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NFPA® STANDARDS DIRECTORY

2016



2016
NFPA Standards Directory

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An Introduction to the NFPA Standards Development Process

SAFETY IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

Disasters can occur anywhere, and they often occur when we least expect them. NFPA® standards provide ways to prevent their occurrence, manage their impact, and protect society. One of the most notable features about NFPA's Standards Development Process is that it is a full, open, consensus-based process. "Full consensus" means that anybody can participate and expect fair and equal treatment because safety is everybody's business.

NFPA's unique standards development process incorporates a balance of interests, ensuring that all affected parties have a voice.

A UNIQUELY OPEN PROCESS

NFPA® standards trace their origins to the 19th-century development of automatic sprinkler systems. From the beginning, sprinklers performed well as extinguishing devices; however, they were installed in so many different ways that their reliability was uncertain.

In 1895, a small group of concerned citizens representing sprinkler and fire insurance interests gathered in Boston, Massachusetts, to discuss the different approaches. At the time, nine radically different standards for pipe sizing and sprinkler spacing could be found within 100 miles of the city. This installation nightmare had to be resolved. To address the problem, the group created a standard for the uniform installation of sprinklers. This standard, eventually NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, prompted the creation of NFPA as an organization and was NFPA's first safety document. Today NFPA develops some 300 safety standards that deal with a myriad of subjects related to fire, electrical, chemical, building, and life safety.

NFPA standards can be found in use throughout the world. Whether a computer room in the Pentagon, a research station in Antarctica, a power plant in the Middle East, the space shuttle, the hometown drycleaner, or perhaps a historical library in Scotland, NFPA standards are used to provide safety to life and protection of property.

WHAT THE PROCESS CAN DO FOR YOU

Who Is NFPA?

NFPA grew out of that first meeting on sprinkler standards. The Bylaws of the Association first established in 1896 embody the spirit of the standards development process. Article 2 of these bylaws states in part:

"The purposes of the Association shall be to promote the science and improve the methods of fire protection and prevention, electrical safety and other related safety goals; to obtain and circulate information and promote education and research on these subjects; and to secure the cooperation of its members and the public in establishing proper safeguards against loss of life and property."

The NFPA mission is today accomplished by advocating consensus standards, research, training, and education for safety-related issues. NFPA's *National Fire Codes*® are developed by more than 279 Technical Committees comprised of approximately 8,880 volunteers and are adopted for use throughout the world. NFPA is a nonprofit membership organization with more than 60,000 members from over 100 nations, all working together to fulfill the Association's mission.

Who Are NFPA members?

As a membership organization, NFPA consists of members who use or enforce standards to members of the public who are interested in safety. Currently, NFPA membership is comprised of:

Insurance (3%)
Business and industry (5%)
Trade and professional associations (6%)
Federal, state, and local government (9%)
Health care facilities (12%)
Safety equipment manufacturers and distributors (12%)
Fire service (20%)
Architects and engineers (22%)
Other fields and disciplines (11%)

Although membership is encouraged for individuals to take full advantage of all NFPA has to offer, membership is not required to serve on a technical committee.

The Making of an NFPA Standard

The NFPA Board of Directors has general charge of all of the activities of the NFPA. The Board of Directors issues all rules and regulations that govern the development of NFPA standards and appoints the 13-person Standards Council to oversee the Association's stan-

dards development activities, administer the rules and regulations, and to serve as an appeals body.

Members of the Standards Council are thoroughly familiar with the standards development functions of the Association and are selected from a broad range of interests. Appointed by and reporting to the Standards Council are the Technical Committees that serve as the primary consensus bodies responsible for developing and revising NFPA standards. The Technical Committees act on proposed changes, to NFPA standards that are submitted by any interested party or the respective Technical Committee.

To conduct their work, Committees are designated to projects with a defined scope of activities. Depending upon the scope, a project may develop one standard or a group of related standards; the project may consist of a single Technical Committee or multiple Technical Committees coordinated by a Correlating Committee respondsible for oversight of the project to resolve conflicts and ensure consistency.

For more than one hundred years, NFPA has kept in step with the needs of the safety community, serving as an authoritative source for information, education, and timely research worldwide.

Rules and Participants

The *NFPA Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards* establish the procedure for NFPA standards development. Other applicable NFPA rules include the *Bylaws*, the *Technical Meeting Convention Rules,* the *Guide for the Conduct of Participants in the NFPA Standards Development Process*, and the *Regulations Governing Petitions to the Board of Directors from Decisions of the Standards Council*. All rules and regulations are available on request from NFPA or can be downloaded from NFPA's website at www.nfpa.org/regs.

Participants in NFPA's standards development process include:

- Interested parties / stakeholders
- Technical Committees or Correlating Committees
- NFPA Membership
- Standards Council
- NFPA Board of Directors

Starting a New Project

Anyone can submit a request for a project to develop a new NFPA standard in accordance with NFPA Regulations by submitting a completed New Project Initiation Form (www.nfpa.org/newprojectidea). A notice is then published in *NFPA News*, and on the NFPA website (www.nfpa.org) to solicit comments regarding:

- Input on need for the proposed project
- Information on organizations that may be involved or interested in the subject matter
- Available resource material
- An indication of who is willing to participate in the project if it is approved

Once the public comment period ends, the Standards Council reviews all input and information received related to the proposed new project and, if the Standards Council determines the proposed project should proceed, it either assigns the project to an existing Technical Committee or establishes a new one.

ESTABLISHING A CONSENSUS BODY

NFPA Technical Committees serve as the principal consensus bodies responsible for developing and updating all NFPA standards. Technical Committees are appointed by the Standards Council and represent a balance of interests. NFPA membership is not required to participate on an NFPA Technical Committee, and appointment is based on factors including technical expertise, professional standing, commitment to public safety, and the ability to bring to the point of view of interested people or groups. Each Technical Committee is constituted so as to contain a balance of affected interests, with no more than one-third of the Committee from the same interest category (the Technical Committee member interest categories are identified below).

CLASSIFICATION OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS



THE STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The NFPA process encourages public participation in the development of its standards. All NFPA standards are revised and updated every three to five years, in revision cycles that begin twice each year. Normally a standard's cycle takes approximately two years to complete. Each revision cycle proceeds according to a published schedule that includes final dates for each stage in the standards development process. The four fundamental steps in the NFPA Standards Development are:

1. Public Input
2. Public Comment
3. NFPA Technical Meeting (Tech Session)
4. Standards Council Action (Appeals and Issuance of Standard)

Standards Development Process Facts:

- *Standards are updated every three to five years.*
- *Approximately 8,880 volunteers serve on NFPA Technical Committees.*
- *Technical Committees and Panels represent a variety of balanced interests.*
- *Approximately 279 different Technical Committees and Panels are responsible for document development.*

STEP 1 - PUBLIC INPUT STAGE

Public Input. Following the publication of the current edition of an NFPA standard, the development of the next edition begins. A new or revised NFPA standard enters one of two revision cycles available each year (annual or fall cycle). The revision cycle begins with the acceptance of Public Input (PI): the public notice asking for anyone interested to submit input on an existing standard or a committee-approved new draft standard. The Call for Public Input and related closing dates are published in *NFPA News*, the American National Standards Institute's *Standards Action*, on NFPA's website, among other publications. Submissions are accepted electronically on NFPA's website at www.nfpa.org/doc#next (example: for NFPA 101, go to www.nfpa.org/101next). Following the closing date, the Committee conducts a First Draft Meeting to respond to all public inputs.

First Draft (FD) Meeting. At the First Draft Meeting, the Technical Committee considers and provides a response to all Public Input. The Technical Committee may use the input to develop First Revisions to the Standard. The First Draft documents initial meeting consensus of the committee by simple majority. However, the final position of the Technical Committee must be established by the ballot that follows.

Committee Ballot on First Draft. The First Draft developed at the First Draft Meeting is balloted; to appear in the First Draft, a revision must be approved by at least two-thirds of the Technical Committee. Any failed First Revisions appear in the First Draft Report as "Committee Inputs".

First Draft Report Posted. First revisions that pass ballot are ultimately compiled and published as the First Draft Report on the document's NFPA web page. This Report serves as documentation of the Input Stage and is published for review and comment. The First Draft Report consists of the First Draft, Public Input, Committee Input, Committee and Correlating Committee Statements, Correlating Notes, and Ballot Statements. Once published, the public may review the First Draft Report to determine whether to submit Public Comments on the First Draft.

STEP 2 - PUBLIC COMMENT STAGE

Public Comment. Once the First Draft Report becomes available, there is a Public Comment period during which anyone may submit a Public Comment on the First Draft. Any objections or further related changes to the content of the First Draft must be submitted at the Public Comment stage. After the Public Comment closing date, the Technical Committee conducts/holds their Second Draft Meeting.

No Public Comments Received– Consent Document. Where no Public Comments are received and the Technical Committee agrees that no Second Draft Meeting is needed, the document is sent directly to the Standards Council for issuance. Such documents are referred to as "Consent Standards".

Second Draft Meeting. After the Public Comment closing date, if Public Comments are received or the Committee has additional proposed revisions, a Second Draft Meeting is held. At the Second Draft Meeting, the Technical Committee reviews the First Draft and makes any additional revisions to the draft Standard. Public Comments are considered, and the Technical Committee provides an action and response to each Public Comment. The Technical Committee uses the Public Comments to assist development of Second Revisions to the Standard. These actions result in the Second Draft. Similar to the First Draft, the Second Draft documents simple majority of the agreement of the Technical Committee during the meeting to establish a consensus and the final position of the Technical Committee must be established by a ballot.

Committee Ballot on Second Draft. The Second Revisions developed at the Second Draft Meeting are balloted. To appear in the Second Draft, a revision must be approved by at least two-thirds of the Technical Committee. Any failed Second Revisions appear in the Second Draft Report as "Committee Comments".

Second Draft Report Posted. Second revisions that pass ballot are ultimately compiled and published as the Second Draft Report on the document's NFPA website. The Report serves as documentation of the Comment Stage and is published for public review. The report consists of the Second Draft, Public Comments with corresponding Committee Actions, Committee Statements, Correlating Notes with respective Committee Statements, Committee Comments, Correlating Revisions, and Ballot Statements. This Report also contains a list of Technical Committee and Correlating Committee members. Once published, the public may review the Second Draft Report to decide if they want to submit a Notice of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAM) for further consideration.

STEP 3 - NFPA TECHNICAL MEETING

Following completion of the Public Input and Public Comment stages, there is further opportunity for debate and discussion of issues through the NFPA Technical Meeting (Tech Session) that takes place at the NFPA Conference & Expo® each June.

Notice of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAM). A NITMAM may be filed by anyone not satisfied with the work of the Committee and who meets

the requirement of 4.5.3.5(c) or 4.5.3.6 of the regulations. A NITMAM is an amending motion submitted to be heard by the NFPA Membership for consideration and debate at the NFPA Technical Meeting. These motions are attempts to change the resulting final Standard from the Committee's recommendations published as the Second Draft. The NFPA Technical Meeting provides an opportunity for the NFPA membership to amend the Technical Committee Reports (i.e., the Committee's work) on each proposed new or revised Standard.

Before making an authorized motion at an NFPA Technical Meeting, the submitter of the motion must file, in advance of the session and within the published deadline, a NITMAM. A Motions Committee appointed by the Standards Council then reviews all notices and certifies all deemed proper in accordance wiht the *regs*. The Motions Committee can also, in consultation with the submitters of the motion, clarify the intent of each motion and combine motions that are dependent upon one another so that they can be made in one single motion at the NFPA Technical Meeting. A Motions Committee report is published in advance of the NFPA Technical Meeting listing all certified amending motions. Only Certified Amending Motions and proper Follow-Up Motions (motions that became necessary as a result of previous successful amending motions) are permitted at the NFPA Technical Meeting. Standards receiving no NITMAMs move directly to Standards Council for issuance (see Step 4).

The detailed rules regarding amending motions that can be made and who can make them are set forth in NFPA's Regulations and NFPA Technical Meeting Convention Rules. Please consult and be familiar with these if you wish to bring an issue before the membership at an NFPA Technical Meeting.

Which Amending Motions Are Certified? The motions allowed by NFPA rules are those that propose amendments to the text of a Standard based on published Second Revisions, Public Comments, and Committee Comments. Allowable motions include motions to accept Public Comments in whole or in part, to reject a Second Revision (change accepted by the Committee) in whole or part; motions to accept Committee Comments in whole or in part, to reject a Second Revision (change accepted by the Committee) in whole or part and can include the related portions of First Revisions. In addition, under certain specified instances, motions can be made to return an entire NFPA Standard to the Committee, if successful, Standard will not be issued and will be returned to the Committee to continue its work.

Who Can Make Amending Motions? Those authorized to make motions are also regulated by NFPA rules. In the case of a motion to accept a Public Comment or an Identifiable Part of a Public Comment, the maker of the motion is limited by NFPA rules to the original submitter of the Comment (or his or her duly authorized representative). In all other cases, anyone can make these motions. For a complete explanation, NFPA rules should be consulted.

Action on Motions at the NFPA Technical Meeting. In order to make a Certified Amending Motion at the NFPA Technical Meeting, the maker of the motion or his or her designated representative must sign in before the Technical Meeting begins. The presiding officer for the Technical Meeting opens the floor to motions on the Standard from the list of Certified Amending Motions as sequenced by the Motions Committee. Debate and voting on each motion proceeds in accordance with NFPA rules. NFPA membership is not required in order to make or speak to a motion. Voting is limited on motions made to NFPA members who joined at least 180 days prior to the session and have registered for the Technical Meeting. At the close of debate on each motion voting takes place, and the motion requires a majority vote to carry. Successful amending motions must then be confirmed by the responsible Technical Committee by ballot.

STEP 4 - COUNCIL APPEALS AND ISSUANCE OF STANDARD

One of the primary responsibilities of the NFPA Standards Council, as the overseer of the NFPA standards development process, is to act as the official issuer of all NFPA standards.

Consent Standards. Some standards receive no challenged proposed changes, and therefore, no NITMAMs are filed. In some cases, NITMAMs are submitted but none are certified as proper by the Motions Committee. In either case, where no NITMAMs are submitted or no NITMAMs are certified as proper for a specific standard, the standard is not placed on the agenda for the NFPA Technical Meeting, but rather is sent directly to the Standards Council for issuance. Such standards are referred to as "Consent Standards".

Issuance of Standards. When the Standards Council convenes to issue an NFPA Standard, it also hears any appeals related to the standard. Appeals are an important part of ensuring that all NFPA rules have been followed and that due process and fairness have continued throughout the standards development process. The Standards Council considers appeals based upon the written record and by conducting live hearings during which all interested parties can participate. Appeals are decided on the entire record of the process, as well as all submissions and statements presented. After deciding all appeals related to a standard, the Standards Council, if appropriate, proceeds to issue the document as an official NFPA Standard. Subject only to limited review by the NFPA Board of Directors, the decision of the Standards Council is final. The new NFPA Standard becomes effective twenty days after the Standards Council's action of issuance.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS FOR THE STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Once the current edition is published, a Standard is open for Public Input.

Step 1 – Input Stage

- Input accepted from the public or other committees for consideration to develop the First Draft
- Technical Committee holds First Draft Meeting to revise Standard (23 weeks)
  Technical Committee(s) with Correlating Committee (10 weeks)
- Technical Committee ballots on First Draft (12 weeks)
  Technical Committee(s) with Correlating Committee (11 weeks)
- Correlating Committee First Draft Meeting (9 weeks)
- Correlating Committee ballots on First Draft (5 weeks)
- First Draft Report posted on the Doc Info Page

Step 2 – Comment Stage

- Public Comments accepted on First Draft (10 weeks) following posting of First Draft Report
- If Standard does not receive Public Comments and the Technical Committee chooses not to hold a Second Draft Meeting, the Standard becomes a Consent Standard and is sent directly to the Standards Council for issuance (see Step 4)
- Technical Committee holds Second Draft Meeting (21 weeks) Technical Committee(s) with Correlating Committee (7 weeks)
- Technical Committee ballots on Second Draft (11 weeks) Technical Committee(s) with Correlating Committee (10 weeks)
- Correlating Committee Second Draft Meeting (9 weeks)
- Correlating Committee ballots on Second Draft (8 weeks)
- Second Draft Report posted on the Doc Info Page

Step 3 – NFPA Technical Meeting

- Notice of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAM) accepted (5 weeks) following the posting of the Second Draft Report
- NITMAMs are reviewed and valid motions are certified by the Motions Committee for presentation at the NFPA Technical Meeting
- NFPA membership meets each June at the NFPA Technical Meeting to act on Standards with "Certified Amending Motions" (certified NITMAMs)
- Committee(s) vote on any successful amendments to the Technical Committee Reports made by the NFPA membership at the NFPA Technical Meeting

Step 4 – Council Appeals and Issuance of Standard

- Notification of intent to file an appeal to the Standards Council on Technical Meeting action must be filed within 20 days of the NFPA Technical Meeting
- Standards Council decides, based on all evidence, whether to issue the standard or to take other action

Notes on Sequence of Events for the Standards Development Process:

- Time periods are approximate; refer to published schedules for actual dates.
- Annual revision cycle documents receiving certified amending motions take approximately 101 weeks to complete.
- Fall revision cycle documents receiving certified motions take approximately 141 weeks to complete.

NFPA OFFERS RESOURCES TO SUPPORT ITS STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND IMPROVE PUBLIC SAFETY

NFPA documents are constantly evolving based on public input and the dedicated involvement of highly qualified committee volunteers. NFPA Technical Committees and others work to keep documents current with the latest knowledge and technologies. In addition to the time and resources contributed by the thousands of dedicated volunteers, the Association helps facilitate the work of the Technical Committees and otherwise promotes NFPA's public safety mission with these important resources:

Technology Features: One of today's most important communication tools is the NFPA website, which provides direct support for the standards development process including the electronic submission system of public input and comments. To view document and committee specific information for each NFPA standard, go to the document information pages on our website at: www.nfpa.org/document# (example: www.nfpa.org/101).

Statistical Data: The Fire Analysis and Research Division's One Stop Data Shop (OSDS) produces a large range of annual reports and special studies on various aspects of the nation's fire problems. National estimates of specific fire problems are generally compiled from the NFPA survey with details from the United States Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Various other data resources are also used as appropriate. The data from the OSDS provide valuable informtion that may be requested by Technical Committee Chairs or Staff Liaisons to assist in the standards development process.

Research: The Fire Protection Research Foundation (FPRF) is an important resource for the NFPA standards making process. The FPRF conducts independent research on specific topics of relevance to NFPA's Technical Committee projects. Research reports are published and utilized by Technical Committees as a resource for pertinent, timely information. Occasionally, Technical Committees will actively seek specific research regarding the Technical Committee's document subject matter. The FPRF will determine whether a specific study, previously been conducted, and if it has not, FPRF can facilitate obtaining the needed information from research, testing, consulting, or other sources. Some of these projects are completed using the FPRF/NFPA Code Fund, supported each year by a financial contribution from NFPA. Any representative of a Technical Committees can submit project requests to the Code Fund, which are reviewed annually.

Empowerment Through Education: The NFPA Public Education Division is the source of fire and other hazard information to reduce residential fire deaths, injury, and property loss. The division focuses on three objectives:

- Being the primary source for fire and life safety information
- Continuously improving strategies to train the fire service how best to reach high-risk populations
- Increase awareness of and involvement in Fire Prevention Week

Activities within the division include outreach to local fire departments and schools through fire safety campaign kits and an annual school outreach project; networking with state/provincial fire safety educators; providing fire safety information on nfpa.org; teaching tools on sparkyshoolhouse.org, and fun activities on sparky.org; advancing various training opportunities at the NFPA Conference & Expo; producing the monthly Safety Source e-newsletter; and maintaining technically correct fire safety messaging through the Educational Messages Advisory Committee.

High-risk outreach activities designed to engage the very old and very young, urban and rural poor, and people with disabilities are an integral part of NFPA's public education efforts. NFPA's public education programs include the Learn Not to Burn® Programs (preschool - grade 1) and Remembering When™: A Fire and Falls Prevention Program.

NFPA is the official sponsor of the annual Fire Prevention Week to increase public awareness of the importance of fire safety education. Fire Prevention Week is held throughout the United States and Canada during the week of October 9 to commemorate the anniversary of the Great Chicago Fire in 1871. For nearly a century, NFPA has established the theme and developed the proclamation signed by the President of the United States each year. NFPA also devotes resources to a campaign of theme-related products and materials to help communities promote local programs related to Fire Prevention Week.

Literature Archives: The Charles S. Morgan Technical Library is the primary keeper of resources used by Technical Committees to obtain both current and archival information pertinent to NFPA standards. Library staff assist committee members in tracing changes to standards, providing previous substantiation and supporting documents, and researching the origins of an article or paragraph. The library contains a large fire science collection, boasting a collection of more than 28,000 books, technical reports, videos, journals, and non-NFPA standards. Unique to the collection are proceedings from NFPA and NBFU (the precursor to NFPA) annual meetings, papers presented at NFPA annual meetings, original NFPA and NBFU standards going back to 1896, older technical committee reports and comments, and copies of NFPA publications.

Annual Conference: NFPA's Conference & Expo is hosted annually each June and is one of the premier events in promoting and educating on safety. The Conference & Expo includes both the NFPA Annual Meeting and the NFPA Technical Meeting (where NFPA proposed standards are brought to the NFPA membership for debate and voting). The event also features guest speakers, hundreds of educational programs, and the country's largest exposition on fire and life safety products and services.

Worldwide Communications: NFPA Public Affairs Department oversees the corporate communications activities of the Association and coordinates public awareness and media inquiries, especially following highly publicized fire incidents and other disasters as the news media and others look to NFPA for information.

Community Partnerships: To better serve the safety community, other constituents, and our members, NFPA established Regional Offices throughout North America and an International Operations Division, which has offices in Asia, Europe, and Latin America. The primary objective of these global offices is to assist constituents with the adoption and formal recognition of NFPA standards. NFPA endeavors to reach every audience with necessary safety information and publishes a wide range of handbooks, reference books, textbooks, videos, field guides, and training manuals in multiple languages.

Technical Questions: NFPA's Technical and Engineering Staff serve as the liaisons to the NFPA Technical Committees that develop the standards. Additionally, staff members are available to NFPA members and public sector officials to answer questions about the standards. Each year, the staff handles tens of thousands of inquiries. For more information about submitting your questions, please visit the "Technical Questions" tab on the document information pages.

Higher Learning: The Professional Development Department conducts specialized training seminars and workshops on NFPA standards and other safety-related subjects. These popular sessions are offered to the general public but are often held at the request of a particular audience. Training seminars and workshops occur regularly throughout the world and provide the latest information on the application of NFPA standards, as well as other state-of-the-art safety-related technologies.

Certification: NFPA's Certification Department presently offers seven recognized certification programs designed to document the minimum competency and professional recognition of those individuals within the specified field of practice. Based on NFPA standards and technical publications, the programs are Certified Electrical Safety Worker (CESW), Certified Electrical Safety Compliance Professional (CESCP), Certified Fire Protection Specialist, Certified Fire Inspector I (CFI-I) and II (CFI-II), Certified Fire Plan Examiner, and Certified Life Safety Specialist – Health Care Facility Manager (CLSS-HCFM).

Information regarding each program is available at www.nfpa.org/certification.

Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards

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

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ADOPTED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS NOVEMBER 2010 (AMENDED NOVEMBER 2011, NOVEMBER 2012, November 2013, November 2014)

Note: These Regulations may be revised or updated at any time. The most up-to-date version of these Regulations is maintained on the NFPA website at http://www.nfpa.org/Regs

Section 1 General Provisions.

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

1.2 Standards Council Guidelines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSI — American National Standards Institute. ANSI is the organization that accredits NFPA under ANSI's minimum acceptable due process requirements for the development of voluntary consensus standards intended for approval as American National Standards.

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

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

Ballot, Informational — An advisory ballot, directed by the Standards Council Secretary, in consultation with the Chair, to gauge the position of a Committee on any subject that would assist the Council in executing its authority within these Regulations.

Ballot, Supplementary — See 4.4.10.2.

Board of Directors — The Board of Directors of the NFPA.

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

Comment, Committee — A Revision that has failed Ballot during the Comment Stage and has been redesignated as a Committee Comment in accordance with 4.4.10.1.

Comment, Public — A Comment, other than a Committee Comment, submitted during the Comment Stage.

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

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

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

Committee Comment — See **Comment, Committee.**

Committee Input — See **Input, Committee.**

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

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

Committee Scope — See **Scope, Committee.**

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

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

Convention Rules — The NFPA Technical Meeting Convention Rules.

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

Correlating Input — See Input, Correlating.

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

Correlating Revision — A Revision developed by a Correlating Committee.

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

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

Document Scope — See **Scope, Document.**

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

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

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

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

First Draft — See **Draft, First**

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

First Revision — A Revision developed by a Technical Committee contained in the First Draft.

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

Formal Interpretation (FI) — See Section 6.

Global Revision — A Revision that revises a term or phrase either throughout an NFPA Standard or throughout designated portions of an NFPA Standard so as to achieve editorial consistency or correlation.

Identifiable Part — See Section 4.5.3.5(a).

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

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

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

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

(b) A First Revision that fails to receive support of the Technical Committee through a Ballot (Section 4.3.10.1{b}) or that has been rejected by the Correlating Committee (see Section 4.3.11.3).

Input, Correlating — Input submitted by the Correlating Committee.

Input, Public — Input submitted during the Input Stage.

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

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

NFPA — National Fire Protection Association.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Preliminary Draft — See **Draft, Preliminary.**

Public Input — See **Input, Public.**

Public Comment — See **Comment, Public.**

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

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

Resolved — Resolved in accordance with Annex A of the ANSI Essential Requirements.

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

Revisions — A proposed change or set of changes to the text of an NFPA Standard developed by the responsible Committees in accordance with Section 4. Revisions are designated in various ways depending on type of Revision and on the phase of the Revision Cycle in which they are developed. See First Revision, Second Revision, Global Revision, and Correlating Revision. The term Revision may be used alone where the context is clear or may be accompanied by multiple designations where specificity is required (e.g., First Correlating Revision, Second Global Revision).

Revision Cycle — See Section 4.2.1.

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

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

Second Draft — See **Draft, Second.**

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

Second Revision — A Revision developed by a Technical Committee contained in the Second Draft.

Standard — See **NFPA Standard.**

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

Standards Council Secretary — See Section 2.9.

Supplementary Ballot — See **Ballot, Supplementary.**

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

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

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

Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) — See Section 5.

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

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

1.6 Appeals to the Standards Council.

1.6.1 General. Anyone can appeal to the Standards Council concerning procedural or substantive matters related to the development, content, or issuance of any NFPA Standard of the NFPA or on matters within the purview of the authority of the Standards Council, as established by the Bylaws and as determined by the Board of Directors. Such appeals shall be in written form and filed with the Standards Council Secretary in accordance with 1.6.3.

1.6.2 Time for Filing an Appeal.

(a) **Issuance of NFPA Standards.** An appeal related to the issuance of an NFPA Standard includes any appeal that could result in the issuance or return of an NFPA Standard or that could affect the text of an NFPA Standard. Except as provided in (b) and (c) below, an appeal related to the issuance of an NFPA Standard shall be filed no later than 20 days after the close of the NFPA Technical Meeting at which NFPA membership action on the issuance of the NFPA Standard was recommended in accordance with 4.5.3.7. Where a proposed NFPA Standard is considered a Consent Standard pursuant to 4.4.8.4 or 4.5.2.5, an appeal related to the issuance of such a Consent Standard shall be filed within 15 days of the published Notice of a Consent Standard. Unless clear and substantial reasons exist to consider an appeal pursuant to 4.5.2.5, the Standards Council may summarily dismiss the appeal on account of the procedural failure to file a notice and make an appropriate motion at the NFPA Technical Meeting.

(b) **NFPA Technical Meeting Amendments That Subsequently Fail Ballot of Responsible Committees.** An appeal relating to an Association Technical Meeting Amendment shall be filed no later than 5 days after the notice of the amendment ballot results are published in accordance with 4.2.6.

NOTE 1: The results for an amendment ballot will be published in accordance with 4.2.6, typically within 10 to 30 days after the last day of the Association Technical Meeting.

NOTE 2: If an appeal is submitted opposing an amendment, and the amendment subsequently fails Committee ballot the appeal may be re-characterized by the Secretary of the Standards Council as an informational submission. See 1.6.4.

(c) **Tentative Interim Amendments.** An appeal relating to a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment that has been submitted for processing pursuant to Section 5.2 shall be filed no later than 5 days after the notice of the TIA ballot results are published in accordance with 4.2.6.

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

1.6.3 Filing and Contents of an Appeal.

(a) All appeals shall be in writing. The appeal shall contain, in separately denominated sections, the following:

(1) Name, affiliation, and address of the appellant

(2) Statement identifying the particular action to which the appeal relates

(3) Argument setting forth the grounds for the appeal

(4) Statement of the precise relief requested

(5) Whether a hearing on the appeal is being requested

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

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

1.6.4 Other Submissions Relating to an Appeal. Any interested party may submit responses or other written submissions relating to any appeal filed with the Standards Council. All written submissions are required to be filed 8 days prior to the start of the Council meeting unless the Standards Council Secretary, in consultation with the Chair of the Standards Council, grants a waiver. To the extent practicable, responses should contain, in separately denominated sections, the following:

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

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

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

(d) Statement of recommended Standards Council action

1.6.5 Appeals and Hearings. The Standards Council shall consider Appeals based upon written submissions unless the Chair, after consultation with the Standards Council Secretary grants a hearing. Requests for a hearing shall be made and submitted in accordance with 1.6.3(a)(5) and must be made at the time of the appeal filing. A decision by the Chair not to hold a hearing may be overruled by a majority vote of the Standards Council.

1.6.6 Appeals Subcommittees. The Standards Council may, in its discretion, refer Appeals to subcommittees of the Standards Council for investigation and

may seek the advice of one or more persons prior to resolution of the Appeal by the entire Standards Council.

1.7 Petitions to the Board of Directors.

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

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

1.7.3 Effect of Filing. The filing of a Petition will not serve to stay the effective date of an NFPA Standard or a Tentative Interim Amendment unless the President of the NFPA or the Board acts, pursuant to 4.7.3 or Section 5.8, to delay the effective date. Any Petition pending at the time an NFPA Standard or Tentative Interim Amendment becomes effective will be treated as a Petition to withdraw the NFPA Standard or Tentative Interim Amendment.

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

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

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

Section 2 Establishment and Operation of the Standards Council.

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

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

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

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

2.5 Member Terms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.11 Standards Council Meetings.

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

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

2.11.3 Meetings. The preferred manner to hold Standards Council meetings shall be with all participants at the same physical location. Teleconferences, videoconferences, or other methods of holding meetings that allow participants

to be at separate physical locations shall be subject to the same rules as when all the participants are at the same location. Such meetings shall require a roll call to confirm all votes. Any cost burden for attendance and participation by a guest at a Standards Council hearing is the responsibility of the guest.

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

3.1 Establishing and Dissolving Technical Committees and Correlating Committees.

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

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

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

3.1.3.1 Appointment of Members and Their Tenure. The Chair and other Members shall be appointed by the Standards Council. The Standards Council may seek the recommendation of the Correlating Committee Chair and/or the Technical Committee Chair concerning the appointment of Members.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Prepare a recommended Committee Scope. The Scope shall clearly describe areas of technical activity for which one or more NFPA Standards are contemplated.

(b) Prepare a suggested list of interests appropriate to be represented.

(c) Amass resource material for Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee consideration at its first meeting.

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

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

(a) Serve in an advisory capacity and assist the Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee to achieve compliance with these Regulations.

(b) On instruction and guidance from the applicable Technical Committee and/or Correlating Committee, process and edit text for new NFPA Standards and amendments to existing NFPA Standards.

(c) Coordinate the text of NFPA Standards for which the assigned Technical Committees and/or Correlating Committees are responsible with the text of other NFPA Standards to avoid, insofar as practicable, conflicts and duplication.

(d) Be responsible for the editorial treatment of NFPA Standards to ensure compliance with the *Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents.*

(e) Attend meetings of the assigned Technical Committees and/or Correlating Committees when possible.

(f) Keep the applicable officer(s) informed concerning changes in personnel, availability of meeting dates and places, and the like.

(g) Prepare any Public Input or Public Comments received in a format suitable for Technical Committee consideration.

(h) Prepare the First Draft and Second Draft for publication.

(i) Perform such other functions as may be stated in these Regulations or assigned by the Standards Council Secretary.

3.2 Membership of Technical Committees and Correlating Committees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) What organization, company, or other entity the nominee would represent

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

(f) What person or organization would fund the candidate's participation

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

(h) Assurance of ready access to the internet and an individual email address. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Standards Council Secretary may permit alternate means of participation in individual cases of hardship or where technical or other circumstances warrant the use of alternate means

(i) Where practical and appropriate, concurrent submission of a candidate to serve as alternate member is encouraged

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

Appointment shall be based on:

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

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

(c) Maintaining a balance of interests within the membership

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

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

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

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

3.3 Powers and Duties of Technical Committees and Correlating Committees.

3.3.1 General Responsibilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Recommend Reconfirmation or Withdrawal of an NFPA Standard

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

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

3.3.2 Calling Meetings. Chairs, in coordination with NFPA Staff Liaisons, shall call meetings at such times as may be necessary and convenient for the transaction of business. Meetings called to prepare a Technical Committee Report shall comply with Section 4.2. Before issuing a call for such a meeting, the Staff Liaison shall consult with the Standards Council Secretary to be apprised of other meetings or other scheduled events that may affect attendance at the proposed meeting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.3.3 Participation.

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

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

(c) If a Member (and Alternate) cannot attend, he or she may designate a person in his or her absence to express his or her views at the Committee meeting. Such persons shall not be privileged to vote or make motions.

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

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

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

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

Minutes shall, at a minimum, include the time and place of meetings, names and affiliations of all persons attending, and the actions taken. Minutes shall be approved by the Technical Committee for Technical Committee meetings and by the Correlating Committee for Correlating Committee meetings. When a Technical Committee functions under the oversight of a Correlating Committee, minutes of Technical Committee meetings shall be distributed to the Correlating Committee. A copy of Technical Committee and Correlating Committee minutes shall be filed with the Standards Council Secretary in accordance with 3.3.5.3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Number of Members eligible to vote

(2) Number voting in the affirmative

(3) Identification of negative voters and stated reasons for each negative vote

(4) Identification of those who have abstained and reasons for each abstention

(5) Identification of those who have not returned Ballots

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

3.3.5 Responsibility to NFPA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Approved — Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

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

position to determine compliance with appropriate standards for the current production of listed items.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shall — Indicates a mandatory requirement.

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

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

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

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

3.3.7 Reference Standards and Publications.

3.3.7.1 Mandatory Reference Standards in NFPA Standards.

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

3.3.7.1.2 Mandatory standards referenced in NFPA Standards shall be developed via an open process having a published development procedure. The development procedure shall include a means for obtaining divergent views, if any. The development procedure shall include a means of achieving consensus for the resolution of divergent views and objections.

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

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

3.3.7.3 Nonmandatory Referenced Publications in NFPA Standards Denominated as Guides or Recommended Practices. Publications referenced in Guides or Recommended Practices shall be subject to 3.3.7.4.

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

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

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

3.4 Organization and Responsibilities of Correlating Committees.

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

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

3.4.3 Responsibilities. The responsibilities of a Correlating Committee are:

(a) Resolving conflicts within or between NFPA Standards

(b) Recommending the resolution of conflicts between overlapping functions in Technical Committee Scopes

(c) Recommending the establishment of new or the discharging of existing Technical Committees and proposing new Scopes or changes to existing Scopes of Technical Committees

(d) Recommending changes in membership to obtain or improve representation on a Technical Committee

(e) Correlating the scheduling of the Reports from the Technical Committees operating under its responsibility

(f) Notifying a Technical Committee of its failure to comply with these Regulations or the *Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents*

(g) Determining whether the Technical Committee has given due consideration to all evidence presented to it in connection with the preparation of its Report, including all comments relating to negative votes

(h) Establishing Supplemental Operating Procedures, if desired (see 3.3.8)

(i) Performing such other or different duties as the Standards Council may from time to time assign

Section 4 Development and Revision of NFPA Standards.

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

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

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

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

4.2 Overview of the NFPA Standard Development and Revision Process.

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

(a) Technical Committee/Correlating Committee activities, including an Input Stage (see Section 4.3) and a Comment Stage (see Section 4.4)

(b) NFPA Technical Meeting consideration (see Section 4.5)

(c) Technical Committee/Correlating Committee follow-up by Balloting of NFPA Technical Meeting actions (see Section 4.6)

(d) Standards Council consideration and issuance (see Section 4.7)

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

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

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

4.2.5 Publication of NFPA Standards Development Activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The NFPA Standards Development Site can be accessed through the NFPA website on the Document Information (DocInfo) pages at www.nfpa.org/docinfolist. Each standard is listed, and the user chooses the standard of interest from the list. All notices relating to a current standard shall be posted on the DocInfo pages, and alerts can be set up such that notification is automatically sent when postings are made that are related to the standard of interest.

4.3 Committee Activities: Input Stage.

4.3.1 Introduction.

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

As further set forth in Section 4.3, the Input that may be submitted in this stage is of three types: Public Input, Correlating Input (see Section 4.3.3 - 4.3.7), and Committee Input.

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

4.3.2 Publication of Notice Seeking Public Input. A notice announcing that an NFPA Standard has entered a Revision Cycle and a call for Public Input shall be published as specified in 4.2.5 and 4.2.6.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.3.3.2 Public Input. Public Input is Input submitted by the public proposing changes to an NFPA Standard. Public Input may be submitted by:

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

(b) A Committee that wishes to submit Input to another Committee. Where a Committee has interest in or a jurisdictional relationship with the work of another Committee, a Technical Committee can develop and submit Public Input to send to another Technical Committee for consideration during development of the First Draft. The Committee shall be balloted in accordance with 4.3.10, and if applicable, the Correlating Committee shall be balloted in accordance with 4.3.11.5.2.

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

4.3.4 Content of Public Input.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.3.5 Time for Submission or Withdrawal of Public Input.

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

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

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

4.3.7 Technical Committee Consideration of Public and Correlating Input.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.3.9 Development of the First Draft and Associated First Revisions.

4.3.9.1 Development of First Draft. Based on the review and consideration of all Input, TIAs, and any other information available to it, the Technical

Committee shall develop a First Draft of the proposed new or revised NFPA Standard for public review and comment.

4.3.9.2 Segmenting of First Draft into Individual Revisions for Purpose of Balloting. The Technical Committee through a Meeting Vote shall segment the revisions contained in its First Draft into individual First Revisions. The segmenting process shall be subject to the limitations of 4.3.9.2.1, shall be at the discretion of the Technical Committee but shall, as far as is practicable, be done so as to facilitate the clear and efficient public review and consideration of the revisions.

4.3.9.2.1 Size and Content of Revisions.

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

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

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

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

4.3.9.3 Preparation of First Draft for Balloting by the Technical Committee.

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

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

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

4.3.10 Technical Committee Balloting on the First Draft.

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

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

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

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

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

4.3.11.1 Review and Permitted Activity. Where Technical Committee activities are managed and coordinated by a Correlating Committee, the Correlating Committee shall review the First Draft as Balloted by the Technical Committees under its responsibility and take appropriate action within the limits of its authority and responsibility as set forth in 3.4.2 and 3.4.3, in the form of Correlating Notes and Correlating Revisions.

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

4.3.11.2.1 Correlating Notes that pass Ballot shall be published in the First Draft Report and shall be linked to the part of the First Draft to which it relates. Correlating Notes shall be processed in accordance with 4.4.7 during the Comment Stage. Correlating Notes shall be supported by at least a simple majority of the Meeting Vote for preliminary approval and shall be subject to final approval through a Ballot (see 4.3.11.3).

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

4.3.11.3.1 Size and Content of First Correlating Revisions.

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

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

4.3.11.3.2 First Correlating Revisions shall be supported by at least a simple majority of the Meeting Vote for preliminary approval and shall be subject to final approval through a Ballot (see 4.3.11.3).

4.3.11.4 Preparation of First Draft for Balloting.

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

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

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

4.3.11.5 Correlating Committee Ballot on First Draft.

4.3.11.5.1 Balloting on Correlating Notes.

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

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

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

4.3.11.5.2 Balloting on First Correlating Revisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.4 Committee Activities: Comment Stage.

4.4.1 Introduction.

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

(b) **Purpose of and Action on Public Comments.** In developing the Second Draft, the Technical Committee reviews and considers all Public Comments. The Comment Stage is the period in which Technical Committees are required to give consideration to the written views and objections of all Public Commenters and to make efforts to resolve objections within the meaning of the ANSI Essential Requirements. In order to receive consideration of views on and objections to the First Draft, an appropriate Public Comment must be submitted during the Comment Stage, and the Technical Committee shall be required to provide a response to all Public Comments in accordance with these Regulations. Any issue raised during the Input Stage but not followed up with the submission of an appropriate Public Comment shall be considered Resolved.

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

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

4.4.3.1 In the case of a Committee submitting a Public Comment to another Committee, the Committee shall be balloted in accordance with 4.4.10 and if applicable, the Correlating Committee shall be balloted in accordance with 4.4.11.5.1.

4.4.4 Content of Public Comments.

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

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

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

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

(b) Identification of the NFPA Standard and paragraph of the NFPA Standard to which the Comment is directed.

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

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

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

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

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

4.4.5 Time for Submission or Withdrawal of Public Comments.

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

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

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

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

4.4.8 Technical Committee Consideration and Action on Public Comments.

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

(b) The Technical Committee shall develop a Committee Action on each Comment (see 4.4.8.1) and a corresponding Committee Statement to support that Committee Action (see 4.4.8.2); where the Committee's position results in further changes in the text of the NFPA Standard, the Technical Committee shall incorporate the new text into one or more Second Revisions (see 4.4.9). The Committee Actions and Committee Statements developed at the Meeting shall be supported by a simple majority of the Meeting Vote and shall not be subject to a Ballot. Second Revisions shall be supported at least by a simple majority of the Meeting Vote and shall be considered preliminary and subject to approval through a Ballot. (see 4.4.10)

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

(a) **Accept the Comment.**

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

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

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

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

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

(c) **Reject the Comment.**

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

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

(d) **Reject But Hold the Comment.**

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

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

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

4.4.8.3 Reject But Hold the Comment(s).

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

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

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

(c) It would propose something that could not be properly handled within the timeframe for processing the Second Draft.

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

4.4.8.4 No Public Comment Received on an NFPA Standard. If no Public Comment is received and no Second Revisions are created, the applicable NFPA Standard shall be considered a Consent Standard. Where no Public Comment is received, the NFPA Standard shall be processed in accordance with Section 4.4.8.4.1 and 4.4.8.4.2.

4.4.8.4.1 Determination of a Consent Standard. Prior to an NFPA Standard being considered a Consent Standard, the applicable Committee shall complete the following:

(a) The Technical Committee shall hold a Second Draft meeting, unless the Chair, in consultation with the Staff Liaison, deems a meeting unnecessary. If such a decision is made, the Technical Committee(s), by Ballot, supported by a simple majority vote, shall determine whether to hold a meeting to consider the

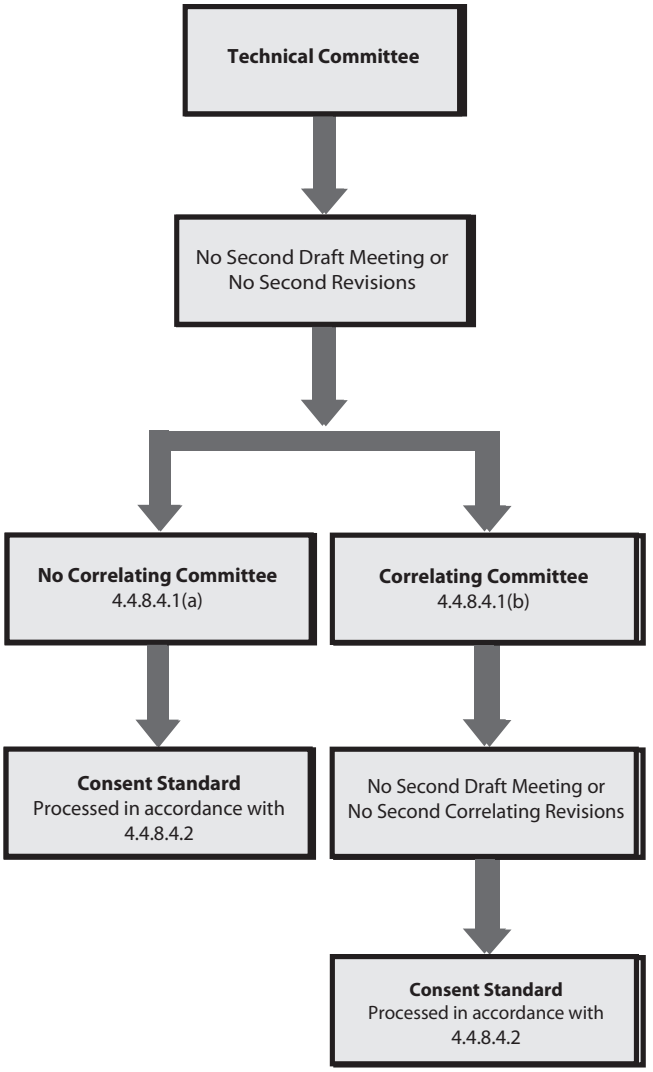


Figure 1 Determination of a Consent Standard

development of Second Revisions. Following the Second Draft meeting or the determination not to hold such a meeting, the Standard shall be processed as illustrated in Figure 1, and where a Correlating Committee exists, in accordance with item b).

(b) Where there exists a Correlating Committee, the Correlating Committee shall hold a Second Draft meeting, unless the Chair, in consultation with the Staff Liaison, deems a meeting unnecessary. If such a decision is made, the Correlating Committee, by Ballot, supported by a simple majority vote, shall determine whether to hold a meeting to consider the development of Second Correlating Revisions. Following the Second Draft meeting or the determination not to hold such a meeting, the Standard shall be processed as illustrated in Figure 1 (see page 26).

4.4.8.4.2 Final Processing of a Consent Standard. Where no Second Revisions are created, the proposed NFPA Standard, as revised in the First Draft Report, shall be considered a Consent Standard and a Notice of a Consent Standard shall be published. The Standard shall then be forwarded directly to the Standards Council for action in accordance with Section 4.7 (see also 4.5.2.5).

4.4.9 Development of the Second Draft and Associated Second Revisions.

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

4.4.9.2 Development of Second Revisions. Second Revisions can be developed in response to Public Comments or Correlating Notes or as a result of the Committee's own review of the First Draft. Second Revisions must be related to material that has received public review during the Input Stage, either through the submission of Public Input, Committee Input, Correlating Input, or through First Revisions.

4.4.9.3 Segmenting of Second Draft into Individual Revisions for Purpose of Balloting. The Technical Committee through a Meeting Vote shall segment the Revisions contained in its Second Draft into individual Second Revisions. The segmenting process shall be at the discretion of the Technical Committee but shall be subject to the limitations of 4.4.9.4 and, as far as is practicable, be done so as to facilitate the clear and efficient public review and consideration of the revisions.

4.4.9.4 Size and Content of Revisions.

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

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

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

4.4.9.6 Preparation of Second Draft for Balloting and Publication.

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

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

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

4.4.10 Technical Committee Balloting on the Second Draft.

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

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

Result: Second Revisions that pass Ballot are included as Second Revisions in the Second Draft. When a Second Revision fails Ballot, the changes proposed in the failed Second Revision are rejected and are deleted from the Second Draft. A Second Revision that fails Ballot shall be designated as a Committee Comment, marked as Reject, and published in the Comment Section of the Second Draft Report with a notation that text proposed in the Committee

Comment was contained in a proposed Second Revision that failed Ballot and is not included in the Second Draft.

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

Result: First Revisions that pass Ballot are included as Second Revisions in the Second Draft. When a First Revision fails ballot, the text affected by the First Revision returns to previous edition text; if no previous edition text exists, the First Revision shall be deleted. A First Revision that fails Ballot shall be designated as a Committee Comment, marked as Reject, and published in the Comment Section of the Second Draft Report with notation that the Committee Comment represents a failed reballot of a First Revision.

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

4.4.10.2 Supplementary Ballots.

4.4.10.2.1 Supplementary Ballot for Certain Failed Revisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.4.11.1 Review and Permitted Actions. Where Technical Committee activities are managed and coordinated by a Correlating Committee, the Correlating Committee shall review the Public Comments and the Second Draft as balloted by the Technical Committees under its responsibility and take appropriate action within the limits of its authority and responsibilities, as set forth in 3.4.2 and 3.4.3, by creating Correlating Revisions and revising actions on Comments as set forth in 4.4.11.2 and 4.4.11.3.

4.4.11.2 Correlating Revisions. The Correlating Committee may, within the limits of its authority, revise the Second Draft by creating Second Correlating Revisions, with associated Correlating Statements, that delete or modify Second Revisions or other text in the Second Draft. To the extent that a Second Correlating Revision modifies or deletes a Second Revision or any portion of the Second Revision, the original text of the Second Revision or affected portion thereof shall be redesignated as a Committee Comment and shall be published in the Comment section of the Second Draft Report along with a note indicating that the text contained in the Committee Comment has been modified or deleted from the Second Draft as a result of a Second Correlating Revision.

4.4.11.2.1 Size and Content of Second Correlating Revisions.

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

(b) **Exception for Global Revisions.** Where the Correlating Committee wishes to revise a term or phrase throughout an NFPA Standard so as to achieve editorial consistency or correlation, the Committee may do so through a Global Revision.

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

4.4.11.4 Preparation of Second Draft for Balloting.

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

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

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

4.4.11.5 Correlating Committee Ballot on Second Draft.

4.4.11.5.1 Balloting on Second Correlating Revisions.

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

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

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

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

4.4.11.5.2 Ballot on the Report as a Whole. In addition to the Ballot on each of its individual Second Correlating Revisions (see 4.4.11.3.1), there shall be a Ballot of the Correlating Committee on the Second Draft. The results of the Ballot for the further processing of the NFPA Standard are as follows:

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

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

4.4.11.6 Further Processing of NFPA Standards that have been Returned to Committee by the Correlating Committee. When an NFPA Standard is returned to the Technical Committee in accordance with 4.4.11.5.2(b), the Correlating Committee shall make a recommendation to the Standards Council on further processing, and the Standards Council shall direct one of the following options:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Process the NFPA Standard based on the existing First Draft, with a call for new Public Comments. This requires the Technical Committee to begin with the existing First Draft as published, call for new Public Comments that would

supersede all previously filed Public Comments, and publish and prepare a new Second Draft.

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

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

4.5 NFPA Technical Meeting Consideration.

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

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

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

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

4.5.2.2.1 Technical Committee or Correlating Committee Submitting the Notice. In the case where the Committee or Correlating Committee is the Submitter of the Public Comment, any member of the respective Committee may submit the Notice in accordance with Table 1. In the event of the respective Committee submitting the Notice, the Committee shall be balloted in accordance with 4.4.10 and if applicable, the Correlating Committee shall be balloted in accordance with 4.4.11.5.1.

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

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

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

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

4.5.3 Membership Action at NFPA Technical Meetings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.5.3.5 NFPA Technical Meetings — General Information.

(a) **Explanation of Identifiable Part.** An "identifiable part" is a recognized

component of a Public Comment or a Second Revision and shall have the following features:

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.5.3.7 Forwarding NFPA Standards Following NFPA Technical Meeting Recommendations.

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

(b) Where, due to the lack of a quorum (see NFPA Bylaws at Article 4) at an NFPA Technical Meeting, the NFPA Membership fails to undertake or complete its consideration of an NFPA Standard, the NFPA Standard shall be forwarded directly to the Standards Council without recommendation for action in accordance with Section 4.7. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any Amending Motions that have passed prior to the loss of a quorum shall be processed and forwarded to the Standards Council in accordance with Sections 4.6 and 4.7.

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

4.6 Technical Committee/Correlating Committee Activities: Balloting Following NFPA Technical Meetings.

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

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

Note 1: When a Correlating Committee is balloted in accordance with Column 4 of Table 1, the ballot shall be limited to correlation issues resulting from the Technical Committee recommendation.

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

4.6.4 Informational Ballots.

4.6.4.1 Informational Ballots following the NFPA Technical Meeting. Informational Ballots may be conducted where it would be of assistance to the Council. Such Informational Ballots shall be advisory only and shall not change the recommended result of the standards development process (See Table 1). The Council shall consider Informational Ballots in accordance with its authority under 4.7. Informational Ballots may be conducted, without limitation, where:

a) The results of the Balloting following the NFPA Technical Meeting yields confusing, conflicting, or mutually inconsistent NFPA Standard text.

b) An Amendment fails Ballot and it would be of assistance to the Council to determine whether the Committee is in support of any related First Revision or portion of a First Revision.

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

4.6.5 Further Processing of NFPA Standards That Have Been Returned to Committee. When an NFPA Standard is Returned to the responsible Committee through a successful Amendment in accordance with 4.5.3.2(c) and Table 1, Column 3, Amending Motions 13 and 14, an Informational Ballot shall be conducted in order to determine the Committee recommendation to the Standards Council on which Revision Cycle it wishes to pursue. The Committee shall take into consideration the discussion that took place at the NFPA Technical Meeting in preparing its amended report. The Standards Council shall direct the following options:

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

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

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

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

4.7 Standards Council Consideration and Issuance.

4.7.1 Introduction. The Standards Council, as the appeals body and official

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

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

4.7.3 Basis for Judgment. The Standards Council shall make a judgment on whether to issue an NFPA Standard or to take other appropriate action based upon the entire record before the Standards Council. Among the items that the Standards Council will consider in making a judgment are the following:

(a) The Technical Committee Report and any supporting documentation

(b) Any Transcript and deliberations of the NFPA Technical Meeting

(c) Any Recommendation of the NFPA membership established by vote taken at the NFPA Technical Meeting on the Technical Committee Report

(d) Balloting of the Technical Committee and Correlating Committee as may be appropriate in connection with the recommendation established by vote taken by the NFPA membership

(e) Any views that the Standards Council has solicited from interested groups, including Sections of NFPA; various international, national, state, and local public safety organizations, including fire service organizations; and any other relevant interested person or groups

(f) Any views resulting from submission of Appeals (see Section 1.6)

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

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

Section 5 Tentative Interim Amendments (TIAs).

5.1 Who May Submit a Tentative Interim Amendment. Anyone may submit a TIA and the submitter need not be a member of the NFPA. All TIAs must be submitted in the name of an individual with the individual's relevant organizational affiliation or representation noted separately. The individual shall be considered the submitter for the purpose of these Regulations.

5.2 Content of a Proposed Tentative Interim Amendment. Each TIA shall be submitted to the Standards Council Secretary and shall include the following:

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

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

(c) Proposed text of the TIA, including the wording to be added, revised (and how revised), or deleted

(d) Statement of the problem and substantiation for the TIA

(e) The signature of the submitter or other means of authentication approved by the Standards Council Secretary

(f) Statement of the basis of conclusion that the TIA is of an emergency nature requiring prompt action

(g) The written agreement of at least two members of the involved Technical Committee or Correlating Committee to the processing of the TIA. The agreement to the processing of the TIA is for the sole purpose to allow the TIA to be processed and does not necessarily imply agreement with the merits or emergency nature of the TIA.

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

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

(a) The NFPA Standard contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during a regular revision process.

(b) The NFPA Standard contains a conflict within the NFPA Standard or with another NFPA Standard.

(c) The proposed TIA intends to correct a previously unknown existing hazard.

(d) The proposed TIA intends to offer to the public a benefit that would lessen a recognized (known) hazard or ameliorate a continuing dangerous condition or situation.

(e) The proposed TIA intends to accomplish a recognition of an advance in the art of safeguarding property or life where an alternative method is not in current use or is unavailable to the public.

(f) The proposed TIA intends to correct a circumstance in which the revised NFPA Standard has resulted in an adverse impact on a product or method that was inadvertently overlooked in the total revision process or was without adequate technical (safety) justification for the action.

5.5 Publication of Proposed Tentative Interim Amendment. A proposed Tentative Interim Amendment that meets the provisions of Section 5.2 shall be published indicating that the proposed Tentative Interim Amendment has been forwarded to the responsible Technical Committee and Correlating Committee for processing and that anyone interested may comment on the proposed Tentative Interim Amendment within the time period established and published.

5.6 Technical Committee and Correlating Committee Action.

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

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

(c) All Public Comments, Ballots, and comments on Ballots on the proposed Tentative Interim Amendment shall be summarized in a staff report and forwarded to the Standards Council for action in accordance with Section 5.7.

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

(a) Issue the proposed Tentative Interim Amendment.

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

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

(d) Reject the proposed Tentative Interim Amendment.

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

(f) Direct a different action.

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

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

5.10 Applicability. Tentative Interim Amendments shall apply to the NFPA Standard existing at the time of issuance. Tentative Interim Amendments issued after the Public Input closing date shall also apply, when the text of the existing NFPA Standard remains unchanged, to the next edition of the NFPA Standard. Tentative Interim Amendments issued concurrently with the issuance of a new edition shall apply to both the existing and the new editions, unless the Standards Council determines otherwise.

5.11 Subsequent Processing. The Technical Committee responsible for the NFPA Standard or the part of the NFPA Standard affected shall process the subject matter of any Tentative Interim Amendment as Public Input for the next ed ition of the NFPA Standard (see Section 3.3). Such Public Input shall be accompanied by a notice indicating its origin as a TIA, including all necessary information as required in 4.3.4, and originally submitted in the TIA.

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

Section 6 Formal Interpretations.

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

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

NOTE: This Formal Interpretation procedure does not prevent any Chair, Member, or Staff Liaison from expressing a personal opinion on the meaning or intent of the Technical Committee on any provision of any such NFPA Standard, provided that: (a) the person rendering the opinion orally or in writing clearly states that the opinion is personal and does not necessarily represent the position of the Technical Committee or the NFPA and may not be considered to be or relied upon as such; and (b) written opinions are rendered only in response to written requests and a copy of the request and the response is sent to the Staff Liaison.

6.1.2 Who May Submit a Formal Interpretation. Anyone may submit a Formal Interpretation and the submitter need not be a member of the NFPA. All Formal Interpretations must be submitted in the name of an individual, with the individual's relevant organizational affiliation or representation noted separately. The individual shall be considered the submitter for the purpose of these Regulations.

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

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

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

(a) Involves a determination of compliance of a design, installation, or product or equivalency of protection

(b) Involves a review of plans or specifications or requires judgment or knowledge that can be acquired only as a result of on-site inspection

(c) Involves text that clearly and decisively provides the requested information

(d) Involves subjects that were not previously considered by the Technical Committee or that are not addressed in the NFPA Standard

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

6.3 Processing.

6.3.1 Determination of Qualification. The Standards Council Secretary, after consultation with the appropriate Staff Liaison, shall determine if the request for Formal Interpretation shall be processed in accordance with 6.1.5. The Secretary's decision to process a request shall not bind the Technical Committee, which may, in accordance with 6.3.4(a), reconsider, based on one of the factors listed in 6.1.5, whether the Formal Interpretation should be issued.

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

6.3.3 Balloting of Interpretations. If accepted for consideration, each request shall then be submitted to Ballot of the Technical Committee having primary jurisdiction of the NFPA Standard or portion thereof covering the subject under consideration. The Correlating Committee shall be balloted on correlation issues within its authority under Section 3.4.2.

6.3.4 Voting on Interpretations.

(a) The Ballot of the Technical Committee shall contain four choices to the question posed in the interpretation request: (1) yes, (2) no, (3) abstain, and (4) a Formal Interpretation should not be issued based on one of the factors indicated in 6.1.5, or because a yes or no answer would be inappropriate.

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

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

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

6.4 Issuance of Formal Interpretations. If the required agreement is secured, the requester, the Technical Committee, and all named parties shall be notified by the Staff Liaison. The Formal Interpretation shall be issued and shall become effective 20 days after the notification unless an Appeal is filed with the Standards Council within that 20-day period.

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

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

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

1	2	3	4	5		
What are the permitted Amending Motions.	**Who is authorized to make the Amending Motion.**	**What is the Amendment or Return that results from the successful Amending Motion.**	**Does the Committee (or Committees) Ballot on a successful Amending Motion.**	**What is the recommended result for the text of the NFPA Standard.**		
				Committee Ballot Conducted		**No Committee Ballot Conducted**
				Amendment Passes Ballot	**Amendment Fails Ballot**	
1) Motion to Accept a Public Comment; or 2) Motion to Accept, an Identifiable Part of a Public Comment	Submitter of the Public Comment (see also 4.5.2.2.1 in the case of a Committee-submitted Comment)	The Amendment changes text of Second Draft in accordance with the Public Comment or the Identifiable Part of the Public Comment.	Yes, the Committee ballots the proposed text from Public Comment.	Public Comment text incorporated into the next edition of the standard.	The related text returns to previous edition text. Where no previous edition text exists the text is deleted.	N/A
3) Motion to Accept a Committee Comment; or 4) Motion to Accept an Identifiable Part of a Committee Comment	Anyone	The Amendment changes text of Second Draft in accordance with the Committee Comment or the Identifiable Part of the Committee Comment.	Yes, the Committee ballots the proposed text from Committee Comment.	Committee Comment text incorporated into the next edition of the standard.	The related text returns to previous edition text. Where no previous edition text exists the text is deleted.	N/A
5) Motion to Reject a Second Revision; or 6) Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of a Second Revision	Anyone	The Amendment rejects the Second Revision or the Identifiable Part of the Second Revision.	Yes, if there is a related First Revision or a related part of a First Revision. In that case, the Committee ballots the related First Revision or related part of the First Revision.	First Revision text incorporated into the next edition of the standard.	The related text returns to previous edition text. Where no previous edition text exists the text is deleted.	N/A
			No, if there is no related First Revision.	N/A	N/A	The related text returns to previous edition text. Where no previous edition text exists the text is deleted.
7) Motion to Reject a Second Revision and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions; or 8) Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of a Second Revision and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions	Anyone	The Amendment rejects Second Revision or the Identifiable Part of the Second Revision and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions.	No.	N/A	N/A	The related text returns to previous edition text. Where no previous edition text exists the text is deleted.

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

1	2	3	4	5		
What are the permitted Amending Motions.	**Who is authorized to make the Amending Motion.**	**What is the Amendment or Return that results from the successful Amending Motion.**	**Does the Committee (or Committees) Ballot on a successful Amending Motion.**	**What is the recommended result for the text of the NFPA Standard.**		
				Committee Ballot Conducted		**No Committee Ballot Conducted**
				Amendment Passes Ballot	**Amendment Fails Ballot**	
9) Motion to Reject a Second Correlating Revision; or 10) Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of a Second Correlating Revision	Anyone	The Amendment rejects Second Correlating Revision or an Identifiable Part of a Second Correlating Revision.	Yes, if there is a related First Revision or a related part of a First Revision. In that case, the Committee ballots the related First Revision or related part of the First Revision	First Revision text incorporated into the next edition of the standard.	The related text returns to previous edition text. Where no previous edition text exists the text is deleted.	N/A
			No, if there is no related First Revision.	N/A	N/A	The related text returns to previous edition text. Where no previous edition text exists the text is deleted.
11) Motion to Reject a Second Correlating Revision and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions; or 12) Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of a Second Correlating Revision and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions; or	Anyone	The Amendment rejects a Second Correlating Revision or the Identifiable Part of the Second Correlating Revision and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions.	No.			The related text returns to previous edition text. Where no previous edition text exists the text is deleted.
13) Motion to Return an Entire NFPA Standard – New NFPA Standard	Anyone	The entire NFPA Standard is returned to the Technical Committee.				The New NFPA Standard is not issued.
14) Motion to Return an Entire NFPA Standard – New edition of an Existing NFPA Standard	An Amending Motion is not available. However, anyone can make a Motion to Return an Entire Standard as a Follow-up Motion (Requires 2/3rds Support to Pass) (See Convention Rules)	The entire NFPA Standard is returned to the Technical Committee.				The New edition of the NFPA Standard is not issued and previous edition remains in effect.

NFPA Technical Meeting Convention Rules

Note: For updates throughout the year, please visit the NFPA Directory online: www.nfpa.org.

APPROVED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS NOVEMBER 2011

The Association Technical Meetings are an important step in developing a complete record to assist the Standards Council in determining the degree of consensus achieved. These Convention Rules, or any part of same, may not be suspended. The transaction of business at Association Technical Meetings shall be governed, in order of precedence, by the *Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards (Regs)* (see especially Section 4.5) and these Convention Rules.

1.0 General.

1.1 Meeting Agenda.

(a) The Secretary of the Standards Council shall, in consultation with the Chair of the Standards Council, appoint a Presiding Officer and shall develop and publish in advance, an initial agenda for each Association Technical Meeting. Such agenda shall generally include those Technical Committee Reports due for presentation to the assembly in accordance with the schedules for reporting of NFPA documents that have been approved by the Standards Council.

(b) Following the certification of motions in accordance with 2.0, the Secretary shall publish an updated agenda reflecting the removal of Technical Committee Reports from the agenda in accordance with 4.5.2.6 of the *Regs*.

1.2 Meeting Sessions. At the discretion of the Secretary, the meeting may take place in a single session or may be divided into more than one session. All items on the agenda scheduled for consideration at a session shall be completed before the adjournment of that session.

1.3 Distribution of Materials. All materials distributed within the Association Technical Meeting room shall have prior approval by the Secretary of the Standards Council. Only NFPA staff shall be permitted to distribute such materials.

1.4 Visual Aids and Physical Simulations. Visual aids and physical simulations of any kind are prohibited. Only verbal presentations are allowed.

1.5 Appeal. Decisions of the Presiding Officer can be appealed except as otherwise prohibited by these rules. The proper venue for appeal of these rules is by an Appeal filed with the Standards Council.

2.0 Certification of Amending Motions.

2.1 Appointment of a Motions Committee. Prior to each Association Technical Meeting, a Motions Committee shall be constituted for the purpose of reviewing all amending motions, which have been noticed according to 4.5 of the *Regs*, and to provide such other assistance as the Presiding Officer may request. The Motions Committee shall consist of a minimum of three members of the Standards Council, one of whom shall also generally be the Presiding Officer. Members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Chair of the Standards Council or his designee, and may be appointed, substituted, or replaced as necessary to ensure the fulfillment of the responsibilities of the Motions Committee.

2.2 Determination of Proper Motions. As to each Amending Motion submitted, the Motions Committee shall determine whether the motion is proper, i.e., is permitted under the *Regs*, and has been submitted by a person entitled under the *Regs* to make the motion.

2.3 Restating and Grouping of Motions. Upon request or on its own initiative, and in consultation with the mover(s), the Motions Committee may: (a) restate an Amending Motion to facilitate the making of a proper motion or to clarify the intent of the mover; and (b) group Amending Motions which are dependent on one another into a single Amending Motion. Dependent motions are motions that the mover(s) wish to be considered by the assembly and voted on as single up or down package. In addition to the foregoing the Motions Committee may take such other actions or make such other recommendations as will facilitate the fair and efficient consideration of motions within the available time.

2.4 Multiple Notices for a Single Motion. The Motions Committee shall generally treat any motion that has been noticed by more than one person as a single motion. In such a case, any of the persons giving notice, or their Designated Representative, may make the motion, subject to the requirements of 2.7.

2.5 Certification of Amending Motions and Motions Committee Report. The Motions Committee shall certify for presentation to the assembly all proper Amending Motions, either as submitted or as modified pursuant to 2.3. The Motions Committee shall publish a report in advance of the meeting. At a minimum, the Report shall set forth each Certified Amending Motion, the person(s) authorized to make such motion, and the recommended order in which motions should be entertained. In addition, the Report may include Motions Committee notes or comments aimed at assisting the Presiding Officer or facilitating the understanding of the assembly or the orderly and efficient consideration of motions.

2.6 Permissible Amending Motions. Only the following Amending Motions may be presented to the assembly: (a) Certified Amending Motions made by authorized persons or their Designated Representatives; and (b) Follow-Up Motions pursuant to 3.4.4.

2.7 Sign-in Requirement for Certified Motions Prior to Technical Session. The person(s) authorized in the Motions Committee Report to make a Certified Amending Motion or his or her Designated Representative [see *Regs* at 4.5.3.5(c)] shall appear in person and sign in at the designated location in the meeting registration area, as soon as possible after the opening of the registration for the meeting but no later than one hour before the beginning of the Technical Session at which a Certified Amending Motion is scheduled for consideration. Any motion, as to which an authorized maker of the motion has not signed in, may not be considered by the assembly as a Certified Amending Motion. A Final List of Certified Amending Motions shall be created reflecting the remaining Certified Amending Motions for consideration of the assembly. At the discretion of the Presiding Officer or his or her designee, the sign-in requirement may be waived or the failure to sign-in excused.

3.0 Conduct of the Session.

3.1 General. In conducting the session, the Presiding Officer shall have discretion to manage the session so as to maintain an orderly debate and maximize broad participation within the available time limits. Where these rules do not govern, *Robert's Rules of Order* shall serve as a guide but are not binding on the Presiding Officer in conducting the session.

3.2 Call for Orders of the Day. Any change to the published agenda is to be announced by the Presiding Officer at the commencement of the session. This announcement shall include notice to the meeting of any Reports that have, by reason of the failure of any person authorized to make a certified motion to sign in pursuant to 2.7 of the Convention Rules, been forwarded directly to the Standards Council for action.

3.3 Voting on Motions. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the vote on motions shall be taken by electronic means unless the Presiding Officer determines otherwise. No proxy voting is permitted.

3.4 Technical Committee Reports and Amending Motions.

3.4.1 General. Subject to the broad discretion of the Presiding Officer, the presentation of Technical Committee Reports and the making of and debate on Amending Motions related to each such Report shall generally be conducted according to this section.

3.4.2 Presentation of Technical Committee Reports. All Technical Committee Reports presented to the assembly shall have been placed on the agenda in advance of the Meeting in accordance with 1.1. Each Technical Committee Report on the agenda shall be presented by the Presiding Officer to the assembly for the making of Amending Motions in accordance with these Convention Rules. Following the conclusion of the presentation of Amending Motions, the Report shall be deemed to have been adopted or returned by the Assembly as reflected in its actions on the Amending Motions.

3.4.3 Consideration of Certified Motions. Following the presentation of each Technical Committee Report, the Presiding Officer shall open the floor to related motions from the final list of Certified Amending Motions, which, subject to the discretion of the Presiding Officer, shall generally be entertained in the order in which they appear on the List. A Certified Amending Motion shall require one seconder.

3.4.4 Follow-Up Amending Motions. Upon completion of action on all certified motions related to an NFPA document, the Presiding Officer shall entertain any Follow-Up Motions. A Follow-Up Motion is a motion that becomes necessary as a result of a previous successful Amending Motion. A motion to return a document or to return a portion of a document, affected by a previous successful amending motion, is always in order as a follow-up motion as long as it is not repetitious. The Presiding Officer shall make the determination whether a motion is a proper follow-up motion. A follow-up motion shall require two seconders.

3.4.5 Time to Debate Each Motion.

3.4.5.1 Amending Motions. Following the making and seconding of the motion, the debate shall proceed in accordance with 3.4.5.2 unless the Presiding Officer authorizes a different procedure in accordance with 3.4.6.

3.4.5.2 Time Restrictions. The maker of the motion shall have three minutes to speak in favor of the motion.

3.4.5.3 Rebuttal. Thereafter, the Presiding Officer shall recognize speakers alternating, to the extent practicable, between those against and those that favor the motion. Each speaker shall be limited to three minutes or such other time as the Presiding Officer, in consideration of the available time, may designate.

3.4.6 Guidelines for the Presiding Officer. The Presiding Officer shall have broad discretion in managing the debate to ensure that the issues are as fully debated as possible within the available time. Without limiting that discretion, the Presiding Officer should give consideration to implementing one or more of the following guidelines:

(a) The Presiding Officer should generally refrain from calling on the same person more than once unless it appears that no others are available to speak to a position.

(b) The maker of the motion and the presenter of the report or his designee shall generally be afforded three minutes each at the close of the debate for closing remarks.

(c) The Presiding Officer may limit or disallow debate that is repetitive or not relevant to the motion.

(d) Where appropriate, and in order to encourage debaters to coordinate their presentations or to ensure that both sides are afforded equal time without affording undue time to any one speaker, or to save time where it appears that many more wish to speak to one side of an issue than the other, the Presiding Officer may allocate time to each side in groups or allow a side wishing to make a presentation as a group to yield additional time to one speaker. Participants are encouraged to coordinate such requests with the Presiding Officer in advance of the session where appropriate.

3.5 Parliamentary Motions and Actions. The following shall govern the types of motions allowed:

(a) Adjournment of each session shall take place only upon completion of the scheduled agenda.

(b) Amending Motions. See *Regs* at Section 4.5.3 (especially 4.5.3.4 through 4.5.3.6).

(c) Commit or Refer. Not allowed.

(d) Division of Assembly. Not allowed (for rules on voting on motions, see 3.3).

(e) Division of Question. Allowable at the discretion of the Presiding Officer.

(f) Lay on the Table. Not allowed.

(g) Parliamentary Inquiry or Point of Information. Allowed.

(h) Point of Order. Allowed.

(i) Postpone Definitely. Not allowed.

(j) Postpone Indefinitely. Not allowed.

(k) Previous Question. Requires a second and two-thirds vote of those present. For informational purposes prior to the vote, the Presiding Officer has the authority to ask if there is anyone who wishes to speak who has not spoken and who has something new to add. A successful motion of the previous question will close debate on the pending motion and bring it to an immediate vote.

(l) Question of Privilege. Ruled on by the Presiding Officer.

(m) Recess. A session may be recessed at any time at the discretion of the Presiding Officer. A motion to recess shall also be allowed at the discretion of the Presiding Officer.

(n) Reconsider, Rescind, or Amend Something Previously Adopted. Applicable only within the period of discussion of the specific document and prior to the final vote.

(o) Suspend Rules. Not allowed.

(p) Take from the Table. Not allowed.

(q) Withdraw Motion. A motion can be withdrawn only by a majority vote of the members assembled.

Regulations Governing Petitions to the Board of Directors from Decisions of the Standards Council

ADOPTED BY THE NFPA BOARD OF DIRECTORS, MARCH 7, 1997
(Amended November 14, 1999; November 13, 2010; November 16, 2013)

1. Scope of and Authority for these Regulations.

(a) These Regulations have been issued by the Board of Directors pursuant to its authority under Article 5 of the Articles of Organization and Articles 5 and 8 of the Bylaws.

(b) These regulations set forth the procedures to be used for the filing and processing of all Petitions to the Board of Directors filed pursuant to 1.7 of the Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards.

(c) The Board of Directors can amend these Regulations from time to time and waive or supplement, in whole or in part, at any time or times at its discretion.

(d) For the purposes of these Regulations, the Assistant Secretary of the Board of Directors, or such other person as the President may appoint, shall act as a Petitions Clerk.

2. Subcommittees of the Board. Unless the Board of Directors otherwise orders, the authority to consider and decide a Petition to the Board of Directors shall be delegated to a Subcommittee of the Board, which shall be appointed, in accordance with 2.1 of these Regulations. Subcommittees shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Chair of the Board or, in the event of his or her unavailability, the First or Second Vice Chair.

2.1 Composition of Subcommittees. Subcommittees shall consist of three or more members of the Board of Directors. The criteria for selection and appointment of Subcommittee members shall be as follows:

(a) A Subcommittee member shall be a person who can decide the Petition on the merits in an impartial manner.

(b) A Subcommittee member shall not have any conflict of interest. (A conflict of interest is defined as any situation in which a decision on a Petition could substantially and materially affect the member's financial or business interest.)

(c) A Subcommittee member shall not be a member of any committee responsible for a Document under consideration.

(d) Each Subcommittee shall to the extent practicable represent diverse interests within the Association.

In making a decision of whether or not to serve on a Subcommittee, the member may consult with the NFPA General Counsel.

Any challenge to the composition of the Subcommittee that is not resolved shall be referred by the President to the Executive Committee for resolution.

3. The Scope of Review. The petitioner shall generally confine the argument in the Petition to matters that were presented below and shall not raise any new matters that could have but were not presented within the standards development process. A Petition to the Board of Directors shall not be regarded as simply another opportunity to reargue a position that was rejected by the Standards Council. In considering a Petition, the Subcommittee shall give due deference to the judgment of the Standards Council, and shall not intervene unless it can be demonstrated that extraordinary circumstances exist requiring Board intervention to protect the integrity of the standards development process or the interests of the NFPA.

4. The Record. In its consideration of the Petition, the Subcommittee shall have before it the entire record that was before the Standards Council, as well as all proceedings and decisions of the Standards Council on the issue. In addition, the Subcommittee may consult any other records of the NFPA that it deems pertinent to the issue, and the Subcommittee may seek technical assistance from staff, the Technical Committee, or any other source or persons that it deems appropriate.

5. Notice of Intent to File the Petition. Anyone wishing to petition the Board of Directors concerning a Standards Council action related to the issuance of an NFPA Standard shall file a Notice of Intent to File a Petition within 15 days following the Standards Council action. A Standards Council action related to the issuance of an NFPA Standard includes any action of the Standards Council that issues or returns an NFPA Standard or that affects the text of an NFPA

Standard. Petitions concerning other Standards Council actions shall be filed within a reasonable period of time.

6. Filing and Contents of the Petition.

(a) Within 15 days following the receipt of the notice of intent to file, or within such other time as the Petitions Clerk may allow, the petitioner shall

file the Petition together with 19 copies. The Petition shall be no more than 10 pages in length and shall contain, in separately denominated sections, the following:

(1) Name, affiliation, and address of the petitioner

(2) Statement identifying the particular Standards Council action to which the Petition relates

(3) Argument setting forth the grounds for the Petition and, in particular, addressing why there exist extraordinary circumstances requiring the intervention of the Board (see Section 3, above and 1.7 of the Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards)

(4) Statement of the precise relief requested

(b) Any part of the record related to the standards development process that is referenced or discussed in the Petition should be clearly cited in the Petition using available markings such as the title, author, date, and page of the record. Since the full record will be available to the Subcommittee during its review, attachments and appendices shall not accompany the Petition, unless express permission has been obtained from the Petitions Clerk.

7. Consideration of the Petition.

7.1 Initial Review. The Petitions Clerk may, at his or her discretion, arrange for initial review of the Petition by meeting, correspondence, or telephone conference. If upon such initial review of the Petition and any relevant portions of the Record, the Subcommittee determines that the Petition has no merit, it may dismiss the Petition.

7.2 Full Review. If initial review is not conducted, or, if upon such review, the Subcommittee determines that further review is warranted, it shall afford the opportunity for responses to be filed by interested parties. Responses, together with 19 copies, shall be filed within 15 days or within such other time as the Petitions Clerk may allow.

(a) Responses shall be no more than 10 pages in length and shall contain, in separately denominated sections, the following:

(1) Name, affiliation, and address of the respondent

(2) Statement identifying the Petition to which the response relates and stating whether the respondent supports or opposes the Petition

(3) Argument setting forth the grounds for opposing or supporting the Petition and, in particular, addressing why there does or does not exist extraordinary circumstances requiring the intervention of the Board (see Section 3, above, and 1.7 of the Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards)

(b) Any part of the record related to the standards development process that is referenced or discussed in a response should be clearly cited in the response using available markings such as the title, author, date, and page of the record. Since the full record will be available to the Subcommittee during its review, attachments and appendices shall not accompany the response, unless express permission has been obtained from the Petitions Clerk.

(c) So as to avoid unnecessary repetition and duplication of effort, parties are encouraged to file joint responses where possible and appropriate.

(d) Unless a hearing has been requested and granted by the Subcommittee (see Section 8 below), the Subcommittee shall, either by meeting or telephone conference, review and render a decision on the Petition based on the written submissions of the parties and the record before it.

8. Requests for Hearings. If the petitioner requests a hearing on the Petition and that hearing is granted, the petitioner shall be assessed a filing fee of $2,500 to be posted following the granting of the request. This fee may be reduced or waived by the President upon application of the Petitioner if good cause for reducing or waiving the fee is presented.

9. Waiver of Regulations. Any of the deadlines or requirements set forth in these regulations may be waived by the Subcommittee upon application of the petitioner or any other party for good cause shown, or in the discretion of the Subcommittee.

10. Subcommittee Report to the Board. The Subcommittee shall file with the Board of Directors a written report concerning each Petition that it has determined.

Guide for the Conduct of Participants in the NFPA Standards Development Process

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS DECEMBER, 1994 (AMENDED NOVEMBER 2003, NOVEMBER 2012)

Note: For updates throughout the year, please visit the NFPA Directory online: www.nfpa.org.

1. Introduction and Statement of Purpose. Since 1896, the National Fire Protection Association has been committed to reducing the loss of life and property. The basic mission of the NFPA is, "to reduce the worldwide burden of fire and other hazards on the quality of life by providing and advocating scientifically based consensus codes and standards, research, training, and education." The NFPA Standards Development Process is a central means by which the NFPA fulfills that mission. The purpose of the NFPA Standards Development Process is, through an open, broad-based, and fair process, to develop timely, scientifically based, consensus codes and standards intended to minimize the possibility and effects of fire and other hazards in all aspects of contemporary activity.

The primary goal of all participants in the NFPA Standards Development Process as well as the NFPA staff who facilitate this process should be the achievement of this purpose. This Guide for the Conduct of Participants in the NFPA Standards Development Process is intended to assist participants and staff in that endeavor. It is divided into this Introduction and Statement of Purpose (Part I), a Statement of General Principles (Part II) that should be the basis for all conduct within the NFPA Standards Development Process, followed by conduct guidelines offering more specific guidance for participants other than Staff Liaisons (Part III). A final section (Part IV) provides guidelines for the role of NFPA Staff Liaisons.

2. Statement of General Principles. The basic structure and operating procedures of the NFPA Standards Development Process has been set forth by the NFPA Board of Directors in the NFPA Bylaws, the Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards, and other policies and procedures established from time to time by the Board or the Standards Council. In fulfilling the general roles and obligations set forth under these regulations, policies, and procedures, all participants in the NFPA Standards Development Process should adhere to the following general principles:

(a) To promote and support the overall mission of the NFPA as well as the purposes and objectives of the NFPA Standards Development Process

(b) To maintain a process that is open, honest, and fair to all participants

(c) To promote the development of codes and standards that are scientifically and technically sound, that promote creativity and innovation in the development of new methods and technologies, and that set reasonable standards intended to minimize the possibility and effects of fire and related hazards

(d) To promote the development of consensus through the broad and balanced participation of a variety of interests and through the full airing and discussion of all points of view

(e) To adhere, both in letter and in spirit, to all duly established rules, regulations, and policies governing the NFPA Standards Development Process

3. Conduct Guidelines for Participants Other than Staff Liaisons. There are many different roles within the NFPA Standards Development Process, primarily including: NFPA Standards Council members, Technical Committee or Correlating Committee Officers, Technical Committee or Correlating Committee members, Technical Advisory Committee members, participants at NFPA membership meetings, and submitters of Public Inputs or Public Comments. Although all participants in the NFPA Standards Development Process serve the same overall NFPA mission and are expected to promote the purposes and goals stated in the Statement of Purpose (Part I, above) and the Statement of General Principles (Part II, above), different roles within the Standards Development Process may carry differing responsibilities and obligations. The following guidelines for conduct are intended to provide an extension to the Statement of General Principles to assist participants in the NFPA process in carrying out their respective roles and responsibilities. Because no single set of guidelines can address every possible situation, participants in the NFPA Standards Development Process should attempt, even when the guidelines do not specifically address a situation, to act in a manner which is consistent with the Statement of Purpose, Statement of General Principles, and the spirit of these Guidelines. Questions on the interpretation or the intent of any of the provisions contained in these guidelines may be referred for resolution to the Standards Council.

3.1 Guidelines Applicable to All Participants.

(a) Participants should read, become familiar with, and adhere to the Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards and all other duly established policies and procedures related to the NFPA Standards Development Process.

(b) Participants should act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interest of NFPA and the NFPA Standards Development Process. Although it is recognized that legitimate differences of opinion can exist on individual issues, par-

ticipants should support and promote the defined broad objectives of the NFPA.

(c) Participants should stay current with all NFPA standards development activities in which they are directly or indirectly involved. Participants should encourage full participation in the Standards Development Process by all interested persons, and they should encourage and facilitate the full and open dissemination of all information necessary to enable full and fair consideration of all points of view.

(d) No participant should ever attempt to withhold or prohibit information or points of view from being disseminated, particularly on the grounds that the participant is in disagreement with the information or points of view. Disagreements should be addressed and resolved through full presentation and discussion of all information and points of view, not through withholding information or preventing points of view from being expressed.

(e) In order that the points of view and information participants contribute to the NFPA Standards Development Process can be accurately evaluated by others, participants should always endeavor to make known their business, commercial, organizational, or other affiliations that might affect their interests or points of view.

(f) In all discussion, debate, and deliberation within the Standards Development Process, participants should confine their comments to the merits of the scientific, technical, and procedural issues under review. Although participants may forcefully advocate their views or positions, they should be candid and forthcoming about any weaknesses in their position, and they should refrain from debate and discussion which is disrespectful or unprofessional in tone or which is unduly personalized or damaging to the overall process of achieving consensus.

(g) Participants should take appropriate steps to ensure that any Public Statements, either written or oral, which are not official statements of the NFPA, are properly portrayed as the opinion or position of that individual. Care should be taken to ensure that the public is not misled by such statements.

(h) In circumstances where duly established policies and procedures related to the NFPA Standards Development Process permit deliberations to take place in executive session, participants should respect and observe the confidentiality of those executive sessions.

3.2 Additional Guidelines Applicable to Participation in Technical Meetings of NFPA Membership Meetings.

(a) It is appropriate for participants in the Standards Development Process to urge that all persons with a genuine and demonstrated interest in the purposes of NFPA join the organization and participate as duly enrolled voting members in the Technical Meetings at NFPA Membership Meetings. Participants, however, should not urge, arrange, or otherwise facilitate the participation of persons with no such interest for the purpose of affecting the outcome of a vote on an issue at a Technical Meeting.

(b) Participants should conduct themselves at all times in a professional and respectful manner, and shall respect all rulings of the chair. They should express their views through the making of appropriate motions and through participation in the formal debate on motions.

3.3 Additional Guidelines Applicable to Members of Technical Committees and Correlating Committees (TC/CC Members).

(a) In order for the Standards Development Process to operate fairly and effectively, it is necessary that Technical Committees and Correlating Committees contain the representation of a variety of interests and that those interests are balanced within the Committees. In order to ensure the necessary balance of interest, TC/CC Members have an affirmative and continuing obligation to provide NFPA with timely, accurate, and complete information concerning their qualifications and interest classification.

(b) TC/CC Members should maintain a high level of knowledge and competency in the areas of interest and/or expertise that are related to their activities within the NFPA Standards Development Process.

(c) TC/CC Members should actively and diligently perform all duties required of them by their committee work. This includes fully preparing for and consistently attending all appropriate Committee and Task Group Meetings; reading and becoming familiar with all issues relating to Public Inputs and Public Comments on which their Committee is to act; promptly completing and returning all letter ballots; and promptly and thoroughly taking all actions necessary to complete the processing of documents within their Committees.

(d) The NFPA Standards Development Process recognizes that those who are willing and competent to participate in standards development activities often have outside business, commercial, or other interests. It is for this reason that Technical Committees and Correlating Committees are required to be balanced by including in their membership persons of varying commercial and other interests. Although members are categorized according to their interest classification for the purpose of achieving balance, TC/CC Members are not appointed to committees for the purpose of furthering their business, commercial, or other outside interests. TC/CC Members are expected to and should base all advocacy, voting, and other standards development activities on sound technical and scientific bases and should act in the interest of fire safety and NFPA's other purposes and goals.

(e) TC/CC Members who have been classified by the Standards Council as Special Experts comprise a category of independent consultants and experts who are generally unallied with any particular business or commercial interest. On occasion, however, independent consultants in this category may be retained by a client to advocate on behalf of the client with regard to a specific issue or issues before the TC/CC. As to these specific issues, the TC/CC Member should not be regarded as a Special Expert because to do so could result in a balance of interests that was not intended by the Standards Council. Therefore, TC/CC Members categorized as Special Experts who have been retained to represent the interests of another with respect to a specific issue or issues that are to be addressed by a TC/CC shall declare those interests to the Committee and refrain from voting on any Public Input, Public Comment, or other matter relating to those issues.

In addition, although it is not expected that TC/CC Members in other interest categories will generally be retained by another to advocate on his or her behalf with respect to a specific issue or issues before the TC/CC, such an arrangement would present the same concerns as would exist with a Special Expert. Accordingly, a TC/CC Member in any interest category who has been retained to represent the interests of another interest category with respect to a specific issue or issues that are to be addressed by a TC/CC shall declare those interests to the Committee and refrain from voting on any Public Input, Public Comment, or other matter relating to those issues.

(f) TC/CC Members frequently receive funding from their employers, organizations, or other sources for their participation in the NFPA Standards Development Process, and they have an affirmative and continuing obligation to declare those sources of funding to the NFPA. Apart from those declared sources of funding, TC/CC Members should not solicit or accept gifts, hospitality, or transfers of economic benefit, other than incidental gifts or other benefits of nominal value, from persons, groups, or organizations having dealings with their Committee or under any circumstances in which the benefit would be or would appear to be bestowed or accepted for the purposes of influencing the members' activities within the Standards Development Process.

(g) TC/CC Members should treat all persons having dealings with their Committee with respect and fairness and should not offer or appear to offer preferential treatment to any person or group.

(h) TC/CC Members should refrain from disseminating false or misleading information or from withholding information necessary to a full, fair, and complete consideration of the issues before their Committee.

3.4 Additional Guidelines Applicable to Technical Committee and Correlating Committee Chairs (TC/CC Chairs).

(a) TC/CC Chairs should act in an impartial manner in the performance of their duties as chair.

(b) TC/CC Chairs should disclose to all members of their Committee all known or potential conflicts of interest or other circumstances that could influence their impartiality on a particular matter and must not preside during the Committee's consideration of that matter. A conflict of interest is defined as any situation in which the Committee's decision could substantially and directly affect the Chair's financial or business interest.

(c) If a TC/CC Chair discovers that a conflict of interest arises and is likely to involve a major activity of the Committee or to continue over a considerable period of time, the Chair must advise the Secretary of the Standards Council and seek direction as to whether the individual should continue in that role.

(d) TC/CC Chairs should avoid potential conflicts of interest in the appointment of all Task Group Chairs. If, in the opinion of the Chair, an individual has a known or potential conflict of interest, or other circumstances that could influence the individual's impartiality, that individual should not be appointed to Chair the Task Group.

(e) TC/CC Chairs should exercise care and diligence in the appointment of Task Groups. Although Task Groups need not be fully balanced, Chairs should attempt to include, to the extent practicable, any interested committee member or others who could usefully contribute to the work of the Task Group. TC/CC Chairs should avoid constituting a Task Group in such a way as to unfairly exclude participation of any interest desiring and qualified to participate.

(f) TC/CC Chairs should identify participating Task Group members when presenting Task Group reports to the full Committee for review and action. TC/CC Chairs should ensure that the work of Task Groups is thoroughly reviewed and considered by the full Committee.

(g) TC/CC Chairs should refrain from asserting a position in technical discussions. If a Chair wishes to assert a position in the technical discussion, that individual should relinquish the chair.

(h) TC/CC Chairs should be consistent in the conduct of meetings and in particular should be consistent with respect to participation by non-members (see Section 3.2.2.5 of the Regs).

(i) TC/CC Chairs should endeavor to stimulate participation from all Committee members.

3.5 Additional Guidelines Applicable to Standards Council Members (SC Members).

(a) The Standards Council acts as the overseer of the Standards Development Process, the official issuer of all NFPA documents, and the body that hears and determines all Appeals related to the Standards Development Process and to the issuance of NFPA Codes and Standards. As such, the Standards Council must both be and be perceived to be a fair and nonpartisan decision-making body. Accordingly, SC Members should treat all persons or groups appearing before them in a courteous, respectful, and fair manner, and should render all decisions in a fair, unbiased, and impartial manner.

(b) SC Members should read and familiarize themselves with all the issues relating to any Appeal or other matter coming before the Council.

(c) SC Members should disclose to all members of the Council all known or potential conflicts of interest or other circumstances that could influence their impartiality on a particular matter under consideration. The SC Member should then abstain from participating in any hearing or discussion, should not be present during any executive session, and should not vote on the matter. A conflict of interest is defined as any situation in which the Council's decision could substantially and directly affect the Council member's financial or business interest.

(d) SC Members who are also members/chairs of Technical Committees or Correlating Committees may participate in the discussions and vote at both Committee and Council Meetings. However, if an SC Member has previously expressed a position on a matter which is the subject of an Appeal to the Council in such a manner that his or her views are, or would appear to be, fixed and not amenable for open consideration of the issue, then the member should, at the outset of any hearing or discussion, state his or her intention to step down from the Council for the purposes of that hearing or discussion. During the hearing or discussion, he or she may address the Council to state his or her views or to provide information to the Council but should not be present during any executive session, and should not vote on the matter.

(e) SC Members may submit Public Inputs and Public Comments, and vote during Association Technical Meetings at NFPA Membership Meetings with the exception of an SC Member who serves as the Presiding Officer at Association Technical Meetings. However, if an SC Member or the member's business or significant organizational affiliation either submits a Public Input or Public Comment or makes a floor motion or presentation during a Association Technical Meeting which expresses a position on a matter which is the subject of an Appeal to the Council, then the SC Member should, at the outset of any hearing or discussion, state his or her intention to step down from the Council for the purposes of that hearing or discussion. During the hearing or discussion, he or she may address the Council to state his or her views or to provide information to the Council but should not be present during any executive session, and should not vote on the matter.

(f) If an SC Member cannot give all sides to an Appeal before the Council fair and open-minded consideration, either because his or her views on the matter are fixed or for any other reason, he or she should abstain from participating in any hearing or discussion, should not be present during any executive session, and should not vote on the matter.

(g) An SC Member may address the Council as a spokesperson for the position of a Technical Committee where no other practical alternative exists and where the Council's decision on the issue would not substantially and directly affect the financial or business interest of the SC Member. In that case, the SC Member should, at the outset of any hearing or discussion, state his or her intention to step down from the Council for the purposes of that hearing or discussion. He or she should not be present during any executive session, and should not vote on the matter.

(h) In no case should an SC Member leave his or her role as a SC Member to represent either his or her own business or financial interests or the interest of a client before the Standards Council.

(i) SC Members who abstain from participating in any hearing or discussion, deliberations, or voting on any matter should so state either at the outset of the hearing or discussion or as soon as the need for abstention becomes clear, and they should record that abstention in the Council meeting minutes.

4. Guidelines for the Conduct of NFPA Staff Liaisons. NFPA Staff Liaisons participate in the NFPA Standards Development Process primarily as facilitators. Their role is vital to the fair, open, and efficient operation of the NFPA Standards Development Process. Staff liaisons should promote the purposes and goals stated in the "Statement of Purpose" (see Section 1) and "Statement of General Principles" (see Section 2). In addition, Staff Liaisons should observe the following guidelines:

(a) Staff Liaisons should promptly and diligently perform all of the advisory, organizational, clerical, and other duties assigned to them by the Council Secretary, the Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards, and by all other duly established policies and procedures related to the Standards Development Process.

(b) Staff Liaisons should encourage and facilitate full and effective participation in Committee work by all TC/CC Members, and should encourage and

facilitate the full, fair, and accurate presentation of all relevant information and viewpoints.

(c) Staff Liaisons should strive to ensure that all the work of the TC/CCs to which they are assigned is carried out in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards, and any other duly established policies and procedures related to the NFPA Standards Development Process.

(d) Staff Liaisons should counsel and advise the TC/CC concerning the Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards, and other duly established policies and procedures related to the NFPA Standards Development Process. Staff Liaisons should also provide timely and accurate information concerning the scheduling of meetings, balloting of Committee Reports, and other information necessary to the TC/CCs.

(e) Staff Liaisons should conduct themselves in a manner that preserves and enhances the trust and confidence of standards development participants as well as the public in the integrity and efficacy of the NFPA and the NFPA Standards Development Process.

(f) Staff Liaisons should conduct themselves in a manner that reflects their nonpartisan, facilitative, and advisory role. They should maintain a demeanor that is fair and dispassionate. Staff Liaisons should take care that they neither act nor could be perceived to be acting on behalf of or in order to further the interests of any group or individual.

(g) The Staff Liaison is often in possession of technical information, standards development history, feedback concerning the standard from users, and other information of use to the TC/CC. It is both appropriate and beneficial for the Liaison to provide the TC/CC such information, and the Liaison should do so as necessary to assist the TC/CC in the course of its work.

(h) In areas in which the Staff Liaison possesses technical expertise, he or she may share that expertise with the TC/CC and, if appropriate, express an expert opinion. Similarly, a Staff Liaison may, where appropriate, express an opinion concerning the meaning of code language or the intent of the TC/CC. In expressing opinions, however, a Staff Liaison should clearly identify the opinion as his or her personal opinion and not necessarily that of the NFPA or any TC/CC. The Staff Liaison should also express that opinion with brevity, dispassion, and fairness to the opinions of others, and avoid adopting an argumentative or adversarial posture.

(i) Staff Liaisons should not submit any Public Input or Public Comment. Staff Liaisons should not vote either formally or informally on any matter before the TC/CC, nor should they act as chair of a TC/CC Meeting.

(j) Staff Liaisons should not vote at an Association Technical Meeting or make any floor motion. Staff Liaisons should not act as the representative of the TC/CC for the purposes of presenting a Technical Committee Report at an Association Technical Meeting. Staff Liaisons should not advocate for or against any floor motion.

(k) Staff Liaisons should not act as the representative of the TC/CC for the purposes of arguing the TC/CC position at any hearing on an Appeal to the Standards Council or a petition to the Board of Directors. However, the Staff Liaison may provide information as requested by either the Council or the Board.

Standards Council Selection Guidelines

ADOPTED BY THE NFPA BOARD OF DIRECTORS November 16, 2013, Pursuant to NFPA Bylaws, Section 1.2, Regulations.

(History: ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON JANUARY 1991, REAFFIRMED DECEMBER 10, 1993, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1994; REVISED OCTOBER 22, 1996; MARCH 7, 1997; NOVEMBER 11, 2000; NOVEMBER 15, 2003; REAFFIRMED MARCH 11, 2005; REVISED AND REAFFIRMED MARCH 5, 2010; REVISED NOVEMBER 16, 2013)

1. The Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards states the following relative to the selection of individuals for the Standards Council:

> "2.1 General. In accordance with Article 8 of the Bylaws, there shall be appointed by the Board of Directors a Standards Council to provide for the administration of the NFPA standards development process, including the establishment, appointment, and administration of Technical Committees and Correlating Committees.
>
> 2.4 Member Requirements. The Standards Council shall consist of 12 Regular members and a Chair. Members shall be familiar with the technical and standards development functions of the NFPA and shall be selected from a broad range of appropriate interests. Members of the Standards Council shall be members of the NFPA, and shall not be members of the Board of Directors."

2. In order to assist the Board of Directors in selecting qualified individuals, the Board has established the following guidelines regarding the makeup of the Council.

2.1. Council members shall be familiar with the technical and standards development functions of the NFPA. Council members must have served on one or more NFPA Technical Committees for a period of time sufficient to be familiar with the Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards and the standards development process.

2.2. Council Members shall be selected from a broad range of appropriate interests. Although not a prerequisite for Council members or a limitation to Council membership, to the extent possible, an attempt is made to have members from among the following interest categories on the Council:

Architect/Engineer
Education
Fire Equipment Mfg./Dist.
Health Care
Building Official
Electrical
Fire Marshal
Insurance
Business/Industry
Fed/State/Local Government
Fire Service
Research/Testing
Trade & Professional Assns.

2.3. While not mandatory, an attempt should also be made to have members from among the nine classifications used to identify the principal interest of members on NFPA Committees. These classifications are as follows:

Consumer
Insurance
Research/Testing
Enforcer
Labor
Special Expert
Installer/Maintainer
Manufacturer
User

2.4. It is also desirable to have members on the Council from Technical Committees responsible for major NFPA Standards, such as the *National Electrical Code*, *Life Safety Code*, *Health Care Facilities Code*, and *Automatic Sprinkler Systems*.

2.5. The primary consideration for membership on the Council is whether an individual possesses a personal and professional reputation of high integrity as well as commitment to the NFPA mission and to the principles of due process and fairness that underlie the NFPA standards development process.

3. In making appointments to the Standards Council, the Board will generally seek review and input as follows. Recommendations for Standard Council appointment may be submitted in writing addressed to the Council Secretary. Such recommendations shall be transmitted to the Chair of the Standards Council, who should, in consultation with the members of the Standards Council, review these recommendations as well as other potential candidates for Council membership. After review, the Chair should recommend one or more candidates for each appointment to the President. The President may seek additional review or input as he or she deems appropriate. The President shall make the final recommendation to the Board for each appointment.

4. If the status of a Standards Council member changes, including change of employment, organizational affiliation, or funding source, the Council member shall notify the Council Secretary immediately. Such notification shall be transmitted to the Chair of the Standards Council, who should, in consultation with the members of the Standards Council, review the change in status, including any change in interest category or classification in the makeup of the Council. If the Chair determines that the change in status materially alters the Council makeup with regard to interest categories or classifications, the Chair shall notify the member and the Board and recommend appropriate action. If a new appointment to the Standards Council is necessary, the recommendation for such appointment shall be made to the Board in accordance with these Guidelines.

NFPA Board of Directors



Board of Directors, 2015 - 2016

First row: Keith Williams, Jim Pauley, Ernest Grant, Julie Rochman

Second row: William Stewart, Ned Pettus, Jr., Russell Leavitt, Donald Cook, Bruce Mullen, Eric Rosenbaum

Third row: R. David Paulison, Kwame Cooper, Thomas Lawson, Dennis Berry, Michael Wallace, Peter J.G. Willse, Amy Acton, Philip Stittleburg

OFFICERS

For the year 2015-2016:

Ernest J. Grant *Chair*, North Carolina Jaycee Burn Center, 101 Manning Drive, UNC Hospitals, Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Randolph W. Tucker *First Vice Chair*, 115 N Hunters Crossing Circle, The Woodlands, TX 77381

Keith E. Williams *Second Vice Chair*, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062

Amy Acton *Secretary*, Phoenix Society for Burn Survivors, 1835 RW Berends Drive SW, Grand Rapids, MI 49519-4955

Thomas Lawson *Treasurer*, FM Global, 270 Central Avenue, P.O. Box 7500, Johnston, RI 02919

Bruce H. Mullen *Senior Vice President*, CFO, NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471

Dennis J. Berry *Assistant Secretary*, NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471

James Pauley *President and CEO*, NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471

DIRECTORS

The officers listed above (except the Executive Vice President and Assistant Secretary), and the following:

Donald R. Cook Shelby County, AL Dept. of Development Services, 1123 County Services Drive, Pelham, AL 35124 (term expires 2016)

Kwame Cooper Los Angeles City Fire Department, 1926 South Wellington Road, Los Angeles, CA 60016 (term expires 2014)

Peter M. Holland Gerard Hall, Cow Hill, Haighton Preston, Lancashire PR2 5SJ UK (term expires 2015)

Tonya L. Hoover State of California Fire Marshall, 1131 "S" Street, Sacramento, CA 95811 (term expires 2016)

Brian J. Hurley 210 Ridgeview Drive, Palm Beach, FL 33480 (term expires 2015)

Russell B. Leavitt Telgian Corporation, 2615 South Industrial Park Ave, Tempe AZ 85282 (term expires 2017)

Ned Pettus, Jr. 124 Autumn Rush Court, Gahanna, OH 43230 (term expires 2016)

Julie Rochman Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety, 4775 E Fowler Avenue, Tampa, FL 33617 (term expires 2014)

Eric R. Rosenbaum Hughes Associates, Inc., 3610 Commerce Drive, Suite 817, Baltimore, MD 21227 (term expires 2017)

Harold A. Schaitberger International Association of Fire Fighters, 1750 New York Avenue, NW, Washington DC, 20006-5395 (term expires 2015)

William A. Stewart 873 Whitney Drive, Mississauga, ON, L4Y 1E6 Canada (term expires 2015)

Philip Stittleburg La Farge Fire Department 114 South State Street La Farge, WI 54639-009 (term ends 2016)

Peter J. Willse *Vice President-Director of Research*, XL Global Asset Protection Services, 100 Constitution Plaza, 12th Floor, Hartford, CT 06103 (term expires 2015)

HISTORY

President

1896 ..... C. C. Little
1897-1899 ..... U. C. Crosby
1900-1906 ..... C. A. Hexamer
1907 ..... W. W. Dudley
1908-1909 ..... C. M. Goddard
1910-1911 ..... W. H. Merrill
1912 ..... H. L. Phillips
1913-1914 ..... R. D. Kohn
1915-1916 ..... C. E. Meek
1917 ..... Louis Wiederhold
1918-1919 ..... F. J. T. Stewart
1920-1921 ..... W. E. Mallalieu
1922-1923 ..... H. O. Lacount
1924-1925 ..... R. P. Miller
1926-1927 ..... Dana Pierce
1928 ..... A. M. Schoen
1929 ..... F. C. Jordan
1930-1931 ..... F. T. Moses
1932-1933 ..... Sumner Rhoades
1934-1935 ..... H. L. Miner
1936-1937 ..... G. W. Elliott
1938-1939 ..... S. D. McComb
1940-1941 ..... Alvah Small
1942-1943 ..... D. J. Price
1944-1945 ..... R. E. Vernor
1946-1947 ..... C. W. Pierce
1948-1949 ..... J. L. Wilds

1950-1951 ..... A. H. S. Stead
1952-1953 ..... A. L. Cobb
1954-1955 ..... T. S. Duke
1956-1957 ..... J. A. Neale
1958-1959 ..... H. G. Thomas
1960-1961 ..... L. S. Bush
1962-1963 ..... J. S. Queener
1964-1965 ..... Warren J. Baker
1966-1967 ..... Paul C. Lamb
1968-1969 ..... Elmer F. Reske
1970-1972 ..... John J. Ahern

Chair of the Board of Directors

1896 ..... U. C. Crosby
1898-1902 ..... W. H. Stratton
1903-1906 ..... E. U. Crosby
1907-1908 ..... H. C. Henley
1908-1910 ..... H. L. Phillips
1911-1917 ..... F. J. T. Stewart
1918-1919 ..... H. L. Phillips
1919-1921 ..... R. P. Miller
1922-1943 ..... A. T. Bell
1944-1949 ..... G. W. Elliot
1950-1957 ..... R. E. Vernor
1958-1965 ..... T. S. Duke
1966-1972 ..... Loren S. Bush
1972-1974 ..... Elmer O. Mattocks
1974-1976 ..... Frank J. Fee, Jr.
1976-1978 ..... W. A. McAdams, Jr.
1978-1980 ..... John L. Bryan
1980-1982 ..... J. Armand Burgun
1982-1984 ..... Jack C. Sanders
1984-1986 ..... Chester W. Schirmer
1986-1988 ..... Joseph E. Johnson
1988-1990 ..... Alan V. Brunacini
1990-1992 ..... Warren E. Jackson
1992-1994 ..... John P. Swope
1994-1996 ..... Jack Wells
1996-1998 ..... G. Richard Morris
1998-2000 ..... Herman W. Brice
2000-2002 ..... Martin H. Reiss
2002-2004 ..... Corinne Broderick
2004-2006 ..... George J. Ockuly
2006-2008 ..... Warren E. McDaniels
2008-2010 ..... Paul M. Fitzgerald
2010-2012 ..... Thomas W. Jaeger
2012-2014 ..... Philip Stittleburg
2014- ..... Ernest Grant

Secretary-Treasurer

1896-1902 ..... E. U. Crosby
1903-1908 ..... W. H. Merrill
1909-1938 ..... F. H. Wentworth
1939-1963 ..... H. T. Freeman
1964-1972 ..... Frank J. Fee, Jr.

Treasurer

1972-1982 ..... Joseph E. Johnson
1982-1992 ..... Thomas G. Bell
1992-1995 ..... John A. Love
1995-1998 ..... Frank J. Fee III
1998-2004 ..... Paul M. Fitzgerald
2004-2006 ..... Thomas W. Jaeger
2006-2010 ..... Vincent J. Bollon
2010-2012 ..... H. Wayne Boyd
2012-2013 ..... Keith E. Williams
2013-2014 .... William J. McCammon
2014- ..... Thomas Lawson

Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

1972-1980 ..... Alan Stevens

Secretary

1981-1986 ..... Warren E. Jackson
1986-1995 ..... Frank J. Fee III
1996-1997 ..... Murray Cappers
1997-1998 ..... David A. Lucht
1998-2002 ..... Jan Gratton
2002-2006 ..... Vincent J. Bollon
2006-2008 ..... Philip C. Stittleburg
2008-2010 ..... H. Wayne Boyd
2010-2013 ..... Randolph W. Tucker
2013- ..... Amy Acton

Assistant Treasurer

1981-1982 ..... Thomas G. Bell
1982-1992 ..... John A. Love
1993-1995 ..... Frank J. Fee III
1996-1997 ..... Mark J. Lawless
2005-2007 ..... S. Joe Bhatia
2007-2008 ..... H. Wayne Boyd
2013-2014 ..... Keith E. Williams

Chief Executive Officer

1909-1939
Franklin H. Wentworth,
Managing Director

1939-1969
Percy Bugbee, General Manager

1969-1979
Charles S. Morgan, President

1980-1991
Robert W. Grant, President

1992-2002
George D. Miller, President

2002- 2014
James M. Shannon, President
2014-
James Pauley, President

Standards Council



Standards Council Members, 2015

Front Row: Patricia Gleason, John Rickard, Kerry Bell, Bonnie Manley, Kenneth Bush, Sally Everett

Second Row: Dawn Michele Bellis, Chad Beebe, James Quiter, Richard Owen, Gary Keith, Randall Bradley, Michael Snyder, Daniel O'Connor, James Golinveaux, Linda Fuller

CHAIR: **Kerry M. Bell** Underwriters Laboratories, 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062 (term expires 12/19)
SECRETARY: **Dawn M. Bellis** NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471
RECORDING SECRETARY: **Linda J. Fuller** NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471
Chad E. Beebe ASHE-AHA, PO Box 5756, Lacy, WA 98509-5756 (term expires 12/17)
Randall K. Bradley Stanislaus Consolidated Fire Protection District, 3324 Topeka Street, Riverbank, CA 95367-2330 (term expires 12/17)
Kenneth E. Bush Maryland State Fire Marshal's Office, 301 Bay Street, Lower Level, Easton, MD 21601 (term expires 12/16)
Patricia Gleason Safety Equipment Institute, 1307 Dolly Madison Boulevard, Suite 31, McLean, VA 22101 (term expires 12/17)
James E. Golinveaux TYCO Fire Protection Products, 1467 Elmwood Avenue, Cranston, RI 02910 (term expires 12/18)
Gary S. Keith FM Global, 1151 Boston-Providence Turnpike, Norwood, MA 02062-9102 (term expires 12/17)
Bonnie E. Manley American Iron and Steel Institute, 41 Tucker Road, Norfolk, MA 02056 (term expires 12/18)
Daniel J. O'Connor Aon Fire Protection Engineering, 4 Overlook Point, Lincolnshire, IL 60069-4302 (term expires 12/16)
Richard P. Owen 7421 Upper 24th Street North, Oakdale, MN, 55128-4197 (term expires 12/16)
James R. Quiter Arup, 560 Mission Street, Floor 7, San Francisco, CA 94105 (term expires 12/16)
John A. Rickard P3 Consulting, 5838 Balcones Drive, Suite B, Austin, TX 78731-4206 (term expires 12/17)
Michael D. Snyder Dow Corning Corporation, 2200 West Salzburg Road (Mail #544), Midland, MI 48686-0994 (term expires 12/16)

Past Chairs of the Standards Council

1933-1949 ..... Curtis W. Pierce
1950-1956 ..... A. L. Brown
1957-1966 ..... T. Seddon Duke
1967-1969 ..... Warren J. Baker
1975-1979 ..... Paul C. Lamb
1980 ..... John L. Bryan
1981-1984 ..... Alan Stevens
1985-1991 ..... John L. Bryan
1992 ..... John L. Jablonsky
1993-1998 ..... Russell P. Fleming
1999-2001 ..... Gary M. Taylor
2002-2007 ..... Philip J. DiNenno
2008-2013 ..... James T. Pauley
2014- ..... Kerry M. Bell

Secretary

1975-1984 ..... Richard E. Stevens
1984-1996 ..... Arthur E. Cote
1996-2007 ..... Casey C. Grant
2007-2008 ..... Milosh Puchovsky
2008-2013 ..... Amy Beasley Cronin
2013 ..... Christian Dubay
2014- ..... Dawn M. Bellis

Administrative and Advisory Committees

After each committee is an indication of the scope of the committee activity and, where appropriate, a reference to the NFPA publications for which it is responsible.

DISABILITY ACCESS REVIEW AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CHAIR: **Toby Olson** Governor's Committee on Disability Issues and Employment, P.O. Box 9046, Olympia, WA 98507-9046

Rocky Burks 7476 Maximillian Place, Rohnet Park, CA 95814-1604

Marilyn Golden Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund (DREDF), 1629 Ward Street, Berkeley, CA 94703

Jessica Anne Hubert 17317 White Oak Ave., Lowell, IN 46356

Marsha Mazz The Access Board, 1331 F Street NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20004

Gail Minger Michael H. Minger Foundation, P.O. Box 721, Niceville, FL 32588

Thomas Norton Norel Service Company, Inc., 37 Buckmaster Dr., Concord, MA 01742

Richard Skaff Designing Accessible Communities, 303 Ashton Lane, Mill Valley, CA 94141

Steven Spinetto 42 Sullivan Street, Boston, MA 02129

Mary Troupe Executive Director, Just Advocacy, 2 Old River Place, Suite A, Jackson, MS 39202

Scope: A presidential committee appointed by the NFPA President to: identify existing needs and emerging issues within the disability community; identify areas where NFPA can provide a leadership role on such issues; ensure that the NFPA Codes and Standards process includes current subject matter that addresses disability issues, access provisions, and other matters that impact the disability community

Staff Liaison: **Allan Fraser**

HIGH- RISE BUILDING SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CHAIR: **James R. Quiter** Arup, 560 Mission Street, Floor 7, San Francisco, Ca 94105

Geoff Craighead Universal Protection Service, 1551 North Tustin Avenue, Suite 650, Santa Ana, CA 92705

John M. Esposito City of New York Fire Department, 15 Einstein Place, Smithtown, NY 11787

Jon D. Magnusson Magnusson Klemencic Associates, 1301 Fifth Avenue, Suite 3200, Seattle, WA 98101-2699 (Rep National Council of Structural Engineering Associations)

John P. Miller Los Angeles City Fire Department, Battalion 17 "A" Platoon, 200 North Main Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012

Jack J. Murphy Fire Safety Directors Association of Greater New York, 236 Overlook Avenue, Leonia, NJ 07605 (Rep Fire Safety Directors Association of Greater New York)

Jake Pauls Jake Pauls Consulting Service, 255 Glenlake Avenue, Suite 2207, Toronto, ON M6P 1G2 Canada (Rep American Public Health Association)

James Shea Brookfield Multiplex Europe, 23 Hanover Square, London, United Kingdom, W1S 1JB

Sally Regenhard The Skyscraper Safety Campaign, 131 East 237 Street, P.O. Box 70, Woodlawn, NY 10470

William Stewart 873 Whitney Drive, Mississauga, ON L4Y 1E6, CANADA (Rep Metropolitan Fire Chiefs-IAFC/NFPA)

Peter A. Weismantle Adrian Smith & Gordon Gill Architecture LLP, 111 West Monroe, Suite 2300, Chicago, IL 60603-4014 (Rep Council on Tall Buildings & Urban Habitat)

Charles Jennings (Alternate to S. Regenhard) John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, 229 Nelson Avenue, Peekskill, NY 10566 (Rep The Skyscraper Safety Campaign)

Scope: This committee was appointed by the NFPA Standards Council to: identify existing needs and emerging issues within the high-rise building environment; produce recommendations as to how NFPA can provide a leadership role on such issues; and ensure that the NFPA Standards Process includes current subject matter on high-rise building safety, emerging technologies, and other matters that impact those who work in, live in, or operate high-rise buildings.

Staff Liaison: **Kristin Bigda**

Committees, Projects and Scopes

Aerosol Extinguishing Technology (AEG-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on design, installation, operation, testing, maintenance, and use of fire extinguishing systems that utilize aerosol extinguishing agents. It shall not address documents on safeguarding against the fire and explosion hazards associated with the manufacturing, handling, and storage of combustible or flammable aerosol products covered by other committees.
Responsibility: Standard for Fixed Aerosol Fire-Extinguishing Systems (NFPA 2010)

Aerosol Products (AER-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on safeguarding against the fire and explosion hazards associated with the manufacturing, handling, and storage of aerosol products.
Responsibility: Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products (NFPA 30B)

Air Conditioning (AIC-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of systems for air conditioning, warm air heating, and ventilating including filters, ducts, and related equipment to protect life and property from fire, smoke, and gases resulting from fire or from conditions having manifestations similar to fire.
Responsibility: Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems (NFPA 90A) Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems (NFPA 90B)

Aircraft Fuel Servicing (AIF-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire safe procedures, equipment, and installations for aircraft fuel servicing.
Responsibility: Standard for Aircraft Fuel Servicing (NFPA 407)

Aircraft Maintenance Operations (AIM-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire safe practices during maintenance operations on aircraft including similar operations on aircraft during manufacture. This committee does not cover aircraft fuel servicing.
Responsibility: Standard on Aircraft Maintenance (NFPA 410)

Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (AIR-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on aircraft rescue and fire-fighting services and equipment, for procedures for handling aircraft fire emergencies, and for specialized vehicles used to perform these functions at airports, with particular emphasis on saving lives and reducing injuries coincident with aircraft fires following impact or aircraft ground fires. This Committee also shall have responsibility for documents on aircraft hand fire extinguishers and accident prevention and the saving of lives in future aircraft accidents involving fire.
Responsibility: Guide for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Operations (NFPA 402); Guide for Airport/Community Emergency Planning (NFPA 424); Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Services at Airports (NFPA 403); Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Vehicles (NFPA 414); Standard for Evaluating Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Foam Equipment (NFPA 412); Standard for the Recurring Proficiency of Airport Fire Fighters (NFPA 405)

Airport Facilities (AIS-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire safety for the construction and protection at airport facilities involving construction engineering but excluding airport fixed fueling systems.
Responsibility: Standard for Construction and Protection of Aircraft Engine Test Facilities (NFPA 423); Standard on Aircraft Hangars (NFPA 409); Standard on Airport Terminal Buildings, Fueling Ramp Drainage, and Loading Walkways (NFPA 415)

Ambulances (AMB-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design and performance of ambulances used to provide patient care and transport under emergency conditions.
Responsibility: Standard for Automotive Ambulances (NFPA 1917)

Animal Housing Facilities (ASF-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the loss of animal and human life and property from fire in animal housing facilities, including, but not limited to the following: barns; stables; kennels; animal shelters; animal hospitals; veterinary facilities; zoos, special amusement parks; agricultural facilities; laboratories; and racetrack stable and kennel areas including those stable and kennel areas, barns, and associated buildings at state, county, and local fairgrounds. This Committee does not cover building code or life safety code requirements that are handled by other committees.
Responsibility: Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities (NFPA 150)

Automatic Sprinkler Systems (AUT-AAC)
Scope: This Committee shall have overall responsibility for documents that pertain to the criteria for the design and installation of automatic, open and foam-water sprinkler systems including the character and adequacy of water supplies, and the selection of sprinklers, piping, valves, and all materials and accessories. This Committee does not cover the installation of tanks and towers, nor the installation, maintenance, and use of central station, proprietary, auxiliary, and local signaling systems for watchmen, fire alarm, supervisory service,

nor the design of fire department hose connections.
Responsibility: Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems (NFPA 13); Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems (NFPA 16); Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies (NFPA 13R); Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes (NFPA 13D)

Foam-Water Sprinklers (AUT-FOW)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the protection of hazards by systems designed to function as both sprayed foam and water discharge, as from a sprinkler system.
Responsibility: Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems (NFPA 16)

Hanging and Bracing of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems (AUT-HBS)
Scope: This Committee shall have the primary responsibility for those portions of NFPA 13 that pertain to the criteria for the use and installation of components and devices used for the support of water-based fire protection system piping including protection against seismic events.
Responsibility: Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems (NFPA 13) Chapter 3.11 and 9

Private Water Supply Piping Systems (AUT-PRI)
Scope: This Committee shall have the primary responsibility for documents on private piping systems supplying water for fire protection and for hydrants, hose houses, and valves. The Committee is also responsible for documents on fire flow testing and marking of hydrants.
Responsibility: Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants (NFPA 291); Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances (NFPA 24); Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems (NFPA 13) Chapters 3.8 and 10

Residential Sprinkler Systems (AUT-RSS)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design and installation of automatic sprinkler systems in dwellings and residential occupancies up to and including four stories in height, including the character and adequacy of water supplies, and the selection of sprinklers, piping, valves, and all materials and accessories. In addition, this Committee shall have primary responsibility of inspection, testing, and maintenance requirements for sprinkler systems installed in one-and two-family dwellings and manufactured homes.
Responsibility: Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies (NFPA 13R); Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes (NFPA 13D)

Sprinkler System Discharge Criteria (AUT-SSD)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for those portions of NFPA 13 that
pertain to the classification of various fire hazards and the determination of associated discharge criteria for sprinkler systems employing automatic and open sprinklers, sprinkler system plans and calculations, and water supplies.
Responsibility: Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems (NFPA 13) Chapters 11-24, Chapter 3.9; Chapter 5

Sprinkler System Installation Criteria (AUT-SSI)
Scope: This Committee shall have the primary responsibility for those portions of NFPA 13 that pertain to the criteria for the use and installation of sprinkler systems components (with the exception of those components used for supporting of piping), position of sprinklers, types of systems, and acceptance testing.
Responsibility: Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems (NFPA 13) Chapters 1-4; 6-8; 25-27;

Automotive and Marine Service Stations (AUV-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on safeguarding against the fire and explosion hazards associated with the general storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable and combustible liquids at automotive and marine service stations, farms, and isolated construction sites and with related activities such as dispensing gaseous fuels. This Committee shall also have primary responsibility for documents on construction, control of fire hazards, ventilations, fire protection, and maintenance of repair garages.
Responsibility: Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages (NFPA 30A)

Boiler Combustion System Hazards (BCS-AAC)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the reduction of combustion system hazards in single-burner boilers, multiple-burner boilers, and stoker-fired boilers with a heat input rate of 12,500,000 Btu/hr and above. This includes all fuels. This Committee also is responsible for documents on the reduction of hazards in pulverized fuel systems, fluidized-bed boilers, and heat recovery steam generators and other combustion turbine exhaust systems at any heat input rate.
Responsibility: Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code (NFPA 85)

Fluidized Bed Boilers (BCS-FBB)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the operation and reduction of combustion system hazards and the prevention of boiler furnace explosions of fluidized-bed boilers. This includes all fuels at any heat input rate.
Responsibility: Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code (NFPA 85) Chapter 7

Fundamentals of Combustion Systems Hazards (BCS-FUN)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents on fundamentals, maintenance, inspection, training, and safety for the reduction of combustion system hazards. Fundamentals shall specifically include definitions, furnace explosion/implosion prevention, manufacture, design and engineering, installation, coordination of design, construction and operation, basic operating objectives, equipment requirements, and commissioning.
Responsibility: Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code (NFPA 85) Chapters 1-4

Heat Recovery Steam Generators (BCS-HRS)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents covering the operation of heat recovery steam generators and other combustion turbine exhaust systems, and the related reduction of combustion system hazards and prevention of explosions. This includes all fuels at any heat input rate.
Responsibility: Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code (NFPA 85) Chapter 8

Multiple Burner Boilers (BCS-MBB)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents covering the reduction of combustion system hazards and the prevention of boiler furnace explosions and implosions in multiple burner boilers with a heat input rate of 12,500,000 Btu/hr and above.

This includes all fuels.
Responsibility: Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code (NFPA 85) Chapter 6

Pulverized Fuel Systems (BCS-PFS)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the operation and design requirements for the reduction of hazards associated with pulverized fuel systems at any heat input rate.
Responsibility: Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code (NFPA 85) Chapter 9

Single Burner Boilers (BCS-SBB)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the reduction of combustion system hazards and the prevention of boiler furnace explosions in single burner boilers with a heat input rate of 12,500,000 Btu/hr and above. This includes all fuels.
Responsibility: Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code (NFPA 85) Chapter 5

Stoker Operations (BCS-STO)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents covering the operation of stokers and related fuel burning equipment with a heat input rate of 12,500,000 BTU/hr and above. This includes all fuels.
Responsibility: Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code (NFPA 85) Chapter 10

Building Code (BLD-AAC)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents on the design and construction of every building or structure, including structural design methods and techniques, as well as the design of integrated building systems for health, safety, comfort, and convenience.
Responsibility: Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000); Building Energy Code (NFPA 900)

Assembly Occupancies (BLD-AXM)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in assembly occupancies, tents, and membrane structures.
Responsibility: Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 16

Board and Care Facilities (BLD-BCF)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the emergency movement of people in residential board and care facilities.
Responsibility: Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 26

Building Construction (BLD-BLC)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the selection and design of types of building construction, exterior walls, building height and area, firewalls, and fire barrier walls, as they relate to the protection of life and property from fire. For the processing of NFPA 5000, Chapter 7, and Sections 8.3 and 8.4, this committee reports directly to the NFPA 5000 TCC; whereas, for the processing of NFPA 220 and NFPA 221, this committee does not report to the NFPA 5000 TCC.
Responsibility: Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex D, Chapters 7, 8.3, 8.4
Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls (NFPA 221) Standard on Types of Building Construction (NFPA 220)

Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment (BLD-BSF)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the application of fire protection systems including detection, alarm, and suppression, and the life safety impact of various building systems.
Responsibility: Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex F and Chapter 55

Building Systems (BLD-BSY)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the application of various building systems and features that relate to convenience, health, comfort, and access to a building.
Responsibility: Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex B, Chapters 12, 49-54 Building Energy Code (NFPA 900)

Detention and Correctional Occupancies (BLD-DET)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the emergency movement of people in detention and correctional occupancies.
Responsibility: Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 21

Educational and Day-Care Occupancies (BLD-END)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the emergency movement of people in educational occupancies and day-care occupancies.
Responsibility: Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapters 17-18

Fire Protection Features (BLD-FIR)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on construction compartmentation, including the performance of assemblies, openings, and penetrations, as related to the protection of life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences.
Responsibility: Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 8

Fundamentals (BLD-FUN)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the basic goals, objectives, performance requirements, and definitions for protection of human life and property from fire, earthquake, flood, wind, and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people, and on high-rise buildings.
Responsibility: Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapters 1-6, 13-15, 33

Health Care Occupancies (BLD-HEA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the emergency movement of people in health care occupancies.
Responsibility: Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000)

Chapters 19-20

Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies (BLD-IND)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the emergency movement of people in industrial and storage occupancies, special structures, and windowless and underground buildings.
Responsibility: Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapters 29-31, 34

Interior Finish and Contents (BLD-INT)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on limiting the impact of interior finish, furnishings and building contents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the emergency movement of people.
Responsibility: Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 10

Means of Egress (BLD-MEA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the general requirements for safe egress for protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.
Responsibility: Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex E and Chapter 11

Mercantile and Business Occupancies (BLD-MER)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and for the emergency movement of people in mercantile and business occupancies.
Responsibility: Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapters 27-28

Residential Occupancies (BLD-RES)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the emergency movement of people in hotels, dormitories, apartments, lodging and rooming houses, and one- and two-family dwellings.
Responsibility: Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapters 22-25

Structures, Construction, and Materials (BLD-SCM)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the protection of human life and property from fire and environmental loads through the selection and design of structural elements and assemblies; construction techniques and methodologies; and on the application of building materials used in the construction of buildings, structures, and related facilities.
Responsibility: Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex C, G; Chapters 32, 35-48; Standard for Fire Retardant—Treated Wood and Fire–Retardant Coatings for Building Materials (NFPA 703)

Chimneys, Fireplaces, and Venting Systems for Heat-Producing Appliances (CHI-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire safety for the construction, installation, and use of chimneys, fireplaces, vents, venting systems, and solid fuel-burning appliances. It also shall be responsible for documents on clearances of heat-producing appliances from combustible materials and terms relating to chimneys, vents, and heat-producing appliances.
Responsibility: Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances (NFPA 211)

Classification and Properties of Hazardous Chemical Data (CLA-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the classification of the relative hazards of all chemical solids, liquids and gases and to compile data on the hazard properties of these hazardous chemicals.
Responsibility: Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response (NFPA 704)

Combustible Dusts (CMD-AAC)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the hazard identification, prevention, control, and extinguishment of fires and explosions in the design, construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of facilities and systems used in manufacturing, processing, recycling, handling, conveying, or storing combustible particulate solids, combustible metals, or hybrid mixtures.
Responsibility: Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities (NFPA 61); Standard for Combustible Metals (NFPA 484); Standard on Combustible Dusts (NFPA 652)(PROPOSED); Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Particulate Solids (NFPA 91); Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions (NFPA 655); Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids (NFPA 654); Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities (NFPA 664)

Agricultural Dusts (CMD-AGR)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the prevention, control, and extinguishment of fire and explosions resulting from dusts produced by the processing, handling, and storage of grain, starch, food, animal feed, flour, and other agricultural products. The Technical Committee shall also be responsible for requirements relating to the protection of life and property from fire and explosion hazards at agricultural and food products facilities.
Responsibility: Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities (NFPA 61)

Combustible Metals and Metal Dusts (CMD-CMM)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on safeguards against fire and explosion in the manufacturing, processing, handling, and storage of combustible metals, powders, and dusts.
Responsibility: Standard for Combustible Metals (NFPA 484)

Fundamentals of Combustible Dusts (CMD-FUN)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for information and documents on the management of fire and explosion hazards from combustible dusts and particulate solids.
Responsibility: Standard on Combustible Dusts (NFPA 652)

Handling and Conveying of Dusts, Vapors, and Gases (CMD-HAP)
Scope: This Committee shall have **primary** responsibility for documents on the prevention, control, and extinguishment of fires and explosions in the design, construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of facilities and systems processing or conveying flammable or combustible dusts, gases, vapors, and mists.
Responsibility: Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of

Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Particulate Solids (NFPA 91); Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions (NFPA 655); Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids (NFPA 654)

Wood and Cellulosic Materials Processing (CMD-WOO)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the prevention, control, and extinguishment of fires and explosions in wood processing, woodworking facilities, and facilities that use other cellulosic materials as a substitute or additive for wood.
Responsibility: Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities (NFPA 664)

Commissioning and Integrated Testing (CMI-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents that address commissioning and integrated system testing activities and tasks for fire protection and life safety systems. This includes the requirements for planning, organization, coordination, responsibility, implementation, and documentation of commissioning and integrated system testing of active and passive systems and features that serve a fire protection or life safety purpose.
Responsibility: Recommended Practice for Commissioning of Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems (NFPA 3); Standard for Integrated Fire Protection and Life Safety System Testing (NFPA 4)

Confined Space Safe Work Practices (CNS-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on safeguarding against fire, explosion, and health hazards associated with entry and work in confined and enclosed spaces. The committee shall also have primary responsibility for developing safe work practices based upon hazard recognition, evaluation, and control for those occupancies with confined or enclosed spaces. The safe work practices shall also address exit procedures from the spaces.
Responsibility: Guide for Safe Confined Space Entry and Work (NFPA 350) (PROPOSED)

Construction and Demolition (COD-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the identification and control of fire hazards associated with the construction, alteration, and demolition of buildings, tunnels, and bridges not otherwise covered by other NFPA standards.
Responsibility: Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations (NFPA 241)

Cultural Resources (CUL-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire safety and security for libraries, museums, places of worship, and historic structures and their contents, but shall not overlap the provisions of NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, and NFPA 731, Standard for the Installation of Electronic Premises Security Systems.
Responsibility: Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures (NFPA 914); Code for the Protection of Cultural Resource Properties - Museums, Libraries, and Places of Worship (NFPA 909)

Data Exchange for the Fire Service (DAT-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents that establish frameworks to 1) provide for the identification, development, management, and exchange of essential data; and 2) enhance an inter-operable geospatial data environment for fire and emergency services. This includes documents that establish criteria for and promote the exchange and use of data in common formats critical to the support for decision making in all phases of administration, planning, prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.
Responsibility: Guide to Building and Utilizing Data Information (NFPA 951) (PROPOSED); Standard for Data Development and Exchange for the Fire Service (NFPA 950)

Dry and Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems (DRY-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design, installation, operation, testing, maintenance, and use of dry and wet chemical extinguishing systems for fire protection.
Responsibility: Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems (NFPA 17); Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems (NFPA 17A)

Electric Generating Plants (ECG-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire protection for electric generating plants and high voltage direct current (HVDC) converter stations, except for electric generating plants using nuclear fuel.
Responsibility: Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Electric Generating Plants and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations (NFPA 850); Standard for the Installation of Stationary Fuel Cell Power Systems (NFPA 853)

Electrical Equipment in Chemical Atmospheres (EEC-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on (1) developing data on the properties of chemicals enabling proper selection of electrical equipment for use in atmospheres containing flammable gases, vapors or dusts; (2) making recommendations for the prevention of fires and explosions through the use of continuously purged, pressurized, explosion-proof, or dust-ignition-proof electrical equipment where installed in such chemical atmospheres.
Responsibility: Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas (NFPA 499); Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas (NFPA 497); Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment (NFPA 496)

Electrical Equipment Evaluation (EEE-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents covering the performance of field evaluations of electrical equipment. This committee shall also have primary responsibility for documents on the competency of companies and individuals within those companies conducting field evaluations. This committee shall have primary jurisdiction, but shall report to the Association through the National Electrical Code Technical Correlating Committee.
Responsibility: Recommended Practice and Procedures for Unlabeled Electrical Equipment Evaluation (NFPA 791); Standard for Competency of Third-Party Field Evaluation Bodies (NFPA 790)

Electrical Equipment of Industrial Machinery (EEI-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents intended to minimize the potential hazard of electric shock and electrical fire hazards of industrial metalworking machine tools, woodworking machinery, plastics machinery and mass production equipment, not portable by hand. This Committee shall report to Technical Correlating Committee of the National Electrical Code.
Responsibility: Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery (NFPA 79)

Electrical Equipment Maintenance (EEM-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have the primary responsibility for documents relating to preventive maintenance of electrical, electronic, and communications systems and equipment used in industrial and commercial type applications with the view of: (1) reducing loss of life and property, and (2) improving reliability, performance, and efficiency in a cost-effective manner. The purpose is to provide generally applicable procedures for preventive maintenance that have broad application to the more common classes of industrial and commercial systems and equipment without duplicating or superseding instructions that manufacturers normally provide. This Committee shall report to Technical Correlating Committee of the National Electrical Code.

Responsibility: Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance (NFPA 70B)

Electrical Safety in the Workplace (EEW-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents for work practices that are necessary to provide a practical safe workplace relative to the hazards associated with electrical energy. This Committee shall have primary jurisdiction, but shall report to Technical Correlating Committee of the National Electrical Code.
Responsibility: Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace® (NFPA 70E)

Electrical Systems Maintenance (EFM-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the maintenance of electrical systems in existing one-family, two-family, and multifamily dwellings. This Committee shall report to the Technical Correlating Committee of the National Electrical Code.
Responsibility: Standard for Electrical Inspections for Existing Dwellings (NFPA 73)

Electronic Computer Systems (ELT-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the protection of electronic computer equipment, components, and associated records.
Responsibility: Standard for the Fire Protection of Information Technology Equipment (NFPA 75)

Emergency Management and Business Continuity (EMB-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on preparedness for, response to, and recovery from disasters resulting from natural, human, or technological events.
Responsibility: Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs (NFPA 1600)

Emergency Medical Services (EMS-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents relating to emergency medical services, except those documents covered by other existing NFPA committees.
Responsibility: Guide for Emergency Medical Services and Systems (NFPA 450)

Emergency Power Supplies (EPS-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on performance criteria for the selection and assembly of the components for emergency and standby power systems in buildings and facilities, including categories of power supplies, transfer equipment, controls, supervisory equipment, and all related electrical and mechanical auxiliary or accessory equipment needed to supply emergency or standby power to the utilization equipment. The Committee also shall be responsible for criteria on the maintenance and testing of the system. This Committee does not cover requirements for the application of emergency power systems, self-contained emergency lighting units, and electrical wiring, except that wiring that is an integral part of the system up to the load side of the transfer switch(es). This Committee shall report to Technical Correlating Committee of the National Electrical Code.
Responsibility: Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems (NFPA 110); Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems (NFPA 111)

Emergency Service Organization Risk Management (ESR-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on emergency service organizations structure, operations, and risk management.
Responsibility: Recommended Practice in Fire and Emergency Service Organization Risk Management (NFPA 1250); Standard for Providing Fire and Emergency Services to the Public (NFPA 1201)

Explosion Protection Systems (EXL-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on explosion protection systems for all types of equipment and for buildings, except pressure venting devices designed to protect against overpressure of vessels such as those containing flammable liquids, liquefied gases, and compressed gases under fire exposure conditions, as now covered in existing NFPA standards.
Responsibility: Guideline on Explosion Protection for Gaseous Mixtures in Pipe Systems (NFPA 67); Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems (NFPA 69); Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting (NFPA 68)

Explosives (EXP-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the manufacture, transportation, storage and use of explosives and related materials. This Committee does not have responsibility for documents on consumer and display fireworks, model and high power rockets and motors, and pyrotechnic special effects.
Responsibility: Explosive Materials Code (NFPA 495); Standard for Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives (NFPA 498)

Exposure Fire Protection (EXR-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of buildings from fire exposure, excluding installation details for outside sprinklers, which are handled by the Technical Committee on Automatic Sprinklers.
Responsibility: Recommended Practice for Protection of Buildings from Exterior Fire Exposures (NFPA 80A)

Finishing Processes (FAA-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on safeguarding against the fire and explosion hazards associated with spray application processes, dipping processes, coating processes, and other similar processes, including glass fiber/resin fabrication processes and printing processes, except for certain dipping processes that are within the scope of the Committee on Ovens and Furnaces.
Responsibility: Standard for Dipping, Coating, and Printing Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids (NFPA 34); Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials (NFPA 33)

Fire and Emergency Service Organization and Deployment-Career (FAC-

AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the organization, operation, deployment, and evaluation of substantially all career public fire protection and emergency medical services.
Responsibility: Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments (NFPA 1710)

Fire and Emergency Service Organization and Deployment-Volunteer (FAD-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the organization, operation, deployment, and evaluation of substantially all volunteer public fire protection and emergency medical services.
Responsibility: Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments (NFPA 1720)

Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment (FAE-AAC)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design, performance, testing, and certification of protective clothing and protective equipment manufactured for fire and emergency services organizations and personnel, to protect against exposures encountered during emergency incident operations. This Committee shall also have the primary responsibility for documents on the selection, care, and maintenance of such protective clothing and protective equipment by fire and emergency services organizations and personnel.
Responsibility: Standard on Electronic Safety Equipment for Emergency Services (NFPA 1800); Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS) (NFPA 1982); Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service (NFPA 1801); Standard on Protective Clothing for Emergency Medical Operations (NFPA 1999); Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies (NFPA 1992); Standard on Protective Ensembles for First Responders to CBRN Terrorism Incidents (NFPA 1994); Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies (NFPA 1991); Standard on Breathing Air Quality for Emergency Services Respiratory Protection (NFPA 1989); Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services (NFPA 1981); Standard on Respirators for Wildland Fire-Fighting Operations (NFPA 1984); Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) (NFPA 1852); Standard for Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents (NFPA 1855); Standard on Emergency Services Work Clothing Elements (NFPA 1975); Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services (NFPA 1983); Standard on Protective Ensembles for Contaminated Water Diving (NFPA 1953); Standard on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents (NFPA 1951); Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services (NFPA 1858)(PROPOSED); Standard on Surface Water Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment (NFPA 1952); Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting (NFPA 1971); Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting (NFPA 1851); Standard on Respiratory Protection Equipment for Technical and Tactical Operations (NFPA 1986); Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting (NFPA 1977)

Electronic Safety Equipment (FAE-ELS)
Scope: This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design, performance, testing, and certification of electronic safety equipment used by fire and emergency services personnel during emergency incident operations, and shall also have primary responsibility for documents on the selection, care, and maintenance of electronic safety equipment.
Responsibility: Standard on Electronic Safety Equipment for Emergency Services (NFPA 1800); Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS) (NFPA 1982); Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service (NFPA 1801)

Emergency Medical Services Protective Clothing and Equipment (FAE-EMS)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protective clothing and protective equipment, except respiratory protective equipment, that provides hand, torso, limb, and face protection for fire fighters or other emergency services responders during incidents that involve emergency medical operations. These operations include first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, basis life support, advanced life support, and other medical procedures provided to patients prior to arrival at a hospital or other health care facility. Additionally, this committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the selection, care, and maintenance of emergency medical protective clothing and protective equipment by fire and emergency services organizations and personnel.
Responsibility: Standard on Protective Clothing for Emergency Medical Operations (NFPA 1999)

Hazardous Materials Protective Clothing and Equipment (FAE-HAZ)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protective clothing and protective equipment, except respiratory protective equipment, that provides hand, foot, torso, limb, and head protection for fire fighters and other emergency services responders during incidents that involve hazardous materials operations. These operations involve the activities of rescue; hazardous material confinement, containment, and mitigation; and property conservation where exposure to substances that present an unusual danger to responders are present or could occur due to toxicity, chemical reactivity, decomposition, corrosiveness, or similar reactions. Additionally, this Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the selection, care, and maintenance of hazardous materials protective clothing and protective equipment by fire and emergency services organizations and personnel.
Responsibility: Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies (NFPA 1992); Standard on Protective Ensembles for First Responders to CBRN Terrorism Incidents (NFPA 1994); Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies (NFPA 1991)

Respiratory Protection Equipment (FAE-RPE)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on respiratory equipment, including breathing air, for fire and emergency services personnel during incidents involving hazardous or oxygen deficient atmospheres. This Committee shall also have primary responsibility for documents on the selection, care, and maintenance of respiratory protection equipment and systems by fire and emergency services organizations and personnel.
Responsibility: Standard on Breathing Air Quality for Emergency Services Respiratory Protection (NFPA 1989); Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services (NFPA 1981); Standard on Respirators for Wildland Fire-Fighting Operations (NFPA 1984); Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of

Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) (NFPA 1852)

Special Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment (FAE-SCE)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on special operations protective clothing and protective equipment, except respiratory equipment, that provides hand, foot, torso, limb, head, and interface protection for fire fighters and other emergency services responders during incidents involving special operations functions including, but not limited to, structural collapse, trench rescue, confined space entry, urban search and rescue, high angle/mountain rescue, vehicular extraction, swift water or flooding rescue, contaminated water diving, and air operations. This Committee shall also have primary responsibility for documents on station/work uniform garments that are not of themselves primary protective garments but can be combined with a primary protective garment to serve dual or multiple functions. Additionally, this Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the selection, care, and maintenance of special operations protective clothing and equipment by fire and emergency services organizations and personnel.
Responsibility: Standard for Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents (NFPA 1855); Standard on Emergency Services Work Clothing Elements (NFPA 1975); Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services (NFPA 1983); Standard on Protective Ensembles for Contaminated Water Diving (NFPA 1953)(PROPOSED); Standard on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents (NFPA 1951); Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services (NFPA 1858)(PROPOSED); Standard on Surface Water Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment (NFPA 1952)

Structural and Proximity Fire Fighting Protective Clothing and Equipment (FAE-SPF)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protective ensembles, except respiratory protection, that provides head, limb, hand, foot, torso, and interface protection for fire fighters and other emergency services responders during incidents involving structural fire fighting operations or proximity fire fighting operations. Structural fire fighting operations include the activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation during incidents involving fires in buildings, enclosed structures, vehicles, marine vessels, or like properties. Proximity fire fighting operations include the activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation during incidents involving commercial and military aircraft fires, bulk flammable gas fires, bulk flammable and combustible liquids fires, combustible metal fires, exotic fuel fires, and other such fires that produce very high levels of radiant heat as well as convective and conductive heat. Additionally, this committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the selection, care, and maintenance of structural and proximity fire fighting protective ensembles by fire and emergency services organizations and personnel.
Responsibility: Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting (NFPA 1971); Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting (NFPA 1851)

Tactical and Technical Operations Respiratory Protection Equipment (FAE-TTO)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on respiratory protection equipment and selection, care and maintenance of respiratory protection equipment for non-fire fighting emergency services operations including, but not limited to, tactical law enforcement, confined space, and hazardous materials operations, during incidents involving hazardous or oxygen-deficient atmospheres. This committee does not cover respiratory protection equipment for firefighting operations addressed by the Technical Committee on Respiratory Protection Equipment.
Responsibility: Standard on Respiratory Protection Equipment for Technical and Tactical Operations (NFPA 1986)(PROPOSED)

Wildland Fire Fighting Protective Clothing and Equipment (FAE-WFF)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protective clothing and protective equipment, except respiratory protective equipment, that provides hand, foot, torso, limb and head protection, as well as interface protection for fire fighters or other emergency services responders during incidents involving wildland fire fighting operations. These operations include the activities of fire suppression and property conservation in forest, brush, grass, ground cover, and other such vegetation that is not within structures but that is involved in fire. Additionally, this Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the selection, care, and maintenance of wildland fire fighting protective clothing and protective equipment by fire and emergency services organizations and personnel.
Responsibility: Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting (NFPA 1977)

Fire Code (FCC-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on a Fire Prevention Code that includes appropriate administrative provisions, to be used with the National Fire Codes for the installation, operation, and maintenance of buildings, structures, and premises for the purpose of providing safety to life and property from fire and explosion. This includes development of requirements for, and maintenance of, systems and equipment for fire control and extinguishment. Safety to life of occupants of buildings and structures is under the primary jurisdiction of the Committee on Safety to Life.
Responsibility: Fire Code (NFPA 1)

Fire Department Apparatus (FDA-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design and performance of fire apparatus for use by the fire service.
Responsibility: Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus (NFPA 1901); Standard for Fire Apparatus Refurbishing (NFPA 1912); Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Automotive Fire Apparatus (NFPA 1911); Standard for Wildland Fire Apparatus (NFPA 1906)

Fire Department Ground Ladders (FDG-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design, inspection, testing, and use of ground ladders for the fire service.
Responsibility: Standard for Manufacturer's Design of Fire Department Ground Ladders (NFPA 1931);
Standard on Use, Maintenance, and Service Testing of In-Service Fire Department Ground Ladders (NFPA 1932)

Fire Department Rescue Tools (FDR-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents related to the design, inspection, testing, and use of rescue tools for the fire services.
Responsibility: Standard on Powered Rescue Tools (NFPA 1936)

Fire Doors and Windows (FDW-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation and maintenance of fire doors, windows, shutters, and other equipment used to restrict the spread of fire, including arrangements for automatic operation in case of fire. This includes installation to protect buildings against external fire and to restrict the spread of fire within buildings. Vault and record room doors are covered by the Technical Committee on Record Protection.
Responsibility: Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives (NFPA 80); Standard for the Installation of Smoke Door Assemblies and Other Opening Protectives (NFPA 105)

Fire Hose (FHS-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the size and design of fire hose connections, and the performance, maintenance, and selection of all types of fire hose, couplings, nozzles, and accessory equipment.
Responsibility: Standard for Fire Hose Appliances (NFPA 1965); Standard for Fire Hose Connections (NFPA 1963); Standard for Spray Nozzles (NFPA 1964); Standard for the Care, Use, Inspection, Service Testing, and Replacement of Fire Hose, Couplings, Nozzles, and Fire Hose Appliances (NFPA 1962); Standard on Fire Hose (NFPA 1961)

Fire Investigations (FIA-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents relating to techniques to be used in investigating fires, and equipment and facilities designed to assist or be used in developing or verifying data needed by fire investigators in the determination of the origin and development of hostile fires.
Responsibility: Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations (NFPA 921)

Fire Prevention Organization and Deployment (FID-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the organization, operation, deployment, and evaluation of code enforcement, public fire and life safety education, plan review, and fire investigation operations. They shall also have responsibility for documents related to developing the process to conduct Community Risk Assessments and Reduction Programs.
Responsibility: Standard on Community Risk Assessment and Reduction (NFPA 1300)(PROPOSED); Standard on Organization and Deployment of Fire Prevention Inspection and Code Enforcement, Plan Review, Investigation, and Public Education Operations to the Public (NFPA 1730)

Fire Protection for Nuclear Facilities (FIF-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the safeguarding of life and property from fires in which radiation or other effects of nuclear energy might be a factor.
Responsibility: Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Advanced Nuclear Reactor Electric Generating Plants Change Process (NFPA 806); Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants (NFPA 805); Standard for Fire Protection for Advanced Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants (NFPA 804); Standard for Fire Protection for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials (NFPA 801)

Fire Pumps (FIM-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the selection and installation of stationary pumps supplying water or special additives including but not limited to foam concentrates for private fire protection, including suction piping, valves and auxiliary equipment, electric drive and control equipment, and internal combustion engine drive and control equipment.
Responsibility: Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection (NFPA 20)

Fire Reporting (FIP-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on standard methods of compiling fire experience data by the fire service. The main purposes of this Committee are to develop standard occupancy and cause classification for use by cities and states in the reporting of fires, to suggest other useful information that needs to be collected, and to develop standard forms for these purposes.
Responsibility: Standard Classifications for Incident Reporting and Fire Protection Data (NFPA 901)

Fire Risk Assessment Methods (FIR-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents covering the following: (1) frameworks that identify the relationships of fire safety concepts used for fire prevention and fire control, including codes, standards and recommended practices, and (2) frameworks that describe the properties of risk assessment methods for use in regulations.
Responsibility: Guide for the Evaluation of Fire Risk Assessments (NFPA 551); Guide to the Fire Safety Concepts Tree (NFPA 550)

Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols (FIS-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire safety and emergency symbols including those for building design plans, investigation diagrams, maps, and for public fire safety and emergency. It shall coordinate its work with NFPA technical committees and other groups dealing with subjects to which fire safety symbols apply.
Responsibility: Standard for Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols (NFPA 170)

Fire Service Occupational Safety and Health (FIX-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on occupational safety and health in the working environment of the fire service. The Committee shall also have responsibility for documents related to medical requirements for fire fighters, and the professional qualifications for Fire Department Safety Officer.
Responsibility: Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1521); Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments (NFPA 1582); Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System and Command Safety (NFPA 1561); Standard on Fire Department Infection Control Program (NFPA 1581); Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program (NFPA 1500); Standard on Health-Related Fitness Programs for Fire Department Members (NFPA 1583); Standard on the Rehabilitation Process for Members During Emergency Operations and Training Exercises (NFPA 1584)

Fire Service Training (FIY-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for all fire service training techniques, operations, and procedures to develop maximum efficiency and proper utilization of available personnel. Such activities can include training guides for fire prevention, fire suppression, and other missions for which the fire service has responsibility.
Responsibility: Guide for Land-Based Fire Departments that Respond to Marine Vessel Fires (NFPA 1405); Guide for Training Fire Service Personnel to Conduct Community Risk Reduction (NFPA 1452);
Guide to Building Fire Service Training Centers (NFPA 1402); Recommended Practice for Fire Department Operations in Properties Protected by Sprinkler and Standpipe Systems (NFPA 13E); Recommended Practice for Fire Service Training Reports and Records (NFPA 1401); Standard for Training Fire Service

Rapid Intervention Crews (NFPA 1407); Standard for a Fire and Emergency Services Vehicle Operations Training Program (NFPA 1451); Standard for Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training (NFPA 1404); Standard for Training Fire Service Personnel in the Operation, Care, Use, and Maintenance of Thermal Images (NFPA 1408); Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions (NFPA 1403); Standard on Training for Emergency Scene Operations (NFPA 1410)

Fire Tests (FIZ-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire testing procedures, for reviewing existing fire test standards and recommending appropriate action to NFPA, for recommending the application of and advising on the interpretation of acceptable test standards for fire problems of concern to NFPA technical committees and members, and for acting in a liaison capacity between NFPA and the committees of other organizations writing fire test standards. This Committee does not cover fire tests that are used to evaluate extinguishing agents, devices, or systems.
Responsibility: Recommended Practice for a Field Flame Test for Textiles and Films (NFPA 705); Recommended Practice for Determining Smoke Generation of Solid Materials (NFPA 258); Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components (NFPA 285); Standard for Fire Testing of Passive Protection Materials for Use on LP-Gas Containers (NFPA 290); Standard Method of Fire Test for Determining the Heat Release Rate of Roofing Assemblies with Combustible Above-Deck Roofing Components (NFPA 276); Standard Method of Fire Test for Individual Fuel Packages (NFPA 289); Standard Method of Fire Tests for the Evaluation of Thermal Barriers (NFPA 275); Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source (NFPA 253); Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes (NFPA 261); Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wires and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces (NFPA 262); Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth (NFPA 286) Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile or Expanded Vinyl Wall Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls (NFPA 265); Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films (NFPA 701); Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies (NFPA 252); Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Horizontal Fire Door Assemblies Installed in Horizontal Fire Resistance-Rated Assemblies (NFPA 288); Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture (NFPA 260); Standard Methods of Tests for Evaluating Fire and Ignition Resistance of Upholstered Furniture Using a Flaming Ignition Source (NFPA 277); Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies (NFPA 257); Standard Test Method for Determining Ignitibility of Exterior Wall Assemblies Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source (NFPA 268); Standard Test Method for Developing Toxic Potency Data for Use in Fire Hazard Modeling (NFPA 269); Standard Test Method for Mattresses for Correctional Occupancies (NFPA 284); Standard Test Method for Measurement of Smoke Obscuration Using a Conical Radiant Source in a Single Closed Chamber (NFPA 270); Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials (NFPA 259); Standard Test Method to Evaluate Fire Performance Characteristics of Pipe Insulation (NFPA 274); Standard Test Methods for Measurement of Flammability of Materials in Cleanrooms Using a Fire Propagation Apparatus (FPA) (NFPA 287)

Fixed Guideway Transit and Passenger Rail Systems (FKT-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents pertaining to fire safety requirements for underground, surface, and elevated fixed guideway transit and passenger rail systems including stations, trainways, emergency ventilation systems, vehicles, emergency procedures, communications and control systems and for life safety from fire and fire protection in stations, trainways, and vehicles. Stations shall pertain to stations accommodating occupants of the fixed guideway transit and passenger rail systems and incidental occupancies in the stations.
Responsibility: Standard for Fixed Guideway Transit and Passenger Rail Systems (NFPA 130)

Flammable and Combustible Liquids (FLC-AAC)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on safeguarding against the fire and explosion hazards associated with the storage, handling, and use of flammable and combustible liquids; and classifying flammable and combustible liquids.
Responsibility: Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code (NFPA 30)

Fundamentals (FLC-FUN)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents on the basic requirements for safeguarding against the fire and explosion hazards associated with the storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids. This Committee shall also have responsibility for definitions related to flammable and combustible liquids and for criteria for the classification of flammable and combustible liquids.
Responsibility: Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code (NFPA 30) Chapters 1-8

Operations (FLC-OPS)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents on safeguarding against the fire and explosion hazards associated with operations that involve the handling, transfer, and use of flammable and combustible liquids, either as a principal activity or as an incidental activity.
Responsibility: Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code (NFPA 30) Chapter 17-20, and 28-29

Storage and Warehousing of Containers and Portable Tanks (FLC-SWC)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents on safeguarding against the fire and explosion hazards associated with the storage, warehousing, and display merchandising of flammable and combustible liquids in containers and in portable tanks whose capacity does not exceed 2500 liters (660 gallons).
Responsibility: Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code (NFPA 30) Chapters 9-16

Tank Storage and Piping Systems (FLC-TAN)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents on safeguarding against the fire and explosion hazards associated with the storage of flammable and combustible liquids in fixed aboveground and underground tanks of any size, including tanks in buildings, except as specifically covered by other NFPA documents, and with the installation of piping systems for flammable and combustible liquids. This Committee shall also have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents on safeguarding

against the fire and explosion hazards associated with the storage of flammable and combustible liquids in portable tanks whose capacity exceeds 2500 liters (660 gallons).
Responsibility: Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code (NFPA 30) Chapters 21-27

Flash Fire Protective Garments (FLG-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the manufacture, selection, care, and use of garments and equipment used for protection of industrial personnel where there is potential for flash fire. Industrial personnel include workers who are potentially or may accidentally be exposed to hydrocarbon or combustible dust flash fires, and not electrical flashes. These documents do not cover fire fighters and other emergency services personnel.
Responsibility: Standard on Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire (NFPA 2112); Standard on Selection, Care, Use, and Maintenance of Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Short-Duration Thermal Exposures (NFPA 2113)

Fluid Heaters (FLU-AAA)
Scope: The Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents covering fluid heaters where the release of energy inside the heater indirectly heats a process fluid that is flowing under pressure. The committee shall not have responsibility for boilers (which are covered by NFPA 85); ovens and furnaces (which are covered by NFPA 86); fired heaters in petroleum refineries and petrochemical facilities (which are covered by API Standards and Recommended Practices); units that heat air for occupiable space or comfort; and LP-gas vaporizers designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 58 and NFPA 59.
Responsibility: Recommended Practice for Fluid Heaters (NFPA 87)

Foam (FOM-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation, maintenance, and use of foam systems for fire protection, including foam hose streams.
Responsibility: Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam (NFPA 11)

Garages and Parking Structures (GAR-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on construction, control of fire hazards, ventilation, and fire protection in parking structures.
Responsibility: Standard for Parking Structures (NFPA 88A)

Gas Hazards (GAS-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the prevention of fire and explosion of flammable vapors in compartments or in spaces on board vessels and within shipyards and on the conditions that must exist in those compartments or spaces in order that workers can safely enter them and perform work.
Responsibility: Standard for the Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels (NFPA 306)

Gaseous Fire Extinguishing Systems (GFE-AAA)
Scope: This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation, maintenance, and use of carbon dioxide systems for fire protection. This committee shall also have primary responsibility for documents on fixed fire extinguishing systems utilizing bromotrifluoromethane and other similar halogenated extinguishing agents, covering the installation, maintenance, and use of systems. This committee shall also have primary responsibility for documents on alternative protection options to Halon 1301 and 1211 fire extinguishing systems. It shall not deal with design, installation, operation, testing, and maintenance of systems employing dry chemical, wet chemical, foam, aerosols, or water as the primary extinguishing media.
Responsibility: Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems (NFPA 12); Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems (NFPA 2001); Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems (NFPA 12A)

Gas Process Safety (GPS-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the commissioning and maintenance of flammable gas piping systems in commercial, industrial, and power plant applications, extending from the point of delivery to the equipment isolation or shutoff valve except for those already covered by the NFPA National Fuel Gas Code Technical Committee and/or the NFPA Hydrogen Technologies Technical Committee.
Responsibility: Standard for Fire and Explosion Prevention During Cleaning and Purging of Flammable Gas Piping Systems (NFPA 56)

Hazard and Risk of Contents and Furnishings (HAR-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire hazard calculation procedures for use by other Committees in writing provisions to control the fire hazards of contents and furnishings. This Committee shall also provide guidance and recommendations to Committees in assessing the fire hazard of contents and furnishings. It shall establish classification and rating systems, request the development and standardization of appropriate fire tests, and identify and encourage necessary research as it relates to the fire hazards of contents and furnishings. It shall act in a liaison capacity between NFPA and the committees of other organizations with respect to the hazard of contents and furnishings.
Responsibility: Guide on Methods for Evaluating Fire Hazard to Occupants of Passenger Road Vehicles (NFPA 556); Guide on Methods for Evaluating Potential for Room Flashover (NFPA 555); Standard for Determination of Fire Loads for Use in Structural Fire Protection Design (NFPA 557)

Hazardous Chemicals (HCS-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on, and maintain current codes for, classes of hazardous chemicals and codes for specific chemicals where these are warranted by virtue of widespread distribution or special hazards.
Responsibility: Hazardous Materials Code (NFPA 400); Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film (NFPA 40)

Hazardous Materials Response Personnel (HCZ-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the requirements for professional qualifications, professional competence, training, procedures, and equipment for emergency responders to hazardous materials/weapons of mass destruction incidents.
Responsibility: Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents/Weapons of Mass Destruction (NFPA 475)(PROPOSED); Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents (NFPA 472); Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents (NFPA 473); Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1072)(PROPOSED)

Health Care Facilities (HEA-AAC)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents that contain criteria for safeguarding patients and health care personnel in the delivery of health care services within health care facilities: a) from fire, explosion, electrical, and related hazards resulting either from the use of anesthetic agents, medical gas equipment, electrical apparatus, and high

frequency electricity, or from internal or external incidents that disrupt normal patient care; b) from fire and explosion hazards; c) in connection with the use of hyperbaric and hypobaric facilities for medical purposes; d) through performance, maintenance and testing criteria for electrical systems, both normal and essential; and e) through performance, maintenance and testing, and installation criteria: (1) for vacuum systems for medical or surgical purposes, and (2) for medical gas systems; and f) through performance, maintenance and testing of plumbing, heating, cooling , and ventilating in health care facilities.
Responsibility: Health Care Facilities Code (NFPA 99); Standard for Hypobaric Facilities (NFPA 99B)

Electrical Systems (HEA-ELS)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents covering the minimum requirements for performance, testing, maintenance, operations, and failure management of electrical systems, low voltage systems, wireless technologies, informatics, and telemedicine to safeguard patients, staff, and visitors within health care facilities based on established risk categories.
Responsibility: Health Care Facilities Code (NFPA 99) Chapters 3, 6, and 7

Fundamentals (HEA-FUN)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents on the scope, application, and intended use of documents under the Health Care Facilities Project, including reference standards, performance, the protection from fire and explosion hazards, protection of special hazards, establishing criteria for levels of health care services based on risk, as well as definitions not assigned to other committees in the Health Care Facilities Project.
Responsibility: Health Care Facilities Code (NFPA 99) Chapters 1-4 and Chapter 15

Health Care Emergency Management and Security (HEA-HES)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents covering the framework for emergency management and security of health care facilities proportionate to the risk of the patient and health care staff. This Committee shall have primary responsibility for the elements of planning over a continuum from minor incidences to catastrophic events, including: management controls, mitigation practices, incident response, continuity of services, recovery, stored capacity, staff training, and program evaluation based on established risk categories.
Responsibility: Health Care Facilities Code (NFPA 99) Chapters 3, 12-13

Hyperbaric and Hypobaric Facilities (HEA-HYP)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents covering the construction, installation, testing, performance, and maintenance of hyperbaric and hypobaric facilities for safeguarding staff and occupants of chambers.
Responsibility: Health Care Facilities Code (NFPA 99) Chapters 3, 14; Standard for Hypobaric Facilities (NFPA 99B)

Mechanical Systems (HEA-MEC)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents covering the performance, operations, testing, and maintenance, for air quality, temperature, humidity, critical space pressure relationships, water and waste water, and their associated systems based on established risk categories.
Responsibility: Health Care Facilities Code (NFPA 99) Chapters 3, 8, and 9

Medical Equipment (HEA-MED)
Scope: This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents covering the maintenance, performance, and testing of electrical medical equipment and portable patient-related gas equipment for the purpose of safeguarding patients and health care personnel within patient care areas of health care facilities from the hazards of fire, explosion, electricity, nonionizing radiation, heat, and electrical interference based on established risk categories.
Responsibility: Health Care Facilities Code (NFPA 99) Chapters 3, 10-11

Piping Systems (HEA-PIP)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents covering the performance, maintenance, installation, and testing of medical and dental related gas piping systems and medical and dental related vacuum piping systems based on established risk categories.
Responsibility: Health Care Facilities Code (NFPA 99) Chapters 3 and 5

Helicopter Facilities (HHH-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the fire protection criteria for the design and construction of elevated and ground level heliports, helistops, and helipads; fire protection requirements for heliports, helistops, and helipads; and requirements for rescue and fire-fighting operations at heliports, helistops, and helipads.
Responsibility: Standard for Heliports (NFPA 418)

Hot Work Operations (HWO-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the prevention of injury, loss of life and loss of property from fire or explosion as a result of hot work. Hot work operations include, but are not limited to, cutting, welding, burning, or similar operations capable of initiating fire or explosion.
Responsibility: Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work (NFPA 51B)

Hybrid (Water and Inert Gas) Fire Extinguishing Systems (HYB-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents covering the design, installation, operation, and maintenance of hybrid (water and inert gas) fire extinguishing systems that use a combination of atomized water and inert gas to extinguish fire. This scope does not include systems that use only inert gas or only atomized water (water mist) to achieve extinguishment. It also does not include twin fluid water mist systems that use inert gas to propel and/or atomize water mist droplets without generating a significant inert gas concentration in the protected space.
Responsibility: Standard on Hybrid (Water and Inert Gas) Fire Extinguishing Systems (PROPOSED) (NFPA 770)

Hydrogen Technology (HYD-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the storage, transfer, production, and use of hydrogen. The use of hydrogen would include stationary, portable, and vehicular applications.
Responsibility: Hydrogen Technologies Code (NFPA 2)

Incinerators and Waste Handling Systems (ICN-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the fire-safe installation, inspection, maintenance, and use of incinerators, compactors, converters, other waste handling systems and laundry (linen) handling systems.
Responsibility: Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment (NFPA 82)

Industrial and Medical Gases (IMG-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the storage, transfer, and use of industrial gases. Included are the storage and handling of such gases in their gaseous or liquid phases; the installation of associated storage, piping, and distribution equipment; and operating practices. The Committee also has a technical responsibility for contributions in the same areas for medical gases and clean rooms. The Committee shall coordinate the material on gaseous and liquid hydrogen storage and use with the Hydrogen Technology Committee.
Responsibility: Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids Code (NFPA 55); Standard for Acetylene Cylinder Charging Plants (NFPA 51A); Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes (NFPA 51)

Industrial Trucks (IND-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the safe use, maintenance, and operation of industrial trucks and other material-handling equipment to minimize fire hazards.
Responsibility: Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations (NFPA 505)

Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Systems (INM-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on inspection, testing, and maintenance of systems utilizing water as a method of extinguishment. These include sprinkler systems (excluding sprinkler systems installed in one-and two-family dwellings and manufactured homes), standpipe and hose systems, fire service piping and appurtenances, fire pumps, water storage tanks, fixed water spray systems, water mist systems, foam-water systems, valves, and allied equipment. This Committee shall also develop procedures for the conduct and reporting of routine system impairments.
Responsibility: Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems (NFPA 25)

Internal Combustion Engines (INT-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the fire safety of the installation, operation, and control of internal combustion engines, including gas turbine engines, using all types of fuel, within structures or immediately exposing structures.
Responsibility: Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines (NFPA 37)

Laboratories Using Chemicals (LAB-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents for the prevention of loss of life and damage to property from fire and explosion in chemical laboratories.
Responsibility: Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals (NFPA 45)

Laser Fire Protection (LFP-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire protection for laser equipment, including their safe installation, use, and maintenance.
Responsibility: Standard for Laser Fire Protection (NFPA 115)

Lightning Protection (LIG-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the protection from lightning of buildings and structures, recreation and sports areas, and any other situations involving danger from lightning to people or property, except those concepts utilizing early streamer emission air terminals. The protection of electric generating, transmission, and distribution systems is not within the scope of this Committee.
Responsibility: Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems (NFPA 780)

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on safety and related aspects in the liquefaction of natural gas and the transport, storage, vaporization, transfer, and use of liquefied natural gas.
Responsibility: Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) (NFPA 59A)

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design, construction, installation, and operation of fixed and portable liquefied petroleum gas systems in bulk plants and commercial, industrial (with specified exceptions), institutional, and similar properties; truck transportation of liquefied petroleum gas; engine fuel systems on motor vehicles and other mobile equipment; storage of containers awaiting use or resale; installation on commercial vehicles; and liquefied petroleum gas service stations.
Responsibility: Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code (NFPA 58)

Liquid Fuel Burning Equipment (LPI-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the safeguarding against the fire, explosion, and life safety hazards associated with the installation and use of stationary and portable liquid fuel-burning equipment, including: (1) related fuel storage tanks and associated piping, venting systems, pumps, and controls; (2) the combustion air supply and flue gas venting systems for the liquid fuel burning equipment; and (3) combustion and safety controls. This Committee does not have responsibility for: (1) boiler-furnaces with fuel input ratings of 3660 kW (12,500,000 BTU per hr. or 10,000 lbs. steam per hr.) or more; (2) process ovens; (3) process furnaces; or (4) internal combustion engines.
Responsibility: Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment (NFPA 31)

Loss Prevention Procedures and Practices (LPP-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire brigades, guard services, and techniques for securing effective fire loss prevention programs in industrial, commercial, institutional, and similar properties.
Responsibility: Standard for Security Services in Fire Loss Prevention (NFPA 601); Standard on Facility Fire Brigades (NFPA 600)

LP-Gases at Utility Gas Plants (LPU-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design, construction, location, installation, operation, and maintenance of refrigerated and nonrefrigerated liquefied petroleum gas plants to the point of introduction into the utility gas distribution system or those plants that are subject to the requirements of Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 192, Pipeline Safety Law, issued pursuant to the laws in 49 U.S.C. et seq.
Responsibility: Utility LP-Gas Plant Code (NFPA 59)

Manufacture of Organic Coatings (MAC-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the fire and explosion hazards associated with the design, construction, and operation of organic coating manufacturing processes and facilities.
Responsibility: Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings (NFPA 35)

Manufactured Housing (MAN-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on manufactured homes including the installation, sites and communities, and the maintenance of and improvements for existing manufactured homes.
Responsibility: Model Manufactured Home Installation Standard (NFPA 225);

Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities (NFPA 501A); Standard on Manufactured Housing (NFPA 501)

Marinas and Boatyards (MAR-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire prevention and protection in the design, construction, and operation of marinas and boatyards.
Responsibility: Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards (NFPA 303)

Marine Fire Fighting Vessels (MAS-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design, construction, performance, and operation of marine vessels for fire fighting and related emergency operations.
Responsibility: Standard on Marine Fire-Fighting Vessels (NFPA 1925)

Marine Terminals (MAT-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents relating, generally, to the fire safe construction and fire protection of piers and wharves and of structures thereon. It shall also be responsible for documents relating to the fire safety that is unique to marine terminal facilities and operations but avoiding duplicating and overlapping the scopes of other NFPA Committees that may have primary jurisdiction.
Responsibility: Standard for the Construction and Fire Protection of Marine Terminals, Piers, and Wharves (NFPA 307)

Mass Evacuation and Sheltering (MEP-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall establish a common set of criteria for mass evacuation and mass sheltering programs, hereinafter referred to as the program.
Responsibility: Standards on Mass Evacuation and Sheltering Program (NFPA 1616)(PROPOSED)

Merchant Vessels (MER-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the protection of human life, property, and the marine environment from fires aboard merchant vessels.
Responsibility: Code for Safety to Life from Fire on Merchant Vessels (NFPA 301)

Mining Facilities (MIN-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on safeguarding life and property against fire, explosion, and related hazards associated with underground and surface coal and metal and nonmetal mining facilities and equipment.
Responsibility: Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Coal Mines (NFPA 120); Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Metal/Nonmetal Mining and Metal Mineral Processing Facilities (NFPA 122)

Motion Picture and Television Industry (MOI-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the hazards associated with practices, processes, materials, and facilities associated with motion picture and television production.
Responsibility: Standard on Motion Picture and Television Production Studio Soundstages, Approved Production Facilities, and Production Locations (NFPA 140)

Motor Craft (MOR-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire prevention and protection of motor craft and to encourage their use by designers, builders, and owners.
Responsibility: Fire Protection Standard for Pleasure and Commercial Motor Craft (NFPA 302)

National Electrical Code® (NEC-AAC)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on minimizing the risk of electricity as a source of electric shock and as a potential ignition source of fires and explosions. It shall also be responsible for text to minimize the propagation of fire and explosions due to electrical installations.
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70); Recommended Practice and Procedures for Unlabeled Electrical Equipment Evaluation (NFPA 791); Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance (NFPA 70B); Standard for Competency of Third-Party Field Evaluation Bodies (NFPA 790); Standard for Electrical Inspections for Existing Dwellings (NFPA 73); Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace® (NFPA 70E); Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems (NFPA 110); Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems (NFPA 111)

Code-Making Panel 1 (NEC-P01)
Scope: None
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Annexes A, H, I, J and Articles 9, 90, 100, 110,

Code-Making Panel 2 (NEC-P02)
Scope: None
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Annex D, Ex D1-D6 and Articles 210, 215, 220

Code-Making Panel 3 (NEC-P03)
Scope: None
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Articles 300, 590, 720, 725, 727, 728, 760, and Chapter 9

Code-Making Panel 4 (NEC-P04)
Scope: None
Responsibility:
National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Articles 225, 230, 690, 692, 694, 705

Code-Making Panel 5 (NEC-P05)
Scope: None
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Articles 200, 250, 280, 285

Code-Making Panel 6 (NEC-P06)
Scope: None
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Annexes B, D.7, Articles 310, 400, 402, and Chapter 9 example

Code-Making Panel 7 (NEC-P07)
Scope: None
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Articles 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 382, 394, 396, 398, 399

Code-Making Panel 8 (NEC-P08)
Scope: None
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Annexes C, D13, Articles 342, 344, 348, 350, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 358, 360, 362, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392 and Chapter 9 example

Code-Making Panel 9 (NEC-P09)
Scope: None
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Articles 312, 314, 404, 408, 450, 490

Code-Making Panel 10 (NEC-P10)
Scope: None
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Article 240

Code-Making Panel 11 (NEC-P11)

Scope: None
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Annex D, Example D8 and Articles 409, 430, 440, 460, 470

Code-Making Panel 12 (NEC-P12)
Scope: None
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Annex D, Examples D9 & D10 and Articles 610, 620, 625, 626, 630, 640, 645, 646, 647, 650, 660, 665, 668, 669, 670, 685

Code-Making Panel 13 (NEC-P13)
Scope: None
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Annexes F, G and Articles 445, 455, 480, 695, 700, 701, 702, 708, 750

Code-Making Panel 14 (NEC-P14)
Scope: None
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Articles 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 510, 511, 513, 514, 515, 516

Code-Making Panel 15 (NEC-P15)
Scope: None
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Articles 517, 518, 520, 522, 525, 530, 540

Code-Making Panel 16 (NEC-P16)
Scope: None
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Articles 770, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840

Code-Making Panel 17 (NEC-P17)
Scope: None
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Articles 422, 424, 426, 427, 680, 682

Code-Making Panel 18 (NEC-P18)
Scope: None
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Articles 393, 406, 410, 411, 600, 605

Code-Making Panel 19 (NEC-P19)
Scope: None
Responsibility: National Electrical Code® (NFPA 70) Annex D, Examples D11 & D12 and Articles 545, 547, 550, 551, 552, 553, 555, 604, 675

National Fuel Gas Code (NFG-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on safety code for gas piping systems on consumers' premises and the installation of gas utilization equipment and accessories for use with fuel gases such as natural gas, manufactured gas, liquefied petroleum gas in the vapor phase, liquefied petroleum gas-air mixtures, or mixtures of these gases, including: a. The design, fabrication, installation, testing, operation, and maintenance of gas piping systems from the point of delivery to the connections with each gas utilization device. Piping systems covered by this Code are limited to a maximum operating pressure of 125 psig. For purposes of this Code, the point of delivery is defined as the outlet of the meter set assembly, or the outlet of the service regulator or service shutoff valve where no meter is provided. b. The installation of gas utilization equipment, related accessories, and their ventilation and venting systems.
Responsibility: National Fuel Gas Code (NFPA 54)

Ovens and Furnaces (OVE-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on safeguarding against fire and explosion hazards associated with industrial ovens, furnaces, and related equipment that are used in the processing of combustible or non-combustible materials in the presence of air, vacuum, or other special atmospheres and are heated by electricity, fossil fuels, or other heating sources.
Responsibility: Standard for Ovens and Furnaces (NFPA 86)

Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres (OXY-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the fire and explosion hazards that may exist in oxygen-enriched atmospheres. The Committee will correlate its work with the Committee on Health Care Facilities and other related NFPA committees as required.
Responsibility: Recommended Practice on Materials, Equipment, and Systems Used in Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres (NFPA 53)

Portable Fire Extinguishers (PFE-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation, maintenance, and use of portable fire extinguishers and equipment. Does not apply to permanently installed fire extinguishing systems even though portions of those systems are portable, such as hose and nozzles, which may be attached to a fixed supply of extinguishing agent.
Responsibility: Standard for Aircraft Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers (NFPA 408); Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers (NFPA 10)

Pre-Incident Planning (PIP-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the site-specific pre-incident planning for response to fires and other types of emergencies.
Responsibility: Standard for Pre-Incident Planning (NFPA 1620)

Premises Security (PMM-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the overall security program for the protection of premises, people, property, and information specific to a particular occupancy. The Committee shall have responsibility for the installation of premises security systems.
Responsibility: Guide for Premises Security (NFPA 730)
Standard for the Installation of Electronic Premises Security Systems (NFPA 731)

Professional Qualifications (PQU-AAC)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for the management of the NFPA Professional Qualifications Project and documents related to professional qualifications for fire service, public safety, and related personnel.
Responsibility: Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents (NFPA 472); Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1521); Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1072); Standard for Fire Service Professional Qualifications Accreditation and Certification Systems (NFPA 1000); Standard for Emergency Vehicle Technician Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1071); Standard for Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1003); Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1002); Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1001); Standard for Professional Qualifications for Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighters (NFPA 1005); Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner (NFPA 1031); Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator (NFPA 1033); Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Marshal (NFPA 1037); Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1021); Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1041); Standard for Incident Management Personnel Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1026); Standard for Industrial Fire Brigade Member Pro-

fessional Qualifications (NFPA 1081); Standard on Fire and Life Safety Educator, Public Information Officer, Youth Firesetter Intervention Specialist and Youth Firesetter Program Manager Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1035); Standard for Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunications Personnel (NFPA 1061); Standard for Technical Rescuer Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1006); Standard for Traffic Control Incident Management Personnel Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1091); Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1051)

Accreditation and Certification for Fire Service, Public Safety, and Related Personnel to Professional Qualifications Standards (PQU-ACF)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on (1) procedures for fire service, public safety and related personnel certification to NFPA Professional Fire Service Qualifications Standards or other standards adopted by the authority having jurisdiction, and (2) procedures for accrediting national, state, provincial, and local jurisdictions as certifying entities for NFPA Professional Fire Service Qualifications Standards or other standards adopted by the authority having jurisdiction. The Committee shall also have primary responsibility for documents on procedures for accrediting non-engineering, fire-related, academic, degree-granting, programs offered by institutions of post-secondary education.
Responsibility: Standard for Fire Service Professional Qualifications Accreditation and Certification Systems (NFPA 1000)

Emergency Vehicle Technicians Professional Qualifications (PQU-EVM)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional qualifications required of personnel engaged in the diagnosis, maintenance, and repair of systems and components that are unique to emergency response vehicles.
Responsibility: Standard for Emergency Vehicle Technician Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1071)

Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications (PQU-FFQ)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional qualifications required of fire fighters.
Responsibility: Standard for Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1003); Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1002); Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1001); Standard for Professional Qualifications for Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighters (NFPA 1005)

Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner Professional Qualifications (PQU-FIS)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional qualifications required of fire inspectors and plan examiners.
Responsibility: Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner (NFPA 1031)

Fire Investigator Professional Qualifications (PQU-FIV)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional qualifications required of fire investigators.
Responsibility: Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator (NFPA 1033)

Fire Marshal Professional Qualifications (PQU-FMA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional qualifications required of fire marshals.
Responsibility: Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Marshal (NFPA 1037)

Fire Officer Professional Qualifications (PQU-FOF)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional qualifications required of fire officers.
Responsibility: Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1021)

Fire and Emergency Services Instructor Professional Qualifications (PQU-FSI)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional qualifications required of fire and emergency services instructors.
Responsibility: Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1041)

Incident Management Personnel Professional Qualifications (PQU-ICM)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional qualifications required of personnel performing roles within an all hazard incident management system.
Responsibility: Standard for Incident Management Personnel Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1026)

Industrial Fire Brigade Personnel Professional Qualifications (PQU-IFB)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional qualifications required for personnel who participate as members of industrial fire brigades.
Responsibility: Standard for Industrial Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1081)

Public Fire Educator, Public Information Officer, Youth Firesetter Intervention Specialist, and Youth Firesetter Program Manager Professional Qualifications (PQU-PFE)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional qualifications of public fire and life safety educator, public information officer, youth firesetter intervention specialist, and youth firesetter program manager.
Responsibility: Standard on Fire and Life Safety Educator, Public Information Officer, Youth Firesetter Intervention Specialist and Youth Firesetter Program Manager Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1035)

Public Safety Telecommunicator Professional Qualifications (PQU-PST)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the professional qualifications for public safety communications positions.
Responsibility: Standard for Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunications Personnel (NFPA 1061)

Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications (PQU-RES)
Scope: This Committee shall have the primary responsibility for documents on professional qualifications for fire service and related personnel who will perform rescue operations.
Responsibility: Standard for Technical Rescuer Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1006)

Traffic Control Incident Management Professional Qualifications

(PQU-TCM)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional qualifications required for emergency responders in relation to their operations on roadways.
Responsibility: Standard for Traffic Control Incident Management Personnel Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1091)

Wildland Fire Fighting Personnel Professional Qualifications (PQU-WSP)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional qualifications for personnel engaged in wildland fire management.
Responsibility: Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications (NFPA 1051)

Public Emergency Service Communication (PUF-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents relating to the operation, installation, and maintenance of public emergency services communications systems.
Responsibility: Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems (NFPA 1221)

Pyrotechnics (PYR-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the manufacture, transportation, and storage of consumer and display fireworks, pyrotechnic special effects, and model and high power rocket motors. This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the use of display fireworks and for model and high power rocketry, and the construction, launching, and other operations that involve model and high power rocket motors. This Committee does not have responsibility for documents on the retail sales and associated storage of consumer fireworks nor on the use of consumer fireworks by the general public; on the use of pyrotechnic special effects before a proximate audience; nor on the manufacture, transportation, storage for use of military, automotive, agricultural, and industrial pyrotechnics.
Responsibility: Code for Model Rocketry (NFPA 1122); Code for Fireworks Display (NFPA 1123); Code for High Power Rocketry (NFPA 1127); Code for the Manufacture of Model Rocket and High Power Rocket Motors (NFPA 1125)

Record Protection (REA-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the protection of books, papers, plans, and other records from loss incident to fire.
Responsibility: Standard for the Protection of Records (NFPA 232)

Recreational Vehicles (REC-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the fire safety criteria for recreational vehicles and recreational vehicle parks.
Responsibility: Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds (NFPA 1194); Standard on Recreational Vehicles (NFPA 1192)

Road Tunnel and Highway Fire Protection (ROA-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire prevention and fire protection measures to reduce loss of life and property damage for road tunnels, air-right structures, bridges, and limited access highways. Excluded from this scope is the protection for facilities for the storage, repair, and parking of motor vehicles.
Responsibility: Standard for Road Tunnels, Bridges, and Other Limited Access Highways (NFPA 502)

Safety to Life (SAF-AAC)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences and for the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.
Responsibility: Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101)

Alternative Approaches to Life Safety (SAF-ALS)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on alternative methods of protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.
Responsibility: Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety (NFPA 101A)

Assembly Occupancies (SAF-AXM)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in assembly occupancies, tents, and membrane structures.
Responsibility: Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapters 12, 13; Standard for Grandstands, Folding and Telescopic Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures (NFPA 102)

Board and Care Facilities (SAF-BCF)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the emergency movement of people in residential board and care facilities.
Responsibility: Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapters 32, 33

Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment (SAF-BSF)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the application of fire protection systems including detection, alarm, and suppression, and the life safety impact of various building systems.
Responsibility: Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 9

Detention and Correctional Occupancies (SAF-DET)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the emergency movement of people in detention and correctional occupancies.
Responsibility: Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapters 22 and 23

Educational and Day-Care Occupancies (SAF-END)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the emergency movement of people in educational occupancies and day-care occupancies.
Responsibility: Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapters 14, 15, 16, 17

Fire Protection Features (SAF-FIR)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on construction compartmentation, including the performance of assemblies, openings, and penetrations, as related to the protection of life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences.
Responsibility: Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 8

Fundamentals (SAF-FUN)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents

on the basic goals, objectives, performance requirements, and definitions for protection of human life and property from fire, earthquake, flood, wind, and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people, and on high-rise buildings.
Responsibility: Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapters 1, 11.8, 2, 4, 43, 5, 6

Health Care Occupancies (SAF-HEA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the emergency movement of people in health care occupancies.
Responsibility: Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 18, 19, 20, 21

Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies (SAF-IND)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the emergency movement of people in industrial and storage occupancies, special structures, and windowless and underground buildings.
Responsibility: Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapters 11, 40, 42

Interior Finish and Contents (SAF-INT)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on limiting the impact of interior finish, furnishings and building contents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the emergency movement of people.
Responsibility: Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 10

Means of Egress (SAF-MEA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the general requirements for safe egress for protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.
Responsibility: Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Annex B and Chapter 7

Mercantile and Business Occupancies (SAF-MER)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and for the emergency movement of people in mercantile and business occupancies.
Responsibility: Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapters 36, 37, 38, 39

Residential Occupancies (SAF-RES)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the emergency movement of people in hotels, dormitories, apartments, lodging and rooming houses, and one- and two-family dwellings.
Responsibility: Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapters 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31

Safety at Motorsports Venues (SAM-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on training, personnel, equipment, and facilities not covered by other NFPA documents as they relate to emergency operations and safety at motorsports venues.
Responsibility: Guide for Emergency and Safety Operations at Motorsports Venues (NFPA 610)

Semiconductor and Related Facilities (SCR-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the fire protection for fabrication facilities and comparable fabrication processes for semiconductor, display panel, photovoltaic, and related facilities. When bulk gas systems are involved the responsibility begins at a point downstream of the source valve.
Responsibility: Standard for the Protection of Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities (NFPA 318)

Shipbuilding, Repair, and Lay-Up (SHI-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on safeguarding against the fire and explosion hazards associated with vessels in course of construction, under repair, and during lay-up.
Responsibility: Standard for Fire Protection of Vessels During Construction, Conversion, Repair, and Lay-Up (NFPA 312)

Signaling Systems for the Protection of Life and Property (SIG-AAC)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation, performance, maintenance, testing, and use of signaling components and signaling systems for the protection of life, property and mission continuity.
Responsibility: National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code (NFPA 72); Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide(CO) Detection and Warning Equipment (NFPA 720)

Carbon Monoxide Detection (SIG-CAR)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents addressing the selection, installation, operation, and maintenance of carbon monoxide warning equipment.
Responsibility: Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide(CO) Detection and Warning Equipment (NFPA 720)

Emergency Communication Systems (SIG-ECS)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the risk analysis, design, application, installation, and performance of emergency communications systems and their components. Public emergency services communications systems covered by NFPA 1221 are outside the scope of this committee except where they interface with in-building bi-directional amplifiers and where trouble and supervisory signals are intended to be monitored by the building fire alarm system.
Responsibility: National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code (NFPA 72) Chapters 24, 7.1.16, 7.3.18

Fundamentals of Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems (SIG-FUN)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on common system fundamentals for fire alarm and signaling systems, requirements for approvals, power supplies, equipment performance, system documentation, and compatibility.
Responsibility: National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code (NFPA 72) Chapters 1, 10

Single- and Multiple-Station Alarms and Household Fire Alarm Systems (SIG-HOU)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the performance, installation, operation, inspection, testing, maintenance, and use of single- and multiple-station alarms and household

alarm systems for fire warning.
Responsibility: National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code (NFPA 72) Chapter 29

Initiating Devices for Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems (SIG-IDS)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation and operation of initiating devices for fire alarm and signaling systems.
Responsibility: National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code (NFPA 72) Annex B, Chapters 17, 7.3.13, 7.3.14, 7.3.15, 7.3.17, 7.3.17.1, 7.3.17.3, 7.3.17.4

Notification Appliances for Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems (SIG-NAS)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation and operation of notification appliances for fire alarm and signaling systems.
Responsibility: National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code (NFPA 72) Annex E and Chapters 18, 7.3.12, 7.3.17.2

Protected Premises Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems (SIG-PRO)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation and operation of protected premises fire alarm and signaling systems, including their interconnection with initiating devices, notification appliances, and other related building control equipment, within the protected premises.
Responsibility: National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code (NFPA 72) Annex C and Chapters 12, 21, 23

Public Emergency Reporting Systems (SIG-PRS)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the proper configuration, performance, installation, and operation of public emergency alarm reporting systems and auxiliary alarm systems. The Committee scope shall include systems that use a communication infrastructure that is publicly owned, operated, and controlled. Reporting of alarms by voice over the public switched telephone network utilizing the Universal Emergency Number 9-1-1, or any other telephone number that can be dialed, is outside the scope of this committee.
Responsibility: National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code (NFPA 72) Chapter 27

Supervising Station Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems (SIG-SSS)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation and operation of equipment for the transmission and receipt of signals from a protected premises to a supervising station, including the supervising station facilities.
Responsibility: National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code (NFPA 72) Chapter 26

Testing and Maintenance of Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems (SIG-TMS)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents and requirements for the inspection, testing, and maintenance of fire alarm and emergency communications systems and associated components, for both new and existing systems. This Committee shall not have responsibility for inspection, testing, and maintenance of single-and multiple-station alarms and household alarm systems.
Responsibility: National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code (NFPA 72) Annexes D, G and Chapters 14, 7.10.2, 7.8, 7.9

Smoke Management Systems (SMO-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design, installation, testing, operation, and maintenance of systems for the control, removal, or venting of heat or smoke from fires in buildings.
Responsibility: Standard for Smoke and Heat Venting (NFPA 204); Standard for Smoke Control Systems (NFPA 92); Standard for Smoke Management Systems in Malls, Atria, and Large Spaces (NFPA 92B); Standard for Smoke-Control Systems Utilizing Barriers and Pressure Differences (NFPA 92A)

Solvent Extraction Plants (SOL-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on safeguarding against the fire and explosion hazards associated with the design, construction, and operation of solvent extraction plants.
Responsibility: Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants (NFPA 36)

Special Effects (SPE-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the controlled use of flame, pyrotechnics, or other means of special effects for entertainment, exhibition, demonstration, or simulation before a proximate audience; and the design, fabrication, installation, testing, control, operation, and maintenance of user equipment, fuel storage, and sources for special effects before a proximate audience. This Committee does not have responsibility for documents on hazards other than those involving a proximate audience and the life safety considerations of the audience.
Responsibility: Standard for the Use of Flame Effects Before an Audience (NFPA 160); Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience (NFPA 1126)

Standpipes (SPI-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation of standpipes and hose systems in buildings and structures.
Responsibility: Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems (NFPA 14)

Static Electricity (STA-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on safeguarding against the fire and explosion hazards associated with static electricity, including the prevention and control of these hazards. This Committee shall also have primary responsibility for conductive and static-dissipative floors, except as this subject is addressed by the Committee on Health Care Facilities.
Responsibility: Recommended Practice on Static Electricity (NFPA 77)

Subterranean Spaces (SUB-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on safeguarding life and property against fire, explosion, and related hazards associated with occupancies located in subterranean spaces not addressed by other documents.
Responsibility: Standard on Subterranean Spaces (NFPA 520)

Tank Leakage and Repair Safeguards (TAN-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on safeguarding against fire, explosion, and health hazards associated with entry, cleaning, and repair of tank systems and methods for detecting, controlling, and investigating releases that could cause these hazards.
Responsibility: Recommended Practice for Handling Releases of Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases (NFPA 329); Standard for the Safeguarding of Tanks and Containers for Entry, Cleaning, or Repair (NFPA 326)

Technical Search and Rescue (TEC-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on technical search and rescue techniques, operations, and procedures to develop efficient, proper, and safe utilization of personnel and equipment.
Responsibility: Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents (NFPA 1670)

Telecommunications (TEL-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire protection for telecommunication networks.
Responsibility: Standard for the Fire Protection of Telecommunications Facilities (NFPA 76)

Textile and Garment Care Processes (TGC-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents concerned with the fire and explosion hazards of drycleaning using combustible and noncombustible solvents and the fire hazards of laundries and other textile care processes.
Responsibility: Standard for Drycleaning Plants (NFPA 32)

Transportation of Flammable Liquids (TRA-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on safeguarding against the fire and explosion hazards associated with over-the-road transportation of flammable and combustible liquids in tank vehicles and in portable tanks and containers.
Responsibility: Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids (NFPA 385);

Vehicular Alternative Fuel Systems (VAF-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire and explosion hazards associated with compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG) engine fuel systems, on vehicles of all types and for refueling stations and associated storage. The Committee shall coordinate its documents with the Committee on the National Fuel Gas Code with respect to natural gas piping within the scope of that Committee; with the Committees on Industrial Trucks, Fire Safety for Recreational Vehicles, and Marine Fire Protection with respect to engine fuel systems and refueling stations within their scopes; and the Liquefied Natural Gas Committee with respect to storage of LNG within its scope.
Responsibility: Vehicular Gaseous Fuel Systems Code (NFPA 52)

Venting Systems for Cooking Appliances (VEN-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire safety in the design, installation, and use of exhaust systems (including hoods, grease removal devices, exhaust ducts, dampers, air-moving devices; and auxiliary equipment) for the removal of products of combustion, heat, grease, and vapors from cooking equipment, including the application of associated fire extinguishing systems.
Responsibility: Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations (NFPA 96)

Wastewater Treatment Plants (WAA-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on criteria for safeguarding against the fire and explosion hazards specific to wastewater treatment plants and associated collection systems, including the hazard classification of specific areas and processes.
Responsibility: Standard for Fire Protection in Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facilities (NFPA 820)

Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation (WAB-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the manufacture, testing, application, and use of water additives for the control and/or suppression of fire and flammable vapor mitigation including water additives used to prevent or reduce the spread of fire and the use of water additives in fixed, semi-fixed, mobile, and portable fire suppression systems.
Responsibility: Standard on Foam Chemicals for Fires in Class A Fuels (NFPA 1150); Standard on Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation (NFPA 18A); Standard on Wetting Agents (NFPA 18)

Water-Cooling Towers (WAC-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design, construction, protection, and maintenance of water-cooling towers.
Responsibility: Standard on Water-Cooling Towers (NFPA 214)

Water Mist Fire Suppression Systems (WAM-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design and installation of systems which use a water mist for the control, suppression, or extinguishment of fire.
Responsibility: Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems (NFPA 750)

Water Spray Fixed Systems (WAS-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design, construction, installation, and test of fixed water spray systems for fire protection purposes.
Responsibility: Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection (NFPA 15)

Water Tanks (WAT-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design, construction, installation, and maintenance of tanks and accessory equipment supplying water for fire extinguishment, including gravity and pressure tanks, towers and foundations, pipe connections and fittings, valve enclosures and frost protection, and tank heating equipment.
Responsibility: Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection (NFPA 22)

Wildland Fire Management (WFM-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have the primary responsibility for documents on wildland fire management.
Responsibility: Guide for the Use of Class A Foams in Manual Structural Fire Fighting (NFPA 1145); Standard for Wildland Fire Management (NFPA 1143)

Wildland and Rural Fire Protection (WRP-AAA)
Scope: This Committee shall have the primary responsibility for documents on fire protection in wildland, rural, and suburban areas.
Responsibility: Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Wildland, Rural, and Suburban Areas (NFPA 1141); Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire (NFPA 1144); Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting (NFPA 1142)

NFPA Standards Revision Schedules

Documents Scheduled to Report in the Fall 2016 Revision Cycle

(Documents listed below are currently scheduled to report in this revision cycle. However changes frequently occur. For the most up-to-date information, please visit the NFPA website at www.nfpa.org/docinfolist)

NFPA 10	Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers
NFPA 17	Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 17A	Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 18	Standard on Wetting Agents
NFPA 18A	Standard on Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation
NFPA 36	Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants
NFPA 56	Standard for Fire and Explosion Prevention During Cleaning and Purging of Flammable Gas Piping Systems
NFPA 96	Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations
NFPA 225	Model Manufactured Home Installation Standard
NFPA 252	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies
NFPA 257	Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies
NFPA 268	Standard Test Method for Determining Ignitibility of Exterior Wall Assemblies Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source
NFPA 269	Standard Test Method for Developing Toxic Potency Data for Use in Fire Hazard Modeling
NFPA 275	Standard Method of Fire Tests for the Evaluation of Thermal Barriers
NFPA 285	Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components
NFPA 287	Standard Test Methods for Measurement of Flammability of Materials in Cleanrooms Using a Fire Propagation Apparatus (FPA)
NFPA 288	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Horizontal Fire Door Assemblies Installed in Horizontal Fire Resistance-Rated Assemblies
NFPA 385	Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids
NFPA 408	Standard for Aircraft Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers
NFPA 475	Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents/Weapons of Mass Destruction
NFPA 501	Standard on Manufactured Housing
NFPA 501A	Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities
NFPA 550	Guide to the Fire Safety Concepts Tree
NFPA 655	Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions
NFPA 730	Guide for Premises Security
NFPA 731	Standard for the Installation of Electronic Premises Security Systems
NFPA 909	Code for the Protection of Cultural Resource Properties - Museums, Libraries, and Places of Worship
NFPA 921	Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations
NFPA 1000	Standard for Fire Service Professional Qualifications Accreditation and Certification Systems
NFPA 1002	Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications
NFPA 1006	Standard for Technical Rescuer Professional Qualifications

NFPA 1072	Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications
NFPA 1150	Standard on Foam Chemicals for Fires in Class A Fuels
NFPA 1401	Recommended Practice for Fire Service Training Reports and Records
NFPA 1403	Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions
NFPA 1616	Standards on Mass Evacuation and Sheltering Program
NFPA 1670	Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
NFPA 1911	Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Automotive Fire Apparatus
NFPA 1983	Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services
NFPA 1986	Standard on Respiratory Protection Equipment for Technical and Tactical Operations
NFPA 1992	Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies
NFPA 1994	Standard on Protective Ensembles for First Responders to CBRN Terrorism Incidents

Fall 2016 Revision Cycle Schedule

Process Stage	Process Step	Dates for TC	Dates for TC with CC
Public Input Stage (First Draft)	Public Input Closing Date	1/5/15	1/5/15
	Post First Draft Report for Public Comment	9/7/15	9/7/15
Public Comment Stage (Second Draft)	Public Comment closing date	11/16/15	11/16/15
	Post Second Draft Report for NITMAM Review	7/18/16	7/18/16
Tech Session Preparation (& Issuance)	**Notice of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAM) Closing Date**	8/22/16	8/22/16
	Posting of Certified Amending Motions (CAMs) and Consent Standards (Motions Committee Report)	10/17/16	10/17/16
	Appeal Closing Date for Consent Standards	11/1/16	11/1/16
	SC Issuance Date for Consent Standards	11/11/16	11/11/16
Tech Session	Association Meeting for Standards with CAMs	6/4-7/17	6/4-7/17
Appeals and Issuance	Appeal Closing Date for Standards with CAMs	6/27/17	6/27/17
	SC Issuance Date for Standards with CAMs	8/10/17	8/10/17

Documents Scheduled to Report in the Annual 2017 Revision Cycle

NFPA 1	Fire Code
NFPA 3	Recommended Practice for Commissioning of Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems
NFPA 4	Standard for Integrated Fire Protection and Life Safety System Testing
NFPA 30	Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code
NFPA 30A	Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages
NFPA 37	Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines
NFPA 51	Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes
NFPA 54	National Fuel Gas Code
NFPA 59	Utility LP-Gas Plant Code
NFPA 70E	Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace®
NFPA 87	Recommended Practice for Fluid Heaters
NFPA 90A	Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems
NFPA 90B	Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems
NFPA 99	Health Care Facilities Code
NFPA 99B	Standard for Hypobaric Facilities
NFPA 101	Life Safety Code®
NFPA 220	Standard on Types of Building Construction
NFPA 221	Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls
NFPA 301	Code for Safety to Life from Fire on Merchant Vessels
NFPA 318	Standard for the Protection of Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities
NFPA 402	Guide for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Operations
NFPA 403	Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Services at Airports
NFPA 424	Guide for Airport/Community Emergency Planning
NFPA 472	Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents
NFPA 473	Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents
NFPA 484	Standard for Combustible Metals
NFPA 703	Standard for Fire Retardant—Treated Wood and Fire–Retardant Coatings for Building Materials
NFPA 790	Standard for Competency of Third-Party Field Evaluation Bodies
NFPA 791	Recommended Practice and Procedures for Unlabeled Electrical Equipment Evaluation
NFPA 1122	Code for Model Rocketry
NFPA 1123	Code for Fireworks Display
NFPA 1127	Code for High Power Rocketry
NFPA 1143	Standard for Wildland Fire Management
NFPA 1144	Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire
NFPA 1192	Standard on Recreational Vehicles
NFPA 1194	Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds
NFPA 1500	Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program
NFPA 1582	Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments
NFPA 1801	Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service
NFPA 1936	Standard on Powered Rescue Tools
NFPA 1951	Standard on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents
NFPA 1961	Standard on Fire Hose
NFPA 1971	Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting
NFPA 1999	Standard on Protective Clothing and Ensembles for Emergency Medical Operations
NFPA 2112	Standard on Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire
NFPA 5000	Building Construction and Safety Code®

Annual 2017 Revision Cycle Schedule

Process Stage	Process Step	Dates for TC	Dates for TC with CC
Public Input Stage (First Draft)	Public Input Closing Date	7/6/15	7/6/15
	Post First Draft Report for Public Comment	3/7/16	3/7/16
Public Comment Stage (Second Draft)	Public Comment closing date	5/16/16	5/16/16
	Post Second Draft Report for NITMAM Review	1/16/17	1/16/17
Tech Session Preparation (& Issuance)	**Notice of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAM) Closing Date**	2/20/17	2/20/17
	Posting of Certified Amending Motions (CAMs) and Consent Standards	4/17/17	4/17/17
	Appeal Closing Date for Consent Standards	5/2/17	5/2/17
	SC Issuance Date for Consent Standards	5/12/17	5/12/17
Tech Session	Association Meeting for Standards with CAMs	6/4-7/2017	6/4-7/2017
Appeals and Issuance	Appeal Closing Date for Standards with CAMs	6/27/17	6/27/17
	SC Issuance Date for Standards with CAMs	8/10/17	8/10/17

Documents Scheduled to Report in the Fall 2017 Revision Cycle

NFPA 12	Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 12A	Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 22	Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection
NFPA 33	Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials
NFPA 34	Standard for Dipping, Coating, and Printing Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids
NFPA 68	Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting
NFPA 79	Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery
NFPA 92	Standard for Smoke Control Systems
NFPA 140	Standard on Motion Picture and Television Production Studio Soundstages, Approved Production Facilities, and Production Locations
NFPA 170	Standard for Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols
NFPA 204	Standard for Smoke and Heat Venting
NFPA 241	Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations
NFPA 259	Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials
NFPA 260	Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture
NFPA 261	Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes
NFPA 270	Standard Test Method for Measurement of Smoke Obscuration Using a Conical Radiant Source in a Single Closed Chamber
NFPA 274	Standard Test Method to Evaluate Fire Performance Characteristics of Pipe Insulation
NFPA 289	Standard Method of Fire Test for Individual Fuel Packages
NFPA 290	Standard for Fire Testing of Passive Protection Materials for Use on LP-Gas Containers
NFPA 495	Explosive Materials Code
NFPA 498	Standard for Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives
NFPA 505	Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations
NFPA 705	Recommended Practice for a Field Flame Test for Textiles and Films
NFPA 1001	Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications
NFPA 1026	Standard for Incident Management Personnel Professional Qualifications
NFPA 1061	Standard for Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunications Personnel
NFPA 1081	Standard for Industrial Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications
NFPA 1404	Standard for Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training
NFPA 1451	Standard for a Fire and Emergency Service Vehicle Operations Training Program
NFPA 1855	Standard for Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents
NFPA 1858	Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services
NFPA 1925	Standard on Marine Fire-Fighting Vessels
NFPA 1962	Standard for the Care, Use, Inspection, Service Testing, and Replacement of Fire Hose, Couplings, Nozzles, and Fire Hose Appliances
NFPA 1964	Standard for Spray Nozzles
NFPA 1981	Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services
NFPA 1982	Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)
NFPA 2001	Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems

Fall 2017 Revision Cycle Schedule

Process Stage	Process Step	Dates for TC	Dates for TC with CC
Public Input Stage (First Draft)	Public Input Closing Date	1/7/2016	1/7/2016
	Post First Draft Report for Public Comment	9/8/2016	9/8/2016
Public Comment Stage (Second Draft)	Public Comment Closing Date	11/17/2016	11/17/2016
	Post Second Draft Report for NITMAM Review	8/3/2017	1/16/2017
Tech Session Preparation (& Issuance)	**Notice of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAM) Closing Date**	8/31/2017	8/31/2017
	Posting of Certified Amending Motions (CAMs) and Consent Standards	10/12/2017	10/12/2017
	Appeal Closing Date for Consent Standards	10/27/2017	10/27/2017
	SC Issuance Date for Consent Standards	TBD	TBD
Tech Session	Association Meeting for Standards with CAMs	6/4-7/2018	6/4-7/2018
Appeals and Issuance	Appeal Closing Date for Standards with CAMs	6/27/2018	6/27/2018
	SC Issuance Date for Standards with CAMs	8/4/2018	8/4/2018

Documents Scheduled to Report in the Annual 2018 Revision Cycle

NFPA 2	Hydrogen Technologies Code
NFPA 13	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems
NFPA 13D	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes
NFPA 13R	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies
NFPA 20	Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection
NFPA 24	Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances
NFPA 30B	Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products
NFPA 40	Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film
NFPA 51B	Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work
NFPA 55	Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids Code
NFPA 72	National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code
NFPA 77	Recommended Practice on Static Electricity
NFPA 80	Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives
NFPA 86	Standard for Ovens and Furnaces
NFPA 88A	Standard for Parking Structures
NFPA 101A	Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety
NFPA 105	Standard for Smoke Door Assemblies and Other Opening Protectives
NFPA 110	Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems
NFPA 111	Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems
NFPA 150	Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities
NFPA 291	Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants
NFPA 306	Standard for the Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels
NFPA 400	Hazardous Materials Code
NFPA 610	Guide for Emergency and Safety Operations at Motorsports Venues
NFPA 652	Standard on the Fundamentals of Combustible Dust
NFPA 720	Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide(CO) Detection and Warning Equipment
NFPA 750	Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems
NFPA 1221	Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems
NFPA 1730	Standard on Organization and Deployment of Fire Prevention Inspection and Code Enforcement, Plan Review, Investigation, and Public Education Operations
NFPA 1852	Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)
NFPA 1917	Standard for Automotive Ambulances
NFPA 1989	Standard on Breathing Air Quality for Emergency Services Respiratory Protection

Annual 2018 Revision Cycle Schedule

Process Stage	Process Step	Dates for TC	Dates for TC with CC
Public Input Stage (First Draft)	Public Input Closing Date	6/29/2016	6/29/2016
	Post First Draft Report for Public Comment	3/1/2017	3/1/2017
Public Comment Stage (Second Draft)	Public Comment closing date	5/10/2017	5/10/2017
	Post Second Draft Report for NITMAM Review	1/24/2018	1/24/2018
Tech Session Preparation (& Issuance)	**Notice of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAM) Closing Date**	2/21/2018	2/21/2018
	Posting of Certified Amending Motions (CAMs) and Consent Standards	4/4/2018	4/4/2018
	Appeal Closing Date for Consent Standards	4/19/2018	4/19/2018
	SC Issuance Date for Consent Standards	4/29/2018	4/29/2018
Tech Session	Association Meeting for Standards with CAMs	6/4-7/2018	6/4-7/2018
Appeals and Issuance	Appeal Closing Date for Standards with CAMs	6/27/2018	6/27/2018
	SC Issuance Date for Standards with CAMs	8/4/2018	8/4/2018

Contact Information

The following is a quick reference to direct you to the appropriate NFPA department when contacting NFPA with a question or request. Or you may contact NFPA, at1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471. Telephone: (617) 770-3000.

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Kim Bianchini, Associate Project Manager, 617-984-7554

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Online Submission: www.nfpa.org/submitpipc

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The Document Information Pages located on NFPA's website provide one central location to view all document specific information about our standards. The public can view documents, once only accessible to committee members, by signing-in one consolidated location. Additionally, a sign-up feature is available to receive automatic email notifications (alert) when new information is posted on a particular standard.

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Direct tab link: www.nfpa.org/document#tc (Example: www.nfpa.org/101tc)

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Direct tab link: www.nfpa.org/document#questions (Example: www.nfpa.rg/101questions)

Products/training: List of NFPA's related publication, training, and other resources available for purchase.

Forms and Reference Material

For current NFPA Forms and Reference Material visit www.nfpa.org/Regs

Dates of NFPA Conference and Expo

1896	Nov 6 (orig.)	New York
1897	May 19-20	New York
1898	June 7-9	Chicago
1899	June 13-15	Boston
1900	June 26-28	New York
1901	June 11-13	Chicago
1902	May 13-15	Philadelphia
1903	May 25-28	Chicago
1904	May 24-26	New York
1905	May 23-25	New York
1906	May 22-24	Chicago
1907	May 22-24	New York
1908	May 26-28	Chicago
1909	May 25-27	New York
1910	May 17-19	Chicago
1911	May 23-25	New York
1912	May 14-16	Chicago
1913	May 13-15	New York
1914	May 5-7	Chicago
1915	May 11-13	New York
1916	May 9-11	Chicago
1917	May 8-l0	Washington
1918	May 7-9	Chicago
1919	May 6-8	Ottawa
1920	May 4-6	Chicago
1921	June 14-16	San Francisco
1922	May 9-11	Atlantic City
1923	May 8-10	Chicago
1924	May 13-15	Atlantic City
1925	May 12-14	Chicago
1926	May 10-13	Atlantic City
1927	May 9-12	Chicago
1928	May 7-10	Atlantic City
1929	May 13-16	Memphis
1930	May 12-15	Atlantic City
1931	May 11-14	Toronto
1932	May 9-12	Atlantic City
1933	May 29-June 1	Milwaukee
1934	May 14-17	Atlantic City
1935	May 13-16	Atlanta
1936	May 11-14	Atlantic City
1937	May 10-14	Chicago
1938	May 9-12	Atlantic City
1939	May 8-12	Chicago
1940	May 7-11	Atlantic City
1941	May 12-16	Toronto
1942	May 11-14	Atlantic City
1943	May 10-13	Chicago
1944	May 8-11	Philadelphia
1945	June 26	Boston
1946	June 3-7	Boston
1947	May 26-29	Chicago
1948	May 10-13	Washington
	Oct 28-29	Hartford
1949	May 16-19	San Francisco
	Nov 1-2	Buffalo
	Nov 29-30	Atlanta
1950	May 15-18	Atlantic City
	Nov 15-17	St. Paul
	Nov 28-30	Dallas
1951	May 7-11	Detroit
	Oct 24-25	Portland, OR
	Oct 29-30	Los Angeles
1952	June 9-13	New York
	Dec 1-3	Houston
1953	May 11-15	Chicago
	Oct 29-30	Providence
1954	May 17-21	Washington
	Sept 20-22	Seattle
1955	May 16-20	Cincinnati
	Nov 28-30	New Orleans
1956	June 4-8	Boston
	Nov 26-28	St. Louis
1957	May 20-24	Los Angeles
	Nov 18-20	Richmond
1958	May 19-23	Chicago
	Nov 17-19	Pittsburgh
1959	June 1-5	Atlantic City
	Nov 11-13	Des Moines
1960	May 16-20	Montreal
	Nov 14-16	Columbus
1961	May 15-19	Detroit
	Oct 30-Nov 1	Kansas City
1962	May 21-25	Philadelphia
	Oct 15-17	Minneapolis
1963	May 13-17	Portland, OR
	Dec 2-4	Rochester
1964	May 18-22	Dallas
	Oct 12-14	Louisville
1965	May 17-21	Washington
	Nov 15-17	Los Angeles
1966	May 16-20	Chicago
	Nov 14-16	Raleigh
1967	May 15-19	Boston
	Nov 13-15	Omaha
1968	May 20-24	Atlanta
	Nov 19-21	Milwaukee
1969	May 12-16	New York
	Nov 18-20	Denver
1970	May 18-22	Toronto
	Nov 17-19	Nashville
1971	May 17-21	San Francisco
	Nov 16-18	Cleveland
1972	May 15-19	Philadelphia
	Nov 14-16	New Orleans
1973	May 14-18	St. Louis
	Oct 15-17	Geneva, Switz.
1974	May 20-24	Miami Beach
	Nov 19-21	Seattle
1975	May 12-16	Chicago
	Nov 18-20	Pittsburgh
1976	May 17-21	Houston
	Nov 15-18	Cincinnati
1977	May 16-20	Washington
	Nov 14-17	Atlanta
1978	May 15-19	Anaheim
	Nov 13-16	Montreal
1979	May 14-18	St. Louis
	Nov 12-15	Phoenix
1980	May 19-23	Boston
	Nov 17-20	San Diego
1981	May 18-21	Dallas
	Nov 16-19	Toronto
1982	May 17-21	San Francisco
	Nov 15-18	Philadelphia
1983	May 16-20	Kansas City
	Nov 14-17	Orlando
1984	May 21-24	New Orleans
	Nov 12-15	San Diego
1985	May 13-16	Chicago
	Nov 18-21	Baltimore
1986	May 19-22	Atlanta
	Nov 17-20	Denver
1987	May 18-21	Cincinnati
	Nov 9-12	Portland, OR
1988	May 16-20	Los Angeles
	Nov 14-17	Nashville
1989	May 15-18	Washington
	Nov 13-16	Seattle
1990	May 20-24	San Antonio
	Nov 12-15	Miami
1991	May 20-23	Boston
	Nov 18-20	Montreal
1992	May 18-21	New Orleans
	Nov 16-18	Dallas
1993	May 24-27	Orlando
	Nov 15-17	Phoenix
1994	May 16-19	San Francisco
	Nov 14-16	Toronto
1995	May 22-25	Denver
	Nov 13-15	Chicago
1996	May 20-23	Boston
	Nov 18-20	Nashville
1997	May 19-22	Los Angeles
	Nov 16-19	Kansas City
1998	May 17-21	Cincinnati
	Nov 14-18	Atlanta
1999	May 16-20	Baltimore
	Nov 13-17	New Orleans
2000	May 14-18	Denver
	Nov 11-15	Orlando
2001	May 13-17	Anaheim
	Nov 10-14	Dallas
2002	May 19-23	Minneapolis
	Nov 16-20	Atlanta
2003	May 18-22	Dallas
	Nov 15-19	Reno
2004	May 23-26	Salt Lake City
	Nov 13-17	Miami Beach
2005	June 6-10	Las Vegas
2006	June 4-8	Orlando
2007	June 3-7	Boston
2008	June 2-5	Las Vegas
2009	June 8-11	Chicago
2010	June 7-10	Las Vegas
2011	June 12-15	Boston
2012	June 11-14	Las Vegas
2013	June 10-13	Chicago
2014	June 9-12	Las Vegas
2015	June 22-25	Chicago
2016	June 13-16	Las Vegas
2017	June 4-7	Boston
2018	June 10-13	Las Vegas
2019	TBA	
2020	June 14-17	Orlando