

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Full Board Meeting
Friday, October 2nd, 2020
Virtual Meeting through Google Hangouts
10:00am

AGENDA

- 1. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE & MOMENT OF SILENCE**
- 2. ROLL CALL**
- 3. SIGN-IN SHEET FOR GUESTS**
- 4. CHANGES IN AGENDA**
- 5. PUBLIC COMMENT**
- 6. CONSENT AGENDA**
 - A. Approval of the minutes of the previous meeting
 - B. VDFP Liaison Reports
- 7. Report From The VDFP Executive Director**
- 8. Education and Training**
 - A. Report From The Education and Training Committee
 - B. Unfinished Business
 - C. New Business
 - i. Update on the Five Year Strategic Plan
- 9. Fire Prevention and Control**
 - A. Report From The Department of Forestry
 - B. Report From The Codes and Standards Subcommittee
 - C. Unfinished Business
 - i. Amendment to the VFSB Rules of Procedures
 - D. New Business
 - i. Review and approval of the Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code edits from the Code and Standards Subcommittee
- 10. Administration, Policy and Finance**
 - A. Report from the Administration, Policy and Finance Committee
 - B. Unfinished Business
 - i. Greene County Fire and EMS Study (Review/Approval)

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Full Board Meeting
Friday, October 2nd, 2020
Virtual Meeting through Google Hangouts
10:00am

- C. New Business
 - i. Gender Neutral VFSB Rules of Procedures changes
 - ii. Aid To Localities use Assessment

11. Live Structure

- A. Report From The Live Structure Committee
- B. Unfinished Business
- C. New Business
 - i. Review cost impact to address NFPA standards change for Impingement Protection Project
 - ii. One Year Grant extension Scott County
 - iii. One Year Grant Extension Hanover County
 - iv. One Year Grant Extension Fluvanna County
 - v. Project scope change Prince George County
 - vi. VFIRS Grant Awards

12. COMMENTS FROM COMMITTEE CHAIMAN

13. FULL BOARD BUSINESS

- A. Unfinished Business
- B. New Business
 - i. Report from Nominations Committee
 - ii. Officer Elections

14. ADJOURNMENT

Virginia Fire Service Board Committee Assignments

Administration, Policy & Finance Committee

James Stokely, Chair
Lee Day
Ernie Little
Walter Bailey
David Hankley
James Calvert
Stephanie L. Koren

Fire Education & Training Committee

James Calvert, Chair
Lee Day
Jerome Williams
Walter Bailey
Scott Garber
James Poindexter

Fire Prevention & Control Committee

Ernie Little, Chair
Scott Garber
Dennis Linanurg
Richard Gregory
Keith Johnson
Robert Farrell

Live Fire Structure Committee

Lee Day, Chair
Richard Gregory
Bettie Reeves-Nobles
Stephanie L. Koren
David Hankley
James Stokely
Jerome Williams

Code and Standards Sub-committee

Andrew Milliken, Chair

Linda Hale	Steven Sites	Joshua J. Davis
Kris Bridges	Perry Weller	Neil Holland
Mike Perdue	Henry Rosenbaum	
Ernie Little	Maurice Wilson	
Garrett Dyer	Gerry Maiatico	
Anthony Barrero	James Moss	

Virginia Fire Service's Board 2020 Meeting Schedule

Date	Time	Meeting	Location	Link:
10/01/2020	10:00am-10:50am	VFSB- Administration, Policy and Finance Committee	Virtual Meeting through Google Hangouts	Meeting ID: https://meet.google.com/oxu-zegu-zze Call-in Phone Numbers (US): +1 318-565-6392 PIN: 696 563 320#
10/01/2020	11:00am-12:00pm	VFSB- Live Structure Committee	Virtual Meeting through Google Hangouts	Meeting ID Link: https://meet.google.com/uec-izrr-stk Call-in Phone Numbers: (US) +1 567-331-1487 PIN: 369 717 061#
10/01/2020	1:00pm-2:00pm	VFSB- Fire Prevention and Control Committee	Virtual Meeting through Google Hangouts	Meeting Link ID: https://meet.google.com/gpd-yzag-uff Call-in Phone Numbers (US): +1 407-720-4662 PIN: 928 925 215#
10/01/2020	2:30pm-3:30pm	VFSB- Fire Education and Training Committee	Virtual Meeting through Google Hangouts	Meeting Link ID: https://meet.google.com/hbr-tsw-n-axy Phone Numbers (US): +1 317-798-0442 PIN: 453 154 304#
10/02/2020	10:00am	Virginia Fire Service's Board Meeting	Virtual Meeting through Google Hangouts	Meeting Link ID: https://meet.google.com/ftw-zmsn-rdz Phone Numbers (US): +1 225-414-2887 PIN: 154 067 487#
10/19/2020	TBD	Statewide Fire Prevention Code Development Committee 3 and 3 with BHCD	TBD	
12/14/2020	TBD	Joint Meeting of The VFSB and BHCD	TBD	

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Full Board Meeting

Friday, June 12th, 2020

Meeting held electronically through Google Hangouts

10:00am

A regular meeting of the Virginia Fire Services Board was held on June 12th, 2020 at 10:00 am. This meeting was held electronically through Google Hangouts as a result of the State of Emergency initiated by the Honorable Ralph Northam, Governor of Virginia. Board Chair, Walter Bailey facilitated this meeting and the Board had a constituted Quorum.

Board MEMBERS PRESENT

David Collins Hankley	Harry L. Day
James Alan Calvert	Dennis Linaburg
James Moore Stokely	Jerome Williams
Bettie Reeves-Nobles	Keith H Johnson
Walter T Bailey	Robert Farrell
Ernest H Little	James Davis Poindexter
Scott Garber	
Stephanie L Koren	

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT

Rick Gregory

GUESTS PRESENT

Larry Gwaltney

AGENCY MEMBERS PRESENT

Travis Rickman	Brook Pittinger
Mike Reilly	Briant Atkins
Theresa Hunter	Bill MacKay
Jeff Liebold	

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Full Board Meeting

Friday, June 12th, 2020

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10:00am

CHANGES IN THE AGENDA

The Chairman Walt Bailey proposed 3 additions to the agenda to be discussed at the meeting. The first was adding section for FIRE EDUCATION & TRAINING COMMITTEE to give a report. To the agenda to allow for a report from the Education and Training Committee. The other two additions were under New Business adding “iii. Full Board discussion for next in person meeting” and under Live Structure “ii. OSB discussion”. With no objections the changes to the agenda were approved by the board and moved forward.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

No public comments were offered during the meeting.

CONSENT AGENDA

Approval of the previous meeting minutes motioned for approval was made by Ernie Little and seconded by Keith Johnson, unanimous agreement from the committee to approve the previous meeting minutes.

AGENCY REPORTS

REPORT FROM THE VDFP EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Executive Director Reilly gave an update to the committee on the COVID pandemic and how that event has effected the agency and training during this time. He also discussed an update with the APA audit and how the agency was working to resolve these issues working with IT staff. The Executive Director gave an update on the Chief Administrative Officer and the pending criminal case moves forward he clarified that the issue was dealing with the Scholarship reimbursement fund. Lastly the executive director talked about the fiscal impacts to the COVID Pandemic and that we are hoping that the impact will not be as severe as we thought.

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Full Board Meeting

Friday, June 12th, 2020

Meeting held electronically through Google Hangouts

10:00am

FIRE PREVENTION & CONTROL COMMITTEE

A. Report From The Department of Forestry

The State Forester Rob Farrell discussed how his agency is currently working through the Pandemic and how they are operating during this time. They are working on multiple issues at once to include the pandemic, hurricane season, and the 1st amendment protests. They have 137 applications currently for Fire Expense Grants which they are awaiting on funds. The dry hydrate program is continue forward. They have 22 new hydrates 27 repairs with most of the repairs are taking up much of those funds.

B. Report from The Codes and Standards Subcommittee

Ernie Reported that yesterday was the final edit session with DHCH and they worked through almost ever chapter and discussed how we did not get to go back and review chapters 1-10 in the sub workgroups with DHCD. But on another note the committee was able to work through all of the edits for the 2018 code edit cycle amendments which had roughly 4,000 amendments proposed and about 2,500 of our edits were put back into the code.

The Chairman inquired about all of the chapters that would be voted on at the current meeting and Ernie Little clarified the process that we take to move those efforts forward.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Ernie Little discussed the memorandum of understanding between BHCD and VFSB and that they are working to make some changes to that document and will hopefully have something to govern over the next cycle.

NEW BUSINESS

- I. **Topic:** Review and approval of Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 38, and 39 edits of the Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Full Board Meeting

Friday, June 12th, 2020

Meeting held electronically through Google Hangouts

10:00am

Motion: To Approve Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 38, and 39 edits of the Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code as submitted by the Fire Prevention and Control Committee

Topic Discussion: N/A

Vote: It was unanimously supported by the committee

Motion Action: The Chapters will now be presented to the Board of Housing and Community Development to be considered in the code making process to make changes to the current edits to the Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code.

ii. **Topic:** Amendment to the VFSB Rules of Procedures

Motion: To move this item forward to the next meeting for a second reading per the boards Rules of Procedures.

Topic Discussion: The Chairman of the Fire Prevention and Control Committee discussed why this change was necessary and how this change will aid the board in advancing the Code and Standards subcommittees work with the Statewide Fire Prevention Code. He clarified that we would be making the change strictly for the subcommittee changing the constituted quorum from a majority to 5 members of the committee. Ernie Little asked the clerk of the committee if he had missed anything and the clerk clarified that this change would allow for the committee to have more flexibility. He also determined that after further review that for this change to take affect that there would have to be two readings of this proposal on the agenda before it could be approved at the next meeting. The Chairman clarified that no vote would be needed today to make the change but instructed the clerk to make sure that it was on the agenda for the next meeting and for current members to review it for the next meeting.

Vote: No vote was taken

Motion Action: To Place this on the agenda for the next meeting for full approval by the board.

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Full Board Meeting

Friday, June 12th, 2020

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10:00am

The Chairman of the Fire Prevention and Control Committee asked to speak before the Board moved on to discuss future meetings such as June 26th which will be a joint hearing of the Board of Housing and Community Development and the Virginia Fire Services Board, June 23rd which is the first workgroup meeting with DHCD, and workgroup 2 will be held on June 30th to discuss further changes.

The Chairman asked the clerk to make sure the board had the appropriate information to attend the meetings especially the joint meeting on June 26th. Keith Johnson who is the VFSB Representative on the Board of Housing and Community Development clarified that the 26th meeting will be a public hearing on code proposals.

Bettie suggested that we make an additional change to the Board procedures to change the language in the procedures to change all the references to Chairman to either "Chair Person" or just "Chair". The Clerk made it clear that the change would have to go through the two step process to make the change. The chairman then instructed the Clerk to look through the document to determine any other places that needed to change to make the document gender neutral. Keith Johnson inquired about a legislative change that requires by law on July 1. The Chairman request that the clerk research the change.

FIRE EDUCATION & TRAINING COMMITTEE

A. Report from the Training and Education Committee

The Chair Jimmy Calvert gave a report to the board and talked about COVID 19 and how it affected training here at VDFP. He also discussed the arrival of cornerstone and applauded the agency for creating a great platform top aid in training. He then moved on to the Fiver Year Strategic Plan and stated that he believed we have completed Goal #1 which looks to improve the use of technology in the daily training operations, which he believed has been completed with the implementation of cornerstone. He then moved on to Goal #5 to evaluate the required class hours and certification training programs the program went through accreditation and was recertified. The next goal was goal #6 which improve the documentation of the fire department membership roster for the commonwealth which a letter was drafted to go to the chairman which once sent out will help to satisfy that goal. Lastly he talked about the ban on OSB's that director Reilly discussed.

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Full Board Meeting

Friday, June 12th, 2020

Meeting held electronically through Google Hangouts

10:00am

B. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

N/A

C. NEW BUSINESS

ADMINISTRATION, POLICY, AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

A. Report from Administration, Policy and Finance Committee

Chairman Walt Bailey gave comments in regards to the current state of departments during COVID and some of the opinions that he has heard from smaller departments in the Commonwealth

Chairman of the Administration, Policy, and Finance Committee spoke in regards to the committee and stated that the Chairman's remarks were spot on regarding the Increase of Aide to Localities. He read a substitute motion for the board to consider that was brought forth by the committee which stated, “

“Substitute Motion to Increase the Aid To Localities minimums from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for towns and from \$20,000 to \$30,000 for counties and cities for only Fiscal Year 2021. Pending Budget Projections to accommodate an increase for all localities. In the event of a budget projection shortfall, the Virginia Fire Services Board directs Virginia Department of Fire Programs Staff to format new minimums to ensure all localities remain at or above the Fiscal Year 2020 funding level.”

The motion was passed unanimously by the committee for the full boards consideration. The Chairman explained the effects of the motion and the reasoning behind the change and applauded the committee.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

1. **Topic:** Increase of Aide to Localities minimums with substitute motion recommended by committee

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Full Board Meeting

Friday, June 12th, 2020

Meeting held electronically through Google Hangouts

10:00am

Motion: Substitute Motion to Increase the Aid to Localities minimums from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for towns and from \$20,000 to \$30,000 for counties and cities for only Fiscal Year 2021. Pending Budget Projections to accommodate an increase for all localities. In the event of a budget projection shortfall, the Virginia Fire Services Board directs Virginia Department of Fire Programs Staff to format new minimums to ensure all localities remain at or above the Fiscal Year 2020 funding level.

Topic Discussion: The Executive Director of VDFP stated that they did have the fiscal staff take a look at this proposal and stated that a spreadsheet had been sent out to the committee showing how much of an increase was needed to make the change currently being proposed.

Vote: The Vote was unanimous for the full board to approve the increase.

NEW BUSINESS

1. **Topic:** Southampton Final Study

Motion: To approve the study as written was made by Ernie Little and Seconded by Jim Stokley

Topic Discussion: The Chairman stated that Jimmy Calvert and himself participated in the study and made minor edits then asked for any further comments there were none.

Vote: The board voted unanimously to approve the study as written

Motion Action: To issue the Southampton study to the locality as written.

2. **Topic:** Greene County Final Study

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Full Board Meeting

Friday, June 12th, 2020

Meeting held electronically through Google Hangouts

10:00am

Motion: To hold off on the approval of the final study until Bettie Reeves-Nobles edits are incorporated into the study.

Topic Discussion: Bettie Reeves- Nobles stated that she did not have enough time to make the proper changes to the study which she participated on. She asked the committee to hold off on approving the study as written to be approved at the next meeting.

Vote: With no objections the Chairman approved the request to hold off final approval pending the edits of Mrs. Reeves- Nobles.

Motion Action: Hold off on approval of the Greene County Study until edits are approved by Bettie Reeves-Nobles

3. **Topic:** Nottoway County Fire & EMS Study Request

Motion: Lee Day made the motion to approve the study which was properly seconded by Bettie Reeves- Nobles

Topic Discussion: The Chairman discussed how Nottoway County was aware that we would have some dilemmas completing the study because of COVID.

Vote: The board voted unanimously to approve the Nottoway Fire & EMS Study to be conducted

Motion Action: To reach out to Nottoway County to start the Fire & EMS Study process.

LIVE STRUCTURE COMMITTEE

A. Report from the Live Structure Committee

The Chairman of the committee discussed the meeting and the main conversation to deal with the impingement protection issue which will be voted on at the next meeting of the Live Structure Committee in October.

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Full Board Meeting

Friday, June 12th, 2020

Meeting held electronically through Google Hangouts

10:00am

B. Unfinished Business

C. New Business

1. **Topic:** Class “B” fuel to Class “A” fuel Conversion- Live Fire Training Structure Policy addition

Motion: To approve the Class “B” fuel to Class “A” fuel Conversion to be added to the Live Fire Training Structure Policy as presented

Topic Discussion: The Chairman asked the Clerk to explain the changes to the policy that will be added into the Live Fire Training Structure Policy. Lastly the Chairman wanted to confirm that this policy addition had been vetted by the Structure Group. The committee clerk confirmed that the structure group helped to format the changes.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To publish the new Live Fire Training Structure Policy with the updated language.

D. OSB Discussion

The Executive Director kicked off this discussion talking about how the Governor charged him with the duty of reducing the amount of cancers firefighters are exposed to in the everyday work. After the review of many studies and speaking with the CDFP Safety officer that there are considerable amount of carcinogens that are released in the use of flash over simulators. These carcinogens are being impregnated into the firefighters gear as well as the firefighters this was supported by blood and urine tests that were conducted after the use of OSBs which showed high volumes of carcinogens. The Executive Director would like to support a ban for the use of OSBs in training environments given the risk to our states firefighters. He spoke about how he knew the importance of how important it is to show real world scenarios in training but he believed that the risks far outweigh the risks of the continued used of OSBs in training

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Full Board Meeting

Friday, June 12th, 2020

Meeting held electronically through Google Hangouts

10:00am

environments in Virginia. The agency has asked stakeholders to help push out the message since VDFP cannot issue a ban on the use of OSBs to stop the use. There is movement to change the code in NFPA1403.

The Chairman discussed how he has not heard any opposition to the ban on OSBs as it will protect our firefighters in the state and urged the Executive Director to move forward with a policy change if needed.

COMMENTS FROM THE COMMITTEE CHAIR

The Chairman spoke of how we are in uncharted waters with the current Pandemic and operating completely online during the state of emergency. He discussed that we will have some issues regarding the budget due to the current pandemic and that will be something that we will have to deal with in the future budget issues. He thanked Ernie Little and Keith Johnson for their work on the Statewide Fire Prevention Code since that is where the work is done to hopefully prevent fires before they have a chance to start and spread.

FULL BOARD BUSINESS

A. Unfinished Business

B. New Business

i. June Elections Rescheduled

The Chairman discussed that since we had to operate online for this meaning that we were going to push the June Elections to the Fall meeting so that we can hopefully have an in person meeting to conduct the elections.

ii. Nominations committee designations.

The Chairman asked for volunteers for the nominations committee that would convene to bring forth members for election the following board members volunteered to participate on the nominations committee which will meet prior to our next meeting to discuss the elections at our next full meeting of the Virginia Fire Services Board.

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Full Board Meeting

Friday, June 12th, 2020

Meeting held electronically through Google Hangouts

10:00am

Nominations Committee:

Bettie Reeves- Nobles

Jimmy Calvert

Lee Day

David Hankley

- iii. Full Board discussion for next in person meeting

The Chairman discussed how he would like to push off the next meeting to late September early October timeframe and asked the Board the opportunity to work with staff to determine a time to safely host an in person meeting during that time period. None of the members objected to that end.

The Chairman called for any further comments Dennis Linaburg spoke about funding at his local department and some of the issues that they are having due to the lack of fundraising because of the COVID pandemic. Keith Johnson also spoke about how this pandemic has affected all members of the fire service even in Northern Virginia and they have asked at the Federal level to open up grants for all fire departments for impacts of tax revenue in the future.

ADJOURNMENT

Motion was made to adjourn by Lee Day and seconded by Jim Stokley, committee adjourned at 12:03pm

Clerk of the Committee: Travis Rickman

REVIEWED BY:

Brook Pittinger

Deputy Executive Director

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Administration, Policy and Finance Committee

Wednesday, June 10, 2020

Video Conference utilizing Google Hangouts

1:00pm

A regular meeting of the Administration, Policy and Finance Committee was held virtually utilizing Google Hangouts, Vice Chair Jim Stokely chaired the committee. A quorum was present.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT

James Moore Stokely

James Calvert

Stephanie Koren

David Collins Hankley

Ernie Little

Walt Bailey

Lee Day

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

Scott Garber

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT

N/A

GUESTS PRESENT

Larry Gwaltney

AGENCY MEMBERS PRESENT

Travis Rickman

Brook Pittinger

Theresa Hunter

Bill Mackay

Robert Dube

Jeffrey Liebold

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Administration, Policy and Finance Committee

Wednesday, June 10, 2020

Video Conference utilizing Google Hangouts

1:00pm

CHANGES IN THE AGENDA

No Changes

PUBLIC COMMENTS

There were no public comments made.

CONSENT AGENDA

No Changes to the previous meeting minutes member Jimmy Calvert moved to approve the previous minutes with a second from Board Member Ernie Little and the previous minutes were approved.

COMMENTS FROM THE COMMITTEE CHAIR

The Chairman did not have any comments and moved directly to the discussion on the increase of ATL minimums

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

A. **Topic:** Discussion on the Increase of Aide to Localities Minimums

Motion: A motion was made by Lee Day and seconded by Jimmy Calvert to send the following motion forward as a recommendation to the Full Board. Motion: "Substitute Motion to Increase the Aid to Localities minimums from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for towns and from \$20,000 to \$30,000 for counties and cities for only Fiscal Year 2021. Pending Budget Projections to accommodate an increase for all localities. In the event of a budget projection shortfall, the Virginia Fire Services Board directs Virginia Department of Fire Programs Staff to format new minimums to ensure all localities remain at or above the Fiscal Year 2020 funding level."

Topic Discussion: The Chairman of the Virginia Fire Services Board stated that at this time projections for insurance funds is not none and that in the event of a shortfall it was not the original intention to take money away

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Administration, Policy and Finance Committee

Wednesday, June 10, 2020

Video Conference utilizing Google Hangouts

1:00pm

from any localities and that the main goal of this increase should be to increase the minimums and ensure that all localities receive at least the amount that was allocated to them during the 2020 fiscal year. He suggested that the committee move forward with the increase of the minimums as previously discussed. The Chairman also inquired about how the COVID Pandemic would affect the next ATL cycle due to fiscal implications related to the pandemic shutdown.

The Chairman of the committee made comments to echo the chairman of the board and asked for VDFP staff to draft an appropriate motion to bring forth to the full board that would allow for staff to adjust the increase of the minimums in case of a budget shortfall to ensure that no localities would be adversely effected by this change during this difficult time. The chairman of the committee James Stokely talked about how he did not think that the pandemic would have an effect on the insurance premiums but agreed that caution was needed so it was agreed upon to make the increase for one year. Please find the proposed substitute motion that was constructed by staff to aide in the committees work to bring to the full board for approval:

“Substitute Motion to Increase the Aid to Localities minimums from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for towns and from \$20,000 to \$30,000 for counties and cities for only Fiscal Year 2021. Pending Budget Projections to accommodate an increase for all localities. In the event of a budget projection shortfall, the Virginia Fire Services Board directs Virginia Department of Fire Programs Staff to format new minimums to ensure all localities remain at or above the Fiscal Year 2020 funding level.”

Brook Pittinger clarified to the committee about how ATL funds are collected and when the effects of the COVID Pandemic will be felt in FY 2022.

The committee chairman asked for clarification on whether or not this motion needed to come from the committee to the full Board. The Chairman decided that it would appropriate and prudent for the committee to make a motion to suggest the substitute motion to the full board.

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Administration, Policy and Finance Committee

Wednesday, June 10, 2020

Video Conference utilizing Google Hangouts

1:00pm

Vote: The Committee voted unanimously to send the substitute motion recommendation to the full board for approval

Motion Action: Send the substitute motion to the full board for approval on Friday, June 12th.

NEW BUSINESS

A. **Topic:** Greene County Fire & EMS Study

Motion: The motion was made by Ernie Little and seconded by Jimmy Calvert to approve the study and send it to the full board for approval on June 12th.

Topic Discussion: N/A

Vote: The Committee voted unanimously to send the study forward to the full board for final approval.

Motion Action: To send the Greene County Fire & EMS Study as written to the Full Board for final approval on Friday, June 12th.

B. **Topic:** Southampton County Fire & EMS Study

Motion: The motion was made by David Hankley and seconded by Ernie Little to approve the study and send it to the full board for approval on June 12th.

Topic Discussion: Walt Bailey discussed the work on the study and talked about the minor changes that were made by Jimmy Calvert and himself on the study.

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Administration, Policy and Finance Committee

Wednesday, June 10, 2020

Video Conference utilizing Google Hangouts

1:00pm

Vote: The Committee voted unanimously to send the study forward to the full board for final approval.

Motion Action: To send the Southampton County Fire & EMS Study as written to the Full Board for final approval on Friday, June 12th.

C. **Topic:** Nottoway County Fire & EMS Study Request

Motion: To approve the Nottoway County Fire & EMS Study request and send it to the Full board for approval on Friday, June 12th for final approval. The motion was made by member Ernie Little and was properly seconded by James Calvert.

Topic Discussion: The committee discussed how the Fire & EMS process would move forward with the current pandemic situation. The board clerk voiced that he was working with the localities and the agency to determine the best time to move forward safely to conduct the study.

Vote: It was unanimously supported by the committee to send to the full board for final approval on Friday, June 12th.

Motion Action: To send the Nottoway request forward to the full board for approval on Friday, June 12th..

ADJOURNMENT

Committee had a motion to adjourn by Lee Day motion properly seconded by Ernie Little, the committee adjourned at 1:45pm

Clerk of the Committee

Travis Rickman

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Administration, Policy and Finance Committee

Wednesday, June 10, 2020

Video Conference utilizing Google Hangouts

1:00pm

REVIEWED BY:

Brook Pittinger

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Fire Prevention & Control Committee
Wednesday, June 10, 2020
Video Conference utilizing Google Hangouts
9:00am

A regular meeting of the Fire Prevention & Control Committee was held electronically through Google Hangouts because of the State of Emergency initiated by the Honorable Ralph Northam, Governor of Virginia. Ernie Little facilitated this meeting with a quorum present.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT

Keith Johnson
Ernie Little
Walt Bailey
Scott Garber
Dennis Linaburg
Robert Farrell

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

James Moore Stokely

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT

Rick Gregory

GUESTS PRESENT

Larry Gwaltney
Andrew Milliken

AGENCY MEMBERS PRESENT

Travis Rickman	Brook Pittinger
Mike Reilly	William Mackay
Robert Dube	

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Fire Prevention & Control Committee
Wednesday, June 10, 2020
Video Conference utilizing Google Hangouts
9:00am

CHANGES IN THE AGENDA

No Changes

PUBLIC COMMENTS

There were no public comments made.

CONSENT AGENDA

No Changes to the previous meeting minutes member Keith Johnson moved to approve the previous minutes with a second from Scott Garber and the previous minutes were approved.

COMMENTS FROM THE COMMITTEE CHAIR

The Chairman discussed how it was great to see everyone due to the COVID pandemic we have not been able to meet for a while. He stated that there were some items that we will be discussing today that are very important to us and was excited to be able to meet virtually.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

1. **Topic:** BHCD/ VFSB Memorandum of Understanding

Motion: N/A

Topic Discussion: The Chairman discussed how the current MOU has not been updated since 2012 and that the Fire Voice is weakened by this current MOU. The Committee discussed how this process should not be done in a vacuum and wanted more information relating to the MOU. The clerk pointed out that both current BHCD and VFSB had a completely different makeup when the MOU was last updated. The Chairman wants to see a more cooperative effort to make sure that this is a joint effort with the Board of Housing and Community Development.

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Fire Prevention & Control Committee
Wednesday, June 10, 2020
Video Conference utilizing Google Hangouts
9:00am

Motion Action: The Chairman wants to have the committee look at the current MOU and make suggestions. They get together soon to gather a working document to bring forward to suggest to BHCD. The Chairman asked the members of the committee to send all proposed changes to the clerk of the committee to be compiled into a document.

NEW BUSINESS

1. **Topic:** Review and approval of Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 38, and 39 edits of the Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code

Motion: Member Keith Johnson made the motion to approve the Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 38, and 39 edits of the Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code and send it to the full board for final approval. The motion was properly seconded by Dennis Linaburg.

Topic Discussion: Andrew Milliken spoke to the committee and talked about the Hundreds of edits that have been worked on by the Code and Standards Subcommittee. The Chairman thanked Andrew for all of his work

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: Present it to the full board meeting on Friday, June 12th 2020 for full board approval.

2. **Topic:** Amendment to the VFSB Rules of Procedures

Motion: To approve the amendment of “a majority” to “5” and send to the full board for final approval was made by Keith Johnson and Seconded by Dennis Linaburg.

Topic Discussion: The Chairman discussed the issue of the committee not being able to obtain a quorum and how that has resulted in the committee getting further behind on the DHCD code making process. The committee clerk clarified that this amendment will aid in making the subcommittee more accessible to all members which currently

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Fire Prevention & Control Committee
Wednesday, June 10, 2020
Video Conference utilizing Google Hangouts
9:00am

reside all over the state. The Chairman stressed the importance of this amendment and believed that this would help the subcommittee get more done and help the fire service remain proactive with the code making process. The Chairman did make it clear that Walt Bailey the VFSB Chairman is supportive of this measure and appreciated all that the subcommittee currently does for the board.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: Present it to the full board meeting on Friday, June 12th, 2020 for full board approval.

FINAL COMMENTS: The committee Clerk along with the Chairman highlighted two future meetings that will be taking place regarding the promulgation of the Statewide Fire Prevention Code.

June 26th Joint Public Hearing of the VFSB and BHCD.
June 11th DHCD Workgroup Meeting

ADJOURNMENT

Committee had a motion to adjourn by Keith Johnson motion properly seconded by Dennis Linaburg, the committee adjourned at 9:35am

Clerk of the Committee
Travis Rickman

REVIEWED BY:

Brook Pittinger

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Live Structure Committee
Wednesday, June 10, 2020
Video Conference utilizing Google Hangouts
10:00am

A regular meeting of the Live Structure Committee was held was held electronically through Google Hangouts because of the State of Emergency initiated by the Honorable Ralph Northam, Governor of Virginia. The committee had a constituted Quorum and was called to order.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT

Walt Bailey
James Stokely
David Hankley
Bettie Reeves-Nobles
Harry L. Day
Stephanie L. Koren

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

Keith Johnson
James Calvert
James Poindexter
Scott Garber

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT

Rick Gregory
Jerome Williams

GUESTS PRESENT

Michael A. Matthews
Larry Gwaltney

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Live Structure Committee
Wednesday, June 10, 2020
Video Conference utilizing Google Hangouts
10:00am

AGENCY MEMBERS PRESENT

Travis Rickman	Robert Dube
Mike Reilly	Brook Pittinger
Theresa Hunter	Bill MacKay
Briant Atkins	Jeff Liebold

CHANGES IN THE AGENDA

N/A

PUBLIC COMMENTS

N/A

COMMENTS FROM THE COMMITTEE CHAIR

The Chairman

CONSENT AGENDA

No Changes to the previous meeting minutes member Jim Stokely moved to approve the previous minutes with a second from Stephanie Koren and the previous minutes were approved.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

N/A

NEW BUSINESS

1. **Topic:** Review Cost impact to address NFPA standards change for Impingement Protection Project

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Live Structure Committee
Wednesday, June 10, 2020
Video Conference utilizing Google Hangouts
10:00am

Motion: Member David Hankley motioned to table the matter which was seconded by Bettie Reeves- Nobles for further discussion at the next meeting of the Live Structure Committee

Topic Discussion: The committee discussed that they believed there needed to be additional conversations as it related to the impingement protection project because they believed that the online format and the COVID pandemic might have stifled public comment. The committee instructed staff to move the conversation to the next full meeting to have further discussion on the cost impacts and how to address the issue in bringing all of the live fire training structures into compliance with new NFPA standards as interpreted by the structure group.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: Matter tabled till the next meeting of the Live Structure committee meeting in September or October time frame.

2. Topic: Class “B” to Class “A” fuel conversion- Live Fire Training Structure Policy addition

Motion: Member Jim Stokley moved to approve the policy as written and present it to the full board at the next full meeting. The motion was properly seconded by member David Hankley

Topic Discussion: The Chairman of the committee discussed that we already had some localities using these conversion requirements with approval from the board. He also concluded that this was just a clarification to the departments that if they make these changes that they must follow these specific guidelines for the structures to remain grant eligible.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: Present it to the full board meeting on Friday, June 12th, 2020 for full board approval.

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Live Structure Committee
Wednesday, June 10, 2020
Video Conference utilizing Google Hangouts
10:00am

Additional Final Comments:

Executive Director: The Executive Director wanted to inform the committee on a pressing issue relating to OSB which a recent study has shown that the use of OSBs in training environments has been shown to increase carcinogens which can increase the chance of cancer. So it is the agencies view that we do not recommend the use of OSB's in a training scenarios.

James Stokley: Inquired on the next time that the committee and full board would be able to meet in person which the Executive Director answered that soon it is expected that Virginia moves into Phase 3 which will allow for in person meeting but there must be proper social distancing rules along with the use of masks.

ADJOURNMENT

Motion was made to adjourn by Bettie Reeves-Nobles and seconded by Stephanie Koren committee adjourned at 10:30am.

Clerk of the Committee: Travis Rickman

REVIEWED BY:

Brook Pittinger
Deputy Executive Director

Updated: 8/14/2019

**VIRGINIA
FIVE YEAR STRATEGIC
TRAINING PLAN**



Fiscal Years 2020 to 2024

Effective August 1, 2019

Prepared by:
Virginia Fire Services Board
Virginia Department of Fire Programs

Updated: 8/14/2019

**Message from the Fire Education and Training Committee
Dr. Jimmy Calvert, Chair**

We are pleased to present the Five-Year Strategic Training Plan for the Virginia Fire Services Board. This plan outlines the Virginia Fire Services Board's critical goals and objectives related to fire service training. This plan shall serve as a guide for enhancing existing training services while building on new initiatives to assist the Virginia Department of Fire Programs and Virginia's Fire Services Stakeholders in meeting their goals of saving lives and protecting property.

The foundation for this plan was established as a joint venture between the Virginia Fire Services Board, stakeholder groups, and the Virginia Department of Fire Programs staff. Our goal was to develop a strategic training plan that would outline the goals for the next five years and beyond. The plan is to be considered a living document. As current goals are achieved, new goals will be added as needed in order to meet the changing needs of the stakeholder groups. The plan will be reviewed and updated annually. By implementing the plan the stakeholders will be able to continue fulfilling their mission of saving lives and protecting property.

Updated: 8/14/2019

Virginia Fire Services Board

The Virginia Fire Services Board is created within the Virginia Department of Fire Programs pursuant to [§ 9-1-202 of the Code of Virginia](#). Further, pursuant to [§9.1-203, A, 2 of the Code of Virginia](#) the Board is given the authority for this Five-Year Strategic Training Plan, as seen below.

About the Fire Education & Training Committee

The Committee on Fire Education and Training shall be responsible for providing information and making recommendations to the Virginia Fire Services Board on developing a five-year (5) statewide plan for fire education and training, providing technical assistance and advice to local fire departments and fire service organizations and local governments; developing personnel standards for fire service personnel; providing criteria for training schools for fire service personnel and rendering assistance to local fire departments and volunteer fire companies in training firefighters.

About the Five Year Strategic Training Plan

This document provides goals and objectives to address strategic training issues for the fire service in the Commonwealth of Virginia. For the purposes of this document, a goal is a broad statement of the long-term results needed to accomplish the organization's mission and achieve its vision. An objective is a description of the results that, when achieved, move an organization toward its stated goal(s).

The Fire Education & Training Committee, with input from Virginia's fire service stakeholders and the Division Chiefs of the Virginia Department of Fire Programs, has developed this Five Year Strategic Training Plan. This document will be updated *annually* through continued stakeholder feedback and the inclusion of emerging strategic issues in the fire service community.

[§ 9.1-203. Powers and duties of Virginia Fire Services Board; limitation.](#)

- A. The Board shall have the responsibility for promoting the coordination of the efforts of fire service organizations at the state and local levels. To these ends, it shall have the following powers and duties to:
 1. Ensure the development and implementation of the Virginia Fire Prevention and Control Plan;
 2. Review and approve a five-year statewide plan for fire education and training;
 3. Approve the criteria for and disbursement of any grant funds received from the federal government and any agencies thereof and any other source and to disburse such funds in accordance therewith;

Updated: 8/14/2019

4. Provide technical assistance and advice to local fire departments, other fire services organizations, and local governments through Fire and Emergency Medical Services studies done in conjunction with the Department of Fire Programs;
 5. Advise the Department of Fire Programs on and adopt personnel standards for fire services personnel;
 6. Advise the Department of Fire Programs on the Commonwealth's statewide plan for the collection, analysis, and reporting of data relating to fires in the Commonwealth;
 7. Make recommendations to the Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security concerning legislation affecting fire prevention and protection and fire services organizations in Virginia;
 8. Evaluate all fire prevention and protection programs and make any recommendations deemed necessary to improve the level of fire prevention and protection in the Commonwealth;
 9. Advise the Department of Fire Programs on the Statewide Fire Prevention Code; and
 10. Investigate alternative means of financial support for volunteer fire departments and advise jurisdictions regarding the implementation of such alternatives.
- B. Except for those policies established in § [38.2-401](#), compliance with the provisions of § [9.1-201](#) and this section and any policies or guidelines enacted pursuant thereto shall be optional with, and at the full discretion of, any local governing body and any volunteer fire department or volunteer fire departments operating under the same corporate charters.

Five Year Strategic Training Plan

1. Goal 1 – Improve the use of technology within the daily operations of Training and Education. (FY 2019)

Objectives

1. Find innovative methods to reduce the total amount of paperwork burden imposed on stakeholders.
 - a. Allow stakeholder to submit training request online.
 - b. Provide electronic course paperwork to the locality and/or instructors.
 - c. Online only student and course registration.
2. Reduce the school processing times within the agency.
 - a. Streamline processes to reduce course processing times within the agency.
 - b. Online student feedback
 - c. Online certification printing

2. Goal 2 – Improve the safe execution, program compliance documentation, and inspection records of NFPA 1403 Compliance in live fire training programs. (FY 2019)

Objectives

1. Provide students with safe live fire training evolutions in properly inspected facilities.
 - a. Create required documentation packages that will assist the VDFP Funded Live Fire Facilities in safely performing live fire evolutions and the completion of the required inspections according to NFPA 1403.
 - b. Develop and communicate the execution, documentation, and inspection policy changes/expectations to educate the VDFP Funded Facility Owners on the purpose of the policy change (e.g. safe execution of live fire evolutions, prevention of live fire facility damage due to facility misuse, traceability of live fire facility use and inspection, etc.).

3. Goal 3 – Implement Fire Instructor of the Year Program - One per Division (FY 2019)

Objectives

1. Develop Criteria/ Eligibility for Fire Instructor of the Year Program.
2. Develop an application process for Fire Instructor of the Year.
3. Develop submission time frames for potential award recipients.

Updated: 8/14/2019

4. Award individual Division Fire Instructor of the Year annually at the Virginia Fire Chief's Conference while also awarding Commonwealth Fire Instructor of the Year award annually at the Virginia State Firefighters Conference.
 - a. Commonwealth Fire Instructor of the year will be chosen from Division Fire Instructor award recipients.

4. Goal 4 – Transition to a computer-based testing component for written examinations. (FY 2019)

Objectives

1. Provide students with test results in a timely manner.
2. Provide students with an assessment of strengths and weaknesses of test results.
 - a. Correlate the testing to specific JPR's.
 - b. Provide feedback to students on their overall test results as it relates to the specific JPR's.
3. Allow the agency to better understand the pass/ fail percentages within each discipline.

5. Goal 5 – Evaluate the required class hours and testing component of the certification training programs. (FY 2020)

Objectives

- a. Evaluate the current certification class hours in relation to the regulatory requirements and perform an evaluation of possible/needed training program changes.
- b. Seek input from stakeholder regarding the class time and resource requirements and practical and written examination measurements.
 - a. Receive feedback from stakeholder as to whether the written and practical testing should be measured together or independently.

6. Goal 6 – Improve the documentation of the fire department membership rosters for the Commonwealth. (FY 2019)

Objectives

1. Update the Virginia Department of Fire Programs Database for the Commonwealth of Virginia fire department membership.
 1. Allow the agency to ensure the accuracy of their training database to permit more comprehensive evaluations of the training needs of the Commonwealth Firefighters.
 2. Improve the documented membership of the Commonwealth of Virginia Fire Departments to allow for efficient execution of line of duty related fatalities

and disease presumption benefits evaluations (Line of Duty Act § 9.1-400).

7. Goal 7 – Collaborate with the Virginia Department of Education to investigate offering Firefighter I & II curriculums components as part of the Commonwealth Science and Technology Centers. (FY 2020)

Objectives

1. Utilize Governor Northam’s “Virginia is for Learners” Education Initiative of maximizing the potential of all students to meet the needs of the Commonwealth’s Fire Service. With the current projected need of the fire service related to the reduction of volunteerism, this program could assist the training of the next generation of the Commonwealth’s Fire Service for both career and volunteer ranks. This initiative could ensure that the Commonwealth’s public education system is positioned to achieve equitable academic outcomes for students to become interested in the fire service as a career.

8. Goal 8 – Investigate partnerships with private industry representatives to obtain alternative means of financial support for volunteer fire departments and advise jurisdictions regarding the implementation of such alternatives. (FY 2021)

Objectives

1. Develop an informational program that outlines the importance of the volunteer fire service to the business continuity of members of private industry.
2. Communicate the training needs of the Commonwealth of Virginia’s Volunteer Fire Service and private industries potential role in meeting this need while enhancing their emergency preparedness and business continuity needs.

9. Goal 9 – Increase the availability and awareness of training programs throughout the Commonwealth. (Annually)

Objectives

1. Research and provide feasibility and cost analysis study of training throughout the Commonwealth.
 - a. Determine an approximate cost per year that the agency would incur with increased training.
 - i. Review cost saving strategies to provide additional training at a reduced cost.

Updated: 8/14/2019

2. Seek and develop alternative educational opportunities for current and potential students to enhance their professional development through advanced training courses (e.g. National Fire Academy, Department of Homeland Security, etc.).
 3. Determine and implement alternative learning platforms that would allow students greater access to training.
 - a. Online course availability
 - b. Distant learning opportunities
 4. Conduct at least seven (7) stakeholder feedback sessions per year to receive input on additional training needs and course opportunities throughout the Commonwealth.
 5. Pursue grant opportunities to enhance training availability throughout the Commonwealth.
 6. Improve public/private partnership collaboration to enhance training opportunities.
 7. Review and collaborate with the Virginia Community College System (VCCS) to provide a crosswalk between VDFP delivered programs and Virginia Community College Programs.
 8. Utilization of 18 month training calendar
 - a. Provide students with an awareness of training opportunities over the course of 12-18 months.
 - b. Assist the agency with course scheduling amongst the different training divisions.
 - c. Strategically plan and place courses to ensure full course enrollment to better utilize agency funding.
- 10. Goal 10- Provide up-dated and accurate information on policies and procedures related to training. (Annually)**

Objectives

1. Update the Department of Fire Program's Training Policies and Procedures manual every five (5) years or sooner.
2. Conduct at least 14 Instructor in-service updates annually to provide guidance and receive input to enhance training needs throughout the Commonwealth.
3. Keep the most current forms, policies, and procedures located on the agency's website.

Updated: 8/14/2019

Agency Accreditation

Virginia Department of Fire Program's visit for Pro-Board will be in the November 2019 timeframe with IFSAC visitation scheduled for October 2019. The Agency's objective is to be dually accredited with the same levels.

In order to accomplish the reaccreditation effort, the Agency will have to complete an extensive review of all policies as it relates to testing as well as ensure each of the programs has all the required documentation. The first step is to educate the fire service what the accreditation is/is not. NFPA-1000-17 Standard for Fire Service Professional Qualification Accreditation and Certification Systems was updated since the last site visit.

ProBoard Accredited

NFPA Standard	No.	Levels to which Agency is Accredited
Firefighter	1001	Firefighter I, II
Driver/Operator	1002	Pumper, Aerial
Airport Firefighter	1003	Airport Firefighter
Marine Firefighter	1005	Marine Firefighter
Rescue Technician	1006	Rope Rescue I/II; Trench Rescue I/II; Confined Space Rescue I/II; Vehicle I, II, I/II; Machinery I, II, I/II
Fire Officer	1021	Fire Officer I, II, III, IV
Fire Inspector	1031	Fire Inspector I, II, I/II
Fire Investigator	1033	Fire Investigator
Public Fire Educator	1035	Public Fire Educator I, II
Fire Instructor	1041	Fire Instructor I, II, III
Haz Mat	472	Awareness; Operations Core; Operations Mission Specific: PPE & Product Control

IFSAC Accredited

NFPA Standard	No.	Levels to which Agency is Accredited
Hazardous Materials	472	Awareness
Fire and Life Safety Educator	1035	Level I, II
Fire Inspector	1031	Level I, II
Fire Investigator	1033	Investigator

Updated: 8/14/2019

NFPA Standard Revision Cycle

2019-2023 (Revision Date)

The agency is accredited to the Standards that are **bolded**. The goal is to ensure it meets the needs of the first responder community and ensure it is compliant with the applicable NFPA Standard. The revision cycle for NFPA Standards (every three to five years)

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1021 Fire Officer Professional Qualifications (2014)	1031 Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner Professional Qualifications (2014)	1000 Fire Service, Public Safety and Related Personnel to Professional Qualifications Accreditation and Certification Systems (2017)	1001 Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications (2019)	1041 Fire Service Instructor and Emergency Services Professional Qualifications (2019)
1521 Fire Department Safety Officer Professional Qualifications (2015)	1033 Fire Investigator Professional Qualifications (2014)	1072 Haz-Mat/WMD Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications (2017)	1081 Industrial Fire Brigade Personnel Professional Qualifications (2018)	1003 Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications (2019)
1051 Wildland Fire Fighting Personnel Professional Qualifications (2016)	1035 F&LSE, PIO, YFIS, and YFPM Professional Qualifications (2015)	1006 Technical Rescuer Professional Qualifications (2017)	1026 Incident Management Personnel Professional Qualifications (2018)	1005 Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighters Professional Qualifications (2019)
1071 Emergency Vehicle Technician Professional Qualifications (2016/2020)	1037 Fire Marshal Professional Qualifications (2016)	1002 Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications (2017)	1061 Public Safety Telecommunication Personnel Professional Qualifications (2018)	1091 Traffic Control Incident Management Personnel Professional Qualifications (2019)

influences the review and updating of VDFP programs.

Currently, the Agency ensures it updates the program and testing within the allotted 24 months of the release of a new edition.

Updated: 8/14/2019

Over the next five years, VDFP expects to be requested on extending its accreditation for standards such as NFPA-1026 Incident Management Personnel and NFPA-1091 Traffic Incident Management.

The Agency's reaccreditation is scheduled for completion by Calendar Year 2019. Therefore, VDFP should identify any new levels within the current standard it is accredited for and/or address the need to extend to a new standard so it can be completed as part of the upcoming submission to the accreditation organizations.

Training funding and Spending Allocations

Approximately \$4.5 million allocated towards training

Training Program Support	\$1.8 Million	42%
Direct Delivery of Training	\$1.8 Million	42%
Office and Equipment Rentals	\$354,000.00	9%
New Training Equipment	\$200,000.00	4%
Equipment Maintenance/ Repair	\$200,000.00	4%



VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

RULES OF PROCEDURES

**VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF FIRE PROGRAMS
VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD**

1005 Technology Park Drive
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VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Rules of Procedure

<u>Item</u>	<u>Page</u>
Front Cover	i
Index Page	ii
Preamble	1
Article I Name and Offices	1
Article II Purpose, Powers and Duties	1
Article III Members	1
Article IV Officers	2
Article V Meetings	3
Article VI Executive Committee	5
Article VII Committees	6
Article VIII Parliamentary Authority	8
Article IX Conflict of Interest	9
Article X Changes to the Rules of Procedure	9
Rules of Procedure Certification	10

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Rules of Procedure

Preamble

(To be Published)

Article I Name and Offices

Section 1.1 **Name.** The name of the organizations shall be the Virginia Fire Services Board.

Section 1.2 **Offices.** The principle office for the Virginia Fire Services Board shall be located within the offices of the Virginia Department of Fire Programs.

Article II Purpose, Powers and Duties

Section 2.1 **Purpose, Powers and Duties.** The Virginia Fire Services Board shall function as a policy board within the Virginia Department of Fire Programs. The Virginia Fire Services Board shall have the specific powers and duties enumerated by [§ 9.1-203 of the Code of Virginia](#) and other duties enumerated by [§ 38.2-401 of the Code](#). Section [9.1-202 of the Code](#) designates the Virginia Fire Services Board as one of the Commonwealth of Virginia's policy boards and as such it has the characteristics of any policy board, commission or council as described in [§ 2.2-2100 of the Code](#).

Article III Members

Section 3.1 **Members.** There shall be fifteen (15) members of the Virginia Fire Services Board appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly as follows: one (1) representative of the insurance industry; two (2) members of the general public with no connection to the fire services, one (1) of which shall be a representative of those industries affected by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) training requirements; and one (1) representative from each of the following organizations: the Virginia Fire Chiefs Association, the Virginia State Firefighter's Association, the Virginia Association of Professional Firefighters, the Virginia Fire Services Council, the Virginia Fire Prevention Association, the State Chapter of the International Association of Arson Investigators, the

Virginia Municipal League, the Virginia Association of Counties; a local fire marshal as defined by § 27-30; and a certified Virginia fire service instructor. Of these appointees at least one shall be a volunteer firefighter. In addition to the gubernatorial appointees, the following persons shall serve as ex officio members of the Virginia Fire Services Board: State Forester and a member of the Board of Housing and Community Development to be appointed by the chairman of that Board.

Article IV Officers

Section 4.1 **Number and Title.** Members of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall elect annually from its membership two (2) officers a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman.

Section 4.2 **Election.** The officers shall be elected for a term of one (1) year at the annual meeting (June) of the Virginia Fire Services Board. Newly elected officers shall assume their respective offices at the first scheduled meeting following the election.

Section 4.3 **Nominees for Election.** When more than (1) person is nominated for election as an officer voting shall be conducted by a Nomination Committee. The Chairman Pro-Tem shall appoint a two (2) member Nomination Committee to conduct the election and report the results.

Section 4.4 **Removal.** Members of the Virginia Fire Services Board may vote to remove an officer, i.e. the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, when it is determined that the best interests of the Virginia Fire Services Board are not being served. The vote for removal will be by two-thirds (2/3^{rds}) of the members present.

Section 4.5 **Replacement.** A special election may be conducted at any meeting of the Virginia Fire Services Board to replace an officer, i.e. the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, who has been removed, incapacitated or resigned.

Section 4.6 **Duties and Authorities.** The officers shall perform specified duties and shall have the power to exercise specific authorities as provided by these Rules of Procedure.

Section 4.7 **Chairman.** The Chairman shall call meetings of the Virginia Fire Services Board and set the agenda for such meetings. The Chairman shall have the power to appoint committees, assign responsibilities and appoint a Board member to serve as the VFSB Representative on the Board of Housing and Community Development. The Chairman shall be an Ex-Officio member of all committees except the Executive Committee and the Nomination Committee. As an Ex-Officio member of a committee, the Chairman shall have the same rights as other committee members except the Chairman is not obligated to attend committee meetings.

Section 4.8 **Vice-Chairman.** The Vice-Chairman shall assume the duties of the Chairman in his/her absence and shall perform other duties as assigned by the Chairman.

Section 4.9 Appointment of a Chairman Pro-Tem. The Chairman of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall appoint a Chairman Pro-Tem when the Chairman vacates the chair and the Vice-Chairman is unavailable during meetings.

Section 4.9.1 Election of a Chairman Pro-Tem. The Virginia Fire Services Board may elect a Chairman Pro-Tem to preside during meetings to remove any officer. The Virginia Fire Services Board shall elect a Chairman Pro-Tem during meetings when there is a call for an election.

Article V Meetings

Section 5.1 Regular Meetings. There shall be no more than six (6) regular meetings of the Virginia Fire Services Board during each fiscal year (1 July to 30 June). The Chairman shall determine the date, time and location of the meetings.

Section 5.2 Annual Meeting. There shall be one (1) annual meeting of the Virginia Fire Services Board to be held during June of each year. The Chairman shall determine the date, time and location for the annual meeting.

Section 5.3 Special Meetings. The Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security may call a special meeting of the Board should circumstances dictate. The purpose of the special meeting shall be stated in the written notice of said meeting and concurrent with public notification as required by [§ 2.2-3707](#) of the *Code of Virginia*. Except in the case of emergency, there shall be at least five (5) working days between the date of the written notice and the date of the special meeting.

Section 5.4 Clerk. The Executive Director of the Virginia Department of Fire Programs shall recommend the appointment of a Clerk to the Chairman of Virginia Fire Services Board. The Clerk will publish the call for meetings and record, publish, distribute, maintain, store and destroy all committee, subcommittee and Virginia Fire Services Board meeting records and minutes in accordance with State law and policy of State Librarian of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Section 5.5 Waiver of Notice. Any member of the Virginia Fire Services Board may waive notice of any meeting before, at or after such meeting. Attendance of a member at a meeting of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall constitute a waiver of notice of such a meeting, except where a member attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted nor the purpose of any regular or annual meeting needs to be specified in the notice of such a meeting.

Section 5.6 Quorum. A majority of the members of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall constitute a quorum. The Chairman shall determine that a quorum is present before calling a meeting to order. The minutes shall reflect the name of the members present. If less than

a quorum is present, a majority of the members present at the meeting may postpone or delay the meeting without further notice until a quorum is present.

Section 5.7 Order of Business – Regular Meetings. At regular meetings the order of business shall be as follows:

- Pledge of Allegiance & Moment of Silence
- Roll Call
- Sign-in sheet for guests
- Changes in the agenda
- Public comments
- Consent Agenda
 - Approval of the minutes of the previous meeting
- Report From The VDFP Executive Director
- Report from the VDFP Deputy Executive Director
- Fire Education and Training
 - A. Report From The VDFP Branch Chief of Training and Operations
 - B. Report From the Training and Education Committee
 - C. Unfinished Business
 - D. New Business
- Fire Prevention and Control
 - A. Report From The VDFP Branch Chief of Training and Technical Services
 - B. Report From The Department of Forestry
 - C. Report From The State Fire Marshal
 - D. Report From The Codes and Standards Subcommittee
 - E. Unfinished Business
 - F. New Business
- Administration, Policy and Finance
 - A. Report from the Administration, Policy and Finance Committee
 - B. Report From The Live Structure Committee
 - C. Report of Grants and Finance From the VDFP Chief Administrative Officer
 - D. Unfinished Business
 - E. New Business
- Comments From The Chairman, VFSB
- Full Board Business
- Unfinished Business
- New Business
- Adjournment

Section 5.8 Order of Business – Annual Meeting. At the annual meeting the order of business shall be as follows:

- Pledge of Allegiance & Moment of Silence
- Roll Call
- Sign-in sheet for guests
- Changes in the agenda
- Public comments

- Consent Agenda
 - Approval of the minutes of the previous meeting
- Report From The VDFP Executive Director
- Report from the VDFP Deputy Executive Director
- Fire Education and Training
 - E. Report From The VDFP Branch Chief of Training and Operations
 - F. Report From the Fire Education and Training Committee
 - G. Unfinished Business
 - H. New Business
- Fire Prevention and Control
 - G. Report From The VDFP Branch Chief of Training and Technical Services
 - H. Report From The Department of Forestry
 - I. Report From The State Fire Marshal
 - J. Report From The Codes and Standards Subcommittee
 - K. Unfinished Business
 - L. New Business
- Administration, Policy and Finance
 - F. Report from the Administration, Policy and Finance Committee
 - G. Report From The Live Structure Committee
 - H. Report of Grants and Finance From the VDFP Chief Administrative Officer
 - I. Unfinished Business
 - J. New Business
- Comments From The Chairman, VFSB
- Full Board Business
- Unfinished Business
 - Committee Assignments
- New Business
 - A. Rules and Procedures Resigning
 - B. Memorandum of Understanding Resigning
- Election of Chairman Pro-Tem
- Report from the Nomination Committee
- Election of Officers
- Adjournment

Section 5.9 **Conduct of Business in Meetings.** All motions offered during meetings shall be presented in written form at the time of introduction.

Section 5.10 **Voting.** Each member of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall have the sole privilege of voting on all matters submitted to them at all regular, annual and special meetings. Each member shall cast one (1) vote at meetings where they are present. There shall be no proxy votes or votes by designees or substitutes.

Section 5.11 **Presumption of Assent.** A member of the Virginia Fire Services Board who is present at a meeting at which an action on any matter is taken shall be presumed to have

assented to such action. A dissent shall be entered into the minutes of the meeting or a written dissent to such action is filed with the Clerk before the meeting is adjourned.

Section 5.12 **Debate.** Members of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall confine debate to the merits of the pending question once it has been brought before the Board. Members shall address their remarks to the Chairman.

Section 5.13 **Closed Meetings.** The Commonwealth of Virginia has a policy which states that the affairs of government shall be conducted in the open. Therefore, all meetings of the Virginia Fire Services Board will be open to the public, unless stated otherwise. As a public body the Virginia Fire Services Board may hold meetings that are closed to the public, but only for the purposes specified in [§ 2.2-3711](#), (A) of the *Code of Virginia*. A step by step procedure to conduct a closed meeting is specified in [§ 2.2-3711](#) of the *Code*.

Article VI Executive Committee

Section 6.1 **Members.** The Executive Committee of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall consist of the following members: the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Chairmen of the Standing Committees. The Chairman may vote to resolve a tie vote. The Chairman may appoint one additional Board member to the Executive Committee, as needed.

Section 6.2 **Authority.** The Executive Committee, during the interval between meetings of the Virginia Fire Services Board, shall have the authority to consider all policy matters that are deemed to require action where the Board has given no instructions or directions. The Executive Committee shall not have the authority to alter, amend nor repeal these Rules of Procedure. All actions taken by the Executive Committee shall be reported to the Virginia Fire Services Board at its next meeting.

Section 6.3 **Quorum.** A majority of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Section 6.4 **Order of Business.** At meetings of the Executive Committee the order of business shall be as follows:

- Approval of the minutes of the previous meeting
- Changes in the agenda
- Public comments
- Consent Agenda
- Unfinished business
- New business

Section 6.5 **Voting.** Each member of the Executive Committee shall have the sole privilege of voting on all matters submitted to them. Each member of the Committee shall cast one (1) vote. There shall be no proxy votes or votes by designees or substitutes.

Section 6.6 **Presumption of Assent.** A member of the Executive Committee who is present at a meeting where a vote is taken on any matter is presumed to have assented to such action unless a dissent is entered into the minutes of the meeting or a written dissent is filed before the meeting is adjourned.

Article VII Committees

Section 7.1. **Standing Committees.** There shall be four (4) standing committees of the Virginia Fire Services Board: The Committee on Administration, Policy and Finance; the Committee on Fire Education and Training; the Committee on Fire Prevention and Control and; the Live Structure Committee. No committee shall have the authority to amend, alter or repeal these Rules of Procedure, to appoint or remove any member of a committee or to amend, alter or repeal any resolution or motion of the Virginia Fire Services Board. Members of committees shall serve at the pleasure of the Chairman of the Board. The Chairman of the Board shall appoint the Chair and members of all committees, except that the Vice-Chairman of the Board will be Chair of Administration, Policy and Finance.

Section 7.1.1 **The Committee on Administration, Policy and Finance.** This committee shall be responsible for providing information and make recommendations to the Board and the Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security concerning legislation affecting fire prevention and protection, and fire services organizations in Virginia; approving the criteria for and disbursement of any grant funds received from the federal government and any agencies thereof and any other source and to disburse such funds in accordance therewith; and investigating alternative means of financial support for volunteer fire departments and advising jurisdictions regarding the implementation of such alternatives. The committee will also establish policy on financial matters including but not limited to, Aid-To-Localities (ATL), grant funds, and special request of committees. The Chair of this committee will be the Vice Chairman of the Board.

Section 7.1.2 **The Committee on Fire Education and Training.** The Committee on Fire Education and Training shall be responsible for providing information and making recommendations to the Virginia Fire Services Board related to the review and approval of a five-year (5) statewide plan for fire education and training; providing technical assistance and advice to local fire departments, fire service organizations and local governments through Fire and Emergency Medical Services studies done in conjunction with the Agency; and advising the Agency on and adopting personnel standards for fire service personnel.

Section 7.1.3 **The Committee on Fire Prevention and Control.** The Committee on Fire Prevention and Control shall be responsible for providing information and making recommendations to the Virginia Fire Services Board and Agency to ensure the development and implementation of the Virginia Fire Prevention and Control plan; advising the Agency on the development a statewide plan for the collection, analysis and reporting of data related to fires in the Commonwealth; and evaluating all fire prevention and protection programs, and make any recommendations deemed necessary to improve the level of fire prevention and protection in the Commonwealth.

Section 7.1.2 The Committee on Live Structure. The Chairman of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall appoint a Chair to the Live Structure Committee. The Committee shall consist of six other members and must include at a minimum the following members: the Fire Education and Training Committee Chair (as currently appointed); the Board member representing the Insurance Industry; either a Virginia Association of Counties or a Virginia Municipal League member; and, either a Board of Housing & Community Development or a General Public member. The Committee shall be responsible for assisting the Administration, Policy and Finance Committee with the review and analysis of the Live Fire Training Structure Grant Program. Meetings of this committee shall be in months where no regular or annual meeting of the Board is being held.

Section 7.2 Special Committees. The Chairman of the Virginia Fire Services Board or the Chairman Pro-Tem shall appoint, as the need arises, special committees that go out of existence when relieved by the Chairman or when their task is completed and a final report is submitted. The Nomination Committee is an example of such a committee.

Section 7.3 Standing Subcommittee. There shall be one (1) standing subcommittee of the Virginia Fire Services Board: Codes and Standards Subcommittee. No subcommittee shall have the authority to amend, alter or repeal these Rules of Procedure, to appoint or remove any member of a subcommittee or to amend, alter or repeal any resolution or motion of the Virginia Fire Services Board. The Chairman of the Board shall appoint the Chair and members of the subcommittees. All subcommittee appointees shall serve at the pleasure of the Chairman of the Board.

Section 7.3.1 The Codes and Standards Subcommittee. The Chairman of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall appoint a Chair to the Codes and Standards Subcommittee. The Subcommittee shall consist of at least six other members, including the following: the Fire Prevention and Control Committee Chair (as currently appointed); the Board member representing Virginia Fire Prevention Association; the Virginia State Fire Marshal; the Virginia Fire Marshal Academy Chief; and two members-at-large, to be appointed by the Chairman of the Board. The Subcommittee shall be responsible for assisting the Fire Prevention and Control Committee with the review and analysis of the Statewide Fire Prevention Code, pursuant to [§27-97 of the Code](#). Meetings of this subcommittee shall be in months where no regular or annual meeting of the Board is being held.

Section 7.4 Conduct of Business in Committees. The quorum for a committee meeting shall be a majority of the members of the committee. Meeting of Special Committees shall be conducted in one session. The regular rules of parliamentary procedure shall apply except where special instructions have been given. Motions to close or limit debate shall not be allowed. When a substantive matter is being considered the Chair of a committee may hold a public hearing. All motions or resolutions offered during a committee meeting shall be presented in written form at the time of introduction. Only committee members shall have the right to debate and deliberate on resolutions or motions. Committee members shall have the sole privilege of voting on all matters submitted to them. Each member shall cast one (1) vote at meetings where they are present. There shall be no

proxy votes or votes by designees or substitutes. Per *Roberts Rules of Order Newly Revised*, Committee Chairs may only vote to break a tie or when voting is conducted through ballot. A committee report shall be an official statement providing information, offering a resolution or recommending the adoption of a motion.

Section 7.4.1 Conduct of Business in Subcommittees. The quorum for a subcommittee meeting shall be 5 members of the subcommittee. The regular rules of parliamentary procedure shall apply except where special instructions have been given. Motions to close or limit debate shall not be allowed. When a substantive matter is being considered the Chair of a subcommittee may hold a public hearing. All motions or resolutions offered during a subcommittee meeting shall be presented in written form at the time of introduction. Only subcommittee members shall have the right to debate and deliberate on resolutions or motions. Subcommittee members shall have the sole privilege of voting on all matters submitted to them. Each member shall cast one (1) vote at meetings where they are present. There shall be no proxy votes or votes by designees or substitutes. Per *Roberts Rules of Order Newly Revised*, Subcommittee Chairs may only vote to break a tie or when voting is conducted through ballot. A subcommittee report shall be an official statement providing information, offering a resolution or recommending the adoption of a motion.

Section 7.5 Order of Business in Committee Meetings. At Committee meetings the order of business shall be as follows:

- Pledge of Allegiance & Moment of Silence
- Roll Call
- Sign-in sheet for guests
- Changes in the agenda
- Public Comments
- Consent Agenda
 - Approval of the minutes of the previous meeting
- Report from the Virginia Department of Fire Programs' committee liaison
- Report from the Virginia Department of Fire Programs' Chief Administrative Officer
- Report from (Subcommittee Chair, where appropriate)
- Comments from the Committee Chairmen
- Unfinished Business
- New business
- Adjournment

Section 7.5.1 Order of Business in Subcommittee Meetings. At Subcommittee meetings the order of business shall be as follows:

- Pledge of Allegiance & Moment of Silence
- Roll Call
- Sign-in sheet for guests
- Changes in the agenda
- Public comments
- Comments from the Subcommittee Chairman

- Unfinished business and general orders
- New business
- Adjournment

Article VIII Parliamentary Authority

Section 8.1 **Purpose.** The purpose for parliamentary authority shall be to provide for the orderly conduct of business by the Virginia Fire Services Board.

Section 8.2 **Application.** At all meetings of the Virginia Fire Services Board and at all committee and subcommittee meetings parliamentary procedure shall apply. Parliamentary procedure requires treatment of one matter at a time, extending courtesy and fairness to all members of the Virginia Fire Services Board and letting the majority rule while guaranteeing the right of the minority.

Section 8.3 **Parliamentary Authority.** The parliamentary authority for the Virginia Fire Services Board shall be the rules contained in the current edition of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised*. The parliamentary authority shall be the governing authority in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these Rules of Procedure and any special rules of order the Virginia Fire Services Board may adopt.

Section 8.4 **Parliamentarian.** The Chairman of the Virginia Fire Services Board or the Chairman of any Committee may appoint a Parliamentarian when appropriate during any meeting. The Parliamentarian shall advise the Chairman on all questions of parliamentary procedure.

Section 8.5 **Special Rules.** All formal actions, i.e. motions, will be effective upon their passage by the Full Board, unless otherwise noted. (Per Board motion on February 24, 2012)

Article IX Conflict of Interest

Section 9.1 **Conflict of Interest Defined.** A conflict of interest shall be defined as the competition between the personal economic interests of an individual member of the Virginia Fire Services Board and the economic interest of the Virginia Fire Services Board as defined by the *Code of Virginia*, [§ 2.2-3100](#) – [2.2-3131](#). A conflict may exist when financial or other material gains are derived as a result of a direct or indirect relationship.

Section 9.2 **Disclosure.** Members of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall disclose any possible conflict of interest to the Board. When a possible conflict is relevant to a matter requiring action, the interested member shall provide all appropriate information. When there is doubt as to whether a conflict of interest exists, the matter shall be resolved by a vote of the Board, excluding the member concerned with the possible conflict of interest.

Any member disclosing a possible conflict of interest may be counted in determining the presence of a quorum.

Section 9.3 **Absence from Discussion.** A member reporting a possible personal conflict of interest shall absent themselves from the discussion of the conflict of interest.

Section 9.4 **Abstinance from vote.** The member determined to have a personal conflict of interest shall abstain from any vote on the conflict of interest matter. The member shall be counted as present in determining a quorum. The minutes of the meeting shall reflect that the member abstaining during any vote on a possible conflict of interest.

Article X Changes to the Rules of Procedure

Section 10.1 **Amendment.** These Rules of Procedure may be amended, altered, repealed or replaced at any meeting of the Virginia Fire Services Board by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members present provided that amendment or alteration has been submitted in writing at the previous meeting and notice of such a proposed action is included in the call of the meeting.

Section 10.2 **Technical Corrections.** The Clerk of the Virginia Fire Services Board is authorized to correct article and section designations, punctuation and cross-references and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the intent of the Virginia Fire Services Board in connection with any amendments to these Rules of Procedure, with review and approval of Chairman of Board.

Section 10.3 **Review.** The Administration, Policy and Finance Committee and the Clerk of the Virginia Fire Services Board will review these Rules of Procedure prior to the annual meeting. A report and recommendations of this review will be made to the full Board at the annual meeting.

Rules of Procedure Certification

The undersigned as the Chairman of the Virginia Fire Services Board certifies that as such is authorized to execute this certificate and that the foregoing Rules of Procedure consisting of 11 pages including this page constitute the Rules of Procedure of the Virginia Fire Services Board duly adopted on the 4th day of August, 2017 this the 245th year of the Commonwealth of Virginia.



Walter Bailey, Chairman
Signature

November 4, 2019
Date

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD
Codes and Standards Subcommittee
 Thursday, June 16th, 2020
 Virtual Meeting through Google Hangouts
 10:00 AM
AGENDA

1. WELCOME
2. SIGN-IN SHEET FOR GUESTS
3. PUBLIC COMMENT
4. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
5. NEW BUSINESS

cdpVA proposal	Topic	VFSB CSC Lead
FP101 and BU101	Tall Wood Building Appendix	Perdue/Barrero
FP107.2	Permit for Commercial Cooking Hoods	Milliken
FP112.5	Application for appeal	Hale
FP202(4)	Definition of cooking tent	Hale
FP319.1.1 and 2.1	Mobile Food Prep Vehicles	Hale
FP405.2	Evacuation Drills in R-2	Milliken
FP407.2	SDS Documentation	Davis
FP604.8	Emergency lights and Exit signs	Purdue
FP609.2	Cooking with grease vapors	Milliken
FP807.5.4	Decorative materials in Group I-3	Dyer
FP2403.2.1.3	Spray Area Classification	
FP5003.1.1	Adds exception for unlimited A1 and A2L refrigerants	

FP5707.1	Mobile Fueling	Hale
B202(4)	Definition of Building	Little
B307.1(1)	Deletion of permissible fireworks vs consumer fireworks in table 307.1	
B310.1	Residential Use Subworkgroup	
B404.5	Exception to smoke control in atriums	Weller
B713.8	Penetrations of Fire Barriers	
B713.11	Deletion of fire dampers	
B903.2.6	Sprinklers in Group I	Davis
B916.1	In Building Emergency Communication	Milliken
B905.5.3	Removing Code Official Determination Authority from the VCC	
B1004.3	Occupant load signs for large mercantile	Milliken
B1010.1.9.6	Egress Locking in I-1 and I-2	
EB704.1	Standpipes in Existing Buildings	
EB504.1.6	Repair or replacement of smoke alarms in existing buildings	Milliken
EB1101.18	Fire Sprinklers in Existing Highrise buildings	Milliken

6. ADJOURNMENT

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Codes and Standards Subcommittee

Thursday, June 16th 2020

An electronic meeting of the Codes and Standards Subcommittee was held utilizing Google Hangouts at 10:00 am. The Code Subcommittee Chair, Andrew Milliken facilitated this meeting.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT

Andrew C. Milliken, Chair
Garret Dyer
Perry Weller
Linda Hale
Anthony Barrero
Joshua Davis
Ernie Little
James Moss
Steven Sites

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT

Maurice Wilson
Henry Rosenbaum
Kris Bridges
Neil Holland
Mike Perdue

GUESTS PRESENT

AGENCY MEMBERS PRESENT

Travis Rickman

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

N/A

NEW BUSINESS

1. Topic: FP101 and BU101- Tall Wood Building Appendix

Motion: Linda Hale Moved and Steven Sites Seconded to report the use of Tall Wood Building Appendix in the construction code and moving the use in the fire prevention code to the main body of the document.

Topic Discussion: The committee discussed the pros and cons to having the appendix in the construction code and the statewide fire prevention code.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

2. Topic: FP107.2- Permit for Commercial Cooking Hoods

Motion: Linda Hale motioned to move forward with the recommendation as written, Perry Weller Seconded the motion

Topic Discussion: Perry asked where this would be enforced and Linda responded by the smaller fast food establishments.

Vote: Unanimous

3. Topic: FP107.2.1 - SRCFs

Motion: Perry Weller motioned to support this measure as written and it was properly seconded by Ernie Little

Topic Discussion: The State Fire Marshall discussed that his office is currently trying to calculate the current impacts that this proposal would have on the state fire marshal's office.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

4. Topic: FP112.5- Application for appeal

Motion: Linda Hale Motioned to move forward with section as proposed, this was seconded by Ernie Little.

Topic Discussion: N/A

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

5. Topic: FP202(4)- Definition of cooking tent

Motion: Linda Hale motioned and Anthony Barrero seconded to move the definition proposal forward as written.

Topic Discussion: Linda brought up the reasoning for the change and it was discussed about the language on canopies and how we are regulating those. It was brought up to amend the section with a separate motion to improve the intent by striking the language in 3107.12.5 to strike “with side walls or drops” It was discussed how to move the proposal forward Andrew volunteered to bring the code change as a separate code change.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

6. Topic: New Code Change proposal in 3107.12.5

Motion: Ernie Little made the motion to submit the new code change, it was seconded by Perry Weller.

Topic Discussion: During the previous discussion on the definition of cooking tents it was suggested there be a separate code proposal made to remove the language in 3107.12.5 “with side walls or drops” from the definition in Chapter 31. Andrew said he would submit the change.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To submit a new proposal to DHCD to strike “ with side walls or drops” from the definition in Chapter 31 dealing with cooking tents and send the proposal forward to the full committee for approval.

7. Topic: FP319.1.1 - Mobile Food Prep Vehicles

Motion: Linda Hale Motioned and Perry Weller Seconded to move the proposal forward as written

Topic Discussion: Linda Hale discussed the proposal and how individuals are not practicing safe distances when it comes to this kind of food prep vehicles. Steven Sites asked why the distance was set at 10 feet away from a structure instead of 20 feet like food prep tents. The Perry Weller that he will have trouble enforcing this because he already has instances that the distance requirement is not being followed.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

8. Topic: FP319.2.1 - Mobile Food Prep Vehicles

Motion: Ernie Little motioned to support with the amendments adding “Virginia” in front of local government and for out of state to be the state Fire Marshal’s office or local jurisdiction, which was seconded by Andrew Milliken

Topic Discussion: This is the other food preparation vehicles proposal from Linda Hale. Steven Sites discussed an amendment and Linda Hale discussed adding “Virginia” in front of local government and reference the State Fire Marshal’s Office for any out-of-state vendors.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

9. Topic: FP405.2- Evacuation Drills in R-2

Motion: Ernie Little moved to amend the proposal to include the language “R-2’s that are designed or developed and marketed to seniors citizens 55 years of age or older” and Perry Weller Seconded

Topic Discussion: It was discussed why the section was changed in the previous versions. It was asked by Perry Weller who would be regulating the drill schedule and Andrew brought up that it would be the property owners burden to do so four times a year. Andrew brought up the suggestion to change the requirement to a one time a year requirement instead of the proposed four. The committee then discussed the age limit and how we are determining the 55 or older majority. Andrew agreed that there needed to be clarity and the committee came up with further language included in the motion above.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

10. Topic: FP407.2- SDS Documentation

Motion: Perry Weller Motioned to move the proposal forward as written Steven Sites Seconded.

Topic Discussion: It was clarified that this item was language clean up.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

11. Topic: FP604.8- Emergency lights and Exit signs

Motion: Garrett Dyer Motion to **not** support this proposal, Steven Sites Seconded the motion

Topic Discussion: It was clarified that the proposal changed the language from equipment to building to get back to the original intent. But the committee discussed that the language allows for when equipment is updated for it to be tested.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

12. Topic: FP609.2- Cooking with grease vapors

Motion: Andrew Milliken motioned to amend the proposal to include, “Where provided or required in accordance with the applicable building code, cooking operations shall be conducted with approved ventilation.”

Topic Discussion: Andrew discussed how it was written only to apply to mobile food preparation vehicles and wants to address all grease vapors and ventilation issues. It was asked what parts of this proposal would not be supported in the building code community.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

13. Topic: FP807.5.4- Decorative materials in Group I-3

Motion: Garrett Dyer motioned to approve the proposal as written and Ernie Little Seconded

Topic Discussion: It was discussed who was going to make sure this requirement is being followed. It was stated that this is probably already being practiced and that this should move forward.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

14. Topic: FP2403.2.1.3- Spray Area Classification

Motion: Perry Weller made the motion to move the proposal forward as written, it was seconded by Ernie Little.

Topic Discussion: It was discussed how we are currently trying to regulate and it was discussed that we don't think this causes any issues.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

15. Topic: FP5003.1.1- Adds exception for unlimited A1 and A2L refrigerants

Motion: Motion by Andrew Milliken and second by Linda to move forward with no opinion.

Topic Discussion: Andrew stated that this proposal is somewhat irrelevant the committee stated that they really had no opinion on this matter and wanted to move forward with that recommendation to be prepared to discuss during the work groups session. It was discussed that this proposal with allow for the removal of refrigerants into other containers.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

16. Topic: FP5707.1- Mobile Fueling

Motion: Linda Hale motioned to move the proposal forward as written and this was seconded by Andrew Milliken

Topic Discussion: Linda Hale discussed the change and how we will have plenty of further discussions on the topic in the future.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

17. Topic: B202(4)- Definition of Building

Motion: Ernie Little motioned to move the proposal forward as written, the motion was seconded by Linda Hale.

Topic Discussion: Ernie Little discussed the intent and change of the proposal and how the main intent is to ensure that all of the codes are reading and interpreting the same across the board. We just want to ensure that in the work groups that this is made apparent that it should be the same across the board.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

18. Topic: B307.1(1)- Deletion of permissible fireworks vs consumer fireworks in table 307.1

Motion: Perry Weller Motioned to keep the permissible language and strike the consumer by supporting the intent of the proposal and propose a friendly amendment. The committee will support with friendly amendment.

Topic Discussion: It was discussed if consumer fireworks are currently defined Linda stated the NFPA defines it. Steven Sites stated that it is important to maintain the same definition that is currently held. Steven said that he would support it if there was language added in the code of Virginia relating to permissible fireworks. It was concluded that the committee should not support the proposal but propose a friendly amendment to keep permissible fireworks and strike consumer fireworks in the table since consumer fireworks are not properly defined in the Code of Virginia.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

19. Topic: B310.1- Residential Use Subworkgroup

Motion:

Topic Discussion:

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

20. Topic: B404.5- Exception to smoke control in atriums

Motion: Perry Weller Motioned to **oppose** this measure and it was properly seconded by Ernie Little.

Topic Discussion: It was discussed as how do you know that an atrium is less of a fire risk.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

21. Topic: B713.8- Penetrations of Fire Barriers

Motion: Perry Weller motioned and Linda Hale seconded to **not** support the proposal as written.

Topic Discussion: This item was discussed as it relates to penetrations in a shaft. The Chairman stated that this was a bad proposal and that the committee should not support.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

22. Topic: B713.11- Deletion of fire dampers

Motion: James Moss motioned to not support the proposal as written and it was seconded by Linda Hale

Topic Discussion: The committee discussed how this proposal deals with an enclosure at the bottom of a shaft. This proposal came from VBCOA, and the committee did not see where this section was previously confusing and don't really understand the change that is currently proposed.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

23. Topic: B903.2.6- Sprinklers in Group I

Motion: Ernie Little motioned to not support the proposal as written, it was seconded by Steven Sites

Topic Discussion: The committee discussed how the proposal eliminates the size restriction for open sided or chain link sided buildings and overhangs. The discussion was about multiple different scenarios and items within the area that could catch fire. The committee concluded that you can go over the limit on the size but there are fiscal impacts that are associated with going over the current allowable square feet.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

24. Topic: B916.1- In Building Emergency Communication

Motion: Linda Hale motioned to move the proposal forward with the committee support, seconded by Ernie Little.

Topic Discussion: The committee did agree that this proposal is needed, but it is a large ask that needs to at least be discussed. We should also make sure to come prepared with other proposals ask a back up to improve on radio coverage for emergency responders.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

25. Topic: B905.5.3- Removing Code Official Determination Authority from the VCC

Motion: Ernie Little motioned to **not** support the proposal as written, this was seconded by Perry Weller.

Topic Discussion: The committee believed that this change goes too far and makes to many significant changes.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

26. Topic: B1004.3- Occupant load signs for large mercantile

Motion: Steven Sites motioned to support this proposal a written, Ernie Little Seconded the motion

Topic Discussion: The Chairman explained the intent of the proposal and no further discussion or questions were asked.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

27. Topic: B1010.1.9.6- Egress Locking in I-1 and I-2

Motion: Linda Hale motioned to **not** support the proposal as written, which was seconded by Steve Sites.

Topic Discussion: Linda Hale highlighted the fact that this proposal would allow for places to hold dementia patients into rooms without proper means of egress. Steven Sites discussed that if this proposal is not put into NFPA Standards that hospitals would not be Medicaid or Medicare eligible.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

28. Topic: EB704.1- Standpipes in Existing Buildings

Motion: Andrew motioned to **Not** support this proposal, seconded by Ernie Little

Topic Discussion: The committee discussed that this proposal

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

29. Topic: EB504.1.6- Repair or replacement of smoke alarms in existing buildings

Motion: Andrew Milliken motioned to move the proposal forward as written, it was seconded by Perry Weller.

Topic Discussion: The committee discussed that this is a standard that is becoming normalized in other states such as Maryland. The question was asked by Perry Weller what about localities that give out free smoke alarms. But the committee agreed that this was a good proposal to move forward. The committee also discussed the possibility of an effective date that may be discussed later on during workgroups.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

30. Topic: EB1101.18- Fire Sprinklers in Existing High rise buildings

Motion: Steven Sites Motioned to support the measure as written, which was seconded by Perry Weller.

Topic Discussion: The committee agreed that this is a large ask but believed that this is extremely important. Moving this issue forward was important to the committee because it will help to keep people safe into the future and bring older buildings safer living spaces. Steven Sites asked about where the written notice would come from and the chairman responded that it would come from the building official.

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

31. Topic: EB1101.18.1- Compliance Schedule

Motion: Perry Weller Motioned to not support the proposal as written, which was seconded by Erie Little

Topic Discussion: The committee found that this proposal looks to remove the requirements from the fire code and have it only in the Building code

Vote: Unanimous

Motion Action: To move the proposal forward to bring forward in the DHCD workgroup sessions and send to the full committee for full approval.

Adjournment:

Ernie Little motioned to adjourn the committee which was seconded by Perry Weller and the committee adjourned.

REVIEWED BY:

Meeting minutes approved by
Andrew Milliken, Committee Chair

June 30, 2020
Date

Enclosure 1: Spreadsheet

FP609.2-18

VFC: (N) 609.2

Proponents: Andrew Milliken (amilliken@staffordcountyva.gov)

2015 Virginia Statewide Prevention Fire Code

(N) 609.2 Where required. Cooking operations producing grease laden vapors shall only be conducted where provided with approved ventilation in accordance with the applicable building code. A Type I hood shall be installed at or above all commercial cooking appliances and domestic cooking appliances used for commercial purposes that produce grease vapors in *mobile food preparation vehicles*.

Exception: A Type I hood shall not be required for an electric cooking appliance where an *approved* testing agency provides documentation that the appliance effluent contains 5 mg/m³ or less of grease when tested at an exhaust flow rate of 500 cfm (0.236 m³/s) in accordance with UL 710B.

Reason Statement: This proposal restores a key enforcement tool for ensuring proper ventilation during cooking operations while directing the user to the applicable building code and ultimately the building official for the proper type of ventilation. This proposal provides the bridge between the fire code official and the building code official to effectively manage the single leading cause of fires.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will neither increase nor decrease Resiliency

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction

FP101-18

VFC: A (New)

Proponents: John Catlett (catlettcodeconsulting@gmail.com)

2015 Virginia Statewide Prevention Fire Code

Add new text as follows:

A New Appendix(IFC) Appendix P – Tall Wood Buildings

Add new text as follows:

IFC APPENDIX P

TALL WOOD BUILDINGS

P101 GENERAL

P101.1 Purpose. The purpose of this appendix is to provide criteria for three new mass timber construction types: Type IV-A, Type IV-B, and Type IV-C. These building types expand the allowable use of mass timber construction to larger areas and greater heights than allowed for Type IV-HT construction.

P101.2 Scope. The provisions in this appendix are in addition to or replace the sections in the 2018 International Fire Code where Types IV-A, IV-B, and IV-C construction are used. Where building Types IV-A, IV-B, or IV-C are not used, this appendix does not apply.

P102 AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE

CHAPTER 7

FIRE AND SMOKE PROTECTION FEATURES

Revise as follows:

701.6 Owner's responsibility. The *owner* shall maintain an inventory of all required *fire-resistance-rated* construction, construction installed to resist the passage of smoke and the construction included in Sections 703 through 707 and Section 602.4.1 and 602.4.2 of the International Building Code. Such construction shall be visually inspected by the *owner* annually and properly repaired, restored or replaced where damaged, altered, breached or penetrated. Records of inspections and repairs shall be maintained. Where concealed, such elements shall not be required to be visually inspected by the *owner* unless the concealed space is accessible by the removal or movement of a panel, access door, ceiling tile or similar movable entry to the space.

CHAPTER 9

FIRE PROTECTION AND LIFE SAFETY SYSTEMS

Revise as follows:

914.3.1.2 Water supply to required fire pumps. In all buildings that are more than 420 feet (128 m) in building height , and buildings of Type IV-A and IV-B construction that are more than 120 feet in building height , required fire pumps shall be supplied by connections to not fewer than two water mains located in different streets. Separate supply piping shall be provided between each connection to the water main and the pumps. Each connection and the supply piping between the connection and the pumps shall be sized to supply the flow and pressure required for the pumps to operate.

Exception: Two connections to the same main shall be permitted provided that the main is valved such that an interruption can be isolated so that the water supply will continue without interruption through not fewer than one of the connections.

CHAPTER 33

FIRE SAFETY DURING CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION

Add new text as follows:

3308.4 Fire safety requirements for buildings of Types IV-A, IV-B, and IV-C construction. Buildings of Types IV-A, IV-B, and IV-C construction designed to be greater than six stories above grade plane shall comply with the following requirements during construction unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.

1. Standpipes shall be provided in accordance with Section 3313.

2. A water supply for fire department operations, as approved by the fire code official and the fire chief.

3. Where building construction exceeds six stories above grade plane, at least one layer of noncombustible protection where required by Section 602.4 of the International Building Code shall be installed on all building elements more than 4 floor levels, including mezzanines, below active mass timber construction before erecting additional floor levels.

Exception: Shafts and vertical exit enclosures shall not be considered a part of the active mass timber construction.

4. Where building construction exceeds six stories above grade plane required exterior wall coverings shall be installed on all floor levels more than 4 floor levels, including mezzanines, below active mass timber construction before erecting additional floor level.

Exception: Shafts and vertical exit enclosures shall not be considered a part of the active mass timber construction.

Reason Statement: This proposal brings in the companion code provisions that are required for the maintenance of tall wood buildings for continued protection from fire once constructed. A VCC proposal (BU101-18) has been submitted to create an appendix in the 2018 VCC with the 2021 Tall Wood building code package approved by the IBC General Committee by a 13 to 1 vote. It is to be included in the main body of the 2021 ICC building code (not an appendix). Subsequent approvals by all other ICC Code Committees that had Group A and Group B code responsibilities related to Tall Wood buildings, also referred to as Mass Timber.

Although there were intense efforts by industries that would potentially be negatively affected by approval of these proposals, Tall Wood building provisions gained approval at the ICC Public Comment Hearings held in Richmond during October of 2018 by nearly a unanimous floor vote. These proposals were approved through online voting in cdpAccess by a nearly the same margin.

Virginia localities have already been approached by designers and building owners regarding the potential use of tall wood materials. This proposal

brings in the code language as an appendix a code cycle earlier (2018) so code officials, fire officials, and designers have guidance as to the requirements developed through over two years of work by the ICC Tall Wood Buildings Ad hoc committee appointed by the ICC Board of Directors in 2015.

Background:

The Ad Hoc Committee on Tall Wood Buildings (TWB) was created by the ICC Board to explore the science of tall wood buildings and take action on developing code changes for tall wood buildings. The TWB created several code change proposals with respect to the concept of tall buildings of mass timber and the background information is at the end of this Statement. Within the statement are important links to information, including documents and videos, used in the deliberations which resulted in these proposals.

The TWB and its various WGs held meetings, studied issues and sought input from various expert sources around the world. The TWB posted those documents and input on its website for interested parties to follow its progress and to allow those parties to, in turn, provide input to the TWB.

At its first meeting, the TWB discussed a number of performance objectives to be met with the proposed criteria for tall wood buildings:

- No collapse under reasonable scenarios of complete burn-out of fuel without automatic sprinkler protection being considered.
- No unusually high radiation exposure from the subject building to adjoining properties to present a risk of ignition under reasonably severe fire scenarios.
- No unusual response from typical radiation exposure from adjacent properties to present a risk of ignition of the subject building under reasonably severe fire scenarios.
- No unusual fire department access issues.
- Egress systems designed to protect building occupants during the design escape time, plus a factor of safety.
- Highly reliable fire suppression systems to reduce the risk of failure during reasonably expected fire scenarios. The degree of reliability should be proportional to evacuation time (height) and the risk of collapse.

The comprehensive package of proposals from the TWB meet these performance objectives. The TWB also determined that fire testing was necessary to validate these concepts. At its first meeting, members discussed the nature and intention of fire testing so as to ensure meaningful results for the TWB and, more specifically, for the fire service. Subsequently a test plan was developed. The fire tests consisted of one-bedroom apartments on two levels, with both apartments having a corridor leading to a stair. The purpose of the tests was to address the contribution of mass timber to a fire, the performance of connections, the performance of joints, and to evaluate conditions for responding fire personnel. The Fire WG then refined the test plan, which was implemented with a series of five, full-scale, multiple-story building tests at the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) laboratories in Beltsville, MD. The results of those tests, as well as testing conducted by others, helped form the basis upon which the Codes WG developed its code change proposals. These code change proposals are the ones developed and approved by the TWB that were approved for the 2021 code.

To review a summary of the fire tests, please visit:

<http://bit.ly/ATF-firetestreport>

<http://bit.ly/ATF-firetestvideos>

Both of these links were confirmed active on 12/27/17

Additional Background Information:

The ICC Board approved the establishment of an ad hoc committee for tall wood buildings in December of 2015. The purpose of the ad hoc committee is to explore the science of tall wood buildings and to investigate the feasibility and take action on developing code changes for tall wood buildings. The committee is comprised of a balance of stakeholders with additional opportunities for interested parties to participate in the four Work Groups established by the ad hoc committee, namely: Code; Fire; Standards/Definitions; and Structural. For more information, be sure to visit the ICC website

<https://www.iccsafe.org/codes-tech-support/cs/icc-ad-hoc-committee-on-tall-wood-buildings/>

(link active and up to date as of 12/27/17).

As seen in the "Meeting Minutes and Documents" and "Resource Documents" sections of the committee web page, the ad hoc committee reviewed

a substantial amount of information in order to provide technical justification for code proposals.

The ad hoc committee developed proposals for the followings code sections. The committee believes this package of code changes will result in regulations that adequately address the fire and life safety issues of tall mass timber buildings.

In addition, fire tests designed to simulate the three new construction types (Types IVA, IVB and IVC) in the ad hoc committee proposals were conducted at the Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms test lab facility. The TWB was involved in the design of the tests, and many members witnessed the test in person or online. The results of the series of 5 fire tests provide additional support for these proposals and validate the fire performance for each of the types of construction proposed by the committee. The fire tests consisted of one-bedroom apartments on two levels, with both apartments having a corridor leading to a stair. The purpose of the tests was to address the contribution of mass timber to a fire, the performance of connections, the performance of through-penetration fire stops, and to evaluate conditions for responding fire personnel.

To review a summary of the fire tests, please visit

<http://bit.ly/ATF-firetestreport>

To watch summary videos of the fire tests, which are accelerated to run in 3 ½ minutes, please visit:

<http://bit.ly/ATF-firetestvideos>

Both of these links were confirmed active on 12/27/17.

A PDF of additional information is attached to this proposal.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will increase Resiliency
Reason statement to follow

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction
This is a new construction method and new code language developed for the 2021 IBC. No cost impact.

B307.1(1)-18

VCC: TABLE 307.1(1); VFC: TABLE 5003.1.1(1)

Proponents: Glenn Dean (gad.pompier@gmail.com)

2015 Virginia Construction Code

TABLE 307.1(1)

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER CONTROL AREA OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POSING A PHYSICAL HAZARD^{a, j, m, n, p}

MATERIAL	CLASS	GROUP WHEN THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY IS EXCEEDED	STORAGE ^b			Solid pounds (cubic feet)
			Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas cubic feet at NTP	Solid pounds (cubic feet)	
Combustible dust	NA	H-2	See Note q	NA	NA	See Note c
Combustible fiber ^q	Loose Baled ^o	H-3	(100)(1,000)	NA	NA	(100)(1,000)
Combustible liquid ^{c, i}	IIIIAIIIB	H-2 or H-3H-2 or H-3NA	NA	120 ^{d, e} 330 ^{d, e} 13,200 ^{e, f}	NA	NA
Consumer fireworks	1.4G	H-3	125 ^{e, l}	NA	NA	NA
Cryogenic flammable	NA	H-2	NA	45 ^d	NA	NA
Cryogenic inert	NA	NA	NA	NA	NL	NA
Cryogenic oxidizing	NA	H-3	NA	45 ^d	NA	NA
Explosives	Division 1.1 Division 1.2 Division 1.3 Division 1.4 Division 1.4G Division 1.5 Division 1.6	H-1H-1H-1 or H-2H-3H-3H-1H-1	1 ^{e, g} 1 ^{e, g} 5 ^{e, g} 50 ^{e, g} 125 ^{d, e, l} 1 ^{e, g} 1 ^{e, g}	(1) ^{e, g} (1) ^{e, g} (5) ^{e, g} (50) ^{e, g} NA(1) ^{e, g} NA	NA	0.25 ^g 0.1 ^g 50 ^g NA ^g NA
Flammable gas	Gaseous Liquefied	H-2	NA	NA(150) ^{d, e}	1,000 ^{d, e} NA	NA
Flammable liquid ^c	IAIB and IC	H-2 or H-3	NA	30 ^{d, e} 120 ^{d, e}	NA	NA
Flammable liquid, combination (IA, IB, IC)	NA	H-2 or H-3	NA	120 ^{d, e, h}	NA	NA
Flammable solid	NA	H-3	125 ^{d, e}	NA	NA	125
Inert gas	Gaseous Liquefied	NANA	NANA	NANA	NLNL	NAN
Organic peroxide	UDI IIIIIV	H-1H-2H-3H-3NANA	1 ^{e, g} 5 ^{d, e} 50 ^{d, e} 125 ^{d, e} NLNL	(1) ^{e, g} (5) ^{d, e} (50) ^{d, e} (125) ^{d, e} NLNL	NA	0.25 ^g 1 ^g 125 ^d N
Oxidizer	43 ^k 21	H-1H-2 or H-3H-3NA	1 ^g 10 ^{d, e} 250 ^{d, e} 4,000 ^{e, f}	(1) ^{e, g} (10) ^{d, e} (250) ^{d, e} (4,000) ^{e, f}	NA	0.25 ^g 2 ^c 4,00
Oxidizing gas	Gaseous Liquefied	H-3	NA	NA(150) ^{d, e}	1,500 ^{d, e} NA	NA
Permissible fireworks	1.4G	H-3	125^{d, e, l}	NA	NA	NA
Pyrophoric	NA	H-2	4 ^{e, g}	(4) ^{e, g}	50 ^{e, g}	1 ^g
Unstable (reactive)	4321	H-1H-1 or H-2H-3NA	1 ^{e, g} 5 ^{d, e} 50 ^{d, e} NL	(1) ^{e, g} (5) ^{d, e} (50) ^{d, e} NL	10 ^{e, g} 50 ^{d, e} 750 ^{d, e} NL	0.25 ^g 1 ^g NL
Water reactive	321	H-2H-3NA	5 ^{d, e} 50 ^{d, e} NL	(5) ^{d, e} (50) ^{d, e} NL	NA	5 ^d 50 ^d

For SI: 1 cubic foot = 0.028 m³, 1 pound = 0.454 kg, 1 gallon = 3.785 L.

NL = Not Limited; NA = Not Applicable; UD = Unclassified Detonable.

- a. For use of control areas, see Section 414.2.
- b. The aggregate quantity in use and storage shall not exceed the quantity listed for storage.

- c. The quantities of alcoholic beverages in retail and wholesale sales occupancies shall not be limited provided the liquids are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons. In retail and wholesale sales occupancies, the quantities of medicines, foodstuffs or consumer products, and cosmetics containing not more than 50 percent by volume of water-miscible liquids with the remainder of the solutions not being flammable, shall not be limited, provided that such materials are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons.
- d. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent in buildings equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. Where Note e also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.
- e. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent when stored in approved storage cabinets, day boxes, gas cabinets, gas rooms or exhausted enclosures or in *listed* safety cans in accordance with Section 5003.9.10 of the International Fire Code. Where Note d also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.
- f. Quantities shall not be limited in a *building* equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
- g. Allowed only in buildings equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
- h. Containing not more than the maximum allowable quantity per *control area* of Class IA, IB or IC flammable liquids.
- i. The maximum allowable quantity shall not apply to fuel oil storage complying with Section 603.3.2 of the International Fire Code.
- j. Quantities in parenthesis indicate quantity units in parenthesis at the head of each column.
- k. A maximum quantity of 200 pounds of solid or 20 gallons of liquid Class 3 oxidizers is allowed when such materials are necessary for maintenance purposes, operation or sanitation of *equipment* when the storage containers and the manner of storage are approved.
- l. Net weight of the pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks. Where the net weight of the pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks is not known, 25 percent of the gross weight of the fireworks, including packaging, shall be used.
- m. For gallons of liquids, divide the amount in pounds by 10 in accordance with Section 5003.1.2 of the International Fire Code.
- n. For storage and display quantities in Group M and storage quantities in Group S occupancies complying with Section 414.2.5, see Tables 414.2.5(1) and 414.2.5(2).
- o. Densely packed baled cotton that complies with the packing requirements of ISO 8115 shall not be included in this material class.
- p. The following shall not be included in determining the maximum allowable quantities:
 - 1. Liquid or gaseous fuel in fuel tanks on vehicles.
 - 2. Liquid or gaseous fuel in fuel tanks on motorized *equipment* operated in accordance with the International Fire Code .
 - 3. Gaseous fuels in piping systems and fixed appliances regulated by the International Fuel Gas Code .
 - 4. Liquid fuels in piping systems and fixed appliances regulated by the International Mechanical Code .
 - 5. Alcohol-based hand rubs classified as Class I or II liquids in dispensers that are installed in accordance with Sections 5705.5 and 5705.5.1 of the International Fire Code. The location of the alcohol-based hand rub (ABHR) dispensers shall be provided in the *construction* documents.
- q. Where manufactured, generated or used in such a manner that the concentration and conditions create a fire or explosion hazard based on information prepared in accordance with Section 414.1.3.
- r. The tabular value for distilled spirit distillation and blending rooms is 120 gallons.

TABLE 5003.1.1(1)

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER CONTROL AREA OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POSING A PHYSICAL HAZARD^{a, j, m, n, p}

	MATERIAL	CLASS	GROUP WHEN THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY IS EXCEEDED	STORAGE ^b			USE-CLOSED SYSTEMS ^b			USE-OPEN SYSTEMS ^b		
				Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas (cubic feet at NTP)	Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas (cubic feet at NTP)	Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	
	Combustible dust	NA	H-2	See Note q	NA	NA	See Note q	NA	NA	See Note q	NA	
	Combustible fibers ^q	Loose	H-3	(100)	NA	NA	(100)	NA	NA	(20)	NA	
		Baled ^p		(1,000)			(1,000)			(200)		
	Combustible liquid ^{c, i}	II	H-2 or H-3		120 ^{d, e}			120 ^d			30 ^d	
		IIIA	H-2 or H-3	NA	330 ^{d, e}	NA	NA	330 ^d	NA	NA	80 ^d	
		IIIB	NA		13,200 ^{e, f}			13,200 ^f			3,300 ^f	
	Consumer fireworks	1.4G	H-3	125 ^{e, l}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Cryogenic Flammable	NA	H-2	NA	45 ^d	NA	NA	45 ^d	NA	NA	10 ^d	
	Cryogenic Inert	NA	NA	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	
	Cryogenic Oxidizing	NA	H-3	NA	45 ^d	NA	NA	45 ^d	NA	NA	10 ^d	
	Explosives	Division 1.1	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	(1) ^{e, g}		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	
		Division 1.2	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	(1) ^{e, g}		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	
		Division 1.3	H-1 or H-2	5 ^{e, g}	(5) ^{e, g}		1 ^g	(1) ^g		1 ^g	(1) ^g	
		Division 1.4	H-3	50 ^{e, g}	(50) ^{e, g}	NA	50 ^g	(50) ^g	NA	NA	NA	
		Division 1.4G	H-3	125 ^{d, e, l}	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA	
		Division 1.5	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	(1) ^{e, g}		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	
		Division 1.6	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA	
	Flammable gas	Gaseous	H-2	NA	NA	1,000 ^{d, e}	NA	NA	1,000 ^{d, e}	NA	NA	
		Liquefied			(150) ^{d, e}	NA		(150) ^{d, e}	NA			
	Flammable liquid ^c	IA	H-2		30 ^{d, e}			30 ^d			10 ^d	
			or		NA		NA		NA			
			IB and IC	H-3		120 ^{d, e}			120 ^d			30 ^d
	Flammable liquid, combination (IA, IB, IC)		H-2									
			or		NA	120 ^{d, e, h}	NA	NA	120 ^{d, h}	NA	NA	30 ^{d, h}
				H-3								
	Flammable solid	NA	H-3	125 ^{d, e}	NA	NA	125 ^d	NA	NA	25 ^d	NA	
	Inert Gas	Gaseous	NA	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	
		Liquefied	NA	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	
	Organic	UD	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	(1) ^{e, g}		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	
		I	H-2	5 ^{d, e}	(5) ^{d, e}		1 ^d	(1) ^d		1 ^d	(1) ^d	
		II	H-3	50 ^{d, e}	(50) ^{d, e}		50 ^d	(50) ^d		10 ^d	(10) ^d	

Organic peroxide	III	H-3	125 ^{d,e}	(125) ^{d,e}	NA	125 ^d	(125) ^d	NA	25 ^d	(25) ^d
	IV	NA	NL	NL		NL	NL		NL	NL
	V	NA	NL	NL		NL	NL		NL	NL
Oxidizer	4	H-1	1 ^g	(1) ^{e,g}	NA	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	NA	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g
	3 ^k	H-2 or H-3	10 ^{d,e}	(10) ^{d,e}		2 ^d	(2) ^d		2 ^d	(2) ^d
	2	H-3	250 ^{d,e}	(250) ^{d,e}		250 ^d	(250) ^d		50 ^d	(50) ^d
	1	NA	4,000 ^{e,f}	(4,000) ^{e,f}		4,000 ^f	(4,000) ^f		1,000 ^f	(1,000) ^f
Oxidizing gas	Gaseous	H-3	NA	NA	1,500 ^{d,e}	NA	NA	1,500 ^{d,e}	NA	NA
	Liquefied			(150) ^{d,e}	NA		(150) ^{d,e}	NA		
Permissible fireworks	1.4G	H-3	125 ^{d,e,l}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pyrophoric	NA	H-2	4 ^{e,g}	(4) ^{e,g}	50 ^{e,g}	1 ^g	(1) ^g	10 ^{e,g}	0	0
Unstable (reactive)	4	H-1	1 ^{e,g}	(1) ^{e,g}	10 ^{e,g}	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	2 ^{e,g}	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g
	3	H-1 or H-2	5 ^{d,e}	(5) ^{d,e}	50 ^{d,e}	1 ^d	(1) ^d	10 ^{d,e}	1 ^d	(1) ^d
	2	H-3	50 ^{d,e}	(50) ^{d,e}	750 ^{d,e}	50 ^d	(50) ^d	750 ^{d,e}	10 ^d	(10) ^d
	1	NA	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
Water reactive	3	H-2	5 ^{d,e}	(5) ^{d,e}		5 ^d	(5) ^d		1 ^d	(1) ^d
	2	H-3	50 ^{d,e}	(50) ^{d,e}	NA	50 ^d	(50) ^d	NA	10 ^d	(10) ^d
	1	NA	NL	NL		NL	NL		NL	NL

For SI: 1 cubic foot = 0.02832 m³, 1 pound = 0.454 kg, 1 gallon = 3.785 L.

NA = Not Applicable, NL = Not Limited, UD = Unclassified Detonable.

- a. For use of control areas, see Section 5003.8.3.
- b. The aggregate quantity in use and storage shall not exceed the quantity listed for storage.
- c. The quantities of alcoholic beverages in retail and wholesale sales occupancies shall not be limited providing the liquids are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons. In retail and wholesale sales occupancies, the quantities of medicines, foodstuff or consumer products and cosmetics containing not more than 50 percent by volume of water-miscible liquids with the remainder of the solutions not being flammable shall not be limited, provided that such materials are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons.
- d. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent in buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. Where Note e also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.
- e. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent where stored in approved storage cabinets, day boxes, gas cabinets, gas rooms, exhausted enclosures or in listed safety cans in accordance with Section 5003.9.10. Where Note d also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.
- f. Quantities shall not be limited in a building equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
- g. Allowed only in buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system.
- h. Containing not more than the maximum allowable quantity per control area of Class IA, Class IB or Class IC flammable liquids.
 - i. The maximum allowable quantity shall not apply to fuel oil storage complying with Section 603.3.2.
- j. Quantities in parenthesis indicate quantity units in parenthesis at the head of each column.
- k. A maximum quantity of 200 pounds of solid or 20 gallons of liquid Class 3 oxidizers is allowed where such materials are necessary for maintenance purposes, operation or sanitation of equipment where the storage containers and the manner of storage are approved.
- l. Net weight of pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks. Where the net weight of the pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks is not known, 25 percent of the gross weight of the fireworks including packaging shall be used.
- m. For gallons of liquids, divide the amount in pounds by 10 in accordance with Section 5003.1.2.
- n. For storage and display quantities in Group M and storage quantities in Group S occupancies complying with Section 5003.11, see Table 5003.11.1.
- o. Densely-packed baled cotton that complies with the packing requirements of ISO 8115 shall not be included in this material class.

- p. The following shall not be included in determining the maximum allowable quantities:
- 1. Liquid or gaseous fuel in fuel tanks on vehicles.
 - 2. Liquid or gaseous fuel in fuel tanks on motorized equipment operated in accordance with this code.
 - 3. Gaseous fuels in piping systems and fixed appliances regulated by the International Fuel Gas Code .
 - 4. Liquid fuels in piping systems and fixed appliances regulated by the International Mechanical Code .
 - 5. Alcohol-based hand rubs classified as Class I or II liquids in dispensers that are installed in accordance with Sections 5705.5 and 5705.5.1. The location of the alcohol-based hand rub (ABHR) dispensers shall be provided in the construction documents.
- q. Where manufactured, generated or used in such a manner that the concentration and conditions create a fire or explosion hazard based on information prepared in accordance with Section 104.7.2.

Reason Statement: The deletion of line "permissible fireworks" is simply the removal of redundant language and values and reverts to model code language. Both "permissible fireworks" and "consumer fireworks" use the same pyrotechnic material in its content and have the same values listed in USBC Table 307.1(1) and SFPC Table 5003.1.1(1). Also, for transportation purposes, and because they are effectively one and the same, the Federal DOTn and Virginia Motor Carrier Safety Regulations have "permissible fireworks" and "consumer fireworks" listed as Explosives, Division 1.4G. As can be seen in USBC Table 307.1(1) and SFPC Table 5003.1.1(1), Explosives, Division 1.4G has the same Maximum Allowable Quantity (MAQ) (value) as "permissible fireworks" and "consumer fireworks". Hence, the same material is actually listed 3 times in each table.

Resiliency Impact Statement:

This proposal will neither increase or decrease resiliency.

Cost Impact:

This proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction.

FP807.5.4-18

VFC: 807.5.4

Proponents: William Hall, Virginia Dept of Corrections (william.hall@vadoc.virginia.gov)

2015 Virginia Statewide Prevention Fire Code

Revise as follows:

807.5.4 Group I-3. In Group I-3, combustible *decorative materials* are prohibited.

EXCEPTION

Cell areas in buildings equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 where a maximum 4 sq. ft. area has been demarcated on the wall for personal items 0.025 inch (0.64 mm) or less in thickness applied directly to and adhering to the wall.

Reason Statement: We are seeking to make this section more enforceable by permitting a very small amount of personal affects to be attached and adhered to the wall of an offenders cell space when fully protected by a sprinkler system. It is nearly impossible to keep offenders from attaching some type of combustible material to their personal cell walls. The risks associated with permitting a small amount material is greatly reduced by the presence of sprinklers and the placement of the demarcated area (away from other combustibles). The area can be better monitored and the demarcated space by visual inspection quickly insures the limit is not exceeded. We feel this change is warranted by the low occurrence of I-3 fires, 24 hour staff monitoring, presense of sprinkler systems and typically smoke detection within the cell.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will neither increase nor decrease Resiliency
N/A

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction
N/A

B903.2.6-18

VCC: [F] 903.2.6

Proponents: William Hall, Virginia Dept of Corrections (william.hall@vadoc.virginia.gov)

2015 Virginia Construction Code

Revise as follows:

[F] 903.2.6 Group I. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided throughout buildings with a Group I *fire area*.

Exceptions:

1. An *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 shall be permitted in Group I-1 Condition 1 facilities.
2. An *automatic sprinkler system* is not required where Group I-4 day care facilities are at the *level of exit discharge* and where every room where care is provided has not fewer than one exterior exit door.
3. In buildings where Group I-4 day care is provided on levels other than the *level of exit discharge*, an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 shall be installed on the entire floor where care is provided, all floors between the level of care and the level of *exit discharge*, and all floors below the *level of exit discharge* other than areas classified as an open parking garage.
4. An automatic sprinkler system shall not be required for open-sided or chain link-sided buildings and overhangs over exercise yards ~~200 square feet (18.58 m²) or less~~ in Group I-3 facilities, provided such buildings and overhangs are of noncombustible *construction*.

Reason Statement: This code change from last cycle actually has the potential to make the cost of construction more expensive. Section 903.3.1.1.1 (exc #4) already allows for the exemption of sprinklers in areas which have non-combustible construction and which the contents are wholly non-combustible. This section, as currently written would limit that exception to 200 sq. ft. due to more specific language. This will cause the AJH to require sprinkler protection when they exceed 200 sq. ft. DOC is installing exterior recreation pens designed to give offenders the opportunity to go outside for a period of time everyday. Building multiple pens with only a maximum of 200 sq. ft. is cost prohibitive as well providing a weather protected (dry system) sprinkler system to protect an area with no potential to burn. We ask that this section be modified to permit the construction of recreation pens without limits of size and without un-needed sprinkler protection as presently allowed in Section 903.3.1.1.1.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will neither increase nor decrease Resiliency

N/A

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will decrease the cost of construction

The current section increased the cost of construction, this revision will reduce the cost of construction by not requiring sprinkler protection for outdoor environment locations.

FP407.2-18

VFC: 407.2

Proponents: Aaron Engi

2015 Virginia Statewide Prevention Fire Code

407.2 Material Safety Data Sheets. ~~Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)~~ (SDS) for all hazardous materials shall be either readily available on the premises as a paper copy, ~~or where approved, shall be permitted to be~~ readily retrievable by electronic access.

Reason Statement: OSHA accepted electronic MSDS programs as early as July 1989 when fax-on-demand programs were just beginning. 30 years later, as technology has improved, it's now faster and safer for someone to receive an SDS (or database of SDSs) over email or a smartphone app or speaking with a knowledgeable person over a phone than it is to send somebody into a building to retrieve a paper copy from a binder. Some companies manage such programs internally, but others use time-tested 3rd party providers such as ChemTel, Infotrac, Verisk 3E, or KHA to name a few.

Electronic versions can also be updated near instantaneously as changes in products and inventories are made, while paper copies have to be pulled, new ones printed, and then reinserted into the binder. This ease of use not only helps electronic users be compliant, but also helps ensure first responders have a faster, more accurate, and up to date SDS list to review in hazardous times.

Allowing for both paper and electronic SDS programs inherently, rather than electronic programs only when *approved* by Authorities Having Jurisdiction, will be for the betterment of businesses, communities, and first responders.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will increase Resiliency
By limiting the time necessary to find and retrieve SDS binders, first responders can use the business' SDS-on-demand program to retrieve applicable SDS information, therefore hastening response time and the safety of responders and the nearby community. This will help to minimize damages and the business/community to recover quicker as a result.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction
This change will have no impact on construction cost.

FP604.8-18

VFC: 604.8

Proponents: William Hall (william.hall@vadoc.virginia.gov)

2015 Virginia Statewide Prevention Fire Code

604.8 Testing of battery powered emergency lights and exit signs. Required emergency lighting utilizing battery powered emergency lights or exit signs, or both, shall be tested annually. The emergency lights and exit signs shall be tested for proper operation for the time period established in the building code in effect when the ~~equipment building was installed-constructed.~~ Written records of tests shall be retained by the owner of the building for a minimum of 2 years after the test is conducted and shall be made available to the *fire code official* upon request.

Reason Statement: This section as written creates a conflict within the code. The VA SFPC is a maintenance code and in accordance with section 102.3 "*Buildings and structures constructed under any edition of the USBC shall comply with the maintenance requirements of the SFPC to the extent that equipment, systems, devices, and safeguards which were provided and approved when constructed shall be maintained.*" The requirement in section 604.8, conflicts with section 102.3 in that it requires compliance with the code in effect when the equipment was installed. Once replaced, the equipment now goes under another code edition. Battery life in previous codes permitted battery power that lasted for 60 minutes. newer codes now require 90 mins. This represents a retro-fit requirement in that fixtures with batteries having a greater capacity must now be procured and tested to the 90 mins. The biggest issue with the testing, is that the batteries are drained so much after the test, they typically will not last 90 mins again, thereby requiring the battery or in most cases the entire fixture to be replaced.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will neither increase nor decrease Resiliency
N/A

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction
N/A

B404.5-18

IBC@: 404.5

Proponents: Christopher Campbell (christopher.campbell@arup.com); Raymond Grill (ray.grill@arup.com)

2018 International Building Code

404.5 Smoke control. A smoke control system shall be installed in accordance with Section 909.

Exception 1: In other than Group I-2, and Group I-1, Condition 2, smoke control is not required for *atriums* that connect only two stories.

Exception 2: In other than Group I-2 and Group I-1, Condition 2, smoke control is not required for *atriums* where all exit access above the lowest level of the atrium is separated from the *atrium* in accordance with Section 404.6 Exception 3 to Section 404.6 shall not apply.

Reason: In the event of a fire on the lowest level of the atrium, the atrium space will provide a heat and smoke sink that would enhance the safety of occupants at the base of the atrium. Heated products of combustion will rise and will allow more time for egress. The separation of upper levels in accordance with 404.6 precludes exposure to occupants on upper levels.

Smoke removal after the event can be performed in the same manner as in any other building without an atrium. There is no greater exposure presented. In other sections of the code, multiple interconnected levels are allowed without smoke control. Section 712.1.3.1 allows an unlimited number of levels in Group B and M occupancies to be interconnected by escalators when draft stops and sprinklers are provided around the floor opening. Section 1019.3 allows exit access stairs to interconnect an unlimited number of stories in Group B and M occupancies to be interconnected without shaft enclosures if draft stops and sprinklers are provided around the openings. The code allows escalators and exit access stairs to interconnect up to 4 stories in other occupancies without shaft enclosures provided draft stops and sprinklers are provided around the floor openings.

The proposed exception would present less of a fire safety risk than is currently allowed by the code.

Reason Statement:

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will neither increase nor decrease Resiliency

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will decrease the cost of construction
Eliminating the requirement for a smoke controls system will reduce the cost of construction, however, as explained previously, will maintain the level of life safety required by the code.

B1010.1.9.6-18

VCC: 1010.1.9.6

Proponents: John Mather (john@matherarchitects.com)

2015 Virginia Construction Code

1010.1.9.6 Controlled egress doors in Groups I-1 and I-2. ~~(Section deleted.)~~

Electric locking systems, including electro-mechanical locking systems and electromagnetic locking systems, shall be permitted to be locked in the means of egress in Group I-1, **Condition 2**, or I-2 occupancies where the clinical needs of persons receiving care require their containment. Controlled egress doors shall be permitted in such occupancies where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or an approved automatic smoke or heat detection system installed in accordance with Section 907, provided that the doors are installed and operate in accordance with all of the following:

1. The door locks shall unlock on actuation of the automatic sprinkler system or automatic fire detection system.
2. The door locks shall unlock on loss of power controlling the lock or lock mechanism.
3. The door locking system shall be installed to have the capability of being unlocked by a switch located at the fire command center, a nursing station or other approved location. The switch shall directly break power to the lock.
4. A building occupant shall not be required to pass through more than one door equipped with controlled egress locking system before entering an exit.
5. The procedures for unlocking the doors shall be described and approved as part of the emergency planning and preparedness required by Chapter 4 of the International Fire Code.
6. All clinical staff shall have the keys, codes or other means necessary to operate the locking systems.
7. Emergency lighting shall be provided at the door.
8. The door locking system units shall be listed in accordance with UL 294.

Exceptions:

1. Items 1 through 4 shall not apply to doors to areas occupied by persons who, because of clinical needs, require restraint or containment as part of the function of a psychiatric treatment area, **nursing home or Dementia Care facility**.
2. Items 1 through 4 shall not apply to doors to areas where a listed egress control system is utilized to reduce the risk of child abduction from nursery and obstetric areas of a Group I-2 hospital.

Reason Statement: I am submitting this requested change in order to ensure the safety of those persons who reside in Dementia/Alzheimers care units. The current code does not allow "controlled egress" of such units which are classified as an I-1 Use Group. This is a common Use Group utilized to house such patients.

I believe that the 2015 IBC does a good job of addressing this situation by including Use Group I-1 in the provisions for "controlled egress". In the Commentary, they specifically reference this need for dementia and Alzheimers units and allows for a "balance between maintaining a safe and secure environment and providing for emergency egress".

I know of an actual incident here in the Shenandoah Valley where an Alzheimers resident, living in a specialized Memory Care wing of a well-know and respected Retirement community, was able to leave the facility after hitting the exit door hardware, which had delayed egress hardware. A staff member was busy with another resident and did not get to the door in time before the lock was released (typically 15 seconds). That resident then exited the facility and almost immediately fell down a set of concrete steps.

Any sort of egress that is not controlled is a very bad idea when dealing with Dementia and Alzheimers patients. Often times these folk are quite **physically** able to leave, but are not safe cognitively. This population in particular will try to "leave", since often in their minds they need to go somewhere or go "home", but is just is not safe at all.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will increase Resiliency

This proposal will add resiliency to facilities that provide care to Alzheimers patients in terms of not needing to constantly react to alarms which indicate that a patient is trying to leave the facility. Improved operations of facilities will result in improved care to patients.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will decrease the cost of construction

Allowing "controlled egress" of doors leading out of Alzheimers/Dementia care areas will actually decrease the cost of construction, as it will allow the facility to avoid the cost of special alarms and related automatic door actuation hardware.

B202(4)-18

VEBC: ; VCC: ; VFC: [A]; IBC®: 503.1, 706.1

Proponents: Kenney Payne, AIA Virginia (kpayne@moseleyarchitects.com); Ronald Clements Jr (clementsro@chesterfield.gov)

2015 Virginia Existing Building Code

BUILDING.

A combination of materials, whether portable or fixed, having a roof to form a *structure* for the use or occupancy by persons, or property. The word "*building*" shall be construed as though followed by the words "or part or parts thereof" unless the context clearly requires a different meaning. "*Building*" shall not include roadway tunnels and bridges owned by the Virginia Department of Transportation, which shall be governed by construction and design standards approved by the Virginia Commonwealth Transportation Board.

~~For application of this code, each portion of a *building* that is completely separated from other portions by fire walls complying with Section 706 of the VCC shall be considered as a separate *building* (see Section 503.1 of the VCC).~~

BUILDING.

A combination of materials, whether portable or fixed, having a roof to form a *structure* for the use or occupancy by persons, or property. The word "*building*" shall be construed as though followed by the words "or part or parts thereof" unless the context clearly requires a different meaning. "*Building*" shall not include roadway tunnels and bridges owned by the Virginia Department of Transportation, which shall be governed by *construction* and design standards approved by the Virginia Commonwealth Transportation Board.

~~For application of this code, each portion of a *building* that is completely separated from other portions by fire walls complying with Section 706 shall be considered as a separate *building* (see Section 503.1).~~

~~[A] BUILDING. Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.~~

A combination of materials, whether portable or fixed, having a roof to form a *structure* for the use or occupancy by persons, or property. The word "*building*" shall be construed as though followed by the words "or part or parts thereof" unless the context clearly requires a different meaning. "*Building*" shall not include roadway tunnels and bridges owned by the Virginia Department of Transportation, which shall be governed by construction and design standards approved by the Virginia Commonwealth Transportation Board.

503.1 General. Unless otherwise specifically modified in Chapter 4 and this chapter, *building height*, number of *stories* and *building area* shall not exceed the limits specified in Sections 504 and 506 based on the type of construction as determined by Section 602 and the occupancies as determined by Section 302 except as modified hereafter. *Building height*, number of *stories* and *building area* provisions shall be applied independently. For the purposes of determining area limitations, height limitations and type of construction, each portion of a building separated by one or more *fire walls* complying with Section 706 shall be considered to be a separate building.

706.1 General. *Fire walls* shall be constructed in accordance with Sections 706.2 through 706.11. The extent and location of such *fire walls* shall provide a complete separation. Where a *fire wall* separates occupancies that are required to be separated by a *fire barrier* wall, the most restrictive requirements of each separation shall apply.

Reason Statement:

This code change is needed to coordinate the USBC and SFPC definition of BUILDING with that of the 2018 IBC provisions as they relate to "separate buildings" (which was achieved by ICC code change G130-15 - attached). Since no code change has been proposed to revise the 2018 IBC in this regard, this proposal is needed. The 2018 IBC commentary summarizes the G130-15 reason statement. Note that though the definition of BUILDING is derived from the Code of Virginia (COV), the portion proposed for deletion is not part of the statutory definition; therefore, this proposal can be done through the regulatory process.

Per the 2018 IBC Commentary . . .

- "*Fire walls serve to create separate buildings for purposes of **allowable area, allowable height and type of construction requirements** (see the definition of 'Area, building' in Section 202). Using these provisions to control other building features or elements such as means of egress, building systems or building utilities **is not intended or implied by the provisions.***"

The definition in the SFPC should match those in the VCC and VEBC and how BUILDING is defined in the Code of Virginia - which this proposal does. Otherwise, the definition in the SFPC would not comport with that in the COV.

By incorporating the 2018 IBC *revised* versions of 503.1 and 706.1 (included for context only - no code changes are being proposed herein) into the 2018 VCC/VEBC/SFPC, the "extended portion" of the BUILDING definition without any changes may create unintended consequences and differing interpretations.

Current 2015 VCC text: (for comparison purposes to the new 2018 IBC text)

503.1 General. Unless otherwise specifically modified in Chapter 4 and this chapter, *building height*, number of stories and *building area* shall not exceed the limits specified in Sections 504 and 506 based on the type of construction as determined by Section 602 and the occupancies as determined by Section 302 except as modified hereafter. *Building height*, number of stories and *building area* provisions shall be applied independently. ~~Each portion of a building separated by one or more *fire walls* complying with Section 706 shall be considered to be a separate building.~~ [~~--This sentence was changed in 2018 IBC to clarify it was for those purposes only - area limitations, height limitations and type of construction~~]

~~706.1 General.~~ Each portion of a building separated by one or more *fire walls* that comply with the provisions of this section shall be considered a separate building. [~~--This sentence was deleted in 2018 IBC~~] The extent and location of such *fire walls* shall provide a complete separation. Where a *fire wall* separates occupancies that are required to be separated by a *fire barrier* wall, the most restrictive requirements of each separation shall apply.

Resiliency Impact Statement:

Will not increase or decrease resiliency.

Cost Impact:

Decrease cost of construction. If means of egress, building systems, and building utilities can extend from one side of a fire wall to the other and not have to be designed as independent systems/utilities and/or limit the flexibility of extending an otherwise compliant means of egress system through and beyond such fire walls, the cost of construction could potentially decrease.

FP5707.1-18

IFC®: 1 (New), SECTION 5707, 5707.1, 5707.1.1, 5707.2, 5707.3, 5707.3.1, 5707.3.2, 5707.3.3, 5707.4, 5707.4.1, 5707.4.2, 5707.5, 5707.5.1, 5707.5.2, 5707.5.3, 5707.5.4, 5707.6, 5707.6.1, 5707.6.2, 5707.6.3

Proponents: Irene Koulouris

2018 International Fire Code

Revise as follows:

7. Change Section 5707.1 and delete Sections 5707.1.1 through 5707.6.3:

~~5707.1 Mobile fueling operations. Delivery of Class I, Class II, and Class III liquids to the fuel tank of a highway vehicle from a tank vehicle, a tank carried on a vehicle, or a nonportable container is prohibited.~~

~~Exceptions:~~

- ~~1. The refueling of highway vehicles in an emergency.~~
- ~~2. The refueling of vehicles in compliance with Sections 5706.5.4.1 through 5706.5.4.5.~~
- ~~3. Vehicles used for farm operations and machinery.~~

SECTION 5707 ON-DEMAND MOBILE FUELING OPERATIONS

5707.1 General. On-demand mobile fueling operations that dispense Class I, II and III liquids into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles shall comply with Sections 5707.1 through 5707.6.3.

Exception: Fueling from an *approved* portable container in cases of an emergency or for personal use.

5707.1.1 Approval required. Mobile fueling operations shall not be conducted without first obtaining a *permit* and approval from the *fire code official*. Mobile fueling operations shall occur only at *approved* locations.

5707.2 Mobile fueling vehicle. An on-demand mobile fueling vehicle shall be one of the following:

1. A vehicle that has chassis-mounted tanks or containers where the aggregate cargo capacity does not exceed 1200 gallons (4592 L). A mobile fueling vehicle with a mounted *tank* in excess of 110 gallons (415 L) shall comply with the requirements of Section 5706.6, Section 5707 and NFPA 385.
2. A vehicle that carries a maximum of 60 gallons (227 L) of motor fuel in metal safety cans *listed* in accordance with UL 30 or other *approved* metal containers, each not to exceed 5 gallons (19 L) in capacity. Containers shall be secured to the mobile fueling vehicle except when in use.

The mobile fueling vehicle shall comply with all local, state and federal requirements. The mobile fueling vehicle and its equipment shall be maintained in good repair.

5707.3 Required documents. Documents developed to comply with Sections 5707.3.1 through 5707.3.3 shall be updated as necessary by the *owner* of the mobile fueling operation and shall be maintained in compliance with Section 108.3.

5707.3.1 Safety and emergency response plan. Mobile fueling operators shall have an *approved* written safety and emergency response plan that establishes policies and procedures for fire safety, spill prevention and control, personnel training and compliance with other applicable requirements of this code.

5707.3.2 Training records. Mobile fueling vehicles shall be operated only by designated personnel who are trained on proper fueling procedures and the safety and emergency response plan. Training records of operators shall be maintained.

5707.3.3 Site plan. Where required by the *fire code official*, a site plan shall be developed for each location at which mobile fueling occurs. The site plan shall be in sufficient detail to indicate: all buildings, structures, *lot lines*, property lines and appurtenances on site and their use or function; all uses adjacent to the *lot lines* of the site; fueling locations, the locations of all storm drain openings and adjacent waterways or wetlands; information regarding slope, natural drainage, curbing, impounding and how a spill will be kept on the site property; and the scale of the site plan.

5707.4 Mobile fueling areas. Mobile fueling shall not occur on public streets, *public ways* or inside *buildings*. Fueling on the roof level of parking structures or other *buildings* is prohibited.

5707.4.1 Separation. Mobile fueling shall not take place within 25 feet (7620 mm) of buildings, property lines or combustible storage.

Exception: The *fire code official* shall be authorized to decrease the separation distance for dispensing from metal safety cans or other *approved* metal containers in accordance with Section 5707.2.

Where dispensing operations occur within 15 feet (4572 mm) of a storm drain, an *approved* storm drain cover or an *approved* equivalent method that will prevent any fuel from reaching the drain shall be used.

5707.4.2 Sources of ignition. Smoking, open flames and other sources of ignition shall be prohibited within 25 feet (7620 mm) of fuel dispensing activities. Signs prohibiting smoking or open flames within 25 feet (7620 mm) of the vehicle or the point of fueling shall be prominently posted on the mobile fueling vehicle. The engines of vehicles being fueled shall be shut off during fueling.

5707.5 Equipment. Mobile fueling equipment shall comply with Sections 5707.5.1 through 5707.5.4.

5707.5.1 Dispensing hoses and nozzles. Where equipped, the dispensing hose shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm) in length. The dispensing nozzles and hoses shall be of an *approved* and *listed* type.

5707.5.2 Fuel limit. Mobile fueling vehicles shall be equipped with a fuel limit switch set to a maximum of 30 gallons (116 L) and a nozzle or other *approved* device that, when activated, immediately causes flow of fuel from the mobile fueling vehicle to cease.

5707.5.3 Fire extinguisher. An *approved* portable fire extinguisher complying with Section 906 with a minimum rating of 40-B:C shall be provided on the mobile fueling vehicle with signage clearly indicating its location.

5707.5.4 Spill kit. Mobile fueling vehicles shall contain a minimum 5-gallon (19 L) spill kit of an *approved* type.

5707.6 Operations. Mobile fueling vehicles shall be constantly attended during fueling operations with brakes set and warning lights in operation. Mobile fueling vehicles shall not obstruct emergency vehicle access roads.

5707.6.1 Dispensing hose. Where equipped, mobile fueling vehicles shall be positioned in a manner to preclude traffic from driving over the dispensing hose. The dispensing hose shall be properly placed on an *approved* reel or in an *approved* compartment prior to moving the mobile fueling vehicle.

5707.6.2 Drip control. Operators shall place a drip pan or an absorbent pillow under the nozzle and each fuel fill opening prior to and during dispensing operations to catch drips.

5707.6.3 Spill reporting. Spills shall be reported in accordance with Section 5003.3.1.

Reason Statement: We are cordially requesting the Virginia amendment to remove section 5707 of the International Fire Code be removed in order to allow mobile fueling to occur within the Commonwealth of Virginia per the Statewide Fire Prevention Code (SFPC). We understand that currently, the law would prohibit this from occurring and that even with a change to the SFPC, the General Assembly would still need to approve mobile fueling in Virginia. Specifically, we are asking for the Board of Housing and Community Development (BHCD) through the SFPC to allow the delivery of Class I, II, and III liquids into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles. Mobile fueling can promote many environmental benefits. Traditional gas stations utilizing underground storage tanks (USTs) frequently fail and pose a threat to drinking water supply and community health. Additionally, traditional gas stations are frequent sites of spills and additional vapor emissions. Small gasoline spills frequently occur at gasoline dispensing stations and each gas station spills approximately 40 gallons of fuel a year, which creates high risks for our communities. (Hilpert M. (2014). Infiltration and Evaporation of Small Hydrocarbon Spills at Gas Stations, Journal of Contaminant Hydrology, DOI). Mobile fueling, but specifically Booster Fuels, not only eliminates the need for USTs but also substantially reduces the risk of spills with Booster's hazmat endorsed and trained service professionals.

Additionally, mobile fueling can help the Commonwealth's elderly and disabled population. For our most vulnerable populations, access to traditional gas stations has proven to be extremely difficult and even impossible, despite the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The ADA requires that self-serve gas stations provide equal access to their customers with disabilities through assistance if requested, either through honking or a button. However, even with the ADA, 15-million drivers with disabilities across the country still have difficulty getting gas at almost 160,000 stations according to U.S. House of Representatives Member Tammy Duckworth. Mobile fueling makes fuel safer and more accessible for everyone by delivering directly to the consumer.

Currently, mobile fueling is permitted in California, Washington, Oregon, Texas, Tennessee, and Maryland. Booster is permitted to operate in each of those locales.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will neither increase nor decrease Resiliency

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction

With the proposed modification of the code, there shall not be an increase or decrease of the cost of construction as mobile fueling does not erect any new permanent locations which would need construction: mobile fueling utilizes existing buildings.

FP2403.2.1.3-18

VFC: (N) 2403.2.1.3

Proponents: Joseph Willis, Prince William County (jwillis@pwcgov.org); Haywood Kines, Prince William County (hkines@pwcgov.org)

2015 Virginia Statewide Prevention Fire Code

Revise as follows:

(N) ~~2403.2.1.3~~ **2403.2.1.3 Areas adjacent to spray booths.** Electrical wiring and equipment located outside of, but within ~~5 feet (1524 mm)~~ 3 feet (915mm) horizontally and ~~3 feet (914 mm)~~ 3 feet (915mm) vertically of, openings in a spray booth or a spray room shall be *maintained* in accordance with the *applicable building code*.

Reason Statement: The purpose behind this code change is create consistency in defining the classified area outside of a spray booth. NFPA 70, NFPA 33 (Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials) and International Fire Code all list this area to be 3 feet horizontally from any opening and 3 feet vertically from any opening. The Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code still lists the classified area to be 5 feet horizontally and 3 feet vertically from any opening.

In order to avoid any potential conflicts in enforcement and maintenance provisions, I respectfully request The Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code be amended as noted to create consistency amongst the Codes and referenced standards.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will neither increase nor decrease Resiliency

There is no expected change to resiliency to this code change as the 3 foot horizontal dimension has been the standard by NFPA 70 since at least 1978.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will decrease the cost of construction

The consistency amongst the codes to create a 3 feet area around the opening at the spray booth will potentially decrease the cost of construction by creating an equal standard of enforcement and maintenance amongst all the codes. In addition to the obvious cost savings of not having to use specialized electrical equipment and methods in that 3-5 foot range, this amendment will prevent potentially costly delays in construction and potential change orders.

B916-18

VCC: SECTION 916, 916.1, 916.1.1, 916.1.2, 916.1.3, 916.2, 916.2.1 (New); IBC®: NFPA Chapter 35 (New)

Proponents: Andrew Milliken (amilliken@staffordcountyva.gov)

2015 Virginia Construction Code

SECTION 916 IN-BUILDING EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS COVERAGE

916.1 General. For localities utilizing public safety wireless communications, dedicated infrastructure to accommodate and perpetuate continuous in-building *emergency communication equipment* to allow *emergency public safety personnel* to send and receive emergency communications shall be provided in new buildings and structures in accordance with this section.

Exceptions:

1. Buildings of Use Groups A-5, I-4, within dwelling units of R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, and U.
2. Buildings of Types IV and V *construction* without basements, that are not considered unlimited area buildings in accordance with Section 507.
3. Above grade single story buildings of less than 20,000 square feet (1858 m²).
4. Buildings or leased spaces occupied by federal, state, or local governments, or the contractors thereof, with security requirements where the building official has approved an alternative method to provide *emergency communication equipment* for *emergency public safety personnel*.
5. Where the *owner* provides technological documentation from a qualified individual that the *structure* or portion thereof does not impede emergency communication signals.

916.1.1 Installation. ~~The building owner shall install radiating cable, such as coaxial cable or equivalent. The radiating cable shall be installed in dedicated conduits, raceways, plenums, attics, or roofs, compatible for these specific installations as well as other applicable provisions of this code. The Buildings shall have approved radio coverage for emergency responders within the building based on the existing coverage levels of the public safety communication systems utilized by the jurisdiction, measured at the exterior of the building. This section shall not require improvement of the existing public safety communication systems. Where an emergency responder radio communication enhancement system is provided, installation shall be in accordance with NFPA 1221, NFPA 72 and this section. The locality shall be responsible for the installation of any additional communication equipment required for the operation of the system beyond these minimum requirements.~~

916.1.2 Operations- System Monitoring. ~~The locality will assume all responsibilities for the operation and maintenance of the emergency communication equipment. The building owner shall provide sufficient operational space within the building to allow the locality access to and the ability to operate in-building emergency communication equipment.~~

~~Where provided, the emergency responder radio enhancement system shall be monitored by a listed fire alarm control unit and supervisory signals shall include the following:~~

1. ~~Loss of normal AC power supply.~~
2. ~~System battery charger(s) failure.~~
3. ~~Malfunction of the donor antenna(s).~~
4. ~~Failure of active RF-emitting device(s).~~
5. ~~Low-battery capacity at 70-percent reduction of operating capacity.~~
6. ~~Failure of critical system components.~~
7. ~~The communications link between the fire alarm system and the emergency responder radio enhancement system.~~

916.1.3 Inspection. In accordance with Section 113.3, all installations shall be inspected prior to concealment.

916.2 Acceptance test. ~~Upon completion of installation, after providing reasonable notice to the owner or their representative, emergency public safety personnel shall have the right during normal business hours, or other mutually agreed upon time, to enter onto the property to conduct field tests to verify that the required level of radio coverage is present at no cost to the owner. Any noted deficiencies in the installation of the radiating~~

~~eable or operational space shall be provided in an inspection report to the owner or the owner's representative.~~

Where an emergency responder radio coverage system is provided, the system shall be tested and approved in accordance with NFPA 1221 and NFPA 72.

Revise as follows:

916.2.1 Critical Areas. Critical areas, including fire command centers, fire pump rooms, exit stairs, exit passageways, elevator lobbies, standpipe cabinets, sprinkler sectional valve locations, and other areas deemed critical by the AHJ, shall be provided with 99 percent floor area radio coverage prior to occupancy approval.

NFPA

National Fire Protection Association
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy MA 02169-7471

1: NFPA 1221: Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems, 2019 Edition

Reason Statement: The effectiveness and reliability of emergency responder communication is one of if not the most important aspect of successful emergency response and protection of public safety. In fact, as wireless technologies advance and community hazards expand, these public safety communication tools quickly become the backbone of incident response for not only fire and rescue personnel but also law enforcement and other first responders. Just as the water provided in building standpipes is critical to firefighting operations in large buildings, clear and dependable communications is vital to the safety of first responders in these buildings. This is in keeping with the philosophy inherent in the model codes that, when a facility grows too large or complex for effective fire response, fire protection features must be provided within the building. Building construction features and materials can absorb or block the radio frequency energy used to carry the signals inside or outside the building. Blockage or absorption of the radio frequency signal can prevent a critical message from an emergency responder from being received and acknowledged. Depending on the incident, this loss of information can place other emergency responders in greater danger or may prevent an injured or disoriented emergency responder from communicating for assistance.

The current VCC language requires the use of out-dated technology and in some cases the installation of equipment that may never be used. Unless meeting one of the exemption requirements, building owners are required to route hundreds of feet of likely disconnected cabling throughout the building including in areas where existing coverage may already be adequate. This proposal does NOT remove or modify any of the many exemptions currently indicated by the current code (VCC 916.1) so as to maintain consistency throughout Virginia. In addition, the current VCC language provides no recognition as to the current level of public safety communication strength currently on site. Without additional guidance, this could suggest that a building owner is responsible for providing a higher level of radio coverage than what currently is present in reality - a cost that is not fair to be burdened by the building owner or developer. The proposed language (ICC and NFPA model code language) ensures that the building is only required to maintain the existing level of public safety radio communication coverage available at the exterior of the building. Furthermore, just as building standpipe systems, fire hydrant systems, fire alarm systems and other fire protection systems are required to be provided as part of the building infrastructure for emergency responder use, the reliability and dependability of emergency radio enhancement systems demand that they be similarly connected to and monitored by the building fire alarm system. Finally, the current VCC language does not provide any reference standard for the installation or testing of such systems. This proposal includes a reference to NFPA 1221 for these details to ensure that they are capable, compatible and interoperable for emergency response at any time or location.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will increase Resiliency

As compared to the ineffective and in some cases unnecessarily burdensome code language currently present in the VCC, this proposal represents a tremendous increase in building and public safety resiliency. Ensuring that first responders are able to effectively communicate is invaluable to the successful outcome of emergency response incidents and the protection of lives and property. The assurance for emergency responder radio coverage that this proposal provides does so not only for the major, or once-in-a-lifetime catastrophes but also many times over in the daily smaller "routine" emergencies that occur throughout buildings.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction

Since this proposal does not remove or modify any of the current exemptions from providing in-building communication infrastructure, this proposal only applies to the same buildings where infrastructure is already required to be provided. In fact, this proposal provides the ability of building owners and developers to utilize cost-effective technology to accomplish the requirement with less labor and materials. Moreover, it also works to ensure that such technology is only provided where it is found to be needed and only to the level at which the public safety system currently provides at the exterior of the building. These cost-saving efforts are expected to equal or exceed any added cost to monitor such system by the building fire alarm system. Also, since the proposal is based on national and international standards that have been in place for years, most large construction projects already anticipate these costs for construction around the country.

EB504.1.6-18

VEBC: 504.1.6

Proponents: Andrew Milliken (amilliken@staffordcountyva.gov)

2015 Virginia Existing Building Code

Add new text as follows:

504.1.6 Smoke alarms. Repair or replacement of smoke alarms shall be with devices listed in accordance with UL217 and that are no more than ten years from the date of manufacture. Battery-only powered devices shall be powered by a 10-year sealed battery.

Reason Statement: Technology, including smoke alarms, has continued to progress to more effective and life-saving devices. The codes for replacement devices need to keep pace with these advancements in technology - particularly where it is known to save lives. This proposal reflects the movement towards eliminating nuisance activations as well as low-maintenance style smoke alarms (10-year devices) that last for the entire lifespan of the device (for battery only installations). The UL 217 requirements have been expanded to include technological advancements of smoke alarms and smoke detectors as well as to respond to new fire conditions.

For battery only devices, instead of installing a smoke alarm that requires the battery to be changed every few months, using 10-year devices allows the entire device to be properly powered until it is time to replace the entire device. This also means no costly battery replacements offering a cost-saving over the life of the alarm. Plus, since the battery pack is sealed, the batteries can't be removed from your smoke alarm or tampered with. Dead batteries or no batteries have been statistically noted to be a factor in numerous loss of life fire incidents in residential homes. Having smoke alarms that are quietly vigilant until they are needed - not chirping at 2 AM and then being removed from protection to just stop the chirp - increases the reliability that these devices will be ready and working if they are ever needed.

UL conducted research for the National Fire Protection Research Foundation that showed smoke characteristics are different between fast moving and smoldering polyurethane fires. Additional research found that fire dynamics in a home have changed over the last several decades. Newer synthetic materials in the home, more open layouts and lighter construction materials all burn hotter and faster, leading to escape times being reduced from an average of 17 minutes to three-to-four minutes.

According to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), nuisance alarms are the leading reason for disconnected smoke alarms. In order to enable manufacturers to produce more responsive alarms that don't introduce nuisance alarming during cooking, UL conducted a research project to develop data on smoke characteristics during normal cooking events. The research led to new test requirements for cooking alarm tests.

Many states including Maryland, North Carolina, Louisiana, New York, Oregon, and California already have such requirements for all smoke alarms. This proposal is only for the smoke alarms device itself and ensures that all existing wiring can continue to be used. It is important to remember: Three out of five home fire deaths result from fires in properties without working smoke alarms. More than one-third (38 percent) of home fire deaths result from fires in which no smoke alarms are present. The risk of dying in a home fire is cut in half in homes with working smoke alarms (Source: National Fire Protection Association).

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will increase Resiliency

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction

The difference between the cost of legacy smoke alarms and those meeting the UL217 standard is at most \$10. In battery-only device installations, the cost saving of replacement batteries over the life of the device makes this proposal cost-neutral.

FP107.2(1)-18

VFC: Table 107.2

Proponents: Andrew Milliken (amiliken@staffordcountyva.gov)

2015 Virginia Statewide Prevention Fire Code

Table 107.2

OPERATIONAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (to be filled in by local jurisdiction)

DESCRIPTION	PERMIT REQUIRED(yes or no)	PERMIT FEE	INSPECTION FEE
Aerosol products. An operational permit is required to manufacture, store or handle an aggregate quantity of Level 2 or Level 3 aerosol products in excess of 500 pounds (227 kg) net weight.			
Amusement buildings. An operational permit is required to operate a special amusement building.			
Aviation facilities. An operational permit is required to use a Group H or Group S occupancy for aircraft servicing or repair and aircraft fuel-servicing vehicles. Additional permits required by other sections of this code include, but are not limited to, hot work, hazardous materials and flammable or combustible finishes.			
Carnivals and fairs. An operational permit is required to conduct a carnival or fair.			
Cellulose nitrate film. An operational permit is required to store, handle or use cellulose nitrate film in a Group A occupancy.			
Combustible dust-producing operations. An operational permit is required to operate a grain elevator, flour starch mill, feed mill, or a plant pulverizing aluminum, coal, cocoa, magnesium, spices or sugar, or other operations producing combustible dusts as defined in Chapter 2.			
Combustible fibers. An operational permit is required for the storage and handling of combustible fibers in quantities greater than 100 cubic feet (2.8 m ³). Exception: An operational permit is not required for agricultural storage.			
Compressed gas. An operational permit is required for the storage, use or handling at normal temperature and pressure (NTP) of compressed gases in excess of the amounts listed below. Exception: Vehicles equipped for and using compressed gas as a fuel for propelling the vehicle.			
PERMIT AMOUNTS FOR COMPRESSED GASES			
Type of Gas	Amount (cubic feet at NTP)		
Corrosive	200		
Flammable (except cryogenic fluids and liquefied petroleum gases)	200		
Highly toxic	Any Amount		
Inert and simple asphyxiant	6,000		
Oxidizing (including oxygen)	504		
Pyrophoric	Any Amount		
Toxic	Any Amount		
For SI: 1 cubic foot = 0.02832 m ³ .			
Covered and open mall buildings. An operational permit is required for: 1. The placement of retail fixtures and displays, concession equipment, displays of highly combustible goods and similar items in the mall.2. The display of liquid-fired or gas-fired equipment in the mall. 3. The use of open-flame or flame-producing equipment in the mall.			
Cryogenic fluids. An operational permit is required to produce, store, transport on site, use, handle or dispense cryogenic fluids in excess of the amounts listed below. Exception: Operational permits are not required for vehicles equipped for and using cryogenic fluids as a fuel for propelling the vehicle or for refrigerating the lading.			
PERMIT AMOUNTS FOR CRYOGENIC FLUIDS			
Type of CryogenicFluid	Inside Building(gallons)	Outside Building(gallons)	
Flammable	More than 1	60	
Inert	60	500	
Oxidizing (includes oxygen)	10	50	
Physical or health hazard not indicated above	Any Amount	Any Amount	
For SI: 1 gallon = 3.785 L.			
Cutting and welding. An operational permit is required to conduct cutting or welding operations within the jurisdiction.			

Dry cleaning plants. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of dry cleaning or to change to a more hazardous cleaning solvent used in existing dry cleaning equipment.			
Exhibits and trade shows. An operational permit is required to operate exhibits and trade shows.			
Explosives, fireworks, and pyrotechnics. An operational permit is required for the storage, handling, sale or use of any quantity of explosive, explosive materials, <i>fireworks</i> , pyrotechnic special effects, or pyrotechnic special effects material within the scope of Chapter 56. Exception: Storage in Group R-3 or R-5 occupancies of smokeless propellant, black powder and small arms primers for personal use, not for resale, and in accordance with the quantity limitations and conditions set forth in Section 5601.1, Exceptions 4 and 12.			
Explosives, restricted manufacture. An operational permit is required for the restricted manufacture of explosives within the scope of Chapter 56.			
Explosives, unrestricted manufacture. An operational permit is required for the unrestricted manufacture of explosives within the scope of Chapter 56			
Fire hydrants and valves. An operational permit is required to use or operate fire hydrants or valves intended for fire suppression purposes that are installed on water systems and accessible to a fire apparatus access road that is open to or generally used by the public. Exception: An operational permit is not required for authorized employees of the water company that supplies the system or the fire department to use or operate fire hydrants or valves.			
Flammable and combustible liquids. An operational permit is required: 1. To use or operate a pipeline for the transportation within facilities of flammable or combustible liquids. This requirement shall not apply to the offsite transportation in pipelines regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOTn) nor does it apply to piping systems. 2. To store, handle or use Class I liquids in excess of 5 gallons (19 L) in a building or in excess of 10 gallons (37.9 L) outside of a building, except that a permit is not required for the following: 2.1. The storage or use of Class I liquids in the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, aircraft, motorboat, mobile power plant or mobile heating plant, unless such storage, in the opinion of the fire official, would cause an unsafe condition. 2.2. The storage or use of paints, oils, varnishes or similar flammable mixtures when such liquids are stored for maintenance, painting or similar purposes for a period of not more than 30 days. 3. To store, handle or use Class II or Class IIIA liquids in excess of 25 gallons (95 L) in a building or in excess of 60 gallons (227 L) outside a building, except for fuel oil used in connection with oil-burning equipment. 4. To remove Class I or Class II liquids from an underground storage tank used for fueling motor vehicles by any means other than the <i>approved</i> , stationary on-site pumps normally used for dispensing purposes. 5. To operate tank vehicles, equipment, tanks, plants, terminals, wells, fuel-dispensing stations, refineries, distilleries and similar facilities where flammable and combustible liquids are produced, processed, transported, stored, dispensed or used. 6. To install, alter, remove, abandon, place temporarily out of service (for more than 90 days) or otherwise dispose of an underground, protected above-ground or above-ground flammable or combustible liquid tank. 7. To change the type of contents stored in a flammable or combustible liquid tank to a material that poses a greater hazard than that for which the tank was designed and constructed. 8. To manufacture, process, blend or refine flammable or combustible liquids.			
Floor finishing. An operational permit is required for floor finishing or surfacing operations exceeding 350 square feet (33 m ²) using Class I or Class II liquids.			
Fruit and crop ripening. An operational permit is required to operate a fruit- or crop-ripening facility or conduct a fruit-ripening process using ethylene gas.			
Fumigation, thermal, and insecticidal fogging. An operational permit is required to operate a business of fumigation, thermal, or insecticidal fogging and to maintain a room, vault or chamber in which a toxic or flammable fumigant is used.			
Hazardous materials. An operational permit is required to store, transport on site, dispense, use or handle hazardous materials in excess of the amounts listed below.			
PERMIT AMOUNTS FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS			
Type of Material	Amount		
Combustible liquids	See flammable and combustible liquids		
Corrosive materials			
Gases	See compressed gases		
Liquids	55 gallons		
Solids	1000 pounds		
Explosive materials	See explosives		

Flammable materials	
Gases	See compressed gases
Liquids	See flammable and combustible liquids
Solids	100 pounds
Highly toxic materials	
Gases	See compressed gases
Liquids	Any amount
Solids	Any amount
Oxidizing materials	
Gases	See compressed gases
Liquids	
Class 4	Any amount
Class 3	1 gallon ^a
Class 2	10 gallons
Class 1	55 gallons
Solids	
Class 4	Any amount
Class 3	10 pounds ^b
Class 2	100 pounds
Class 1	500 pounds
Organic peroxides	
Liquids	
Class I	Any amount
Class II	Any amount
Class III	1 gallon
Class IV	2 gallons
Class V	No permit required
Solids	
Class I	Any amount
Class II	Any amount
Class III	10 pounds
Class IV	20 pounds
Class V	No permit required
Pyrophoric materials	
Gases	See compressed gases
Liquids	Any amount
Solids	Any amount
Toxic materials	
Gases	See compressed gases
Liquids	10 gallons
Solids	100 pounds
Unstable (reactive) materials	
Liquids	
Class 4	Any amount
Class 3	Any amount
Class 2	5 gallons

Class 1	10 gallons		
Solids			
Class 4	Any amount		
Class 3	Any amount		
Class 2	50 pounds		
Class 1	100 pounds		
Water reactive materials			
Liquids			
Class 3	Any amount		
Class 2	5 gallons		
Class 1	55 gallons		
Solids			
Class 3	Any amount		
Class 2	50 pounds		
Class 1	500 pounds		
For SI: 1 gallon = 3.785 L, 1 pound = 0.454 kg. a. Twenty gallons when Table 5003.1.1(1) Note k applies and hazard identification signs in accordance with Section 5003.5 are provided for quantities of 20 gallons or less. b. Two hundred pounds when Table 5003.1.1(1) Note k applies and hazard identification signs in accordance with Section 5003.5 are provided for quantities of 200 pounds or less.			
HPM facilities. An operational permit is required to store, handle or use hazardous production materials.			
High piled storage. An operational permit is required to use a building or portion thereof as a high-piled storage area exceeding 500 square feet (46 m ²).			
Hot work operations. An operational permit is required for hot work including, but not limited to: 1. Public exhibitions and demonstrations where hot work is conducted. 2. Use of portable hot work equipment inside a structure. Exception: Work that is conducted under a construction permit. 3. Fixed-site hot work equipment such as welding booths. 4. Hot work conducted within a hazardous fire area. 5. Application of roof coverings with the use of an open-flame device. 6. When <i>approved</i> , the fire official shall issue a permit to carry out a Hot Work Program. This program allows <i>approved</i> personnel to regulate their facility's hot work operations. The <i>approved</i> personnel shall be trained in the fire safety aspects denoted in this chapter and shall be responsible for issuing permits requiring compliance with the requirements found in this chapter. These permits shall be issued only to their employees or hot work operations under their supervision.			
Industrial ovens. An operational permit is required for operation of industrial ovens regulated by Chapter 30.			
Lumber yards and woodworking plants. An operational permit is required for the storage or processing of lumber exceeding 100,000 board feet (8,333 ft ³) (236 m ³).			
Liquid-fueled or gas-fueled vehicles or equipment in assembly buildings. An operational permit is required to display, operate or demonstrate liquid-fueled or gas-fueled vehicles or equipment in assembly buildings.			
LP-gas. An operational permit is required for: 1. Storage and use of LP-gas. Exception: An operational permit is not required for individual containers with a 500-gallon (1893 L) water capacity or less or multiple container systems having an aggregate quantity not exceeding 500 gallons (1893 L), serving occupancies in Group R-3.2. Operation of cargo tankers that transport LP-gas.			
Magnesium. An operational permit is required to melt, cast, heat treat or grind more than 10 pounds (4.54 kg) of magnesium.			
Miscellaneous combustible storage. An operational permit is required to store in any building or upon any premises in excess of 2,500 cubic feet (71 m ³) gross volume of combustible empty packing cases, boxes, barrels or similar containers, rubber tires, rubber, cork or similar combustible material.			
Mobile food preparation vehicles. A permit is required for <i>mobile food preparation vehicles</i> equipped with appliances that produce smoke or grease laden vapors. Exception: Recreational vehicles used for private recreation.			
Open burning. An operational permit is required for the kindling or maintaining of an open fire or a fire on any public street, alley, road, or other public or private ground. Instructions and stipulations of the permit shall be adhered to. Exception: Recreational fires.			

Open flames and candles. An operational permit is required to use open flames or candles in connection with assembly areas, dining areas of restaurants or drinking establishments.			
Open flames and torches. An operational permit is required to remove paint with a torch, or to use a torch or open-flame device in a wildfire risk area.			
Organic coatings. An operational permit is required for any organic-coating manufacturing operation producing more than 1 gallon (4 L) of an organic coating in one day.			
Places of assembly. An operational permit is required to operate a place of assembly.			
Private fire hydrants. An operational permit is required for the removal from service, use or operation of private fire hydrants. Exception: An operational permit is not required for private industry with trained maintenance personnel, private fire brigade or fire departments to maintain, test and use private hydrants.			
Pyrotechnic special effects material. An operational permit is required for use and handling of pyrotechnic special effects material.			
Pyroxylin plastics. An operational permit is required for storage or handling of more than 25 pounds (11 kg) of cellulose nitrate (pyroxylin) plastics and for the assembly or manufacture of articles involving pyroxylin plastics.			
Refrigeration equipment. An operational permit is required to operate a mechanical refrigeration unit or system regulated by Chapter 6.			
Repair garages and service stations. An operational permit is required for operation of repair garages and automotive, marine and fleet service stations.			
Rooftop heliports. An operational permit is required for the operation of a rooftop heliport.			
SRCFs. <u>An operational permit is required for the operation of a State-Regulated Care Facility where inspection by the fire official is required by state licensing regulations.</u>			
Spraying or dipping. An operational permit is required to conduct a spraying or dipping operation utilizing flammable or combustible liquids or the application of combustible powders regulated by Chapter 24.			
Storage of scrap tires and tire byproducts. An operational permit is required to establish, conduct or maintain storage of scrap tires and tire byproducts that exceeds 2,500 cubic feet (71 m ³) of total volume of scrap tires and for indoor storage of tires and tire byproducts.			
Temporary membrane structures and tents. An operational permit is required to operate an air-supported temporary membrane structure or a tent. Exceptions: 1. Tents used exclusively for recreational camping purposes. 2. Tents and air-supported structures that cover an area of 900 square feet (84 m ²) or less, including all connecting areas or spaces with a common means of egress or entrance and with an occupant load of 50 or less persons.			
Tire-rebuilding plants. An operational permit is required for the operation and maintenance of a tire-rebuilding plant.			
Waste handling. An operational permit is required for the operation of wrecking yards, junk yards and waste material-handling facilities.			
Wood products. An operational permit is required to store chips, hogged material, lumber or plywood in excess of 200 cubic feet (6 m ³).			

Reason Statement: This proposal adds an additional operational permit for localities to consider using to protect their State Regulated Care Facilities (SCFRs) and recover costs from state-mandated inspections. Administrative regulation changes in the Department of Social Services and other agencies regulating SRCFs have recently changed to require inspection of childcare and other facilities by the local fire official (22VAC40-185-260 - <https://www.dss.virginia.gov/family/cc/index.cgi>). Prior to this change, such requests were less frequent and most localities simply preformed this inspection without cost recovery. Given the increasing demands on local agency staff and limited budgets, it is important to provide these agencies a means for cost recovery of this mandated service. This proposal intends to provide communities with the ability for cost recovery while making sure that these hazards are being properly operated and maintained.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will increase Resiliency

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction

B1004.3-18

VCC: 1004.3; VEBC: 1101.15; VFC: (N) 1004.3, 403.1.1

Proponents: Andrew Milliken (amilliken@staffordcountyva.gov)

2015 Virginia Construction Code

1004.3 Posting of occupant load. Every room or space that is an assembly or mercantile occupancy and where the *occupant load* of that room or space is 50 or more shall have the *occupant load* of the room or space posted in a conspicuous place, near the main *exit* or *exit access doorway* from the room or space. Posted signs shall be of an *approved* legible permanent design and shall be maintained by the *owner* or the *owner's* authorized agent.

1101.15 Posting of occupant load. Every room or space that is an assembly or mercantile occupancy, and where the occupant load of that room or space is 50 or more, shall have the occupant load of the room or space as determined by the building official posted in a conspicuous place, near the main exit or exit access doorway from the room or space. Posted signs shall be of an approved legible permanent design and shall be maintained by the owner or owner's authorized agent.

(N) 1004.3 Posting of occupant load. Every room or space that is an assembly or mercantile occupancy and where the *occupant load* of that room or space is 50 or more shall have the occupant load of the room or space posted in a conspicuous place near the main *exit* or *exit access* doorway from the room or space. Posted signs shall be of an *approved* legible permanent design and shall be *maintained* by the owner or the owner's authorized agent.

403.1.1 Maintaining occupant load posting. ~~Occupant load postings required by the building code are required to be *maintained*.~~

Every room or space that is an assembly or mercantile occupancy, and where the occupant load of that room or space is 50 or more, shall have the occupant load of the room or space as determined by the building official posted in a conspicuous place, near the main exit or exit access doorway from the room or space. Posted signs shall be of an approved legible permanent design and shall be maintained by the owner or owner's authorized agent.

Reason Statement: This proposal intends to unify the occupant load posting requirements for consistency across the three Virginia Building and Fire Codes that have similar sections - VCC, VEBC, and the VSFPC. This proposal also intends to add a requirement that large mercantile stores post the maximum occupant load for reference. Over the past two decades, injuries and deaths have occurred during overcrowding conditions in these mercantile occupancies. In fact, many jurisdictions and retailers have made significant efforts to incorporate crowd management techniques during seasonal shopping events. This proposal provides consistency throughout the Commonwealth and aids stores and localities in managing safe crowd activities.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will increase Resiliency

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction
The only physical requirement that this proposal mandates is that a maximum occupant load sign be posted for reference.

FP107.2(2)-18

VFC: Table 107.2

Proponents: Andrew Milliken (amiliken@staffordcountyva.gov)

2015 Virginia Statewide Prevention Fire Code

Table 107.2

OPERATIONAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (to be filled in by local jurisdiction)

DESCRIPTION	PERMIT REQUIRED(yes or no)	PERMIT FEE	INSPECTION FEE
Aerosol products. An operational permit is required to manufacture, store or handle an aggregate quantity of Level 2 or Level 3 aerosol products in excess of 500 pounds (227 kg) net weight.			
Amusement buildings. An operational permit is required to operate a special amusement building.			
Aviation facilities. An operational permit is required to use a Group H or Group S occupancy for aircraft servicing or repair and aircraft fuel-servicing vehicles. Additional permits required by other sections of this code include, but are not limited to, hot work, hazardous materials and flammable or combustible finishes.			
Carnivals and fairs. An operational permit is required to conduct a carnival or fair.			
Cellulose nitrate film. An operational permit is required to store, handle or use cellulose nitrate film in a Group A occupancy.			
Combustible dust-producing operations. An operational permit is required to operate a grain elevator, flour starch mill, feed mill, or a plant pulverizing aluminum, coal, cocoa, magnesium, spices or sugar, or other operations producing combustible dusts as defined in Chapter 2.			
Combustible fibers. An operational permit is required for the storage and handling of combustible fibers in quantities greater than 100 cubic feet (2.8 m ³). Exception: An operational permit is not required for agricultural storage.			
Commercial Cooking. An operational permit is required for the operation of commercial cooking appliances in occupancies other than assembly occupancies.			
Compressed gas. An operational permit is required for the storage, use or handling at normal temperature and pressure (NTP) of compressed gases in excess of the amounts listed below. Exception: Vehicles equipped for and using compressed gas as a fuel for propelling the vehicle.			
PERMIT AMOUNTS FOR COMPRESSED GASES			
Type of Gas	Amount (cubic feet at NTP)		
Corrosive	200		
Flammable (except cryogenic fluids and liquefied petroleum gases)	200		
Highly toxic	Any Amount		
Inert and simple asphyxiant	6,000		
Oxidizing (including oxygen)	504		
Pyrophoric	Any Amount		
Toxic	Any Amount		
For SI: 1 cubic foot = 0.02832 m ³ .			
Covered and open mall buildings. An operational permit is required for: 1. The placement of retail fixtures and displays, concession equipment, displays of highly combustible goods and similar items in the mall.2. The display of liquid-fired or gas-fired equipment in the mall. 3. The use of open-flame or flame-producing equipment in the mall.			
Cryogenic fluids. An operational permit is required to produce, store, transport on site, use, handle or dispense cryogenic fluids in excess of the amounts listed below. Exception: Operational permits are not required for vehicles equipped for and using cryogenic fluids as a fuel for propelling the vehicle or for refrigerating the lading.			
PERMIT AMOUNTS FOR CRYOGENIC FLUIDS			
Type of Cryogenic Fluid	Inside Building(gallons)	Outside Building(gallons)	
Flammable	More than 1	60	
Inert	60	500	
Oxidizing (includes oxygen)	10	50	
Physical or health hazard not indicated above	Any Amount	Any Amount	
For SI: 1 gallon = 3.785 L.			

Cutting and welding. An operational permit is required to conduct cutting or welding operations within the jurisdiction.			
Dry cleaning plants. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of dry cleaning or to change to a more hazardous cleaning solvent used in existing dry cleaning equipment.			
Exhibits and trade shows. An operational permit is required to operate exhibits and trade shows.			
Explosives, fireworks, and pyrotechnics. An operational permit is required for the storage, handling, sale or use of any quantity of explosive, explosive materials, <i>fireworks</i> , pyrotechnic special effects, or pyrotechnic special effects material within the scope of Chapter 56. Exception: Storage in Group R-3 or R-5 occupancies of smokeless propellant, black powder and small arms primers for personal use, not for resale, and in accordance with the quantity limitations and conditions set forth in Section 5601.1, Exceptions 4 and 12.			
Explosives, restricted manufacture. An operational permit is required for the restricted manufacture of explosives within the scope of Chapter 56.			
Explosives, unrestricted manufacture. An operational permit is required for the unrestricted manufacture of explosives within the scope of Chapter 56			
Fire hydrants and valves. An operational permit is required to use or operate fire hydrants or valves intended for fire suppression purposes that are installed on water systems and accessible to a fire apparatus access road that is open to or generally used by the public. Exception: An operational permit is not required for authorized employees of the water company that supplies the system or the fire department to use or operate fire hydrants or valves.			
Flammable and combustible liquids. An operational permit is required: 1. To use or operate a pipeline for the transportation within facilities of flammable or combustible liquids. This requirement shall not apply to the offsite transportation in pipelines regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOTn) nor does it apply to piping systems. 2. To store, handle or use Class I liquids in excess of 5 gallons (19 L) in a building or in excess of 10 gallons (37.9 L) outside of a building, except that a permit is not required for the following: 2.1. The storage or use of Class I liquids in the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, aircraft, motorboat, mobile power plant or mobile heating plant, unless such storage, in the opinion of the fire official, would cause an unsafe condition. 2.2. The storage or use of paints, oils, varnishes or similar flammable mixtures when such liquids are stored for maintenance, painting or similar purposes for a period of not more than 30 days. 3. To store, handle or use Class II or Class IIIA liquids in excess of 25 gallons (95 L) in a building or in excess of 60 gallons (227 L) outside a building, except for fuel oil used in connection with oil-burning equipment. 4. To remove Class I or Class II liquids from an underground storage tank used for fueling motor vehicles by any means other than the <i>approved</i> , stationary on-site pumps normally used for dispensing purposes. 5. To operate tank vehicles, equipment, tanks, plants, terminals, wells, fuel-dispensing stations, refineries, distilleries and similar facilities where flammable and combustible liquids are produced, processed, transported, stored, dispensed or used. 6. To install, alter, remove, abandon, place temporarily out of service (for more than 90 days) or otherwise dispose of an underground, protected above-ground or above-ground flammable or combustible liquid tank. 7. To change the type of contents stored in a flammable or combustible liquid tank to a material that poses a greater hazard than that for which the tank was designed and constructed. 8. To manufacture, process, blend or refine flammable or combustible liquids.			
Floor finishing. An operational permit is required for floor finishing or surfacing operations exceeding 350 square feet (33 m ²) using Class I or Class II liquids.			
Fruit and crop ripening. An operational permit is required to operate a fruit- or crop-ripening facility or conduct a fruit-ripening process using ethylene gas.			
Fumigation, thermal, and insecticidal fogging. An operational permit is required to operate a business of fumigation, thermal, or insecticidal fogging and to maintain a room, vault or chamber in which a toxic or flammable fumigant is used.			
Hazardous materials. An operational permit is required to store, transport on site, dispense, use or handle hazardous materials in excess of the amounts listed below.			
PERMIT AMOUNTS FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS			
Type of Material	Amount		
Combustible liquids	See flammable and combustible liquids		
Corrosive materials			
Gases	See compressed gases		
Liquids	55 gallons		

Solids	1000 pounds
Explosive materials	See explosives
Flammable materials	
Gases	See compressed gases
Liquids	See flammable and combustible liquids
Solids	100 pounds
Highly toxic materials	
Gases	See compressed gases
Liquids	Any amount
Solids	Any amount
Oxidizing materials	
Gases	See compressed gases
Liquids	
Class 4	Any amount
Class 3	1 gallon ^a
Class 2	10 gallons
Class 1	55 gallons
Solids	
Class 4	Any amount
Class 3	10 pounds ^b
Class 2	100 pounds
Class 1	500 pounds
Organic peroxides	
Liquids	
Class I	Any amount
Class II	Any amount
Class III	1 gallon
Class IV	2 gallons
Class V	No permit required
Solids	
Class I	Any amount
Class II	Any amount
Class III	10 pounds
Class IV	20 pounds
Class V	No permit required
Pyrophoric materials	
Gases	See compressed gases
Liquids	Any amount
Solids	Any amount
Toxic materials	
Gases	See compressed gases
Liquids	10 gallons
Solids	100 pounds
Unstable (reactive) materials	
Liquids	
Class 4	Any amount

Class 3	Any amount			
Class 2	5 gallons			
Class 1	10 gallons			
Solids				
Class 4	Any amount			
Class 3	Any amount			
Class 2	50 pounds			
Class 1	100 pounds			
Water reactive materials				
Liquids				
Class 3	Any amount			
Class 2	5 gallons			
Class 1	55 gallons			
Solids				
Class 3	Any amount			
Class 2	50 pounds			
Class 1	500 pounds			
For SI: 1 gallon = 3.785 L, 1 pound = 0.454 kg. a. Twenty gallons when Table 5003.1.1(1) Note k applies and hazard identification signs in accordance with Section 5003.5 are provided for quantities of 20 gallons or less. b. Two hundred pounds when Table 5003.1.1(1) Note k applies and hazard identification signs in accordance with Section 5003.5 are provided for quantities of 200 pounds or less.				
HPM facilities. An operational permit is required to store, handle or use hazardous production materials.				
High piled storage. An operational permit is required to use a building or portion thereof as a high-piled storage area exceeding 500 square feet (46 m ²).				
Hot work operations. An operational permit is required for hot work including, but not limited to: 1. Public exhibitions and demonstrations where hot work is conducted. 2. Use of portable hot work equipment inside a structure. Exception: Work that is conducted under a construction permit. 3. Fixed-site hot work equipment such as welding booths. 4. Hot work conducted within a hazardous fire area. 5. Application of roof coverings with the use of an open-flame device. 6. When <i>approved</i> , the fire official shall issue a permit to carry out a Hot Work Program. This program allows <i>approved</i> personnel to regulate their facility's hot work operations. The <i>approved</i> personnel shall be trained in the fire safety aspects denoted in this chapter and shall be responsible for issuing permits requiring compliance with the requirements found in this chapter. These permits shall be issued only to their employees or hot work operations under their supervision.				
Industrial ovens. An operational permit is required for operation of industrial ovens regulated by Chapter 30.				
Lumber yards and woodworking plants. An operational permit is required for the storage or processing of lumber exceeding 100,000 board feet (8,333 ft ³) (236 m ³).				
Liquid-fueled or gas-fueled vehicles or equipment in assembly buildings. An operational permit is required to display, operate or demonstrate liquid-fueled or gas-fueled vehicles or equipment in assembly buildings.				
LP-gas. An operational permit is required for: 1. Storage and use of LP-gas. Exception: An operational permit is not required for individual containers with a 500-gallon (1893 L) water capacity or less or multiple container systems having an aggregate quantity not exceeding 500 gallons (1893 L), serving occupancies in Group R-3.2. 2. Operation of cargo tankers that transport LP-gas.				
Magnesium. An operational permit is required to melt, cast, heat treat or grind more than 10 pounds (4.54 kg) of magnesium.				
Miscellaneous combustible storage. An operational permit is required to store in any building or upon any premises in excess of 2,500 cubic feet (71 m ³) gross volume of combustible empty packing cases, boxes, barrels or similar containers, rubber tires, rubber, cork or similar combustible material.				
Mobile food preparation vehicles. A permit is required for <i>mobile food preparation vehicles</i> equipped with appliances that produce smoke or grease laden vapors. Exception: Recreational vehicles used for private recreation.				
Open burning. An operational permit is required for the kindling or maintaining of an open fire or a fire on				

Open burning. An operational permit is required for the burning or maintaining of an opening or flame on any public street, alley, road, or other public or private ground. Instructions and stipulations of the permit shall be adhered to. Exception: Recreational fires.			
Open flames and candles. An operational permit is required to use open flames or candles in connection with assembly areas, dining areas of restaurants or drinking establishments.			
Open flames and torches. An operational permit is required to remove paint with a torch, or to use a torch or open-flame device in a wildfire risk area.			
Organic coatings. An operational permit is required for any organic-coating manufacturing operation producing more than 1 gallon (4 L) of an organic coating in one day.			
Places of assembly. An operational permit is required to operate a place of assembly.			
Private fire hydrants. An operational permit is required for the removal from service, use or operation of private fire hydrants. Exception: An operational permit is not required for private industry with trained maintenance personnel, private fire brigade or fire departments to maintain, test and use private hydrants.			
Pyrotechnic special effects material. An operational permit is required for use and handling of pyrotechnic special effects material.			
Pyroxylin plastics. An operational permit is required for storage or handling of more than 25 pounds (11 kg) of cellulose nitrate (pyroxylin) plastics and for the assembly or manufacture of articles involving pyroxylin plastics.			
Refrigeration equipment. An operational permit is required to operate a mechanical refrigeration unit or system regulated by Chapter 6.			
Repair garages and service stations. An operational permit is required for operation of repair garages and automotive, marine and fleet service stations.			
Rooftop heliports. An operational permit is required for the operation of a rooftop heliport.			
Spraying or dipping. An operational permit is required to conduct a spraying or dipping operation utilizing flammable or combustible liquids or the application of combustible powders regulated by Chapter 24.			
Storage of scrap tires and tire byproducts. An operational permit is required to establish, conduct or maintain storage of scrap tires and tire byproducts that exceeds 2,500 cubic feet (71 m ³) of total volume of scrap tires and for indoor storage of tires and tire byproducts.			
Temporary membrane structures and tents. An operational permit is required to operate an air-supported temporary membrane structure or a tent. Exceptions: 1. Tents used exclusively for recreational camping purposes. 2. Tents and air-supported structures that cover an area of 900 square feet (84 m ²) or less, including all connecting areas or spaces with a common means of egress or entrance and with an occupant load of 50 or less persons.			
Tire-rebuilding plants. An operational permit is required for the operation and maintenance of a tire-rebuilding plant.			
Waste handling. An operational permit is required for the operation of wrecking yards, junk yards and waste material-handling facilities.			
Wood products. An operational permit is required to store chips, hogged material, lumber or plywood in excess of 200 cubic feet (6 m ³).			

Reason Statement: This proposal adds an additional operational permit for localities to consider using to protect their restaurant and commercial cooking businesses. The numbers speak for themselves regarding the hazard and financial impact that these fires have in communities throughout the Commonwealth and nation. According to the NFPA, approximately 61% of all restaurant fires between 2010 and 2014 were caused by cooking – with cooking equipment or materials being the most frequent items initially ignited and therefore the cause of the fire. This makes up three out of five fires and 38% of direct property damage. Approximately 22% of these fires were a result of failure to clean, 14% electrical failure or malfunction, 12% mechanical failure or malfunction and 8% unattended equipment. Deep fryers were involved in one of five fires (21%), ranges or cooktops in 14% of fires, cooking grills in 6%, and ovens or rotisserie ovens in 5%. These fires resulted in direct property damage of \$165 million annually. Although permits are already required for locations that have occupant loads of more than 50 persons (Assembly), there are numerous cooking operations that are not routinely inspected to ensure that proper cleaning and maintenance is being completed. In fact, even food trucks with commercial cooking equipment with grease-laden vapors are subject to permits and inspections but similar operations in "brick and mortar" businesses that are often attached to other occupied spaces have no such requirement. This proposal intends to provide communities with the ability to ensure that these hazards are being properly operated and maintained.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will increase Resiliency

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction
This proposal applies to existing cooking operations and does not require construction.

EB1101.18(1)-18

VEBC: 1101.18, 1101.18.1 (New)

Proponents: Andrew Milliken (amilliken@staffordcountyva.gov)

2015 Virginia Existing Building Code

Revise as follows:

~~1101.17. 1101.18 Standards for replacement glass. High-Rise Fire Sprinklers~~ In accordance with § 36-99.2 of the Code of Virginia, any replacement glass installed in *buildings* constructed prior to the first edition of the USBC shall meet the quality and installation standards for glass installed in new *buildings* as are in effect at the time of installation. In addition, as a requirement of this code, the installation or replacement of glass in *buildings* constructed under any edition of the USBC shall be as required for new installations.

As of no later than March 1, 2031, all existing high-rise buildings with standpipe systems shall be equipped throughout with an NFPA 13 automatic fire sprinkler system or hold an approved compliance schedule in accordance with 1101.18.1

Exceptions:

1. Airport traffic control towers.

2. Open parking structures.

3. Group U occupancies.

4. Occupancies in Group F-2.

1101.18.1 Compliance Schedule Building owners shall file a compliance schedule with the building official not later than 365 days after receipt of a written notice of violation. The compliance schedule shall not exceed 12 years for an automatic sprinkler system retrofit.

Reason Statement: NOTE: This proposal is not intended to delete or remove 1101.17 but rather just create a new 1101.18 and subsection. This proposal is based on the 2018 International Fire Code, NFPA 1 and NFPA 101. Modern fire and building codes require complete automatic fire sprinkler protection and a variety of other safety features in new high-rise construction. Many older high-rise buildings lack automatic fire sprinkler protection and other basic fire protection features necessary to protect occupants, emergency responders, and the structure itself. Without complete automatic fire sprinkler protection, fire departments cannot provide the level of protection that high-rise buildings demand.

Existing high-rise buildings that are not protected with fire sprinklers represent a significant hazard to occupants and fire fighters. Additionally, high-rise fires can significantly impact a community's infrastructure and economic viability.

Between 2009 and 2013, there was an average of 14,500 reported structure fires in high-rise buildings annually. These incidents resulted in 40 civilian deaths, 520 civilian injuries, and \$154 million in direct property damage per year.

By their very nature, high-rise fires present unique fire-fighting challenges that are extremely difficult for fire fighters to mitigate without the presence of automatic sprinkler systems. Some of these challenges include:

- High-rise structure fires require significantly more resources, such as personnel and equipment, to extinguish than do fires in other types of occupancies. This further strains the responding fire department and fire fighters.
- Due to their height, smoke movement in high-rise structures is very different from that of other structures. Temperature gradients result in varying pressures throughout the structure, which can allow for the rapid, uncontrolled movement of smoke and flame (known as the "stack effect"). By design, exits from high-rise structures are limited. In an emergency, the movement of people out of a building is particularly difficult. A prime example of this hazard is the One Meridian Plaza fire. This fire occurred on the 22nd floor of the 38-story Meridian Bank Building and was reported to the Philadelphia Fire Department on February 23, 1991 and burned for more than 19 hours. The fire caused three firefighter fatalities and injuries to 24 fire fighters. The 12 alarms brought 51 engine companies, 15 ladder companies, 11 specialized units, and more than 300 fire fighters to the scene. It was the largest high-rise office building fire in modern American history, completely consuming eight floors of the building, and was only controlled only when it reached a floor that was protected by automatic sprinklers. In 1999, the building was torn down amidst a storm of litigation.
- The HVAC and other utilities in some high-rises service multiple levels and can facilitate the spread of smoke and flame through a building.
- Due to the height of the building, response times for the fire department to reach the actual fire itself are extended, contributing to larger fire growth and more extensive smoke spread.

This proposal provides model code text to require existing high-rise buildings to be retrofitted with fire sprinklers over a very long compliance duration. In fact, by the time that this section would become official effective, high-rise buildings that were not otherwise required by the USBC to

have fire sprinklers will be at least 50 years old. Also, this proposal recognizes the importance of existing standpipe systems (adequate water supply infrastructure) to make this retrofit provision reasonable. Therefore, any existing high-rise without a building standpipe system would not be subject to this requirement. The proposal contains the basic automatic sprinkler system requirements and provides reasonable timeframes for building owners to meet such requirements. The requirement for the retroactive installation of a sprinkler system in a high-rise building is one that is costly and often a disruption to the use of the building. This is understood and flexibility is built into the appendix to ease the burden and recognize such installations cannot occur overnight. Instead, it provides some reasonable limits as to when a compliance schedule is to be provided to a jurisdiction (1 year after the receipt of a written notice of violation). Additionally, this section allows up to 12 years for the installation process to be completed. The owners may prioritize based, for example, on changing tenants or planned renovations as to which portion of the building will be retrofitted first.

Fires in high-rise buildings “are extremely challenging for occupants to not only escape, but to know what to do, in regards to exiting or staying in place,” according to the National Fire Sprinkler Association, adding that “high-rise fires are especially challenging to firefighters.”

There were an average of 40 deaths and 520 injuries in high-rise building fires per year between 2009 and 2013 in the U.S., according to the National Fire Protection Association. Nationally, the civilian death rate of 1.4 per 1,000 reported fires was 81 percent lower from 2010 to 2014 in residences with sprinklers, including apartments, compared to residences that didn't have them, said another report from the National Fire Protection Association.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will increase Resiliency

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction

This proposal is a retrofit requirement, not applicable to new construction. Furthermore, it would only apply to buildings already equipped with the majority of the infrastructure required for fire sprinkler systems (it only applies to high-rise buildings that are already equipped with standpipe systems). In addition, in 2017 Congress passed legislation that provides federal tax incentives to retrofit buildings with fire sprinklers (<https://nfsa.org/taxreform/>)

B905.5.3-18

IBC®: [F] 905.5.3, [F] 909.7, [F] 909.8, 909.12.1, [F] 912.2.1, [F] 912.2.2, [F] 912.4, [F] 912.4.2, 1004.5, 1004.7, 1004.8, 1013.1

Proponents: Kenney Payne, AIA Virginia (kpayne@moseleyarchitects.com)

2018 International Building Code

[F] 905.5.3 Class II system 1-inch hose. A minimum 1-inch (25 mm) hose shall be allowed to be used for hose stations in light-hazard occupancies where investigated and *listed* for this ~~service and where approved by the fire code official.~~ service.

[F] 909.7 Airflow design method. ~~Where approved by the fire code official, smoke~~ Smoke migration through openings fixed in a permanently open position, which are located between smoke control zones by the use of the airflow method, shall be permitted. The design airflow shall be in accordance with this section. Airflow shall be directed to limit smoke migration from the fire zone. The geometry of openings shall be considered to prevent flow reversal from turbulent effects. Smoke control systems using the airflow method shall be designed in accordance with NFPA 92.

[F] 909.8 Exhaust method. ~~Where approved by the fire code official, mechanical~~ Mechanical smoke control for large enclosed volumes, such as in atriums or malls, shall be permitted to utilize the exhaust method. Smoke control systems using the exhaust method shall be designed in accordance with NFPA 92.

909.12.1 Verification. Control systems for mechanical smoke control systems shall include provisions for verification. Verification shall include positive confirmation of actuation, testing, manual override and the presence of power downstream of all disconnects. A preprogrammed weekly test sequence shall report abnormal conditions audibly, visually and by printed report. The preprogrammed weekly test shall operate all devices, equipment and components used for smoke control.

Exception: Where verification of individual components tested through the preprogrammed weekly testing sequence will interfere with, and produce unwanted effects to, normal building operation, such individual components are permitted to be bypassed from the preprogrammed weekly testing, ~~where approved by the building official and in~~ when in accordance with both of the following:

1. Where the operation of components is bypassed from the preprogrammed weekly test, presence of power downstream of all disconnects shall be verified weekly by a listed control unit.
2. Testing of all components bypassed from the preprogrammed weekly test shall be in accordance with Section 909.20.6 of the International Fire Code.

[F] 912.2.1 Visible location. Fire department connections shall be located on the street side of buildings or facing approved fire apparatus access roads, fully visible and recognizable from the street, fire apparatus access road or nearest point of fire department vehicle access or as otherwise ~~approved by the fire code official.~~ [<--APPROPRIATE USE]

Delete without substitution:

[F] 912.2.2 Existing buildings. ~~On existing buildings, wherever the fire department connection is not visible to approaching fire apparatus, the fire department connection shall be indicated by an approved sign mounted on the street front or on the side of the building. Such sign shall have the letters "FDC" not less than 6 inches (152 mm) high and words in letters not less than 2 inches (51 mm) high or an arrow to indicate the location. Such signs shall be subject to the approval of the fire code official.~~

[F] 912.4 Access. Immediate access to fire department connections shall be ~~maintained at all times and without~~ provided without obstruction by fences, bushes, trees, walls or any other fixed or moveable ~~object.~~ Access to fire department connections shall be approved by the fire code official.

Exception: Fences, where provided with an access gate equipped with a sign complying with the legend requirements of this section and a means of emergency ~~operation.~~ The gate and the means of emergency operation shall be approved by the fire code official and maintained operational at all times. operation.

[F] 912.4.2 Clear space around connections. A working space of not less than 36 inches (762 mm) in width, 36 inches (914 mm) in depth and 78 inches (1981 mm) in height shall be ~~provided and maintained in~~ provided in front of and to the sides of wall-mounted fire department connections and around the circumference of free-standing fire department ~~connections, except as otherwise required or approved by the fire code official.~~ connections.

1004.5 Areas without fixed seating. The number of occupants shall be computed at the rate of one occupant per unit of area as prescribed in Table 1004.5. For areas without *fixed seating*, the *occupant load* shall be not less than that number determined by dividing the floor area under consideration by the *occupant load* factor assigned to the function of the space as set forth in Table 1004.5. Where an intended function is not *listed* in Table 1004.5, the *building official* shall establish a function based on a *listed* function that most nearly resembles the intended function.

Exception: ~~Where approved by the building official, the~~ The actual number of occupants for whom each occupied space, floor or building is designed, although less than those determined by calculation, shall be permitted to be used in the determination of the design *occupant load*.

1004.7 Outdoor areas. Yards, patios, occupied roofs, *courts* and similar outdoor areas accessible to and usable by the building occupants shall be provided with *means of egress* as required by this chapter. The *occupant load* of such outdoor areas shall be ~~assigned by the building official determined~~ in accordance with the anticipated use. Where outdoor areas are to be used by persons in addition to the occupants of the building, and the path of egress travel from the outdoor areas passes through the building, *means of egress* requirements for the building shall be based on the sum of the *occupant loads* of the building plus the outdoor areas.

Exceptions:

1. Outdoor areas used exclusively for service of the building need only have one *means of egress*.
2. Both outdoor areas associated with Group R-3 and individual dwelling units of Group R-2.

1004.8 Concentrated business use areas. The occupant load factor for concentrated business use shall be applied to telephone call centers, trading floors, electronic data processing centers and similar business use areas with a higher density of occupants than would normally be expected in a typical business occupancy environment. ~~Where approved by the building official, the~~ The actual occupant load for concentrated business use areas shall be ~~the actual occupant load permitted~~, but not less than one occupant per 50 square feet (4.65 m²) of gross occupiable floor space.

1013.1 Where required. Exits and *exit access* doors shall be marked by an *approved* exit sign readily visible from any direction of egress travel. The path of egress travel to *exits* and within *exits* shall be marked by readily visible exit signs to clearly indicate the direction of egress travel in cases where the exit or the path of egress travel is not immediately visible to the occupants. Intervening *means of egress* doors within *exits* shall be marked by exit signs. Exit sign placement shall be such that any point in an *exit access corridor* or *exit passageway* is within 100 feet (30 480 mm) or the *listed* viewing distance of the sign, whichever is less, from the nearest visible exit sign.

Exceptions:

1. Exit signs are not required in rooms or areas that require only one exit or *exit access*.
2. Main exterior exit doors or gates that are obviously and clearly identifiable as *exits* need not have exit signs ~~where approved by the building official: signs.~~
3. Exit signs are not required in occupancies in Group U and individual *sleeping units* or *dwelling units* in Group R-1, R-2 or R-3.
4. Exit signs are not required in dayrooms, sleeping rooms or dormitories in occupancies in Group I-3.
5. In occupancies in Groups A-4 and A-5, exit signs are not required on the seating side of vomitories or openings into seating areas where exit signs are provided in the concourse that are readily apparent from the vomitories. Egress lighting is provided to identify each vomitory or opening within the seating area in an emergency.

Reason Statement:

Unless specifically addressed in Chapter 1 or by state amendment, all exceptions, exemptions, allowances, options, etc. are available to the owner or its representative(s). If such language was left in, we would no longer have a "Uniform" "Statewide" building code because every code/fire official could either allow its use or not.

The below was provided by Vernon Hodge trying to address the subject where the code says "Subject to the approval of the code official, " or similar language:

- *Anyway, all administrative language in a model code or standard used as part of our state codes is superseded to the extent that it is different from our state administrative language. That's set out in Section 101.7 of the VCC. The phrase "subject to the approval of the building official" used the way it is used is administrative language that permits a building official to say that you cannot use the exception. For that to be valid administrative language, there has to be authorization in Chapter 1 of the VCC allowing a building official to exclude the use of a part of the code. There is no such language in Chapter 1. All provisions of the code, exceptions, exemptions, allowances, etc. are perfectly valid and may be used. There is no authorization for a building official to decide that a code provision may not be used. **Therefore, language such as "subject to the approval of the building official" in a model code or standard is unenforceable under the VCC and VRC.***

*However, if that language is used in a state amendment to the model codes or standards, then Section 101.7 of the VCC permits it to be enforceable. Therefore, to get final resolution to the issue, the Board of Housing and Community Development could decide whether they want to use the model code idea that [such provisions] should be controlled by whether a building official will permit it. There is a special section in Chapter 1 of the VCC (Section 103.9) where the board authorizes the use of certain administrative provisions of the model codes and standards. They could authorize the use of the language "subject to the approval of the building official" there, although I believe they would be very reluctant to do that, as it **would lead to non-uniform enforcement of the codes.***

912.2.2 belongs in the VEBC. Addressed in a separate code proposal.

912.4 and 912.4.2: References to maintenance belongs in the Virginia Maintenance Code.

1004.7: Building official should not be the entity to "determine" the occupant load - they have the authority to "approve" (or not) the occupant load established by the owner or its representative(s).

1004.8: Revised to similar language used in 1004.5, Exception - "permitted."

Resiliency Impact Statement:

Will not increase or decrease resiliency.

Cost Impact:

In most cases, where the "actual" occupant load could be used in lieu of the table, it would result in a DECREASE in the cost of construction, depending on the situation and comparison between complying with the exception or not.

For example, take a typical classroom of 800 SF. Per the Table, that would result in 40 occupants. However, most school districts limit the number of students by policy to 20-30. Now, say this was a high school with 100 classrooms. Per the Table, that would result in **4,000 occupants** for just the classrooms (not counting the gym, auditorium, cafeteria, media center, etc.) compared to say **3,000 occupants** (using 30 as the cap). The reduction in plumbing fixtures alone would amount to a lot of savings.

The same could be said about the other code provisions if a code/fire official requires something MORE than is required by code.

EB1101.18(2)-18

IBC®: [F] 502.1, [F] 912.2.2; VEBC: 1101.18 (New), 1101.19 (New)

Proponents: Kenney Payne, AIA Virginia (kpayne@moseleyarchitects.com)

2018 International Building Code

~~[F] 502.1 Address identification. New and existing buildings~~ New buildings shall be provided with *approved* address identification. The address identification shall be legible and placed in a position that is visible from the street or road fronting the property. Address identification characters shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numbers or alphabetical letters. Numbers shall not be spelled out. Each character shall be a minimum of 4 inches (102 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (12.7 mm). Where required by the fire code official, address identification shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response. Where access is by means of a private road and the building address cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other approved sign or means shall be used to identify the structure. ~~Address identification shall be maintained.~~

Delete without substitution:

~~[F] 912.2.2 Existing buildings. On existing buildings, wherever the fire department connection is not visible to approaching fire apparatus, the fire department connection shall be indicated by an *approved* sign mounted on the street front or on the side of the building. Such sign shall have the letters "FDC" not less than 6 inches (152 mm) high and words in letters not less than 2 inches (51 mm) high or an arrow to indicate the location. Such signs shall be subject to the approval of the *fire code official*.~~

Add new text as follows:

1 1101.18 New Code Section Address identification. Where required by the fire code official, existing buildings shall be provided with *approved* address identification. The address identification shall be legible and placed in a position that is visible from the street or road fronting the property. Address identification characters shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numbers or alphabetical letters. Numbers shall not be spelled out. Each character shall be a minimum of 4 inches (102 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (12.7 mm). Address identification shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response. Where access is by means of a private road and the building address cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other approved sign or means shall be used to identify the structure.

Revise as follows:

1101.19 Fire department connection sign. On existing buildings, wherever the fire department connection is not visible to approaching fire apparatus, the fire department connection shall be indicated by an *approved* sign mounted on the street front or on the side of the building. Such sign shall have the letters "FDC" not less than 6 inches (152 mm) high and words in letters not less than 2 inches (51 mm) high or an arrow to indicate the location.

Reason Statement: Both provisions in the IBC deal with existing buildings and thus should be located in the VEBC.

It was located in the retrofit chapter since such signs can be requested by the fire official essentially at any time it is deemed necessary. Otherwise, it could be located in Chapter 3, but that implies that some other work (repairs, alterations, addition, change of occupancy) is occurring.

The language, "Such signs shall be subject to the approval of the fire code official" is redundant and not needed since such signs must be "approved" in the first place.

Resiliency Impact Statement:

Will not increase or decrease resiliency.

Cost Impact:

Will not increase or decrease cost of construction. Remember - it is in the code NOW!

B713.11-18

IBC®: 713.11; IMC®: [BF] 607.5.5.1

Proponents: Richard Grace, VPMIA/VBCOA (richard.grace@fairfaxcounty.gov)

2018 International Building Code

Revise as follows:

713.11 Enclosure at the bottom. Shafts that do not extend to the bottom of the building or structure shall comply with one of the following:

1. They shall be enclosed at the lowest level with construction of the same *fire-resistance rating* as the lowest floor through which the shaft passes, but not less than the rating required for the shaft enclosure.
2. They shall terminate in a room having a use related to the purpose of the shaft. The room shall be separated from the remainder of the building by *fire barriers* constructed in accordance with Section 707 or *horizontal assemblies* constructed in accordance with Section 711, or both. The *fire-resistance rating* and opening protectives shall be not less than the protection required for the shaft enclosure.
3. They shall be protected by *approved fire dampers* installed in accordance with their listing at the lowest floor level within the shaft enclosure.

Exceptions:

1. The fire-resistance-rated room separation is not required, provided that the only openings in or penetrations of the shaft enclosure to the interior of the building occur at the bottom. The bottom of the shaft shall be closed off around the penetrating items with materials permitted by Section 718.3.1 for draftstopping, or the room shall be provided with an *approved automatic sprinkler system*.
2. A shaft enclosure containing a waste or linen chute shall not be used for any other purpose and shall discharge in a room protected in accordance with Section 713.13.4.
3. The fire-resistance-rated room separation and the protection at the bottom of the shaft are not required provided that there are no combustibles in the shaft and there are no openings or other penetrations through the shaft enclosure to the interior of the building.

[BF] 607.5.5.1 Enclosure at the bottom. Shaft enclosures that ~~do not extend~~ terminate in a room having a use related to the bottom purpose of the building or structure shall be permitted to be protected in accordance with Section 713.11, Item 2 of the International Building Virginia Construction Code.

Reason Statement: VCC 713.11 states that where a shaft doesn't extend to the bottom of the structure, **one** of the following shall apply. If you apply Item 1, does Item 3 not apply or vice versa? It is written in such a way. Item 3 is also confusing in that it states the fire damper shall be installed "at the lowest floor level within the shaft enclosure." If the floor isn't rated and the shaft passes through the floor (as permitted by Item 1), why should the fire damper be installed at the floor level inside the shaft? Penetrations of a shaft by ducts and air transfer openings are already covered by 713.10, which sends you to Section 717. Section 717.5.3 provides provisions for duct penetrations into shaft enclosures, whether that be a penetration into the side, the top or the bottom of the shaft enclosure. Lastly, Item 3 requires only a fire damper whereas VCC 717.5.3 requires a fire damper and a smoke damper. This Item 3 conflict eliminates the smoke damper requirement.
VMC 706.5.5.1 - This companion change will align the two code sections and still permit a duct contained within a shaft to terminate in a room having a use related to the purpose of the shaft without requiring the installation of a fire damper.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will neither increase nor decrease Resiliency

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction

B713.8-18

IBC@: 713.8

Proponents: Dennis Hart, VPMIA/VBCOA (dennis.hart@fairfaxcounty.gov); Richard Grace (richard.grace@fairfaxcounty.gov)

2018 International Building Code

Revise as follows:

713.8 Penetrations. Penetrations in a shaft enclosure shall be protected in accordance with Section ~~714 as required for fire barriers.~~ 714. Structural elements, such as beams or joists, where protected in accordance with Section 714 shall be permitted to penetrate a shaft enclosure.

Reason Statement: IBC 713.8 provides direction for shaft penetration protection of pipes, tubes, conduits and such. It states "Penetrations in a shaft enclosure shall be protected in accordance Section 714 as required for fire barriers"(emphasis added). Section 713.2 states that a shaft shall be constructed as fire barriers or horizontal assemblies or both. What about penetrations of a horizontal assembly used in a shaft enclosure? Does this mean that penetrations are not permitted in the horizontal assembly portion of the shaft or is the intent to use penetration requirements for fire barriers on horizontal assemblies? I don't think the intent was either. This proposal eliminates that question by sending you to Section 714.3 for penetrations of fire barriers and Section 714.4 for penetrations of horizontal assemblies.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will neither increase nor decrease Resiliency

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction

FP405.2-18

VFC: TABLE 405.2

Proponents: Andrew Milliken (amilliken@staffordcountyva.gov)

2015 Virginia Statewide Prevention Fire Code

Revise as follows:

**TABLE 405.2
FIRE AND EVACUATION DRILL FREQUENCY AND PARTICIPATION**

GROUP OR OCCUPANCY	FREQUENCY	PARTICIPATION
Group A	Quarterly	Employees
Group B ^b	Annually	All occupants
Group B ^{b, c} (Ambulatory care facilities)	Annually	Employees
Group B ^b (Clinic, outpatient)	Annually	Employees
Group E	Monthly ^a	All occupants
Group F	Annually	Employees
Group I-1	Semiannually on each shift ^a	All occupants
Group I-2	Quarterly on each shift ^a	Employees
Group I-3	Quarterly on each shift ^a	Employees
Group I-4	Monthly on each shift ^a	All occupants
Group R-1	Quarterly on each shift	Employees
Group R-2 ^d	Four annually	All occupants
Group R-4	Semiannually on each shift ^a	All occupants
SRCF	Monthly	All occupants

- a. In severe climates, the *fire code official* shall have the authority to modify the emergency evacuation drill frequency.
- b. Emergency evacuation drills are required in Group B buildings having an *occupant load* of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest *level of exit discharge*.
- c. Emergency evacuation drills are required in ambulatory care facilities in accordance with Section 403.3.
- d. Emergency evacuation drills in Group R-2 college and university buildings shall be in accordance with Section 403.10.2.1. Emergency evacuation drills are required in Group R-2 occupancies with a majority of residents 55 years of age or older. Other Group R-2 occupancies do not require routine emergency evacuation drills but shall be in accordance with Section 403.10.2.2.

Reason Statement: The 2015 IFC (and therefore the 2015 VSFPC) brought in a new requirement that mandates evacuation drills for all R-2 occupancies 4 times annually. The code and commentary are not clear if this was intended to apply so broadly however when reading it as currently written, the 2018 IFC would do the same. This proposal does two things. First, it looks to clear up the confusion about which R-2 occupancies require evacuation drills 4 times per year. It also intends to highlight and start to address an increasing population risk in our communities by focusing attention on the ability of occupants to physically evacuate during an emergency. By requiring these evacuation drills for a building where the majority of residents are 55 years of age or older, ambulatory ability concerns can be identified prior to an actual emergency incident. According to the National Fire Protection Association, at age 65 or older, people are twice as likely to be killed or injured by fires compared to the population at large. In fact they indicate that over half of all fire deaths in residential buildings from 2011-2015 were those who are 55 years of age or older. This proposal is intended to correct the recent confusion about broadly required R-2 occupancy evacuation drills as well as focus the requirement on an increasing hazard area within our communities.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction

EB704.1-18

VEBC: SECTION 704, 704.1, 704.2, 704.3, 704.3 (New)

Proponents: Kenney Payne, AIA Virginia (kpayne@moseleyarchitects.com)

2015 Virginia Existing Building Code

SECTION 704 FIRE PROTECTION

704.1 Fire protection systems. Fire protection systems shall be provided in accordance with Sections 704.2 and 704.3.

Revise as follows:

704.2 Fire sprinkler system. Where a *building* undergoes a *change of occupancy* that requires an automatic fire sprinkler system to be provided based on the new occupancy in accordance with ~~Chapter 9~~ Section 903 of the VCC, such automatic fire sprinkler system shall be provided throughout the area where the *change of occupancy* occurs.

704.3 Fire alarm and detection system. Where a *building* undergoes a *change of occupancy* that requires a fire alarm and detection system to be provided based on the new occupancy in accordance with ~~Chapter 9~~ Section 907 of the VCC, such fire alarm and detection system shall be provided throughout the area where the *change of occupancy* occurs. Existing alarm notification appliances shall be automatically activated throughout the *building*. Where the *building* is not equipped with a fire alarm system, alarm notification appliances shall be provided throughout the area where the *change of occupancy* occurs in accordance with Section 907 of the VCC as required for new construction.

704.3 Standpipe system. Where a building undergoes a change of occupancy that requires a standpipe system to be provided based on the new occupancy in accordance with Section 905 of the VCC, such standpipe system shall be provided to serve the area where the change of occupancy occurs.

Reason Statement: Clarification is needed to avoid misinterpretations of the intended requirements.

It appears a number of plan reviewers are interpreting that VEBC Section 704 requires compliance with the *entire* Chapter 9 of the VCC. This would also bring in standpipe systems, portable fire extinguishers, emergency alarm systems, smoke control systems, smoke and heat removal, etc. That is not the intent of VEBC Section 704.

When the VEBC sends one to another iCode (e.g., the VCC or VPC) it is only for that specific requirement and then you go back to the VEBC. In this case, VEBC 704.2 requires you to go to VCC Chapter 9 to see if the new occupancy would require a sprinkler system. THAT'S IT! It is to get a 'yes' or 'no' answer. If the answer is 'yes' (that the new occupancy would require a sprinkler system per VCC 903), then you go back to the VEBC to see *where* it is located - only where the change of occupancy occurs.

It is the same process for 704.3 regarding fire alarms and detection systems.

It is not the intent of VEBC Section 704 to require you to comply with everything in VCC Chapter 9 - it requires only for you to see if a sprinkler system and/or fire alarm system would be required based on the new occupancy.

Example:

- Existing building (or portion thereof) is 'B'
- Change of occupancy to 'R-2' (or portion thereof)
- VEBC 704 says to go to VCC Chapter 9 to see if a sprinkler and/or fire alarm system is required for the new portions with the 'R-2' occupancy
 - You go to VCC 903.2.8 to see if a sprinkler system is required for 'R-2'
 - If you meet any of the exceptions - the answer is NO
 - If you do not meet the exceptions - the answer is YES
 - However, do not forget about VEBC 702.1 which requires you to also look at VCC Chapter 4 - specifically Section 420.5; but since it sends you back to the same 903.2.8, the exceptions would still apply for the 'R-2'
 - You go to VCC 907.2.9 to see if a fire alarm and detection system is required for 'R-2'
 - If you meet any of the exceptions - the answer is NO
 - If you do not meet any of the exceptions - the answer is most likely YES
 - However, do not forget about VEBC 702.1 which requires you to also look at VCC Chapter 4 - specifically Section 420.6; in which case you would need to evaluate each of those sections - and only those sections - to determine if you get a 'yes' or 'no'
- If the answers are YES for sprinklers and/or YES for fire alarms, you go back to VEBC 704 to find out where they are to be installed
 - In each case, it is only where the change of occupancy occurs
- There is nothing in that process that requires you to evaluate the other sections of VCC Chapter 9 - including Section 905 for standpipe systems

By deleting the reference to the entire Chapter 9 and substituting the specific section within Chapter 9; hopefully, this will clarify the intent and there will no longer be any misinterpretations as it relates to VEBC Section 704.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will neither increase nor decrease Resiliency

Cost Impact:

If code enforcement officials are requiring standpipes and/or any of the other systems that VCC Chapter 9 covers - this proposal would **DECREASE** the cost of construction, because there would be no need for such systems to be added based on Section 704.

If Section 704 is interpreted as intended, then this proposal would not affect the cost of construction.

FP202(4)-18

IFC®: 202 (New)

Proponents: Linda Hale (Linda.Hale@Loudoun.gov)

2018 International Fire Code

Add new text as follows:

202 Cooking Tent Definition Cooking Tent. A structure, enclosure or shelter, with or with-out sidewalls or drops, constructed of fabric or pliable material supported by any manner except by air or the contents that it protects and which contains cooking equipment that utilize open flames or produce smoke or grease laden vapors for the purpose of preparing and serving food to the public.

Reason Statement: Section 3104.15.5 cooking tents requires no less than 20 feet of separation to be provided from a cooking tent to other tents or membrane structures. This section does refer to "cooking" in the definition, but there is no definition or specifics of what this might entail. This has created conflicts with the health department's requirement to have any "cooking" surface covered from the sky. And what the specifics of cooking entails. The definition of cooking is to "to prepare (food) for eating by applying heat." By this technical definition a sterno can on a steam table is cooking as it applies heat to keep the water bath warm. I do not believe that was the intended rational for separating a "cooking tent". This definition is need to assure there is a clear understanding of what "cooking" specifically is for a tent that drives the separation.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will neither increase nor decrease Resiliency

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction
So long as individuals have been requiring the separation that was previously required.

FP319.2.1-18

VFC: 319.2 (New), 319.2.1 (New)

Proponents: Linda Hale (Linda.Hale@Loudoun.gov)

2015 Virginia Statewide Prevention Fire Code

319.2 **Permit required**

Add new text as follows:

319.2.1 Permit Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). The enforcing agent of a permit requirement on a mobile food preparation vehicle shall be the appointed fire official for the local government which the food truck is identified for personal property tax payment of the vehicle. If no such entity exists or if the local government has elected to not enforce this section of the SFPC, then it shall be the State Fire Marshal's Office. (SFMO)

Reason Statement: A locality in which the food truck is identified for personal property tax payment is the only jurisdiction that may require a permit. There must be some guidance on who may require a permit for a mobile food preparation vehicle. This does not stop a locality or the SFMO from conducting a life safety inspection when a MFPV is parked with the intention of operating or is operating within their jurisdiction. But a food vendor should not be forced to drive 4 hours to an AHJ so that they may conduct an inspection and garner a permit so that the vendor may return later for a venue in which they are participating. The locality is welcome to conduct an inspection on the day of the venue but not require a permit, fee and forced road trip

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will increase Resiliency

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction

FP112.5-18

VFC: 112.5

Proponents: Linda Hale (Linda.Hale@Loudoun.gov)

2015 Virginia Statewide Prevention Fire Code

Revise as follows:

112.5 Application for appeal. A person who has status and standing that their owned or occupied property, structure or business shall be directly affected by the issuance of a permit under this code, or The owner of a structure, the owner's agent or any other person involved in the maintenance of the structure, or activity, may appeal a decision of the fire official concerning the application of the SFPC or the fire official's refusal to grant modification under Section 106.5 to the provisions of the SFPC. The appeal shall first lie to the *LBFPCA* and then to the *State Review Board* except that appeals concerning the application of the SFPC or refusal to grant modifications by the *State Fire Marshal* shall be made directly to the *State Review Board*. The appeal shall be submitted to the *LBFPCA* within 14 calendar days of the application of the SFPC. The application shall contain the name and address of the owner of the structure and the person appealing if not the owner. A copy of the written decision of the fire official shall be submitted along with the application for appeal and *maintained* as part of the record. The application shall be stamped or otherwise marked by the *LBFPCA* to indicate the date received. Failure to submit an application for appeal within the time limit established by this section shall constitute acceptance of the fire official's decision. **Note:** In accordance with § 27-98 of the Code of Virginia, any local fire code may provide for an appeal to a local board of appeals. If no local board of appeals exists, the *State Review Board* shall hear appeals of any local fire code violation.

Reason Statement: As written the application for appeal is limited to structures. The SFPC permits and enforces fire and life safety activities outside of a structure. For example, blasting, fireworks, and open burning. The application for appeal as written does not indicate who may challenge a decision by the fire official in any of these permitted actions. Case in point, an aerial firework permit in a residential community. Does a homeowner within 50 feet of a fire work venue have standing to appeal the code enforcement decisions of the Fire Official? As written they may not. I do not believe that was the intention of this section. The IFC does not limit who an appellant may be except to state that it must be a claim that the intent of this code or the rules legally adopted hereunder have been incorrectly interpreted, the provisions of this code do not fully apply, or an equivalent method of protection of safety is proposed. The SFPC is too restrictive in this case.

"Standing" is a legal term used in connection with lawsuits and a requirement of Article III of the United States Constitution. In simple terms, courts use "standing" to ask, "Does this party have a 'dog in this fight?'" Standing limits participation in lawsuits and asks whether the person(s) bringing a lawsuit, or defending one, has enough cause to "stand" before the court and advocate, since not anyone can go to court for any reason. To have standing, a party must show an "injury in fact" or in this case a potential injury in fact to their own legal interests. If the party cannot show the potential harm, the party does not have standing and is not the right party to be appearing before the court.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will increase Resiliency

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction

FP319.1.1-18

IFC®: 319.1 (New), 319.1.1 (New), 319.1.2 (New)

Proponents: Linda Hale (Linda.Hale@Loudoun.gov)

2018 International Fire Code

319.1 General

Add new text as follows:

319.1.1 Wheel Chocks Wheel Chocks shall be used to prevent mobile food preparation vehicles from moving.

319.1.2 Separation Mobile food preparation vehicles shall be separated from buildings or structures, combustible materials, vehicles, and other cooking operations by a minimum of 10 ft. (3m).

Reason Statement: Mobile Food Preparation Vehicles have become a common commodity for venues seeking to serve hot food either inside or outside. But which do not desire to install a commercial kitchen in compliance with the USBC or a restaurant as defined in Section 35.1-1 of the Code of Virginia and licensed as such by the Board of Health. These vehicles typically use LPG or solid fuel to heat and cook the food. As such they should minimally maintain the same separation distance as any open flame cooking device such as a charcoal burner or LPG grill from buildings or other combustible construction. We have found non-road worthy MFPV located on unprotected loading docks set up against the structure and under the loading dock canopy, attached to buildings, or daisy chained together. These are hazards that the building was not designed to withstand, and create an increased hazard to the occupants

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will increase Resiliency

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction

FP5003.1.1(1)-18

IFC®: TABLE 5003.1.1(1)

Proponents: Julius Ballanco (JBENGINEER@aol.com)

2018 International Fire Code

Revise as follows:

TABLE 5003.1.1(1)

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER CONTROL AREA OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POSING A PHYSICAL HAZARD^{a, j, m, n, p}

MATERIAL	CLASS	GROUP WHEN THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY IS EXCEEDED	STORAGE ^b			USE-CLOSED SYSTEMS ^b			USE-OPEN SYSTEMS ^b	
			Solid pounds(cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas (cubic feet at NTP)	Solid pounds(cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas (cubic feet at NTP)	Solid pounds(cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)
Combustible dust	NA	H-2	See Note q	NA	NA	See Note q	NA	NA	See Note q	NA
Combustible fibers ^q	Loose	H-3	(100)	NA	NA	(100)	NA	NA	(20)	NA
	Baled ^o		(1,000)			(1,000)			(200)	
Combustible liquid ^{c, i}	II	H-2 or H-3	NA	120 ^{d, e}	NA	NA	120 ^d	NA	NA	30 ^d
	IIIA	H-2 or H-3		330 ^{d, e}			330 ^d			80 ^d
	IIIB	NA		13,200 ^{e, f}			13,200 ^f			3,300 ^f
Cryogenic Flammable	NA	H-2	NA	45 ^d	NA	NA	45 ^d	NA	NA	10 ^d
Cryogenic Inert	NA	NA	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA
Cryogenic Oxidizing	NA	H-3	NA	45 ^d	NA	NA	45 ^d	NA	NA	10 ^d
Explosives	Division 1.1	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	(1) ^{e, g}	NA	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	NA	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g
	Division 1.2	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	(1) ^{e, g}		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g
	Division 1.3	H-1 or H-2	5 ^{e, g}	(5) ^{e, g}		1 ^g	(1) ^g		1 ^g	(1) ^g
	Division 1.4	H-3	50 ^{e, g}	(50) ^{e, g}		50 ^g	(50) ^g		NA	NA
	Division 1.4G	H-3	125 ^{e, l}	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA
	Division 1.5	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	(1) ^{e, g}		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g
	Division 1.6	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA
Flammable gas ^f	Gaseous	H-2	NA	NA	1,000 ^{d, e}	NA	NA	1,000 ^{d, e}	NA	NA
	Liquefied			(150) ^{d, e}	NA		(150) ^{d, e}	NA		
Flammable liquid ^c	IA	H-2 or H-3	NA	30 ^{d, e}	NA	NA	30 ^d	NA	NA	10 ^d
	IB and IC			120 ^{d, e}			120 ^d			30 ^d
Flammable liquid, combination (IA, IB, IC)	NA	H-2 or H-3	NA	120 ^{d, e, h}	NA	NA	120 ^{d, h}	NA	NA	30 ^{d, h}
Flammable solid	NA	H-3	125 ^{d, e}	NA	NA	125 ^d	NA	NA	25 ^d	NA
Inert Gas	Gaseous	NA	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA
	Liquefied	NA	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA
Organic peroxide	UD	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	(1) ^{e, g}	NA	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	NA	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g
	I	H-2	5 ^{d, e}	(5) ^{d, e}		1 ^d	(1) ^d		1 ^d	(1) ^d
	II	H-3	50 ^{d, e}	(50) ^{d, e}		50 ^d	(50) ^d		10 ^d	(10) ^d
	III	H-3	125 ^{d, e}	(125) ^{d, e}		125 ^d	(125) ^d		25 ^d	(25) ^d
	IV	NA	NL	NL		NL	NL		NL	NL

		V	NA	NL	NL		NL	NL		NL	NL
Oxidizer	4	H-1	1 ^g	(1) ^{e,g}	NA	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	NA	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	
	3 ^k	H-2 or H-3	10 ^{d,e}	(10) ^{d,e}		2 ^d	(2) ^d		2 ^d	(2) ^d	
	2	H-3	250 ^{d,e}	(250) ^{d,e}		250 ^d	(250) ^d		50 ^d	(50) ^d	
	1	NA	4,000 ^{e,f}	(4,000) ^{e,f}		4,000 ^f	(4,000) ^f		1,000 ^f	(1,000) ^f	
Oxidizing gas	Gaseous	H-3	NA	NA	1,500 ^{d,e}	NA	NA	1,500 ^{d,e}	NA	NA	
	Liquefied			(150) ^{d,e}	NA		(150) ^{d,e}	NA		NA	
Pyrophoric	NA	H-2	4 ^{e,g}	(4) ^{e,g}	50 ^{e,g}	1 ^g	(1) ^g	10 ^{e,g}	0	0	
Unstable (reactive)	4	H-1	1 ^{e,g}	(1) ^{e,g}	10 ^{e,g}	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	2 ^{e,g}	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	
	3	H-1 or H-2	5 ^{d,e}	(5) ^{d,e}	50 ^{d,e}	1 ^d	(1) ^d	10 ^{d,e}	1 ^d	(1) ^d	
	2	H-3	50 ^{d,e}	(50) ^{d,e}	750 ^{d,e}	50 ^d	(50) ^d	750 ^{d,e}	10 ^d	(10) ^d	
	1	NA	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	
Water reactive	3	H-2	5 ^{d,e}	(5) ^{d,e}	NA	5 ^d	(5) ^d	NA	1 ^d	(1) ^d	
	2	H-3	50 ^{d,e}	(50) ^{d,e}		50 ^d	(50) ^d		10 ^d	(10) ^d	
	1	NA	NL	NL		NL	NL		NL	NL	

For SI: 1 cubic foot = 0.02832 m³, 1 pound = 0.454 kg, 1 gallon = 3.785 L. ~~NA~~ ~~NA~~ = Not Applicable, NL = Not Limited, UD = Unclassified Detonable.

- a. For use of control areas, see Section 5003.8.3.
- b. The aggregate quantity in use and storage shall not exceed the quantity listed for storage.
- c. The quantities of alcoholic beverages in retail and wholesale sales occupancies shall not be limited providing the liquids are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons. In retail and wholesale sales occupancies, the quantities of medicines, foodstuff or consumer products and cosmetics containing not more than 50 percent by volume of water-miscible liquids with the remainder of the solutions not being flammable shall not be limited, provided that such materials are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons.
- d. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent in buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. Where Note e applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.
- e. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent where stored in approved storage cabinets, day boxes, gas cabinets, gas rooms, exhausted enclosures or in listed safety cans in accordance with Section 5003.9.10. Where Note d applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.
- f. Quantities shall not be limited in a building equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
- g. Allowed only in buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system.
- h. Containing not more than the maximum allowable quantity per control area of Class IA, Class IB or Class IC flammable liquids.
- i. The maximum allowable quantity shall not apply to fuel oil storage complying with Section 603.3.2.
- j. Quantities in parenthesis indicate quantity units in parenthesis at the head of each column.
- k. A maximum quantity of 220 pounds of solid or 22 gallons of liquid Class 3 oxidizers is allowed where such materials are necessary for maintenance purposes, operation or sanitation of equipment where the storage containers and the manner of storage are approved.
- l. Net weight of pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks. Where the net weight of the pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks is not known, 25 percent of the gross weight of the fireworks including packaging shall be used.
- m. For gallons of liquids, divide the amount in pounds by 10 in accordance with Section 5003.1.2.
- n. For storage and display quantities in Group M and storage quantities in Group S occupancies complying with Section 5003.11, see Table 5003.11.1.
- o. Densely-packed baled cotton that complies with the packing requirements of ISO 8115 shall not be included in this material class.

- p. The following shall not be included in determining the maximum allowable quantities:
1. Liquid or gaseous fuel in fuel tanks on vehicles.
 2. Liquid or gaseous fuel in fuel tanks on motorized equipment operated in accordance with this code.
 3. Gaseous fuels in piping systems and fixed appliances regulated by the *International Fuel Gas Code*.
 4. Liquid fuels in piping systems and fixed appliances regulated by the *International Mechanical Code*.
 5. Alcohol-based hand rubs classified as Class I or II liquids in dispensers that are installed in accordance with Sections 5705.5 and 5705.5.1. The location of the alcohol-based hand rub (ABHR) dispensers shall be provided in the construction documents.
- q. Where manufactured, generated or used in such a manner that the concentration and conditions create a fire or explosion hazard based on information prepared in accordance with Section 104.7.2
- r. The maximum allowable refrigerant gas classified as Group A1 or A2L by ASHRAE 34 stored in DOT containers complying with 49 CFR Part 178 shall be unlimited.

Reason Statement: Group A1 refrigerants have long been considered unlimited for storage in warehouses. However, the definition of flammable gas in the Fire Code results in many Group A1 refrigerants being classified as flammable gases, thus subject to the limitations of Table 5003.1.1(1). ASHRAE 34 classifies Group A1 refrigerants as “no flame propagation” and Group A2L as “lower flammability.” Neither group of refrigerants falls into the classification of nonflammable when tested to ASTM E 681. The storage in warehouses of these refrigerants is in DOT containers. These containers are safe for shipping and safe for storage in a warehouse. There is no explosion hazard associated with storage of these tanks in a warehouse. This change will recognize the accepted practice of allowing unlimited storage of Group A1 refrigerants and the storage of the newer low GWP Group A2L refrigerants. The allowance would require the storage to be in DOT containers complying with Federal Regulations 49 CFR Part 178.

Resiliency Impact Statement: This proposal will neither increase nor decrease Resiliency
This change has no impact on the resiliency of refrigerant storage.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will decrease the cost of construction
This change will all the common practice of permitting unlimited storage of Group A1 refrigerants. It will also allow the unlimited storage of Group A2L refrigerants. The refrigerant storage would not have to be classified as a high hazard building.

FP5003.1.1(1)-18 Part II

IFC®: TABLE 5003.1.1(1)

Proponents: Julius Ballanco (JBENGINEER@aol.com)

2018 International Fire Code

Revise as follows:

TABLE 5003.1.1(1)

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER CONTROL AREA OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POSING A PHYSICAL HAZARD^{a, j, m, n, p}

MATERIAL	CLASS	GROUP WHEN THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY IS EXCEEDED	STORAGE ^b			USE-CLOSED SYSTEMS ^b			USE-OPEN SYSTEMS ^b	
			Solid pounds(cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas (cubic feet at NTP)	Solid pounds(cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas (cubic feet at NTP)	Solid pounds(cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)
Combustible dust	NA	H-2	See Note q	NA	NA	See Note q	NA	NA	See Note q	NA
Combustible fibers ^q	Loose	H-3	(100)	NA	NA	(100)	NA	NA	(20)	NA
	Baled ^o		(1,000)			(1,000)			(200)	
Combustible liquid ^{c, i}	II	H-2 or H-3	NA	120 ^{d, e}	NA	NA	120 ^d	NA	NA	30 ^d
	IIIA	H-2 or H-3		330 ^{d, e}			330 ^d			80 ^d
	IIIB	NA		13,200 ^{e, f}			13,200 ^f			3,300 ^f
Cryogenic Flammable	NA	H-2	NA	45 ^d	NA	NA	45 ^d	NA	NA	10 ^d
Cryogenic Inert	NA	NA	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA
Cryogenic Oxidizing	NA	H-3	NA	45 ^d	NA	NA	45 ^d	NA	NA	10 ^d
Explosives	Division 1.1	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	(1) ^{e, g}	NA	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	NA	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g
	Division 1.2	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	(1) ^{e, g}		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g
	Division 1.3	H-1 or H-2	5 ^{e, g}	(5) ^{e, g}		1 ^g	(1) ^g		1 ^g	(1) ^g
	Division 1.4	H-3	50 ^{e, g}	(50) ^{e, g}		50 ^g	(50) ^g		NA	NA
	Division 1.4G	H-3	125 ^{e, l}	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA
	Division 1.5	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	(1) ^{e, g}		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g
	Division 1.6	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA
Flammable gas ^f	Gaseous	H-2	NA	NA	1,000 ^{d, e}	NA	NA	1,000 ^{d, e}	NA	NA
	Liquefied			(150) ^{d, e}	NA		(150) ^{d, e}	NA		
Flammable liquid ^c	IA	H-2 or H-3	NA	30 ^{d, e}	NA	NA	30 ^d	NA	NA	10 ^d
	IB and IC			120 ^{d, e}			120 ^d			30 ^d
Flammable liquid, combination (IA, IB, IC)	NA	H-2 or H-3	NA	120 ^{d, e, h}	NA	NA	120 ^{d, h}	NA	NA	30 ^{d, h}
Flammable solid	NA	H-3	125 ^{d, e}	NA	NA	125 ^d	NA	NA	25 ^d	NA
Inert Gas	Gaseous	NA	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA
	Liquefied	NA	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA
Organic peroxide	UD	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	(1) ^{e, g}	NA	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	NA	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g
	I	H-2	5 ^{d, e}	(5) ^{d, e}		1 ^d	(1) ^d		1 ^d	(1) ^d
	II	H-3	50 ^{d, e}	(50) ^{d, e}		50 ^d	(50) ^d		10 ^d	(10) ^d
	III	H-3	125 ^{d, e}	(125) ^{d, e}		125 ^d	(125) ^d		25 ^d	(25) ^d
	IV	NA	NL	NL		NL	NL		NL	NL

		V	NA	NL	NL		NL	NL		NL	NL
Oxidizer	4	H-1	1 ^g	(1) ^{e,g}	NA	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	NA	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	
	3 ^k	H-2 or H-3	10 ^{d,e}	(10) ^{d,e}		2 ^d	(2) ^d		2 ^d	(2) ^d	
	2	H-3	250 ^{d,e}	(250) ^{d,e}		250 ^d	(250) ^d		50 ^d	(50) ^d	
	1	NA	4,000 ^{e,f}	(4,000) ^{e,f}		4,000 ^f	(4,000) ^f		1,000 ^f	(1,000) ^f	
Oxidizing gas	Gaseous	H-3	NA	NA	1,500 ^{d,e}	NA	NA	1,500 ^{d,e}	NA	NA	
	Liquefied			(150) ^{d,e}	NA		(150) ^{d,e}	NA			
Pyrophoric	NA	H-2	4 ^{e,g}	(4) ^{e,g}	50 ^{e,g}	1 ^g	(1) ^g	10 ^{e,g}	0	0	
Unstable (reactive)	4	H-1	1 ^{e,g}	(1) ^{e,g}	10 ^{e,g}	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	2 ^{e,g}	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	
	3	H-1 or H-2	5 ^{d,e}	(5) ^{d,e}	50 ^{d,e}	1 ^d	(1) ^d	10 ^{d,e}	1 ^d	(1) ^d	
	2	H-3	50 ^{d,e}	(50) ^{d,e}	750 ^{d,e}	50 ^d	(50) ^d	750 ^{d,e}	10 ^d	(10) ^d	
	1	NA	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	
Water reactive	3	H-2	5 ^{d,e}	(5) ^{d,e}	NA	5 ^d	(5) ^d	NA	1 ^d	(1) ^d	
	2	H-3	50 ^{d,e}	(50) ^{d,e}		50 ^d	(50) ^d		10 ^d	(10) ^d	
	1	NA	NL	NL		NL	NL		NL	NL	NL

For SI: 1 cubic foot = 0.02832 m³, 1 pound = 0.454 kg, 1 gallon = 3.785 L.

NA = Not Applicable, NL = Not Limited, UD = Unclassified Detonable.

- a. For use of control areas, see Section 5003.8.3.
- b. The aggregate quantity in use and storage shall not exceed the quantity listed for storage.
- c. The quantities of alcoholic beverages in retail and wholesale sales occupancies shall not be limited providing the liquids are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons. In retail and wholesale sales occupancies, the quantities of medicines, foodstuff or consumer products and cosmetics containing not more than 50 percent by volume of water-miscible liquids with the remainder of the solutions not being flammable shall not be limited, provided that such materials are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons.
- d. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent in buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. Where Note e applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.
- e. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent where stored in approved storage cabinets, day boxes, gas cabinets, gas rooms, exhausted enclosures or in listed safety cans in accordance with Section 5003.9.10. Where Note d applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.
- f. Quantities shall not be limited in a building equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
- g. Allowed only in buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system.
- h. Containing not more than the maximum allowable quantity per control area of Class IA, Class IB or Class IC flammable liquids.
- i. The maximum allowable quantity shall not apply to fuel oil storage complying with Section 603.3.2.
- j. Quantities in parenthesis indicate quantity units in parenthesis at the head of each column.
- k. A maximum quantity of 220 pounds of solid or 22 gallons of liquid Class 3 oxidizers is allowed where such materials are necessary for maintenance purposes, operation or sanitation of equipment where the storage containers and the manner of storage are approved.
- l. Net weight of pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks. Where the net weight of the pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks is not known, 25 percent of the gross weight of the fireworks including packaging shall be used.
- m. For gallons of liquids, divide the amount in pounds by 10 in accordance with Section 5003.1.2.
- n. For storage and display quantities in Group M and storage quantities in Group S occupancies complying with Section 5003.11, see Table 5003.11.1.
- o. Densely-packed baled cotton that complies with the packing requirements of ISO 8115 shall not be included in this material class.

- p. The following shall not be included in determining the maximum allowable quantities:
1. Liquid or gaseous fuel in fuel tanks on vehicles.
 2. Liquid or gaseous fuel in fuel tanks on motorized equipment operated in accordance with this code.
 3. Gaseous fuels in piping systems and fixed appliances regulated by the *International Fuel Gas Code*.
 4. Liquid fuels in piping systems and fixed appliances regulated by the *International Mechanical Code*.
 5. Alcohol-based hand rubs classified as Class I or II liquids in dispensers that are installed in accordance with Sections 5705.5 and 5705.5.1. The location of the alcohol-based hand rub (ABHR) dispensers shall be provided in the construction documents.
- q. Where manufactured, generated or used in such a manner that the concentration and conditions create a fire or explosion hazard based on information prepared in accordance with Section 104.7.2.
- r. The maximum allowable refrigerant gas classified as Group A1 or A2L by ASHRAE 34 stored during a repair or replacement in a pressure vessel complying with ASME BPVC Section VIII located inside a machinery room shall be unlimited.

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD



A Report of Findings and Recommendations:

Greene County Fire & EMS Study



August 2020

Table of Contents

REPORT AUTHORS..... 3

ACKNOWLEDGMENT 3

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY..... 4

METHODOLOGY..... 6

PHASE I: INITIATE PROJECT 6

PHASE II: OBTAIN STAKEHOLDER INPUT 7

PHASE III: PREPARE ANALYSES AND DEVELOP CORE STRATEGIES..... 7

PHASE IV: PREPARE FINAL REPORT 9

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION 10

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS..... 11

THEME 1: ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT 12

THEME 2: COMMUNICATION 17

THEME 3: TRAINING 19

THEME 4: BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION 20

THEME 5: DELIVERY OF SERVICES 22

REFERENCES..... 27

APPENDIXES..... 31

APPENDIX 1: GREENE COUNTY LETTER OF REQUEST 31

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The Virginia Fire Services Board would like to extend thanks to the following organizations for their contribution to this study:

Greene County Board of Supervisors

Greene County Administrator

Greene County Director of Emergency Services

Stanardsville Volunteer Fire Company

Dyke Volunteer Fire Company

Ruckersville Volunteer Fire Company

Greene County Volunteer Rescue Squad

Greene County Sheriff's Office

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report documents the findings and recommendations for the Greene County Fire and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Study. The information contained is not to be construed as legal advice or as binding recommendations. This report is intended to provide guidance for Greene County and its fire and rescue stakeholders an opportunity to build on what is working well, while observing opportunities for improvement. Strategic focus in these areas will enhance the overall quality and coordination of fire-rescue service delivery to residents of Greene County and the surrounding areas.

The study was requested by the County Administrator in order to analyze several areas of responsibility within the Counties Fire and Rescue Services. The Study Committee was comprised of representatives from the Virginia Fire Services Board, the Virginia Department of Fire Programs, and the Virginia Office of Emergency Medical Services.

The findings and recommendations are organized into five working themes to include:

- Organizational Development
- Communication
- Training
- Budget and Administration
- Delivery of Services

These working themes provide a central focus for prioritizing the study's recommendations. They serve as a guide for the Study Committee to identify and evaluate measures that ultimately will improve the quality and coordination of Fire and EMS Services within Greene County.

Below is a high-level summary of the findings and recommendations, which will be discussed further in the report.

Theme 1: Organizational Development (Page 12)

- ***Centralized Authority for Fire and Rescue:*** Greene County should examine the feasibility of hiring a career Chief/Director of Fire and EMS/Rescue Services as the central position responsible for the coordination and authority for all fire and rescue issues.
- ***Strategic Plan & Unified Vision:*** Greene County government should adopt and implement a strategic plan for its fire and EMS services, so it is able to improve performance levels utilizing measurable data that is collected in collaboration with the emergency 911 dispatch service.
- ***Accountability Practices:*** Greene County should create countywide Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the Fire & EMS Department.

The foregoing is a recommendation authorized pursuant to Va. Code 9.1-203.A.4 and is not to be construed as legal advice or as a binding recommendation.

- Emergency Services Board: The County should improve the effectiveness of this board by providing bylaws and structure through the Board of Supervisors.
- Emergency Medical Services: The County should work with the Office of Emergency Medical Services to explore additional options to move forward with a local career Emergency Medical Service by using the funds previously allocated for the UVA contract.

Theme 2: Communications (Page 17)

- Levels of Interdepartmental Communication: The Greene County Government should consider hosting a strategic communication session with a mediator to discuss ways to improve communication and continuity for countywide emergency services.
- Dispatch System: Greene County 911 dispatch should submit monthly dispatch statistics to aid the locality in gathering information to help determine needs of departments. While also continuing the dissemination of information to the county staff to increase transparency. Dispatch services should be assessed on a regular basis using standard quantifiable performance measures and emergency call data, to determine further staffing and resourcing needs.

Theme 3: Training (Page 19)

- Coordinated Training Program: The County should pursue a comprehensive joint training program between all three volunteer fire companies to ensure proper basic training and assess it annually to ensure that it meets the needs of departments. The County should encourage the three volunteer fire departments to collaborate in local training opportunities.

Theme 4: Budget and Administration (Page 20)

- Budgeting: Greene County should implement an annual audit of all fire and EMS providers with line by line budget reports for all allocated county public funds.
- Greene County should complete an annual needs assessment for the delivery of fire and EMS services in an effort to determine proper funding based upon quantitative data and analysis of call data.
- Standardization and Central Purchasing: Greene County Administration should develop and implement a centralized purchasing option to leverage purchasing power and reduce operational expenses to departments

Theme 5: Delivery of Services (Page 22)

- ***Emergency Medical Services:*** The County should work with the Office of Emergency Medical Services to explore additional options to move forward with a local career Emergency Medical Service by using the funds previously allocated for the UVA contract
- ***Recruitment and Retention:*** County Administration should identify the needs for additional career and volunteer fire and rescue personnel to meet the service demands and citizen expectations. Local government must take a proactive role in accomplishing the task. While developing new recruitment strategies to increase volunteer workforce.

METHODOLOGY

For each task of the work plan, the Study Committee identified objectives, performed specific activities, and delivered project products. The following is an overview of the study process:

PHASE I: INITIATE PROJECT

Objectives: Initiation of Study

To initiate the study, the Study Committee began by gaining a comprehensive understanding of the project's background, goals, and expectations. This was carried out by identifying in detail the specific objectives for the review, and assessing how well the work plan would accomplish the objectives. In addition, the Study Committee set out to establish a mutually agreed project work plan, timeline, deliverables, and monitoring procedures that would support the accomplishment of all project objectives. The final study initiation step consisted of collecting and reviewing existing operational data and information on agreements along with relevant policies and procedures. Many of these review materials are included in the appendix of this study.

As part of Phase I, the Study Committee met with leadership from Greene County to establish working relationships, make logistical arrangements, and determine communication lines. During these meetings, the Study Committee discussed the objectives of the project and identified policy issues and concerns central to the study.

The meetings also allowed the Study Committee to obtain pertinent reports and background materials relevant to the review, such as current and historical staffing data, as well as a description of the current service delivery system and organization.

Based on this course of action, the Study Committee concluded this section of the study with a revised project work plan/timeline deliverable.

PHASE II: OBTAIN STAKEHOLDER INPUT

Objectives: Conduct Leadership Interviews & Capture Input from the Departments

The second phase of the study consisted of leadership interviews and department evaluations. The expectations were as follows:

- Identify expected service levels;
- Identify opinions of department officials concerning the operations and performance of the department;
- Identify issues and concerns of officials regarding fire and rescue services;
- Identify perceived gaps in existing service levels and new priorities in mission; and,
- Identify strengths and weaknesses as perceived by departmental personnel.

Each goal was realized with the support of the Greene County Emergency Services Director Melissa G. Meador. Mrs. Meador assisted in finalizing the interview list and establishing a schedule that was reasonable, but more importantly convenient for the interviewees. All interviews were conducted during an allotted timeframe and a considerable amount of information was collected. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with all County Fire & EMS organizations as well as County leadership including County Administrator, Mark Taylor

The Study Committee received descriptions of staffing and deployment responses in meeting service demands at targeted service levels. The discussions also provided a snapshot of personnel management contentions as well as concerns regarding service delivery. It is also important to note that the Study committee visited all three volunteer departments in Greene County to include Stanardsville, Dyke, and Ruckersville Fire Stations to inspect fire apparatus and equipment.

The deliverable for this section of the study work plan consisted of a thorough evaluation of the site visit data and the development of working themes to capture the team's assessment.

PHASE III: PREPARE ANALYSES AND DEVELOP CORE STRATEGIES

Objectives: Evaluate Current Trends and Prepare a Report

The third phase of the study work plan involved further investigation and understanding of the organizational structures, operations, limitations, achievements, and opportunities for improvement within the volunteer system. The activities that supported this process consisted of additional requests for information not already obtained in Phase I and II of the work plan. Data requests, made in this phase of the study, attempt to address any issues that emerged from the interviews, and further evaluate implications of the operational issues cited. Data obtained during the study process also assists the Study Committee in identifying issues influencing the current levels of service.

After receiving and critically evaluating information from the interviews and all supporting materials, the Study Committee began identifying the necessary critical action steps to achieve exceptional organizational functioning and uniform service levels throughout Greene County.

Each action step was selected to identify the changes in policies, facilities, apparatus and equipment to ensure that the county would be capable of providing fire, EMS and rescue services at the desired level going forward.

The deliverables achieved in Phase III involved drafting a report that evaluated current trends in the services, recommended action steps for improvement, and the assignment of responsibility.

PHASE IV: PREPARE FINAL REPORT

Objectives: Prepare and Present Final Report

The final phase of the study involved documenting the results of all previous tasks into a written report with critical components, such as an executive summary, methodology, background, and findings and recommendations. Once completed, a draft report was shared with the Emergency Services Director, Melissa G. Meador, to ensure the technical content is accurate. Upon receiving corrections, the Study Committee revised the draft report, as needed, to assist in the preparation and issuance of the final report.

The deliverables for the final phase of the work plan consisted of 1) a draft report, and 2) the final report.

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Greene County, Virginia is a fast growing gateway between dynamic Northern Virginia and Charlottesville. Greene is a rural county with its main government seated in Stanardsville, other areas include Ruckersville, Quince, St. George, Dyke, and a portion of Barboursville. With a population of roughly 19,819 it has seen some growth in recent years as people move into the County from other areas. Greene County is 157 square miles; the terrain is described as mountainous and hilly. Centered at the crossroads between two major highways, U.S. 29 and U.S. 33, Greene County is only 100 miles southwest of Washington, DC, 20 miles north of downtown Charlottesville and 78 miles northwest of Virginia's capital city, Richmond. Greene County borders five 5 Jurisdictions; Page, Madison, Orange, Albemarle and Rockingham Counties. Communications personnel dispatch among sectors to include Stanardsville, Ruckersville and Dyke.

Greene County is a rising center for commercial and light industrial development. Its central location makes it a convenient tourist hub, providing a relaxing setting, picturesque mountain views, and a temperate climate with welcoming inns, select wineries, and gracious dining.

The Board of Supervisors is the main legislative body for the County of Greene and is comprised of five members elected by voters, one member from each magisterial district and one at-large member. Supervisors are elected for four year terms. At the first meeting of the year, the Board selects a Chairman and Vice Chairman.

The Board of Supervisors has both administrative and legislative responsibilities. The powers and duties of the Board of Supervisors include review and approval of the County budget and appropriation of funds; levying County taxes; adoption of county policies and ordinances; approval and enforcement of zoning and other land use ordinances; and additional responsibilities as set forth by the Greene County Code of Ordinances and the Commonwealth of Virginia State Code.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Theme 1: Organizational Development (Page 12)

- Centralized Authority for Fire and Rescue: Greene County should examine the feasibility of hiring a career Chief/Director of Fire and EMS/Rescue Services as the central position responsible for the coordination and authority for all fire and rescue issues.
- Strategic Plan & Unified Vision: Greene County government should adopt and implement a strategic plan for its fire and EMS services, so it is able to improve performance levels utilizing measurable data that is collected in collaboration with the emergency dispatch service.
- Accountability Practices: The County should implement Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the Fire & EMS Department.
- Emergency Services Board: The County should improve the effectiveness of this board by providing bylaws through the Board of Supervisors

Theme 2: Communications (Page 17)

- Levels of Interdepartmental Communication: Greene County Government should consider hosting a strategic communication session with a professional mediator to resolve existing challenges and barriers.
- Dispatch System: Dispatch services should be assessed on a regular basis using standard quantifiable performance measures and emergency 911 call data, to determine further staffing and resourcing needs. As well as monthly reporting of valid dispatch statistics to determine needs and issues.

Theme 3: Training (Page 19)

- Coordinated Training Program: The County should pursue a comprehensive countywide training program and assess it annually. The County should encourage the cooperation of the three local fire companies to share in local training opportunities.

Theme 4: Budget and Administration (Page 20)

- Budgeting: Greene County should complete an annual needs assessment for the delivery of fire and EMS services in an effort to determine proper funding based upon quantitative data and analysis of call data.

- Greene County should implement an annual audit of all fire and EMS providers with line by line budget reports for all allocated county public funds.
- Standardization and Central Purchasing: The County Administration should develop and implement a centralized purchasing option to leverage purchasing power and reduce operational expenses.

Theme 5: Delivery of Services (Page 22)

- Emergency Medical Services: The County should work with the Office of Emergency Medical Services to explore additional options to move forward with a local career Emergency Medical Service by using the funds previously allocated for the UVA contract
- Recruitment and Retention: The County Administration should identify the needs for additional career and volunteer fire and rescue personnel to meet the service demands and citizen expectations. Local government must take a proactive role in accomplishing the task. Looking at new ways to retain and recruit new volunteers.

THEME 1: ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Greene County has three separate volunteer fire companies that serve the county and provide fire services to the County; Dyke, Ruckersville, and Standardsville Volunteer Fire Companies. The County currently has one Volunteer Rescue Squad and a contracted EMS service with the University of Virginia (currently this contract is pending termination). These services provide fire prevention and suppression, public fire and life safety education, hazardous materials mitigation, technical and water rescue, and emergency medical services.

Currently the county has the Emergency Services Board that meets the third Tuesday of every month to discuss issues within emergency services throughout Greene County. While we applaud the county for its efforts to bring together groups of stakeholders each month, the board lacks structure. It currently operates with no bylaws or record retention, so there is little information on historical actions of the board. All three fire companies must agree before any action can be taken.

The Emergency Services Board and Greene County as a whole lack accurate data and reporting upon which to make informed performance assessments. They therefore lack a rational basis upon which to plan or implement improvements. Performance of each operating unit (dispatch, the volunteer fire companies, and EMS) should be tracked and reported at least quarterly using standard performance measures.

Currently each department operates without any coordinating efforts to work together to improve emergency services. The citizens' impressions of Greene County's existing emergency services are also missing. Community engagement should be undertaken to gain community input on the adequacy of existing emergency services and on what levels of service should be envisioned and planned for the future.

Centralized Authority for Fire and Rescue

1. Greene County should examine the feasibility of hiring a career Chief/Director of Fire and EMS/Rescue Services as the central position responsible for the coordination and authority for all fire and rescue issues.
 - a. The position should be codified through a local ordinance outlining specific responsibilities and expectations.
 - b. The current Emergency Services Board should provide recommendations to the Chief/Director of Fire and Rescue Services on ways to improve overall fire-rescue service delivery.
 - c. An organizational chart should be generated and distributed to all affected parties.

Strategic Plan and Unified Vision

1. Create and implement a communication system throughout the organization to effectively and efficiently achieve all operational goals. Communications was mentioned by each company outlining various problems caused due to the lack there of.
2. There should be a long-term plan for the provision of fire and EMS services. The long-term plan must be able to address growth in service demands, and how the system will work to limit service interruptions and collaboratively work with its mutual aid providers. Greene County should create this plan to serve as a road map to move forward in sustaining and improving countywide services.
 - Enhance the quality of life through prevention, education, and community involvement
 - Deliver responsive and caring emergency services
 - Mitigate emergencies and disasters
 - Prevent the loss of life and property
 - Retention and expansion of volunteer workforce

Moreover, the locality must pursue to establish a strategic plan that represents the collective efforts of Greene County leadership and nearby service providers, so it is able to identify the critical challenges it faces with clearly defined performance goals. Such evaluation will allow the locality to identify specific initiatives they must undertake so it is capable of delivering quality service to their citizens. Strategic planning must become institutionalized as an integral part of fire and rescue department and community resource allocations.¹ The county should explore hiring a professional facilitator with strategic planning experience to guide them through this process. The benefits of such pursuit have a great deal of impact across various realms including improving customer services for the constituents.

Recommendations:

1. Greene County government should adopt and implement a strategic plan for its fire and EMS services so it is able to improve performance efficiency.
 - a. Stakeholders must each play an integral part in the development of this strategic plan in order to meet expectations and foster commitment.
 - b. Parties involved in the strategic planning process should analyze the gap between where the county is and where it wants to be in the future and identify strategies to close this gap.
 - c. It is suggested that a neutral party facilitate this process.
2. Collaboratively, service providers and the County Administration must establish a system of measurable performance goals and objectives. These measures will serve as the basis for the strategic plan.
 - a. Greene County government, in cooperation with the Greene County Sheriff dispatch center, should develop and adopt uniform and consistent assessment tools and apply such tools to provide regular reports to the governing body and to the community concerning the frequency of emergency calls of all types, the emergency services response times achieved by type, and the general locations to which emergency services are summoned, so as to be able to establish a base of accurate data with which to assess existing emergency services needs and performance and plan for the future.
 - b. Strategic plans should identify immediate, intermediate and long-term goals with reasonable target deadlines.
 - c. The Board of Supervisors should routinely review the achievement of these performance measurements and alleviate any barriers to their completion.

¹ Preserving and Improving the Future of the Volunteer Fire Service, March 2004

3. In developing its strategic plan, Greene County should use incident analysis and reporting, to include the Virginia Fire Incident Reporting System (VFIRS).
 - a. The county commitment to reporting will ensure that they have reliable data to appropriately assess performance and develop a plan to address operational and capital funding needs, or equipment, apparatus and facility needs.
 - b. By analyzing fire and rescue incident data and potential community hazards, a plan can be developed to improve deployment of resources, placement of sub stations, and the number of personnel needed for response and prevention efforts.
 - c. Access to the data collected should be provided to the rescue squad and fire department so they are able to get a comprehensive understanding of their performance.
 - d. The use of data such as VFIRS can be contributing factors to performance measurement and can further enable stakeholders to assess the effectiveness of the strategic plan.

Performance measurements will enable the Board of Supervisors an ability to evaluate the performance of its service providers tasked with accomplishing the goals and objectives of the strategic plan. The performance measurement will exhibit clear association between performing, planning, spending and results. The county will have the opportunity to evaluate its mission, vision and performance objectives through three perspectives: financial accountability, constituent priorities and internal processes.

Accountability Practices

According to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), a standard operating procedure is “an organizational directive that establishes a standard course of action.”² Standard operating procedures (SOPs) are written guidelines that explain what is expected and required of fire service personnel in performing their jobs.³ SOGs are, in their simplest form, a “how-to” guideline for firefighters to follow to achieve a desired goal. SOGs should not be viewed as rules and regulations but rather as a roadmap to achieve specific goals and objectives. SOPS, however, are formal policies that specify a firefighter’s course of action, thereby ensuring efficiency, predictability, consistency, and safety for all firefighters.

² Developing Effective Standard Operating Procedures for Fire and EMS Departments, December 1999

³ Ibid

Recommendations:

1. Working with their volunteer membership and relevant stakeholders – Greene County should adopt a single Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines (SOPs/SOGs) with an accountability system.
2. Engage all stakeholders in the development of countywide SOPs/SOGs to encourage buy in through a formalized process that encourages all emergency service personnel to contribute
3. Ensure the countywide use of these SOPs/SOGs to ensure a level of service and aid in the understanding across departments.

Emergency Services Board

During our site visit the interview committee spoke with leadership of all emergency service providers within the county and it was determined that majority of the interviewees agreed that the board needed further structure to ensure a prosperous way forward. Efforts to improve in the effectiveness and efficiency of this group will help to shape countywide emergency services.

Recommendations:

1. The locality should explore options to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Emergency Services Board.
 - a. **Membership:** Membership should consist of all Greene County fire and rescue departments, if feasible; therefore, it should include but not be limited to a minimum of one representative from Stanardsville, Dyke, and Ruckersville volunteer fire companies, a representative of the 911 dispatch center, two members of local EMS services (one to be a volunteer and one to be a career), one member of the Greene County Board of Supervisors, and the Emergency Services Director. All members will be voting members.
 - b. **Role:** The entity would provide valuable contribution on decision-making efforts relating to emergency services operational and administrative procedures to the Board of Supervisors. Furthermore, it must function as a voice for all fire and EMS providers. It is therefore incumbent of all administrators to respect the products that come from the committee.
 - c. **Codification of Association:** This Association should be codified outlining specific responsibilities and expectations to improve the organizational cohesiveness and efficiency. Bylaws and Guidelines should be created and voted upon by the county Board of Supervisors to govern over the process

and work of the board. These bylaws and guidelines should be disbursed to all members and emergency services personnel.

- d. **Organization:** An organizational chart should be generated and distributed to all affected parties. A proper record retention process should be created to retain documents, findings, and determinations of the board.

- e. **Structure:** This entity should elect a chairman each year and follow Roberts Rules of law and Order. Parliamentary procedure will enable the board to maintain decorum, to ascertain the will of the majority, to preserve the rights of the minority, and to facilitate the orderly transaction of the business.

THEME 2: COMMUNICATIONS

It was the determination of the study committee that the county lacks proactive steps to ensure communications to citizens. Only the Ruckersville Volunteer Fire Department has a accessible website, while the other departments operate solely on the social media platforms. Improvement of the current level of communication has the potential to create a more cohesive relationship with citizens in the county. For a volunteer system to remain effective it must have a clear way to communicate to the constituents they serve. An effective communications process will improve the strategic plan and clearly define expectations for the community. While showing an active and open environment that is attractive to potential volunteers.

Levels of Interdepartmental Communications

During the site visit, the study committee observed a need for improved communication among the county, 911 dispatch services, and volunteer departments. Lack of effective personal and professional communications can have the potential to affect the application of fire and rescue activities within Greene County. These efforts are vital in developing a way forward to fight for a common goal of improving emergency services within the county. The county must identify and resolve the breakdowns in communications and work tirelessly to educate all members. Currently all emergency services operate separately and do not explore further opportunities to work together.

Recommendations:

1. Greene County should consider hosting a strategic communication session with a professional mediator to resolve existing challenges and barriers amongst all Emergency Services personnel and affected parties to help determine strengths and weaknesses and ways to improve services countywide.

- a. The objective of this work session should be to develop strategies to overcome identified barriers. It should further create and implement an effective communication system involving fire and rescue departments.
 - b. The county must develop an efficient and effective communication model to ensure all stakeholders within the public safety community have input into long-term plans and decisions.
 - c. This communication model must ensure reliable documentation related to public safety strategic planning and development. It must be disseminated and received by all public safety stakeholders.
 - d. The communication session should further serve as an opportunity to clarify and establish countywide joint operations opportunities.
2. The county should explore additional ways to communicate with its fire and EMS personnel. Some options include producing an annual report, developing a quarterly newsletter and utilizing social networking avenues.
 3. The Emergency Service Departments should look to create public websites to engage potential volunteers and be more active in the dissemination of information of public services within the county.
 4. The county should take advantage of pre-existing fire and life-safety information available through state and federal organizations. Public fire and life-safety education resources are available at the following locations:
 - i. Virginia Department of Fire Programs:
http://vafire.com/fire_safety_education
 - ii. Virginia Fire and Life Safety Coalition: <http://www.vflsc.org>
 - iii. The Home Safety Council: <http://www.homesafetycouncil.org>
 - iv. National Fire Protection Association: <http://www.nfpa.org>
 - v. Virginia Department of Forestry:
<http://www.firePowhatanvirginia.org>
 - vi. Virginia Department of Emergency Management:
<http://www.vaemergency.gov/social-media/alert-localities>

Dispatch System

The Dispatch System is located within Greene County Sheriff's E-911 Office. The facility is responsible for all incoming emergency and non-emergency communications; moreover, it is staffed 24/7, and is capable of answering calls-for-service from law enforcement, fire and EMS. The 911 dispatch is currently staffed by 9 full time and one part time employee with two open positions. Which has a minimum of 2 trained Emergency Medical Dispatchers on

The foregoing is a recommendation authorized pursuant to Va. Code 9.1-203.A.4 and is not to be construed as legal advice or as a binding recommendation.

each shift. The 911 dispatch operates on Computer Aided Dispatch system and has many policies and standards in place to aid the staff in the completion of their duties.

According to interviewees, 911 dispatch services does not give clear communication to emergency service providers on the operation of the county dispatch and does not provide adequate reporting of call volume to Greene County Government. It was also expressed that the radio system has many faulty challenges in transmitting information especially in certain areas of the county and in the patient's homes via the portable radios. Many times the crew has to go back to the unit to transmit communications (it was identified that the county had just purchased a new contract for a new radio system). Upon further interviews with the dispatch center this is something that the 911 center has identified and in response has started stronger data collection and retention. They communicated that they will be providing the county with further data as requested.

Recommendations:

1. Greene 911 Dispatch should continue to collect and improve data collection to provide to Greene County administration to further assess the effectiveness of emergency services in the county.
2. It was the view of the study committee that 911 dispatch serves a vital role within providing emergency services in Greene County and further transparency is needed. Greene 911 Dispatch should make efforts to be more transparent with all local departments.

THEME 3: TRAINING

Development of important skills is the basis for safety and improving services received by the citizens. The county does not currently have standard operation procedures and no standards for their fire departments in regards to training. The departments of Ruckersville and Standardsville have taken an active approach to ensure training of the volunteers who may respond to fires, while Dyke volunteer department showed little to no training and lacked the structure to ensure proper response in the case of an emergency.

Coordinated Training Program

Although the county appears to be trying its best to utilize the most relevant best practices in delivering training – there is no coordinated training system in place within Greene County. In essence, there are no opportunities that would enable departments the ability to train with relevant entities.

Recommendation:

1. Greene County should pursue a comprehensive training program and assess it annually. Such assessment will enable the adoption of warranted changes.

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- a. The Board of Supervisors should appropriate all the necessary resources to fulfill the counties identified training challenges and fully train existing firefighters and rescue personnel.
 - b. Set up training goals and standards for fire personnel
2. Joint or collaborative training opportunities must be pursued by Greene County to ensure countywide training of emergency provider personnel.
- a. The county should develop a countywide training program to coordinate classes amongst the three volunteer fire companies
 - b. Coordinate joint live fire training exercises between departments
 - c. Work with VDFP Division 3 staff to discuss local training opportunities

THEME 4: BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION

According to the study groups individual interviews each volunteer company receives the same amount of annual operating funds from the County. The study committee observed that these amounts while fair for all three companies to receive the same initial funding, lacked sufficient evidence as to smart budgeting practices. It was determined that there was not sufficient accountability for reporting of public funds that were being disbursed and spent by each department.

Budgeting

From the study committees interviews it was determined that improvements in the budgeting of Greene County should be improved to find cost savings. The county does not currently require any form of documentation for public funds expended by the volunteer fire companies or rescue squad. By not doing so, the county may not access whether the level of funding currently expended is adequate to support the departments.

Recommendations:

1. Greene County should complete an annual needs assessment for the delivery of fire and EMS services and ensure it improves the base funding allocation system centered upon the priorities set through the needs assessment and quantitative data.
 - a. Monies should be allocated based on the most critical needs and the highest call volume data.
 - b. It is recommended that the County continuously evaluate whether it is getting the appropriate return on its investments.

- c. The County must develop an accountability process for public funds disbursed to emergency services. Greene County should implement an annual audit of all fire and EMS providers with line by line budget reports for all allocated county public funds. This process will aid in the determination of further need and the proper expenditure of public funds.
2. The county should continue its established practice of planned replacement of fire and EMS apparatus to take advantage of changing technologies and avoid increasing maintenance costs.

Standardization and Central Purchasing

There is no centralized purchasing system for fire and EMS equipment in all of Greene County. It is imperative that the county pursue centralized purchasing. Standardization and central purchasing will not be without difficulty, but is necessary for delivering cost-effective and efficient fire and rescue services. Group purchasing is highly recommended. The use of standardization of future equipment and apparatus purchases can potentially led to cost-savings countywide.

Recommendation:

1. County Administration should develop and implement a centralized purchasing option to leverage purchasing power and reduce operational expenses.
2. Develop specifications for central purchase activity areas. Below are suggested areas/activities for central purchasing:
 - a. Personal Protective Equipment⁴ and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus⁵
Ensure all departments are purchasing compatible equipment that meets National Fire Protection Association standards and are reaping the same cost savings.
 - b. Equipment/Apparatus – The Emergency Services Board should survey each department to determine if equipment commonalities exist. As previously mentioned, common apparatus specifications should be created and contracted, allowing organizations to make customizations without overly altering the specs, and reap the benefits of group purchasing for routine maintenance and replacement of aging fire and EMS apparatus.
3. Greene county should exert efforts in identifying specifications for future apparatus purchases (considering the cost-effectiveness of regional contracts), and replacement using the following national consensus standards:
 - a. NFPA 1901 - Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus ⁶

⁴ See NFPA 1971 Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting

⁵ See NFPA 1981 Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services

⁶NFPA 1901, <http://www.nfpa.org/aboutthecodes/AboutTheCodes.asp?DocNum=1901>

- b. NFPA 1911 – Standard for Inspection, Maintenance, Testing and Retirement of In-Service Automotive Fire Apparatus ⁷

THEME 5: DELIVERY OF SERVICES

The counties' 3 fire departments consist of all volunteer members. Each department has their own distinct area based upon location in the county. During the study teams visit it was determined that each of the 3 volunteer departments has roughly 15- 20 members on their roster, but a small number of the members were actually active and responding to calls. Interviewees from all three departments expressed the need for more volunteers to ensure the proper delivery of service in Greene County.

Equipment:

A. GREENE COUNTY RESCUE SQUAD

1. 401 ALS / BLS Ambulance
2. 403 ALS / BLS Ambulance
3. 404 ALS / BLS Ambulance
4. 405 ALS / BLS Ambulance
5. 406 ALS / BLS Ambulance
6. 407 Extrication
7. 408 ALS First Response Vehicle
8. 409 BLS First Response Vehicle
9. 410 ALS First Response Vehicle

B. STANARDSVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT – Station 1

1. Brush 15 300 Gal Tank, Foam Capability
2. Car 10 First Response Vehicle
3. Engine 10 750 GPM Pump, 750 Gal Tank, Extrication, BLS & TRT Equipped, Foam Capability
4. Engine 11 1250 GPM Pump, 750 Gal Tank, Foam Capability
5. Support 12 First Response Vehicle, BLS Equipped
6. Tanker 17 750 GPM Pump, 1800 Gal Tank
7. Station 1 houses a cascade system for the County as well as two (2) ice machines for emergency management purposes.

C. RUCKERSVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT – Station 2

1. Brush 29 250 Gal Tank, Foam Capability
2. Car 20 Command Vehicle
3. Car 21 First Response Vehicle, BLS Equipped
4. Engine 22 1250 GPM Pump, 750 Gal Tank
5. Engine 23 1250 GPM Pump, 1000 Gal Tank, Extrication, BLS Equipped
6. Haz-Mat Trl Absorbent container equipment and drums

⁷ NFPA 1911, <http://www.nfpa.org/aboutthecodes/AboutTheCodes.asp?DocNum=1911>

7. Tanker 25 1250 GPM Pump, 3100 Gal Tank, Foam Capability
8. Tower 27 75 ft. aerial platform, master stream piped, no tank or pump
(water must be supplied by another apparatus)
9. Utility 26 Cascade system

D. DYKE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT – Station 3

1. Brush 35 300 GPM Pump, 300 Gal Tank
2. Engine 31 1250 GPM Pump, 1000 Gal Tank, Foam Capability, Extrication, Generator
3. Engine 32 1250 GPM Pump, 1000 Gal Tank, Generator
4. Support 36 Equipment (saws, leaf blowers, rakes, etc.)
5. Station 3 houses a 4-wheeler on a trailer as well as portable pumps

EMS Services

When it comes to EMS Services within Greene County they currently operate out of one rescue squad building. Greene is currently operating on a hybrid system on contract with the University of Virginia that costs the county roughly \$1.1 million a year. As this study was being finalized the study committee was notified by Greene County that they received a notice of termination from UVA that will cease all currently provided services as of October 14, 2020. The study committee observed the facilities and equipment of the EMS Services during the visit which could use additional capital investment to protect previously expended assets.

Recommendations:

1. Develop a plan to move forward without private contract with guidance from the Virginia Department of Health- Office of Emergency Medical Services.
2. Allocate existing funds from contract to establish career/volunteer hybrid EMS service within the county to ensure the continuation of service provided to Greene County residents.
3. Additional capital investment is needed to house vehicles away from the elements to extend the life of the equipment and improve EMS facilities.

Recruitment and Retention

Greene County, similar to other parts of the Commonwealth, requires consistent support from local government to help with recruitment and retention. The County Government in collaboration with the individual departments must actively recruit to ensure that an effective successive planning process is present. The volunteer requirements and applications should be clearly outlined on the County and individual department websites. This enables any individual interested in pursuing a career in fire and EMS services within Greene County an opportunity to read and review content without endless inquiries. The

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internet has become a place where locally-oriented individuals share material directly with specific audience groups.⁸

The study committee determined that some recruitment efforts have been undertaken by the emergency departments, but many other ways could be deployed to increase engagement and retention of volunteers.

Recommendations:

1. County Administration should identify the needs for volunteer fire and rescue personnel to meet the service demands and citizen expectations.
 - a. Through improvement of fire and rescue incident data analysis and strategic planning, the County should be able to determine fire and rescue personnel needs, equipment needs and deployment.⁹
 - b. Once needs have been identified the county must look at their options as to a possible career/ volunteer hybrid system to ensure proper response. Look at the feasibility to hire paid staff to augment with volunteer support.
2. Hire an official part-time Recruitment and Retention Officer. This individual could be assigned additional responsibilities.
3. Adopt an official countywide recruitment and retention program.
 - a. This recruitment and retention program should take into consideration the needs of current members and identify motivational factors to keep this population engaged and committed to the fire and rescue service.
 - b. The County should set annual recruitment and retention goals and concentrate its efforts and resources to achieving these benchmarks. The plan should be included in the strategic plan.
 - c. Work with local schools to engage students and educate about the needs of the volunteer agencies.
 - d. County Administration should look at creating further incentives for emergency volunteer personnel participation. Develop programs within the County to reward members with small, tangible and intangible tokens of appreciation for exceptional performance and effort. Rewards such as :
 - Badges/ID cards or other rewards for completing specific training requirements or other achievements;
 - Certificates and thank you letters for a job well done;
 - Remembering family anniversaries, births, etc.;

⁸ Part 5: The role of the internet – Pew Research Center – Internet & Technology

⁹ International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) - "Make Better Decisions: Put Your Data to Work,"

<http://www.iafc.org/MemberCenter/OnSceneArticle.cfm?ItemNumber=5840>. This article provides an example of how multiple sources of data can be incorporated into fire and rescue department planning.

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- Reading, posting, and forwarding to the County Board of Supervisors, the County Administrator, favorable reports, letters, and commendations, especially those from the public and particularly those related to joint volunteer activities.
 - Possibly tax incentives for volunteer members
- e. Publicize the fact that there are a variety of services for volunteers in the fire and rescue services. Examples include:
- Direct providers of fire, rescue and EMS
 - Support services (equipment maintenance and repair, training, etc.)
 - Administrative services (secretarial, bookkeeping and accounting, legal, data processing, etc.)
- f. Develop a mentoring program so new volunteers can receive assistance from experienced volunteers, to make new volunteers feel comfortable and accepted, and to provide assistance in learning required skills and technical requirements. Encourage career personnel to serve as mentors. •
- g. Encourage the local media in their reporting on fire and rescue activities to emphasize the uniqueness of the County's volunteer service.
4. Find low-cost methods to enhance public-education efforts such as open houses and creating PSAs.¹⁰
- a. Improve the visibility of the county fire and EMS services in the community.
- b. Continued use of word-of-mouth recruiting is effective. Each member should be encouraged to inform their respective community network about the Greene County Fire & EMS Department's training and educational opportunities.
- c. Social Media Platforms while in use by most departments should be more active in recruitment efforts within the community.
5. In addition, Greene County Fire & EMS Department should take advantage of pre-existing recruitment and retention information. Resources may be downloaded at the following locations:
- a. Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
- i. <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/OEMS/Agency/Recruitment/index.htm>
 - ii. http://www.vdh.state.va.us/OEMS/Files_page/Locality_Resources/EMSWorkbook_0405.pdf
 - iii. http://www.vdh.state.va.us/OEMS/Files_page/Locality_Resources/EMSWorkbook3.pdf

¹⁰ Fire Service Image Task Force Report: Taking Responsibility for a Positive Public Perception 15

- b. BecomeEMS.org - <http://www.becomeems.org/>
- c. Fire/Volunteer (Guide) - <http://www.nvfc.org/resources/rr/retention-recruitment-guide/>
- d. Fire/Volunteer (Video) - <http://www.nvfc.org/files/documents/Retention-and-Recruitment-Volunteer-Fire-Emergency-Services.wmv>.
- e. 2004 Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission Report. "Review of EMS in Virginia" Part III of the report; *Recruitment, Retention and Training of EMS Providers* (Page 55) –
<http://leg2.state.va.us/dls/h&sdocs.nsf/4d54200d7e28716385256ec1004f3130/87c75ac37063994d85256ec500553c41?OpenDocument>

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Greene County Letter of Request – July 2019



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
POST OFFICE BOX 358
STANARDSVILLE, VIRGINIA 22973
434-985-5201
FAX: 434-985-3705

July 24, 2019

Mr. Mohamed G. Abbamin, MPA
Policy Manager
Virginia Department of Fire Programs
1005 Technology Park Drive
Glen Allen, VA 23059

RE: Virginia Fire Services Board Fire & EMS Study Request – Greene County

Dear Mr. Abbamin:

This is to request the services of the Virginia Fire Services Board (VFSB) in conducting a complete and thorough review of the Fire and EMS system in Greene County. This study has the support of the Greene County Board of Supervisors and County Administration as shown by the attached resolution adopted at the Board's July 23, 2019 meeting.

The requested areas of concentration of this study include:

- Organization
- Budget, Administration, Accountability
- Training
- Level of Service
- Delivery of Services
- Fleet Design and Management
- Communications
- Safety and Operations
- Greene County Emergency Services Board

The Board and County Administration propose a complete and thorough review of the aforementioned areas of concentration and a comprehensive list of recommendations to enhance services to the citizens and visitors of Greene County.

Mr. Mohamed G. Abbamin, MPA
July 24, 2019
Page 2

Your consideration of this request at the next available opportunity would be greatly appreciated. I am available to respond to any questions or concerns you may have regarding this request and can be reached by phone at 434.985.5201 or by email at mtaylor@gcva.us.

Sincerely,



Mark B. Taylor, Esquire
County Administrator

Enclosure

**RESOLUTION REQUESTING A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF GREENE COUNTY
FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES**

WHEREAS, Fire and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is among the highest priorities demanded and expected by our citizens who deserve a prompt and professional response every time they call 911; and

WHEREAS, the Greene County Board of Supervisors demonstrates its genuine commitment to our Fire and EMS agencies by appropriating funds each fiscal year for normal, recurring needs, while considering special requests as necessary; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors supports the study in order to assess current and future needs based on the ever-changing environment of public safety;

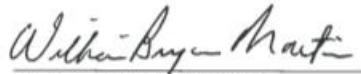
NOW, THEREFORE BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, that the Greene County Board of Supervisors formally requests the completion of a Virginia Fire Services Board Fire and EMS Study and directs the County Administrator to take necessary action to request the same from the Virginia Fire Services Board.

ADOPTED BY THE GREENE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ON JULY 23, 2019.

Motion: David Cox
Second: Michelle Flynn

Recorded Vote:

Bill Martin	<u>Yes</u>
Michelle Flynn	<u>Yes</u>
David L. Cox	<u>Yes</u>
Marie C. Durrer	<u>Yes</u>
Dale R. Herring	<u>Yes</u>



William Bryan Martin, Chair
Greene County Board of Supervisors

ATTEST: 

Mark B. Taylor, Clerk
Greene County Board of Supervisors

Memorandum of Agreement

*Between the
Virginia Board of Housing and Community Development
and the
Virginia Fire Services Board*

Development of the Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this agreement is to establish mutually acceptable procedures, for joint use by the two Boards, in the adoption and amendment of the Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code. Section 27-97 of the Code of Virginia directs the Virginia Board of Housing and Community Development to adopt a fire prevention code which will be "cooperatively developed" with the Virginia Fire Services Board, pursuant to procedures agreed to by the two Boards.

This agreement is entered into by the Virginia Board of Housing and Community Development and the Virginia Fire Services Board in fulfillment of the requirements that joint procedures agreed to by the two Boards be developed.

Joint Procedures

Coordination between the Board of Housing and Community Development and the Virginia Fire Service Board for the development of the Statewide Fire Prevention Code will be as follows:

Notification and Preliminary Drafts

The Board of Housing and Community Development shall notify the Virginia Fire Services Board of its intent to publish a Notice of Intended Regulatory Action. Preliminary drafts of the proposed and the final regulatory changes to the Statewide Fire Prevention Code shall be distributed to both Boards and the State Fire Prevention Code Development Committee.

Statewide Fire Prevention Code Development Committee

A committee shall be appointed consisting of three members of the Board of Housing and Community Development and three members of the Virginia Fire Services Board. The committee chair shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Housing and Community Development. The committee shall review and consider all submitted proposed amendments to the Statewide Fire Prevention Code and shall work to develop code change recommendations to the Board of Housing and Community Development's

Codes and Standards Committee pursuant to the agreed upon Statewide Fire Prevention Code Development Committee Rules of Procedures.

The Statewide Fire Prevention Code Development Committee shall formally meet prior to the adoption of the proposed regulations to review all submitted SFPC code changes and to consider testimony by proponents and opponents. The committee shall meet prior to the adoption of the final regulations to consider final code changes to the SFPC and to consider testimony by proponents and opponents.

Public Hearings

The Virginia Board of Housing and Community Development shall set a date for the public hearing(s) on proposed amendments to the Statewide Fire Prevention Code and shall notify the Virginia Fire Services Board not less than 30 days before the public hearing date. The members of both Boards will sit as a body at the public hearing for the proposed Statewide Fire Prevention Code. The hearing will be chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Housing and Community Development or the Chairman's designated representative. The public hearing shall be held in accordance with the Administrative Process Act and the Public Participation Guidelines adopted by the Board of Housing and Community Development. The preparation of the record of public comments will be the responsibility of the Board of Housing and Community Development. When completed, copies will be furnished to the Virginia Department of Fire Programs for distribution to all members of the Virginia Fire Services Board.

Action on comments of Governor and Legislature

Resolution of such comments received from the Governor and/or the General Assembly regarding the Statewide Fire Prevention Code will be considered by the Statewide Fire Prevention Code Development Committee and their recommendations submitted to the Boards in general conformity with the process described above.

Final Adoption

The Boards will hold a joint meeting to consider the recommendations of the Statewide Fire Prevention Code Development Committee, public comments received on the Statewide Fire Prevention Code and any comments regarding this regulation received from the Governor and the General Assembly. The purpose of the meeting will be to agree on final regulations or amendments prior to the final adoption of the SFPC by the Board of Housing and Community Development.

In case of any disagreements, the Board of Housing and Community Development and the Virginia Fire Services Board will cooperatively establish a compromise and modify language within the limits of the disagreement.

Review of Memorandum

This Memorandum is effective on the date last signed. The Parties agree to review the Memorandum at least every two (2) years. All changes shall be agreed to mutually in writing.

Helen Hardiman , BHCD Chairman

Date

Walt Bailey, VFSB Chairman

Date

**Board of Housing and Community
Development
and
Virginia Fire Services Board**

**Statewide Fire
Prevention Code
Development
Committee**

**Rules of
Procedures**

This document serves as an agreement between the Virginia Board of Housing and Community Development and the Virginia Fire Services Board to outline operations for the development of the Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code and operations of the Statewide Fire Prevention Code Development Committee.

Table of Contents

Article I	3
Name	4
Section 1.1 Name.	4
Article II	4
Purpose, Powers and Duties	4
Section 2.1 Purpose, Powers and Duties.	4
Article III	4
Members	4
Section 3.1 Members.	4
Article IV	4
Officers	4
Section 4.1 Duties and Authorities	4
Section 4.2 Chairman.	4
Article V	5
Meetings	5
Section 5.1 Regular Meetings.	5
Section 5.2 Voting.	5
Article VI	5
Non-Consensus	5
Section 6.1 Amendments.	5
Section 6.2 Disagreements.	5
Article VII	5
Committees of Conference	5
Section 7.1 Call of Committee.	5
Section 7.2 Members.	6
Section 7.3 Duties of committee.	6
Article VIII	6
Parliamentary Authority	6
Section 8.1 Purpose.	6
Section 8.2 Application.	6
Section 8.3 Parliamentary Authority.	6

Article IX 6

Changes to the Rules of Procedure..... 6

 Section 9.1 **Review.** 6

Article I

Name

Section 1.1 **Name.** The name of the organization shall be the Statewide Fire Prevention Code Development Committee.

Article II

Purpose, Powers and Duties

Section 2.1 **Purpose, Powers and Duties.** The Statewide Fire Prevention Code Development Committee shall meet to review and consider all submitted proposed amendments to the Statewide Fire Prevention Code and shall work to cooperatively develop code change recommendations in concurrence with § 27-97. Adoption of Fire Prevention Code. These recommendations will then be sent to the Board of Housing and Community Development's Codes and Standards Committee.

Article III

Members

Section 3.1 **Members.** Members shall be appointed by each full board consisting of three members of the Board of Housing and Community Development and three members of the Virginia Fire Services Board. The committee chair shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Housing and Community Development.

Article IV

Officers

Section 4.1 **Duties and Authorities.** The officers shall perform specified duties and shall have the power to exercise specific authorities as provided by these Rules of Procedure.

Section 4.2 **Chairman.** The Chairman shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Housing and Community Development.

Article V Meetings

Section 5.1 **Regular Meetings.** The Statewide Fire Prevention Code Development Committee shall formally meet prior to the adoption of the proposed regulations to review all submitted Statewide Fire Prevention Code changes and to consider testimony by proponents and opponents. The committee shall meet prior to the adoption of the final regulations to consider final code changes to the SFPC and to consider testimony by proponents and opponents.

Section 5.2 **Voting.** Each member of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall have the sole privilege of voting on all matters submitted to them at all regular, annual and special meetings. Each member shall cast one (1) vote at meetings where they are present. There shall be no proxy votes or votes by designees or substitutes.

Article VI Non-Consensus

Section 6.1 **Amendments.** In any case of a tie resulting in non-consensus the Statewide Fire Prevention Code Development Committee may develop amendments to reach consensus. That are promulgated by both participating parties, before a final vote is taken to avoid non-consensus and a committee of conference.

Section 6.2 **Disagreements.** In any case the committee cannot reach consensus, the particular conflicting code changes must be identified and brought forward as non-consensus item. When such a situation arises a committee of conference shall be called by the chairman to cooperatively develop a compromise to be recommended from the Committee of Conference.

Article VII Committees of Conference

Section 7.1 **Call of Committee.** Committees of Conference shall be called by the Chairman of the Statewide Fire Prevention Code Development Committee when a vote is taken and there is a tie among the voting members of the committee and non-consensus is determined.

Section 7.2 **Members.** The committee of conference shall consist of two members or their designee consisting of one member of the Board of Housing and Community Development and one from the Virginia Fire Services Board.

Section 7.3 **Duties of committee.** The two members shall meet to develop a compromise and work cooperatively on any non-consensus items disputed within the Statewide Fire Prevention Code Development Committee meeting. Every effort should be taken to reach consensus by both parties.

Article VIII Parliamentary Authority

Section 8.1 **Purpose.** The purpose for parliamentary authority shall be to provide for the orderly conduct of business

Section 8.2 **Application.** At all meetings of the Statewide Fire Prevention Code Development Committee parliamentary procedure shall apply. Parliamentary procedure requires treatment of one matter at a time, extending courtesy and fairness to all members of the committee and letting the majority rule while guaranteeing the right of the minority.

Section 8.3 **Parliamentary Authority.** The parliamentary authority for the Statewide Fire Prevention Code Development Committee shall be the rules contained in the current edition of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised*. The parliamentary authority shall be the governing authority in all cases to which they are applicable.

Article IX Changes to the Rules of Procedure

Section 9.1 **Review.** The Parties agree to review these Rules of Procedures at least every two (2) years in concurrence with the Memorandum of Agreement between the Board of Housing and Community Development and the Virginia Fire Services Board. All changes shall be agreed to mutually in writing.



VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

RULES OF PROCEDURES

**VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF FIRE PROGRAMS
VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD**

1005 Technology Park Drive
Glen Allen, Virginia 23059
Tel: (804) 371-0220

Fax: (804) 371-3444
VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Rules of Procedure

<u>Item</u>	<u>Page</u>
Front Cover	i
Index Page	ii
Preamble	1
Article I Name and Offices	1
Article II Purpose, Powers and Duties	1
Article III Members	1
Article IV Officers	2
Article V Meetings	3
Article VI Executive Committee	5
Article VII Committees	6
Article VIII Parliamentary Authority	8
Article IX Conflict of Interest	9
Article X Changes to the Rules of Procedure	9
Rules of Procedure Certification	10

VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD

Rules of Procedure

Preamble

(To be Published)

Article I Name and Offices

Section 1.1 **Name.** The name of the organizations shall be the Virginia Fire Services Board.

Section 1.2 **Offices.** The principle office for the Virginia Fire Services Board shall be located within the offices of the Virginia Department of Fire Programs.

Article II Purpose, Powers and Duties

Section 2.1 **Purpose, Powers and Duties.** The Virginia Fire Services Board shall function as a policy board within the Virginia Department of Fire Programs. The Virginia Fire Services Board shall have the specific powers and duties enumerated by [§ 9.1-203 of the Code of Virginia](#) and other duties enumerated by [§ 38.2-401 of the Code](#). Section [9.1-202 of the Code](#) designates the Virginia Fire Services Board as one of the Commonwealth of Virginia's policy boards and as such it has the characteristics of any policy board, commission or council as described in [§ 2.2-2100 of the Code](#).

Article III Members

Section 3.1 **Members.** There shall be fifteen (15) members of the Virginia Fire Services Board appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly as follows: one (1) representative of the insurance industry; two (2) members of the general public with no connection to the fire services, one (1) of which shall be a representative of those industries affected by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) training requirements; and one (1) representative from each of the following organizations: the Virginia Fire Chiefs Association, the Virginia State Firefighter's Association, the Virginia Association of Professional Firefighters, the Virginia Fire Services Council, the Virginia Fire Prevention Association, the State Chapter of the International Association of Arson Investigators, the

Virginia Municipal League, the Virginia Association of Counties; a local fire marshal as defined by § 27-30; and a certified Virginia fire service instructor. Of these appointees at least one shall be a volunteer firefighter. In addition to the gubernatorial appointees, the following persons shall serve as ex officio members of the Virginia Fire Services Board: State Forester and a member of the Board of Housing and Community Development to be appointed by the chair~~man~~ of that Board.

Article IV Officers

Section 4.1 **Number and Title.** Members of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall elect annually from its membership two (2) officers a Chair~~man~~ and a Vice-Chair~~man~~.

Section 4.2 **Election.** The officers shall be elected for a term of one (1) year at the annual meeting (June) of the Virginia Fire Services Board. Newly elected officers shall assume their respective offices at the first scheduled meeting following the election.

Section 4.3 **Nominees for Election.** When more than (1) person is nominated for election as an officer voting shall be conducted by a Nomination Committee. The Chair~~man~~ Pro-Tem shall appoint a two (2) member Nomination Committee to conduct the election and report the results.

Section 4.4 **Removal.** Members of the Virginia Fire Services Board may vote to remove an officer, i.e. the Chair~~man~~ or Vice-Chair~~man~~, when it is determined that the best interests of the Virginia Fire Services Board are not being served. The vote for removal will be by two-thirds (2/3^{rds}) of the members present.

Section 4.5 **Replacement.** A special election may be conducted at any meeting of the Virginia Fire Services Board to replace an officer, i.e. the Chair~~man~~ or Vice-Chair~~man~~, who has been removed, incapacitated or resigned.

Section 4.6 **Duties and Authorities.** The officers shall perform specified duties and shall have the power to exercise specific authorities as provided by these Rules of Procedure.

Section 4.7 **Chair~~man~~.** The Chair~~man~~ shall call meetings of the Virginia Fire Services Board and set the agenda for such meetings. The Chair~~man~~ shall have the power to appoint committees, assign responsibilities and appoint a Board member to serve as the VFSB Representative on the Board of Housing and Community Development. The Chair~~man~~ shall be an Ex-Officio member of all committees except the Executive Committee and the Nomination Committee. As an Ex-Officio member of a committee, the Chair~~man~~ shall have the same rights as other committee members except the Chair~~man~~ is not obligated to attend committee meetings.

Section 4.8 **Vice-Chair~~man~~.** The Vice-Chair~~man~~ shall assume the duties of the Chair~~man~~ in his/her absence and shall perform other duties as assigned by the Chair~~man~~.

Section 4.9 **Appointment of a Chairman Pro-Tem.** The Chairman of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall appoint a Chairman Pro-Tem when the Chairman vacates the chair and the Vice-Chairman is unavailable during meetings.

Section 4.9.1 **Election of a Chairman Pro-Tem.** The Virginia Fire Services Board may elect a Chairman Pro-Tem to preside during meetings to remove any officer. The Virginia Fire Services Board shall elect a Chairman Pro-Tem during meetings when there is a call for an election.

Article V Meetings

Section 5.1 **Regular Meetings.** There shall be no more than six (6) regular meetings of the Virginia Fire Services Board during each fiscal year (1 July to 30 June). The Chairman shall determine the date, time and location of the meetings.

Section 5.2 **Annual Meeting.** There shall be one (1) annual meeting of the Virginia Fire Services Board to be held during June of each year. The Chairman shall determine the date, time and location for the annual meeting.

Section 5.3 **Special Meetings.** The Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security may call a special meeting of the Board should circumstances dictate. The purpose of the special meeting shall be stated in the written notice of said meeting and concurrent with public notification as required by [§ 2.2-3707](#) of the *Code of Virginia*. Except in the case of emergency, there shall be at least five (5) working days between the date of the written notice and the date of the special meeting.

Section 5.4 **Clerk.** The Executive Director of the Virginia Department of Fire Programs shall recommend the appointment of a Clerk to the Chairman of Virginia Fire Services Board. The Clerk will publish the call for meetings and record, publish, distribute, maintain, store and destroy all committee, subcommittee and Virginia Fire Services Board meeting records and minutes in accordance with State law and policy of State Librarian of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Section 5.5 **Waiver of Notice.** Any member of the Virginia Fire Services Board may waive notice of any meeting before, at or after such meeting. Attendance of a member at a meeting of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall constitute a waiver of notice of such a meeting, except where a member attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted nor the purpose of any regular or annual meeting needs to be specified in the notice of such a meeting.

Section 5.6 **Quorum.** A majority of the members of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall constitute a quorum. The Chairman shall determine that a quorum is present before calling a meeting to order. The minutes shall reflect the name of the members present. If less than

a quorum is present, a majority of the members present at the meeting may postpone or delay the meeting without further notice until a quorum is present.

Section 5.7 Order of Business – Regular Meetings. At regular meetings the order of business shall be as follows:

- Pledge of Allegiance & Moment of Silence
- Roll Call
- Sign-in sheet for guests
- Changes in the agenda
- Public comments
- Consent Agenda
 - Approval of the minutes of the previous meeting
- Report From The VDFP Executive Director
- Report from the VDFP Deputy Executive Director
- Fire Education and Training
 - A. Report From The VDFP Branch Chief of Training and Operations
 - B. Report From the Training and Education Committee
 - C. Unfinished Business
 - D. New Business
- Fire Prevention and Control
 - A. Report From The VDFP Branch Chief of Training and Technical Services
 - B. Report From The Department of Forestry
 - C. Report From The State Fire Marshal
 - D. Report From The Codes and Standards Subcommittee
 - E. Unfinished Business
 - F. New Business
- Administration, Policy and Finance
 - A. Report from the Administration, Policy and Finance Committee
 - B. Report From The Live Structure Committee
 - C. Report of Grants and Finance From the VDFP Chief Administrative Officer
 - D. Unfinished Business
 - E. New Business
- Comments From The Chairman, VFSB
- Full Board Business
- Unfinished Business
- New Business
- Adjournment

Section 5.8 Order of Business – Annual Meeting. At the annual meeting the order of business shall be as follows:

- Pledge of Allegiance & Moment of Silence
- Roll Call
- Sign-in sheet for guests
- Changes in the agenda
- Public comments

- Consent Agenda
 - Approval of the minutes of the previous meeting
- Report From The VDFP Executive Director
- Report from the VDFP Deputy Executive Director
- Fire Education and Training
 - E. Report From The VDFP Branch Chief of Training and Operations
 - F. Report From the Fire Education and Training Committee
 - G. Unfinished Business
 - H. New Business
- Fire Prevention and Control
 - G. Report From The VDFP Branch Chief of Training and Technical Services
 - H. Report From The Department of Forestry
 - I. Report From The State Fire Marshal
 - J. Report From The Codes and Standards Subcommittee
 - K. Unfinished Business
 - L. New Business
- Administration, Policy and Finance
 - F. Report from the Administration, Policy and Finance Committee
 - G. Report From The Live Structure Committee
 - H. Report of Grants and Finance From the VDFP Chief Administrative Officer
 - I. Unfinished Business
 - J. New Business
- Comments From The Chairman, VFSB
- Full Board Business
- Unfinished Business
 - Committee Assignments
- New Business
 - A. Rules and Procedures Resigning
 - B. Memorandum of Understanding Resigning
- Election of Chairman Pro-Tem
- Report from the Nomination Committee
- Election of Officers
- Adjournment

Section 5.9 **Conduct of Business in Meetings.** All motions offered during meetings shall be presented in written form at the time of introduction.

Section 5.10 **Voting.** Each member of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall have the sole privilege of voting on all matters submitted to them at all regular, annual and special meetings. Each member shall cast one (1) vote at meetings where they are present. There shall be no proxy votes or votes by designees or substitutes.

Section 5.11 **Presumption of Assent.** A member of the Virginia Fire Services Board who is present at a meeting at which an action on any matter is taken shall be presumed to have

assented to such action. A dissent shall be entered into the minutes of the meeting or a written dissent to such action is filed with the Clerk before the meeting is adjourned.

Section 5.12 **Debate.** Members of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall confine debate to the merits of the pending question once it has been brought before the Board. Members shall address their remarks to the Chair~~man~~.

Section 5.13 **Closed Meetings.** The Commonwealth of Virginia has a policy which states that the affairs of government shall be conducted in the open. Therefore, all meetings of the Virginia Fire Services Board will be open to the public, unless stated otherwise. As a public body the Virginia Fire Services Board may hold meetings that are closed to the public, but only for the purposes specified in [§ 2.2-3711](#), (A) of the *Code of Virginia*. A step by step procedure to conduct a closed meeting is specified in [§ 2.2-3711](#) of the *Code*.

Article VI Executive Committee

Section 6.1 **Members.** The Executive Committee of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall consist of the following members: the Chair~~man~~, the Vice-Chair~~man~~ and the Chair~~men~~ of the Standing Committees. The Chair~~man~~ may vote to resolve a tie vote. The Chair~~man~~ may appoint one additional Board member to the Executive Committee, as needed.

Section 6.2 **Authority.** The Executive Committee, during the interval between meetings of the Virginia Fire Services Board, shall have the authority to consider all policy matters that are deemed to require action where the Board has given no instructions or directions. The Executive Committee shall not have the authority to alter, amend nor repeal these Rules of Procedure. All actions taken by the Executive Committee shall be reported to the Virginia Fire Services Board at its next meeting.

Section 6.3 **Quorum.** A majority of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Section 6.4 **Order of Business.** At meetings of the Executive Committee the order of business shall be as follows:

- Approval of the minutes of the previous meeting
- Changes in the agenda
- Public comments
- Consent Agenda
- Unfinished business
- New business

Section 6.5 **Voting.** Each member of the Executive Committee shall have the sole privilege of voting on all matters submitted to them. Each member of the Committee shall cast one (1) vote. There shall be no proxy votes or votes by designees or substitutes.

Section 6.6 **Presumption of Assent.** A member of the Executive Committee who is present at a meeting where a vote is taken on any matter is presumed to have assented to such action unless a dissent is entered into the minutes of the meeting or a written dissent is filed before the meeting is adjourned.

Article VII Committees

Section 7.1. **Standing Committees.** There shall be four (4) standing committees of the Virginia Fire Services Board: The Committee on Administration, Policy and Finance; the Committee on Fire Education and Training; the Committee on Fire Prevention and Control and; the Live Structure Committee. No committee shall have the authority to amend, alter or repeal these Rules of Procedure, to appoint or remove any member of a committee or to amend, alter or repeal any resolution or motion of the Virginia Fire Services Board. Members of committees shall serve at the pleasure of the Chair~~man~~ of the Board. The Chair~~man~~ of the Board shall appoint the Chair and members of all committees, except that the Vice-Chair~~man~~ of the Board will be Chair of Administration, Policy and Finance.

Section 7.1.1 **The Committee on Administration, Policy and Finance.** This committee shall be responsible for providing information and make recommendations to the Board and the Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security concerning legislation affecting fire prevention and protection, and fire services organizations in Virginia; approving the criteria for and disbursement of any grant funds received from the federal government and any agencies thereof and any other source and to disburse such funds in accordance therewith; and investigating alternative means of financial support for volunteer fire departments and advising jurisdictions regarding the implementation of such alternatives. The committee will also establish policy on financial matters including but not limited to, Aid-To-Localities (ATL), grant funds, and special request of committees. The Chair of this committee will be the Vice Chair~~man~~ of the Board.

Section 7.1.2 **The Committee on Fire Education and Training.** The Committee on Fire Education and Training shall be responsible for providing information and making recommendations to the Virginia Fire Services Board related to the review and approval of a five-year (5) statewide plan for fire education and training; providing technical assistance and advice to local fire departments, fire service organizations and local governments through Fire and Emergency Medical Services studies done in conjunction with the Agency; and advising the Agency on and adopting personnel standards for fire service personnel.

Section 7.1.3 **The Committee on Fire Prevention and Control.** The Committee on Fire Prevention and Control shall be responsible for providing information and making recommendations to the Virginia Fire Services Board and Agency to ensure the development and implementation of the Virginia Fire Prevention and Control plan; advising the Agency on the development a statewide plan for the collection, analysis and reporting of data related to fires in the Commonwealth; and evaluating all fire prevention and protection programs, and make any recommendations deemed necessary to improve the level of fire prevention and protection in the Commonwealth.

Section 7.1.2 **The Committee on Live Structure.** The Chair~~man~~ of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall appoint a Chair to the Live Structure Committee. The Committee shall consist of six other members and must include at a minimum the following members: the Fire Education and Training Committee Chair (as currently appointed); the Board member representing the Insurance Industry; either a Virginia Association of Counties or a Virginia Municipal League member; and, either a Board of Housing & Community Development or a General Public member. The Committee shall be responsible for assisting the Administration, Policy and Finance Committee with the review and analysis of the Live Fire Training Structure Grant Program. ~~Meetings of this committee shall be in months where no regular or annual meeting of the Board is being held.~~

Section 7.2 **Special Committees.** The Chair~~man~~ of the Virginia Fire Services Board or the Chairman Pro-Tem shall appoint, as the need arises, special committees that go out of existence when relieved by the Chair~~man~~ or when their task is completed and a final report is submitted. The Nomination Committee is an example of such a committee.

Section 7.3 **Standing Subcommittee.** There shall be one (1) standing subcommittee of the Virginia Fire Services Board: Codes and Standards Subcommittee. No subcommittee shall have the authority to amend, alter or repeal these Rules of Procedure, to appoint or remove any member of a subcommittee or to amend, alter or repeal any resolution or motion of the Virginia Fire Services Board. The Chair~~man~~ of the Board shall appoint the Chair and members of the subcommittees. All subcommittee appointees shall serve at the pleasure of the Chair~~man~~ of the Board.

Section 7.3.1 **The Codes and Standards Subcommittee.** The Chair~~man~~ of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall appoint a Chair to the Codes and Standards Subcommittee. The Subcommittee shall consist of at least six other members, including the following: the Fire Prevention and Control Committee Chair (as currently appointed); the Board member representing Virginia Fire Prevention Association; the Virginia State Fire Marshal; the Virginia Fire Marshal Academy Chief; and two members-at-large, to be appointed by the Chair~~man~~ of the Board. The Subcommittee shall be responsible for assisting the Fire Prevention and Control Committee with the review and analysis of the Statewide Fire Prevention Code, pursuant to [§27-97 of the Code](#). Meetings of this subcommittee shall be in months where no regular or annual meeting of the Board is being held.

Section 7.4 **Conduct of Business in Committees.** The quorum for a committee meeting shall be a majority of the members of the committee. Meeting of Special Committees shall be conducted in one session. The regular rules of parliamentary procedure shall apply except where special instructions have been given. Motions to close or limit debate shall not be allowed. When a substantive matter is being considered the Chair of a committee may hold a public hearing. All motions or resolutions offered during a committee meeting shall be presented in written form at the time of introduction. Only committee members shall have the right to debate and deliberate on resolutions or motions. Committee members shall have the sole privilege of voting on all matters submitted to them. Each member shall cast one (1) vote at meetings where they are present. There shall be no

proxy votes or votes by designees or substitutes. Per *Roberts Rules of Order Newly Revised*, Committee Chairs may only vote to break a tie or when voting is conducted through ballot. A committee report shall be an official statement providing information, offering a resolution or recommending the adoption of a motion.

Section 7.4.1 Conduct of Business in Subcommittees. The quorum for a subcommittee meeting shall be a majority of the members of the subcommittee. The regular rules of parliamentary procedure shall apply except where special instructions have been given. Motions to close or limit debate shall not be allowed. When a substantive matter is being considered the Chair of a subcommittee may hold a public hearing. All motions or resolutions offered during a subcommittee meeting shall be presented in written form at the time of introduction. Only subcommittee members shall have the right to debate and deliberate on resolutions or motions. Subcommittee members shall have the sole privilege of voting on all matters submitted to them. Each member shall cast one (1) vote at meetings where they are present. There shall be no proxy votes or votes by designees or substitutes. Per *Roberts Rules of Order Newly Revised*, Subcommittee Chairs may only vote to break a tie or when voting is conducted through ballot. A subcommittee report shall be an official statement providing information, offering a resolution or recommending the adoption of a motion.

Section 7.5 Order of Business in Committee Meetings. At Committee meetings the order of business shall be as follows:

- Pledge of Allegiance & Moment of Silence
- Roll Call
- Sign-in sheet for guests
- Changes in the agenda
- Public Comments
- Consent Agenda
 - Approval of the minutes of the previous meeting
- Report from the Virginia Department of Fire Programs' committee liaison
- Report from the Virginia Department of Fire Programs' Chief Administrative Officer
- Report from (Subcommittee Chair, where appropriate)
- Comments from the Committee Chair~~men~~
- Unfinished Business
- New business
- Adjournment

Section 7.5.1 Order of Business in Subcommittee Meetings. At Subcommittee meetings the order of business shall be as follows:

- Pledge of Allegiance & Moment of Silence
- Roll Call
- Sign-in sheet for guests
- Changes in the agenda
- Public comments
- Comments from the Subcommittee Chair~~man~~

- Unfinished business and general orders
- New business
- Adjournment

Article VIII Parliamentary Authority

Section 8.1 **Purpose.** The purpose for parliamentary authority shall be to provide for the orderly conduct of business by the Virginia Fire Services Board.

Section 8.2 **Application.** At all meetings of the Virginia Fire Services Board and at all committee and subcommittee meetings parliamentary procedure shall apply. Parliamentary procedure requires treatment of one matter at a time, extending courtesy and fairness to all members of the Virginia Fire Services Board and letting the majority rule while guaranteeing the right of the minority.

Section 8.3 **Parliamentary Authority.** The parliamentary authority for the Virginia Fire Services Board shall be the rules contained in the current edition of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised*. The parliamentary authority shall be the governing authority in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these Rules of Procedure and any special rules of order the Virginia Fire Services Board may adopt.

Section 8.4 **Parliamentarian.** The Chair~~man~~ of the Virginia Fire Services Board or the Chair~~man~~ of any Committee may appoint a Parliamentarian when appropriate during any meeting. The Parliamentarian shall advise the Chair~~man~~ on all questions of parliamentary procedure.

Section 8.5 **Special Rules.** All formal actions, i.e. motions, will be effective upon their passage by the Full Board, unless otherwise noted. (Per Board motion on February 24, 2012)

Article IX Conflict of Interest

Section 9.1 **Conflict of Interest Defined.** A conflict of interest shall be defined as the competition between the personal economic interests of an individual member of the Virginia Fire Services Board and the economic interest of the Virginia Fire Services Board as defined by the *Code of Virginia*, [§ 2.2-3100](#) – [2.2-3131](#). A conflict may exist when financial or other material gains are derived as a result of a direct or indirect relationship.

Section 9.2 **Disclosure.** Members of the Virginia Fire Services Board shall disclose any possible conflict of interest to the Board. When a possible conflict is relevant to a matter requiring action, the interested member shall provide all appropriate information. When there is doubt as to whether a conflict of interest exists, the matter shall be resolved by a vote of the Board, excluding the member concerned with the possible conflict of interest.

Any member disclosing a possible conflict of interest may be counted in determining the presence of a quorum.

Section 9.3 **Absence from Discussion.** A member reporting a possible personal conflict of interest shall absent themselves from the discussion of the conflict of interest.

Section 9.4 **Abstinance from vote.** The member determined to have a personal conflict of interest shall abstain from any vote on the conflict of interest matter. The member shall be counted as present in determining a quorum. The minutes of the meeting shall reflect that the member abstaining during any vote on a possible conflict of interest.

Article X Changes to the Rules of Procedure

Section 10.1 **Amendment.** These Rules of Procedure may be amended, altered, repealed or replaced at any meeting of the Virginia Fire Services Board by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members present provided that amendment or alteration has been submitted in writing at the previous meeting and notice of such a proposed action is included in the call of the meeting.

Section 10.2 **Technical Corrections.** The Clerk of the Virginia Fire Services Board is authorized to correct article and section designations, punctuation and cross-references and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the intent of the Virginia Fire Services Board in connection with any amendments to these Rules of Procedure, with review and approval of the Chair~~man~~ of the Board.

Section 10.3 **Review.** The Administration, Policy and Finance Committee and the Clerk of the Virginia Fire Services Board will review these Rules of Procedure prior to the annual meeting. A report and recommendations of this review will be made to the full Board at the annual meeting.

Rules of Procedure Certification

The undersigned as the Chair~~man~~ of the Virginia Fire Services Board certifies that as such is authorized to execute this certificate and that the foregoing Rules of Procedure consisting of 11 pages including this page constitute the Rules of Procedure of the Virginia Fire Services Board duly adopted on the 4th day of August, 2020 this the 245th year of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Walter Bailey, Chair~~man~~
Signature

October 2nd, 2020
Date

Aid to Localities Program



Virginia Department of Fire Programs

and the

Virginia Fire Services Board

1005 Technology Park Drive
Glen Allen, Virginia 23059-4500

Tel: (804) 249-1958

Fax: (804) 371-3358

1. PURPOSE and AUTHORITY

This policy document describes the practices by which the Virginia Department of Fire Programs (VDFP or the Agency) executes the administration and expenditure of allotments from the Fire Programs Fund (Fund) established in *Code of Virginia* (the Code) [§ 38.2-401](#). The Fund is derived from an annual assessment against all licensed insurance companies doing business in the Commonwealth writing a Code-defined type of insurance. The Fund is used to provide an annual population-based allocation to qualifying jurisdictions within the Commonwealth. As provided in the Code and described in this Policy, the allocation may only be used for fire service purposes and may not supplant or replace locally appropriated funds.

2. DEFINITION OF TERMS

“Aid to Localities (ATL)” means the annual allocation to jurisdictions in the Commonwealth authorized by *Code of Virginia* [§ 38.2-401](#).

“Annual Report” means the document that jurisdictions are required to submit to VDFP which reports on the use of the funds allocated to the jurisdiction for the previous year. Jurisdictions also provide two completed Fire Programs Fund Disbursement Agreement forms in accordance with *Code of Virginia* [§ 38.2-401.B](#).

“Eligible Jurisdiction” means each independent city, county, and town incorporated within a county, as listed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth in the Annual Report.¹

“Eligible Use of ATL Funds” means use of ATL Funds as described in the *Code of Virginia* [§ 38.2-401](#) and clarified in this Policy.

- ATL Funds allocated to the jurisdictions shall be used solely for the purposes of;
 - Training volunteer or career firefighting personnel in each of the receiving localities;
 - Funding fire prevention and public safety education programs;
 - Constructing, improving and expanding regional or local fire service training facilities;
 - Purchasing emergency medical care and equipment for fire personnel;
 - Payment of personnel costs related to fire and medical training for fire personnel;
 - or
 - For purchasing personal protective equipment, vehicles, equipment and supplies for use in the receiving locality specifically for fire service purposes.
 - Diesel exhaust removal systems, decontamination equipment, and commercial extractors, that are designed to reduce the incidence of cancer among firefighters.

ATL Funds allocated to the jurisdictions shall **not be** used directly or indirectly to supplant or replace any other funds appropriated by the counties, cities and towns for fire service operations.

“Fiscal Period” means the Commonwealth’s fiscal period which begins on July 1st and runs through June 30th of the next calendar year, *e.g.*, July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018 is FY18.

¹ In this Policy, “Jurisdiction” is sometimes used interchangeably with “Locality.”

“Reporting Period” means the 12 month period that is documented in the jurisdiction’s annual report.

3. PRECEDENCE OF LAW & DISCLAIMER

Nothing contained within this document shall be construed to supersede the *Code of Virginia*. In the event of a conflict, the *Code of Virginia* shall supersede the conflicting provision of this Policy document.

4. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE FUND

Section [§ 38.2-401](#) provides for the collection of an annual levy from the insurance industry. Such levy is collected by the [State Corporation Commission \(SCC\)](#) on March 1st of each year. The amounts collected in accordance with the *Code* are transferred into the Fire Programs Fund during June of the same year.

5. REPORTING

Section [§ 38.2-401.B](#) requires jurisdictions to satisfactorily complete and submit timely two (2) documents to VDFP annually before the jurisdiction is eligible for the ATL allocation:

A. An Annual Report in which they must report to the Agency on the prior year’s ATL usage:

- Cash carry forward from previous funding years (if applicable);
- Current ATL funding for the year being reported;
- Interest earned on the ATL funds (if applicable);
- Qualifying expenditures for the current funding year being reported ;
- Cash carry forward balance into future reporting years (if applicable);
- Tentative spend plan for carry forward balances (if applicable).

If, at the end of any annual reporting period, the eligible jurisdiction has not submitted to VDFP a satisfactory Annual Report and two complete Disbursement Agreement form, any ATL funds due to that locality for the next year shall not be allocated to the locality. The allocation shall be retained in the Fund.

Beginning with the FY2015 funding year, accounting documentation (such as General Ledger reports, bank statements, or detailed spreadsheets) must be maintained by the jurisdiction for audit purposes.

B. Two Disbursement Agreements for ATL funds presently allocated to receive.

Forfeiture: Jurisdictions that fail to submit annual documents shall forfeit the allocated amount. Such amount is retained in the Fund for distribution to localities in the next allocation cycle. Funds are made available on July 1 of the current fiscal year funding cycle and are available for collection by the locality until June 30 of the same fiscal year.

Example: For example, funds made available July 1, 2015 for the FY2016 funding cycle will be available for collection by the jurisdictions until June 30, 2016.

6. DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE FUND

1. Jurisdictions Eligible for ATL –Eligibility is restricted to jurisdictions within the Commonwealth of Virginia as provided in Code of Virginia [38.2-401.B](#). Fire Departments or fire service organizations are **not eligible** to directly receive ATL funds from the Agency.
2. ATL Allocation period Defined – Funds received each June 30 from SCC are used for ATL in the fiscal period beginning July 1st.

Illustrative Example: For FY16 the SCC collects from the insurance industry the levy by March 1, 2017. These collections are transferred into the Fire Programs Fund by June 30, 2017. On July 1, 2017 these funds will become FY18 ATL.

3. Minimum Allocations – Section [§ 38.2-401.B](#) specifies that minimum allocations for Counties, Cities, and Towns must be based on population as provided for in Code [§ 4.1-116](#) and [4.1-117](#). If the calculations of a jurisdiction’s population-based allocation are below the statutory minimum, then the jurisdiction’s allocation is increased to the statutory minimum for the fiscal period in question. The VFSB is authorized to exceed statutory allocations for eligible counties, cities, and towns, in accordance with [38.2-401.B](#)
4. Authorized Use of ATL – Pursuant to [38.2-401.B](#) of the Code, ATL funds shall be used to construct, improve or expand fire service training facilities, fire-related training provided at such training facilities shall be by instructors certified or approved according to policies developed by the Virginia Fire Services Board.
5. Distribution Calculation –As provided in [38.2-401.B](#), distributions from the Fund shall be made on the basis of population; however, no eligible county or city shall receive less than \$10,000, nor eligible town less than \$4,000. The Virginia Fire Services Board shall be authorized to exceed allocations of \$10,000 for eligible counties and cities and \$4,000 for eligible towns, respectively. Allocations to jurisdictions shall be fair and equitable. Any increases or decreases in such allocations shall be uniform for all localities.
6. Annual Report Categorical Descriptions - The following items expand upon the allowable uses of ATL funds by category as listed on the ATL Annual Report Document.

Category 1 (C1) - Training of Fire Services personnel NOT reported in [C6] – Expenses such as registration fees and all travel costs associated with attendance and participation in support of the fire services at educational opportunities held within and outside Virginia. Examples include, but are not limited to conference registration/tuition, lodging, mileage, and meals while traveling to the fire services training. Examples also include, but are not limited to support of health and safety initiatives for fire service personnel in compliance with the NFPA Standards.

C2 –Public Fire Safety Education Programs – Cost of fire services personnel to provide fire prevention and public safety educational programs. Examples include, but are not limited posters, advertisements, and salary expenses for permanent, temporary, contract, part-time and full time workers.

C3 – Local Fire Service training facilities as such principally or solely serves the locality – Cost to construct, improve or expand fire service training facilities and fire-related training props/aids and equipment storage provided at such training facilities. Examples include, but are not limited to the construction of burn buildings, flammable liquid pits, mazes, props for hazardous materials and heavy technical rescue, and classroom space.

C4 – Fire Service training facilities including those that are Regional/multi-jurisdictional – Cost of constructing, improving and expanding regional or local fire service training facilities and equipment storage. Examples include, but are not limited to the construction of burn buildings, flammable liquid pits, mazes, props for hazardous materials and heavy technical rescue, and classroom space.

C5 - Emergency medical care and equipment for Fire Personnel – Equipment and care used solely for fire personnel who are first responders in the direct commission of firefighting or fire suppression and are in need of emergency medical care. Examples include, but are not limited AED machines and first aid kits to be used solely for the emergency care of fire personnel.

C6 - Payment of personnel costs related to fire and medical training for fire personnel NOT reported in [C1] – Payroll expenses to cover the direct fire service operations while the fire services personnel are attending the fire or medical training for fire personnel . An example includes backfilling the usual fire services personnel shift with a second shift of direct firefighting personnel to work while the usual shift attends the training as described in C1.

C7 - Personal Protective Equipment for Fire Service Personnel – Personal protective equipment, breathing apparatus, equipment, and tools used to support operational needs. Examples include, but are not limited to the purchase of or emergency/critical repair of items such as boots, SCBA, fire protective clothing including turnout gear, personal fire shelters used in wild land fire suppression.

C8 - Fire Services Vehicles - Vehicles used for fire services purposes. Examples include, but are not limited to the purchase of fire engines, pumpers, ladder trucks, and fire boats where there is an established marine firefighting program.

Emergency/Critical Repairs: Emergency/critical repairs are eligible only when agency approval is obtained prior to expenditure. *Emergency/Critical Repairs are those repairs that allow inoperable equipment/ vehicles to meet its intended use. Routine maintenance and repairs are not included.*

C9 - Fire Services Equipment and Supplies - Equipment and supplies used to support and expand the support of fire services operations as well as to support the health and safety initiatives for fire service personnel in compliance with the NFPA Standards. Examples include, but are not limited to the purchase or emergency/critical repairs for

items such as hoses, ladders, and handheld and power tools used in the performance of fire services operations along with diesel exhaust removal systems, decontamination equipment, and commercial extractors designed to reduce the incidence of cancer among firefighters.

Emergency/Critical Repairs are those repairs that allow inoperable equipment/vehicles to meet its intended use. Routine maintenance and repairs are not included.

7. Non-Authorized Use - The following items are **not permitted** as an allowable use of ATL funds.
1. Sales Tax.
 2. Routine maintenance expenses.
 3. Medical equipment, supplies, and vehicles used for emergency or ambulatory medical treatment for non-firefighting personnel.
 4. Compensation for lost wages due to class attendance or participation.
 5. Replacement of or to supplant locally appropriated funds.

It is incumbent on jurisdictions to ensure purchases are made for allowable items. If jurisdictions are uncertain about allowable ATL expense categories, jurisdictions have the responsibility to contact VDFP Budget and Grants Manager to ensure purchases are consistent with intent of the ATL program.

8. Review Process - Inquiries regarding the use of ATL funds are to be sent to VDFP Budget and Grants Manager for review and consideration. VDFP will make an evaluation of the inquiry considering [§38.2-401](#) of the Code of Virginia and the most current ATL Policy. VDFP will provide a provisional decision to localities via certified e-mail. Review of ATL Denial Notice will be added as a standing item for the Administration, Policy and Finance Committee to enable localities denied use of funding to present their request for reconsideration.

- Localities may seek FSB review of the Agency's provisional decision(s) about the allowable use of ATL funds.
- Localities shall provide a notice of review to VDFP's Budget and Grants Manager within 30 calendar days from receipt of the e-mail correspondence. Failure to submit a notice of review will render VDFP's provisional decision final. Upon receipt of a notice of review, VDFP will notify the locality of the next scheduled Administration, Policy and Finance Committee and/or VFSB meeting, encouraging the locality to be present to discuss its review request. If the next VFSB meeting occurs in less than seven (7) business days, the review will be scheduled for the following VFSB meeting.


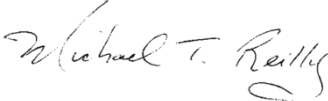
Tracking Database: The Agency maintains tracking database to capture all denials by fiscal year. The denials tracking database will be provided to the Virginia Fire Services Board at the conclusion of each fiscal year.

9. "Carry-forward" of ATL by Jurisdictions – Jurisdictions may 'carry-forward' ATL funds. Any such balances carried-forward shall be accounted for by the jurisdiction in its mandated Annual Report.

- Cash carry forward from previous funding years (if applicable);
- Cash carry forward balance into future reporting years (if applicable);
- Tentative spend plan for carry forward balances (if applicable).

CERTIFICATION:

We the undersigned as Chairman of the VIRGINIA FIRE SERVICES BOARD and Executive Director of the VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF FIRE PROGRAMS jointly adopt the foregoing Policy which supersedes all prior Policies/Policy Statements effective as of August 4, 2017.

	
Walter Bailey Chairman Virginia Fire Services Board	Michael T. Reilly Executive Director Virginia Department of Fire Programs

History of Applicable ATL Minimums
Exhibit [A]

Effective	Cities & Counties	Towns	Initial Fiscal Period...
Origin	\$8,000	\$3,000	FY-1984
July 1997 – VGA Action	\$10,000	\$4,000	FY-1997
April 2001 -- BOARD Action	\$12,000	\$6,000	FY-2001
June 2006 - BOARD Action	\$16,000	\$8,000	FY-2007
February 2013 - BOARD Action	\$20,000	\$10,000	FY-2014

Fire Impingement Protection Project Cost Comparison

Cost Summary:

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>3 Year Project Per year cost</u>	<u>4 Year Project Per year cost</u>	<u>5 Year Project Per year cost</u>
Full Compliance	3,661,421.76	1,220,473.92	915,355.44	732,284.35
Partial Compliance	1,913,481.96	637,827.32	478,370.49	382,696.39

Funding Balance Summary:

Balance remaining if award localities with funding based on compliance levels above.

	<u>Funding</u>	<u>3 Year Annual Fund Balance:</u>	<u>4 Year Annual Fund Balance</u>	<u>5 Year Annual Fund Balance</u>
Annual Funding: Full	975,000.00	(245,473.92)	59,644.56	242,715.65
Annual Funding: Partial	975,000.00	337,172.68	496,629.51	592,303.61

FY2021 Live Structural Budget

Carried forward Balance from FY20	2,676,136
FY21 Annual Appropriation	975,000
VFIRS FY20 Carryover	7,500
Total FY 21 Funding	3,658,636

	Total Project Awarded	Prior Year Payments	FY21 Estimated Payments	FY21 Actual Payments	Obligation Balance
<u>Burn Building Construction Projects</u>					
PRINCE GEORGE- New FY16	480,000		112,500		480,000
FLUVANNA, County FY18	480,000	112,500	112,500		367,500
SCOTT County, FY20	480,000		112,500		480,000
HANOVER County FY20	450,000		450,000		450,000
SUFFOLK County FY21	480,000		112,500	-	480,000
	<u>2,370,000</u>	<u>112,500</u>	<u>900,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,257,500</u>
<u>Burn Building Renovation / Repair Projects</u>					
ROCKBRIDGE County (renovation) FY19	445,204		445,204		445,204
Buckingham County (repair) FY20	12,000		12,000		12,000
Danville City (repair) FY20	45,381		45,381		45,381
Greenville County (repair) FY20	31,008		31,008		31,008
Henry County (repair) FY20	46,479		46,479		46,479
	<u>580,072</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>580,072</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>580,072</u>
<u>Regional Fire Services Training Facilities Projects</u>					
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>DFP BBldg Supt - A/E Contract</u>					
DFP BBldg - Inspections A/E Contract	50,000	-	50,000		50,000
DFP BBldg - Consulting	50,000		50,000	17,524	32,476
DFP (DIRECT) BBldg - Mobile Burn Cells	0	-	0	-	-
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>17,524</u>	<u>82,476</u>
NEW Construction Projects	2,370,000	112,500	900,000	0	2,257,500
RENOV / REPAIR Projects	580,072	0	580,072	0	580,072
RFSTG Projects	0	0	0	0	0
DFP <u>direct</u> BBldg Support	100,000	0	100,000	17,524	82,476
Total Multi-Year Awards	<u>3,050,072</u>	<u>112,500</u>	<u>1,580,072</u>	<u>17,524</u>	<u>2,920,048</u>

Estimate Cash on hand 7-1-20 3,641,112

Unobligated 721,064

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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MARSHALL TIPTON
JEREMY HERRON
MICHAEL BRICKEY
DANNY P. MANN
SELMA G. HOOD
STEFANIE CRUBY



COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
FREDA R. STARNES

190 BEECH STREET, SUITE 201
GATE CITY, VIRGINIA 24251
PHONE (276) 386-6521
FAX (276) 386-9198

EMAIL: fstarnes@scottcountyva.com
www.scottcountyva.com

**SCOTT COUNTY
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

June 16, 2020

Ms. Theresa Hunter
Virginia Department of Fire Programs
1001 Technology Park Drive
Glen Allen, VA 23059

Dear Ms. Hunter:

Our A&E firm, The Lane Group, have finalized the plans and specs with the exception of the structural, which should be completed early this week. They will make an electronic submission to the Virginia Department of Fire Programs for review. This letter is to request an extension for the requirement for our building permit that is due by July 1.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Freda R. Starnes".

Freda R. Starnes
County Administrator

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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BEAVERDAM DISTRICT

SEAN M. DAVIS, VICE-CHAIRMAN
HENRY DISTRICT

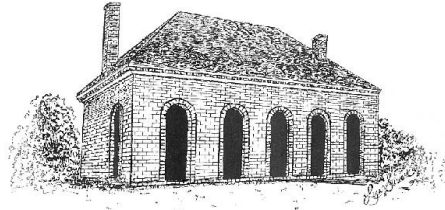
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SOUTH ANNA DISTRICT

F. MICHAEL HERZBERG IV
COLD HARBOR DISTRICT

ANGELA KELLY-WIECEK
CHICKAHOMINY DISTRICT

W. CANOVA PETERSON
MECHANICSVILLE DISTRICT

FAYE O. PRICHARD
ASHLAND DISTRICT



HANOVER COURTHOUSE

HANOVER COUNTY

ESTABLISHED IN 1720

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ASSISTANT CHIEF FIRE-EMS

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ASSISTANT CHIEF FIRE-EMS

ROBERT W. PHIPPS
ASSISTANT CHIEF FIRE-EMS

WWW.HANOVERCOUNTY.GOV

P.O. BOX 470, HANOVER, VA 23069
13326 HANOVER COURTHOUSE ROAD, HANOVER, VA
23069

PHONE: 804-365-6195
FAX: 804-365-4884

July 6, 2020

Mrs. Theresa Hunter
Grants and Local Aid Manager
Virginia Department of Fire Programs
Attn: Regional Fire Services Training Grant Administration
1005 Technology Park Drive
Glen Allen, VA 23059-4500

Mrs. Hunter;

On behalf of Hanover Fire-EMS and in accordance with the Virginia Department of Fire Programs Regional Fire Services Training Policy, I am requesting an extension to the live fire facilities grant funding as awarded to Hanover Fire-EMS for the construction of a new burn building.

The original project completion date was scheduled for December 2020. The project completion deadline has now been adjusted to show a Fall 2021 completion date. The adjustment is necessary to accommodate for the following circumstances:

* Hanover Fire-EMS was originally working off the direction from County Planning that the site would not need to have a CUP amendment. The original CUP showed an allowance for the placement of a burn building on the site. Due to recommendations from A&E services and Civil Engineering it was determined that relocating the building site on the property would be a more functional and appropriate. With that decision the department was required to apply for a CUP amendment and navigate through the process which required additional approvals from the Planning Department and Board of Supervisors, both of which required separate public hearings. All hearings and approvals were received successfully received.

* Due to the timeline in which these processes took place we were pushed into the COVID-19 pandemic which resulted in further delays due to county offices, Board of Supervisors meetings and public hearings being cancelled or significantly delayed. Downstream this also led to delays in A&E services and getting final plans and drawings as those services were also delayed due to COVID-19.

The project is now back on schedule and there are no foreseeable delays in the future. The timeline of benchmarks has not changed rather the overall completion date. Please schedule the department to attend the next available Fire Services Board meeting in order to present the request and comply with the requirements of the grant program.

If you have further questions or concerns please feel free to contact me. Thank you for your assistance and attention to this matter.

Respectfully;

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "BW Sanders", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

B. Wade Sanders
Battalion Chief of Training & Safety
Hanover Fire-EMS



COUNTY OF FLUVANNA

"Responsive & Responsible Government"

132 Main Street
P.O. Box 540
Palmyra, VA 22963
(434) 591-1910
Fax (434) 591-1911
www.fluvannacounty.org

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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Anthony P. "Tony" O'Brien
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Fork Union District

Patricia B. Eager
Palmyra District

Donald W. Weaver
Cunningham District

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

Eric M. Dahl
County Administrator

Caitlin Solis
Clerk to the Board

September 22, 2020

Theresa Hunter
Budget and Grants Manager
Virginia Department of Fire Programs
1005 Technology Park Drive
Glen Allen, VA 23059-4500

Dear Ms. Hunter;

I am writing on behalf of Fluvanna County and the Fluvanna County Fire and Rescue Association for a "No Cost Extension" of our burn building grant that was awarded in August 2017.

Fluvanna County and the Fire County Rescue Association have been working continuously on this project to meet our November 14, 2020 date for building construction to begin. We do have the building design plan completed and a building permit issued for the project. However, the reduction in the cost estimate for the project has been accomplished but not to the level that is required by our Board of Supervisors. The BOS did agree to allow the project to be released for bids, with a modification on the project, with the anticipation of the bids returning at an even lower cost. This process will require a time line greater than the November 14, 2020 Grant Extension date.

The building cost, building & design, are approximately \$497,643.00. Some of the building cost are contained within general cost items as concrete and stone and are hard to precisely break out.

We are requesting the "No Cost Extension" through to November 14, 2021 to continue our Grant with the Fire Board review and approval.

Fluvanna County and the Fluvanna County Fire and Rescue Association are continuing to move this project forward to completion. We would appreciate your assistance with this request,

Respectfully
Submitted,

Eric Dahl
County Administrator



Paul W. Mauger
Director

Prince George Fire and EMS
P. O. BOX 68 , 6602 COURTS DRIVE
PRINCE GEORGE, VIRGINIA 23875
(804) 722-8614 FAX (804) 733-2769

August 13, 2020

Theresa Hunter
Budget and Grants Manager
Virginia Department of Fire Programs
1001 Technology Park Drive
Glen Allen, VA 23059

Dear Ms. Hunter

Prince George Fire and EMS with regional partners wish to continue with the burn-building construction project. The original training site plan was to be located on Wells Station Rd. off US Route 460. Fort Lee Federal Military Base has also been working on a similar project. Fort Lee has identified a federal property site, which sits within the Prince George County boundaries. This site is located off River Rd, centrally between City of Hopewell, City of Colonial Heights, Fort Lee, and Prince George County. Federal resources have begun preparation of the training site to include installed egress to the property with water utilities.

Our specific question is whether Fire Programs would approve the use of the awarded monies through our burn building grant to construct a building on federally-owned property?

Regional Fire and EMS leaders conducted a concept meeting to consider possibility to include the grant funding awarded to Prince George County to the site improvements completed by Fort Lee. The regional agency leaders feel that this location is suitable to provide the level training needed to develop our agencies. The regional agencies are supportive of the plan and as a collective group promote interagency training. Regional training will identify interoperable challenges in the region, which will lead to more effective incident management.

In addition, our regional partners are exploring additional funding avenues to develop the training site into a regional training location for all agencies. In addition, discussions in MOU drafts between all agencies involved are in process.

Prince George Fire and EMS continues to work forward with construction of the burn-building project in the Crater Region. Prince George has faced challenges with current design firm to produce specifications and drawings for the project. The project A&E firm has failed to provide complete specifications and drawings to this point, and the planned concept and prototype construction has not received approval by The Structures Group.

"Prince George County.... A global community where families thrive and businesses prosper"

A document dated October 2018 identified Conceptual Design Drawings constructed out of 40' and 20' long shipping containers included numerous required compliance notes not shown or denoted. To my knowledge, these compliance issues still have not been resolved. For this reason, Prince George, in cooperation with regional partners, will be looking back to traditional construction types.

We experienced a change in departmental leadership, which has caused reorganization of department and project responsibilities. When Prince George Fire and EMS, and the previous Director separated, a void opened in the burn-building project. The situation COVID created with a remote working environment certainly has not helped in the forward progress of the project. Prince George Fire and EMS remains dedicated to the success of this project that will ultimately provide quality services to the community. We ask for your consideration in this change in project scope and support moving forward.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Kindest regards,



Paul W. Mauger, Interim Director
Prince George Fire & EMS

FY21 VFIRS Grant

Fire Departments Recommended for VFIRS Hardware Grant, FY2021

	FIPS	Locality	FDID	Fire Department	Amount
1	027	Buchanan County	02701	Grundy Fire Dept	700
2	318	Boydton	11701	Boydton Volunteer Fire Dept	700
3	336	Christiansburg	12103	Christiansburg Vol. Fire Dept.	700
4	394	Jonesville Town	10501	Jonesville Volunteer Fire Dept	700
5	570	Colonial Heights	57000	Colonial Heights Fire & EMS	700
6	345	Colonial Beach	19301	Colonial Beach Vol. Fire Dept	700

4,200.00

Locality Amounts Summary for VFIRS Hardware Grant, FY2021

FIPS	Locality	Amount Recommended
027	Buchanan County	\$700
318	Boydton Town	\$700
336	Christiansburg Town	\$700
394	Jonesville Town	\$700
570	Colonial Heights City	\$700
345	Colonial Beach Town	\$700

Total \$4,200

FY-2021 Fire Programs Fund Aid to Localities Payments

Pay Cycle	Date Pymt. Requested	No. of Localities	% of Localities	Amount	% of Funds
1	9/25/20	122	37.8%	\$13,674,434	42.3%
2			0.0%		0.0%
3			0.0%		0.0%
4			0.0%		0.0%
5			0.0%		0.0%
Funds Released		122	37.8%	\$13,674,434	42.3%
Total Funds Not Released		201	62.2%	\$18,644,103	57.7%
AtL Total		323	100.0%	\$32,318,537	100.0%