPA 72.

A separate Public Input No. 112 and 113 has been submitted to Chapter 9 to contain all of the

information in 15.3.4.6.3 through 15.3.4.6.8 and this Annex A.15 information. However, since there is no guarantee that the Chapter Public Input will be accepted, it has been included in this PI. This can be cleaned up during the second draft.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Input No. 118-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 15.3.4.5]</u>	Dependent
<u>Public Input No. 113-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after A.9.6.5]</u>	Reference, duplicate information

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INFORMATIONAL PUBLIC INPUTS

**Public Input No. 334-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 4.1]****New 4.1.5 Emergency Communications**

An additional goal is to provide reasonable direction for the design, installation and use of emergency communications required by this code.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The scope of the document includes emergency communications 1.1.7 but there is no associated goal in chapter 4. This addresses the trend for systems to address multiple hazards.

Submitter Information Verification

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Committee: SAF-FUN

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Public Input No. 335-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 4.2.4]

4.2.4.1. Where security features are integrated into the buildings design and their installation interacts with building fire and life safety features, their integration, design, installation and maintenance shall comply with this code.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

In an attempt to ensure that security features are being implemented into complex building automation systems are being done in a manner that does not compromise fire and life safety systems. Businesses and other occupancies are constantly looking for the “silver bullet” or “one size fits all,” applications to address multiple problems with one system, and without guidance on how to do this the likelihood of failure is greatly increased.

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Public Input No. 338-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 4.8.2]

[4.8.2.1.1 A Hazard/Risk Assessment shall be performed when an Emergency Action Plan is required.](#)

[4.8.2.1.2 The Emergency Action Plan shall address the hazards/risks found in the Hazard/Risk assessment.](#)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal codifies one of the important best practices frequently identified in the November 2021 Life Safety and Security Challenges in the K-12 Space Workshop sponsored by the Fire Protection Research Foundation.

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Public Input No. 204-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 4.8.2.2]

4.8.2.2

Required emergency action plans shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction for review on an annual basis .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

I participated on a task group for the Educational and Day Care chapters revising the emergency action planning. Our recommendation is that there be a requirement that emergency action plans be reviewed by the AHJ on an annual basis to make sure everything is up to date. Task groups cannot make proposals, so I am making this proposal based on our discussions and also a similar requirement for Illinois K-12 schools to review the required crisis plan annually. The Illinois crisis planning requires all first responders to review and sign the plans (fire, EMS, law enforcement) on an annual basis.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 203-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. A.4.8.2.1]	Related language
Public Input No. 192-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 14.7.1]	Related language
Public Input No. 193-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 15.7.1]	Related language
Public Input No. 194-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 16.7.1]	Related language
Public Input No. 195-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 17.7.1]	Related language

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Public Input No. 336-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after A.4.1]

A. 4.1.5. The purpose of this goal is to help provide direction as to the proper design, installation and use of a buildings many emergency communication systems. These systems include but are not limited to the building fire alarm system, voice/alarm systems, mass notification systems, area of refuge/rescue assistance emergency two-way communication systems, Emergency Responder Radio Communication Enhancement Systems, etc. The use of these systems in a building is intended to provide both life safety, security enhancements as well as to improve the quality of building occupant information, movements, and defend in place practices used in a wide range of emergencies conditions.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The scope of the document includes emergency communications 1.1.7 but there is no associated goal in chapter 4. This addresses the trend for systems to address multiple hazards.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 334-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 4.1]	

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Public Input No. 203-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. A.4.8.2.1]



A.4.8.2.1

Items to be considered in preparing an emergency action plan should include the following:

- (1) Purpose of plan
- (2) Building description, including certificate of occupancy
- (3) Appointment, organization, and contact details of designated building staff to carry out the emergency duties
- (4) Identification of events (man-made and natural) considered life safety hazards impacting the building
- (5) Responsibilities matrix (role-driven assignments)
- (6) Policies and procedures for those left behind to operate critical equipment
- (7) Specific procedures to be used for each type of emergency
- (8) Requirements and responsibilities for assisting people with disabilities
- (9) Procedures for accounting for employees
- (10) Training of building staff, building emergency response teams, and other occupants in their responsibilities
- (11) Documents, including diagrams, showing the type, location, and operation of the building emergency features, components, and systems
- (12) Practices for controlling life safety hazards in the building
- (13) Inspection and maintenance of building facilities that provide for the safety of occupants
- (14) Conducting fire and evacuation drills
- (15) Interface between key building management and emergency responders
- (16) Names or job titles of persons who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties
- (17) Post-event (including drill) critique/evaluation , as addressed in Chapter 9 of *NFPA 1600*
- (18) Means to update the plan, as necessary

Emergencies or events to be considered in preparing an emergency action plan should include but not limited to the following:

- (1) Severe weather;
- (2) Fire;
- (3) Bomb threats or the discovery of suspicious items;
- (4) Structural failure;
- (5) Failure of utilities or loss of utility service;
- (6) Bus accidents;
- (7) Release of hazardous materials, both indoors and outdoors;
- (8) Presence of an intruder, use of a weapon, or taking of a hostage;
- (9) Public health or medical emergencies;
- (10) Earthquakes; and
- (11) Nuclear power plant accidents (if located within 25 miles of such a plant)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

I participated on a task group for the Education and Day Care chapters revising the emergency action planning specific to those occupancies. As a group we felt there was more information needed in Section 4.8 and the annex language to assist with developing thorough plans. This is my own submittal based on those conversations and crisis planning that is required for Illinois K-12 schools.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 192-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 14.7.1]	Related language
Public Input No. 193-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 15.7.1]	Related language
Public Input No. 194-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 16.7.1]	Related language
Public Input No. 195-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 17.7.1]	Related language

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Public Input No. 339-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after A.4.8.2.1]

New A4.8.2.1 The Hazard/Risk Assessment for a facility could be part of a wider community-based risk assessment. The hazard/risk assessment should follow a prescribed risk assessment methodology, examples of which would include,

- (1) PASS Safety and Security Guidelines for K-12 Schools, 6th edition, 2023
- (2) Threat and Hazard Identification of Risk Assessment and Stakeholder Preparedness Review Guide, CPG 201, FEMA 3rd edition May 2018
- (3) NFPA 1300, Standard on Community Risk Assessment and Community Risk Reduction Plan Development, 2020
- (4) <https://rems.ed.gov/REMSPublications.aspx> New A4.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal codifies one of the important best practices frequently identified in the November 2021 Life Safety and Security Challenges in the K-12 Space Workshop sponsored by the Fire Protection Research Foundation.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Input No. 338-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 4.8.2]</u>	

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Public Input No. 154-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after 17.3]

New 17.3.9 Educational occupancies shall be provided with an In-Building Emergency Responder Communications Enhancement System in accordance with section 55.15 where required by the authority having jurisdiction.

New 17.3.9.1 Existing educational occupancies shall be provided with an In-Building Emergency Responder Communications Enhancement System in accordance with section 55.15 where required by the authority having jurisdiction and 17.3.9.2.

New 17.3.9.2. New Emergency Responder communications enhancement systems shall be installed where any of the following occur:

- 1) There has been an incident in the facility that was negatively affected by the lack of radio coverage.
- 2) There is a known deficiency of the emergency radio coverage in the building that will significantly impact the emergency response to the facility based upon the risk assessment and/or emergency action plans required by this chapter and 4.8.
- 3) The educational facility has a school resource officer that has identified the lack of emergency radio coverage to hinder their safety or their ability to fulfill their duties and responsibilities within the building.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal codifies one of the important best practices frequently identified in the November 2021 Life Safety and Security Challenges in the K-12 Space Workshop sponsored by the Fire Protection Research Foundation.

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Submittal Date: Tue Jun 04 08:39:13 EDT 2024

Committee: BLD-END



Public Input No. 40-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after 17.3.4.1.2]

17.3.4.1.3

NFPA has updated this Public Input by removing copyrighted material where NFPA is not the copyright owner or has not been provided with the proper permission to share or use the copyrighted material. For reference the submitted text was based upon and primarily identical to the ICC's International Fire Code Section 917.2

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
PI-40_Original.pdf		

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

17.3.4.1.3

For new Educational A Mass Notification Risk Analysis shall be conducted in accordance with NFPA 72 to determine if Mass Notification Systems are required for new educational occupancies. Where determined to be required, approved Mass Notification system(s) shall be supplied as established in the risk analysis.

Mass Notification Systems are recommended to be deployed in layers, so that no one method of notification is 100% relied upon. In these cases, there may be multiple MNS systems deployed operating at different layers of communications (i.e., overhead notification, text/textual messages, email, social media).

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