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## Elevator Safety Advisory Committee Meeting

# TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS May 17, 2022



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1	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES				
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	Page 2	
1	ATTENDANCE	
2	Elevator Safety Advisory Committee	
3	Scott Cleary, ESAC Chair, Mobility Concepts Ricky Henderson, ESAC Vice, TKE	
4	Gerald Brown, Secretary/Chief Elevator Inspectorfor WA State Lyall Wohlschlager, Mobility Concepts of Idaho	
5	Brian Thompson, AEGIS Engineering	
6	John Carini, Sound Transit	
7	Ed Frysinger, Schindler	
8	Jim Norris, IUEC Local 19	
9	Y Wood, Exxel Pacific General Contractors Carini, Sound Transit Cary, Lerch Bates rysinger, Schindler i Kime, Association of General Contractors of Washington Norris, IUEC Local 19 e Leopard, City of Spokane Gould, City of Seattle Davis, 16d General Contractor Alternate  ADDITIONAL SPEAKERS ssa Eriksen, L&I ia Curry, L&I	
10	Duke Davis, 16d General Contractor Alternate	
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13	ADDITIONAL SPEAKERS Melissa Eriksen, L&I	
14	Alicia Curry, L&I Tamra Shaefer, L&I	
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#### Elevator Safety Advisory Committee Meeting Transcript of Proceedings - May 17, 2022

	Transcript of Froceedings - May 17, 2022	
1	AGENDA	Page 3
_	AGENDA ITEM	PAGE
2	ESAC Introduction	4
3	Chief's Report	9
4	Legislative Update	13
5	Needed Points of Discussion CPH (Category 4) Industry Update	18
6	CMS Project Update	21
	Update on Chapter 30 Adopted Codes	
7	CR-103E - Elevator Pit Fire Safety	31
8	ESAC Subcommittee Status Updates	40
9	Licensing Category, Education & Curriculum Fire-Rated Door Assembly	49 57
9	Conveyances in Rental Units	52
10	Product Vetting	58
11	Continued Business and Audience Questions 3/4 x 4 Update	63
12	Demarcation Discussion	71
	Utilizing of 8 a.m. Stakeholder Time	91
13	Conversation from Stakeholders	93
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

Page 4

BE IT REMEMBERED that on Tuesday, May 17, 2022, at 9:00 a.m., via videoconference, before Janette Curley, Washington State Certified Court Reporter, the following proceedings were had, to wit:

#### ESAC Introduction

MR. CLEARY: It's 9:00. Thanks, everybody, for participating. Hopefully we'll be able to have an in-person option for our August meeting, which I think will help me a lot be a better facilitator because it sure hasn't been -- anybody that's been doing this for these last couple of years, it's not easy to run these meetings visually like then and really get things efficiently. So I apologize if I've not done a good enough job on this, but I'll work harder to, and it would be great to have everybody in person.

So with that, please, everybody, mute their -their mics. And, you know, have all cellphones and
that stuff, put it to vibrate. Please, if you're going
to raise -- if you want to discuss or have a question,
raise your hand. And we really would like to have
everybody have their video on.

So with that, Melissa, do you have -- do you have anything you want to say before we do introductions of the committee members?

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1 MS. ERIKSEN: Thank you.

I just want to thank you for joining us, thank you for being here, and remind you that we are in the portion of our meeting that is being recorded by a court reporter. So it is important that -- like Scott said, that you raise your hand when you want to talk, but that you also please state your name before saying something so that she knows who's speaking. And I just thank you for joining us.

MR. CLEARY: Okay. With that I'm Scott
Cleary. I'm the chair. I represent the 270
exemption-from-licensure residential elevators and
commercial accessibility equipment pursuant to 18.1.

And with that, Ricky?

MR. HENDERSON: I'm Rick Henderson. I hold the vice chair position. It's an ad hoc position.

Category 1 licensed elevator mechanic in Washington.

MR. CLEARY: Thank you, Ricky.

Gerald?

MR. BROWN: Hi. I'm Gerald Brown. I'm the chief elevator inspector for the State of Washington. Thank you.

MR. CLEARY: Garry Wood?

MR. WOOD: Good morning, everyone. Garry Wood with Exxel Pacific representing general contractors.

MR.	CLEARY:	Thank	you,	Garry.
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- Brian Thompson? Is Brian with us?
- 3 Okay. Jan Gould?
- 4 MR. THOMPSON: Brian Thompson, AEGIS
- 5 Engineering, representing professional architects and engineers.
- 7 MR. CLEARY: Thank you, Brian.
- 8 Jan Gould?

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- 9 MS. GOULD: Jan Gould representing the City of
  10 Seattle, AHJ position. I'm the strategic code advisor
  11 for the City of Seattle.
- MR. CLEARY: Thank you, Jan.
- Is Dermott on? Is Dermott on?
- 14 And is Patrick on -- Strafer?
- Okay. We'll go to Duane Leopard.
- MR. LEOPARD: Hi, everyone. I'm Duane Leopard
- 17 representing the City of Spokane.
- 18 MR. CLEARY: Thank you.
- 19 Mandi Kime?
- 20 MS. KIME: Good morning, everyone. Mandi
- 21 | Kime, director of safety services for Associated
- 22 General Contractors of Washington. I represent Cat 4
- 23 CPH licensing.
- MR. CLEARY: Thank you, Mandi.
- 25 Lyall Wohlschlager?



Page 7 MR. WOHLSCHLAGER: 1 Lyall Wohlschlager. 2 the alternate representative for mechanics exempt from licensure and residential elevators and commercial 3 accessibility lifts. 4 MR. CLEARY: Thank you, Lyall. 5 6 Jim Norris? Jim Norris. I'm the alternate 7 MR. NORRIS: 8 representative for licensed elevator mechanics. 9 MR. CLEARY: Thank you, Jim. 10 John Carini? MR. CARINI: Good morning. John Carini, 11 12 building owners and property managers representative. 13 MEMBER CARY: Fantastic. 14 Carl Cary? 15 MR. CARY: Yeah. Good morning. Carl Cary, 16 vertical transportation consultant with Lerch Bates, and I'm the alternate representative for building 17 owners and property managers. 18 19 MR. CLEARY: Thank you. 20 Ed Frysinger? 21 Good morning, everyone. MR. FRYSINGER: Ed 22 Frysinger, licensed elevator contractor representative. 23 Pleasure to be here. 24 MR. CLEARY: Thanks, Ed. 25 Duke Davis?



1 MR. DAVIS: Good morning. Duke Davis, 16d 2 general contractor alternate for the board. MR. CLEARY: Thank you, sir. 3 Jason with the City of Seattle? 4 5 (No response.) 6 MR. CLEARY: Okay. So with that we'd like to -- I'd like to thank all the committee members who 7 have worked really hard over the last couple years to 8 get things done. 9 10 What people need to understand is we just don't 11 meet here. We meet every other week to try to work 12 through things so we can come to these meetings 13 And for everybody that knows, when we have prepared. 14 our subcommittees, there's a new process in place so we 15 can make sure that we get everybody's input from -- for 16 subcommittees and make sure that we're able to talk 17 about it and get some votes on it to get things up and 18 recommend things to the State. So we'll talk a little 19 bit about that coming on. Okay. With that we're going to talk about --20 21 anybody got any questions whatsoever on the meeting --22 the minutes for the last -- our February meeting? 23 (No response.) 24 MR. CLEARY: No comments whatsoever. Any kind

of corrections? Anything with the minutes?

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Page 9 1 (No response.) 2 MR. CLEARY: Okay. With that are we going to 3 accept the minutes as written? Motion to accept the minutes. 4 MR. FRYSINGER: Do I have a second? 5 MR. CLEARY: 6 MR. NORRIS: Second. Jim Norris. 7 Okay. All in favor? MR. CLEARY: 8 (Chorus of ayes.) 9 MR. CLEARY: Any opposed? 10 (No response.) 11 MR. CLEARY: With that we're going to -- we'll accept the minutes without any addenda. 12 13 And with that we're going to move on to the chief's 14 report with Gerald Brown. 15 Chief's Report 16 MR. BROWN: Let me know when you can see it. 17 MR. CLEARY: We can see it. 18 MR. BROWN: Okay. I'm Gerald Brown, chief 19 elevator inspector, and this is the -- excuse me. Let me get back here. Okay. This is our statewide 20 21 inspection report. As you can see in the first 22 quarter, January, February, March, we show a steady 23 increase in the number of annuals completed. 24 target was at 50 percent. And we have steady 25 progression of elevators completed higher than the



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previous two quarters. So we're doing a good job. We're getting out and getting them done.

Let's see. On our -- this just shows the definition of that line. Let's see. Our accidents. Reporting of our accidents in the fiscal year 2022 third quarter, it shows a total of four accidents. it shows that we have processed those and turned those Of course the majority of our accidents are escalator related, one of those things we could prevent, but -- but we are tracking those. This chart shows a graphic, a colorful graphic of the things that we are seeing here are elevator accidents. And then it breaks it down to escalator accidents. But they're all pending and no fault. And then it talks about accidents pending and escalator, escalator no fault. So the majority of accidents on escalators, this chart shows, are pretty much operator error, people with their arms full or something along that line, not following the directions on the escalators.

Mr. Chairman, that's all I have to report for accidents and inspection reporting.

MR. CLEARY: Gerald, do we get -- as stakeholders is it public information on the findings of each one of these reports on accidents?

MR. BROWN: Melissa, go ahead. You can



explain.

MS. ERIKSEN: Melissa Eriksen. The accident reports have to be requested through our public disclosure office, and you're welcome to send them an email. If you send me an email, all I'm going to do is thank you, cc them, and they will contact you. But that is how if an accident report is needed that you would be able to have access to it.

MR. CLEARY: Does -- maybe help me understand, and maybe the stakeholders understand. So when you do a report, you find findings that there's something that needs to be changed in procedure or policy, is that something that is brought out to the public? Is that something we can vet at the stakeholder meetings?

MS. ERIKSEN: That's something that we can talk about at our stakeholder meetings. If somebody has a question, they're -- they're definitely welcome to ask. And as far as why we do it, we're -- it's stated in law and rule that we do. So the specific process is something that --

MR. CLEARY: Well, like I said, if there's -if there's lessons learned from the investigation or
something that can help do something that -- to
eliminate this stuff or lessons learned kind of advice,
it would be nice to know it. It doesn't have to be

specific. It can be general in terms of -- you know, the one person that had a fatality in a residential elevator, you know, if it's something that we, you know, can figure out and talk about, that might be helpful for the industry.

Go ahead.

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MS. ERIKSEN: I feel that the answer to your question there is that it basically comes down to safety and awareness, personal and looking out for others. Our mechanics have a job to do, and God bless them for it. Our inspectors have a job to do. it. But it doesn't stop there. It stops at if you see something unsafe, you need to be able to say something to it. We have elevator -- or escalator and elevator safety that can be looked at. It's on a specific thing. We can talk about it. There are general rules. If you're on an escalator, hold onto your handrail, don't be messing around, don't use them as stairs. There's lots of different things. Be safe for yourself, and watch out for others. That's -- it comes down to awareness.

MR. CLEARY: Any questions on chief's report for annuals or accident reports?

(No response.)

MR. CLEARY: Okay. Melissa, do you want to

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put back up the agenda, please? Scroll down a tiny bit. Perfect.

Okay. Alicia, we're going to discuss legislative updates and rulemaking and where we are in the whole process. So you're on.

#### Legislative Updates

MS. CURRY: Good morning, everybody. Alicia Curry. I'm a management analyst in field services public safety. I'm also the division's rules coordinator and lege coordinator. We have two rulemakings for the elevator program that are in process, which I'm sure most of you are aware of.

The first rulemaking we have going is for elevator code adoption. This is the rulemaking where we're considering adopting new safety codes and making updates and clarification, housekeeping, and lots of other changes to the rules. We started the process by filing the CR-101 in October of 2021. And we have had the proposals reviewed through the ESAC as well as the Technical Advisory Committee. At this time we are still working on the draft language. It's my understanding there are some things that have come up that require some additional attention. So we are still in the process of going through the draft language. Hopefully we'll be able to share that draft

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language with stakeholders here soon. It will, unfortunately, affect the timeline that we have going. We're scheduled to file in June a CR-102, which starts the public comment period, as well as we hold a public hearing for comments on the rules. And that is going to be delayed. I do not have an idea at this time what the timeline looks like. I'll probably know more next meeting once I get the draft language from the program. But we are still working on it. And hopefully we'll be able to get that out to everybody and post it on the website here in the -- soon.

The second rulemaking we have going, as everybody is aware, we have 17 percent -- we're considering a 17 percent fee increase. This fee increase is to help fund the replacement of the conveyance management system database. As we all know, that database is very outdated, it's failing, and so we need to replace that And we're expecting that new system to be able to go online for everybody in mid-2023. expecting to file the proposed rules today, which starts the official public comment period. And we have a public hearing for comments on the fee increase scheduled for June 22nd at 9 a.m. It is going to be, again, a virtual and telephonic meeting held by Microsoft Teams. And we'll be accepting written

comments as well until 5 p.m. on June 22nd. If we do adopt that fee increase, we would expect those new fees to go into effect on August 19. And all of the information for these rulemakings is on the elevator programs rule development page. So if you want to take a look at rulemaking documents, please feel free to visit the web page. And that is what I have for a rulemaking update.

I didn't know. Gerald, did you want to make any updates about anything else, legislation or anything?

MR. BROWN: I don't have any comments on the legislation. I'm going to wait and see what they have to say about the CMS. And if we have any other issues on that, I'll comment at that time.

MS. CURRY: Okay.

So that is what I have this morning for a rulemaking update.

Does anybody have any questions for me?

Looks like I have Lyall.

MR. WOHLSCHLAGER: Yeah. Good morning. Lyall Wohlschlager.

So you made a comment that the CR-102 for the public comment is probably going to be postponed due to the drafting of the language. You mentioned you might have that on the next meeting. Are we talking about

1 the next ESAC so it's at least delayed three months? 2 MS. CURRY: Like I said, I don't have an idea of what the timeline looks at this -- looks like at 3 I'm just waiting to get the draft language 4 this point. from the program. And then once I have the draft 5 6 language, I'm going to put together a new timeline. Ιt 7 could be pushed out three months at this point. But I don't have an updated timeline available for everyone 8 9 Once I do have that updated timeline, I right now. 10 will be sure to update the rule development page for 11 everybody. But, yeah, I can give another update, probably in August, to the ESAC as far as what that 12 13 timeline is going to look like. 14 MR. WOHLSCHLAGER: All right. Thank you. 15 MR. CLEARY: Alicia? 16 MS. CURRY: Yes. What's the chances of getting the 17 MR. CLEARY: 18 fee increase proposed for three months? 19 Well, that timeline is actually MS. CURRY: 20 moving smoothly. We haven't had any hiccups so far. 21 But of course the public comment period is going to 22 start here soon. 23 MR. CLEARY: Is there -- is there -- because 24 that puts -- we were going to do an adopt in November;



correct?

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1 MS. CURRY: For -- let me take a look here. 2 MR. CLEARY: Wasn't November our target date to have them implemented? If that's -- they're pushing 3 it three months, that means we're going to be into '23; 4 5 is that correct? MS. CURRY: So you're talking about the code 6 adoption? 7 8 MR. CLEARY: Code adoption. I see right now, yeah, probably 9 MS. CURRY: 10 looks like the first of the year. But like I say, 11 until I get the draft rule language from the program, it's hard for me to guess as far as what timeline looks 12 13 But, yes, it is going to get pushed out several I can guarantee that at this point. 14 months. 15 MR. CLEARY: And -- and that has -- you know, 16 that has a lot of ramifications for permitting, especially on the residential side because there's a 17 18 lot of changes coming to the residential elevators for 19 the adoption of 19. So the sooner we can get this out to the stakeholders, it would be really appreciated. 20 21 I know that the program is doing MS. CURRY: 22 their best to get that done. And we know we're 23 definitely on a time crunch for that, so . . . 24 MR. CLEARY: Any questions for Alicia?



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(No response.)

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MR. CLEARY: All right. Thank you for that update.

With that we're going to go to points of discussion. Nothing? Okay. CPH industry update with Gerald.

Needed Points of Discussion
CPH (Category 04) Industry Update:

MR. BROWN: The CPH update is we have an anticipated start date of August 1st. Correspondence will be going out this week on -- the announcement will go out this week. As far as I know, all of the final draft have been approved. So that announcement is going out on GovDelivery. Once again I would encourage everybody that's involved in the elevator industry to please sign up for GovDelivery. That's on our website, and Melissa has put it in the chat. Hopefully we can refer back to that. And we will commence that process. In that announcement it will talk about existing jobs that are currently out there. The majority of our industry has voluntarily pulled permits and does jump inspections. And upon that time when we don't have the job because of a permit listed, when we go out to do jump inspections we won't verify those jobs with grandfathered permits. The exact process will be in the letter. And then we will commence that work.

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There are some contractors now that install what we consider to be construction personnel hoists and material hoists that are covered under A10.4 and A10.5 And those will be inspected following the guidelines WAC and the RCW dealing with licensed contractors and mechanics. Our licensed mechanics in Category 4 that do personnel hoists and material lifts is kind of low in numbers. But we are welcoming applications, and get people signed up for testing as soon as we can. And then we will issue those licenses if they have qualified application submitted and fees paid. So that's where we're at on our Category 4 industrial update and our projected start time. there are any changes to that, we will let everybody But it's been too long coming, and we are hoping to get back going on that again.

If there's any question about a conveyance you see on a jobsite that perhaps needs to be investigated being on -- on a conveyance that's installed that does not meet safety standards, please contact us or DOSH to do a safety inspection or site visit. And we would be more than happy to discuss that. There are other conveyances out there that look similar to CPHs that we would be more than happy to have conversations about. Those particular A92.10 transfer platforms look a lot

1 like CPHs but they are covered under DOSH. And I sent 2 out correspondence to the ESAC members on that effect. And if you have any other further questions, please 3 My email will be on the chat. And I would 4 contact me. be more than happy to share information that we have. 5 6 Or you can contact DOSH about platforms, platform lifts 7 that they already have under their current code and purview. So that's what we have on CPH Category 4 8 9 industry update.

Any questions?

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MR. CLEARY: Gerald? This is Scott Cleary.

How are you resourced with inspectors in training to be able to build a backfill if you get a large request for inspections?

MR. BROWN: We currently have staff that have been doing these the entire time. And we have two or three inspectors who are cross-trained to do this work. And as the work demand picks up, they are able to handle this. I haven't heard any feedback from the industry to state that we're not meeting that commitment at this time.

MR. CLEARY: Real good.

Any questions on that?

Mandi, anything on that update?

MS. KIME: No. I just -- we'll work with the



department to get a meeting together so that the department can parlay all of this directly to CPH folks. And just a little frustrated and disappointed that the notice is going out this week, and we haven't adjusted the timelines or really done any of that. But we'll work through it because it's important that this work gets done.

MR. CLEARY: Okay. Appreciate that.

Melissa, we're going to talk about the CMS project update. I know I'm extremely excited to see where we're going and how we're going to do it, especially when our fee increases are going to be brought into play before it's done. So I want to know what we're getting. So you're up.

CMS Project Update:

MS. ERIKSEN: Thank you.

The CMS project has been hard at work. The movement and work done has been exciting. So I just thank everybody for their -- their time and participation with that.

To speak about the CMS update, I'm going to have Tamra Shaefer take over this wonderful conversation.

MR. CLEARY: Fantastic. Thank you.

MS. SHAEFER: Good morning, everyone. This is Tamra Shaefer. I'm the project -- the business project

manager for CMS. And thank you all for allowing us to be here and giving you an update. Annette really wanted to be at this meeting to share with you some of the latest information. But unfortunately she's been out of the office unexpectedly last week and is not expected to return until the end of this week.

And so we are very close to finalizing a decision in the procurement process. And so we plan on sending information in a message and email, probably our internal newsletter, to share that information with you in the next upcoming weeks.

And then also internally we have some business analysts that have been working with the project manager to go over all of the requirements that have been put together, and the user stories. And they're putting a very thoughtful plan together to prioritize this work for when we do onboard the vendor that it's as a very smooth handoff, and that we're really focusing on the right work at the right time. And so those are the things that we've been working on trying to move this project forward.

Another piece of this to make this successful is the change management aspect. And I think we're early on our agenda time. So I'm not sure. Is Shelly Lackey in this meeting at this point?

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Melissa, I'm sorry. I'm not able to see all the participants.

MS. ERIKSEN: Shelly is not, no.

MS. SHAEFER: Okay. Great.

MS. ERIKSEN: A Sherry is.

MS. SHAEFER: Okay. Great.

I will -- I'll give you an update on what Shelly was going to share with you. So Shelly -- Shelly Lackey is our change management program manager, and she does all the change management for our agency. And as you are aware, as she was at the last ESAC meeting and she went over the awareness survey that she gave to the elevator program internally, which we have the results, and we're looking at some key communication points that we want to tailor around the results of the survey. We also tried to send the survey out to the ESAC members. And unfortunately we had some complications with Microsoft Forms. And so we tried to put it into an Excel format for us to get that information. And what we heard is that maybe this isn't the right audience for this type of survey, that looking at the ESAC members, that there's other people within your business that are really going to be more intimate working with the new solution permits, those types of things that maybe should be the more

appropriate audience to take this -- the survey so that we can, again, start looking at how we're communicating and tailoring our messages to ensure that we're hitting on the areas that maybe there isn't quite the awareness of what's in the project. And so we are going to be working with Melissa on that plan to get maybe some names and resources from the ESAC committee members and looking internally who's using the system to be able to take those resources and then have them share what they know about the project through this awareness survey. Again, it's anonymous, and it's really just to understand the areas that we need to communicate more on. So that is what's on tap for the CMS project and what's -- and what's upcoming.

Is there any question?

MR. CLEARY: Can you share with us -- this is Scott. Can you share with us some of the feedback you got from stakeholders? Have you been able to put that together, any things that are standing out that has been brought to your attention?

MS. SHAEFER: From the -- are you referring to the feedback from the awareness survey that we sent to the ESAC members?

MR. CLEARY: Yes.

MS. SHAEFER: Okay. So we -- we received one



response. And then what we heard from the collective is that the -- that this was not the appropriate group for the survey, that it needed to -- the audience should be more with the people that are actually using the solution. So we have not -- we have not really received any feedback from the ESAC members from that survey.

MR. CLEARY: Thank you.

MS. SHAEFER: And so we just trying to be -we were listening to, you know, just the fact that -that maybe the audience that really does need the
survey is the ones that are actually working in the
solution. And so we pivoted what we were -- what our
plan was to accommodate that feedback that we heard
from the ESAC members.

MR. CLEARY: Gerald?

Thank you.

MR. BROWN: Thank you, Tamra.

What she's talking about are the people that actually use the solution. These are people in the elevator industry that actually apply for the permits, the people that actually interface with our program to turn in permits and plans, and those things. Those are the people that are going to be actually using the new system. A lot of you represent their bosses. And you

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may or may not be directly involved in using the system currently that we have of actually turning in the permits and plans, all types of permits.

And so that's what we're going to do is we're going to go back and check with our team and help derive a list of people that we normally get permits from and extend a survey from them because they need to be involved in the process because, well, they're going to be using it.

And so we would encourage you to review your company's staff and people that are going to submit this information and go ahead and submit those names. You can shoot it to Melissa or I. And we will pass that information along so they have an opportunity to get involved in this process because we want it to go to the people that are actually going to be using it, the day-to-day stuff. And so that's all we're asking is, you know, if you normally have one person that's doing it all, but you have several people in your office that are going to be doing this, you know, like they take turns, or whatever, go ahead and send us that information so we can get them in the loop so they can be part of this process. This is the first of several informational surveys that we're going to have, and so we want to make sure we hit the right audience. So we

appreciate those that have given feedback to us, even if your feedback was, Well, we don't use it. But that helped because that helped move us along to this next step. So please take time to review with your company people that actually do this work. Or if you wish to do that, that would be fine. But please let us know what we can do to help get this information in the hands of the people that really need it so moving forward they receive the updates and they stay part of the process. So thank you. That's all I have.

MR. CLEARY: Gerald, so that survey, does it have more to do with process than content that's going out? Is that basically so they can give feedback on process and how it's done, not really what the content is going to be?

MR. BROWN: Melissa, why don't you go ahead? Because the survey was pretty much targeted. Melissa can explain.

MR. CLEARY: Go ahead, Melissa.

MS. ERIKSEN: Melissa is not going to explain.

Melissa is going to have Tamra explain.

MS. SHAEFER: Yeah. Great. Thank you, Melissa.

So the survey was really high level about the awareness of the project. And so this was really

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gathering a baseline of what people know about the system. What do you need to know to feel confident that we're going to have a new -- a new solution that's going to work? What kind of messaging do you need? Are you hearing enough? too much? So it was really a baseline of just the awareness of the project and what we're trying to do in the project. So it wasn't really about in the weeds of the process. This was more of just, again, the baseline of the awareness that this is happening. And then like Gerald said, this is one of a few more times we'll want to do this. So we want to start at the very beginning to get the baseline. Then we want to change our communication to tailor to the feedback we're receiving. And then we plan on administering the survey two more times to see if communication techniques are working. And if not, then we'll go back to the drawing board, tweak them again. We just want to make sure that we're getting the best communication and the right communication with the right frequency to the right people. And so this is the survey that we think that's the tool that's going to help us get to that point.

MR. CLEARY: So do you have a solid timeline on all these different events that need to happen so we can get this done by '23, or you guys can get it done

by '23? And can that be shared with this committee?

MS. SHAEFER: We do have a timeline for the CMS project. So I can talk to the project manager to see if I can get that timeline to you.

MR. CLEARY: Okay. That would be great.

MS. SHAEFER: Now, the timeline is high level. So it won't have all of the, like, dates for the awareness survey or communicate -- those types of -- it won't plot out those types of dates. But it will be high level. So are you looking for something a little more, like, project plan details, or is the high level sufficient?

MR. CLEARY: Well, high level. But high levels have a tendency to never be met. So kind of just let us know so we can give readouts to the stakeholders as we get questions kind of on what the process it is. If it's going to slip, we'd like to know about it, and really kind of the status on each one of the milestones percentage completed and, you know, what we can expect because this has a big impact on the industry. So we really want to make sure that we can give readouts to our -- to our stakeholders so everybody kind of knows what's going on so we don't have any surprises of, Yeah, this is the deadline, that it -- one way or the other. If it's going to be

1 pushed, we'd like to know about it upstream. 2 MS. SHAEFER: Right. Okay. Yes, I heard what you're saying. And let me work with the project 3 manager. And then I'll get that information over to 4 Gerald and Melissa to share with you -- or the 5 6 committee. 7 MR. CLEARY: That would be fantastic. MS. SHAEFER: Great. I --8 9 MR. CLEARY: Go ahead. Sorry. 10 MS. SHAEFER: No, I was just going to ask if 11 there was any -- other questions that I could help with. 12 13 MR. CLEARY: No, that's fantastic. We look 14 forward to that because the CMS has always been -- you 15 know, it's really important to have that, and have it 16 accurate. So it would be nice to make sure that it will meet our needs and really help you guys 17 18 internally. So we appreciate it. 19 Ricky, you got any questions on that? 20 MR. HENDERSON: No. 21 MR. CLEARY: Thank you very much. 22 MS. SHAEFER: Thank you. 23 MR. CLEARY: Thank you. 24 So we need to move on to the fire pit safety issue 25 with Gerald, the CR-103E issue.

Gerald, I assume that's the building code council meeting that we were at a couple weeks ago?

CR-103E - Elevator Pit Fire Safety

MR. BROWN: Yes. And what a meeting it was.

We learned all sorts of things. The main thing we learned about public meetings is because they're public meetings they can be hacked. And at that particular meeting, which was very important to us to attend to be able to be heard and have the committee ask us questions, they had an unruly kid that hacked the meeting that decided to graffiti the screen and say rude comments and things. So they pulled the plug on it, and they re-established the meeting afterwards. And I don't know if everybody was able to come back. But I think the majority of them came back to the meeting.

We had an opportunity to address the two important aspects of what we considered to be unsafe practices in an emergency ruling that CR-103E that was filed by the state building code council dealing with the subject fire sprinklers in the pit. And I've included the ESAC and all the stakeholders that I can talking about this particular subject about this -- what I consider to be an illegal emergency ruling that diminishes public safety, does not constitute an emergency. I have

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high-level with L&I on our approach to the way that the program is going to approach having that CR-103 And I reached out to the committee to repealed. They took this action explain to them our stance. without checking with the program. They enacted emergency ruling, which is in direct violation to existing rule and statute, meaning the WAC 296-96 and the statute or the law, which is 7087, talking about the safe design of elevator installations and -- and how they went away from the requirement found NFPA 13, which is sprinklers, as it relates to hydraulic elevator pits and hydraulic elevator machine rooms, and how important it is that those areas have fire protection because they have -- typically have debris in the pit that has a fine mist of oil on it.

And I will share my screen here real quick to try to give you an idea what we're talking about here. Okay. Zoom in here. Can you see the illustration? This is some typical pits that we -- that we see. We have new pits, of course, that are spotless. And we have dirty pits. And we have really dirty pits. And this is not indicative of every conveyance out there, but these are taken from what we find out in the field. As you can tell on the screen, those that are familiar with this portion of the industry, hydraulic elevator

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jacks have a light film of oil on them. And that light film of oil is what allows the piston to slide up and down the jack evenly. And they have a bucket like this five-gallon bucket over here. Or in the lower left-hand portion, they have a covered pan that collects this oil. And that bucket it emptied and the pit is cleaned out when the elevator personnel make it back to the job on their routine maintenance. The industry back in the day we had monthly maintenance. So it was only allowed to collect in the pit -- you know, every 30 days somebody would be down looking at it and taking care of it there. Typically that has changed and gone to quarterly visits and semiannual visit, or in some cases an annual visit with actual personnel on site.

And so the presence of -- of this debris in the pit has been addressed by NFPA 13 talking about the placement of sprinkler heads in the pit. The sprinkler heads in the pit are designed to put out the flammable material in the pit. You know, of course, you don't -- if you have, like, a grease at home, you don't throw a bucket on it. But sidewall sprinklers offer two things. They put out the paper that's cooling, and they cool that situation. Pit fires are not necessarily commonplace. That's because the NFPA 13

automatic sprinkler guide has been out since 1896, when it was first introduced to the NFPA. And it's been in effect ever since.

There is -- they established an emergency ruling based on financial concerns for not putting in the sprinkler head and piping in the pit and the machine room and having to install a shunt trip breaker on the equipment of the machinery before sprinklers are deployed. We run into the same issue on traction elevators that have sprinkler machinery once they shunt trip breakers on them before we put water on live elevator equipment.

Some of the changes in our industry that weren't considered during this emergency ruling was in that pit, we are soon going to be having the pumping unit located in the pit or in the hoistway. That particular design where the car comes down and -- and were to rest on the strings it would be in within about six inches or eight inches of the actual platform where people are standing, which is made out of wood, and it has -- there is a potential of fire when the building has a fire and, you know, they use this during a fire. And so that's why the sprinklers are there to keep that conveyance safe, why firefighters use Phase 1 and Phase 2 service, which has been around since the early '70s.

And so this is the message that I try to convey to the State Building Codes Council. And their decision, apparently, was solely based on financial considerations. I explained to them that if you look at the size in the pits, they're very similar to another portion of the building, similar to the janitor's closet -- it's probably about the same dimension -- and it has to have a sprinkler in it. The only difference between that sprinkler in the janitor's closet, if you're in that room and there's a fire you can go out the door. Unfortunately people that are in these elevators caught in the building during a fire, they don't have that advantage.

As you all clearly, hopefully, understand the way that fire recall works through fire-initiating devices that just here in Washington State when we have fires, we have smoke. And the smoke detectors recall the elevators, all the ones that are in front of elevators, in the top of the hoistway, or the machine room, and now in the pit, actually have a smoke detector that recalls the elevator, safely recalls the car, brings it down to the exit level, either the main or the alternate, and people. The elevator will not run. The general public cannot operate the elevator after smoke is detected.

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During a fire, as the firemen approach the building, they can go look at the elevator itself. they can look inside, and there's a flashing fireman hat icon in the elevator that if it's flashing that means that the top of the hoistway or the machinery may be compromised. And according to ASME A17.4 emergency quide for first responders, they speak in there about sending -- they dispatch a crew member from their fire team, fire and rescue team, to go to the machine room to confirm that it's clear and it's safe and then to inspect the top of the hoistway for toxic gas and And if those two things pan out, it's up to the smoke. fire commander to decide that they're going to go ahead and use the elevator to dispatch equipment to fight or to evacuate people, but only after they have somebody in that room.

Sprinkle heads trigger that would spray that equipment on an advancing be fire, they typically trip at about 425 degrees. Well, I don't think the guy is going to be standing in a machine room telling them it's okay to use the elevator if it gets up to 400 degrees. Right? And so long before the fire progresses to offer any danger to the first responders in that room, he's going to call it, and they're going to get out of the elevator and re-park it in lobby

after they've heard that nobody is in it as the fire progresses. As the fire progresses, just before the sprinklers pop, the heat protectors go off, removing power from the equipment at that time in an advancing fire.

Misinformation during the CR-103 says, Oh, no, we will have firemen in the elevator and in the machine rooms at 435 degrees, and so we can trap a fireman in that elevator, you know, because the shunt trip went off.

Well, this is not based on fact. It's not based on the provided training, fire department training. And it was an overreach because they didn't want to spend the money to provide this. And they found a portion of the NFPA that allows them to have a jurisdictional standard of not providing this. And without consultation to us, especially talking about new technology elevators going in, they passed this emergency ruling. And so we will be addressing that from the State.

And we are tasked, I am tasked, and the program is tasked, according to RCW 70.87, for safe design of reasonable safety for persons using elevators. And also guaranteed under WAC 296-96-500 under safe design, we are tasked that we will inspect equipment according

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to the provisions of the code of reference, which is NFPA 13 and 17, for fire signalling, and that we inspect to those standards. Every elevator that goes over 80 inches or penetrates the floor a floor is required to have fire service on it. And elevators that don't fall under those categories don't have to have fire service. And so they call those, basically, platform lifts for wheelchairs that are (indiscernible) in a hoistway. So the whole premise of this money-saving event was based on the fact that this stuff doesn't burn. And during the testimony, I made a I says, "Okay. Fine. I go to a seven-story comment. veterans' retirement home, and I scatter paper over all of the floors on every floor, everywhere there's a flat surface, and then I go back with a pump-up sprayer, and I put a fine layer of oil that burns on it, you'd have me in jail because it puts those people in jeopardy. According to this standard reasoning here, that's basically what we're looking at here. We're looking at something that would not instantly be such a huge concern, but it needs to be in place. It's working. It has worked for a number of years. And when they pull permits on this equipment, we follow the code of reference that we have in A17.1 to follow the NFPA 13 and 72. And we shall continue to do that for safe

design. And that is part of the RCW and the WAC that is recognized for every conveyance in the state despite jurisdictional authority.

And so that -- that RCW will be addressed. I have meetings starting next week with L&I leadership, attorney general's office, and whoever else they choose to involve in this.

And so this is where we're at. And I will be happy to answer any questions at this time.

MR. CLEARY: Gerald, basically, you know, we had -- fire was represented and supported this. And how is this -- how is this going to affect going forward with companies? And maybe Jan can help a little bit -- ah, she's got her hand up -- and talk about how the City of Seattle is going to handle this.

MS. GOULD: Yes. Jan Gould, City of Seattle.

We are lucky. We have a director's rule, in

combination with Seattle Fire Department, that requires

hydraulic elevators to have sprinklers and a heat

detector in the pit. So I was asked to stay neutral on

this because we -- and the Seattle Fire Department

supports keeping this director's rule for sprinklers.

MR. BROWN: Thank you.

So with that go ahead, Jan.

MR. CLEARY: So, Gerald, what's the next step?



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Well, Dave, go ahead.

MR. KOKOT: Good morning. Mr. Brown knows me quite well. I am the promoter for the proposal that required the removal of sprinklers from hydraulic systems.

Gerald had a number of things to say. But if I may, a number of things that he said that were incorrect, I'd like to clarify that for this committee. Heat detectors do not -- on sprinklers do not go off at 400-and-some-odd degrees. They go off between 155 to 185 degrees. That's how sprinklers operate. For that reason that's why at a lot of elevators are not being used during fire situations. You can have an elevator re-call occur, brings the elevator down due to the smoke detection within the building. The elevator comes down, opens, cannot be operated until the fire department operates it. You could still have a smoke situation, and a department would still use that if the sprinklers haven't activated. Once they are activated, the elevator power is removed. Not all buildings have the capability of having the elevator return to a floor to be able to remove power. So that is a safety issue.

Mr. Brown is blatantly wrong in stating that this is purely a dollar sign and financial situation. We

are talking about statistics. And he tends to forget that. We have provided a report from NFPA, who develops this code. They have not had a fire from oil in an elevator in over 20 years. There's no need to have these sprinklers.

Yes, I do agree the system is working. But the sprinklers aren't because the sprinklers aren't activating. They don't need to. There is not enough fire load in those pits to activate the sprinklers. Please take that into consideration.

MR. CLEARY: The question I have, then, for you is then why does the City of Seattle feel it's necessary to have them in their elevators in the city of Seattle?

MR. KOKOT: That's up to them. But I also question what was said there that theirs are manual operated. I believe there's a manual valve that they can turn them on and turn them off. We actually have requested that from Mr. Brown, and he refused to give that to the City of Spokane.

We also had a meeting with Mr. Brown, and he said that if we made changes to NFPA 13, he would support that. He felt that that was not a requirement that is necessary. So I'm kind of a little bit concerned about his changing his position.

1 MR. CLEARY: Thank you. 2 Ricky? MR. HENDERSON: Yes. Ricky Henderson. And I 3 think this would have touched on a topic I was 4 wondering about is, and that is, is there any 5 6 discussion about in the NFPA area about removing the 7 requirement for those? Is that something that's known? MR. CLEARY: Gerald or Dave, do you want to 8 9 answer that? 10 MR. KOKOT: Should I go first? 11 Oh, go right ahead. MR. BROWN: Within NFPA 13 the commentary of 12 MR. KOKOT: 13 NFPA 13 includes language that although the requirement 14 is in there, there's commentary that says that the local jurisdiction needs to take into account the 15 16 reasonableness of requiring sprinklers in the pits due to the low frequency of fires that occur in these 17 instances. But in that NFPA even mentions that 18 19 economics may not justify the installation of 20 sprinklers within the elevator pits. 21 MR. CLEARY: Okay. Thank you. 22 Jan? 23 MS. GOULD: Yes. Jan Gould. You're right, In the city of Seattle -- let me back up. 24

problem with an automatic system is it -- that's what

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ASME requires. But in the city of Seattle, the fire department wants to make that optional. They want to feel the door, go to the fire panel, see what's going on. So it is a manual system in the city of Seattle, not automated, which does not meet ASME, but we have a director's rule that supercedes.

MR. CLEARY: Okay.

Dave, you still got your hand up. You still got -Dave?

MR. KOKOT: Apologies. I meant to turn that off. Thank you.

MR. CLEARY: Gerald, you got any response?

MR. BROWN: I would be more than happy to entertain anybody's questions. If you would like, you can send me an email to that effect. I don't want to tie up a lot of the meeting. But we do consider this to be a code of reference and to be part of the safe design category found already established in the RCW and the WAC toward this. And this really is in direct conflict with that. And that will have to be addressed.

I do not think that if sprinklers are no longer necessary that the NFPA would have dropped this requirement years ago, but yet it's still there. And so we are following that code of reference in its

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entirety to that effect. And so on day of inspection, we are looking for compliance to the requirements found in the ASME 17.1 requirements, and we will continue to do so. Thank you.

MR. CLEARY: All right. Any other discussion on this here before we -- oh, go ahead, Duane Leopard.

MR. LEOPARD: Well, you know I gotta sound off a little bit on this. I think everybody knows my position, and the City of Spokane's position now. Ι want you to consider, too, everybody refers to NFPA 13 as the code. Well, look on their website. There were several letters put out by NFPA that explain that NFPA 13 is not code. It's a method of items will be installed. And what is required is actual code requiring the sprinklers to be put in specific locations. So I know it's become habit that everybody just jumps to NFPA 13 and says it's here so it must be. Well, not really. You know, I've -- I know it's way out of the norm that I'm saying this, but this is the original intent of the NFPA 13. It's a standard. It's not a code. And they've said it in two or three letters, proposals, everything else.

You know, I support getting rid of the sprinklers.

The data is there. I've seen it. I had some questions

12 years ago when I came to the City of Spokane. The

numbers are there. It's just not needed. And, you know, I liken this to, you know, I -- there was a YMCA that went out in the north side of Spokane. I did a membership thing. I was doing the backstroke in the pool, and I look up there's sprinklers everywhere above the pool. It's a 30-foot ceiling. What's going to catch on fire to trip that sprinkler 180 degrees for it to go off? You know, it's just one of those points.

You know, I know Gerald's passion about that, and I think it's great. But we have to look at the data that's been presented. This data has been presented to other fire marshals across the state. There are several municipalities that agree with us and agree with getting rid of the sprinkler requirement. And it's not an elevator code. It's a fire code. So we really don't have jurisdiction over it. We can give our input, and that's fine, and I invite that. So that's where I stand with this.

MR. CLEARY: Thank you.

Michael Jones. Welcome. I haven't seen you in a while.

MR. JONES: I can't tell if this mic is on.

MR. CLEARY: So ahead, sir. You got your --

24 you're muted.

MR. JONES: Can you hear me now?



MR. CLEARY: Yes, sir.

MR. JONES: Okay. From my understanding, the difficulty, I thought, between the city and the state on the fire recall was response time, that the city of Seattle Fire Department has something in place that the response time was under -- I can't remember exactly the number, but it was a very short short time. And in outside jurisdictions, it depends on the response time to a certain local building. I think it would be a lot greater than what the City of Seattle has. I'm just saying that maybe that may play a role what we should be looking as far as who should have and who shouldn't.

MR. CLEARY: Thank you.

Any other input or questions? Any further discussion before we move on?

(No response.)

MR. CLEARY: You know, I think -- you know, my perspective on this is, you know, you gotta go by what the codes are and how things are, but, you know, Gerald's elevator division's main purpose is life safety, and public safety. So I think we need to work through these issues. But I understand Gerald's position about safety.

So I think right after this here, if there's no more questions, let's take a five-minute break.

1 Oh, go ahead, Jan, before we do. I just was pointing out that 2 MS. GOULD: Yes. in ASME A17.1 at 2833 "Sprinkler systems conforming to 3 NFPA 13 or NBCC, whichever is applicable, shall be 4 permitted to be installed in a hoistway, machine space, 5 6 machine rooms, control spaces, and control rooms." 7 then they have "subject to conditions below." That's 8 it. 9 MR. CLEARY: Thank you. 10 All right. Does anybody else have anything else? 11 (No response.) 12 MR. CLEARY: All right. Melissa just put up 13 the clock. This is five minutes. Take a quick break and have everybody come back. Thanks, everybody. 14 15 (Brief break was taken.) 16 MR. CLEARY: Put back up the agenda, and we'll move forward. Thank you, Melissa. 17 18 All right. Thanks, everybody, coming back and for 19 your patience. 20 ESAC Subcommittee Status Updates 21 MR. CLEARY: Now we're going to talk about 22 subcommittee status updates. 23 And I just want to give a guick little overview. 24 At one of our pre-meetings that we talked about putting

together a process, and what the subcommittees'



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responsibilities are, how they function, and what the outcome is, and what the process is to coming to an agreement and then bringing it to the committee, so if we need to vote on something we have it at least -- was it a week beforehand, Melissa? Is that what it was coming up to? So we can do that so we can come to the meetings prepared to vote so we can either agree to that to that it merit and we're going to recommend it to the State for adoption or not. So maybe that's something you can show next time. I don't know if you have it. You can show it now. Can you throw it up real quick?

MS. ERIKSEN: This is Melissa. I'm not prepared to do that. I can if you give me a second. I will just say that the purpose behind that is for us to continue to keep things moving along and not stay in a holder pattern. So we can definitely, once that process has been solidified, talk about that at the next ESAC.

MR. CLEARY: That would be good. Because the basis of what we talked about is we want to make sure there's a written process so everybody knows, you know, what the roles and responsibilities are and what's a deliverable (indiscernible). So that would be great text time and to make sure that we bring this to

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Licensing Category, Education & Curriculum:

MR. CLEARY: So I'll talk about -- this is I'll talk about the licensing, Scott Cleary. education, curriculum subcommittee. We put a lot of work into it. Then COVID hit, and it stopped. this is one of the subcommittees where I think everybody involved knows and agreed that you have to meet in person because these visual meetings are -make it easier to stay socially distanced, but it's not conducive to getting anything done that really needs to have a lot of work done together. And so Melissa has been able to wrangle us a position and a spot so we can meet this Thursday. And it's really important because we want to have this ready to be deliverables by our next meeting. And it's really pretty important because it really impacts all of us, and especially when it comes to Category 4, and now we're talking about endorsements. So it's going to be extremely important to hit the ground running on Thursday. Melissa has been really at getting us all the information that we need so we can be -- we can get things done, and we can be useful in our meeting on Thursday. So other than that we don't -- I don't really have a readout. will have something ready for -- my goal is to make

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sure that we get our deliverables done so we can get it to the ESAC for review before the meeting in August.

That's what we talked about, Melissa? That's what we want to do as a committee?

MS. ERIKSEN: It is. When this subcommittee was first formed and laid out as to what needed to happen and what we were trying to accomplish, it was set for in three phases because of everything that it Licensing categories were first. education was second. And third was testing and continuing education. So with that, like Scott said, we have done some amazing work. It's important to note that every license category has been represented throughout, which is incredible. Everybody has ownership in this. And we are excited that we get to come back together and continue. It is a lot of work. It's full participation. And so the hope is, barring no more pauses, please, that come our August meeting we will have the recommendation of closing this out and moving forward.

MR. CLEARY: And as Melissa says, I think we're the only state in the nation that's got ten licensing categories. That in itself --

MS. ERIKSEN: Probably --

MR. CLEARY: We're special. And so that has



it's always been a concern about continuing education is, is it relevant to your category? Is the testing that you're taking relevant? And so we've been looking at all of these things in the test questions and everything that goes along with it. So it hasn't been an easy lift. And everybody participated we're greatly appreciative because we know everybody's put a lot of time into it. So I am going to be very supporting and pushing and to make sure that we get this done with everybody's input, and it's fair and relevant, and there's equity across the testing.

The new thing that we've been talking about that the State has never had before is endorsements. And we think that's relevant, and we've got a lot of feedback, positive feedback on that. And I know a question was brought up earlier reciprocity. But basically there's nobody that's going to have ten categories so reciprocity has always been very difficult and impossible. It's always open for discussion, but we don't really see a path forward. And that's something we've discussed in the past. So we look forward to our meeting on Thursday. And we'll be able to give the stakeholders a readout in August.

So any questions at all about any feedback we get

from any of the stakeholders or anybody that's here that --

Okay. Well, Brian is unavailable, so hopefully, Jan, you can give a little bit of a readout for the fire-rated door assembly subcommittee. Jan, are you there?

Okay. We'll move on until Jan gets back.

Jim Norris has been the chair of the conveyance in rentals. And that's really important because that feeds into the 3/4-and-4 that we'll talk a little bit later and that stuff.

Go ahead, Jim.

## Conveyances in Rental Units:

MR. NORRIS: Jim Norris, and I am the chair of the residential subcommittee with Garry Wood as my co-chair. We've met about five times virtually on -- all online. And then Garry and I have met in person, actually.

So our goal we have two areas we're looking at.

One is -- would be a new thing, inspecting residential conveyances at the point of sale. And we've pretty much got all of our language hammered out that we would need to change in the WAC for that. And the other one is trying to implement something that already exists in the RCW and the WAC, which is if a home is not used by

its current -- by the resident that owns the home, then it is not exempt from being inspected by the State. And so specifically we're looking at the vacation rental by owner or B&Bs or whatnot. And so we're fairly close to be being done with that. And I look forward -- I think I'll be at the meeting on Thursday, touch base with you, Scott, there and try to get a ball on this and -- as well, have this completed by the next safety advisory committee.

MR. CLEARY: Thanks.

It's really important. We ran across a couple situations where we've got owners or lessors of condos that have got residential elevators in them, and they're leasing them out. And the training for their tenants and -- and signage and all that kind of stuff is -- you know, we gotta get these people trained somehow. So I think going in that right direction to make sure there's some requirements for these type of properties, I think is really important because there -- there was another accident down in Florida, which I'll discuss under the 3-and-4 update.

So, Jim, you've done a great job, and it's really important that we get some kind of guidance on this. So thank you.

MR. NORRIS: And just a side note, I have

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looked --if you look at, like Redfin right now for the state of Washington, there's approximately 20 homes for sale that are listed with a conveyance. And I was able to look up -- I think 19 of the 20 I was able to find their initial permit in the -- you know, so that's a good way to find out if the home has even been permitted in the first place. And most of these homes are 3 to \$15 million homes, and so to not have the conveyances inspected is kind of ridiculous in my opinion.

Well, and we've got the biggest MR. CLEARY: pushback -- we've been working this since '08. Right? And the biggest pushback we get is from the real estate lobby. And one of the things that we just had a customer who -- homes are selling so quick that he wanted an inspection done on his home elevator, and they said, Well, you're going to have write it off because if -- if you want inspection, there's people in line to buy it, so he waived it. And then when we came out and did an inspection for him, it wasn't a permitted elevator, and a whole bunch of other problems that where Gerald has been very understanding on how we're going to get this through inspection since it was put in under the 10 code. So they're out there. You're right. We gotta get a pest inspection. You

gotta get gutter inspection. Why wouldn't you have a conveyance. And that just doesn't include elevators. It includes VPL stair chairs and everything else. So this is a very very important subcommittee. So really appreciate your efforts in this.

Any questions at all on this?

And when do you -- when do you think that you'll be able to wrap that up or what -- any kind of timeline that you have, Jim, on when we'll have a readout for the whole committee?

MR. NORRIS: I would think we should be done within about a month.

MR. CLEARY: So for August sometime?

MR. NORRIS: Yes.

MR. CLEARY: Duane?

MR. LEOPARD: I was wondering. Okay. So we get these inspections done --

MR. CLEARY: Can you -- can you state your name, please?

MR. LEOPARD: Oh, Duane Leopard, City of Spokane.

When you get these inspections required, what authority do we have to use to require any upgrades or anything like that on these conveyances? Are we going to use A18.1 or A17.3 or which ones?



MR. CLEARY: That's something that we're going to be discussing. So that's kind of the crux of this is that they get inspected once, but there's no differentiation in 17.1 5.3 or 8.6 that says that there's any difference between a commercial conveyance and a residential to need category testing and then doing all your maintenance and that kind of stuff. So that's one of the top issues that we need to have addressed. And everybody's input on this and how we meet that is going to be critical. So that's a very valid question.

Jim, do you have any input on -- feedback for Duane on that?

MR. NORRIS: No.

MR. CLEARY: That's a good question. And that's one of the things I know we're discussing is what do you do. But, you know, it's important if you are -- the feeling is that if you're going to rent your property out to the world, and you're going to push that you have an elevator, then you -- per 70.87.305 you lose your -- you should lose your exemption for residential. And we're seeing accidents and injuries and deaths around the country based on people that are using it that don't understand how a residential elevator works. It's much different than commercial.

Right? You don't just push a button and everything.

You got directional signals, and there's -- there's signage and that on how to use it. So we're -- the whole nation is coming to the realization that we gotta look at this and take some kind of action because people are getting hurt. So we're just kind of looking at that. But your input would be helpful, Duane, on this to try to figure out how we do this. Right? And same with the City of Seattle. All the AHJs in the state need to play an active role in this. It would be appreciated.

Anything else?

(No response.)

MR. CLEARY: Okay. Jan, you're up to give at that little bit of on the fire-rated door assembly subcommittee for Brian.

Fire-rated Door Assembly

MS. GOULD: Yes. Jan Gould.

So we met a few times. And basically we report that we were unable to identify installation of car door gasket materials or brushes on hoistway doors in the northwest United States. Demand for a position statement to consideration appears to be low. So we recommend no further action at this time, and then dissolve the subcommittee. The result of use of fire

door gasket materials could still be considered on a case-by-case basis. I guess he did find someone in Colorado, a job that they put door gasketing on. But very rare.

MR. CLEARY: All right. Any questions for Jan on that?

If not, do you know -- do you have any status on where we are? I think you guys are really close to closing that subcommittee out; is that correct?

MS. GOULD: Yes. We haven't met in a while, so I'll get a -- I'll email Brian and have further information.

MR. CLEARY: Thank you very much.

MS. GOULD: This is Jan Gould. Sorry.

MR. CLEARY: All right product vetting. John Carini with Sub-chair Carl Cary, who plays a very important role on the subcommittee.

## Product Vetting:

MR. CARINI: Absolutely.

John Carini. As I mentioned -- as Scott mentioned, also co-chaired by Carl Cary. The new product vetting subcommittee is moving along at a positive pace.

Actually, we meet this afternoon to hopefully finalize the draft for the A18 category. Once that draft is finalized, we will use that A18 draft to -- as a

framework to move into the A17 category. But it's moving along positively. I think we've got another couple of months before we can put together a full recommendation. But the forms themselves, I think, is going to be a very positive move in the right direction when it comes to that recommendation as far as the process going forward for all new products are sent over to L&I.

MR. CLEARY: Can you give a little description of kind of where you are with -- what you're thinking, or what the subcommittee is thinking about what needs to be included and how it gets back to the State timelines and anything else? Can you give us just a little bit of insight, please?

MR. CARINI: Absolutely. So I think we -- we got through on this initial framework on A18 is part of the issues in all these previous new products submittals were -- was missing a lot of information that was really kind of -- you know, an information dump was getting sent to L&I, and, you know, it wasn't enough justification, and there was a lot of back-and-forth and questions asked. So I think the committee has done -- the subcommittee has done a really good job with the help from folks at L&I is putting together what are the actual requirements that

folks need to submit to -- as long -- along with putting together realistic timelines for when folks should understand when they should be getting approval or denial information back. So that, overall, I think, is really what's going to streamline where the process is when folks would like to submit new products understand what information is required to actually even formally submit to the State.

MR. CLEARY: And from my understanding, too, you know, the engineering and that stuff is going to be the responsibility of the manufacturer to make sure and -- that the State's not going to -- not going to question the engineering if it's done within a process by a PE or licensed and how they do that for listing. That's something you're working on too; correct?

MR. CARINI: That's correct. I think the initial process is how a product gets vetted before it actually gets installed. We're discussing potentially moving that engineering request during the actual permitting phase. So this is a -- we're looking at a separate process of vetting a product through the State, getting it approved, and then moving into the permit process, where during the permit is where all that engineering review will occur.

MR. CLEARY: Well, and that's pretty important



because we don't -- it should be vetted and agreed upon as a listed piece of a product without the specificity of how it's going to be installed. That will be covered underneath the permit process; correct?

MR. CARINI: That's the current -- that's the current direction now.

MR. CLEARY: Yeah. And I think that's important because we don't want to mix the two up because the manufacturer who does the listing is not responsible for the site requirements. And that needs to be done by the installer through the permitting process. So breaking that out, I think, will add some clarity and help people understand there's a full vetting process. Once it gets approved, then it goes into the permitting process, which is that agreed --vetting piece of equipment. And then all the other site responsibilities will be done at that time by the installer; correct?

MR. CARINI: That's the hope. This is going to possibly be the recommendation going forward because right now everything is basically submitted under a permit, and the new product vetting and everything else is just kind of all dumped into the State at once. And it just creates all this confusion and a lot of questions back and forth, delays in approval and those

1 type of things.

MR. CLEARY: Well, and I know that the State, with the tech specialist or whoever is doing the reviewing, it will help them get things out cleaner and quicker. And if there is a deficiency in the submittal, it can be relayed quickly to that submittal -- who's ever submitting to make sure that they get that relevant information back to the State. So I think this is another one with all the new equipment, you know, coming on the market sooner and sooner, it's going to really help internally, but it's going to help manufacturers and the different companies to get their products approved quicker. So I think this is another very important subcommittee.

When do you think -- I know this is -- I just need to ask everybody. Do you know any kind of a timeline

Any questions at all on this one here?

18 on this?

MR. CARINI: Honestly, Scott, I wish I could give a better timeline. If we finish up this A18 draft, we really don't know what's going to be involved. There's an anticipation that it's going to be a much longer process for A17, obviously, given the complexities between the two. But I think once we have our first meeting, which will be in a couple of weeks,

regarding A17, we'll have a better understanding about how long it's going to take right now. But right now I really couldn't comment on a legitimate timeline on when a form -- that form will be completed for that category.

MR. CLEARY: Is there anybody at the State that wants to talk about any input on this at all? Are we good?

(No response.)

MR. CLEARY: All right. Thank you, John. We're going to move on if there's no questions.

3/4 X 4 Update:

Okay. On the 3/4 -- 3/4-and-4 update, for people that haven't been -- haven't been part of this, the 3-and-4 is for residential elevators and swing doors. The old code up to -- to 2016, it changed to 3/4-and-4. And what that means is when that door -- back of that door shuts, it can't be any farther than 3/4 of an inch from the edge of the pit, nor more than 4 inches from the deepest valley of a gate that's on the cab.

Why this is important there's been deaths and injuries of children who, with the larger sill, can get trapped in between the door and the gate. When the door is shut, and the gate is closed, the elevator will take off. So the consumer protection product division --

here we go. Thank you very much -- has come up and has done a voluntary recall with all the manufacturers.

This was done -- Otis has stepped up and done it. And then there's four other companies that have stepped up and entered into this agreement. So to make sure that everybody that's installed them regulated -- there's only about 14 states or AHJs that even regulate residential elevators. And this is where State of Washington has always regulated residential elevators. We've always been 3-and-5. And now that we adopted the 16, we went to 3/4-and-4.

And there's -- for everybody to know, there's not been a reported accident with a properly installed 3-and-5 elevator. So we're pretty good in this state. But the ones that haven't been permitted or haven't been inspected have a larger sill, it's a concern. So the consumer protection product division has said you're going to put in space guards, even if it meets 3-and-5. And the State has also agreed. There's a picture down there and what they look like. And so on existing elevators, and existing elevators only, you can use space guards. Anything new needs to be 3/4-and-4.

The City of Seattle, you know, has adopted this.

They were -- I think the code cycle or a year later on adopting 16. And now that -- Jan, are they -- you're at

19 or -- you're at 19 now. So, you know, all -- everything in the city of Seattle and Spokane needs to be 3/4-and-4. So we're working really hard to make sure that gets done.

MS. GOULD: Yeah. Jan Gould.

Yeah, we went from ASME A17.1 2013 to '19. And if there's not a building permit attached to a home, then we go by the issuance -- or the application date of the permit, which is anything after March 15th of 2021 has to meet this requirement.

MR. CLEARY: Well, and here's another thing, too, is all the manufacturers have come out and said, "We don't care if you installed it and the AHJ doesn't require it. We're requiring you to."

And we -- we just did a -- all the dealers in this state -- or all the dealers pretty much in the nation were required to send letters out to all of their customers ever with -- with this information and websites. And we've contacted, you know, probably 1,000 different customers, letting them know that this is -- we'll do this for you, we'll submit these, and -- and give them this process. So that's -- we're in the process of doing that right now.

Ricky?

MR. HENDERSON: Yeah. I think that you --



Ricky Henderson.

I think you hit on a really big topic right there, and that is making the customers aware of it, and how many people have these that aren't aware. Just sitting here thinking is the -- has the State thought about maybe on their website posting a notice of this and maybe links to the manufacturers' sites where they can get in -- the customer can get in contact with them?

MR. CLEARY: We've discussed that.

Gerald, I don't know what the status is. You know, we talked about, you know, putting some sort of a reference on there. And I don't know if that's on there or not.

Melissa, I don't think we have it on the website, do we? This voluntary recall information?

MR. BROWN: That was the document that I showed you that we're going to be posting.

MR. CLEARY: Good. Didn't you write that as a technical clarification, too, or a policy?

MR. BROWN: Yeah, I wrote it as a TC. But, no, it's -- try to figure it out if you'd like informational bulletins. And we have Matthew working on that.

MR. CLEARY: Yeah, Matthew, are you on? Erlich?

MR. ERLICH: Yes, I am.

MR. CLEARY: That's something that I think is critical because there was -- you've been -- you've been really engaged in making sure that any of this information kind of gets out. And there was another accident in Florida with a unit that didn't meet the 3/4-and-4. So, you know, any child or anybody gets hurt or injured on this here is one too many. So we need to be very proactive in getting this information out to end users.

MR. ERLICH: I hear you. The -- the -- in some respects it doesn't seem like it's a -- if I may speak from a communication perspective -- a press release-type material. But certainly over the listserv with urging companies to tell their customers, I think that's a more direct way to get to the affected audience than, you know, blasting a news release to, you know, 6 million people of which only a few thousand are really impacted, if you know what I mean. It would be like taking an elephant gun after a fly. And so -- so that's some of the issues that we're thinking about in terms of communication.

MR. CLEARY: Yeah, it's one of those things -I was in meetings last week, and the feds are going to
start communicating with every state, sending request

letters out to inform them that they're being put on notice that they want this enforced nationwide. So I don't know if you've seen anything yet, but I know it's coming.

MR. ERLICH: I have not. But that would be the type of timing we would use to then urge people to be aware of the change.

MR. CLEARY: Perfect. And you've been very very helpful. So thank you for that. And getting this information out to the end users and public is extremely important.

MR. ERLICH: I absolutely agree. Do you want me to disagree so you can vent some more on it? But I absolutely agree with you. No worries. Thank you.

MR. CLEARY: Thank you very much.

Duane?

MR. LEOPARD: Scott, do you know the details of what goes on or what -- this is Duane Leopard, by the way -- details of what that accident was in Florida? If so, why don't you tell us about it a little bit.

MR. CLEARY: I don't have -- it was another entrapment. I just heard about it. I don't have all the specifics so I don't want to be incorrect. But it was another severe injury with an elevator that was put

in with a larger sill. And most these accidents are happening when people are putting in 2-by-6 walls and not -- and using standard door and doorjambs. So you've got -- the cranium of a 10-year-old will fit within a 5-inch gap in a door. So that is one of the things that they really went after. You can look at it on the internet. I don't want to say something and be incorrect. But it was another one this last week.

MR. LEOPARD: Seems to me like that's about the fourth one I've heard of now in the last couple of years.

MR. CLEARY: Yeah, there's more than that.

And some of them don't relate to that setback, but most of them do. The worst ones were in North Carolina. A child was killed. And another one in Georgia that was severely injured. And that was the big tort lawsuit that one of the findings was that the government will go and start enforcing this. So yeah, it was -- yeah.

I see that, Matthew. Thanks. But yeah, I'll agree with you.

Scott?

MR. SPRAGUE: Yeah. Hi. Scott Sprague at Acumar.

There's another thing that we run into with the residential incline elevators on rails where they come

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up alongside a deck. And most of those, the vast majority have railings and gates at the landings. And the cars themselves are usually, say, 42 inches off the floor or something to match the landings. And so you have a gap as you come into the landings where somebody, say, that has their arm out or might have an arm either from the landing or the car, they might get their hand or their arm in between the space of the Now, I know the rules that we've landing and the car. been talking about are really for blind situations in hoistways and things, but I -- I see it's important to allow enough space so if somebody does get their arm in there if they're absentmindedly, you know, hanging into that space, we can't have a pinch hazard that's going to tear their arm off or cause a pinch. And it's kind of a special case, it's a little different, but sometimes the rules will overlap from a situation in a vertical elevator in a house to, you know, the But you got a little different situation for inclines. a shear-and-pinch hazard. So anyway, that's just something we got to keep in mind I wanted to point out. MR. CLEARY: This is a -- this is a really good forum to discuss that. And basically we want to take every step possible to ensure safety. Right? So

I appreciate your feedback on that.

MR. SPRAGUE: Yeah, it's a pinch hazard that we're really aware of. And pinch hazards are a big deal, particularly when it's open above gate and the car's side level, you know, where you can get people reaching out and doing things. You know, you gotta have room for that. Anyway, I just wanted to mention that. It's a -- it's a consideration.

MR. CLEARY: Thank you very much.

Any -- any other discussion at all about the 3-and-five?

(No response.)

MR. CLEARY: I'll get you more information at the next meeting on some of the statistics. I'll get some printouts for you so we can understand the severity. It's -- one -- one child is too many, and we've got more than one, so . . .

Scott, please put down your hand. Thank you.

All right. The next thing that's up is the demarcation discussion. So, Gerald, I'm going to allow you to kick that off, and we can -- I know we've had some discussions about some existing permitted jobs and some other things. I'd like you to give a little bit of readout and status on that, please.

Demarcation Discussion:

MR. BROWN: Sure. We have our transformer



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issue that keeps coming back again and again. But we have some manufacturers that are in the process of redesigning their controllers to allow for the conduit to go from the disconnect to the controller and land on terminals that are rated for that voltage, either internally or externally. And the companies are sending us quidelines and attachments to put to the drawings to show that their controllers are modified and they still meet the A17.5 criteria for the compliance to the elevator/electrical guidelines located in A17.5 and to their UL -- or not UL -- their certification listing to just one, just so kind of rings a bell with everybody. And -- and then from that point that's considered to be the controller, they can pipe from there to other conveyance equipment in the room, which may be other types of transformers that are for that conveyance, and so just so we meet the State electrical code -- not electrical code -- but the State electrical licensing requirements located in 19.28. So we followed their guidelines with a pipe from the disconnect to the controller, and that they do an inspection of that piping and wiring. And then from that point on, that is considered to be conveyance work. And, you know, not all elevators have drive transformers. Not all elevators have the same

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components because it's specifically the style and nature of the equipment. But anything after it -- the conduit hits the controller is considered to be conveyance work. And this is compliant to the agreement that's located on the -- on our website that talks about the demarcation point of when electrical work ends and conveyance works begins. And so it's in consistency with the agreement, and it's consistent with the State licensing requirements for the State. And the companies have that ability to design their controls, as long as they're compliant and they send us a letter to that effect from the manufacturer that says this controller has been modified to have this landing point in it or on it, and that it is considered to be part of the controller. They can send us correspondence to that effect, and we will attach it to the file, and so there's issues on this. And also provide the documentation on the jobsite. And so that was pretty much the demarcation issue. There were still some issues back and forth because standard voltages on construction sites are pretty much 208 or 480 in a three-phase range for commercial conveyances. And a lot of this equipment that's coming in is foreign equipment, and it has different voltages that the controller operates on. Let's say 400 volts or

whatever. And in order for that work to be done, we are asking that the disconnect be five straight to the controller, as the electrical guidelines call for, and that we agreed to in the demarcation agreement, and that we would not alter the voltage between the disconnect and the controller. And so plainly speaking, if their controllers have to be modified, then we can get that documentation from the companies to show that and to include in their permitting process.

Any questions?

MR. CLEARY: Gerald, I asked this -- I ask this question in every meeting. To my understanding and to my knowledge, there's not been any training given to the electrical side of this agreement. Is that still true? Because I know you gave training to inspectors in the stakeholders a while back. Has anything been done on the electrical side?

MR. BROWN: I have not been made aware of it.

I know that they have a larger department than we could do, and they have trainers that are -- have been tasked to do that work. I don't know if it's happened yet.

We weren't invited to attend. I know that Annette has been spearheading that to make sure that both programs explain things to the stakeholders. If you have issues

or questions regarding the demarcation agreement,
because it's a joint agreement between the electrical
program and the elevator program, you can contact
either chief, and they will rehearse that agreement to
the letter like it's written. But I don't know about
the status of about their stakeholder training or
anything along that line. That's something you would
have to reach out to the -- to their program to find
out when that's scheduled. And if you would like to
attend, put your name on the list when they have it. I
don't know anything other than just that.

MR. CLEARY: Well, I know Annette's not here. So I'll request something so I can get some sort of a readout on the next meeting because they play a very important role in how this is being administered in the field. Right? So we want to make sure that everybody understands what the parameters are and we all are consistent.

MR. BROWN: Yes.

MR. CLEARY: Any questions on demarcation?

Ricky, anything?

Anybody else on the commercial side? Any questions?

MR. HENDERSON: This is Rick Henderson. I think a little point of confusion that some

manufacturers and installers may have had on this is the demarcation agreement doesn't address your work jurisdiction aspect of it at all. It's only for the inspection aspect of it. So just needs to be very clear so that everybody -- nobody gets caught with a misunderstanding on this demarcation agreement. It's for the inspectors. It's not for the installer.

MR. CLEARY: Yeah, that's -- `a good point.

It gives the installers and the mechanics and the electricians guidance, but it is actually demarcation inspection guidelines for electrical inspectors and elevator inspectors. That's a very good point.

Any other -- any other questions on this? Go ahead, Jonathan.

MR. KLEIN: Yeah. Jonathan Klein, field mechanic. Question -- I may have missed it because I did lose connection for a minute. Did we come up with a firm date as to when this is taking effect for currently permitted jobs?

MR. CLEARY: Gerald, do you want to address that.

MR. BROWN: You have a -- you have a great question there. The demarcation agreement and the agreement between the elevator and electrical program did not alter any State WAC or RCW. There's been no

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revision to any of that. Their electrical laws concerning wiring power transformers stands as it's always been. So there is no magical when did this start, when did it stop, because none of that changed. All we did was create a demarcation agreement to clearly show where electrical work ends and when elevator work begins. And that was the point of the demarcation agreement because there was some confusion that people had and that work had taken place in the past where some people were doing power transformer work because that's what the company drawing came out that said this is -- okay. We need a power transformer here, so go install it. Well, those people had no realization that it was against Washington State electrical law that that -- those people could not install power transformers. There was no intervention on the part of the companies and an awareness that 19.28 required that voltage power transformers that changed the nameplate of the disconnect to the car, if they didn't match, that elevator people in the state of Washington have never had a high-voltage license to do power transformer work in the state. And this is what led to the citations and all this confusion and everything else.

This is not uncommon in the industry. And my



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research and study, comparatively HVAC industry, they have a specialty license for people that install HVAC equipment, let's say commercially. And those designers also have equipment that fell outside of the normal, you know, 208/460 category for some of their air paneling equipment, and so they would draw specifications to show that the HVAC guys should go ahead and do power transformer work. And they were subject to fine and penalty based on 19.28 who claims the right authority that ELO-1 electricians are the only ones that can install power transformer work. Like that industry and our industry, there's never been a time where it was legal in the state of Washington where elevator constructors or these HVAC mechanics to do high-voltage power transformer work.

Our issue that we had was we had transformers that mounted in the machine room that did not alter the voltage from the disconnect to the controller. They were simply piped through the transformer. So on the primary side as 208 heading to the 208 controller, it stopped in and just fed that -- not the power transformer because it didn't transform the power. It was just piped through a drive isolation transformer. And that's clearly conveyance equipment because all it does is provide power to the drive that has been

changed, because most drive are -- you know, they're not 408 or 208. They're different voltage, 300, whatever. And so a lot of people think, Well, you know, we had this. So everything before that it must have been okay to do power transformer work. It's obviously not okay to do power transformer work with a conveyance license. And only an ELO1 electrician can do power transformer work. And you have to pull permits on it.

So that's why all the violations that we got that created -- most of this confusion was on the very first drive isolation transformer that they declared to be a power transformer, it clearly was not, because we could show that the power was not transformed between the disconnect and the controller. And so the demarcation point shows a conduit coming into a drive isolation transformer and then continuing on to the controller. There is an agreement between the -- it's called the Blue Book Agreement -- between electricians and elevator people that says they won't change feeder voltage. And so we don't. And it's always been there. But because of these new voltages that we find in controllers that don't operate on standard voltages, it requires there to be a transformer in place to do that.

According to the Washington State laws, statutes

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covered under RCW 19.28, it clearly states that they claim the right to run the conduit from the disconnect to the controller. And after that point, all the work dealing with that, after that point that becomes what's declared to be conveyance work.

And I -- and I will be more than happy to display that here, just so we can see exactly what we're talking about. And this is from a 2004 high-level drawing that was provided by the -- it was listed in an Electrical Currents newsletter. And in this -- and I will try to increase this so I can kind of zoom in on All right. that part. I'm sorry. So here's the electrical disconnect. And they declare that to be RCW 19.28 work, and that they show a conduit going from the electrical disconnect following this line. And they say that that conduit is 19.28 work, and it drops down to the controller. As soon as it hits the controller, the electrical licensing ruling falls in that conveyance work is what happens in the controller. So everything out of here, coming out of the Okay? controller and going to the elevator, and all conveyance work is covered under 70.87. That would be So conduit going from the disconnect to the controller. This is just exactly what we're doing right now. But what the demarcation drawing showed was

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here at the top of the controller, I put that Chiclet that said that was the demarcation point where that stopped being electrical work and became conveyance That is in conjunction to this standing ruling. And this isn't just a cute illustration. This is actual statement of who has the licensing authority in our state to do that work. And that would be the electricians. They have to pull a permit. Their electrical inspector has to -- has to inspect that conduit, the wiring, the disconnects, everything else. The landing of those wires is left up to the elevator constructor to land those. Anything inside that controller is our work.

Now, I understand that there are companies and mechanics that have never put this wire up. It's always been the electrician that did that. Ι I also understand that we have understand that. licensed mechanics that have always landed this wiring. And so this is why this date of when did it become illegal for us to -- put in power transformers is Power transformers are not us. Anything that never. comes out of this controller is considered to be conveyance work by the elevator mechanic. And once it hits the controller, we could put in 100 transformers if we want to that change the voltage to the

1 controller. As long as that conduit goes from that 2 disconnect to that controller, that's their work. After it hits the controller, anything in that room and 3 anything dealing with that conveyance, that's 4 installed, provided, maintained, and serviced by 5 6 conveyance mechanics and contractors is work that we 7 claim, and they have no jurisdiction for that And that has never changed. equipment. 8 The 9 demarcation agreement, none of that stuff addressed This is still the case. 10 this issue. This is still the 11 And we are still going to hold them to it. 12 hope that answered your question.

MR. CLEARY: Did that help, Jonathan? Did that answer your question?

MR. KLEIN: Actually, no. The question I had is really is it -- it's about when you have power transformers. We're still getting jobs that power transformers are being installed in the machine room, and we would be original demarcation; meaning it was discussed that those would now have to be located outside of the machine room. So that's kind of what I'm looking for an answer here is what's the break date of when a permit was applied for that the expectation when the inspector goes there (indiscernible) will not have those power transformers in the machine room

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anymore.

MR. BROWN: I've got a -- I can't find it right this second, but I do have an email from Candace Law that says that we have always required them to have that power transformer out of the room because it's not conveyance equipment. And the power transformers have no business in our room. And the power transformer is basically to change the disconnect voltage before it comes to us. And that has to be performed outside of the room. Okay? That's covered under A17.1, that equipment that's allowed in machine rooms. And that is not conveyance equipment so it does not belong in the machine room.

Now, one quick comment, just to confuse -- confuse everybody. When we start doing MRLs that have the disconnect in the doorjamb, those are our work.

Because according to the electrical agreement that's been in place since '96, if the controller is inside -- if the disconnect is located inside the controller, that is elevator conveyance work. Sparky -- I mean, the electrician still pipes it to our controller, just like now. But after it hits the controller, whatever is in that controller is our work. And in this case, the disconnect will be in there. So just so you understand when that comes up in the future, we've

already got that handled, and it's part of -- it's been parts of the elevator and electrical rules, its inception. But the power transformer does not belong in our room.

MR. CLEARY: Okay. Ricky? Real quick. Or take your time.

MR. HENDERSON: Rick Henderson.

So sort of rolling back into John's question there a little bit is -- and just -- just also what Gerald was saying is there is no date. It's always been electricians' work. So there is no transition date of when this needs to go one way or another.

But to add more confusion to it -- and just confirm with Gerald here. Gerald, as I understand it, what we're talking about here between disconnect and the controller, when we're talking about power transformers, we cannot change the voltage going to the operational controller. The transformer there can change the voltage going to the motion controller. Is that still -- that was my understanding. Is that still the state -- still current?

MR. BROWN: That is -- that is indeed correct.

There was a TC back in January of 2020 that talked about what hoistway wiring final. And in there it states -- and Candace sent me a copy of it. And a copy

of that TC -- that -- hang on just a second. Let me get it and present this so you can see. She actually did a code cut to show that.

"Transformers not provided by the elevator manufacturer not addressed in code. Can you have it in the machine room?"

The answer was: "No. So step up, step down.

Power transformers not provided by the elevator

installer must be located outside the space or room,

even if it is provided by the company." If it's purely
a power transformer, it's not allowed in our room.

The elevator companies right now, several of the companies, they provide two transformers to each job. They take one, give it to the electrical contractor, or give it to the general contractor, which isn't his electrical contractor, and pulls a permit for it to install it, that -- from their switch gear room going up to our machine room disconnect, somewhere in that line he installs his procedure transformer because the company sold a 208 or a 460 controller for that job, and he has a contradicting power provided in the building. So he will install his transformer outside of the room so the disconnect in the room reads the same voltage as the nameplate of the controller. So 480 to 480, 208 to 208. So it's obviously being

transformed in the room because that would be a power transformer. That's the way the power transformers read.

And then they were provided an additional transformer that was just a drive isolation transformer that the primary side of it matched the disconnect in the room. And once that conduit goes to the controller, we can pipe to it and wire it and change the voltage to the drive, which we've always been able to do. That's conveyance work. And we claim that work after it hits the controller.

MR. CLEARY: Duane?

MR. LEOPARD: I was just reading this. If you put it up here, Gerald. It says if the transformer is not provided by the elevator company, it has to be outside the room.

What if the elevator company does provide a step-up or a step-down transformer? (Audio distortion) drive requirements or anything like that?

MR. BROWN: Well, if the drive requirements -drive isolation transformer that powers the disconnect
voltage that goes from the disconnect to the
controller, that type of work, that gear work is always
taken place outside of our room. The company can
provide it, but it has to be located outside of our

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room, the power transformer. We require that drive isolation transformers are -- is the only thing that's allowed to be in the room.

MR. LEOPARD: Thank you.

MR. CLEARY: Yeah, this is -- we got a little extra time so I want to make sure that anybody that's got questions we get some clarity on things because this is pretty important.

Jonathan, is that -- does that suffice, or do you need more clarity?

Jonathan Klein, field mechanic. MR. KLEIN: It's -- I mean it's clearer. But I guess my problem is I field questions from not only new install mechanics, modernization mechanics when it comes to power transformers. And we just recently had a three-car traction mod installed where the power transformers were located in the machine room. I talked to the mechanic on site and said, "Hey, this could get wrote up, and they could throw a fit about this because they're voltage changing transformers going into the controller." And not a word was said about it, which is what brings me back to the original question of, okay, when is the enforcement of this going to start And it sounds like it's supposed to have happening. been enforced since the beginning of time and just

hasn't.

MR. CLEARY: Gerald?

Marius, go ahead.

Do you want to address that first, Gerald, or Marius -- you want to let Marius go?

MR. POP: This is Marius Pop, Primarius

Elevator. So we had the same situation, and we had the inspection, and we had to locate the transformers outside where they were actually on our drawing. It was the drawings (indiscernible) were approved with the transformers in it. But because of the demarcation thing, they had to be relocated and moved outside.

This is just something that we recently ran into.

MR. CLEARY: It sounds like to me that something got missed by the inspector. So I think it's pretty clear that if you got step-up, step-down transformers they can't be in the machine room. If it's a drive isolation transformer -- the reason I can talk to this is I was the co-chair of this whole thing for a couple of years. So if there's any other questions we can take them off line. It'd be probably good to have them written down so we can -- I can make sure that they get to Gerald, and you can take them right to Gerald to get them addressed. But it's pretty much that if it steps up, steps down, you know, the

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power coming into the machine room must meet what the requirement is, or it can't be in there, so . . .

Okay. We're going to move on pretty quick with this. I just got some correspondence -- maybe, Melissa, you can help me out a little bit -- about who can -- who's going to participate in this -- in the curriculum subcommittee on Thursday. Can you help me out on this because I'm -- I'm not quite sure what they're kind of angling at. So can you help?

MS. ERIKSEN: Thank you. I'm happy to. This is Melissa. So like -- like I stated when we were going over the licensing and education subcommittee, this committee has been going on since 2020, and we have done a lot of work. Because where we're at in the committee, the people who participate in the committee get communications from us. They get communications. They get the calendar events. They know who they are. I know who they are. And a lot goes into putting this So where I appreciate, and we appreciate, together. that there are people who want to join in, because of where we're at and specifically what we're doing, jumping in and out of our committee at certain points in time is not effective. So what I would say to everyone, and because I said that each category in the committee is represented, that for those of you who

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attend and participate, if there are people in your category that have questions or have input or need information or want to provide information, whatever it is, just like with our ESAC, that they communicate through you, and likewise. The people who attend this committee are not working specifically for them. The person that is in attendance, they are working on behalf of their licensed category. So I just ask that -- we just ask that the communication go through the person in the committee. If you don't know who that is, please feel free to email. I will put the information in the chat. Or because Scott is the -the chair of this committee, you're more than welcome to reach out to him and ask his information -- I'll put in the chat, but it's also in our website -- that you find out who is representing you and work through them unless you -- what?

(Interruption in proceedings by unknown individual.)

MS. ERIKSEN: Okay. All right. Sorry. Got Spenser muted. But it was great hearing from you, Spenser.

So like I was saying, if I -- if you have not heard from me that -- that I'm excited to see you, and you are going to be there, then please don't just invite

yourself. We definitely want to hear from you, but work through your representatives.

Are there any questions?

MR. CLEARY: Thank you.

Yeah, that kind of -- you know, get -- submit what you have, talk to your representative. We want to hear your input, but we gotta make sure that we keep this orderly and able to go through the process and get it done.

So with that any -- any other question on the couple things we just talked about?

(No response.)

MR. CLEARY: We're going to move into how you would like to see us utilize the 8:00 stakeholder meeting so we can do a better job of getting the information discussed. It's really really important that we use that time efficiently. And then we'll get into conversation from the stakeholders. It's open forum for anyone that wants to discuss something to try to get it in the purview of the committee.

So with that, Gerald, do you want to talk a little bit about what we've been discussing on how we want to use the 8:00 stakeholder time?

Utilizing the 8 a.m. Stakeholder Time:

MR. BROWN: Yeah, I had a conversation with



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Scott about trying to reach out and offer our -- make the best use we can out of our stakeholder meeting. And we have discussed having a theme for the meetings as -- in response to your requests. And so if -- if you would reach out to the chairman or vice-chair and make questions or comments that we can address the theme for the next meeting. We had -- because of the requirements for residential doors, we had thought about kind of dedicating some of the time at the next meeting, the next stakeholder's meeting before ESAC starts, that we would talk about residential doors. Maybe the one after that you want to talk about what it is that you want to talk about. Maybe by then we'll have some of these MRLs installed, and people want to talk about those changes or things you've run into that we can discuss and -- and -- and answer your questions or perhaps post new information on our TC that would help your installs go smoother. Whatever we can do to And so we were just trying to get the best bang for our buck out of the stakeholders' time because they -- frankly, they've been kind of quiet. wasn't, of course, because we were trying to discuss the one item. But we would -- we would leave that open to you to make suggestions for themes for our stakeholders' meetings so we can specifically take care

of what you would like to talk about. You know, perhaps point of contacts, or whatever -- whatever topics is something that the stakeholders want to discuss, let's bring it forward and use that as -- it doesn't have to be the whole meeting. It could be a portion of the meeting. If you'd like to, you know, dedicate Hey, I'd like 20 minutes so we can talk about this or this, let Scott know so we can prepare and be able to talk about those things. Thank you.

Oh, we lost Scott.

MS. ERIKSEN: So we kicked Scott out. Oh, there he is.

MR. CLEARY: Yeah, thanks. That worked out well.

MS. ERIKSEN: That was not me.

MR. BROWN: I told you she does that.

MR. CLEARY: Yeah, I'll be quiet.

So I don't know what I missed, but if somebody wants to give a presentation or have somebody come in, a new vendor that wants to give a presentation, quick presentation on new equipment, anything that you think would be helpful and that stuff, let's look at, and present it to us, and we'll be more than happy to give everybody as much time as we can.

Conversation from Stakeholders:



MR. CLEARY: All right. Now it's open up for conversation with stakeholders. This is your time. You know, we got 43 minutes. We can spend as much of that if you like, or everybody can go to lunch early. It's up to you. This is your time.

Bob and Jan?

MR. McLAUGHLIN: Okay. Thank you so much.

I did have a couple of questions for Jim and for Melissa. I've been kind of out of the loop on this. I had my plate kind of full with other projects. Very interested in the residential discussion. And Melissa sent me a whole batch of back meetings notes, and I haven't had a chance to go through those. I don't know whether that includes minutes from the residential work that you've been doing.

Is there details in that that will help me get up to speed?

MR. NORRIS: Melissa, you had your hand up. Did you want to answer that?

MS. ERIKSEN: I want to answer my part of it, if you don't mind.

Hi, Bob. I'm so glad you joined. The answer to your question with relation to the licensing subcommittee is that since you last joined us we have not had a meeting. So you haven't missed anything. I



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do hope and expect to see you on Thursday. And if you want, you and I can have a discussion after this Basically where we're at with the licensing meeting. subcommittee is exactly what you remember us leaving off that we were starting to talk about questions. I've sent a couple of emails since then preparing -getting -- working with the committee to be prepared to hit the ground running on Thursday. Those messages came from Paoa and I. So if there's anything more specific that you'd like to know, please send me an email. And we can either communicate through email, or we can do a Teams chat, which I'm very happy to do with you either today or tomorrow. And that's where we're at with the licensing subcommittee. The past transcripts I sent you from our ESAC meeting, those don't -- the committee and what happens there doesn't -- isn't included in the transcripts, except for what Scott is able to report out. And as you know, we haven't been able to meet so there's not really been a lot to report out. So that's where we're at as far as the subcommittee.

Now, Jim, are you able to answer your part of it?

MR. NORRIS: I think so. I didn't catch that he was asking about licensing. I thought he just asked

about the residential.

MR. McLAUGHLIN: That's correct.

MR. NORRIS: So I'm not sure what Melissa is saying as far as our residential committee work, if she had sent you our proposed rewording of the WAC to encompass the sale of a home and the sort of embellish on the fact that if you don't live in the resident, it's not -- residence, it's not covered by the exemption rule. So I could certainly send that stuff to you. I think our wording is pretty much where we wanted to be as far as changing the WAC goes.

MR. McLAUGHLIN: Thank you, Jim. Yes, you're correct. I was asking specifically about your committee. And Melissa briefed me on some of the scope not the content of your discussions, but just a general scope of what your committee was looking at. It's -- and I really understand the concern there.

What my reaction was that I was -- I'm -- I'm hearing some verbiage that duplicates a lot of work that we did six, seven, eight years ago. And I -- I would not -- I was getting a little uncomfortable that it sounded like reinventing or covering the same ground that had been covered before. And I apologize for the fact that I haven't had the personal time to get more plugged in, so I'm playing a little catchup here.

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There were a lot of things that came out of the legislation -- I'm going to say eight years ago, but I could be wrong on that. Maybe it wasn't quite that long -- that were a direct reflection of conversations that occurred in any number of ESAC meetings over the In fact, the final language was almost a duplicate of a statement that Marius Pop had made in an ESAC meeting of saying why don't we do this for residential. And the final result was almost verbatim what he had as that recommendation that was echoed around the room, and yet I know that your group was not satisfied with that result. And so there was a lot of effort put in on both sides. And in some corners that was probably not the result that they desired. position right now is with -- with -- would be to get caught up a little bit on what you have done, just for my own information so that if I have further questions I can get back to you.

MR. NORRIS: Sure. And your memory is not failing you. That was a minimum of seven years before because it was before I was in office. And I'd be happy to share our WAC committee -- our WAC changes. And I think the reason it failed last time was opposition from the real estate commission. We have not yet reached out to them to try to get them on board

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with what we're trying to accomplish. But it is one of our goals. We have talked to the insurance commission about it. And so there we are.

MR. McLAUGHLIN: Yeah, I'm glad that you I wasn't going to bring it up. mentioned that, Jim. But I think one of the things that was a difficulty was that the proponents of the legislation did not reach out in a timely fashion to the Association of Realtors. It came down to the Legislature practically being in session before that conversation ever took place. I don't think that the drafters of the legislation were I think it would be -- I would wise to do that. encourage you to initiate that conversation as soon as You know, sort of sitting at the side of the room, I realize there was a real disconnect between the concerns that each side had that were not being at least incorporated into the thinking of the proponents or the opposition. And that probably goes a long way to explain why the final result was not received as So I would really encourage you well as it has been. to initiate that conversation as soon as you can. Ι think it will pay you dividends.

MR. NORRIS: We have had that conversation at the committee, and we -- we want to have more answers than questions when we go to them. We want to, sort

1 of, have our -- have it ready for them to ask us 2 questions and us tell them what we're looking for. MR. McLAUGHLIN: That sounds very good. 3 That's all I have for now. 4 MR. CLEARY: Yeah, Jim's done a really nice 5 6 job of chairing this. That's really good input. 7 Thanks, Bob. That's what we really need to do at this 8 time. 9 Jan? 10 MS. GOULD: Yes. Jan Gould. 11 I was on the agenda and took myself off because I'm not sure about what we'll be adopting this next code 12 13 cycle, but it's going to be a quick turnaround. 14 go in front of the next CCAB committee -- Construction 15 Code Advisory Board. Excuse me -- in November. So I 16 will be having an industry meeting, probably, in September of what we're adopting and any changes to 17 18 Chapter 30. There are some errors in there that need 19 to be corrected, and some new additions. So just heads 20 That's it. Thank you. up. 21 MR. CLEARY: Thanks, Jan. I appreciate that. Well, is there any other -- any questions or any 22 23 other conversations that the stakeholders want to have? 24 (No response.)



MR. CLEARY:

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Hearing none, thanks, everybody,

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Elevator Safety Advisory Committee Meeting
Transcript of Proceedings - May 17, 2022
                                                      Page 100
 for participating. I really look forward to meeting
 and having our August one in person. So thanks,
 everybody, again. Make sure if any things you need you
 want on the agenda, talk to your representative and get
 it to me, and we'll get it on for you. So thank you
 very much. Everybody have a great -- a great week, and
 we'll see you all in August.
                                 Thank you.
            (Proceedings concluded at 11:27 a.m.)
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Page 101

## CERTIFICATE

I, JANETTE CURLEY, a Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Washington, residing at Kingston, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing proceedings were reported by me and thereafter reduced to a typed format under my direction; that the transcript consisting of pages through 101 is a full, true and complete transcript of said proceedings;

That as a CCR in this state, I am bound by the Rules of Conduct as Codified in WAC 308-14-130; that court reporting arrangements and fees in this case are offered to all parties on equal terms; that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any party to this action, or relative or employee of any such attorney or counsel, and I am not financially interested in the said action or the outcome thereof;

That upon completion, the original transcript will be securely sealed and served upon the appropriate party.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of May, 2022.

Janette Curley, CCR No. 2030

		<b>408</b> 79:2
\$	<b>2</b>	<b>42</b> 70:3
<b>\$15</b> 54:8	<b>2</b> 34:25	<b>425</b> 36:19
	<b>2-by-6</b> 69:2	<b>43</b> 94:3
-	<b>20</b> 41:4 54:2,4 93:7	<b>435</b> 37:8
<b>if</b> 54:1	<b>2004</b> 80:8	<b>460</b> 85:20
	<b>2013</b> 65:6	<b>480</b> 73:22 85:25
0	<b>2016</b> 63:16	
<b>04</b> 18:7	<b>2020</b> 84:23 89:13	5
<b>08</b> 54:12	<b>2021</b> 13:18 65:9	<b>5</b> 15:1
	<b>2022</b> 10:5	<b>5-inch</b> 69:5
1	<b>208</b> 73:21 78:20 79:2 85:20,25	<b>5.3</b> 56:4
<b>1</b> 5:17 34:24	<b>208/460</b> 78:5	<b>50</b> 9:24
<b>1,000</b> 65:20	<b>22nd</b> 14:23 15:1	
<b>10</b> 54:24	<b>23</b> 17:4 28:25 29:1	6
10-year-old 69:4	<b>270</b> 5:11	<b>6</b> 67:18
<b>100</b> 81:24	<b>2833</b> 47:3	
<b>11:27</b> 100:8	<b>296-96</b> 32:7	7
<b>12</b> 44:25	<b>296-96-500</b> 37:24	<b>70.87</b> 37:22 80:22
<b>13</b> 32:10 33:17,25 38:2,24 41:22		<b>70.87.305</b> 56:20
42:12,13 44:10,13,17,20 47:4		<b>7087</b> 32:8
<b>14</b> 64:7	<b>3</b> 54:8	<b>70s</b> 34:25
<b>155</b> 40:11	<b>3-and-4</b> 53:21 63:15	<b>72</b> 38:25
<b>15th</b> 65:9	<b>3-and-5</b> 64:10,14,18	
<b>16</b> 64:11,25	<b>3-and-five</b> 71:10	8
<b>16d</b> 8:1	<b>3/4</b> 63:12,13,18	<b>8</b> 91:24
<b>17</b> 14:13 38:2	<b>3/4-and-4</b> 52:10 63:13,16 64:11,22	<b>8.6</b> 56:4
<b>17.1</b> 44:3 56:4	65:3 67:7	<b>80</b> 38:4
<b>18.1</b> 5:13	<b>30</b> 33:11 99:18	<b>8:00</b> 91:14,23
<b>180</b> 45:7	<b>30-foot</b> 45:6	
<b>185</b> 40:12	<b>300</b> 79:2	9
<b>1896</b> 34:1	4	<b>9</b> 14:23
<b>19</b> 15:3 17:19 54:4 65:1,6		<b>96</b> 83:18
<b>19.28</b> 72:19 77:18 78:9 80:1,14,16	<b>4</b> 6:22 19:7,12 20:8 49:18 63:12,19	30 00.10
<b>1st</b> 18:9	<b>400</b> 36:21 73:25	

## Α

a.m. 14:23 91:24 100:8

**A10.4** 19:3 **A10.5** 19:3

A17 59:1 62:23 63:1

**A17.1** 38:24 47:3 65:6 83:10

**A17.3** 55:25 **A17.4** 36:6

**A17.5** 72:9,11

**A18** 58:24,25 59:16 62:20

**A18.1** 55:25 **A92.10** 19:25 **ability** 73:10

absentmindedly 70:13

**absolutely** 58:19 59:15 68:12,14

accept 9:3,4,12 accepting 14:25 access 11:8

accessibility 5:13 7:4

**accident** 11:2,7 12:23 53:20 64:13 67:6 68:19

**accidents** 10:4,5,6,8,12,13,15,16, 21,24 56:22 69:1

accommodate 25:14 accomplish 50:7 98:1

account 42:15 accurate 30:16 action 32:4 57:5,24

activate 41:9 activated 40:20 activating 41:8

active 57:10

**actual** 33:14 34:19 44:14 59:25 60:19 81:6

**Acumar** 69:23

ad 5:16

add 61:12 84:13

addenda 9:12

additional 13:23 86:4

additions 99:19

address 31:17 76:2,20 88:4 92:6

**addressed** 33:17 39:4 43:21 56:9 82:9 85:5 88:24

addressing 37:19

adjusted 21:5

administered 75:15 administering 28:15

**adopt** 15:2 16:24 **adopted** 64:10,23

**adopting** 13:15 64:25 99:12,17

adoption 13:14 17:7,8,19 48:9 advancing 36:18 37:4

advantage 35:13

advice 11:24 advisor 6:10

advisory 13:20 53:9 99:15

AEGIS 6:4

**affect** 14:2 39:12 **affected** 67:16

afternoon 58:23

**agency** 23:10

**agenda** 13:1 22:24 47:16 99:11 100:4

**agree** 41:6 45:13 48:7 68:12,14 69:19

agreed 49:8 61:1,15 64:19 74:4

**agreement** 48:3 64:5 73:5,8 74:4,15 75:1,2,4 76:2,6,23,24 77:5,8 79:18, 19 82:9 83:17

**ahead** 10:25 12:6 26:12,21 27:16,19 30:9 36:13 39:16 40:2 42:11 44:6 45:23 47:1 52:12 76:14 78:8 88:3

**AHJ** 6:10 65:13 **AHJS** 57:9 64:7

**air** 78:5

Alicia 13:3,7 16:15 17:24

**allowed** 33:10 83:11 85:11 87:3

allowing 22:1 alongside 70:1

alter 74:5 76:25 78:17

alternate 7:2,7,17 8:2 35:23

amazing 50:12 analyst 13:8 analysts 22:13 angling 89:9

**Annette** 22:2 74:23 **Annette's** 75:12

announcement 18:10,12,18

annual 33:14 annuals 9:23 12:23 anonymous 24:11

answers 98:24 anticipated 18:9 anticipation 62:22

anybody's 43:14 anymore 83:1 Apologies 43:10 apologize 96:23 apparently 35:3 appears 57:23 applicable 47:4

application 19:11 65:8

applications 19:9 applied 82:23 apply 25:21

appreciated 17:20 57:11

appreciative 51:8 approach 32:1,2 36:1 approval 60:3 61:25

approved 18:12 60:22 61:14 62:13

88:10

approximately 54:2

architects 6:5

area 42:6

areas 24:4,12 32:13 52:19

**arm** 70:6,7,8,12,15

arms 10:18

**ASME** 36:6 43:1,5 44:3 47:3 65:6

aspect 22:23 76:3,4

aspects 31:18

assembly 52:5 57:15,17

Association 98:8

**assume** 31:1

attach 73:16

attached 65:7

attachments 72:7

attend 31:8 74:23 75:10 90:1,5

attendance 90:7

attention 13:23 24:20

attorney 39:6

audience 23:21 24:1 25:3,11 26:25

67:17

audio 86:18

August 15:3 16:12 18:9 50:2,18

51:24 55:13 100:2,7

authority 39:3 55:23 78:10 81:6

automated 43:5

automatic 34:1 42:25

aware 13:12 14:13 23:11 66:3,4

68:7 71:2 74:19

awareness 12:9,21 23:12 24:4,10,

22 27:25 28:6,9 29:8 77:17

ayes 9:8

В

**B&bs** 53:4

**back** 9:20 13:1 18:17 19:16 26:5 28:17 31:14,15 33:8,9 38:15 42:24

47:14,16,18 50:16 52:7 59:12 60:4 61:25 62:8 63:17 72:1 73:20 74:17

84:8,23 87:22 94:12 97:18

back-and-forth 59:22

backfill 20:13

backstroke 45:4

**ball** 53:7

bang 92:19

barring 50:17

**base** 53:7

based 34:5 35:3 37:11 38:10 56:23

78:9

**baseline** 28:1,6,9,12

**basically** 12:8 27:13 38:7,19 39:10

51:17 57:19 61:21 70:23 83:8 95:3

basis 48:21 58:2

batch 94:12

**Bates** 7:16

beginning 28:12 87:25

**begins** 73:7 77:7

behalf 90:8

**bell** 72:13

**belong** 83:12 84:3

big 29:20 66:2 69:16 71:2

**biggest** 54:11,13

**bit** 8:19 13:2 39:14 41:24 44:8 52:4,

10 57:15 59:14 68:21 71:22 84:9

89:5 91:22 97:16

blasting 67:17

blatantly 40:24

**bless** 12:10

**blind** 70:10

Blue 79:19

**board** 8:2 28:17 97:25 99:15

**Bob** 94:6,22 99:7

**Book** 79:19

**bosses** 25:25

break 46:25 47:13,15 82:22

breaker 34:7

breakers 34:11

breaking 61:12

**breaks** 10:13

Brian 6:2,4,7 52:3 57:16 58:11

Index: approximately..capability

briefed 96:14

bring 48:25 93:4 98:5

bringing 48:3

brings 35:21 40:15 87:22

brought 11:13 21:12 24:20 51:17

**Brown** 5:20 9:14,16,18 10:25 15:11 18:8 20:15 25:18 27:16 31:4 39:24

40:3,24 41:19,21 42:11 43:13 66:16,

20 71:25 74:19 75:19 76:22 83:2

84:22 86:20 91:25 93:16

brushes 57:21

**buck** 92:20

bucket 33:3,4,6,22

**build** 20:13

**building** 7:12,17 31:1,20 34:21

35:2,6,12 36:2 40:16 46:9 65:7

85:22

buildings 40:21

bulletins 66:22

bunch 54:21

**burn** 38:11

**burns** 38:16

**business** 21:25 22:12 23:23 83:7

button 57:1

**buy** 54:19

C

cab 63:20

calendar 89:17

call 36:24 38:7 74:3

**called** 79:18

Candace 83:3 84:25

capability 40:22



car 34:17 35:21 57:20 70:7,9 77:19

car's 71:4

care 33:12 65:13 92:25

Carini 7:10,11 58:16,19,20 59:15

60:16 61:5,19 62:19

Carl 7:14,15 58:16,21

Carolina 69:14

cars 70:3

Cary 7:13,14,15 58:16,21

case 70:16 82:10 83:23

case-by-case 58:2

cases 33:14

Cat 6:22

catch 45:7 95:24

catchup 96:25

categories 38:6 50:9,23 51:18

**category** 5:17 18:7 19:7,12 20:8

43:18 49:2,18 50:13 51:3 56:6 58:24 59:1 63:5 78:5 89:24 90:2.8

caught 35:12 76:5 97:16

**CCAB** 99:14

ceiling 45:6

certification 72:12

**chair** 5:11,16 52:8,14 90:13

chairing 99:6

chairman 10:20 92:5

chairs 55:3

challenge 51:1

**chance** 94:13

chances 16:17

**change** 22:23 23:9,10 28:13 52:23 68:7 79:20 81:25 83:8 84:17,19 86:8

**changed** 11:12 33:13 63:16 77:4,19 79:1 82:8

changing 41:25 87:20 96:11

Chapter 99:18

chart 10:10,16

**chat** 18:16 20:4 90:12,15 95:12

**check** 26:5

checking 32:5

Chiclet 81:1

chief 5:21 9:18 75:4

**chief's** 9:13,15 12:22

child 67:7 69:15 71:15

children 63:22

choose 39:6

chorus 9:8

citations 77:23

**city** 6:9,11,17 8:4 39:15,17 41:12,13, 20 42:24 43:1,4 44:9,25 46:3,4,10

55:20 57:9 64:23 65:2

claim 80:2 82:7 86:10

**claims** 78:9

clarification 13:16 66:19

clarify 40:9

clarity 61:13 87:7,10

cleaned 33:7

cleaner 62:4

clear 36:10 76:5 88:16

clearer 87:12

Cleary 5:10,11,18,23 6:1,7,12,18,24 7:5,9,19,24 8:3,6,24 9:2,5,7,9,11,17 10:22 11:9,21 12:22,25 16:15,17,23 17:2,8,15,24 18:1 20:11,22 21:8,23 24:16,24 25:8,16 27:11,19 28:23 29:5,13 30:7,9,13,21,23 39:10,25 41:11 42:1,8,21 43:7,12 44:5 45:19, 23 46:1,13,17 47:9,12,16,21 48:20 49:3,4 50:21,25 53:10 54:11 55:13, 15,18 56:1,15 57:14 58:5,13,15 59:9 60:9,25 61:7 62:2 63:6,10 65:11 66:9,18,24 67:2,23 68:8,15,22 69:12 70:22 71:8,12 74:12 75:12,20 76:8, 20 82:13 84:5 86:12 87:5 88:2,14

91:4,13 93:13,17 94:1 99:5,21,25

**clock** 47:13

close 22:7 53:5 58:8

**closed** 63:24

closet 35:7,10

closing 50:19 58:9

**CMS** 15:13 21:9,15,17,21 22:1 24:13

29:3 30:14

co-chair 52:16 88:19

co-chaired 58:21

**code** 6:10 13:14 17:6,8 19:4 20:7 31:1,20 38:1,23 41:3 43:17,25 44:11,13,14,21 45:15 54:24 63:16

64:24 72:18 85:3,5 99:12,15

codes 13:15 35:2 46:19

collect 33:10

collective 25:1

collects 33:6

Colorado 58:3

colorful 10:11

combination 39:19

commander 36:13

**commence** 18:17,25

comment 14:4,21 15:14,22,23

16:21 38:12 63:3 83:14

commentary 42:12,14

**comments** 8:24 14:5,22 15:1,11

31:12 92:6

commercial 5:13 7:3 56:5,25 73:22

75:22

commercially 78:3

commission 97:24 98:2

commitment 20:21

**committee** 8:7 13:20 24:7 29:1 30:6 31:9 32:3 40:9 48:3 50:4 53:9 55:10 59:23 89:13,15,22,25 90:6,10,13 91:20 95:7,16 96:4,14,16 97:22

98:24 99:14

commonplace 33:25

communicate 24:12 29:8 90:4

95:11

communicating 24:2 67:25

communication 23:14 28:13,16,19

67:13,22 90:9

communications 89:16



**companies** 39:13 62:12 64:4 67:15 72:6 73:10 74:8 77:17 81:14 85:12, 13

**company** 27:4 77:11 85:10,20 86:15,17,24

company's 26:11 comparatively 78:1

completed 9:23,25 29:19 53:8 63:4

complexities 62:24
compliance 44:2 72:10
compliant 73:4,11
complications 23:18
components 73:1
compromised 36:6

concern 38:21 51:2 64:16 96:17

concerned 41:24 concerns 34:5 98:16 concluded 100:8 conditions 47:7

condos 53:12 conducive 49:11

**conduit** 72:3 73:3 79:16 80:2,14,16, 23 81:10 82:1 86:7

confident 28:2

confirm 36:10 84:13

conflict 43:20 conforming 47:3 confuse 83:14

**confusion** 61:24 75:25 77:8,23 79:11 84:13

conjunction 81:4
connection 76:17

consideration 41:10 57:23 71:7

considerations 35:4

**considered** 31:18 34:14 58:1 72:14,23 73:3,14 81:22

consistency 73:8

consistent 73:8 75:18

constitute 31:25

construction 19:2 73:21 99:14

constructor 81:12 constructors 78:14 consultant 7:16

consultation 37:17 consumer 63:25 64:17

**contact** 11:6 19:20 20:4,6 66:8 75:3

contacted 65:19 contacts 93:2

content 27:12,14 96:15

continue 38:25 44:3 48:16 50:16

continuing 50:11 51:2 79:17

contractor 7:22 8:2 85:14,15,16

contractors 5:25 6:22 19:1,6 82:6

contradicting 85:21

control 47:6

**controller** 72:4,14,21 73:3,13,15,25 74:3,6 78:18,20 79:15,17 80:3,17, 19,21,24 81:1,13,22,24 82:1,2,3 83:18,19,21,22,23 84:16,18,19 85:20,24 86:8,11,23 87:21

controllers 72:3,8 74:7 79:23

controls 73:11

**conversation** 21:22 91:18,25 93:25 94:2 98:10,13,21,23

**conversations** 19:24 97:4 99:23

convey 35:1

**conveyance** 14:15 19:17,19 32:22 34:24 39:2 52:8 54:3 55:2 56:5 72:15,17,23 73:4,7 78:24 79:7 80:5, 19,22 81:3,23 82:4,6 83:6,12,20 86:10

**conveyances** 19:23 52:13,21 54:9 55:24 73:22

**cool** 33:24

cooling 33:23

coordinator 13:10

copy 84:25

**corners** 97:13

**correct** 16:25 17:5 58:9 60:15,16 61:4,18 84:22 96:2,13

corrected 99:19

corrections 8:25

**correspondence** 18:9 20:2 73:16

89:4

council 31:1,20 35:2

country 56:23

**couple** 8:8 31:2 53:11 59:3 62:25 69:10 88:20 91:11 94:8 95:6

court 5:5

**covered** 19:3 20:1 33:5 50:9 61:4

80:1,22 83:10 96:8,23

covering 96:22

**COVID** 49:6

**CPH** 6:23 18:4,7,8 20:8 21:2

**CPHS** 19:23 20:1 **CR-101** 13:18

**CR-102** 14:3 15:22

**CR-103** 32:2 37:6

CR-103E 30:25 31:3,19

cranium 69:4 create 77:5 created 79:11 creates 61:24

crew 36:8 criteria 72:9

**critical** 56:10 67:3

cross-trained 20:17

**crunch** 17:23 **crux** 56:2

current 20:7 53:1 61:5,6 84:21

Currents 80:10

curriculum 49:2,5 89:7

**Curry** 13:7,8 15:15 16:2,16,19 17:1, 6.9.21

customer 54:15 66:8

Index: customers..doorjambs

**customers** 65:18,20 66:3 67:15

**cut** 85:3 **cute** 81:5

cycle 64:24 99:13

D

danger 36:23

data 44:24 45:10,11

database 14:16

date 17:2 18:9 65:8 76:18 81:19

82:22 84:10,11

dates 29:7,9

Dave 40:2 42:8,24 43:8,9

**Davis** 7:25 8:1 **day** 33:9 44:1

day-to-day 26:17

days 33:11

deadline 29:24

deal 71:3

dealers 65:15,16

dealing 19:5 31:20 80:4 82:4

deaths 56:23 63:21

**debris** 32:14 33:16 **decide** 36:13

decision 22:7 35:2

decided 31:11

**deck** 70:1

declare 80:13

declared 79:12 80:5

dedicate 93:7

dedicating 92:9

deepest 63:20

deficiency 62:5

definition 10:4

degrees 36:19,22 37:8 40:11,12

45:7

delayed 14:6 16:1

delays 61:25

deliverable 48:24

deliverables 49:15 50:1

demand 20:18 57:22

**demarcation** 71:19,24 73:6,19 74:4 75:1,20 76:2,6,10,23 77:5,8 79:15

80:25 81:2 82:9,19 88:11

denial 60:4

department 21:1,2 37:12 39:19,22

40:18,19 43:2 46:5 74:20

depends 46:8

deployed 34:9

derive 26:5

Dermott 6:13

description 59:9

design 32:9 34:17 37:22,24 39:1

43:18 73:10

designed 33:19

designers 78:3

desired 97:14

details 29:11 68:17,19 94:16

detected 35:25

detection 40:16

detector 35:20 39:21

**detectors** 35:17 40:10

**development** 15:5 16:10

develops 41:3

devices 35:15

**difference** 35:9 56:5

differentiation 56:4

difficult 51:19

difficulty 46:3 98:6

dimension 35:8

diminishes 31:24

direct 32:6 43:19 67:16 97:4

direction 53:17 59:5 61:6

directional 57:2

directions 10:19

directly 21:2 26:1

director 6:21

director's 39:18,23 43:6

dirty 32:21

disagree 68:13

disappointed 21:3

disclosure 11:4

**disconnect** 72:4,21 74:2,6 77:19

78:18 79:15 80:2,13,15,23 82:2

83:8,16,19,24 84:15 85:18,23 86:6,

21,22 98:15

disconnects 81:10

discuss 13:3 19:22 53:21 70:23

91:19 92:16,22 93:4

discussed 51:22 66:9 82:20 91:16

92:3

discussing 56:2,16 60:18 91:22

discussion 18:4,6 42:6 44:5 46:15

51:20 71:9,19,24 94:11 95:2

discussions 71:21 96:15

dispatch 36:8,14

display 80:6

dissolve 57:25

distanced 49:10

distortion 86:18

dividends 98:22

division 63:25 64:17

division's 13:9 46:20

document 66:16

documentation 73:18 74:8

documents 15:6

dollar 40:25

door 35:11 43:3 52:5 57:15,17,21

58:1,3 63:17,18,23 69:3,5

doorjamb 83:16

doorjambs 69:3



**doors** 57:21 63:15 92:8,11

**DOSH** 19:20 20:1,6

**draft** 13:21,24,25 14:8 16:4,5 17:11

18:12 58:24,25 62:21

drafters 98:11 drafting 15:24

draw 78:6

drawing 28:17 77:11 80:9,25 88:9

drawings 72:8 88:10

**drive** 72:24 78:23,25 79:1,12,16 86:5,9,18,20,21 87:1 88:18

dropped 43:23

drops 80:16

**Duane** 6:15,16 44:6 55:15,20 56:12

57:7 68:16,18 86:12

due 15:23 40:15 42:16

**Duke** 7:25 8:1 **dump** 59:20

**dumped** 61:23

duplicate 97:7

duplicates 96:19

## Ε

earlier 51:17

early 22:23 34:25 94:4

easier 49:10

**easy** 51:7

**echoed** 97:10

economics 42:19

Ed 7:20,21,24

edge 63:19

**education** 49:2,5 50:10,11 51:2

89:12

effect 15:3 20:2 34:3 43:15 44:1

73:12,16 76:18

effective 89:23

efficiently 91:17

**effort** 97:13

efforts 55:5

**electrical** 72:18,19 73:6 74:3,15,18 75:2 76:11,24 77:1,6,15 80:10,13,

15,18 81:3,9 83:17 84:2 85:14,16

electrician 79:7 81:16 83:21

electricians 76:10 78:10 79:19 81:8

electricians' 84:11

elephant 67:20

elevator 5:17,21 7:8,22 9:19 10:12 12:3,14 13:11,13 15:4 18:14 23:13 25:21 31:3 32:9,12,25 33:7 34:12 35:21,23,24 36:2,4,14,21,25 37:7,9 38:3 40:14,15,16,21,22 41:4 42:20 45:15 46:20 54:16,21 56:20,25 63:24 64:14 68:25 70:18 75:3 76:12, 24 77:7,20 78:14 79:20 80:21 81:11, 23 83:20 84:2 85:4,8,12 86:15,17

88:7

elevator/electrical 72:10

**elevators** 5:12 7:3 9:25 17:18 34:10 35:12,18 37:18,23 38:5 39:20 40:13 41:13 53:13 55:2 63:15 64:8,9,21 69:25 72:24,25

eliminate 11:24

**ELO-1** 78:10

**ELO1** 79:7

**email** 11:5 20:4 22:9 43:15 58:11 83:3 90:11 95:11

emails 95:6

embellish 96:6

**emergency** 31:19,24,25 32:6 34:4,

14 36:6 37:19

emptied 33:6

enacted 32:5

encompass 96:6

encourage 18:13 26:10 98:13,20

end 22:6 67:10 68:10

endorsements 49:19 51:14

ends 73:7 77:6

enforced 68:2 87:25

enforcement 87:23

enforcing 69:18

engaged 67:4

engineering 6:5 60:10,13,19,24

engineers 6:6

ensure 24:3 70:24

entered 64:5

entertain 43:14

**entire** 20:16

entirety 44:1

entrapment 68:23

**equipment** 5:13 34:8,12 36:14,18 37:4,25 38:23 61:16 62:9 72:15 73:2,23,24 78:3,4,6,24 82:8 83:6,11,

12 93:21

**equity** 51:12

**Eriksen** 5:1 11:2,15 12:7 21:16 23:3,5 27:20 48:13 50:5,24 89:10

90:20 93:11,15 94:20

Erlich 66:25 67:1,11 68:5,12

**error** 10:17

**errors** 99:18

**ESAC** 13:19 16:1,12 20:2 23:11,17, 22 24:7,23 25:6,15 31:21 47:20 48:19 50:2 90:4 92:10 95:15 97:5,8

**escalator** 10:9,13,15 12:14,17

escalators 10:16,19

established 34:4 43:18

estate 54:13 97:24

evacuate 36:15

evenly 33:3

**event** 38:10

events 28:24 89:17

everybody's 8:15 51:8,11 56:9

**exact** 18:24

**Excel** 23:19

excited 21:10 50:15 90:24

exciting 21:18

excuse 9:19 99:15 exempt 7:2 53:2

exemption 56:21 96:9

exemption-from-licensure 5:12

existing 18:18 32:7 64:20,21 71:21

exists 52:24 exit 35:22

expect 15:2 29:20 95:1

expectation 82:23 expected 22:6

**expecting** 14:18,20

explain 11:1 27:18,20,21 32:4 44:12 74:25 98:19

explained 35:4 extend 26:7

externally 72:6

extra 87:6

extremely 21:10 49:19 68:11

**Exxel** 5:25

F

fact 25:10 37:11 38:10 96:7,24 97:6

**failed** 97:23

failing 14:17 97:20

fair 51:11 fairly 53:5 fall 38:6 falls 80:18 familiar 32:24

fantastic 7:13 21:23 30:7,13

farther 63:18 fashion 98:8 fatality 12:2 fault 10:14.15 favor 9:7

February 8:22 9:22

fed 78:21 feds 67:24

fee 14:14,22 15:2 16:18 21:12

feedback 20:19 24:17,22 25:6,14 27:1,2,13 28:14 51:15,16,25 56:12

70:25

feeder 79:20 feeds 52:10

feel 12:7 15:6 28:2 41:12 43:3 90:11

feeling 56:18 fees 15:2 19:11

fell 78:4 felt 41:23

**field** 13:8 32:23 75:16 76:15 87:11,

fight 36:14

figure 12:4 57:8 66:21

file 14:3,20 73:17

filed 31:19 **filing** 13:18 film 33:1,2

final 18:11 84:24 97:6,9 98:19

finalize 58:23 finalized 58:25 finalizing 22:7

financial 34:5 35:3 40:25

find 11:11 32:23 54:4,6 58:2 75:8 79:22 83:2 90:16

**findings** 10:23 11:11 69:17

fine 27:6 32:15 38:12,16 45:17 78:9

finish 62:20

fire 30:24 31:3,21 32:13 34:21,22 35:10,12,15 36:1,8,9,13,18,22 37:1, 2,5,12 38:2,5,7 39:11,19,22 40:14, 17 41:3,9 43:1,3 45:7,12,15 46:4,5

57:25

fire-initiating 35:15 fire-rated 52:5 57:15,17

firefighters 34:24

fireman 36:3 37:8 firemen 36:1 37:7

fires 33:24 35:16 42:17

firm 76:18 fiscal 10:5 fit 69:4 87:19 five-gallon 33:4

five-minute 46:25 flammable 33:19 flashing 36:3,4

flat 38:14

floor 38:4,14 40:22 70:4

**floors** 38:14

Florida 53:20 67:6 68:20

fly 67:20

focusing 22:19

folks 21:3 59:24 60:1,2,6

follow 38:23,24 foreign 73:23 forget 41:1 form 63:4 formally 60:8

**format** 23:19 formed 50:6

forms 23:18 59:4 forum 70:23 91:19

forward 22:21 27:9 30:14 39:13 47:17 50:20 51:21,22 53:6 59:7 61:20 93:4 100:1

**found** 32:10 37:14 43:18 44:2

fourth 69:10

framework 59:1,16

frankly 92:21 free 15:6 90:11

frequency 28:20 42:17

front 35:18 99:14

Index: fruition..hit

fruition 49:1

frustrated 21:3

Frysinger 7:20,21,22 9:4

full 10:18 50:17 59:3 61:13 94:10

function 48:1 fund 14:15 future 83:25

G

gap 69:5 70:5

Garry 5:23,24 6:1 52:15,17

gas 36:11

gasket 57:21 58:1

gasketing 58:3

gate 63:20,23,24 71:3

**gates** 70:2

gathering 28:1

gave 23:12 74:16

gear 85:17 86:23

general 5:25 6:22 8:2 12:1,16 35:24

85:15 96:15

general's 39:6

Georgia 69:15

**Gerald** 5:19,20 9:14,18 10:22 15:9 18:5 20:11 25:16 27:11 28:10 30:5, 25 31:1 39:10,25 40:7 42:8 43:12 54:22 66:10 71:19 74:12 76:20 84:9, 14 86:14 88:2,4,23,24 91:21

**Gerald's** 45:9 46:20,22

**give** 16:11 23:7 27:13 29:15,22 32:17 41:19 45:16 47:23 48:14 51:23 52:4 57:14 59:9,13 62:20 65:22 71:22 85:14,15 93:19,20,23

giving 22:2

glad 94:22 98:4

goal 49:25 52:19

**goals** 98:2

God 12:10

**good** 5:24 6:20 7:11,15,21 8:1 10:1 13:7 15:20 20:22 21:24 40:3 48:20 54:6 56:15 59:24 63:8 64:14 66:18 70:23 76:8,12 88:22 99:3,6

**gotta** 44:7 46:18 53:16 54:25 55:1

57:4 71:5 91:7

**Gould** 6:3,8,9 39:17 42:23 47:2 57:18 58:10,14 65:5 99:10

Govdelivery 18:13,15

government 69:17

graffiti 31:11

grandfathered 18:24

graphic 10:11 grease 33:21

**great** 23:4,6 27:22 29:5 30:8 45:10 48:24 53:22 76:22 90:21 100:6

greater 46:10 greatly 51:7

ground 49:20 95:8 96:22

group 25:2 97:11guarantee 17:14guaranteed 37:24

guards 64:18,22

guess 17:12 58:2 87:12

guidance 53:23 76:10

**guide** 34:1 36:7

**guidelines** 19:5 72:7,10,20 74:3

76:11

**gun** 67:20

gutter 55:1

guy 36:19

guys 28:25 30:17 58:8 78:7

Н

habit 44:16

**hacked** 31:7,10

hammered 52:22

**hand** 5:6 39:14 43:8 70:8 71:17

94:18

handle 20:19 39:15

handled 84:1

handoff 22:18

handrail 12:17

**hands** 27:8

hang 85:1

hanging 70:13

happen 28:24 50:7

happened 74:22

happening 28:10 69:2 87:24

**happy** 19:22,24 20:5 39:8 43:13 80:6 89:10 93:23 95:12 97:22

hard 8:8 17:12 21:17 65:3

hat 36:4

hazard 70:14,20 71:1

hazards 71:2

head 34:6

heading 78:20

**heads** 33:18,19 36:17 99:19

hear 45:25 67:11 91:1,6

heard 20:19 23:20 25:1,14 30:2 31:9

37:1 68:23 69:10 90:23

hearing 14:5,22 28:5 90:21 96:19

99:25

heat 37:3 39:20 40:10

**held** 14:24 **helped** 27:3

helpful 12:5 57:7 68:9 93:22

**Henderson** 5:15 30:20 42:3 65:25

66:1 75:24 84:7

**Hey** 87:18 93:7

**hiccups** 16:20

**high** 27:24 29:6,10,11,13

high-level 32:1 80:8

high-voltage 77:21 78:15

higher 9:25

hit 26:25 49:6.20 66:2 95:8



**hits** 73:3 80:17 81:24 82:3 83:22 86:11

**hitting** 24:3 **hoc** 5:16

hoists 19:2,3,7

**hoistway** 34:16 35:19 36:5,11 38:9 47:5 57:21 84:24

hoistways 70:11

hold 5:15 12:17 14:4 82:11

**holder** 48:17

home 33:21 38:13 52:25 53:1 54:6,

16 65:7 96:6

**homes** 54:2,7,8,15

Honestly 62:19

hope 50:17 61:19 82:12 95:1

**hoping** 19:15 **house** 70:18

housekeeping 13:16

huge 38:20 hurt 57:6 67:8 HVAC 78:1,2,7,14

hydraulic 32:11,12,25 39:20 40:5

ı

icon 36:4

idea 14:6 16:2 32:17

identify 57:20

illegal 31:24 81:20

**illustration** 32:18 81:5

impact 29:20impacted 67:19impacts 49:17

implement 52:24

implemented 17:3

**important** 5:5 21:6 30:15 31:8,17 32:13 49:14,16,19 50:12 52:9 53:11, 19,23 55:4 56:17 58:17 60:25 61:8 62:14 63:21 68:11 70:11 75:15 87:8

91:16

impossible 51:20

inception 84:3

inch 63:18

inches 34:18,19 38:4 63:19 70:3

incline 69:25 inclines 70:19 include 55:2 74:9

included 31:21 59:12 95:17

includes 42:13 55:3 94:14

incorporated 98:17

incorrect 40:9 68:24 69:8

increase 9:23 14:14,22 15:2 16:18

80:11

increases 21:12 incredible 50:14 indicative 32:22

indiscernible 38:8 48:24 82:24

88:10

individual 90:19 industrial 19:13

industry 12:5 18:4,7,14,20 20:9,20 25:21 29:21 32:25 33:9 34:13 77:25

78:1,12 99:16

**inform** 68:1

information 10:23 15:4 20:5 22:4,9, 10 23:20 26:12,14,22 27:7 30:4 49:21 58:12 59:18,19 60:4,7 62:8 65:18 66:15 67:5,9 68:10 71:12 90:3,12,14 91:16 92:17 97:17

informational 26:24 66:22

initial 54:5 59:16 60:17

initiate 98:13,21 injured 67:8 69:16

injuries 56:22 63:22

injury 68:25

**input** 8:15 45:17 46:14 51:11 56:9, 12 57:7 63:7 90:2 91:7 99:6

inside 36:3 81:12 83:18,19

**insight** 59:14

inspect 36:11 37:25 38:3 81:9

**inspected** 19:4 53:2 54:9 56:3

64:16

inspecting 52:20

**inspection** 9:21 10:21 19:21 44:1 54:16,18,20,23,25 55:1 72:22 76:4,

11 88:8

**inspections** 18:21,23 20:14 55:17,

22

**inspector** 5:21 9:19 81:9 82:24

88:15

inspectors 12:11 20:12,17 74:17

76:7,11,12

install 19:1 34:7 77:13,16 78:2,11

85:17,22 87:13

installation 42:19 57:20

installations 32:9

**installed** 19:19 44:14 47:5 60:18 61:3 64:6,13 65:13 82:5,18 87:16

92:14

installer 61:11,18 76:7 85:9

installers 76:1,9

installs 85:19 92:18

instances 42:18

instantly 38:20

insurance 98:2

intent 44:20

interested 94:11

interface 25:22

internal 22:10

internally 22:12 23:13 24:8 30:18

62:11 72:6

internet 69:7

interruption 90:18

intervention 77:16

intimate 23:24

introduced 34:2

investigated 19:18



investigation 11:22

invite 45:17 90:25

invited 74:23

involve 39:7

involved 18:14 26:1,8,15 49:8 62:22

isolation 78:23 79:12,16 86:5,21

87:2 88:18

issuance 65:8

**issue** 19:10 30:24,25 34:9 40:23 72:1 73:19 78:16 82:10

**issues** 15:13 46:22 56:8 59:17 67:21 73:17,20 74:25

item 92:23 items 44:13

J

jack 33:3

jacks 33:1

jail 38:17

**Jan** 6:3,8,9,12 39:13,16,17 42:22,23 47:1 52:4,5,7 57:14,18 58:5,14 64:25 65:5 94:6 99:9,10,21

janitor's 35:7,9

**January** 9:22 84:23

Jason 8:4

jeopardy 38:17

**Jim** 7:6,7,9 9:6 52:8,12,14 53:22 55:9 56:12 94:8 95:22 96:12 98:5

Jim's 99:5

**job** 10:1 12:10,11 18:22 33:8 53:22 58:3 59:24 85:13,20 91:15 99:6

jobs 18:18,23 71:21 76:19 82:17

jobsite 19:18 73:18

John 7:10,11 58:15,20 63:10

John's 84:8 join 89:20

joined 94:22,24

joining 5:2,9

**joint** 75:2

Jonathan 76:14,15 82:13 87:9,11

**Jones** 45:20,22,25 46:2

**jump** 18:20,23

jumping 89:22

jumps 44:17

June 14:3,23 15:1

jurisdiction 42:15 45:16 76:3 82:7

jurisdictional 37:15 39:3

jurisdictions 46:8

justification 59:21

justify 42:19

K

**keeping** 39:23

key 23:14

kick 71:20

kicked 93:11

kid 31:10

**killed** 69:15

Kime 6:19,20,21 20:25

**kind** 8:24 11:24 19:8 28:4 29:14,16, 18,23 41:24 53:15,23 54:9 55:8 56:2,7 57:5,6 59:10,19 61:23 62:17 67:5 70:15 72:12 80:11 82:21 89:9

91:5 92:9,21 94:9,10

Klein 76:15 82:15 87:11

knowledge 74:14

**KOKOT** 40:3 41:15 42:10,12 43:10

L

L&i 32:1 39:5 59:8,20,24

Lackey 22:24 23:9

laid 50:6

land 72:4 81:12

landed 81:18

landing 70:7,9 73:13 81:11

landings 70:2,4,5

**language** 13:21,25 14:1,8 15:24 16:4,6 17:11 42:13 52:22 97:6

large 20:13

**larger** 63:22 64:16 69:1 74:20

latest 22:4

law 11:19 32:8 77:15 82:11 83:4

laws 77:1 79:25

lawsuit 69:16

layer 38:16

leadership 39:5

learned 11:22,24 31:5,6

leasing 53:14

leave 92:23

leaving 95:4

led 77:23

left 81:11

left-hand 33:5

**legal** 78:13

lege 13:10

legislation 15:10,12 97:2 98:7,11

legislative 13:3,6

Legislature 98:9

legitimate 63:3

**Leopard** 6:15,16 44:6,7 55:16,20

68:17,18 69:9 86:13 87:4

**Lerch** 7:16

lessons 11:22,24

lessors 53:12

letter 18:25 73:12 75:5

letters 44:12,22 65:17 68:1

letting 65:20

level 27:24 29:6,10,11,13 35:22 71:4

levels 29:14

license 50:13 77:21 78:2 79:7

licensed 5:17 7:8,22 19:5,6 60:14

81:18 90:8

licenses 19:10

**licensing** 6:23 49:2,4 50:9,23 72:19 73:9 80:18 81:6 89:12 94:23 95:3, 14,25

licensure 7:3

life 46:20

lift 51:7

lifts 7:4 19:7 20:6 38:8

light 33:1 liken 45:2

likewise 90:5

links 66:7

list 26:6 75:10

listed 18:22 54:3 61:2 80:9

listen 51:1

listening 25:10

**listing** 60:14 61:9 72:12

**listserv** 67:14 **live** 34:11 96:7

**load** 41:9

lobby 36:25 54:14

local 42:15 46:9

locate 88:8

**located** 34:16 72:11,19 73:5 82:20 83:19 85:9 86:25 87:17

locations 44:16

**long** 19:15 36:22 60:1 63:2 73:11 82:1 97:4 98:18

longer 43:22 62:23

looked 12:15 54:1

loop 26:22 94:9

lose 56:21 76:17

lost 93:10

**lot** 17:16,18 19:25 25:25 40:13 43:16 46:9 49:5,12 50:16 51:8,15 59:18,21 61:24 73:23 79:3 89:14,18 95:20

96:19 97:1,12

lots 12:19 13:16

**low** 19:8 42:17 57:23

lower 33:4 lucky 39:18 lunch 94:4

Lyall 6:25 7:1,5 15:19,20

М

**machine** 32:12 34:6 35:19 36:9,20 37:7 47:5,6 78:17 82:18,21,25 83:11,13 85:6,18 87:17 88:17 89:1

machinery 34:8,10 36:5

**made** 15:22 34:20 38:11 41:22 74:19 97:7

magical 77:3

main 31:5 35:22 46:20

maintained 82:5

maintenance 33:8,9 56:7

majority 10:8,16 18:19 31:15 70:2

**make** 8:15,16 15:9 22:22 26:25 28:18 29:21 30:16 33:7 43:2 48:21, 25 49:10,25 51:10 53:18 60:11 62:7 64:5 65:3 74:24 75:16 87:6 88:22 91:7 92:1,6,24 100:3

making 13:15 66:3 67:4

management 13:8 14:15 22:23

23:9,10

manager 22:1,14 23:9 29:3 30:4

managers 7:12,18

Mandi 6:19,20,24 20:24

manual 41:16,17 43:4

manufacturer 60:11 61:9 73:12

85:5

manufacturers 62:12 64:2 65:12

72:2 76:1

manufacturers' 66:7

March 9:22 65:9

**Marius** 88:3,5,6 97:7

market 62:10

marshals 45:12

match 70:4 77:20

matched 86:6

material 19:3,7 33:20 67:14

materials 57:21 58:1

Matthew 66:22,24 69:19

Mclaughlin 94:7 96:2,12 98:4 99:3

meaning 32:7 82:19

means 17:4 36:5 63:17

meant 43:10

mechanic 5:17 76:16 81:23 87:11,

**mechanics** 7:2,8 12:10 19:6 76:9 78:14 81:15,18 82:6 87:13,14

**meet** 8:11 19:20 30:17 43:5 49:9,14 56:10 58:23 65:10 67:6 72:9,17 89:1 95:19

meeting 5:4 8:21,22 14:8,24 15:25 20:20 21:1 22:3,25 23:11 31:2,4,8, 11,13,16 41:21 43:16 49:16,23 50:2, 18 51:23 53:6 62:25 71:13 74:13 75:14 91:15 92:2,7,10 93:5,6 94:25 95:3,15 97:8 99:16 100:1

**meetings** 8:12 11:14,16 31:6,7 39:5 48:7 49:9 67:24 92:3,25 94:12 97:5

meets 64:18

**Melissa** 10:25 11:2 12:25 18:16 21:9 23:1 24:6 26:13 27:16,17,19, 20,21,23 30:5 47:12,17 48:5,13 49:12,20 50:3,21 66:14 89:5,11 94:9,11,18 96:3,14

member 7:13 36:8

**members** 8:7 20:2 23:17,22 24:7,23 25:6,15

membership 45:4

**memory** 97:19

mention 71:6

mentioned 15:24 58:20 98:5

mentions 42:18

merit 48:8

message 22:9 35:1

messages 24:3 95:8

messaging 28:4
messing 12:18
met 29:14 52:16,17 57:19 58:10
method 44:13
mic 45:22
Michael 45:20

Microsoft 14:25 23:18

mid-2023 14:19 milestones 29:19 million 54:8 67:18 mind 70:21 94:21 minimum 97:20 minute 76:17

**minutes** 8:22,25 9:3,4,12 47:13 93:7 94:3,14

Misinformation 37:6

missed 76:16 88:15 93:18 94:25

**missing** 59:18 **mist** 32:15

misunderstanding 76:6

**mix** 61:8 **mod** 87:16

modernization 87:14 modified 72:8 73:13 74:7

money 37:14

money-saving 38:10

month 55:12 monthly 33:9

months 16:1,7,18 17:4,14 59:3

**morning** 5:24 6:20 7:11,15,21 8:1 13:7 15:16,20 21:24 40:3

motion 9:4 84:19 mounted 78:17

**move** 9:13 22:21 27:3 30:24 46:15 47:17 52:7 59:1,5 63:11 89:3 91:13

moved 88:12 movement 21:18 **moving** 16:20 27:8 48:16 50:20 58:22 59:2 60:19,22

MRLS 83:15 92:14

municipalities 45:13

muted 45:24 90:21

Ν

nameplate 77:19 85:24

names 24:7 26:12

nation 50:22 57:4 65:16

nationwide 68:2 nature 73:2 NBCC 47:4

necessarily 33:25

needed 11:7 18:6 25:3 45:1 50:6

**neutral** 39:21 **news** 67:17

newsletter 22:10 80:10

**NFPA** 32:10 33:17,25 34:2 37:15 38:2,24 41:2,22 42:6,12,13,18 43:23 44:10,12,17,20 47:4

nice 11:25 30:16 99:5

**norm** 44:19 **normal** 78:4

**Norris** 7:6,7 9:6 52:8,14 53:25 55:11,14 56:14 94:18 95:24 96:3 97:19 98:23

97:19 98:23

north 45:3 69:14 northwest 57:22

note 50:12 53:25

**notes** 94:12

notice 21:4 66:6 68:2

November 16:24 17:2 99:15

**number** 9:23 38:22 40:7,8 46:7 97:5

**numbers** 19:8 45:1

0

occur 40:15 42:17 60:24

occurred 97:5

**October** 13:18

offer 33:22 36:23 92:1

office 11:4 22:5 26:20 39:6 97:21

Index: messaging..p.m.

official 14:21

oil 32:15 33:1,2,6 38:16 41:3

onboard 22:17 online 14:19 52:17

open 51:20 71:3 91:18 92:23 94:1

opens 40:17

operate 35:24 40:12 79:23

operated 40:17 41:17 operates 40:18 73:25 operational 84:18

operator 10:17 opinion 54:10

opportunity 26:14 31:17

opposed 9:9

opposition 97:24 98:18

optional 43:2 order 74:1 orderly 91:8

original 44:20 82:19 87:22

Otis 64:3 outcome 48:2 outdated 14:17 overlap 70:17 overreach 37:13

overview 47:23

owner 53:4

owners 7:12,18 53:12 ownership 50:15

owns 53:1

Р

**p.m.** 15:1



pace 58:22 90:1,5 92:14 Pacific 5:25 percent 9:24 14:13,14 paid 19:12 percentage 29:19 Perfect 13:2 68:8 pan 33:5 36:12 **panel** 43:3 performed 83:9 paneling 78:6 period 14:4,21 16:21 Paoa 95:9 permit 18:22 54:5 60:23 61:4,22 65:7,9 81:8 82:23 85:16 paper 33:23 38:13 permits 18:20,24 23:24 25:21,23 parameters 75:17 26:3,6 38:23 79:9 parlay 21:2 **permitted** 47:5 54:7,21 64:15 71:21 76:19 part 26:23 27:9 39:1 43:17 59:16 63:14 73:15 77:17 80:12 84:1 94:20 permitting 17:16 60:20 61:11,15 95:22 74:9 participants 23:2 person 12:2 26:18 49:9 52:17 90:7, participate 89:6,15 90:1 10 100:2 participated 51:7 personal 12:9 96:24 participating 100:1 personnel 19:2,7 33:7,15 participation 21:20 50:17 persons 37:23 **perspective** 46:18 67:13 **parts** 84:2 pest 54:25 pass 26:13 phase 34:24 60:20 **passed** 37:18 passion 45:9 phases 50:8 picks 20:18 past 51:22 77:10 95:14 picture 64:19 path 51:21

persons 37:23
perspective 46:18 67:13
pest 54:25
phase 34:24 60:20
phases 50:8
picks 20:18
picture 64:19
piece 22:22 61:2,16
pinch 70:14,15 71:1,2
pipe 72:15,20 86:8
piped 78:19,23
pipes 83:21
piping 34:6 72:22
piston 33:2
pit 30:24 31:3,21 32:15 33:7,10,16, 18,19,20,24 34:6,15,16 35:20 39:21

**pits** 32:12,19,20,21 35:5 41:9 42:16,

**place** 8:14 38:21 46:5 54:7 77:9

63:19

pivoted 25:13

20

penetrates 38:4

people 8:10 10:17 19:9 23:22 25:4,
19,20,22,24 26:6,11,16,19 27:5,8
28:1,20 34:19 35:11,23 36:15 38:17
53:16 54:18 56:23 57:6 61:13 63:13
66:4 67:18 68:6 69:2 71:4 77:9,10,
13,15,20 78:2 79:3,20 89:15,20

79:24 83:18 86:24 98:10

placement 33:18 plainly 74:6

**plan** 22:8,16 24:6 25:14 28:14 29:11

plans 25:23 26:3 plate 94:10

**platform** 20:6 34:19 38:8 **platforms** 19:25 20:6

play 21:13 46:11 57:10 75:14

playing 96:25 plays 58:16 Pleasure 7:23 plot 29:9 plug 31:12

plugged 96:25

**point** 16:4,7 17:14 22:25 28:22 52:21 70:21 72:14,23 73:6,14 75:25 76:8,12 77:7 79:16 80:3,4 81:2 93:2

pointing 47:2

points 18:3,6 23:15 45:8 89:22

**policy** 11:12 66:19 **pool** 45:5,6

**pop** 37:3 88:6 97:7

**portion** 5:4 32:25 33:5 35:6 37:14 93:6

**position** 5:16 6:10 41:25 44:9 46:23 49:13 57:22 97:15

**positive** 51:16 58:22 59:5

positively 59:2 possibly 61:20 post 14:10 92:17 posting 66:6,17 postponed 15:23 potential 34:21

potentially 60:18

**power** 37:4 40:21,23 77:2,10,12,16, 18,22 78:8,11,15,21,22,25 79:5,6,8, 13,14 81:20,21 82:16,17,25 83:5,6,7 84:3,16 85:8,11,21 86:1,2 87:1,14,

patience 47:19

Patrick 6:14

pattern 48:17

**pauses** 50:18

pay 98:22

**PE** 60:14

penalty 78:9

pending 10:14,15

16 89:1

powers 86:21

practically 98:9

practices 31:18

pre-meetings 47:24

premise 38:9

prepare 93:8

prepared 8:13 48:7,14 95:7

preparing 95:6presence 33:16present 85:2 93:23

presentation 93:19,20,21

presented 45:11

press 67:13

**pretty** 10:17 27:17 49:16 52:21 60:25 64:14 65:16 73:19,21 87:8 88:16,24 89:3 96:10

prevent 10:10

previous 10:1 59:17

**Primarius** 88:6

primary 78:20 86:6

printouts 71:14

prioritize 22:16

proactive 67:9

problem 42:25 87:12

problems 54:21

**procedure** 11:12 85:19 **proceedings** 90:18 100:8

**process** 8:14 11:20 13:5,12,17,24 18:17,24 22:8 26:8,15,23 27:10,12, 14 28:8 29:17 47:25 48:2,18,22 59:7 60:5,13,17,21,23 61:4,12,14,15 62:23 65:22,23 72:2 74:10 91:8

processed 10:7

procurement 22:8

**product** 58:15,18,21 60:17,21 61:2, 22 63:25 64:17

products 59:7,17 60:6 62:13

professional 6:5

**program** 13:11 14:8 16:5 17:11,21 23:9,13 25:22 32:2,5 37:21 75:3,8

76:24

programs 15:5 74:24

progresses 36:23 37:2

progression 9:25

**project** 21:9,15,17,25 22:13,21 24:5,10,13 27:25 28:6,7 29:3,11

30:3

projected 19:13

projects 94:10

promoter 40:4

properly 64:13

properties 53:19

property 7:12,18 56:19

proponents 98:7,17

proposal 40:4

proposals 13:19 44:22

proposed 14:20 16:18 96:5

**protection** 32:14 63:25 64:17

protectors 37:3

**provide** 37:14 73:18 78:25 85:13

86:17,25 90:3

provided 37:12 41:2 80:9 82:5 85:4,

8,10,21 86:4,15

providing 37:16

provisions 38:1

**public** 10:23 11:3,13 13:9 14:4,21, 22 15:23 16:21 31:6,24 35:24 46:21

68:10

pull 38:23 79:8 81:8

pulled 18:20 31:12

**pulls** 85:16

**pump-up** 38:15

**pumping** 34:15

purely 40:25 85:10

purpose 46:20 48:15

pursuant 5:13

purview 20:8 91:20

push 56:19 57:1

pushback 54:12,13

pushed 16:7 17:13 30:1

pushing 17:3 51:10

**put** 13:1 16:6 18:16 22:15 23:19 24:18 33:19,23 34:11 38:16 44:12, 15 47:12,16 49:5 51:8 54:24 58:3 59:3 64:18 68:1,25 71:17 72:7 75:10 81:1,15,20,24 86:14 90:11,14 97:13

puts 16:24 38:17

putting 22:16 34:5 47:24 59:25 60:2

66:11 69:2 89:18

Q

qualified 19:11

quarter 9:22 10:6

quarterly 33:13

quarters 10:1

**question** 11:17 12:8 19:17 24:15 41:11,16 51:16 56:11,15 60:13

74:13 76:16,23 82:12,14,15 84:8

87:22 91:10 94:23

**questions** 8:21 12:22 15:18 17:24 20:3,10,23 29:16 30:11,19 31:10 39:9 43:14 44:24 46:14,25 51:5,25 55:6 58:5 59:22 61:25 62:15 63:11 74:11 75:1,20,23 76:13 87:7,13 88:21 90:2 91:3 92:6,16 94:8 95:5 97:17 98:25 99:2,22

**quick** 32:16 47:13,23 48:12 54:15 83:14 84:5 89:3 93:20 99:13

quicker 62:5,13

quickly 62:6

quiet 92:21 93:17

R

railings 70:2

rails 69:25

raise 5:6

ramifications 17:16

ran 53:11 88:13 recognized 39:2 replace 14:17 range 73:22 recommend 8:18 48:8 57:24 replacement 14:15 rare 58:4 recommendation 50:19 59:4,6 report 9:14,15,21 10:20 11:7,11 61:20 97:10 12:22 41:2 57:19 95:18,20 rated 72:5 recorded 5:4 reported 64:13 **RCW** 19:5 37:22 39:1,4 43:18 52:25 redesigning 72:3 76:25 80:1,13 reporter 5:5 re-call 40:15 Redfin 54:1 reporting 10:5,21 re-established 31:13 refer 18:17 reports 10:24 11:3 12:23 re-park 36:25 reference 38:1,24 43:17,25 66:12 represent 5:11 6:22 25:25 reach 75:8 90:14 92:1,5 98:7 referring 24:21 representative 7:2,8,12,17,22 91:6 100:4 reached 32:3 97:25 refers 44:10 representatives 91:2 reflection 97:4 reaching 71:5 represented 39:11 50:13 89:25 reaction 96:18 refused 41:19 representing 5:25 6:5,9,17 90:16 read 86:3 regulate 64:7 request 20:13 60:19 67:25 75:13 reading 86:13 regulated 64:6,9 requested 11:3 41:19 readout 49:24 51:24 52:4 55:9 rehearse 75:4 71:23 75:14 requests 92:4 reinventing 96:22 readouts 29:15.22 require 13:23 55:23 65:14 87:1 **relate** 69:13 reads 85:23 required 38:5 40:5 44:14 55:22 60:7 related 10:9 65:17 77:18 83:4 ready 49:15,25 99:1 relates 32:11 requirement 32:10 41:23 42:7,13 real 20:22 32:16 48:12 54:13 84:5 43:24 45:14 65:10 89:2 relation 94:23 97:24 98:15 relayed 62:6 requirements 22:14 44:2,3 53:18 realistic 60:2 59:25 61:10 72:19 73:9 86:19,20 release 67:17 92:8 realization 57:4 77:14 release-type 67:14 realize 98:15 requires 39:19 43:1 79:24 relevant 51:3,4,11,15 62:8 Realtors 98:8 requiring 42:16 44:15 65:14 relocated 88:12 reason 40:13 88:18 97:23 **rescue** 36:9 remember 46:6 95:4 research 78:1 reasonable 37:23 remind 5:3 residence 96:8 reasonableness 42:16 removal 40:5 reasoning 38:18 resident 53:1 96:7 **remove** 40:23 residential 5:12 7:3 12:2 17:17,18 recall 35:15,17 46:4 64:2 66:15 52:15.20 53:13 56:6.22.24 63:15 removed 40:21 recalls 35:21 64:8,9 69:25 92:8,11 94:11,14 96:1, removing 37:3 42:6 receive 27:9 4 97:9 rent 56:18 received 24:25 25:6 98:19 resourced 20:12 rental 52:13 53:4 resources 24:7,9 receiving 28:14

rentals 52:9

repealed 32:3

recently 87:15 88:13

reciprocity 51:17,19

respects 67:12

responders 36:7,23

Index: ran..responders

Index: response..situation

response 8:5,23 9:1,10 12:24 17:25 25:1 43:12 46:4,6,8,16 47:11 57:13 63:9 71:11 91:12 92:4 99:24

responsibilities 48:1,23 61:17

responsibility 60:11

responsible 61:10

rest 34:17

result 57:25 97:9,12,14 98:19

results 23:14,15 retirement 38:13

return 22:6 40:22

review 26:10 27:4 50:2 60:24

reviewed 13:19 reviewing 62:4 revision 77:1

rewording 96:5

Rick 5:15 75:24 84:7

**Ricky** 5:14,18 30:19 42:2,3 65:24 66:1 75:21 84:5

rid 44:23 45:14

ridiculous 54:9

rings 72:13

role 46:11 57:10 58:17 75:15

roles 48:23 rolling 84:8

**room** 34:7 35:10,19 36:9,16,20,24 71:6 72:16 78:17 82:3,18,21,25 83:5,7,10,13 84:4 85:6,9,11,17,18, 23 86:1,7,16,24 87:1,3,17 88:17 89:1 97:11 98:15

rooms 32:12 37:8 47:6 83:11

routine 33:8

rude 31:12

rule 11:19 15:5 16:10 17:11 32:7 39:18,23 43:6 96:9

rulemaking 13:4,13,14 14:12 15:6, 8,17

rulemakings 13:11 15:4

rules 12:16 13:9,17 14:5,20 70:9,17 84:2

ruling 31:19,24 32:6 34:4,14 37:19 80:18 81:4

run 34:9 35:23 69:24 80:2 92:15

running 49:20 95:8

S

**safe** 12:19 32:9 34:24 36:10 37:22, 24 38:25 43:17

**safely** 35:21

**safety** 6:21 12:9,15 13:9,15 19:20, 21 30:24 31:3,25 37:23 40:23 46:21, 23 53:9 70:24

sale 52:21 54:3 96:6

satisfied 97:12

**scatter** 38:13

scheduled 14:3,23 75:9

**scope** 96:14,16

**Scott** 5:5,10 20:11 24:17 49:4 50:11 53:7 58:20 62:19 68:17 69:21,22 71:17 90:12 92:1 93:8,10,11 95:18

screen 31:11 32:16,24

Scroll 13:1

**Seattle** 6:10,11 8:4 39:15,17,19,22 41:12,14 42:24 43:1,4 46:5,10 57:9 64:23 65:2

selling 54:15

semiannual 33:13

send 11:4,5 23:16 26:21 43:15 65:17 73:11,15 95:10 96:9

sending 22:8 36:8 67:25 72:7

separate 60:21 September 99:17

service 34:25 38:5.7

serviced 82:5

services 6:21 13:8

**session** 98:10

set 50:8

setback 69:13

seven-story 38:12

**severe** 68:25

severely 69:16

severity 71:15

**Shaefer** 21:22,24,25 23:4,6 24:21, 25 25:9 27:22 29:2,6 30:2,8,10,22

**share** 13:25 20:5 22:3,10 23:8 24:9, 16.17 30:5 32:16 97:22

shared 29:1

shear-and-pinch 70:20

Shelly 22:24 23:3,7,8

Sherry 23:5

**shoot** 26:13

**short** 46:7

**show** 9:22 48:10,11 72:8 74:9 77:6

78:7 79:14 80:14 85:3

showed 66:17 80:25

**shows** 10:3,6,7,11,17 79:16

**shunt** 34:7.10 37:9

**shut** 63:24

**shuts** 63:18

**side** 17:17 45:3 53:25 71:4 74:15,18

75:22 78:20 86:6 98:14,16

**sides** 97:13

sidewall 33:22

sian 18:15 40:25

signage 53:15 57:3

signalling 38:2

signals 57:2

signed 19:9

sill 63:22 64:16 69:1

similar 19:23 35:5,6

**simply** 78:19

sir 8:3 45:23 46:1

site 19:21 33:15 61:10,17 87:18

sites 66:7 73:21

sitting 66:4 98:14

situation 33:24 40:19,25 70:17,19

88:7

situations 40:14 53:12 70:10 **speed** 94:17 **starts** 14:3,21 92:11 **size** 35:5 **spend** 37:13 94:3 state 5:7,21 8:18 20:20 31:20 35:2, 16 37:20 39:2 45:12 46:3 48:9 50:22 **slide** 33:2 **Spenser** 90:21,22 51:14 53:2 54:2 55:18 57:10 59:12 slip 29:17 **Spokane** 6:17 41:20 44:25 45:3 60:8,22 61:23 62:2,8 63:6 64:8,14, 55:21 65:2 19 65:16 66:5 67:25 72:17,18 73:9 **smoke** 35:17,20,24 36:12 40:16,18 76:25 77:14,20,22 78:13 79:25 81:7 Spokane's 44:9 **smooth** 22:18 84:21 **spot** 49:13 State's 60:12 smoother 92:18 spotless 32:20 smoothly 16:20 stated 11:19 89:11 **Sprague** 69:22 71:1 statement 57:23 81:6 97:7 socially 49:10 spray 36:17 states 57:22 64:7 80:1 84:25 **sold** 85:20 sprayer 38:15 statewide 9:20 **solely** 35:3 Sprinkle 36:17 stating 40:24 solid 28:23 sprinkler 33:18 34:1,6,10 35:8,9 **statistics** 41:1 71:13 solidified 48:18 45:7,14 47:3 **solution** 23:24 25:5,13,20 28:3 **status** 29:18 47:20,22 58:7 66:10 sprinklers 31:21 32:11 33:22 34:8, 71:23 75:6 sooner 17:19 62:10 23 37:3 39:20,23 40:5,10,12,20 41:5,7,9 42:16,20 43:22 44:15,23 **statute** 32:7,8 sort 66:11 75:13 84:8 96:6 98:14,25 45:5 **statutes** 79:25 **sorts** 31:5 staff 20:15 26:11 stay 27:9 39:21 48:16 49:10 **sound** 44:7 **stair** 55:3 **steady** 9:22,24 sounded 96:22 **stairs** 12:18 step 27:4 39:25 70:24 85:7 sounds 87:24 88:14 99:3 stakeholder 11:14,16 75:6 91:14, step-down 86:18 88:16 23,24 92:2 **space** 47:5 64:18,22 70:8,12,14 step-up 86:17 88:16 85:9 stakeholder's 92:10 **stepped** 64:3,4 spaces 47:6 stakeholders 10:23 11:10 14:1 17:20 24:18 29:16.22 31:22 51:24 **Sparky** 83:20 steps 88:25 52:1 74:17,25 91:18 93:3,25 94:2 stop 12:12 77:4 speak 21:21 36:7 67:13 99:23 speaking 5:8 74:7 stopped 49:6 78:21 81:3 stakeholders' 92:20.25 **stops** 12:12 spearheading 74:24 stance 32:4 **stories** 22:15 special 50:25 70:16 stand 45:18 Strafer 6:14 specialist 62:3 standard 37:16 38:18 44:20 69:3 73:20 79:23 straight 74:2 specialty 78:2 standards 19:20 38:3 strategic 6:10 **specific** 11:19 12:1,15 44:15 95:10 standing 24:19 34:20 36:20 81:4 specifically 53:3 73:1 89:21 90:6 streamline 60:5 92:25 96:13 stands 77:2 **strings** 34:18 specifications 78:7 start 16:22 18:9 19:13 24:2 28:12 **study** 78:1 67:25 69:18 77:4 83:15 87:23 specificity 61:2 stuff 11:24 26:17 38:11 52:11 53:15 started 13:17 specifics 68:24 56:7 60:10 82:9 93:22 96:9 **starting** 39:5 95:5 **style** 73:1

Index: situations..style

Sub-chair 58:16 subcommittee 47:20,22 49:5 50:5 52:5,15 55:4 57:16,25 58:9,17,22 59:11,23 62:14 89:7,12 94:24 95:4, 14,21 **subcommittees** 8:14,16 49:7 subcommittees' 47:25 **subject** 31:20,23 47:7 78:9 **submit** 26:11,12 60:1,6,8 65:21 91:5 submittal 62:5.6 submittals 59:18 submitted 19:11 61:21 submitting 62:7 successful 22:22 suffice 87:9 sufficient 29:12 suggestions 92:24

supercedes 43:6 **support** 41:22 44:23 supported 39:11 supporting 51:9 supports 39:23 supposed 87:24

surface 38:15 surprises 29:24

survey 23:12,16,21 24:1,10,22 25:3, 7,12 26:7 27:11,17,24 28:15,21 29:8

surveys 26:24 swing 63:15 **switch** 85:17

system 14:16,18 24:8 25:25 26:1 28:2 41:6 42:25 43:4

**systems** 40:6 47:3

Т

tailor 23:15 28:13 tailoring 24:3

taking 33:12 51:4 67:20 76:18

talk 5:6 8:16,18,20 11:16 12:4,16 18:18 21:9 29:3 39:14 47:21 48:18 49:3,4 52:10 63:7 88:19 91:6,21 92:11,12,13,15 93:1,7,9 95:5 100:4

talked 47:24 48:21 50:3 66:11 84:23 87:17 91:11 98:2

talking 15:25 17:6 25:19 31:22 32:8, 17 33:17 37:17 41:1 49:18 51:13 70:10 80:8 84:15.16

talks 10:14 73:6

Tamra 21:22,25 25:18 27:21

tap 24:13

target 9:24 17:2 targeted 27:17

tasked 37:21,22,25 74:21 **TC** 66:20 84:23 85:1 92:17

team 26:5 36:9 **Teams** 14:25 95:12

tear 70:15 tech 62:3

technical 13:20 66:19

techniques 28:16 technology 37:18 telephonic 14:24 telling 36:20 ten 50:22 51:18

tenants 53:15 tendency 29:14

terminals 72:5

terms 12:1 67:22

test 51:5

testimony 38:11

testing 19:9 50:10 51:3,12 56:6

text 48:25 theme 92:3.7 themes 92:24

thing 12:16 31:5 45:4 51:13 52:20 65:11 69:24 71:18 87:2 88:12,19

**things** 8:9,12,17,18 10:9,11 12:19 13:22 22:20 23:25 24:19 25:23 31:5, 12 33:23 36:12 40:7,8 46:19 48:16 49:22 51:5 54:14 56:16 62:1,4 67:23 69:6 70:11 71:5,22 74:25 87:7 91:11 92:15 93:9 97:1 98:6 100:3

Index: Sub-chair..total

**thinking** 59:10,11 66:5 67:21 98:17

Thompson 6:2,4

thought 46:3 66:5 92:8 95:25

thoughtful 22:16 thousand 67:18 three-car 87:15 three-phase 73:22

throw 33:21 48:11 87:19

Thursday 49:14,20,23 51:23 53:6 89:7 95:1,8

tie 43:16

time 13:20 14:6 15:14 17:23 18:21 19:13 20:16,21 21:19 22:19,24 27:4 37:4 39:9 46:4,6,7,8 48:10,25 51:9 57:24 61:17 78:13 84:6 87:6,25 89:23 91:17,23,24 92:9,20 93:24 94:2,5 96:24 97:23 99:8

**timeline** 14:2,7 16:3,6,8,9,13,19 17:12 28:23 29:2,4,6 55:8 62:17,20 63:3

timelines 21:5 59:13 60:2

**timely** 98:8

times 28:11,15 52:16 57:19

**timing** 68:6 tiny 13:1

today 14:20 92:21 95:13

told 93:16

tomorrow 95:13

tool 28:21

top 35:19 36:5,11 56:8 81:1

topic 42:4 66:2 **topics** 93:3

tort 69:16 total 10:6



Index: touch..VPL

touch 53:7

touched 42:4

toxic 36:11

tracking 10:10

traction 34:9 87:16

trained 53:16

trainers 74:21

**training** 20:12 37:12 53:14 74:14,16 75:6

transcripts 95:15,17 transfer 19:25 transform 78:22

transformed 79:14 86:1

**transformer** 71:25 77:10,12,22 78:8,11,15,19,22,23 79:5,6,8,12,13, 17,24 83:5,7 84:3,18 85:11,19,22 86:2,5,14,18,21 87:1 88:18

**transformers** 72:16,25 77:2,16,18 78:16 81:20,21,24 82:17,18,25 83:6 84:17 85:4,8,13 86:2 87:2,15,16,20 88:8,11,17

transition 84:11 transportation 7:16

**trap** 37:8

trapped 63:23 trigger 36:17

**trip** 34:7,11 36:18 37:9 45:7

true 74:16

turn 25:23 41:18 43:10

turnaround 99:13

turned 10:7 turning 26:2 turns 26:21 tweak 28:17

**type** 23:21 53:18 62:1 68:6 86:23 **types** 23:25 26:3 29:8,9 72:16

typical 32:19

typically 32:14 33:12 36:18

U

UL 72:11 unable 57:20 unavailable 52:3 uncomfortable 96:21 uncommon 77:25

underneath 61:4

**understand** 8:10 11:9,10 24:12 35:14 46:22 56:24 60:3,7 61:13 71:14 81:14,17 83:25 84:14 96:17

**understanding** 13:22 46:2 54:22 60:9 63:1 74:13 84:20

understands 75:17 unexpectedly 22:5

unit 34:15 67:6United 57:22Units 52:13

unknown 90:19

**unruly** 31:10

unsafe 12:13 31:18

upcoming 22:11 24:14

**update** 15:8,17 16:10,11 18:2,4,7,8 19:13 20:9,24 21:10,15,21 22:2 23:7 53:21 63:12,13

**updated** 16:8,9

updates 13:4,6,16 15:10 27:9

47:20,22

upgrades 55:23 upstream 30:1 urge 68:6

urging 67:15 user 22:15

users 67:10 68:10

utilize 91:14 Utilizing 91:24 ٧

vacation 53:3 valid 56:11 valley 63:20 valve 41:17 vast 70:1

vendor 22:17 93:20

vent 68:13 verbatim 97:9 verbiage 96:19 verify 18:23

vertical 7:16 70:18

**vet** 11:14

veterans' 38:13 vetted 60:17 61:1

**vetting** 58:15,18,21 60:21 61:14,16,

22

**vice** 5:16

vice-chair 92:5 violation 32:6 violations 79:10 virtual 14:24

virtually 52:16

visit 15:7 19:21 33:14

**visits** 33:13 **visual** 49:9

**voltage** 72:5 74:5 77:18 78:18 79:2, 21 81:25 83:8 84:17,19 85:24 86:9,

22 87:20

voltages 73:21,24 79:22,23

volts 73:25

voluntarily 18:20 voluntary 64:2 66:15

vote 48:4,7 votes 8:17 VPL 55:3

## W

**WAC** 19:5 32:7 37:24 39:1 43:19 52:23,25 76:25 96:5,11 97:22

wait 15:12 waiting 16:4 waived 54:19

walls 69:2

wanted 22:3 54:16 70:21 71:6 96:11

**Washington** 5:17,21 6:22 35:16 54:2 64:9 77:14,21 78:13 79:25

watch 12:20 water 34:11 web 15:7

**website** 14:11 18:15 44:11 66:6,14 73:5 90:15

websites 65:19

weeds 28:8

**week** 8:11 18:10,11 21:4 22:5,6 39:5 48:5 67:24 69:8 100:6

weeks 22:11 31:2 62:25

welcoming 19:8 whatnot 53:4

whatsoever 8:21,24

wheelchairs 38:8 whichever 47:4

wire 81:15 86:8

wires 81:11

wiring 72:22 77:2 81:10,18 84:24

wise 98:12

**Wohlschlager** 6:25 7:1 15:20,21 16:14

wonderful 21:22

wondering 42:5 55:16

**wood** 5:23,24 34:20 52:15

word 87:21

wording 96:10

work 8:11 18:25 20:17,18,25 21:6,7, 17,18 22:17,19 27:5 28:4 30:3 46:21 49:6,12 50:12,16 72:24 73:4,7 74:1, 22 76:2 77:6,7,9,11,22 78:8,11,15 79:5,6,8 80:3,5,14,16,19,22 81:3,4, 7,13,23 82:2,6 83:16,20,23 84:11 86:10,23 89:14 90:16 91:2 94:14 96:4,19

worked 8:8 38:22 93:13

**working** 13:21 14:9 22:13,20 23:24 24:6 25:12 28:16 38:21 41:6 54:12 60:15 65:3 66:22 90:6,7 95:7

works 35:15 56:25 73:7

world 56:19 worries 68:14 worst 69:14 wrangle 49:13

wrap 55:8

write 54:17 66:18

written 9:3 14:25 48:22 75:5 88:22

wrong 40:24 97:3 wrote 66:20 87:18

## Υ

year 10:5 17:10 64:24

**years** 8:8 38:22 41:4 43:24 44:25 69:11 88:20 96:20 97:2,6,20

YMCA 45:2

## Ζ

**zoom** 32:18 80:11

