



NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

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AGENDA

**NFPA Building Code/Safety to Life Technical Committee on Means of Egress
(BLD/SAF-MEA)
NFPA 101/5000 Second Draft Meeting (A2026)**

July 16, 2025
8 a.m. – 5 p.m. (ET)

Baltimore Marriott Inner Harbor at Camden Yards
Baltimore, Maryland

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

1. **Call to order.** M. Crowley.
2. **Introductions.** See committee roster attached.
3. **Chair report.** M. Crowley.
4. **Staff liaison report.** G. Harrington.
5. **Previous meeting minutes.** July 11-12, 2024, Kansas City, MO. See attached.
6. **Review Correlating Committee on Building Code previous meeting minutes.** See attached.
 - a. Item 10.b.i.1: FCRs were developed in response to the request by the TC on Assembly Occupancies to modify Table 11.3.1.2 for consistency with the actions on FR-8140. See the First Draft Report for revisions.
 - b. Item 10.b.i.2: The correlating committee reviewed the request by the TC on Assembly Occupancies to revise 11.8.1.1 for coordination with 16.2.5.7.10.2 in FR-8143. BLD-MEA is encouraged to consider this topic at their Second Draft meeting to coordinate with NFPA 101. The occupancy chapters can modify core chapter requirements, so no conflict exists.
 - c. Item 10.b.x: Review FCR-4 on 11.2.3.12 for consistency with the action on 19.2.2.4.2 and 19.2.2.4.3 in FR-8171. Additionally, MEA should consider comparing NFPA 5000, FCR-4, 11.2.3.12, and NFPA 101, FCR-5, for 7.2.3.12, and determine if text style correlation should occur.
7. **Review Correlating Committee on Safety to Life previous meeting minutes.** See attached.
 - a. Item 9.b.i.1: FCRs were developed in response to the request by the TC on Assembly Occupancies to modify Table 7.3.1.2 for consistency with the actions on FR-6650 and FR-6651. See the First Draft Report for revisions.
 - b. The correlating committee reviewed the request by the TC on Assembly Occupancies to revise 7.8.1.1 for coordination with the new 12.2.5.7.10.2 in FR-6653. No action was

taken as 12.2.5.7.10.2 applies to new assembly occupancies and 7.8.1.1 applies to both new and existing occupancies. The occupancy chapters can modify core chapter requirements, so no conflict exists.

- c. Item 9.b.viii.2: Review FCR-5 on 7.2.3.12(1) for consistency with the action on 18.2.2.4 in FR-6699 and 19.2.2.4 in FR-6700.
- d. Item 10: Other business. It was noted that in September 2024, NFPA hosted a symposium to discuss recent proposals across the United States and Canada for local and state amendments to permit taller apartment buildings with only a single exit. The symposium aimed to outline current single exit stair allowances in the United States and in other countries, highlight both the positive aspects and areas of concern for the proposals, and identify any knowledge gaps. A summary report of the symposium is available to download at <https://www.nfpa.org/forms/single-exit-stair-symposium-report>.

8. Task group reports.

- a. Accessible means of egress and areas of refuge. M. Gebhart, task group chair.
- b. Turnstiles. J. Elvove, task group chair.

9. NFPA 101 Second Draft.

- a. **Referenced publications.**
- b. **Extracts.** No extract updates needed.
- c. **Public Comments.** See attached.
- d. **Committee Input.** See attached.

10. NFPA 5000 Second Draft.

- a. **Referenced publications.**
- b. **Extracts.** No extract updates needed.
- c. **Public Comments.** See attached.
- d. **Committee Input.** See attached.

11. Other business.

12. Future meetings.

13. Adjournment.

Address List No Phone

06/10/2025
Gregory E. Harrington
BLD-MEA

Means of Egress

Building Code

Michael A. Crowley	SE 1/15/2004	Gregory E. Harrington	2/3/2016
Chair	BLD-MEA	Secretary (Staff-Nonvoting)	BLD-MEA
Coffman Engineers, Inc. 8018 Northbridge Drive Spring, TX 77379-4522 Alternate: Steven J. Whitman		National Fire Protection Association 1 Batterymarch Park Quincy, MA 02169-7471	
Ryan Alles	M 7/26/2007	Fred M. Bales	I 04/17/2024
Principal	BLD-MEA	Principal	BLD-MEA
High Rise Escape Systems, Inc. 801 Edgeforest Terrace Sanford, FL 32771 The Safe Evacuation Coalition		Verisk/Insurance Services Office, Inc. (ISO) 172 Poor Farm Road Greenfield Township, PA 18407 Alternate: Matt Buss	
Charles V. Barlow	M 4/14/2005	Taylor Benay	M 04/09/2025
Principal	BLD-MEA	Principal	BLD-MEA
EverGlow NA, Inc. 1122 Industrial Drive PO Box 830 Matthews, NC 28106-0830		Hexmodal 750 Manhattan Avenue Brooklyn, NY 11222	
Joshua Brackett	U 12/6/2019	Kenneth E. Bush	E 1/1/1987
Principal	BLD-MEA	Principal	BLD-MEA
Banner Health 240 W. Osborn Road Unit 5005 Phoenix, AZ 85013 American Society for Healthcare Engineering		Maryland State Fire Marshals Office 301 Bay Street, Lower Level Easton, MD 21601-2721 International Fire Marshals Association (IFMA)	
Daniel Buuck	U 03/03/2014	Nicole L. Casa	IM 12/04/2024
Principal	BLD-MEA	Principal	BLD-MEA
National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) 1201 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005-2800 Alternate: Steven Orlowski		The Cook & Boardman Group 3064 Salem Industrial Drive Suite A Winston-Salem, NC 27127	
Stephen E. Dale	I 04/09/2025	Joshua W. Elvove	SE 01/01/1990
Principal	BLD-MEA	Principal	BLD-MEA
Cincinnati Insurance Company 6200 South Gilmore Road Fairfield, OH 45014-5141		Self 3478 South Cimarron Way Aurora, CO 80014-3912 Alternate: David A. de Vries	
Ronald R. Farr	E 08/17/2018	Teresa "Tracey" A. Fillmore	U 12/6/2019
Principal	BLD-MEA	Principal	BLD-MEA
Plainwell Fire Department 1226 107th Avenue Otsego, MI 49078 Michigan Fire Inspectors Society		Lee Health 4211 Metro Parkway Fort Myers, FL 33916 American Society of Interior Designers Alternate: Rita C. Guest	

Address List No Phone

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Means of Egress

Building Code

Michelle Renee Gebhart	SE 04/14/2021	Bryan Lawrence Hoskins	SE 10/23/2013
Principal Jensen Hughes 2310 West Plano Parkway Suite 210 Plano, TX 75075 Alternate: Joseph Bell	BLD-MEA	Principal Oklahoma State University 522 Engineering North Stillwater, OK 74078 Alternate: Virginia R. Charter	BLD-MEA
Waymon Jackson	U 7/23/2008	Sunny Kalola	M 08/29/2024
Principal University of Texas at Austin 1 University Station Stop C2600 PO Box 7729 Austin, TX 78713 Alternate: Josh Lambert	BLD-MEA	Principal TK Elevator 788 Circle 75 Parkway, SE Suite 500 Atlanta, GA 30339 National Elevator Industry Inc. Alternate: Kevin L. Brinkman	BLD-MEA
William E. Koffel	SE 1/1/1992	Brian A. Marcyjanik	U 04/05/2016
Principal Koffel Associates, Inc. 8815 Centre Park Drive Suite 200 Columbia, MD 21045-2107 Alternate: Joshua Talley	BLD-MEA	Principal US Department of Veterans Affairs 811 Vermont Avenue NW Washington, DC 20571 US Department of Veterans Affairs Alternate: John Lechman	BLD-MEA
Joe McElvaney	M 12/07/2021	Jake Pauls	C 7/24/1997
Principal The Hiller Companies 1818 W. Olney Avenue Phoenix, AZ 85041 Automatic Fire Alarm Association Alternate: Maria B. Marks	BLD-MEA	Principal Jake Pauls Consulting Services 255 Glenlake Avenue Suite 2207 Toronto, ON M6P 1G2 Canada American Public Health Association Alternate: Stanley C. Harbuck	BLD-MEA
Vincent Quintero	SE 10/18/2011	Mitchell Ramseur	SE 08/24/2021
Principal VGQ Enterprises 1 Hamilton Road Somerset, MA 02725	BLD-MEA	Principal M. Ramseur & Associates, PLLC. 925B Peachtree Street NE Suite 2041 Atlanta, GA 30309	BLD-MEA
Kenneth Saks	U 10/23/2013	Faimeen Shah	SE 04/09/2025
Principal US National Institutes of Health 502 Hillsboro Drive Silver Spring, MD 20902-3131 Alternate: Kenneth W. Linder, Jr.	BLD-MEA	Principal Vortex Fire Engineering Consultancy Dusseldorf Business Point Suite 809 Al Barsha 1 PO Box 392915 Dubai, United Arab Emirates	BLD-MEA

Address List No Phone

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Means of Egress

Building Code

Michael S. Shulman	RT 1/15/1999	J. Francois Simard	IM 08/11/2014
Principal UL LLC 47173 Benecia Street Fremont, CA 94538 Alternate: Jon G. Roberts	BLD-MEA	Principal Cirque Du Soleil 8400 2E Avenue Montreal, QC H1Z 4M6 Canada Alternate: Eduardo Martin	BLD-MEA
Michael David Six	E 08/23/2023	Kelly R. Tilton	U 1/10/2008
Principal US Air Force 139 Barnes Drive, Suite 1 Tyndall Air Force Base, FL 32403	BLD-MEA	Principal US Central Intelligence Agency 15160 Winesap Drive North Potomac, MD 20878 Alternate: Stacie K. Tunnessen	BLD-MEA
Joseph H. Versteeg	SE 1/1/1990	John Woestman	M 8/5/2009
Principal Versteeg Associates 86 University Drive Torrington, CT 06790	BLD-MEA	Principal Kellen Company 808 North York Street Monroe, IA 50170-7791 Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	BLD-MEA
Michael Jered Yanofsky	M 08/29/2024	Joseph Bell	SE 11/29/2023
Voting Alternate Honeywell 12 Clintonville Road Northford, CT 06472 National Electrical Manufacturers Association	BLD-MEA	Alternate Jensen Hughes 3500 Piedmont Road NE Suite 750 Atlanta, GA 30305 Principal: Michelle Renee Gebhart	BLD-MEA
Kevin L. Brinkman	M 08/17/2015	Matt Buss	I 04/09/2025
Alternate National Elevator Industry, Inc. 1037 Woodland Knolls Road Metamora, IL 61548 Principal: Sunny Kalola	BLD-MEA	Alternate Verisk 2416 San Fernando Court Round Rock, TX 78665 Principal: Fred M. Bales	BLD-MEA
Virginia R. Charter	SE 12/08/2015	David A. de Vries	SE 7/1/1993
Alternate Oklahoma State University 523 Engineering North Stillwater, OK 74078-8016 Principal: Bryan Lawrence Hoskins	BLD-MEA	Alternate Firetech Engineering Inc. 8052 Monticello Avenue Suite 202 Skokie, IL 60076-3438 Principal: Joshua W. Elvove	BLD-MEA

Address List No Phone

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Means of Egress

Building Code

Rita C. Guest	U 7/20/2000	Stanley C. Harbuck	C 08/17/2015
Alternate Carson Guest, Inc. 1776 Peachtree Street NW Suite 280S Atlanta, GA 30309-2306 American Society of Interior Designers Principal: Teresa "Tracey" A. Fillmore	BLD-MEA	Alternate School of Building Inspection 46 Varnum Street Arlington, MA 02474 American Public Health Association Principal: Jake Pauls	BLD-MEA
Josh Lambert	U 07/29/2013	John Lechman	U 08/24/2021
Alternate University of Texas at Austin 304 East 24th Street Suite 202AD Mail Code C2600 Austin, TX 78712 Principal: Waymon Jackson	BLD-MEA	Alternate Dept of VA VHACO Office of Occupational Safety and Health 811 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20571 Principal: Brian A. Marcyjanik	BLD-MEA
Kenneth W. Linder, Jr.	U 08/29/2024	Maria B. Marks	M 04/12/2022
Alternate US National Institutes of Health (NIH) 5202 West Cedar Lane Building 15G2 Bethesda, MD 20892 Principal: Kenneth Saks	BLD-MEA	Alternate Siemens 4001 Spruell Drive Kensington, MD 20895-1346 Automatic Fire Alarm Association Principal: Joe McElvaney	BLD-MEA
Eduardo Martin	IM 12/07/2018	Steven Orlowski	U 12/07/2022
Alternate Devecem Iberica 30-32 Blvd De Sebastopol 75004 France, PARIS 75004 France Principal: J. Francois Simard	BLD-MEA	Alternate Sundowne Building Code Consultants, LLC. 8401 Pete Wiles Road Middletown, MD 21769 National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) Principal: Daniel Buuck	BLD-MEA
Jon G. Roberts	RT 08/17/2015	Joshua Talley	SE 11/29/2023
Alternate UL LLC 6608 North Western Avenue #280 Oklahoma City, OK 73116-7326 Principal: Michael S. Shulman	BLD-MEA	Alternate Koffel Associates, Inc. 8815 Centre Park Drive Suite 200 Columbia, MD 21045-2107 Principal: William E. Koffel	BLD-MEA
Stacie K. Tunnessen	U 12/04/2024	Steven J. Whitman	SE 04/03/2019
Alternate US Central Intelligence Agency 109 Minor Road Sterling, VA 20165 Principal: Kelly R. Tilton	BLD-MEA	Alternate Coffman Engineers 8171 Maple Lawn Boulevard Suite 320 Fulton, MD 20759 Principal: Michael A. Crowley	BLD-MEA

Address List No Phone

06/10/2025
Gregory E. Harrington
BLD-MEA

Means of Egress

Building Code

Pichaya Chantranuwat	SE 1/18/2001	Reginald D. Jackson	E 08/17/2017
Nonvoting Member	BLD-MEA	Nonvoting Member	BLD-MEA
Fusion Consultants Co. Ltd/Thailand		US Department of Labor	
81/55 Soi Phumijit		Occupational Safety and Health Administration	
Rama 4 Road		200 Constitution Avenue	
Prakanong, Klontoe		NW, Room 3107	
Bangkok, 10110 Thailand		Washington, DC 20210-0001	
		Occupational Safety & Health Administration	
Gregory E. Harrington	2/3/2016		
Staff Liaison	BLD-MEA		
National Fire Protection Association			
1 Batterymarch Park			
Quincy, MA 02169-7471			



NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

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MINUTES

NFPA Technical Committee on Means of Egress (BLD/SAF-MEA) NFPA 101 & NFPA 5000 First Draft Meeting (A2026)

July 11 – July 12, 2024

Embassy Suites by Hilton Kansas City Plaza
Kansas City, Missouri

1. **Call to order.** Chair Michael Crowley called the meeting to order at 8 a.m. on July 11, 2024.
2. **Introductions.** NFPA staff took attendance and attendees identified their affiliations.
3. **Chair report.** Chair Crowley welcomed attendees and provided an overview of the meeting.
4. **Staff liaison report.** Gregory Harrington reported on the following:
 - a. An overview of the standards development process and the revision cycle schedule
 - i. No members declared that they had been retained to represent the interest of an entity that would be classified in an interest category different from their own with respect to a specific issue or issues that were addressed by the committee.
 - b. An overview of the reference publication/extract update process
 - c. Direction from NFPA on copyright and elimination of extracts from other organizations
5. **Previous meeting minutes.** The minutes from the July 13-14, 2022, NFPA 101/5000 remote Second Draft meeting were approved without revision.
6. **Correlating committee direction for 2027 editions.** The committee reviewed the BLD and SAF Correlating Committee pre-First Draft meeting minutes and responded to direction as follows:
 - a. The committee reviewed the subject of separation of vertical buildings and the requirements of NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 as they relate to the determination of stories in height. No apparent conflicts were noted and no action is needed.
 - b. The committee reviewed its chapters in NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 for the use of the term *visible* as it relates to fire alarm signals and found no instances of it. No action needed.
7. **Task group reports.**
 - a. Cable guards – W. Jackson. No report – the task group was discharged with thanks.

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

- b. Area of refuge two-way communication systems – W. Koffel. No report – the task group was discharged with thanks.
- c. Special purpose horizontally sliding doors – R. Guest. No report – the task group was discharged with thanks.

8. NFPA 101 First Draft.

- a. **Review of Public Inputs.** The committee reviewed the Public Inputs and developed First Revisions and Committee Inputs as necessary. These will be available in the First Draft Report at www.nfpa.org/101next.
 - i. A task group on accessible means of egress and areas of refuge was appointed in response to Public Inputs PI-288 and PI-296. Its charge is to review the proposed reorganization of related requirements into a standalone section and develop Public Comments for the Second Draft stage, with any technical changes to be addressed via separate Public Comments. Task group roster: Michelle Gebhart (chair), Kevin Brinkman, Dan Buuck, Dave Frable, Josh Lambert, Maria Marks, Joe McElvaney, Denise Pappas, Ajay Prasad, and Vincent Quintero.
 - ii. Chair Crowley stepped down and Josh Lambert assumed the chair for review and action on Public Inputs PI-60 and PI-102.
- b. **Informational Public Inputs.** The committee reviewed the informational Public Inputs that were assigned to other committees. No action was taken.
- c. **Staff-identified items.** The committee reviewed the staff-identified items provided in the agenda and developed one Committee Input.
 - i. A task group on turnstiles was appointed in response to Committee Input CI-6568. Its charge is to review the turnstile requirements for any needed clarification on their applicability and develop Public Comments for the Second Draft Stage. Task group roster: Josh Elvove (chair), Dave Frable, Kelly Tilton, and Vincent Quintero.

9. NFPA 5000 First Draft.

- a. **Review of Public Inputs.** The committee reviewed the Public Inputs and developed First Revisions and Committee Inputs as necessary. These will be available in the First Draft Report at www.nfpa.org/5000next.
 - i. A motion passed directing staff to create First Revisions and Committee Inputs to correspond with actions taken on NFPA 101.

10. Other business. There was no other business.

11. Future meetings. The NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 Second Draft meetings will likely be held in July 2025. A meeting notification will be posted at www.nfpa.org/101next and www.nfpa.org/5000next when the meeting is scheduled. For information only, the NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 correlating committee First Draft meetings will likely be held in January 2025 and all are welcome to attend. Details will be posted at the same links.

12. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 12:25 p.m. (CT) on July 12, 2024.

Attendees**Committee Members:**

X	Crowley, Michael	Chair	Coffman Engineers, Inc.
X	Harrington, Gregory	Secretary (Staff-	National Fire Protection Association
X	Alles, Ryan	Principal	The Safe Evacuation Coalition
	Bales, Fred	Principal	Verisk/Insurance Services Office, Inc.
X*	Barlow, Charles	Principal	EverGlow NA, Inc.
X*	Brackett, Joshua	Principal	American Society for Healthcare
X*	Bush, Kenneth	Principal	International Fire Marshals Association
X	Buuck, Daniel	Principal	National Association of Home Builders
	Elvove, Joshua	Principal	Self
	Farr, Ronald	Principal	Michigan Fire Inspectors Society
X	Fillmore, Teresa "Tracey"	Principal	American Society of Interior Designers
X*	Frable, David	Principal	US General Services Administration
X	Frye, Laura	Principal	Door Safety LLC
X	Gebhart, Michelle	Principal	Jensen Hughes
X	Hoskins, Bryan	Principal	Oklahoma State University
	Jackson, Waymon	Principal	University of Texas at Austin
	Koffel, William	Principal	Koffel Associates, Inc.
	Larson, Mark	Principal	National Disability Rights Network
	Marcyjanik, Brian	Principal	US Department of Veterans Affairs
X	McElvaney, Joe	Principal	Automatic Fire Alarm Association, Inc.
X	Pappas, Denise	Principal	National Electrical Manufacturers
X	Pauls, Jake	Principal	American Public Health Association
X	Quinterno, Vincent	Principal	VGQ Enterprises
	Ramseur, Mitchell	Principal	M. Ramseur & Associates, PLLC.
X*	Saks, Kenneth	Principal	US National Institutes of Health
X*	Shulman, Michael	Principal	UL Solutions
X	Simard, J. Francois	Principal	Cirque Du Soleil
	Six, Michael	Principal	US Air Force
X	Tilton, Kelly	Principal	US Central Intelligence Agency

	Versteeg, Joseph	Principal	Versteeg Associates
X	Brinkman, Kevin	Voting Alternate	National Elevator Industry Inc.
X	Woestman, John	Voting Alternate	Builders Hardware Manufacturers
X*	Bell, Joseph	Alternate	Jensen Hughes
	Berezowski, Andrew	Alternate	National Electrical Manufacturers
	Charter, Virginia	Alternate	Oklahoma State University
X*	de Vries, David	Alternate	Firetech Engineering Inc.
	Dove, Paul	Alternate	Michigan Fire Inspectors Society
	Guest, Rita	Alternate	American Society of Interior Designers
X*	Harbuck, Stanley	Alternate	American Public Health Association
	Hoffer, Ryan	Alternate	Verisk ISO
X	Lambert, Josh	Alternate	University of Texas at Austin
X	Lechman, John	Alternate	US Department of Veterans Affairs
X	Marks, Maria	Alternate	Automatic Fire Alarm Association, Inc.
	Martin, Eduardo	Alternate	Devecem Iberica
X*	Orlowski, Steven	Alternate	National Association of Home Builders
	Richards, Paul	Alternate	National Institute of Health (NIH)- Division
	Roberts, Jon	Alternate	UL Solutions
X	Talley, Joshua	Alternate	Koffel Associates, Inc.
X	Whitman, Steven	Alternate	Coffman Engineers
	Chantranuwat, Pichaya	Nonvoting Member	Fusion Consultants Co. Ltd/Thailand
	Hamilton, William	Nonvoting Member	Occupational Safety & Health
X*	Jackson, Reginald	Nonvoting Member	Occupational Safety & Health

Guests:

Dwayne Garriss*	Synergy Consortium Group
Adam Graybeal*	Koffel Compliance
Jonathan Humble	American Iron and Steel Institute
Sunny Kalola*	TK Elevator
Camille Levy	NFPA
Kenneth Linder*	National Institutes of Health
Julien Simard	CDS International
Sheryl Tricocci	ESA

Stacie Tunnessen	CIA
Michael Yanofsky*	Honeywell

*Participated remotely

Total number in attendance: 42 (26 in-person and 16 remote)



NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

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MINUTES

NFPA Correlating Committee on Building Code (BLD-AAC)

NFPA 5000 First Draft Meeting (A2026)

January 24, 2025
9 a.m. – 2 p.m. (ET)

NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA and
Microsoft Teams Remote Meeting

1. **Call to order.** P. Willse, chair, called the meeting to order at 9 a.m. on January 24, 2025.
2. **Introductions.** Attendees introduced themselves and identified their affiliation. K. Carr, NFPA staff, took attendance.
3. **Chair report.** P. Willse welcomed attendees and provided an overview of the meeting.
4. **Staff liaison report.**
 - a. NFPA staff provided an overview of the standards development process, the available actions by the correlating committee, and the A2026 revision cycle schedule.
 - b. No members declared that they had been retained to represent the interest of an entity that would be classified in an interest category different from their own with respect to a specific issue or issues that were addressed by the committee.
5. **Previous meeting minutes.** The minutes from February 13, 2024, Web/Teleconference were approved without revision.
6. **Liaison reports.**
 - i. **Sprinkler project.** W. Koffel. NFPA 13/NFPA 13R/NFPA 13D are open for Public Input. First Draft meetings will occur in August 2025. No apparent conflicts or concerns exist between revised sprinkler standards and NFPA 101/NFPA 5000.
 - ii. **Fire alarm project.** S. Clary. NFPA 72, 2025 edition, was published in late 2024. First Draft meetings are scheduled for July 2025. The topic of restricted audible mode operation (RAMO) notification was discussed.
7. **Correlating Committee task group reports.** The following task groups provided their reports and recommendations.
 - i. **Sprinkler system supervision.** Chair: J. Hugo. The task group provided a report, no revisions were made. The task group has been discharged with thanks.

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

- ii. **Occupant load terminology.** Chair: M. Crowley. The task group provided a report, no revisions were made. The task group was retained on the agenda. See attached.
- iii. **Modular rooms/Sleep pods.** Chair: H. Hopper. No report was provided. The task group was retained on the agenda.
- iv. **Short-term rental housing.** Staff reported the subject was referred to a task group of the Technical Committee on Residential occupancies as the issues appeared to be technical rather correlative. No correlating committee task group was appointed.
- v. **Exterior walls.** Staff provided a report. BLC and SCM addressed this topic during the First Draft meetings via a joint task group of both committees. The correlating committee task group was retained on the agenda. BLC/SCM chairs to provide a report at the next meeting.
- vi. **New task groups.** The following task groups were appointed to work subsequent to the meeting:
 - i. **NFPA 915.** TG Chair: J. Hugo. Members: M. Marks, NFPA 5000 Technical Committee chairs. Review First Revisions pertaining to NFPA 915 and determine the scope and application of this document within NFPA 5000.
 - ii. **Technical Committee Scopes.** See 10-b-vii.

8. Direction to all technical committees.

- i. **Separation of vertical buildings.** Staff provided a report. No action taken. BLC to review comment received via First Draft minutes at the Second Draft meeting.
- ii. **Fire alarm notification signal terminology.** Staff provided a report. BLD technical committees reviewed use of the terms *visual* and *visible* as they relate to fire alarm signals and revised, as needed, to align with NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*. See the NFPA 5000 First Draft report for revisions.
- iii. **Non-NFPA extracts within NFPA 5000.** Staff provided a report. Applicable BLD technical committees reviewed extracts from non-NFPA documents as found within NFPA 5000. See the NFPA 5000 First Draft report for revisions.

9. Items to multiple technical committees.

- i. **Reference to NFPA 915.** Task group formed. See 6-f-i.
- ii. **Cybersecurity.** S. Clary, BSY member/BSY task group chair, provided a report. The Correlating Committee created FCR-9 to delete FR-8093, which provided a reference to a new Chapter 9/PI-125. The Correlating Committee requested that BSY review the topic of cybersecurity, consider providing annex material, and provide a report at the Correlating Committee Second Draft meeting.
- iii. **Lightning protection.** Report provided. No action taken.

10. NFPA 5000 First Draft.

- a. No First Correlating Revisions (FCRs) or Correlating Notes (CNs) were developed based on the Correlating Committee’s review of the NFPA 5000-A2026 TC Responses to Public Inputs, TC Committee Inputs, TC First Revisions, and TC Ballot Final Reports.
- b. Technical committee items.
 - i. TC on Assembly Occupancies (BLD-AXM):
 - 1. FCRs were developed in response to the request by the TC on Assembly Occupancies to modify Table 11.3.1.2 for consistency with the actions on FR-8140. See the First Draft Report for revisions.
 - 2. The correlating committee reviewed the request by the TC on Assembly Occupancies to revise 11.8.1.1 for coordination with 16.2.5.7.10.2 in FR-8143. BLD-MEA is encouraged to consider this topic at their Second Draft meeting to coordinate with NFPA 101. The occupancy chapters can modify core chapter requirements, so no conflict exists. (Note: this request inadvertently appeared as item xii.2 under BLD-MEA in the meeting agenda.)
 - ii. TC on Board and Care Facilities (BLD-BCF): Jo. Rickard, chair of the TC on Board and Care Facilities, reported that there were no items for correlating committee review from that technical committee.
 - iii. TC on Building Construction (BLD-BLC): M. Chrisman, chair of the TC on Building Construction, advised the Correlating Committee of a task group reviewing requirements pertaining to Annex D. No action.
 - iv. TC on Building Systems (BLD-BSY): The Correlating Committee reviewed CI-8070. No action was taken. Ja. Rickard, chair of the TC on Building Systems, will provide a report on Chapter 12 to the Correlating Committee at Second Draft.
 - v. TC on Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment (BLD-BSF): The correlating committee reviewed the request by the TC on Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment for the appointment of a task group to review the instances of “where permitted/required in Chapters 11 through 43” and “where permitted/required in other section of this code” for consistency. Following discussion, the chair requested staff provide a preliminary review at the correlating committee Second Draft meeting.
 - vi. TC on Detention and Correctional Occupancies (SAF-DET): J. Serafim, chair of the TC on Detention and Correctional Occupancies, reported that there were no items for correlating committee review from that technical committee.
 - vii. TC on Educational and Day-Care Occupancies (SAF-END): The correlating committee reviewed the committee scope revision proposed by the TC on Educational and Day Care Occupancies. Staff noted that at the previous Second Draft meeting, proposed scope revisions for all of the TCs were submitted for consideration by the Standards Council, however, additional inconsistencies were discovered. It was recommended that all of the NFPA 5000 TC scopes be reviewed holistically in conjunction with the

NFPA 101 TC scopes. A joint task group, with SAF-AAC, was appointed to review the recommended scope revisions from the previous revision cycle with consideration of the newly proposed revisions by the TC on Educational and Day Care Occupancies and provide a report at the correlating committee Second Draft meeting. Task group members: M. Marks (TG chair, BLD-AAC and SAF-AAC), Stan Harbuck (SAF-AAC), all SAF TC chairs, all BLD TC chairs, and David Hood, guest.

- viii. TC on Fire Protection Features (BLD-FIR): N. Wittasek, chair of the TC on Fire Protection Features, reported that there were no items for correlating committee review from that technical committee.
- ix. TC on Fundamentals of Safety to Life (BLD-FUN): C. Jelenewicz, chair of the TC on Fundamentals of Safety to Life, reported that there were no items for correlating committee review from that technical committee.
- x. TC on Health Care Occupancies (SAF-HEA): FCRs and CNs were developed in response to the requests by the TC on Health Care Occupancies (see the First Draft Report for actions):
 - 1. Revise 6.1.6.1 and A.6.1.6.1 for consistency with revisions to the definition of *ambulatory health care occupancy* and its related annex text in 3.3.454.1 and A.3.3.454.1.
 - 2. Revise 11.2.3.12 as shown in PI-34 for consistency with the action on 19.2.2.4.2 and 19.2.2.4.3 in FR-8171. Additionally, MEA should consider comparing NFPA 5000, FCR-4, 11.2.3.12, and NFPA 101, FCR-5, for 7.2.3.12, and determine if text style correlation should occur.
 - 3. Revise 33.3.4.3.1 for consistency with the new 19.4.4 in FR-8175. Additionally, for FUN, compare NFPA 5000, FCR-6, 33.3.4.3.1, and NFPA 101, FCR-6, for 11.8.5.3.1, and review two items: 1.) Determine if Level 2 in NFPA 5000 or Level 1 in NFPA 101 should be changed to correlate, and 2.) Determine if text style correlation should occur.
- xi. TC on Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies (BLD-IND): J. Sisco, staff liaison to the Technical Committee on Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies, reported that there were no items for correlating committee review from that technical committee.
- xii. TC on Interior Finish (BLD-INT): The correlating committee reviewed the request by the TC on Interior Finish and Contents (BLD-INT) for guidance on its scope as it relates to modular room and sleep pod requirements. Following discussion, it was determined that modular room and sleep pod requirements relating to fire performance of interior finish should be maintained by BLD-INT. General requirements should be maintained by the TC on Fundamentals of Safety to Life (BLD-FUN). Fire alarm notification requirements should be maintained by the TC on Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment (BLD-BSF). Any occupancy-specific requirements can be maintained by the occupancy technical committees, as needed. Several FCRs were

developed to relocate requirements not within the scope of BLD-INT to other chapters as appropriate. See the NFPA 5000 First Draft Report for actions.

xiii. TC on Means of Egress (BLD-MEA):

1. The correlating committee reviewed the request by the TC on Means of Egress to direct the occupancy technical committees to review the turnstile requirements in 11.2.1.11 to determine if they should be referenced in their chapters. The occupancy technical committees are so directed.
2. See 10-b-i-2.

xiv. TC on Mercantile and Business Occupancies (BLD-MER): J. Sisco, staff liaison to the TC on Mercantile and Business Occupancies, reported that there were no items for correlating committee review from that technical committee.

xv. TC on Residential Occupancies (BLD-RES): B. Cronin, acting chair of the TC on Residential Occupancies, reported that there were no items for correlating committee review from that technical committee.

xvi. TC on Structures, Construction, and Materials (BLD-SCM): M. Savage, chair of the TC on Structures, Construction, and Materials, reported that there were no items for correlating committee review from that technical committee.

xvii. Staff items: The correlating committee reviewed items drafted by staff. See the NFPA 5000 First Draft Report for related CNs and FCRs.

11. Other Business. J. Pauls, member, inquired about the location and scheduling for the Second Draft meeting in 2025. Additionally, a question was raised regarding the availability of the First Draft report. NFPA staff provided details and noted that any further questions should be directed to NFPA staff in advance of the meeting.

12. Future meetings. The next committee meeting will be November/December 2025. A meeting notification will be posted at www.nfpa.org/5000next when the meeting is scheduled.

13. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 1:30pm on January 24, 2025.

Attendees

Committee Members:

X	Willse, Peter	Chair	Portland Fire Marshal's Office
X	Bellamy, Tracey*	Principal	American Fire Sprinkler Association
X	Frable, David*	Principal	US General Services Administration
X	Hansen, Raymond*	Principal	US Department of the Air Force
	Hopper, Howard	Principal	UL Solutions
X	Hugo, Jeffrey*	Principal	National Fire Sprinkler Association

	O'Connor, Daniel	Principal	American Hotel & Lodging Association
X	Roberts, Richard*	Principal	National Electrical Manufacturers
X	Savage, Michael*	Principal	Marion County Building Safety
X	Shah, Faimeen*	Principal	Vortex Fire Engineering Consultancy
X	Tubbs, Jeffrey	Principal	Arup
X	Tyree, David	Principal	American Wood Council
	Vinci, Leon	Principal	American Public Health Association
	Asp, Roland	Alternate	National Fire Sprinkler Association
X	Denhardt, John	Alternate	American Fire Sprinkler Association
	Keays, Jack	Alternate	Vortex Fire Consulting Inc.
	Laramée, Scott	Alternate	American Hotel & Lodging Association
X	Lisinski, Ed*	Alternate	American Wood Council
X	Marks, Maria*	Alternate	National Electrical Manufacturers
X	Pauls, Jake*	Alternate	American Public Health Association
X	Chrisman, Mark*	Nonvoting Member	TC on Building Construction
X	Crowley, Michael	Nonvoting Member	TC on Means of Egress
X	Dawe, Nicholas*	Nonvoting Member	TC on Mercantile and Business
X	Grill, Raymond*	Nonvoting Member	TC on Building Service and Fire Protection
X	Jelenewicz, Chris	Nonvoting Member	TC on Fundamentals
X	Koffel, William*	Nonvoting Member	TC on Health Care Occupancies
X	Lambert, Josh*	Nonvoting Member	TC on Assembly Occupancies
X	Mertens, Matthew*	Nonvoting Member	TC on Educational and Day-Care
X	Puchovsky, Milosh	Nonvoting Member	TC on Interior Finish & Contents
X	Rickard, James*	Nonvoting Member	TC on Building Systems
X	Rickard, John*	Nonvoting Member	TC on Board & Care Facilities
X	Serafim, Janna*	Nonvoting Member	TC on Detention & Correctional
X	Wittasek, Nathan	Nonvoting Member	TC on Fire Protection Features
X	Carr, Kevin	Staff Liaison	National Fire Protection Association

Guests:

Name:

Gregory Harrington	NFPA
Tracy Vecchiarelli	NFPA
Stephen Ganoe	NFPA
Jen Sisco	NFPA
Camille Levy	NFPA
Shane Clary	Bay Alarm Company/NFPA 72
Matt Davy	Arup
Stan Harbuck*	APHA
Rodger Reiswig*	Jonson Controls
Brad Cronin*	Avon MA FD
Chip Carson*	Carson Associates
Michael Pallett*	NFPA Cybersecurity Advisory Committee

*Participated by teleconference
Total number in attendance: 40



NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

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MINUTES

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

NFPA 101 First Draft Meeting (A2026)

January 23, 2025
12 p.m. (ET)

NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA and
Microsoft Teams Remote Meeting

1. **Call to order.** Chair J. Tubbs called the meeting to order at 12 p.m. on January 23, 2025.
2. **Introductions.** G. Harrington, NFPA staff, took attendance.
3. **Chair report.** Chair J. Tubbs welcomed attendees and provided an overview of the meeting.
4. **Staff liaison report.**
 - a. Staff provided an overview of the standards development process, the available actions by the correlating committee, and the A2026 revision cycle schedule.
 - b. No members declared that they had been retained to represent the interest of an entity that would be classified in an interest category different from their own with respect to a specific issue or issues that were addressed by the committee.
5. **Previous meeting minutes.** The minutes of the February 13, 2024, Pre-First Draft meeting were approved as submitted.
6. **Liaison reports.**
 - a. Sprinkler project. W. Koffel reported that the NFPA 13/13R/13D are entering their next revision cycle and are currently open for Public Input. First Draft meetings will be held in August 2025. No apparent conflicts or concerns exist between the 2025 editions and NFPA 101.
 - b. Fire alarm project. S. Clary reported that NFPA 72-2025 has been published along with its full-color handbook. Merton Bunker has termed out as the correlating committee chair. A new chair is to be named at an upcoming Standards Council meeting. First Draft meetings for the next edition are scheduled for July 2025 at a location to be determined. Of potential interest to some NFPA 101 occupancy technical committees, requirements for restricted audible mode operation (RAMO) notification have been added for use where occupants might have an adverse response to sound and light.

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

7. Correlating Committee task group reports.

- a. Sprinkler system supervision: J. Hugo. The task group did not meet as its objectives were met last cycle. The task group was discharged with thanks.
- b. Modular rooms/sleep pods: H. Hopper. No report – the task group was retained on the agenda.
- c. Short-term housing rentals: Staff reported the subject was referred to a task group of the Technical Committee on Residential occupancies as the issues appeared to be technical rather than correlative. No correlating committee task group was appointed.

8. Correlating Committee direction to all technical committees.

- a. Separation of vertical buildings. Staff reported the applicable SAF-XXX technical committees reviewed 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 determined that no revisions were needed.
- b. Fire alarm notification signal terminology (*visual* vs. *visible*) for consistency with NFPA 72. Staff reported the SAF-XXX technical committees reviewed their use of the terms *visual* and *visible* as they relate to fire alarm signals and revised, as needed, to align with NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*. See the NFPA 101 First Draft Report for revisions.
- c. Non-NFPA extracts within NFPA 101. Staff reported that the TC on Fundamentals revised the definition of *occupancy* to remove the extract from ASCE/SEI 7.

9. NFPA 101 First Draft.

- a. No First Correlating Revisions (FCRs) or Correlating Notes (CNs) were developed based on the correlating committee's review of the 101-A2026 TC Responses to Public Inputs, TC Committee Inputs, TC First Revisions, and TC Ballot Final Reports.
- b. Technical committee items.
 - i. TC on Assembly Occupancies (SAF-AXM):
 - 1. FCRs were developed in response to the request by the TC on Assembly Occupancies to modify Table 7.3.1.2 for consistency with the actions on FR-6650 and FR-6651. See the First Draft Report for revisions.
 - 2. The correlating committee reviewed the request by the TC on Assembly Occupancies to revise 7.8.1.1 for coordination with the new 12.2.5.7.10.2 in FR-6653. No action was taken as 12.2.5.7.10.2 applies to new assembly occupancies and 7.8.1.1 applies to both new and existing occupancies. The occupancy chapters can modify core chapter requirements, so no conflict exists. (Note: this request inadvertently appeared as item xi.2 under SAF-MEA in the meeting agenda.)

- ii. TC on Board and Care Facilities (SAF-BCF): The correlating committee reviewed the action on FR-6730 for consistency with FR-6705 at the request of the TC on Board and Care Facilities. No action.
- iii. TC on Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment (SAF-BSF): The correlating committee reviewed the request by the TC on Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment for the appointment of a task group to review the instances of “where permitted/required in Chapters 11 through 43” and “where permitted/required in other section of this code” for consistency. Following discussion, the chair requested staff provide a preliminary review at the correlating committee Second Draft meeting.
- iv. TC on Detention and Correctional Occupancies (SAF-DET): J. Serafim, chair of the TC on Detention and Correctional Occupancies, reported that there were no items for correlating committee review from that technical committee.
- v. TC on Educational and Day-Care Occupancies (SAF-END): The correlating committee reviewed the committee scope revision proposed by the TC on Educational and Day Care Occupancies. Staff noted that at the previous Second Draft meeting, proposed scope revisions for all TCs were submitted for consideration by the Standards Council, however, additional inconsistencies were discovered. A task group was appointed to further review the recommended scope revisions from the previous revision cycle with consideration of the newly proposed revisions by the TC on Educational and Day Care Occupancies. Following the meeting, Chair Tubbs and CC on Building Code Chair P. Willse determined it would be more efficient to appoint a joint correlating committee task group to permit the NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 TC scopes to be reviewed holistically. The CC on Safety to Life task group that was appointed at the meeting was disbanded, and a new joint task group with the CC on Building Code was appointed. Task group members: M. Marks (TG chair, rep. both correlating committees), S. Harbuck (rep. SAF-AAC), D. Hood (guest TG member), all SAF-XXX technical committee chairs, and all BLD-XXX technical committee chairs.
- vi. TC on Fire Protection Features (SAF-FIR): N. Wittasek, chair of the TC on Fire Protection Features, reported that there were no items for correlating committee review from that technical committee.
- vii. TC on Fundamentals of Safety to Life (SAF-FUN): C. Jelenewicz, chair of the TC on Fundamentals of Safety to Life, reported that there were no items for correlating committee review from that technical committee.
- viii. TC on Health Care Occupancies (SAF-HEA): FCRs and CNs were developed in response to the requests by the TC on Health Care Occupancies (see the First Draft Report for actions):
 - 1. Revise 6.1.6.1 and A.6.1.6.1 for consistency with revisions to the definition of *ambulatory health care occupancy* and its related annex text in 3.3.207.1 and A.3.3.207.1.
 - 2. Revise 7.2.3.12(1) as shown in PI-34 for consistency with the action on 18.2.2.4 in FR-6699 and 19.2.2.4 in FR-6700.

3. Request that SAF-BSF review 9.6.2.6 for any needed clarification regarding the requirement for one manual fire alarm box (see PI-29).
 4. Revise 11.8.5.3.1 for consistency with the new 18.4.3.4 in FR-6634.
- ix. TC on Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies (SAF-IND): J. Sisco, staff liaison to the Technical Committee on Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies, reported that there were no items for correlating committee review from that technical committee.
 - x. TC on Interior Finish (SAF-INT): The correlating committee reviewed the request by the TC on Interior Finish and Contents (SAF-INT) for guidance on its scope as it relates to modular room and sleep pod requirements. Following discussion, it was determined that modular room and sleep pod requirements relating to fire performance of interior finish, mattresses, and upholstered furniture should be maintained by SAF-INT. General requirements should be maintained by the TC on Fundamentals of Safety to Life (SAF-FUN). Fire alarm notification requirements should be maintained by the TC on Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment (SAF-BSF). Any occupancy-specific requirements can be maintained by the occupancy technical committees, as needed. Several FCRs were developed to relocate requirements not within the scope of SAF-INT to other chapters as appropriate. See the NFPA 101 First Draft Report for actions.
 - xi. TC on Means of Egress (SAF-MEA): The correlating committee reviewed the request by the TC on Means of Egress to direct the occupancy technical committees to review the turnstile requirements in 7.2.1.11 to determine if they should be referenced in their chapters. The occupancy technical committees are so directed.
 - xii. TC on Mercantile and Business Occupancies (SAF-MER): J. Sisco, staff liaison to the TC on Mercantile and Business Occupancies, reported that there were no items for correlating committee review from that technical committee.
 - xiii. TC on Residential Occupancies (SAF-RES): B. Cronin, acting chair of the TC on Residential Occupancies, reported that there were no items for correlating committee review from that technical committee.
 - xiv. Staff items: The correlating committee reviewed items drafted by staff. See the NFPA 101 First Draft Report for related CNs and FCRs. Additional items were noted as follows:
 1. All occupancy TCs are directed to review 9.6.2.10.3 and 9.6.3.3 as they relate to low frequency alarms and reference as needed at the Second Draft stage.
 2. All occupancy TCs are directed to review Section 9.16 as it relates to gas detection warning systems and NFPA 715 and reference as needed at the Second Draft stage.

10. Other business. It was noted that in September 2024, NFPA hosted a symposium to discuss recent proposals across the United States and Canada for local and state amendments to permit taller apartment buildings with only a single exit. The symposium aimed to outline current single exit stair allowances in the United States and in other countries, highlight both the positive aspects and areas of concern for the proposals, and identify any knowledge gaps. A summary report of the symposium is available to download at <https://www.nfpa.org/forms/single-exit-stair-symposium-report>.

11. Future meetings. The next correlating committee meeting will be held in December 2025 (dates and location to be determined). The meeting notice will be posted at www.nfpa.org/101next when the meeting is scheduled.

12. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 4:23 p.m. (ET) on January 23, 2025.

Attendees

	Name:	Office:	Organization:
X	Tubbs, Jeffrey	Chair	Arup
X	Harrington, Gregory	Secretary (Staff-	National Fire Protection Association
X*	Bush, Kenneth	Principal	Maryland State Fire Marshals Office
X*	Carson, Wayne	Principal	Carson Associates, Inc.
X*	Harbuck, Stanley	Principal	American Public Health Association
	Hopper, Howard	Principal	UL Solutions
X*	Hugo, Jeffrey	Principal	National Fire Sprinkler Association
	Lucas, Jeffrey	Principal	International Fire Marshals Association
X*	Reiswig, Rodger	Principal	National Electrical Manufacturers
X*	Rosenbaum, Eric	Principal	American Health Care Association (AHCA)
X*	Savage, Michael	Principal	Marion County Building Safety
	Asp, Roland	Alternate	National Fire Sprinkler Association
X	Davy, Matthew	Alternate	Arup
X*	Marks, Maria	Alternate	National Electrical Manufacturers
X*	Pauls, Jake	Alternate	American Public Health Association
X	Crowley, Michael	Nonvoting Member	TC on Means of Egress
	Dawe, Nicholas	Nonvoting Member	TC on Mercantile & Business Occupancies
X*	Grill, Raymond	Nonvoting Member	TC on Building Service & Fire Protection
X	Jelenewicz, Chris	Nonvoting Member	TC on Fundamentals
X*	Koffel, William	Nonvoting Member	TC on Health Care Occupancies

X*	Lambert, Josh	Nonvoting Member	TC on Assembly Occupancies
X*	Mertens, Matthew	Nonvoting Member	TC on Educational & Day-Care
X	Puchovsky, Milosh	Nonvoting Member	TC on Interior Finish & Contents
X*	Rickard, John	Nonvoting Member	TC on Board & Care Facilities
X*	Serafim, Janna	Nonvoting Member	TC on Detention & Correctional
X	Wittasek, Nathan	Nonvoting Member	TC on Fire Protection Features
X	Clary, Shane	Alt. to Nonvoting	Signaling Systems Correlating Committee

Guests:

Name:

Brad Cronin*	Avon, MA FD
John Denhardt	American Fire Sprinkler Association
David Frable*	GSA
Raymond Hansen	US Department of the Air Force
David Hood*	Jensen Hughes rep AHCA
Ed Lisinski*	American Wood Council
Richard Roberts*	Honeywell
Jon Taluba	Chichester Fire
David Tyree	American Wood Council
Peter Willse*	Portland FM's Office
Kevin Carr	NFPA
Stephen Ganoe	NFPA
Camille Levy	NFPA
Jennifer Sisco	NFPA
Tracy Vecchiarelli	NFPA

*** DENOTES ATTENDED REMOTELY**

TOTAL NUMBER IN ATTENDANCE: 36 (15 IN PERSON, 21 REMOTE)

**Public Comment No. 129-NFPA 101-2025 [Global Input]**

7.10.3 Sign Legend. (Add content to existing blank section.)

Signs required by 7.10.1 and 7.10.2 shall display either of the following:

- (1) The word "EXIT", or other appropriate wording, in plainly legible letters.
- (2) The "Emergency Exit" pictogram specified in NFPA 170.

7.10.3.1 and 7.10.3.2. (Delete existing sections.)

7.10.6.1.1 (Add underlined portion.)

Externally illuminated text-based signs required by 7.10.1 and 7.10.2, other than approved existing signs, unless otherwise provided in 7.10.6.1.2

7.10.6.1.3, shall... [Rest unchanged]

7.10.6.1.2 (Add new section.)

Externally illuminated pictogram-based signs required by 7.10.1 and 7.10.2, other than approved existing signs, unless otherwise provided in 7.10.6.1.3, shall use the "Emergency Exit" pictogram specified in NFPA 170, sized as follows:

- (1) The background of the pictogram shall be not less than 6 in. (150 mm) high.
- (2) The silhouette of a doorway, including the slanted portion at the bottom, shall be not less than 5.4 in. (135 mm) high.
- (3) If the pictogram is larger than the minimum established in 7.10.6.1.2(1) and 7.10.6.1.2(2), all elements of the pictogram shall be proportionately increased in size.

7.10.6.1.3 (Renumber from existing 7.10.6.1.2 and add underlined portion.)

The requirements of 7.10.6.1.1 and 7.10.6.1.2 shall not apply... [Rest unchanged]

7.10.6.2.1 (Add underlined portions and delete stricken portion.)

Directional indicators on text-based signs, unless otherwise provided in 7.10.6.2.2 7.10.6.2.3, shall...

7.10.6.2.2 (Add new section.)

Directional indicators on pictogram-based signs, unless otherwise provided in 7.10.6.2.3, shall comply with all the following:

- (1) The directional indicator shall be located immediately adjacent to, above, or beneath the "Emergency Exit" pictogram but shall not overlap the pictogram.
- (2) The directional indicator shall be the arrow from the "Emergency Exit Route – Combination of Two Symbols" pictogram combination specified in NFPA 170.
- (3) The directional indicator shall consist of a white arrow on a green background.
- (4) The directional indicator shall be identifiable as a directional indicator at a distance of 40 ft (12 m).
- (5) A directional indicator larger than the minimum established for compliance with 7.10.6.2.2(4) shall be proportionately increased in height, width, and stroke.

7.10.6.2.3 (Renumber from existing 7.10.6.2.2 and add underlined portion.)

The requirements of 7.10.6.2.1 and 7.10.6.2.2 shall...

A.7.10.3 (Replace existing section.)

It is the design team's choice as to whether text-based or pictogram-based signs will be used. Pictogram-based signs should be considered in occupancies such as airport terminals or hotels where guests are likely to speak many languages. On the other hand, for an addition to an existing building where the existing areas use text-based signs, it may be desirable to use text-based signs in the addition in order to provide consistency throughout the building.

A.7.10.3.2 (Delete existing section.)

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
pictogramexitsign.png	A figure of an ISO-compliant pictogram exit sign.	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

In the 1970's, Yukio Ota, a graphic designer from Japan, designed a pictogram to be used on exit signs. Commonly known as the "running man", this pictogram, which is specified in ISO 7010 and NFPA 170, has since been widely adopted (and is often mandatory) in many countries. (e.g. the 2010 National Building Code of Canada requires pictogram-based exit signs in new buildings.)

A key benefit of pictogram-based exit signs is that they are designed to be understandable regardless of the language someone speaks. This benefit is particularly desirable for buildings, such as airport terminals, that are likely to be frequented by guests who speak many languages.

In addition, the directional indicator used with pictogram-based exit signs is larger and can be more readily noticed than the small directional indicator used with text-based exit signs.

Since the 2003 editions, NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 have allowed pictogram-based exit signs, complying with NFPA 170, but only if approved by the AHJ.

Over 20 years ago, when the pictogram option was being added to the codes, a concern was raised that the codes (and the UL 924 standard, which is referenced for internally illuminated signs) lacked size criteria for pictogram-based signs and that such criteria would need to be established prior to allowing widespread use of pictogram-based signs.

Since then, UL 924 has added size criteria for pictogram-based signs (known in the standard as "graphical symbol exit signs"), thus resolving this concern for internally illuminated signs.

This proposal will take the same steps for externally illuminated exit signs, using the same size criteria. (The existing provisions are formatted slightly differently in NFPA 101 and 5000, and this proposal has been designed to be as consistent as possible while still respecting the existing formatting.)

With the size criteria issue resolved, this proposal also removes the requirement for individual AHJ approval, thus allowing pictogram-based exit signs as a default option. (Text-based exit signs will also remain allowed.)

A question that may be asked is: what do the ICC codes (IBC and IFC) say?

Internally illuminated signs: The ICC codes do not have any criteria for the type of marking to be used on internally illuminated exit signs, instead they defer entirely to UL 924. The versions of UL 924 that recognize pictogram-based exit signs has been referenced since the 2021 ICC codes.

Therefore, the ICC codes already allow pictogram-based internally illuminated exit signs – with no need for individual AHJ approval.

Externally illuminated signs: The ICC codes have not recognized a pictogram option for externally illuminated exit signs. However, at the October 2024 ICC Committee Action Hearing #2, a proposal was heard which would allow pictogram-based externally illuminated exit signs, using the size criteria from UL 924 – again, with no need for individual AHJ approval. This proposal (E78-24) was approved.

Given the widespread use of pictogram-based exit signs around the world, their recognition by UL, and the allowances under current and future versions of the ICC codes, the time is right for NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 to take the same step and officially allow pictogram-based exit signs. Importantly, this would not be mandatory for any building. While the proposed annex does recommend pictogram-based exit signs in certain occupancies, the final decision rests with the design team.

Related Item

- This is a suggestion for a proposal relating to exit signs in NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000. (In NFPA 1, the relevant sections are extracted from NFPA 101 during the editorial process so it isn't listed separately.)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Hunter Cullen

Organization: The Fire Alarm Source

Affiliation: Self

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Jun 03 12:22:18 EDT 2025

Committee: SAF-MEA



**Public Comment No. 23-NFPA 101-2025 [Global Input]**

Consider Koffel's negative comment: "The Committee Statement that door clearance is not addressed in current and previous editions of the Code is incorrect. Note that Figure 7.2.1.2.1(b) shows a 6 ft 8 in requirement based on 7.1.5. If this section is to remain, it needs to be coordinated with Section 7.1.5."

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
101_A2026_SAF_AAC_CCN_35.pdf	101_CC NOTE35	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

NOTE: The following CC Note No. 35 Appeared in the First Draft Report on First Revisions No. 6569.

Consider Koffel's negative comment: "The Committee Statement that door clearance is not addressed in current and previous editions of the Code is incorrect. Note that Figure 7.2.1.2.1(b) shows a 6 ft 8 in requirement based on 7.1.5. If this section is to remain, it needs to be coordinated with Section 7.1.5."

Related Item

- FR 6569

**SEE RELATED FR-6569 ON P. 31 FOR
AFFECTED TEXT**

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: CC Notes

Organization: Notes

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Mar 06 10:59:02 EST 2025

Committee: SAF-MEA



Correlating Committee Note No. 35-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 7.2.1.2.3]

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SAF-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 28 15:03:09 EST 2025

Committee Statement and Meeting Notes

Committee Statement: Consider Koffel's negative comment: "The Committee Statement that door clearance is not addressed in current and previous editions of the Code is incorrect. Note that Figure 7.2.1.2.1(b) shows a 6 ft 8 in requirement based on 7.1.5. If this section is to remain, it needs to be coordinated with Section 7.1.5."

First Revision No. 6569-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 7.2.1.2.3]

Ballot Results

✓ **This item has passed ballot**

10 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

10 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. Chip

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hopper, Howard

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Lucas, Jeffrey A.

Reiswig, Rodger

Rosenbaum, Eric R.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Tubbs, Jeffrey S.



First Revision No. 6569-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 7.2.1.2.3]

7.2.1.2.4 Door Leaf Height.

7.2.1.2.4.1

Doors in the means of egress shall be not less than 80 in. (2030 mm) in clear opening height.

7.2.1.2.4.2

Projections into the required clear opening height by door closers, overhead door stops, door frame stops, power door operators, and electromagnetic door locks shall be permitted a minimum of 78 in. (1980 mm) above the floor.

Submitter Information Verification

PC-23/CN-35 RELATED TEXT

Committee: SAF-MEA

Submittal Date: Mon Jul 15 15:18:57 EDT 2024

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: A minimum clear height for door openings, and typical door hardware which projects or encroaches into the top of the door opening is not directly addressed in NFPA 101. The last item in each section: 7.2.1.2.1.1, 7.2.1.2.1.2, 7.2.1.2.2.1, and 7.2.1.2.2.2 implies that door openings are required to have a minimum height of 6 ft. 8 in. It is common for the identified door hardware items to be installed at the top

of door openings which are 6 ft. 8 in. (80 in) tall. This revision is consistent with ADA requirements.

Response Message: FR-6569-NFPA 101-2024

Public Input No. 353-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 7.2.1.2.3.2]

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

31 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

24 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

2 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bales, Fred M.

Larson, Mark

Simard, J. Francois

Six, Michael David
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan
Barlow, Charles V.
Brinkman, Kevin L.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Buuck, Daniel
Crowley, Michael A.
Elvove, Joshua W.
Farr, Ronald R.
Fillmore, Teresa ?Tracey? A.
Frable, David W.
Frye, Laura
Gebhart, Michelle Renee
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Lambert, Josh
Lechman, John
McElvaney, Joe
Pauls, Jake
Quinterno, Vincent
Ramseur, Mitchell
Saks, Kenneth
Shulman, Michael S.
Tilton, Kelly R.
Woestman, John
Yanofsky, Michael Jered

Negative with Comment

Brackett, Joshua

I understand the approach, but disagree with this FR. I think we created confusion tied back to 7.1.5 - Headroom, which permits existing buildings to have a ceiling height of 7'-0" with projections of 6'-8" with a +/- 0.75" tolerance AFF. This section becomes retroactively applied and, I think, creates unnecessary confusion.

Koffel, William E.

The Committee Statement that door clearance is not addressed in current and previous editions of the Code is incorrect. Note that Figure 7.2.1.2.1(b) shows a 6 ft 8 in requirement based on 7.1.5. If this section is to remain, it needs to be coordinated with Section 7.1.5.

**Public Comment No. 61-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 7.2.1.2.1.1]****7.2.1.2.1.1 Swinging Door Assemblies.**

For swinging door assemblies, clear width shall be measured as follows:

- (1) The measurement shall be taken at the narrowest point in the door opening.
- (2) The measurement shall be taken between the face of the door leaf and the stop of the frame.
- (3) For new swinging door assemblies, the measurement shall be taken with the door leaf open 90 degrees.
- (4) For any existing door assembly, the measurement shall be taken with the door leaf in the fully open position.
- (5) Projections of not more than 4 in. (100 mm) into the door opening width on the hinge side and not more than 1 in. (25 mm) into the door opening width on the latch side shall not be considered reductions in clear width, provided that such projections are for purposes of accommodating panic hardware or fire exit hardware and are located not less than 34 in. (865 mm), and not more than 48 in. (1220 mm), above the floor.
- (6) Projections exceeding 6 ft 8 in. (2030 mm) above the floor shall not be considered reductions in clear width.

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
NFPA_101-2027_PI_279_Public_Comment_Projections_into_Clear_Width_of_Door_Openings_20250603.pdf	PDF of Public Comment re: PI 279. Includes several pictures illustrating reason for proposal.	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Currently, this section of NFPA 101 permits projections on not more than 4 in. into the door opening width on the hinge side of the door to accommodate panic hardware or fire exit hardware – but permits no projections permitted into the door opening width on the latch side of the door. It is common that latch strikes are surface mounted, especially for panic hardware and fire exit hardware, and these latch strikes protrude slightly into the door opening width (less than 1 inch).

Related Item

- PI 279

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: John Woestman
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Submittal Date: Thu May 29 15:40:50 EDT 2025
Committee: SAF-MEA

NFPA 101-2027 PI 279

Projections into the clear width of door openings

Public Comment

Revised June 3, 2025

John Woestman, BHMA

Replace original proposal with the following:

7.2.1.2 Door Leaf Width.

7.2.1.2.1 * Measurement of Clear Width.

7.2.1.2.1.1 Swinging Door Assemblies.

For swinging door assemblies, clear width shall be measured as follows:

- (1) The measurement shall be taken at the narrowest point in the door opening.
- (2) The measurement shall be taken between the face of the door leaf and the stop of the frame.
- (3) For new swinging door assemblies, the measurement shall be taken with the door leaf open 90 degrees.
- (4) For any existing door assembly, the measurement shall be taken with the door leaf in the fully open position.
- (5) Projections of not more than 4 in. (100 mm) into the door opening width on the hinge side and not more than 1 in. (25 mm) into the door opening width on the latch side shall not be considered reductions in clear width, provided that such projections are for purposes of accommodating panic hardware or fire exit hardware and are located not less than 34 in. (865 mm), and not more than 48 in. (1220 mm), above the floor.
- (6) Projections exceeding 6 ft 8 in. (2030 mm) above the floor shall not be considered reductions in clear width.

Reason:

Currently, this section of NFPA 101 permits projections on not more than 4 in. into the door opening on the hinge side of the door to accommodate panic hardware or fire exit hardware – but permits no projections into the door opening on the latch side of the door. It is common that latch strikes are surface mounted, especially for panic hardware and fire exit hardware, and these latch strikes protrude slightly into the door opening (less than 1 inch).

These pictures are of a door into a stairway. This typical installation of the latch for the panic hardware projects into the door opening on the latch side of the door frame.



These pictures are of a door in a health care facility leading from treatment rooms to the waiting area and to the exit. This low energy power-operated door has panic hardware on the egress side of the door, and also a surface-mounted electric strike which releases when the door is power-operated either by pressing the push plate mounted on the wall or by staff while at their nearby workstation.



**Public Comment No. 35-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 7.2.1.2.2.1]****7.2.1.2.2.1 Swinging Door Assemblies.**

For swinging door assemblies, egress capacity width shall be measured as follows:

- (1) The measurement shall be taken at the narrowest point in the door opening.
- (2) The measurement shall be taken between the face of the door leaf and the stop of the frame.
- (3) For new swinging doors assemblies, the measurement shall be taken with the door leaf open 90 degrees.
- (4) For any existing door assembly, the measurement shall be taken with the door leaf in the fully open position.
- (5) Projections not more than 3½ in. (90 mm) at each side of the door openings at a height of not more than 38 in. (965 mm) shall not be considered reductions in egress capacity width.
- (6) Projections exceeding 6 ft 8 in. (2030 mm) above the floor shall not be considered reductions in egress capacity width.

A.7.2.1.2.2.1(5)

Unlike the 4-inch projection for fire exit hardware and panic hardware devices, the 3-1/2-inch encroachments at both sides of the door opening are not for tangible door hardware or other materials. Instead, they apply the effective-width concept of building elements such as corridors, ramps, stairs, and doors referred to as the boundary/edge effect described in A.7.3.3.2. Essentially, the boundary/edge effect accounts for the human body's shape; we're narrower at our feet and wider at our shoulders. Consider how we walk through doorways; we tend to walk through the center area of the openings. Our feet create a natural clearance between the side jambs of the door frames as we step through the openings; otherwise, we would kick the frames with our feet and our shoulders would rub against them. The boundary/edge effect accounts for this naturally occurring clearance.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Please refer the committee action taken on PI #218 during the First Draft meeting.

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For the TC's information, the enhanced content from NFPA 101-2024, as shown in NFPA Link, contains the following information:

"The encroachments permitted by 7.3.2.2 are not limited to items such as handrails that are required by the Code. The encroachment might be the result of wainscoting applied to the lower portion of a wall or it might be caused by the metal stringers to which metal pan stair treads and risers are welded.

Projections at or below 38 in. (965 mm) (i.e., handrail height) and not exceeding 4½ in. (114 mm) do not adversely restrict the effective egress width of stairs or corridors because the human body is normally widest at shoulder level. Also, the body sway associated with walking, particularly on stairs, is greater at shoulder height than it is at waist height. Other projections, however, might constitute obstructions and cause impediments to the free flow of pedestrian travel. The Code, therefore, bases the measurements of widths of means of egress used for egress capacity calculation purposes on the clear, net, usable, unobstructed width. Only those projections specified are permitted to encroach on the required width without having to subtract the encroaching space from the overall width before performing the egress width calculation.

A 4½ in. (114 mm) encroachment is permitted by 7.3.2.2 along stairs, corridors, passageways, and other components of the means of egress (other than door openings) for purposes of calculating egress capacity. The egress capacity of door openings is regulated by 7.2.1.2.2.1, which substitutes a maximum 3½ in. (90 mm) projection at each side of the door opening in place of the 4½ in. (114 mm) projections permitted by 7.3.2.2. Figure A.7.2.1.2.2(b) depicts the allowable encroachment at each side of a door opening.

For purposes of determining whether a door opening provides the minimum required width, such as that needed for a person in a wheelchair to pass through a door opening, see 7.2.1.2.1.1, Figure A.7.2.1.2.1(a), and Figure A.7.2.1.2.1(b). Similarly, the minimum 48 in. (1220 mm) clear width between handrails, as required by 7.2.12.2.3 for stairs serving areas of refuge, does not allow for encroachments based on the need to provide sufficient clear width to carry a person in a wheelchair on the stair.

NOTE: This enhanced content was updated between the 2021 and 2024 editions of NFPA 101; it clarifies that these projection allowances are based on the boundary/edge effect that applies to all elements of the means of egress. .

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The key excerpt from the enhanced content is:

"The egress capacity of door openings is regulated by 7.2.1.2.2.1, which substitutes a maximum 3½ in. (90 mm) projection at each side of the door opening in place of the 4½ in. (114 mm) projections permitted by 7.3.2.2. Figure A.7.2.1.2.2(b) depicts the allowable encroachment at each side of a door opening."

This statement clearly applies the boundary/edge effect concept to doorways regarding where the egress capacity width measurements need to be taken (e.g., at 38 inches above the floor) for the purposes of calculating egress capacity only. The 3-1/2-inch encroachments at both sides of the door opening in the door frame are theoretical to account for the shape of human bodies rather than for physical items. Additionally, 7.2.1.2.1.1(5) prohibits projections into the clear width opening dimension below 34 inches above the floor. In other words, 7.2.1.2.1.1 does not allow for the encroachments referenced in 7.2.1.2.2.1(5) to exist.

I am hopeful the TC will consider this new information and accept this Public Comment.

Related Public Comments for This Document

<u>Related Comment</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Comment No. 34-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. A.7.2.1.2.2]	Proposed new figure for A.7.2.1.2.2.1(5)
<u>Related Item</u>	
• PI #218	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Keith Pardoe
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Submission Date: Thu Apr 10 10:31:44 EDT 2025
Committee: SAF-MEA

**Public Comment No. 111-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 7.2.1.5.3.1]****7.2.1.5.3.1**

The releasing mechanism for locks and latches shall be located as follows:

- (1) Not less than 34 in. (865 mm) above the finished floor for other than existing installations
- (2) Not more than 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor
- (3) Locks used only for emergency lockdown purposes, and not used for normal operation, are permitted at any height in accordance with 7.2.1.6.5.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Locks used only for emergency lockdown purposes, and not used for normal operation, should not be subject to releasing mechanism height requirements of 34" inches to 48" inches above the finished floor. This height requirement presents a safety hazard during emergency lockdown events where occupants are sheltering in place. An assailant may easily reach through a broken window to unlock and breach the locked door. This locking means is portable and not permanently mounted to the door, it is a non-fixed element and only deployed during active shooter intruder lockdown situations and lockdown drills and should be permitted at any height. Low to the floor and out of reach but still releasable from outside the room with a key or other credential. Locks mounted at 34" to 48" have been compromised during active shooter incidents.

Related Public Comments for This Document

<u>Related Comment</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Comment No. 102-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 7.2.1.6.4.2]	
Public Comment No. 102-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 7.2.1.6.4.2]	
Public Comment No. 118-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 15.2.2.2.4.1]	
Public Comment No. 119-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 17.2.2.2.6.1]	
Public Comment No. 131-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 38.2.2.2.11]	
Public Comment No. 132-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 37.2.2.2.10]	
Public Comment No. 133-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 36.2.2.2.9]	
Public Comment No. 134-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 39.2.2.2.11]	
Public Comment No. 136-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 38.2.2.2.2]	
Public Comment No. 137-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 39.2.2.2.2]	

Related Item

- Special Locking Arrangements

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Mon Jun 02 20:54:58 EDT 2025
Committee: SAF-MEA

**Public Comment No. 62-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 7.2.1.5.3.4]****7.2.1.5.3.4***

Egress door assemblies from individual living units and guest rooms of residential occupancies shall be permitted to be provided with devices, including automatic latching devices, that require not more than one additional releasing motion provided that releasing does not require simultaneous ~~operations~~ *motions* , and provided that such devices are operable from the inside without the use of a key or tool and are mounted at a height not ~~exceeding~~ *more than* 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor.

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
NFPA_101-2027_PI_271_and_PI_271_Public_Comments_20250529.pdf	PDF of Public Comments for Pls 271 and 272	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Revised proposal to include only the editorial revisions of Pls 271 and 272 to 7.2.1.5.3.4 and its Annex note.

Related Public Comments for This Document

<u>Related Comment</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Comment No. 63-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. A.7.2.1.5.3.4]	
Public Comment No. 63-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. A.7.2.1.5.3.4]	

Related Item

- Pls 271 and 272

Submitter Information Verification

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Submission Date: Thu May 29 15:57:45 EDT 2025
Committee: SAF-MEA

7.2.1.5.3.4 *

Egress door assemblies from individual living units and guest rooms of residential occupancies shall be permitted to be provided with devices, including automatic latching devices, that require not more than one additional releasing motion provided that releasing does not require simultaneous ~~operations~~ motions, and provided that such devices are operable from the inside without the use of a key or tool and are mounted at a height not ~~exceeding more than~~ 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor.

A.7.2.1.5.3.4

Examples of devices that, when used with a latch, can be arranged to require not more than one additional releasing ~~operation~~ motion include dead bolts, security chains, swing door locks, and privacy door guards.

A door with a thumb-turn operated dead bolt complying with 7.2.1.5.3.3 in addition to a lever operated latchset would be permitted by 7.2.1.5.3.7 as the dead bolt could be retracted with the first motion of rotating the thumb turn ~~(one operation)~~, and then the latch bolt would be retracted by the second motion of rotating the lever handle ~~(other operation)~~.

A door with two lever operated latchsets would not be permitted because the first ~~operation~~ motion of rotating the lever to retract one of the latch bolts would also require that lever to be manually maintained, or held, in the turned position while the second ~~operation~~ motion of rotating the other lever to retract the second latch bolt is performed.

Swing bar door locks and privacy door guards are commonly used in hotel guest rooms and many other applications permitted by this section.

Reason:

Revised proposal to include only the editorial revisions of PIs 271 and 272 to 7.2.1.5.3.4 and its Annex note.

**Public Comment No. 112-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 7.2.1.5.3.8]****7.2.1.5.3.8**

Two releasing motions shall be permitted in new and existing educational occupancies in accordance with 14.2.2.2.4 and 15.2.2.2.4 and in new and existing day-care occupancies in accordance with 16.2.2.2.6 and 17.2.2.2.6.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Two releasing motions should be allowed in all occupancies while using secondary or supplemental locking means for extra protection during active shooter intruder lockdown situations. The first draft presents a disparity of fairness between new and existing educational and Day-care occupancies. Locks used only for emergency lockdown purposes that cause a two movement egress scenario provided extra protections during emergency lockdown incidents to Existing Educational and Day-care occupancies but New Educational and Day-care occupancies were deprived of the same extra protections. Protective measures should be provided equally to all occupants. Locks used only for emergency lockdown purposes are consider to be an economical and affordable locking means, and should be equally available to New or Existing Educational and Day-care occupancies. The 2019 NFPA TIA emergency amendment to create a two movement allowance was well intentioned but caused this disparity.

Related Public Comments for This Document

<u>Related Comment</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Comment No. 102-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 7.2.1.6.4.2]	
Public Comment No. 102-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 7.2.1.6.4.2]	
Public Comment No. 114-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 14.2.2.2.4]	
Public Comment No. 115-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 16.2.2.2.3.3]	
Public Comment No. 116-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 16.2.2.2.6]	
Public Comment No. 131-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 38.2.2.2.11]	
Public Comment No. 132-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 37.2.2.2.10]	
Public Comment No. 133-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 36.2.2.2.9]	
Public Comment No. 134-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 39.2.2.2.11]	
Public Comment No. 136-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 38.2.2.2.2]	
Public Comment No. 137-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 39.2.2.2.2]	

Related Item

- Special Locking Arrangements

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jack Taylor

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Submittal Date: Mon Jun 02 22:24:26 EDT 2025

Committee: SAF-MEA



Public Comment No. 102-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 7.2.1.6.4.2]

Locks used only for Emergency Lockdown purposes

Door assemblies in the means of egress shall be permitted to be equipped with supplemental door locking means to prevent unwanted entry provided that the locking means is approved and all of the following criteria are met:

- (1) The locking means shall be used only for security purposes and not used for normal operation.
- (2) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged from the egress side of the door.
- (3) 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.
- (4) The locking means shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room with the necessary key or other credential.
- (5) 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.
- (6) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be permitted at any height above the finished floor.
- (7) 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.
- (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 locking mechanism shall be removable and not permanently mounted to the door, although individual parts of the locking means assembly, including but not limited to bolts, stops, brackets, and pins that do not prevent normal function of the door, may be permanently mounted.
- (11) The emergency action plan, required by 4.8, shall address the use of the locking and unlocking means from both sides of the door.
- (12) Staff shall be drilled in the engagement and the release of the locking means, from both sides of the door, as part of the emergency egress drills required by 4.8.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The current NFPA standards overlook the complexities of non-fire related emergencies such as active shooter or terrorist attacks. In these situations, occupants face imminent danger where escape is not an option, necessitating alternative measures for self-defense or sheltering in place.

Strict adherence to door locking arrangements, as mandated by current codes, limits occupants' ability to adequately defend themselves effectively against imminent threats. This oversight undermines the fundamental purpose of fire codes to ensure occupant safety under all circumstances.

Current codes discourage and penalize the use of supplemental door locking devices, putting lives at risk, while individuals facing immediate threat to their lives are unduly burdened by the strict adherence to the existing codes.

This proposed modification does not effect the current fire code but adds additional protections for sheltering in place during non-fire related emergency lockdown or active shooter situations.

In the face of escalating threats, it is imperative to introduce flexibility into building and fire codes standards to enable occupants and building managers to take proactive measures to protect occupants when escape is not an option.

During an active shooter incident in a school setting, barricading classroom doors is a crucial survival strategy recommended by FEMA, FBI, DHS, DOE, DOJ, and has been proven to save lives in countless previous active shooter incidents. Barricading doors saves lives and is a major part of school safety training protocols such as "Run Hide Fight" and "Alice training".

Case Study: Oxford High School Shooting (Michigan, 2021)

The Oxford High School shooting stands as a grim but clear testament to the power of improvised life-saving measures.

In this incident, all classrooms survived the attack because students and teachers used secondary locking devices to barricade doors. The shooter was physically unable to breach these fortified entry points, sparing dozens of lives.

Michigan's proactive life saving legislation ensures all Michigan schools and businesses can utilize supplemental door

locking devices.

14 states have successfully passed legislation incorporating variances and exceptions to counter code deficiencies and allow qualifying temporary door locking devices.

Despite code deficiencies, it is estimated that more than 100,000 schools, universities, retail stores, government facilities and office buildings across the United States already currently use temporary locking devices as a means to keep their institutions safe during emergency lockdown situations.

In 2019 the NFPA took a bold step issuing a TIA to the 2018 code allowing for a 2 movement egress in certain occupancies. Though this was a well intentioned effort to make some schools safer, it created an unfair disparity between similar occupancies which were not afforded the same level of safety.

The U.S. has more than 300 active shooter incidents annually, increasingly targeting schools, religious centers, and medical facilities.

In virtually every violent attack, fire is not present. In contrast, escape routes often lead directly into danger.

In nearly every major active shooter event, survivors report taking creative, ad hoc measures to fortify doors. In many cases, building design and code constraints severely limited their options—and people died as a result.

This code modification proposal should make all public spaces equally safe, ensuring only locking means with qualifying design and safety characteristics will be allowed. Characteristics include, portable and not permanently installed on the door, (never on the door until you need it), only used in an emergency lockdown situation or lockdown drill, and only used for a finite period of time.

Related Public Comments for This Document

<u>Related Comment</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Comment No. 111-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 7.2.1.5.3.1]	
Public Comment No. 112-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 7.2.1.5.3.8]	
Public Comment No. 111-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 7.2.1.5.3.1]	
Public Comment No. 112-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 7.2.1.5.3.8]	
Public Comment No. 114-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 14.2.2.2.4]	
Public Comment No. 115-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 16.2.2.2.3.3]	
Public Comment No. 116-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 16.2.2.2.6]	
Public Comment No. 117-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 15.2.2.2.3.3]	
Public Comment No. 118-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 15.2.2.2.4.1]	
Public Comment No. 119-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 17.2.2.2.6.1]	
Public Comment No. 120-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 17.2.2.2.3.3]	
Public Comment No. 125-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 14.2.2.2.3.3]	
Public Comment No. 131-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 38.2.2.2.11]	
Public Comment No. 132-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 37.2.2.2.10]	
Public Comment No. 133-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 36.2.2.2.9]	
Public Comment No. 134-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after 39.2.2.2.11]	
Public Comment No. 136-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 38.2.2.2.2]	
Public Comment No. 137-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 39.2.2.2.2]	

Related Item

- Special Locking Arrangements

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Submission Date: Mon Jun 02 14:09:13 EDT 2025

Committee: SAF-MEA



Public Comment No. 30-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 7.3.1.2]

**COPIED TO SAF-MER FOR INFORMATION/
RESPONSE**

7.3.1.2* Occupant Load Factor.

The occupant load in any building or portion thereof shall be not less than the number of persons determined by dividing the floor area assigned to that use by the occupant load factor for that use as specified in Table 7.3.1.2, Figure 7.3.1.2(a), and Figure 7.3.1.2(b). Where both gross and net area figures are given for the same occupancy, calculations shall be made by applying the gross area figure to the gross area of the portion of the building devoted to the use for which the gross area figure is specified and by applying the net area figure to the net area of the portion of the building devoted to the use for which the net area figure is specified.

Table 7.3.1.2 Occupant Load Factor

<u>Use</u>	<u>ft² per person^a</u>	<u>m² per person^a</u>
Assembly Use	-	-
Concentrated use, without fixed seating	7 net	0.65 net
Less concentrated use, without fixed seating	15 net	1.4 net
Bench-type seating	1 person/18 linear in.	1 person/455 linear mm
Fixed seating	Use total number of fixed seats, wheelchair spaces, and companion seats	Use total number of fixed seats, wheelchair spaces, and companion seats
Waiting spaces	See 12.1.7.2 and 13.1.7.2.	See 12.1.7.2 and 13.1.7.2.
Kitchens	100	9.3
Library stack areas	100	9.3
Library reading rooms	50 net	4.6 net
Swimming pools	50 (water surface)	4.6 (water surface)
Swimming pool decks	30	2.8
Exercise rooms with equipment	50	4.6
Exercise rooms without equipment	15	1.4
Stages	15 net	1.4 net
Lighting and access catwalks, galleries, gridirons	100 net	9.3 net
Casinos and similar gaming areas	11	1
Skating rinks	50	4.6
-	-	-
Business Use (other than below)	150	14
Concentrated business use ^b	50	4.6
Airport traffic control tower observation levels	40	3.7
Collaboration rooms/spaces ≤450 ft ² (41.8 m ²) in area ^b	30	2.8
Collaboration rooms/spaces >450 ft ² (41.8 m ²) in area ^b	15	1.4
Day-Care Use	35 net	3.3 net
Detention and Correctional Use	120	11.1
Educational Use	-	-
Classrooms	20 net	1.9 net
Shops, laboratories, vocational rooms	50 net	4.6 net
Health Care Use	-	-
Inpatient treatment departments	240	22.3
Sleeping departments	120	11.1
Ambulatory health care	150	14
Industrial Use	-	-
General- and high-hazard industrial	100	9.3
Special-purpose industrial	MP	MP
Mercantile Use	-	-
Sales area on street floor ^{c,d}	30	2.8
Sales area on two or more street floors ^d	40	3.7
Sales area on floor below street floor ^d	30	2.8

<u>Use</u>	<u>ft² per person^a</u>	<u>m² per person^a</u>
Sales area on floors above street floor ^d and sales areas for Class A mercantile occupancies on or below street floor -	60	5.6
Floors or portions of floors used only for offices	See business use.	See business use.
Floors or portions of floors used only for storage, receiving, and shipping, and not open to general public	300	27.9
Mall structures ^e	Per factors applicable to use of space ^f	-
Residential Use	-	-
Hotels and dormitories	200	18.6
Apartment buildings	200	18.6
Board and care, large	200	18.6
Storage Use	-	-
In storage occupancies	MP	MP
In mercantile occupancies	300	27.9
In other than storage and mercantile occupancies	500	46.5

MP: The occupant load is the maximum probable number of occupants present at any time.

^aAll factors are expressed in gross area unless marked "net."

^bSee A.7.3.1.2.

^cFor determining occupant load in mercantile occupancies where, due to differences in the finished ground level of streets on different sides, two or more floors directly accessible from streets (not including alleys or similar back streets) exist, each such floor is permitted to be considered a street floor. The occupant load factor is one person for each 40 ft² (3.7 m²) of gross floor area of sales space.

^dFor determining occupant load in mercantile occupancies with no street floor, as defined in 3.3.296, but with access directly from the street by stairs or escalators, the floor at the point of entrance to the mercantile occupancy is considered the street floor.

^eFor any food court or other assembly use areas located in the mall concourse that are not included as a portion of the gross leasable area of the mall structure, the occupant load is calculated based on the occupant load factor for that use as specified in Table 7.3.1.2. The remaining mall concourse area is not required to be assigned an occupant load.

^fThe portions of the mall concourse not used as gross leasable area are not required to be assessed an occupant load based on Table 7.3.1.2. However, means of egress from a mall concourse are required to be provided for an occupant load determined by dividing the gross leasable area of the mall building (not including anchor buildings) by the appropriate lowest whole number occupant load factor from Figure 7.3.1.2(a) or Figure 7.3.1.2(b).

Each individual tenant space is required to have means of egress to the outside or to the mall concourse based on occupant loads calculated by using the appropriate occupant load factor from Table 7.3.1.2.

Each individual anchor store is required to have means of egress independent of the mall concourse.

Figure 7.3.1.2(a) Mall Structure Occupant Load Factors (US Customary Units).

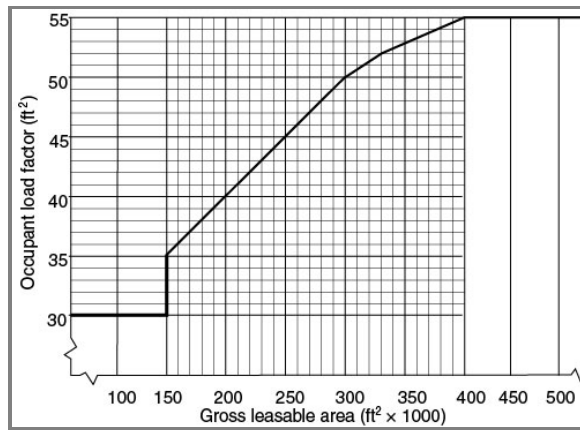
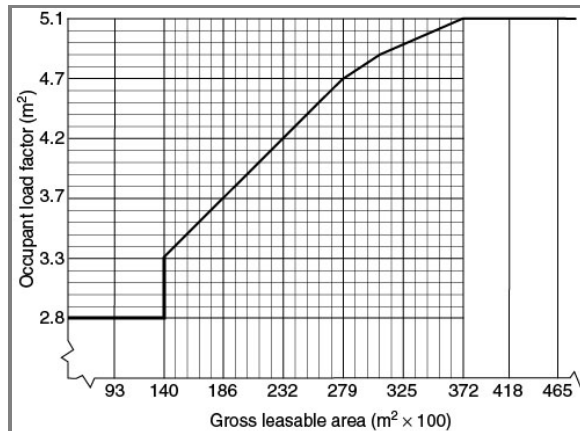


Figure 7.3.1.2(b) Mall Structure Occupant Load Factors (SI Units).



Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Big box retail gets built across the United States and when NFPA 101 is in effect in a jurisdiction, it creates conflicts with the adoption of the IBC and/or IFC in terms of occupant load calculations. The same store that's built in Missouri, for example, will have a different occupant load calculation than a store built in Georgia or Florida due to the adoption of NFPA 101 as the state's fire code. This creates conflict in terms of plumbing fixture counts as well as required egress for the same store built in two different areas just because of an occupant load calculation.

I attempted to fix this through a code change with Target in a previous cycle, but was told the request was too vague so I've modified it to apply only to what would be Big Box retail with the smaller retail shops still needing the 30 square feet per person load factor. When I presented this change to the committee, the committee argued that this would also impact shopping malls in other parts of the world. I don't know how to fix that problem as one could also argue that the IBC and IFC could be adopted internationally and now we have a worldwide conflict in terms of occupant load calculations.

I presented an argument at the committee hearing comparing a small neighborhood grocery store versus a large big box retail store. Based on actual numbers I received from retailers, I argued that the 60 square foot factor is a more factual representation of how many people are in a store at a given time, but my numbers didn't seem to matter. A small grocery store, measuring around 40,000 - 60,000 square feet would have a calculated occupant load between 1000 and 1500 using 30 square feet per person assuming 75 percent of the store was retail. That same store using 60 square feet per person would drop to an occupant load between 500 and 750. Based on statistics provided to me by a small grocery store, they have an average of 160 occupants during an average day at any given point and a peak load of around 215 for Thanksgiving and Christmas. Even if we were to double that peak load, that's 430 occupants, which is still less than the calculated load using the 60 square foot factor.

Let's look at a big box retailer which will run between 100,000 and 200,000 square feet. Using 75 percent of that area for the retail portion, our occupant load using 30 square feet per person would yield an occupant load between 2500 and 5000 people. If we use the 60 square foot factor, our load would drop to between 1250 and 2500 occupants. Based on statistics given to me by big box retailer, they have an average of 360 occupants on an average day at any given time. This number will increase to 460 during peak seasons such as Thanksgiving and Christmas. Even if we doubled that number to 720, we'd still be less than the calculated loads between 1250 and 2500 occupants.

Looking at a retail establishment of approximately 50,000 square feet, no grocery involved, may average around 50,000 square feet. Assuming a ratio of 85 percent sales to storage, an occupant load factor of 30 would yield an occupant load of around 1415. Cutting that in half using the 60 square foot factor would give us a load of 708. An average occupant load for

a retailer is 240 during an average day with a load of 350 during peak season. Again, if we double this peak load, we would have 700 occupants, which is closer to the calculated load of 708 with the 60 square foot factor.

When COVID 19 hit, more people turned to online shopping as a result and many of them continue to shop in this fashion today. More and more retailers are experiencing peak numbers in online pick ups from their customers. This method of shopping has contributed to a decline in the number of people in brick and mortar buildings. Looking at the numbers and accounting for the decrease in the number of people physically shopping, the occupant load factor of 60 should be a reasonable change.

Related Item

- PI-31

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Eirene Knott

Organization: BRR Architecture

Street Address:

City:

State:

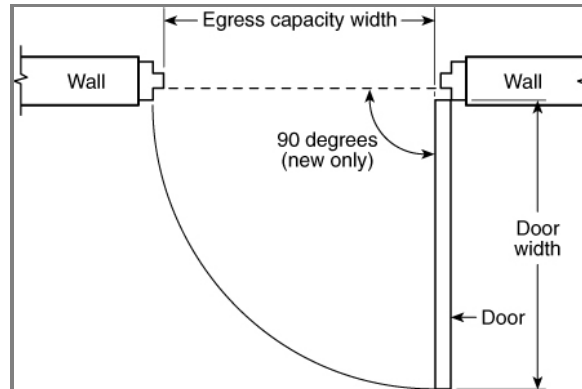
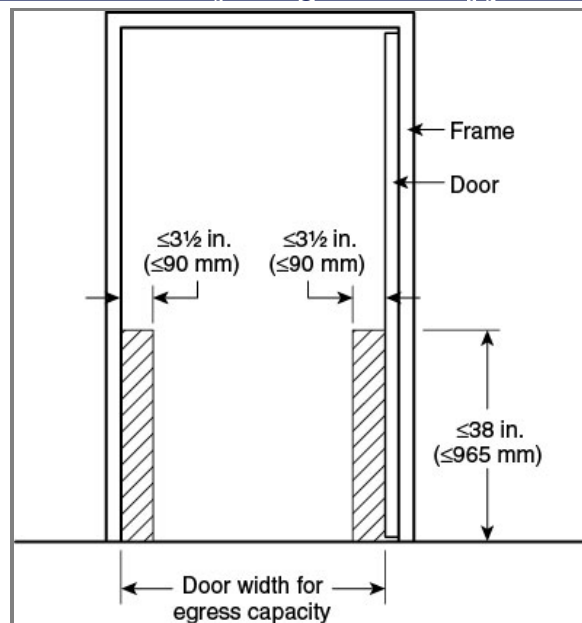
Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Mar 17 10:57:45 EDT 2025

Committee: SAF-MEA

**Public Comment No. 34-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. A.7.2.1.2.2]****A.7.2.1.2.2**

Figure A.7.2.1.2.2(a) and Figure A.7.2.1.2.2(b) illustrate the method of measuring egress capacity width for purposes of calculating door egress capacity.

Figure A.7.2.1.2.2(a) Door Width — Egress Capacity.**Figure A.7.2.1.2.2(b) Door Width — Egress Capacity with Permitted Obstructions. Width Measurement with Boundary/Edge Effect Clearances. <<Replace Figure A.7.2.1.2.2(b) with one of the attached figures.**

- [Beta](#)

[Beta feature](#)



Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
NFPA_101_2027_Proposals_ECW_Figures_Boundary_Effect.docx	Proposed new figure for A.7.2.1.2.2(b).	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Please refer the committee action taken on PI #219 during the First Draft meeting.

=====

For the TC's information, the enhanced content from NFPA 101-2024, as shown in NFPA Link, contains the following information:

"The encroachments permitted by 7.3.2.2 are not limited to items such as handrails that are required by the Code. The encroachment might be the result of wainscoting applied to the lower portion of a wall or it might be caused by the metal stringers to which metal pan stair treads and risers are welded.

Projections at or below 38 in. (965 mm) (i.e., handrail height) and not exceeding 4½ in. (114 mm) do not adversely restrict the effective egress width of stairs or corridors because the human body is normally widest at shoulder level. Also, the body sway associated with walking, particularly on stairs, is greater at shoulder height than it is at waist height. Other projections, however, might constitute obstructions and cause impediments to the free flow of pedestrian travel. The Code, therefore, bases the measurements of widths of means of egress used for egress capacity calculation purposes on the clear, net, usable, unobstructed width. Only those projections specified are permitted to encroach on the required width without having to subtract the encroaching space from the overall width before performing the egress width calculation.

A 4½ in. (114 mm) encroachment is permitted by 7.3.2.2 along stairs, corridors, passageways, and other components of the

means of egress (other than door openings) for purposes of calculating egress capacity. The egress capacity of door openings is regulated by 7.2.1.2.2.1, which substitutes a maximum 3½ in. (90 mm) projection at each side of the door opening in place of the 4½ in. (114 mm) projections permitted by 7.3.2.2. Figure A.7.2.1.2.2(b) depicts the allowable encroachment at each side of a door opening.

For purposes of determining whether a door opening provides the minimum required width, such as that needed for a person in a wheelchair to pass through a door opening, see 7.2.1.2.1.1, Figure A.7.2.1.2.1(a), and Figure A.7.2.1.2.1(b). Similarly, the minimum 48 in. (1220 mm) clear width between handrails, as required by 7.2.12.2.3 for stairs serving areas of refuge, does not allow for encroachments based on the need to provide sufficient clear width to carry a person in a wheelchair on the stair.

NOTE: This enhanced content was updated between the 2021 and 2024 editions of NFPA 101; it clarifies that these projection allowances are based on the boundary/edge effect that applies to all elements of the means of egress. .

=====

The key excerpt from the enhanced content is:

"The egress capacity of door openings is regulated by 7.2.1.2.2.1, which substitutes a maximum 3½ in. (90 mm) projection at each side of the door opening in place of the 4½ in. (114 mm) projections permitted by 7.3.2.2. Figure A.7.2.1.2.2(b) depicts the allowable encroachment at each side of a door opening."

This statement clearly applies the boundary/edge effect concept to doorways regarding where the egress capacity width measurements need to be taken (e.g., at 38 inches above the floor) for the purposes of calculating egress capacity only. The 3-1/2-inch encroachments at both sides of the door opening in the door frame are theoretical to account for the shape of human bodies rather than for physical items. Additionally, 7.2.1.2.1.1(5) prohibits projections into the clear width opening dimension below 34 inches above the floor. In other words, 7.2.1.2.1.1 does not allow for the encroachments referenced in 7.2.1.2.2.1(5).

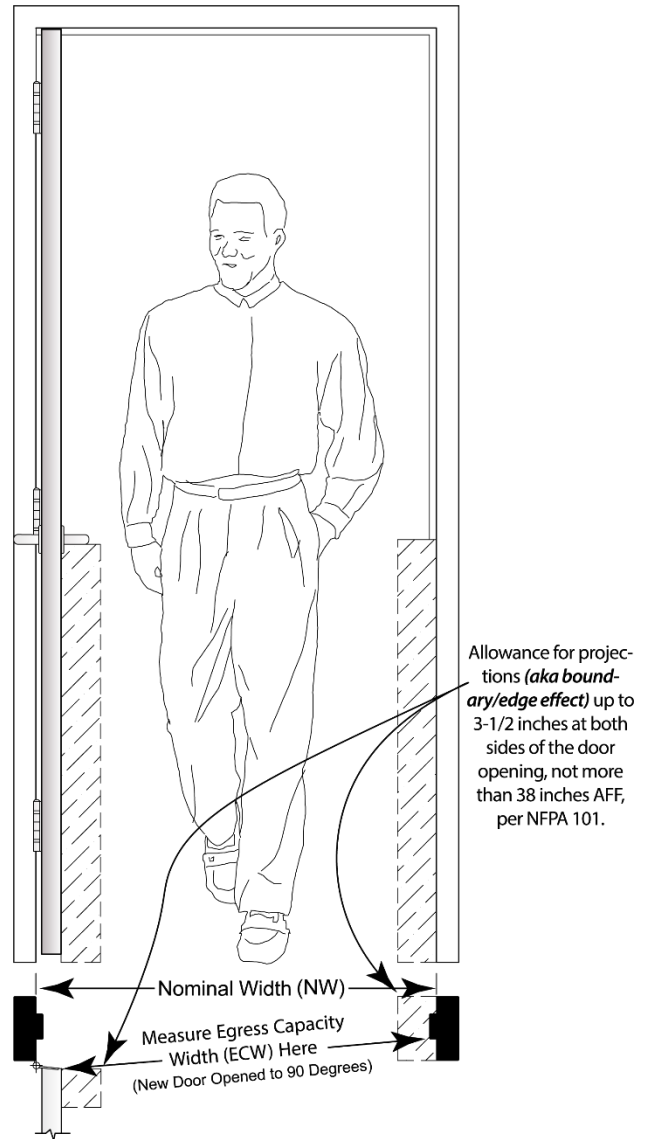
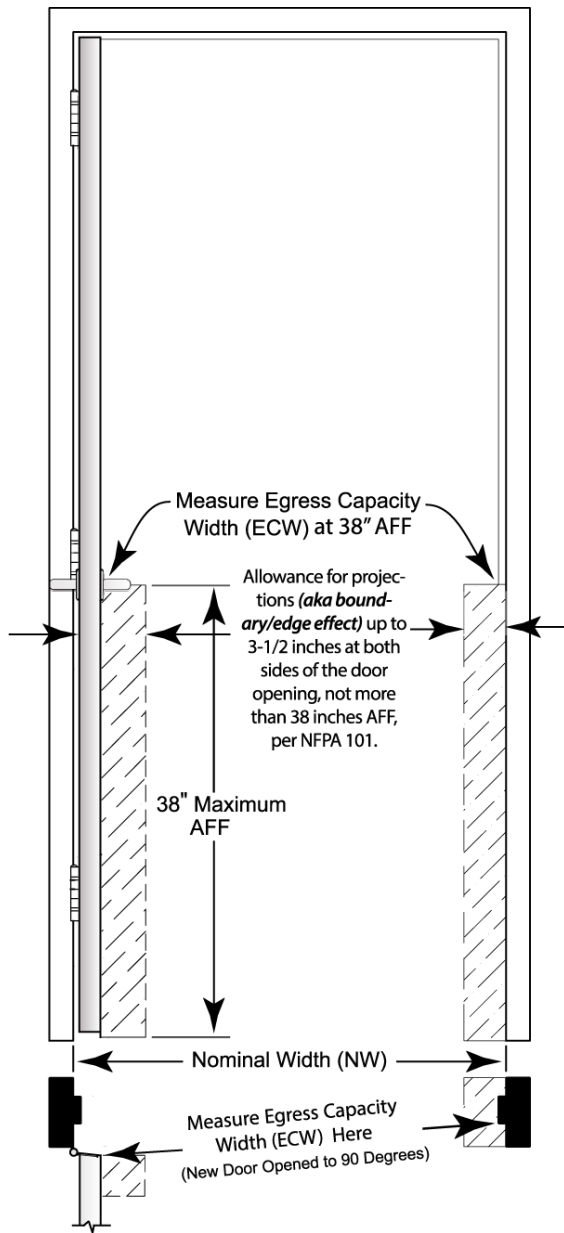
I am hopeful the TC will consider this new information and accept this Public Comment.

Related Public Comments for This Document

<u>Related Comment</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Comment No. 35-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 7.2.1.2.2.1]	
<u>Related Item</u>	
• See committee action on PI #209	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Keith Pardoe
Organization: Pardoe Consulting LLC
Affiliation: Safe Doors Save Lives Foundation, Inc.
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Wed Apr 09 15:11:20 EDT 2025
Committee: SAF-MEA



**Public Comment No. 63-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. A.7.2.1.5.3.4]****A.7.2.1.5.3.4**

Examples of devices that, when used with a latch, can be arranged to require not more than one additional releasing ~~operation~~ motion include dead bolts, security chains, swing door locks, and privacy door guards.

A door with a thumb-turn operated dead bolt complying with 7.2.1.5.3.3 in addition to a lever operated latchset would be permitted by 7.2.1.5.3.7 as the dead bolt could be retracted with the first motion of rotating the thumb turn (~~one operation~~) , and then the latch bolt would be retracted by the second motion of rotating the lever handle (~~other operation~~) .

A door with two lever operated latchsets would not be permitted because the first ~~operation~~ motion of rotating the lever to retract one of the latch bolts would also require that lever to be manually maintained, or held, in the turned position while the second ~~operation~~ motion of the rotating the other lever to retract the second latch bolt is performed.

Swing bar door locks and privacy door guards are commonly used in hotel guest rooms and many other applications permitted by this section.

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
NFPA_101-2027_PI_271_and_PI_271_Public_Comments_20250529.pdf	PDF of Public Comments for Pls 271 and 272.	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Revised proposal to include only the editorial revisions of Pls 271 and 272 to 7.2.1.5.3.4 and its Annex note.

Related Public Comments for This Document

<u>Related Comment</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Comment No. 62-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 7.2.1.5.3.4]	
Public Comment No. 62-NFPA 101-2025 [Section No. 7.2.1.5.3.4]	

Related Item

- Pls 271 and 272

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: John Woestman
Organization: Kellen Company
Affiliation: Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association (BHMA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 29 16:07:05 EDT 2025
Committee: SAF-MEA

7.2.1.5.3.4 *

Egress door assemblies from individual living units and guest rooms of residential occupancies shall be permitted to be provided with devices, including automatic latching devices, that require not more than one additional releasing motion provided that releasing does not require simultaneous ~~operations~~ motions, and provided that such devices are operable from the inside without the use of a key or tool and are mounted at a height not ~~exceeding more than~~ 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor.

A.7.2.1.5.3.4

Examples of devices that, when used with a latch, can be arranged to require not more than one additional releasing ~~operation~~ motion include dead bolts, security chains, swing door locks, and privacy door guards.

A door with a thumb-turn operated dead bolt complying with 7.2.1.5.3.3 in addition to a lever operated latchset would be permitted by 7.2.1.5.3.7 as the dead bolt could be retracted with the first motion of rotating the thumb turn ~~(one operation)~~, and then the latch bolt would be retracted by the second motion of rotating the lever handle ~~(other operation)~~.

A door with two lever operated latchsets would not be permitted because the first ~~operation~~ motion of rotating the lever to retract one of the latch bolts would also require that lever to be manually maintained, or held, in the turned position while the second ~~operation~~ motion of rotating the other lever to retract the second latch bolt is performed.

Swing bar door locks and privacy door guards are commonly used in hotel guest rooms and many other applications permitted by this section.

Reason:

Revised proposal to include only the editorial revisions of PIs 271 and 272 to 7.2.1.5.3.4 and its Annex note.



Public Comment No. 142-NFPA 101-2025 [New Section after A.7.7.1]

A.7.7.2

This section is intended to allow egress from several types of exits through the interior of the building, provided the requirements of this section are met. Examples include egress from an exit stair to an exit access corridor on the floor of exit discharge and from an exit access corridor to a vestibule at the building entrance/exit.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

It is not clear whether a vestibule at the exit from a building is required to be part of the exit access corridor, requiring it to meet corridor requirements (such as corridor smoke detection in some occupancies). This clarifies the intent of this section regarding whether the exit is allowed to be the door leading from the exit access corridor to the vestibule or the door from the vestibule to the exterior.

Related Item

- This comment refers to the Public Input 96 regarding this section.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: John Rickard

Organization: P3 Consulting

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Jun 03 17:03:19 EDT 2025

Committee: SAF-MEA



Committee Input No. 6568-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 7.2.1.11]

7.2.1.11 Turnstiles and Similar Devices.

7.2.1.11.1

Turnstiles or similar devices that restrict travel to one direction or are used to collect fares or admission charges shall not be placed so as to obstruct any required means of egress, unless otherwise specified ~~in~~ by 7.2.1.11.1.1, 7.2.1.11.1.2, ~~and~~ or 7.2.1.11.1.3.

7.2.1.11.1.1

Approved turnstiles not exceeding 39 in. (990 mm) in height that turn freely in the direction of egress travel shall be permitted where revolving door assemblies are permitted in Chapters 11 through 43.

7.2.1.11.1.2

Where turnstiles are approved by the authority having jurisdiction and where revolving door assemblies are permitted in Chapters 11 through 43, each turnstile shall be credited for a capacity of 50 persons, provided that such turnstiles meet all of the following criteria:

- (1) They freewheel in the egress direction when primary power is lost, and freewheel in the direction of egress travel upon manual release by an employee assigned in the area.
- (2) They are not given credit for more than 50 percent of the required egress width.
- (3) They are not in excess of 39 in. (990 mm) in height and have a clear width of not less than 16½ in. (420 mm).

7.2.1.11.1.3*

Security access turnstiles that impede travel in the direction of egress utilizing a physical barrier shall be permitted to be considered as a component of the means of egress, where revolving door assemblies are permitted in Chapters 11 through 43, provided that all the following criteria are met:

- (1) The building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.
- (2) Each security access turnstile lane configuration has a minimum clear passage width of 22 in. (560 mm).
- (3) Any security access turnstile lane configuration providing a clear passage width of less than 32 in. (810 mm) shall be given an egress capacity of 50 persons.
- (4) Any security access turnstile lane configuration providing a clear passage width of 32 in. (810 mm) or more shall be given an egress capacity as calculated in accordance with Section 7.3.
- (5) Each secured physical barrier shall automatically retract or swing to an unobstructed open position in the direction of egress, under each of the following conditions:
 - (6) Upon loss of power to the turnstile or any part of the access control system that secures the physical barrier
 - (7) Upon actuation of a readily accessible and clearly identified manual release device that results in direct interruption of power to each secured physical barrier, remains in the open position for not less than 30 seconds, and is positioned at one of the following locations:
 - (8) The manual release device is located on the egress side of each security access turnstile lane.
 - (9) The manual release device is located at an approved location where it can be actuated by an employee assigned to the area.
 - (10) Upon actuation of the building fire-protective signaling system, if provided, and for which the following apply:
 - (11) The physical barrier remains in the open position until the fire-protective signaling system is manually reset.
 - (12) The actuation of manual fire alarm boxes that actuate the building fire-protective signaling system is not required to meet the requirements specified in 7.2.1.11.1.3(5)(c).
 - (13) Upon actuation of the building automatic sprinkler or fire detection system, and for which the physical barrier remains in the open position until the fire-protective signaling system is manually reset

7.2.1.11.2

Turnstiles exceeding 39 in. (990 mm) in height shall meet the requirements for revolving door assemblies in 7.2.1.10 or the requirements of 7.2.1.11.1.3 for security access turnstiles.

7.2.1.11.3

Turnstiles located in, or furnishing access to, required exits shall provide not less than 16½ in. (420 mm) clear width at and below a height of 39 in. (990 mm) and at least 22 in. (560 mm) clear width at heights above 39 in. (990 mm).

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SAF-MEA

Submittal Date: Fri Jul 12 12:54:53 EDT 2024

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The CI is intended to solicit public comments and allow a task group to review the turnstile requirements for the Second Draft. It is currently unclear as to when each type of turnstile is intended to be permitted. The committee requests the correlating committee direct the occupancy committees to review the turnstile requirements to determine if the requirements should be referenced in their chapters.

Response Message: CI-6568-NFPA 101-2024

Ballot Results

 This item has not been balloted

**Public Comment No. 14-NFPA 5000-2025 [Global Input]**

Consider Koffel's negative comment to NFPA 101, FR-6569, 7.2.1.2.4: "The Committee Statement that door clearance is not addressed in current and previous editions of the Code is incorrect. Note that Figure 7.2.1.2.1(b) shows a 6 ft 8 in requirement based on 7.1.5. If this section is to remain, it needs to be coordinated with Section 7.1.5.". Determine if actions taken in NFPA 101 should correlate to text as provided in NFPA 5000.

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
5000_A2026_BLD_AAC_CCN_27.pdf	5000_CC NOTE27	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

NOTE: The following CC Note No. 27 Appeared in the First Draft Report on First Revisions No. 8098.

Consider Koffel's negative comment to NFPA 101, FR-6569, 7.2.1.2.4: "The Committee Statement that door clearance is not addressed in current and previous editions of the Code is incorrect. Note that Figure 7.2.1.2.1(b) shows a 6 ft 8 in requirement based on 7.1.5. If this section is to remain, it needs to be coordinated with Section 7.1.5.". Determine if actions taken in NFPA 101 should correlate to text as provided in NFPA 5000.

Related Item

- FR 8098

**SEE RELATED FR-8098 ON P. 63 FOR
AFFECTED TEXT**

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: CC Notes

Organization: Notes

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Mar 04 16:08:23 EST 2025

Committee: BLD-MEA



Correlating Committee Note No. 27-NFPA 5000-2025 [New Section after 11.2.1.2.3

]

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: BLD-AAC

Submission Date: Mon Jan 27 13:11:49 EST 2025

Committee Statement and Meeting Notes

Committee Statement: Consider Koffel's negative comment to NFPA 101, FR-6569, 7.2.1.2.4: "The Committee Statement that door clearance is not addressed in current and previous editions of the Code is incorrect. Note that Figure 7.2.1.2.1(b) shows a 6 ft 8 in requirement based on 7.1.5. If this section is to remain, it needs to be coordinated with Section 7.1.5.". Determine if actions taken in NFPA 101 should correlate to text as provided in NFPA 5000.

First Revision No. 8098-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after 11.2.1.2.3]

Ballot Results

✓ **This item has passed ballot**

13 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

10 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

O'Connor, Daniel J.

Vinci, Leon F.

Affirmative All

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Fable, David W.

Hansen, Raymond N.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Lisinski, Ed

Roberts, Richard Jay

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Shah, Faimeen

Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

Willse, Peter J.



First Revision No. 8098-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after 11.2.1.2.3]

11.2.1.2.4 Door Leaf Height.

11.2.1.2.4.1

Doors in the means of egress shall be not less than 80 in. (2030 mm) in clear opening height.

11.2.1.2.4.2

Projections into the required clear opening height by door closers, overhead door stops, door frame stops, power door operators, and electromagnetic door locks shall be permitted a minimum of 78 in. (1980 mm) above the floor.

Submitter Information Verification

PC-14/CN-27 RELATED TEXT

Committee: BLD-MEA

Submittal Date: Mon Jul 15 17:57:11 EDT 2024

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: A minimum clear height for door openings, and typical door hardware which projects or encroaches into the top of the door opening is not directly addressed in NFPA 101. The last item in each section: 11.2.1.2.1.1, 11.2.1.2.1.2, 11.2.1.2.2.1, and 11.2.1.2.2.2 implies that door openings are required to have a minimum height of 6 ft. 8 in. It is common for the identified door hardware items to be installed at the top of door openings which are 6 ft. 8 in. (80 in) tall. This revision is consistent with ADA requirements.

Response Message: FR-8098-NFPA 5000-2024

Ballot Results

✓ This item has passed ballot

31 Eligible Voters

9 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bales, Fred M.

Brackett, Joshua

Farr, Ronald R.

Frye, Laura

Gebhart, Michelle Renee

Larson, Mark

Simard, J. Francois
Six, Michael David
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan
Barlow, Charles V.
Brinkman, Kevin L.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Buuck, Daniel
Crowley, Michael A.
Elvove, Joshua W.
Fable, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Koffel, William E.
Lambert, Josh
Lechman, John
McElvaney, Joe
Pauls, Jake
Quinterno, Vincent
Ramseur, Mitchell
Saks, Kenneth
Shulman, Michael S.
Tilton, Kelly R.
Woestman, John
Yanofsky, Michael Jered



Public Comment No. 66-NFPA 5000-2025 [Global Input]

11.10.3 Sign Legend (Add content to existing blank section.)

Signs required by 7.10 shall display either of the following:

- (1) The word "EXIT", or other appropriate wording, in plainly legible letters.
- (2) The "Emergency Exit" pictogram specified in NFPA 170.

11.10.3.1 and 11.10.3.2 (Delete existing sections.)

11.10.6.1.1 (Add underlined portion.)

Externally illuminated text-based signs required by 11.10.1 and 11.10.2, other than approved existing signs, unless otherwise provided in 11.10.6.1.2

11.10.6.1.3, shall... [Rest unchanged]

11.10.6.1.2 (Add new section.)

Externally illuminated pictogram-based signs required by 11.10.1 and 11.10.2, other than approved existing signs, unless otherwise provided in 11.10.6.1.3, shall use the "Emergency Exit" pictogram specified in NFPA 170, sized as follows:

- (1) The background of the pictogram shall be not less than 6 in. (150 mm) high.
- (2) The silhouette of a doorway, including the slanted portion at the bottom, shall be not less than 5.4 in. (135 mm) high.
- (3) If the pictogram is larger than the minimum established in 11.10.6.1.2(1) and 11.10.6.1.2(2), all elements of the pictogram shall be proportionately increased in size.

11.10.6.1.3 (Renumber from existing 11.10.6.1.2 and add underlined portion. Delete existing section at 11.10.6.1.3.)

The requirements of 11.10.6.1.1 and 11.10.6.1.2 shall not apply... [Rest unchanged]

11.10.6.2.2 (Make existing section blank.)

11.10.6.2.2.1 (Renumber from existing 11.10.6.2.2, add underlined portion, and delete stricken portion.)

For text-based signs, the The directional indicator shall... [Rest unchanged]

11.10.6.2.2.2 (Add new section.)

For pictogram-based signs, the directional indicator shall comply with all the following:

- (1) The directional indicator shall be the arrow from the "Emergency Exit Route – Combination of Two Symbols" pictogram combination specified in NFPA 170.
- (2) The directional indicator shall consist of a white arrow on a green background.
- (3) A directional indicator larger than the minimum established for compliance with 11.10.6.2.3 shall be proportionately increased in height, width, and stroke.

A.11.10.3 (Replace existing section.)

It is the design team's choice as to whether text-based or pictogram-based signs will be used. Pictogram-based signs should be considered in occupancies such as airport terminals or hotels where guests are likely to speak many languages. On the other hand, for an addition to an existing building where the existing areas use text-based signs, it may be desirable to use text-based signs in the addition in order to provide consistency throughout the building.

A.11.10.6.1.3 (Delete existing section.)

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
pictogramexitsign.png	A figure of an ISO-compliant pictogram exit sign.	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

In the 1970's, Yukio Ota, a graphic designer from Japan, designed a pictogram to be used on exit signs. Commonly known as the "running man", this pictogram, which is specified in ISO 7010 and NFPA 170, has since been widely adopted (and is often mandatory) in many countries. (e.g. the 2010 National Building Code of Canada requires pictogram-based exit signs in new buildings.) A key benefit of pictogram-based exit signs is that they are designed to be understandable regardless of the language someone speaks. This benefit is particularly desirable for buildings, such as airport terminals, that are likely to be frequented by guests who speak many languages.

In addition, the directional indicator used with pictogram-based exit signs is larger and can be more readily noticed than the small directional indicator used with text-based exit signs.

Since the 2003 editions, NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 have allowed pictogram-based exit signs, complying with NFPA 170, but only if approved by the AHJ.

Over 20 years ago, when the pictogram option was being added to the codes, a concern was raised that the codes (and the UL 924 standard, which is referenced for internally illuminated signs) lacked size criteria for pictogram-based signs and that such criteria would need to be established prior to allowing widespread use of pictogram-based signs.

Since then, UL 924 has added size criteria for pictogram-based signs (known in the standard as "graphical symbol exit signs"), thus resolving this concern for internally illuminated signs.

This proposal will take the same steps for externally illuminated exit signs, using the same size criteria. (The existing provisions are formatted slightly differently in NFPA 101 and 5000, and this proposal has been designed to be as consistent as possible while still respecting the existing formatting.)

With the size criteria issue resolved, this proposal also removes the requirement for individual AHJ approval, thus allowing pictogram-based exit signs as a default option. (Text-based exit signs will also remain allowed.)

A question that may be asked is: what do the ICC codes (IBC and IFC) say?

Internally illuminated signs: The ICC codes do not have any criteria for the type of marking to be used on internally illuminated exit signs, instead they defer entirely to UL 924. The versions of UL 924 that recognize pictogram-based exit signs has been referenced since the 2021 ICC codes.

Therefore, the ICC codes already allow pictogram-based internally illuminated exit signs – with no need for individual AHJ approval.

Externally illuminated signs: The ICC codes have not recognized a pictogram option for externally illuminated exit signs. However, at the October 2024 ICC Committee Action Hearing #2, a proposal was heard which would allow pictogram-based externally illuminated exit signs, using the size criteria from UL 924 – again, with no need for individual AHJ approval. This proposal (E78-24) was approved.

Given the widespread use of pictogram-based exit signs around the world, their recognition by UL, and the allowances under current and future versions of the ICC codes, the time is right for NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 to take the same step and officially allow pictogram-based exit signs. Importantly, this would not be mandatory for any building. While the proposed annex does recommend pictogram-based exit signs in certain occupancies, the final decision rests with the design team.

Related Item

- This is a suggestion for a proposal relating to exit signs in NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000. (In NFPA 1, the relevant sections are extracted from NFPA 101 during the editorial process so it isn't listed separately.)

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Jun 03 12:30:14 EDT 2025

Committee: BLD-MEA





Public Comment No. 67-NFPA 5000-2025 [New Section after A.11.7.1]

A.11.7.1

This section is intended to allow egress from several types of exits through the interior of the building, provided the requirements of this section are met. Examples include egress from an exit stair to an exit access corridor on the floor of exit discharge and from an exit access corridor to a vestibule at the building entrance/exit.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

It is not clear whether a vestibule at the exit from a building is required to be part of the exit access corridor, requiring it to meet corridor requirements (such as corridor smoke detection in some occupancies). This clarifies the intent of this section regarding whether the exit is allowed to be the door leading from the exit access corridor to the vestibule or the door from the vestibule to the exterior.

Related Item

- This comment refers to Public Input 56 regarding this section.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Jun 03 17:17:29 EDT 2025

Committee: BLD-MEA



Committee Input No. 8109-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. 11.2.1.11]

11.2.1.11 Turnstiles and Similar Devices.

11.2.1.11.1

Turnstiles or similar devices that restrict travel to one direction or are used to collect fares or admission charges shall not be placed so as to obstruct any required means of egress, unless otherwise specified ~~in by~~ 11.2.1.11.1.1, 11.2.1.11.1.2, ~~and or~~ 11.2.1.11.1.3.

11.2.1.11.1.1

Approved turnstiles not exceeding 39 in. (990 mm) in height that turn freely in the direction of egress travel shall be permitted where revolving doors are permitted in Chapters 15 through 31 and 33 through 34.

11.2.1.11.1.2

Where turnstiles are approved by the authority having jurisdiction and where revolving door assemblies are permitted in Chapters 15 through 31 and 33 through 34, each turnstile shall be credited for a 50-person capacity, provided that such turnstiles meet all of the following criteria:

- (1) They freewheel in the egress direction when primary power is lost, and they freewheel in the direction of egress travel upon manual release by an employee assigned in the area.
- (2) They are not given credit for more than 50 percent of the required egress width.

11.2.1.11.1.3*

Security access turnstiles that impede travel in the direction of egress utilizing a physical barrier shall be permitted to be considered as a component of the means of egress, where revolving door assemblies are permitted in Chapters 15 through 31 and 33 through 34, provided that all the following criteria are met:

- (1) The building is protected throughout by an approved, electrically supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 55.3.
- (2) Each security access turnstile lane configuration has a minimum clear passage width of 22 in. (560 mm).
- (3) Any security access turnstile lane configuration providing a clear passage width of less than 32 in. (810 mm) shall be given an egress capacity of 50 persons.
- (4) Any security access turnstile lane configuration providing a clear passage width of 32 in. (810 mm) or more shall be given an egress capacity as calculated in accordance with Section 11.3.
- (5) Each secured physical barrier shall automatically retract or swing to an unobstructed open position in the direction of egress, under each of the following conditions:
 - (6) Upon loss of power to the turnstile or any part of the access control system that secures the physical barrier
 - (7) Upon actuation of a readily accessible and clearly identified manual release device that results in direct interruption of power to each secured physical barrier, remains in the open position for not less than 30 seconds, and is positioned at one of the following locations:
 - (8) The manual release device is located on the egress side of each security access turnstile lane.
 - (9) The manual release device is located at an approved location where it can be activated by an employee assigned to the area.
 - (10) Upon activation of the building fire-protective signaling system, if provided, and for which the following apply:
 - (11) The physical barrier remains in the open position until the fire-protective signaling system is manually reset
 - (12) The activation of manual fire alarm boxes that activate the building fire-protective signaling system is not required to meet the requirements specified in 11.2.1.11.1.3(5)(c)i.
 - (13) Upon actuation of the building automatic sprinkler or fire detection system, and for which the physical barrier remains in the open position until the fire-protective signaling system is manually reset.
- (14) They are not in excess of 39 in. (990 mm) in height and have a clear width of not less than 16½ in. (420 mm).

11.2.1.11.2

Turnstiles exceeding 39 in. (990 mm) in height shall meet the requirements for revolving door assemblies in 11.2.1.10 or the requirements of 11.2.1.11.1.3 for security access turnstiles.

11.2.1.11.3

Turnstiles located in, or furnishing access to, required exits shall provide not less than 16½ in. (420 mm) clear width at and below a height of 39 in. (990 mm) and not less than 22 in. (560 mm) clear width at heights above 39 in. (990 mm).

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: BLD-MEA

Submittal Date: Mon Jul 15 19:05:36 EDT 2024

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The CI is intended to solicit public comments and allow a task group to review the turnstile requirements for the Second Draft. It is currently unclear as to when each type of turnstile is intended to be permitted. The committee requests the correlating committee direct the occupancy committees to review the turnstile requirements to determine if the requirements should be referenced in their chapters.

Response Message: CI-8109-NFPA 5000-2024

Ballot Results

 This item has not been balloted