
Submitter: Jack Parow, International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) / Rep. FLSS of the IAFC and the CSAA

Recommendation: Add new text to read as follows:

26.1.2 Signals transmitted to a supervising station shall be by point ID.

Substantiation: Renumber existing paragraphs that follow.

This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:

This Proposal was co-authored by the Fire Life Safety Section of the IAFC, the IAFC and CSAA.

72-463 Log #212 SIG-SSS
(26.2.1.1)

Final Action:

Submitter: Jack Parow, International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) / Rep. FLSS of the IAFC and the CSAA

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

26.2.1 Alarm Signal Disposition.

26.2.1.1 Supervising stations shall be permitted to verify alarm signals prior to reporting them to the fire service except where prohibited by the authority having jurisdiction, provided that the verification process does not delay the reporting by more than 90 seconds Except as permitted by 29.7.6.2, all fire alarm signals received by a supervising station shall be immediately retransmitted to the communications center.

Substantiation: A number of proposals have been submitted to the NFPA 72® project for this cycle to assist in decreasing the number of unwanted or nuisance alarms. A key component of these proposals is the allowance of the supervising station to verify the alarm prior to the notification of emergency forces. This proposal has been sent to SIG-SSS.

The wording for this proposal comes from Chapter 29 Single- and Multiple-Station Alarms and Household Fire Alarm Systems. There has been a general view that successful suppression of a fire and life safety for the occupants of a protected premises requires that there be no verification of the signal prior to the dispatch of emergency forces. The majority of fire deaths occur in single family residential occupancies, where alarm verification is allowed.

(<http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/OS.Trends.pdf>) (<http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/OS.fireloss.pdf>)

By allowing a 90 second alarm verification process, as described in this proposal, would eliminate a number of unwanted or nuisance alarms, just as the allowance within Chapter 29 does today.

This proposal, as written, does allow an authority having jurisdiction the ability to not allow alarm verification if they so select.

Unwanted or nuisance alarms are a concern of the IAFC. In addition to resources that may be needed for other responses, having fire apparatus respond Code 3 (red lights and sirens) places the public and responding fire fighters at risk. (<http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/osfff.pdf>) (<http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/OS.firefighterinjuries.pdf>)

In order to assist in the alarm verification process, all new installation should have signals that are transmitted to the supervising station as individual points. The majority of fire alarm systems that are being installed today are addressable and all control units that transmit signals have the ability to transmit their events via Ademco Contact ID® or other addressable formats. A number of proposals related to Point ID have been sent to SIG-FUN, SIG-IDS, as well as SIG-SSS.

The reduction of unwanted or nuisance alarms are a central point of the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) position statement on Eliminating Unwanted and Nuisance Fire Alarm Activations. A copy of this paper may be found at http://www.iafc.org/associations/4685/files/IAFCposition_EliminatingUnwantedandNuisanceFireAlarmActivations.pdf

This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:

This Proposal was co-authored by the Fire Life Safety Section of the IAFC, the IAFC and CSAA.

72-597 Log #214 SIG-SSS
(A.26.2.1.1 (New))

Final Action:

Submitter: Jack Parow, International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) / Rep. FLSS of the IAFC and the CSAA

Recommendation: Add new text to read as follows:

A.26.2.1.1 Where 26.2.1.1, which provides for screening alarm signals to minimize response to false alarms, is to be implemented, the following should be considered:

- (1) Was the verification call answered at the protected premises?
- (2) Did the respondent provide proper identification?
- (3) Is it necessary for the respondent to identify the cause of the alarm signal?
- (4) Should the public service fire communication center be notified and advised that an alarm signal was received, including the response to the verification call, when an authorized respondent stated that fire service response is not desired?
- (5) Should the public service fire communications center be notified and advised that an alarm signal was received, including the response to the verification call, for all other situations, including both a hostile fire and no answer to the verification call?
- (6) What other actions should be required by a standard operating procedure?

Substantiation: A number of proposals have been submitted to the NFPA 72® project for this cycle to assist in decreasing the number of unwanted or nuisance alarms. A key component of these proposals is the allowance of the supervising station to verify the alarm prior to the notification of emergency forces. This proposal has been sent to SIG-SSS.

The wording for this proposal comes from Chapter 29 Single- and Multiple-Station Alarms and Household Fire Alarm Systems. There has been a general view that successful suppression of a fire and life safety for the occupants of a protected premises requires that there be no verification of the signal prior to the dispatch of emergency forces. The majority of fire deaths occur in single family residential occupancies, where alarm verification is allowed. (<http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/OS.Trends.pdf>) (<http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/OS.fireloss.pdf>)

By allowing a 90 second alarm verification process, as described in this proposal, would eliminate a number of unwanted or nuisance alarms, just as the allowance within Chapter 29 does today.

This proposal, as written, does allow an authority having jurisdiction the ability to not allow alarm verification if they so select.

Unwanted or nuisance alarms are a concern of the IAFC. In addition to resources that may be needed for other responses, having fire apparatus respond Code 3 (red lights and sirens) places the public and responding fire fighters at risk. (<http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/osfff.pdf>) (<http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/OS.firefighterInjuries.pdf>)

In order to assist in the alarm verification process, all new installation should have signals that are transmitted to the supervising station as individual points. The majority of fire alarm systems that are being installed today are addressable and all control units that transmit signals have the ability to transmit their events via Ademco Contact ID® or other addressable formats. A number of proposals related to Point ID have been sent to SIG-FUN, SIG-IDS, as well as SIG-SSS.

The reduction of unwanted or nuisance alarms are a central point of the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) position statement on Eliminating Unwanted and Nuisance Fire Alarm Activations. A copy of this paper may be found at http://www.iafc.org/associations/4685/files/IAFCposition_EliminatingUnwantedandNuisanceFireAlarmActivations.pdf

This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:

This Proposal was co-authored by the Fire Life Safety Section of the IAFC, the IAFC and CSAA.

Submitter: Jack Parow, International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) / Rep. FLSS of the IAFC and the CSAA

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

26.2.1.2 After the 90 second period has expired, all fire alarm signals received by a supervising station shall be immediately retransmitted to the communications center.

Substantiation: None given.

This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:

This Proposal was co-authored by the Fire Life Safety Section of the IAFC, the IAFC and CSAA.

72-598 Log #215 SIG-SSS
(A.26.2.1.2 (New))

Final Action:

Submitter: Jack Parow, International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) / Rep. FLSS of the IAFC and the CSAA

Recommendation: Add new text to read as follows:

A.26.2.1.2 The term immediately in this context is intended to mean "without unreasonable delay." Routine handling should take a maximum of 90 seconds from receipt of an alarm signal or the end of the verification time by the central station until the initiation of retransmission to the communication center.

Substantiation: None given.

This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:

This Proposal was co-authored by the Fire Life Safety Section of the IAFC, the IAFC and CSAA.

Submitter: Jack Parow, International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) / Rep. FLSS of the IAFC and the CSAA

Recommendation: Add text to read as follows:

26.2.3.4 The supervising station shall immediately notify the authority having jurisdiction if required service is being discontinued.

Substantiation: The International Association of Fire Chiefs understands the importance that fire alarm systems play in protecting lives and property, but at the same time are concerned with what seems to be an increasing number of unwanted and nuisance alarms, many of which may be preventable. Unwanted and nuisance alarms have become a significant concern for fire departments due to the impact upon public safety, fire fighter safety and the financial burden that it places upon fire departments making unneeded responses. A position statement on eliminating unwanted and nuisance fire alarm activations can be found at

http://www.iafc.org/associations/4685/files/IAFCposition_EliminatingUnwantedandNuisanceFireAlarmActivations.pdf.

This proposal addresses item (4) in the position paper that requires the supervising station to notify the AHJ when required service is to be discontinued, or transferred to another provider.

This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:

This Proposal was co-authored by the Fire Life Safety Section of the IAFC, the IAFC and CSAA.

Submitter: Jack Parow, International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) / Rep. FLSS of the IAFC and the CSAA

Recommendation: Add text to read as follows:

A.26.2.3.4 Supervising monitoring service is often required as a result of the system being required to be monitored at an "approved location" by model building, fire and life safety codes, and the local AHJ is responsible for determining what monitoring locations are approved. If the system owner chooses to have monitoring discontinued or performed by another company the supervising station must inform the AHJ of the change.

Substantiation: The International Association of Fire Chiefs understands the importance that fire alarm systems play in protecting lives and property, but at the same time are concerned with what seems to be an increasing number of unwanted and nuisance alarms, many of which may be preventable. Unwanted and nuisance alarms have become a significant concern for fire departments due to the impact upon public safety, fire fighter safety and the financial burden that it places upon fire departments making unneeded responses. A position statement on eliminating unwanted and nuisance fire alarm activation can be found at <http://www.iafc.org/associations/4685/files/IAFCpostionEliminatingUnwantedandNuisanceFireAlarmActivations.pdf>.

This proposal addresses item (4) in the position paper that requires the supervising station to notify the AHJ when required service is to be discontinued, or transferred to another provider.

This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:

This Proposal was co-authored by the Fire Life Safety Section of the IAFC, the IAFC and CSAA.

72-468 Log #216 SIG-SSS
(26.2.3.4 and A.26.2.3.4 (New))

Final Action:

Submitter: Jack Parow, International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) / Rep. FLSS of the IAFC and the CSAA

Recommendation: Add text to read as follows:

26.2.3.4* The supervising station shall immediately notify the authority having jurisdiction if required service is being discontinued.

A.26.2.3.4 Supervising monitoring service is often required as a result of the system being required to be monitored at an "approved location" by model building, fire and life safety codes, and the local AHJ is responsible for determining what monitoring locations are approved. If the system owner chooses to have monitoring discontinued or performed by another company, the supervising station must inform the AHJ of the change.

Substantiation: The International Association of Fire Chiefs understands the importance that fire alarm systems play in protecting lives and property, but at the same time are concerned with what seems to be an increasing number of unwanted and nuisance alarms, many of which may be preventable. Unwanted and nuisance alarms have become a significant concern for fire departments due to the impact upon public safety, fire fighter safety and the financial burden that it places upon fire departments making unneeded responses. A position statement on eliminating unwanted and nuisance fire alarm activation can be found at <http://www.iafc.org/associations/4685/files/IAFCpostionEliminatingUnwantedandNuisanceFireAlarmActivations.pdf>.

This proposal addresses item (4) in the position paper that requires the supervising station to notify the AHJ when required service is to be discontinued, or transferred to another provider.

This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:

This Proposal was co-authored by the Fire Life Safety Section of the IAFC, the IAFC and CSAA.

72-473 Log #219 SIG-SSS
(26.3.7.1.2(1))

Final Action:

Submitter: Jack Parow, International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) / Rep. FLSS of the IAFC and the CSAA

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

26.3.7.1.2 (1) ~~Immediately~~ retransmit the alarm to the communications center in accordance with 26.2.1.1 and 26.2.1.2.

Substantiation: None given.

This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:

This Proposal was co-authored by the Fire Life Safety Section of the IAFC, the IAFC and CSAA.

Submitter: Jack Parow, International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) / Rep. FLSS of the IAFC and the CSAA

Recommendation: Delete text as follows:

~~A.26.3.7.1.2(1) The term *immediately* in this context is intended to mean "without unreasonable delay." Routine handling should take a maximum of 90 seconds from receipt of an alarm signal by the central station until the initiation of retransmission to the communication center.~~

Substantiation: None given.

This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:

This Proposal was co-authored by the Fire Life Safety Section of the IAFC, the IAFC and CSAA.

Submitter: Jack Parow, International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) / Rep. FLSS of the IAFC and the CSAA

Recommendation: Add text to read as follows:

26.4.2.3 Alarm, supervisory, and trouble signals transmitted to a proprietary supervising station shall be by point ID.

Substantiation: Renumber existing paragraphs that follow

This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:

This Proposal was co-authored by the Fire Life Safety Section of the IAFC, the IAFC and CSAA.

72-477 Log #222 SIG-SSS
(26.4.5.6.1(1))

Final Action:

Submitter: Jack Parow, International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) / Rep. FLSS of the IAFC and the CSAA

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

26.4.5.6.1(1) ~~immediately~~ Notify the fire department, the emergency response team, and such other parties as the authority of jurisdiction requires in accordance with 26.2.1

Substantiation: None given.

This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:

This Proposal was co-authored by the Fire Life Safety Section of the IAFC, the IAFC and CSAA.

Submitter: Jack Parow, International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) / Rep. FLSS of the IAFC and the CSAA

Recommendation: Add text to read as follows:

26.5.1.2 Alarm, supervisory, and trouble signals transmitted to a remote supervising station shall be by Initiating Device.

Substantiation: Renumber existing paragraphs that follow.

This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:

This Proposal was co-authored by the Fire Life Safety Section of the IAFC, the IAFC and CSAA.