Public Input No. 262-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 14.4.10]

14.4.10 In-Building Emergency Radio Communication Systems. (SIG-ECS)

In-building emergency radio communication systems shall be inspected and operationally tested in accordance with the requirements of ~~NFPA 1221~~ NFPA 1225 .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As part of the Emergency Response and Responder Safety Document Consolidation Plan (consolidation plan) as approved by the NFPA Standards Council, NFPA 1221 has been combined into a new consolidated Standard, NFPA 1225.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Rodger Reiswig
Organization: Johnson Controls
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Apr 29 08:57:34 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5342-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: As part of the Emergency Response and Responder Safety Document Consolidation Plan (consolidation plan) as approved by the NFPA Standards Council, NFPA 1221 has been combined into a new consolidated Standard, NFPA 1225.

Public Input No. 402-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 24.3.5.3]

~~24~~ 14 .~~3~~ X .~~5.3~~ X

Ancillary functions shall be inspected and tested annually to verify they will not impair the operation of the fire alarm system or the mass notification system.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Test requirements here belong in Chapter 14

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Chris Heaton
Organization: Electronic Security Association
Affiliation: Electronic Security Association
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 25 18:52:39 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5257-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: Testing requirements belong in Chapter 14. Revision of the text clarifies that the requirement pertains to emergency communication systems.

Public Input No. 475-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 24.3.5.3]

~~24.3.5.3~~ – 14.X.X

Ancillary functions shall be inspected and tested annually to verify they will not impair the operation of the fire alarm system or the mass notification system.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_72_BS_SB_24_3_5_3_Ancillary_functions_comments.docx		

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Test requirement that belongs in Chapter 14.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Tim Knisely
Organization: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri May 27 11:39:28 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5257-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: Testing requirements belong in Chapter 14. Revision of the text clarifies that the requirement pertains to emergency communication systems.

Public Input No. 521-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 24.3.5.3]

~~24~~ Relocate to 14 . ~~3.5.3~~ X.X

Ancillary functions shall be inspected and tested annually to verify they will not impair the operation of the fire alarm system or the mass notification system.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Test requirement that belong in Chapter 14.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Megan Hayes
Organization: Nema
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue May 31 10:13:21 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5257-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: Testing requirements belong in Chapter 14. Revision of the text clarifies that the requirement pertains to emergency communication systems.

Public Input No. 276-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 24.3.14.4.6.3]

24.3.14.4.6.3*

Circuits shall be separated in accordance with ~~at least~~ one or more of the following:

(1) The primary and redundant, or outgoing and return, conductors are separated by a floor assembly.

(2) The primary and redundant, or outgoing and return, conductors are located in dissimilar protected areas separated by a minimum of 1-hour fire-rated construction.

(3) The primary and redundant, or outgoing and return, conductors are separated by at least one-third the maximum diagonal of the notification zone.

(4) Performance alternatives are approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Changing the wording from "...one or more of the following:" to "...at least one of the following:" to be consistent all other charging statements in NFPA 72 to numbered lists.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Andrew Woodward
Organization: Arup
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 11 15:29:14 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5259-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: Changed the wording from "...at least one of the following:" to "...one or more of the following:" to be consistent all other charging statements in NFPA 72 to numbered lists.

Public Input No. 328-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 24.4.5.2]

24.4.5.2

Controls shall be located or secured to allow access only ~~by trained and authorized~~ by authorized, emergency or service personnel.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The operating controls listed in 24.4.5 should be able to be accessed by authorized or emergency or service personnel as defined in Chapter 3. There is no need for the term "trained and authorized" as the term "authorized personnel" is already defined in the Code.
"Service Personnel" and "Emergency Personnel" should also be able to access the operating controls in addition to "Authorized Personnel" in order for them to perform Service or Emergency activities

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 336-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 24.5.2.1]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Sagiv Weiss-Ishai
Organization: San Francisco Fire Department
Affiliation: SFFD
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon May 23 13:14:13 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5261-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The operating controls listed in 24.4.5 should be able to be accessed by authorized or emergency or service personnel as defined in Chapter 3. There is no need for the term "trained and authorized" as the term "authorized personnel" is already defined in the Code.

"Service personnel" and "emergency personnel" should also be able to access the operating controls in addition to "authorized personnel" in order for them to perform service or emergency activities.

Public Input No. 338-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 24.4.8.3.2]

24.4.8.3.2*

When the message is recorded, the repeated message sequence of 24.4.8.3.1 shall itself be repeated after a pause of 180 seconds ~~maximum, or other time as~~ maximum as established by the building safety fire plan and approved by the authority having jurisdiction, until ~~automatically~~ manualy silenced or reset by emergency personnel.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The 180 seconds should be the MAXIMUM pause time permitted.
It shouldn't be permitted to use other unlimited times longer than the Maximum 180 seconds. Any other approved pause time which is less than 180 Second is already covered by the current language of this section indicating 180 seconds Maximum and it is not necessary to indicate other time.
The second proposed change for this section is to change the word "Automatically" to "Manually" to be consistent with the intent as clarified in the Annex to this section which indicates:
A.24.4.8.3.2: "Only first responders or other trained authorized emergency personnel should be able to intentionally and MANUALLY silence or reset the automatic prerecorded message sequence."

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Sagiv Weiss-Ishai
Organization: San Francisco Fire Department
Affiliation: SFFD
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon May 23 16:38:59 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5262-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: The 180 seconds is the maximum pause time.

The second change for this section is to change the word "automatically" to "manually" to be consistent with the intent as clarified in the annex to this section which indicates:

A.24.4.8.3.2: "Only first responders or other trained authorized emergency personnel should be able to intentionally and manually silence or reset the automatic prerecorded message sequence."

Building safety fire plan was changed to facility emergency plan since the application of these systems could be beyond fire.

Public Input No. 39-NFPA 72-2021 [New Section after 24.4.9]

Different Alert Signal for floor above and floor below.

Greetings, Im suggesting to add this articles concerning the signal zoning for the high raised building. when the evacuation signal (Temporal 3-3-3) plays at one of the floor where the fire is exist, the alert signal (20 PPM) must played on the floor above and floor below and the message of the fire alarm will plays in all other parts of the building. The alert signal on the floor above and the floor below must be different tone to allow the people to realize the location of fire and to avoid entering the risk zone and evacuate through fire area in certain condition. The different tone help the fire brigade and the people to chose the right direction when they lost the communication with outside and they are on the dark zone where the visibility is low. for example if the fire is exist on 4th floor, the people on the third floor will hear signal A and they will know that must go up and the people on second floor they will hear the signal B and will know that must go down.

Thank you

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Different Alert Signal for floor above and floor below.
The different tone help the fire brigade and the people to chose the right evacuation direction when they lost the communication with outside and they are on the dark zone where the visibility is low.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Rabih AlAridi
Organization: Johnson Controls
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 21 10:43:24 EST 2021
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: Currently, there is limited to no training for the public to understand pre-alert tones. Introducing new signals is likely to cause confusion rather than clarification. The submitter did not provide specific language for the proposed revision.

Public Input No. 336-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 24.5.2.1]

24.5.2.1*

Authorized or emergency personnel shall be permitted to control message initiation over the mass notification system.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

In addition to "Authorized personnel", "Emergency personnel" such as responding firefighters or emergency medical personnel, etc. should be able to generate live messages via the MNS when they arrived to the site upon an emergency condition.

"Emergency personnel" is a defined term in Chapter 3 and should be used in the Code when appropriate.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 328-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 24.4.5.2]	same issue

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Sagiv Weiss-Ishai
Organization: San Francisco Fire Department
Affiliation: SFFD
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon May 23 16:06:49 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5264-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: In addition to "authorized personnel", "emergency personnel" such as responding firefighters or emergency medical personnel, etc. should be able to generate live messages via the MNS when they arrived to the site upon an emergency condition.

"Emergency personnel" is a defined term in Chapter 3 and should be used in the Code when appropriate.

Public Input No. 327-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 24.5.2.2]

24.5.2.2*

Where required by the emergency response plan, the mass notification system shall provide the capability for authorized or emergency personnel to remotely activate live and prerecorded emergency messages.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

"Emergency personnel", as defined by chapter 3 should also be able to activate the live and pre-recorded EMERGENCY messages included in this section. For example, responding firefighters (who are emergency personnel) should be able to transmit live messages during a fire or non-fire emergency.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Sagiv Weiss-Ishai
Organization: San Francisco Fire Department
Affiliation: SFFD
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon May 23 13:07:27 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5265-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: "Emergency personnel", as defined by chapter 3 should be able to activate the live and pre-recorded emergency messages included in this section. For example, responding firefighters (who are emergency personnel) should be able to transmit live messages during a fire or non-fire emergency.

Public Input No. 543-NFPA 72-2022 [New Section after 24.5.4]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Type your content here ...

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_72-2025_AC_NACS_for_C24_053122ms1.docx	Audio NAC Design Section	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Provides guidance on designing audio NACs

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Morris Stoops
Organization: Carrier
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue May 31 15:42:43 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: CI-5325-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: This proposed modification is to provide guidance to the industry on proper design, application, installation, and test of loudspeaker notification circuits.

This Committee Input is intended to solicit public input regarding the design of NACs. The committee requests that a task group be assigned by the Correlating Committee to develop comments for the second draft. The assigned task group should coordinate with SIG-NAS for notification appliance circuits.

Public Input No. 268-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 24.6.3]

24.6.3* External Connections.

Wide-area mass notification systems shall be permitted to connect to regional mass notification systems and public emergency alarm reporting systems as defined in this Code, and public reporting systems as defined in ~~NFPA 1221~~ NFPA 1225 .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As part of the Emergency Response and Responder Safety Document Consolidation Plan (consolidation plan) as approved by the NFPA Standards Council, the NFPA 1221 Standard has been combined into a new consolidated Standard, NFPA 1225.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Rodger Reiswig
Organization: Johnson Controls
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Apr 29 09:22:09 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5270-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: As part of the Emergency Response and Responder Safety Document Consolidation Plan (consolidation plan) as approved by the NFPA Standards Council, the NFPA 1221 Standard has been combined into a new consolidated Standard, NFPA 1225.

Public Input No. 584-NFPA 72-2022 [New Section after 24.9]

24.9.2 Where required by other governing laws, codes, and standards, fire alarm systems shall monitor all in-building, two-way radio communications enhancement systems for all required supervisory signals.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Other model building codes, including IFC 510.4.2.5 (2021 edition), require fire alarm systems to monitor up to 8 different supervisory signals from an in-building, two-way emergency responder communications system. This requirement should be included in NFPA 72 to make sure these critical systems are monitored correctly by installed fire alarm systems.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Larry Rietz
Organization: Jensen Hughes
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Jun 01 19:32:21 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5368-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: Other model building codes, including IFC 510.4.2.5 (2021 edition), require fire alarm systems to monitor up to 8 different supervisory signals from emergency responder communication systems. This requirement makes sure these critical systems are monitored correctly by installed fire alarm systems.

Public Input No. 259-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 24.9]

24.9* Two-Way Radio Communications Enhancement Systems.

All in-building two-way radio communications enhancement systems shall be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with ~~NFPA 1221~~ NFPA 1225 .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As part of the Emergency Response and Responder Safety Document Consolidation Plan (consolidation plan) as approved by the NFPA Standards Council, NFPA 1221 Standard has been combined into a new consolidated Standard, NFPA 1225.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Rodger Reiswig
Organization: Johnson Controls
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Apr 29 08:50:05 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5273-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: As part of the emergency response and responder safety document consolidation plan (consolidation plan) as approved by the NFPA Standards Council, NFPA 1221 Standard has been combined into a new consolidated Standard, NFPA 1225.

Public Input No. 401-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 24.9]

24.9* Two-Way Radio Communications Enhancement Systems.

All in-building two-way radio communications enhancement systems shall be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with ~~NFPA 1221~~ NFPA 1225 .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Updated to reflect correct standard.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Chris Heaton
Organization: Electronic Security Association
Affiliation: Electronic Security Association
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 25 18:50:02 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5273-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: As part of the emergency response and responder safety document consolidation plan (consolidation plan) as approved by the NFPA Standards Council, NFPA 1221 Standard has been combined into a new consolidated Standard, NFPA 1225.

Public Input No. 474-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 24.9]

24.9* Two-Way Radio Communications Enhancement Systems.

All in-building two-way radio communications enhancement systems shall be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with ~~NFPA 1221~~ NFPA ~~1221~~ 1225 .

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_72_BS_SB_24_9_comments.docx		

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Updated to reflect correct standard.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Tim Knisely
Organization: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri May 27 11:37:13 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5273-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: As part of the emergency response and responder safety document consolidation plan (consolidation plan) as approved by the NFPA Standards Council, NFPA 1221 Standard has been combined into a new consolidated Standard, NFPA 1225.

Public Input No. 520-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 24.9]

24.9* Two-Way Radio Communications Enhancement Systems.

All in-building two-way radio communications enhancement systems shall be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with ~~NFPA 1221~~ NFPA 1225 .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Updated to reflect correct standard

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Megan Hayes
Organization: Nema
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue May 31 10:10:38 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5273-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: As part of the emergency response and responder safety document consolidation plan (consolidation plan) as approved by the NFPA Standards Council, NFPA 1221 Standard has been combined into a new consolidated Standard, NFPA 1225.

Public Input No. 528-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 24.9]

24.9* Two-Way Radio Communications Enhancement Systems.

All in-building two-way radio communications enhancement systems shall be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with ~~NFPA 1221~~ NFPA 1225 .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Due to the consolidation project the document number has changed from 1221 to 1225.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Parrish
Organization: Telgian Corporation
Affiliation: Personal Submission
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue May 31 11:39:32 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5273-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: As part of the emergency response and responder safety document consolidation plan (consolidation plan) as approved by the NFPA Standards Council, NFPA 1221 Standard has been combined into a new consolidated Standard, NFPA 1225.

Public Input No. 583-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 24.9]

24.9* Two-Way Radio Communications Enhancement Systems.

24.9.1 All in-building two-way radio communications enhancement systems shall be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with ~~NFPA 1221~~ NFPA 1225 .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Updating to NFPA 1225, where NFPA 1221 was consolidating into. Also adding this as 24.9.1, so that a 24.9.2 can be added to the text by a different Public Input.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Larry Rietz
Organization: Jensen Hughes
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Jun 01 19:29:51 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5273-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: As part of the emergency response and responder safety document consolidation plan (consolidation plan) as approved by the NFPA Standards Council, NFPA 1221 Standard has been combined into a new consolidated Standard, NFPA 1225.

Public Input No. 170-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.3.3.97]

A.3.3.97 Emergency Communications System.

The definition is not intended to include the emergency services communications systems as addressed in ~~NFPA 1221~~ NFPA 1225 , nor to address the public switched telephone network.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA 1221 has been combined with NFPA 1061 and incorporated into a new document identified as NFPA 1225, Standard for Emergency Services Communications. The current edition is the 2022 edition.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Richard Kluge
Organization: Ericsson
Affiliation: Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Mar 04 11:44:09 EST 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5274-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: As part of the emergency response and responder safety document consolidation plan (consolidation plan) as approved by the NFPA Standards Council, this Standard, NFPA 1221, has been combined into a new consolidated Standard, NFPA 1225. This revision points the reader to the new Standard.

Public Input No. 257-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.3.3.97]

A.3.3.97 Emergency Communications System.

The definition is not intended to include the emergency services communications systems as addressed in ~~NFPA 1221~~ NFPA 1225 , nor to address the public switched telephone network.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As part of the Emergency Response and Responder Safety Document Consolidation Plan (consolidation plan) as approved by the NFPA Standards Council, this Standard, NFPA 1221, has been combined into a new consolidated Standard, NFPA 1225. This revision points the reader to the new Standard.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Rodger Reiswig
Organization: Johnson Controls
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Apr 29 08:42:03 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5274-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: As part of the emergency response and responder safety document consolidation plan (consolidation plan) as approved by the NFPA Standards Council, this Standard, NFPA 1221, has been combined into a new consolidated Standard, NFPA 1225. This revision points the reader to the new Standard.

Public Input No. 379-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.24.3.9]

A.24.3.9

The design documents might include, but are not limited to, shop drawings, ~~input/output matrix~~ sequence of operation , battery calculations, notification appliance voltage drop and wattage calculations for visual notification appliances and loudspeakers, and product data sheets.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The code currently allows a sequence of operation to be defined in narrative form or an input/output matrix. Changing the text to the more generic term acknowledges the narrative form, matrix, or other acceptable documents that define the sequence of operation.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 315-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 7.2.1]	
Public Input No. 315-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 7.2.1]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Herbert Hurst
Organization: Savannah River Nuclear Solutio
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 25 16:47:03 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5276-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: The code currently allows a sequence of operation to be defined in narrative form or an input/output matrix. Changing the text to the more generic term acknowledges the narrative form, matrix, or other acceptable documents that define the sequence of operation.

Public Input No. 223-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.24.4.8.3.2]

A.24.4.8.3.2

Only first responders or other trained authorized emergency personnel should be able to intentionally and manually silence or reset the automatic prerecorded message sequence. This is required to ensure the safe evacuation or relocation of all occupants regardless of the time it takes to complete this task. It should not be permitted to allow for an automatic termination.The alert status of visual appliances should be maintained. However, since the duration of the alarm is indeterminate, audible alerts and messaging that are periodically suspended can contribute to an improved response by the occupants. Suspending the audible portion of the alarm can support a better community response to the instructions, especially in the case where ~~the able-bodied are attempting to aid the infirm or emotionally challenged, or otherwise disabled occupants~~ the people with disabilities may be assisted by other occupants who are not trained by first responders .

Approved alternative fire alarm notification schemes, such as a sequence that contains only a fixed number of repetitions of the prerecorded messages and associated alert tones, or as indicated in 24.4.8.3.2, should be permitted as long as the occupants are effectively notified and are provided instructions in a timely and safe manner in accordance with the emergency response plan.

Research from the National Research Council of Canada, *Occupant Behaviour and Evacuation,* found “In public buildings, such as airport terminals or sport centres, occupant training is not practical; for these, much of the responsibility for safety will rest with staff. Consequently, staff training is paramount. Occupants are very likely to look for staff members to obtain information; they are regarded as knowledgeable, they are expected to know the situation, the best course of action and the closest exit. Whether heard on a loudspeaker or seen in uniform or wearing a name tag, staff are likely to be listened to.”

The National Council on Disability publication, *Effective Emergency Management: Making Improvements for Communities and People with Disabilities,* found “People with disabilities should not be viewed as one more special interest group that drains resources from the common pool. Accommodating this large group often translates into being better equipped to serve all people. Anyone, at any moment, can incur a disability, particularly during emergencies.” (Kailes and Enders 2006, p. 13).

Further, Shields, Boyce, and Silcock (1997) note that “staff trained in emergency evacuation should provide guidance to people who are evacuating public facilities. Familiar and trusted staff can alert a significant portion of the public in such instances and ensure an efficient evacuation.” On the basis of census results, Morrow (1999, p. 5) argues that a “sizable segment” of any community’s population will need additional assistance during evacuation.

Fire-related emergency relocation instructions and nonevacuation messages are repeated a minimum of three times. For prerecorded messages, the actual number of times the message sequence plays is indeterminate, and the interval between each sequence playing is not defined by code, but rather intended to be defined in the emergency response plan. Paragraph 24.4.8.3.2 requires that the entire message sequence, including the tone, is again repeated after a pause. So if the tone and partial evacuation message is repeated three times as required by 24.4.8.3.1, then after pausing for an interval of at least 180 seconds (or alternative time periods that are established — see the following paragraph), the entire message sequence (including tone) is repeated again three times, followed by another pause, and so on.

Research shows *(see Annex G: Guidelines for Emergency Communication Strategies for Buildings and Campuses)* that effective messages should be repeated at intervals, not consecutively. In determining the alternative interval times, consider the following:

(1) Too much time between message sequences could be misunderstood by occupants that the emergency has been resolved.

(2) Too much time between message sequences could communicate insufficiently the sense of urgency that is intended.

(3) Too little time between message sequences could impair the ability of occupants to comply with instructions, particularly for occupants that need assistance.

(4) Too little time between message sequences could make it difficult for occupants to mark a change in the message contents if partial evacuation or relocation instructions are changed and re-issued.

(5) On the loss of primary power, secondary power is required to support continuous notification for only 15 minutes. This time could be extended based on the period of repetition of automatic messages. Too little time between message sequences could exhaust power reserves before emergency first responders arrive, compromising their ability to manually transmit additional live evacuation or relocation messages.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The NFPA Disability Access Review and Advisory Committee (DARAC) requests an update to the terminology used to describe individuals with disabilities. In general, we suggest using “people first” language to avoid characterizing a person or group of persons entirely by their disability. Also, where possible, we recommend substituting the appropriate technical term when describing building elements that are accessible to individuals with disabilities, rather than describing the element as being “for” such people. For example, we would say “accessible parking” instead of “handicap parking”. The substitute terms we recommend are found to be more acceptable to the disability community and its supporters and, therefore, demonstrate greater respect.

Additionally, a person who needs assistance may need to receive assistance from an individual who is not trained to assist. For example, a person who has a mobility disability could alert a person who is deaf or hard of hearing of an issue that requires attention.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marsha Mazz
Organization: United Spinal Association
Affiliation: Representing the DARAC Advisory Committee
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 14 10:46:44 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-ECS

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5278-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: The NFPA Disability Access Review and Advisory Committee (DARAC) requested an update to the terminology used to describe individuals with disabilities. Using “people first” language avoids characterizing a person or group of persons entirely by their disability. A person who needs assistance may need to receive assistance from an individual who is not trained to assist. For example, a person who has a mobility disability could alert a person who is deaf or hard of hearing of an issue that requires attention.