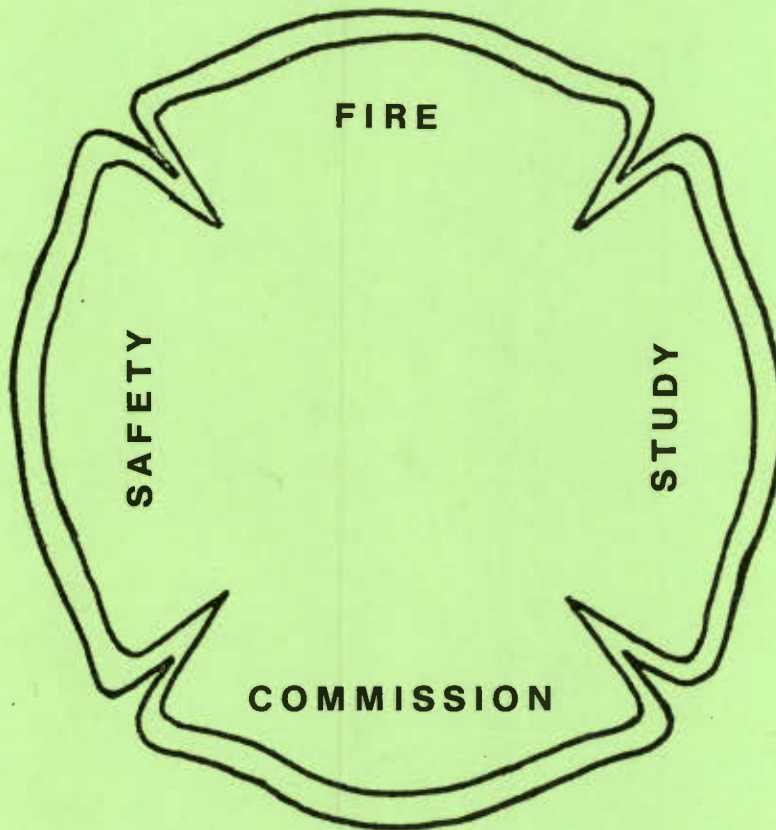


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STATE OF NEW JERSEY



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FINAL REPORT

November 22, 1982

JOHN P. CAUFIELD, Chairman

JOHN W. DRIES, Vice Chairman

Geraldine Weltman

**Secretary to the Commission
Office of Legislative Services**



State of New Jersey

FIRE SAFETY STUDY COMMISSION

SENATOR JOHN P. CAUFIELD
CHAIRMAN

ROOM 347 STATE HOUSE ANNEX

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VICE CHAIRMAN

CN-042

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TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625

Assemblyman Joseph A. Palaia
CATHERINE ARATOW-HARDING

November 22, 1982

ROBERT M. BRODY
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DONALD M. O'BRIEN
ALFRED POUZENC
THEODORE PRIMAS
PHYLLIS SALOWE-KAYE
CHARLES SCHILLING
STEPHEN SZCZEPANIAK

Governor Thomas H. Kean
President of the Senate
Speaker of the General Assembly
Members of the Legislature

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Commission to Study Governmental Laws and Regulations Relating to Fire Safety Standards, created pursuant to J.R. 7 of 1981 (approved March 27, 1981), herewith respectfully submits its final report in compliance with the terms of J.R. 7 of 1981.

Respectfully submitted,

John P. Caufield
John P. Caufield, Chairman

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John W. Dries, Vice Chairman

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State of New Jersey

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New Jersey State Library

Governor Thomas H. Kean
President of the Senate
Speaker of the General Assembly
Members of the the Legislature

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am extremely pleased to transmit with this letter the final report and recommended legislation of the New Jersey Fire Safety Study Commission.

The report is based on eighteen months of work by the Commission. The report represents a comprehensive study of the most significant fire safety problems in the State, and enactment of the recommended legislation will constitute a first step toward providing solutions.

The Fire Safety Study Commission was created following the tragic, multiple-death fires in Keansburg and Bradley Beach during the winter of 1980-1981. After conducting a thorough investigation of the State's fire problems, the Commission has recommended the development of a Statewide masterplan for fire protection, the creation of incentives for built-in fire protection, and the establishment of a central fire focus within State government. Most significant is the recommendation that a permanent fire safety commission be organized to identify fire safety problems and provide policy advice on how they can best be solved.

This report is a tribute to the talented members of the Commission who gave substantial time and effort to its preparation. Their caliber and expertise make the report a significant contribution to the future of fire safety in our State.

My colleagues Senator Walter E. Foran, Assemblyman Thomas F. Cowan, and Assemblyman Joseph A. Palaia have demonstrated their dedication to the Commission by making room in their busy schedules for our meetings and by offering their expert advice on our recommendations. I also would like to thank Senator Barry T. Parker and Assemblyman Anthony M. Villane, Jr. for their service to the Commission from July, 1981 through January, 1982.

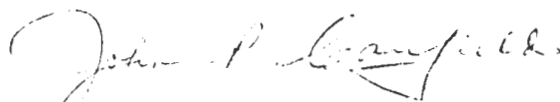
Recognition should also be given to the many members of the fire protection and fire prevention communities, building officials, experts from the sprinkler industry, members of the fire service, and citizens who testified for contributing their time and effort to make the Commission's work a success. In particular, the Commission would like to thank the National Automatic Sprinkler and Fire Control Association, the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, and the National Fire Protection Association for providing resource material. Bruce Scott of the New Jersey State Fire Chiefs' Association attended all of the Commission's meetings and assisted the Commission's subcommittees in their research. New Jersey's Department of Community Affairs provided not only resource material but also the advice and expertise of William M. Connolly, Director of the Division of Housing, and Charles M. Decker, Chief of the Bureau of Construction Code Enforcement. With their assistance, the Commission was better able to examine fire safety in the State and draft recommendations and goals for its improvement.

I would like to thank the Office of Legislative Services, Division of Information and Research for providing staff support. Harold Berkowitz, Research Associate, analyzed the data generated by the Commission's survey of municipalities and compiled the tables that appear in Appendix D, and Vera Grossman entered the data into the computer. Hermine Kelty provided secretarial support in the early months of the Commission's existence and should be commended for her efforts in making the survey of municipalities a success. Diane Wiacek provided secretarial support for the Commission and deserves particular thanks for her patience and accuracy in coding the data derived from the Commission's survey. Walter Kalman, an intern with the Office of Legislative Services, provided research support for the work of the subcommittees of the Commission. Geraldine Weltman, Research Associate, functioned as Secretary to the Commission, providing staff support with a spirit of helpfulness, efficiency, and dedication.

The Commission owes special thanks to John J. Valent, Battalion Chief of the Newark Fire Department, Planning and Research Division, whose extensive technical knowledge of fire safety matters and acuity in the area of governmental operations and organization made a significant contribution to the Commission's report and recommendations.

The New Jersey Fire Safety Study Commission was created in reaction to the crisis of the tragic fires in Keansburg and Bradley Beach. It is the earnest hope of the members of the Commission that this report and recommended legislation will reduce the loss of life and property by destructive fire in New Jersey and thereby result in the prevention of future crises.

Sincerely,



Senator John P. Caufield
Chairman

MEMBERS OF THE NEW JERSEY FIRE SAFETY STUDY COMMISSION



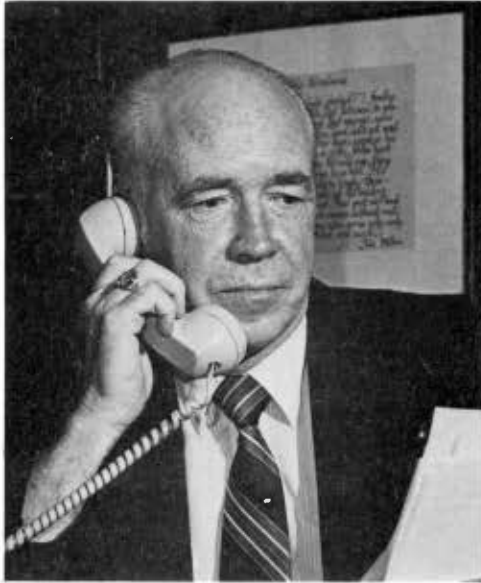
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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Creation of the Commission

On March 27, 1981, Governor Brendan Byrne signed Joint Resolution Number 7 of 1981, creating a sixteen-member commission to thoroughly examine existing fire safety standards and regulations imposed by government entities in New Jersey.

The resolution instructed the Commission to determine whether these standards and regulations are adequate to protect the safety of life; whether any deficiencies in them could be corrected; whether their promulgation and enforcement could be dealt with in a more coordinated manner; whether any duplication of these standards could be reduced; and whether they could be supplemented to become more comprehensive and effective. The Commission was further instructed to convey its recommendations, along with any legislative and administrative changes that would accomplish its objectives, no later than one year and six months from the date on which the resolution was signed.

B. Business Meetings

At its organizational meeting on July 20, 1981, the Commission agreed to conduct its business in the spirit of the "Open Public Meetings Act," opening all of its meetings to the public and providing an opportunity at each meeting for members of the public to speak. In addition to its organizational meeting, the Commission held five business meetings in 1981, on August 4, September 8, October 6, November 15, and December 8, and seven business meetings in 1982, on January 15, February 26, June 1, July 19, September 14, September 28, and November 22.

C. Subcommittees

A majority of the investigative work of the Commission was done by five subcommittees, comprised of members of the Commission. Subcommittee I investigated whether the provisions of the Uniform Construction Code (UCC) are adequate with regard to fire safety and whether the UCC is being adequately enforced. It also studied the impact of the code on the effort to make existing buildings safe from fire, the impact on the code of technological changes in the fields of construction and fire suppression, and the impact on fire safety of the process now used to make changes in the code.

Subcommittee II studied the need for developing a Statewide fire prevention code in New Jersey. In order to ascertain this need, the subcommittee undertook a survey of the State's counties and municipalities to determine which local governments had adopted fire prevention codes, which model codes were being used, and how well existing codes were being enforced.

Subcommittee III conducted research to identify existing State and federal regulations and pending State and federal legislation dealing with fire safety and to ascertain the adequacy of what now exists and the need for what has been proposed. Given the number of regulations and pending bills that the subcommittee discovered, it also investigated the need to establish a clearinghouse for information about fire safety.

Subcommittee IV examined the body of data on fire that now exists in New Jersey in order to determine the scope of the problem created by fire in the State. The subcommittee also studied the need for a central State office to collect and analyze data about fire in a uniform and comprehensive manner.

Subcommittee V investigated economic incentives for providing fire safety, both those that now exist and those that might be created in order to encourage improvement in fire safety.

Each subcommittee presented a report to the Commission on its work and its recommendations. Most of these recommendations have been incorporated into the recommendations of the entire Commission.

D. Public Hearings

In addition to devoting a portion of each business meeting to public comment, the Commission held four public hearings in various regions of the State to provide a forum for public discussion of all issues dealing with fire and fire safety. The public hearings were held on August 18, 1981 at Seton Hall University in South Orange; on September 22, 1981 at the City Council Chamber in Camden; on October 20, 1981 at Convention Hall in Asbury Park; and on November 24, 1981 at the Labor Education Center in New Brunswick. Transcripts were made of each public hearing. Some forty-six speakers made presentations to the Commission on behalf of a wide variety of groups. State agencies, fire service organizations, local officials, building officials' groups, tenants' organizations, local fire departments, fire chiefs, interest groups, and individual citizens were represented.

Topics discussed at the hearings were as varied as the speakers. The issues of greatest concern to those who spoke, however, clustered around the present state of confusion that exists in New Jersey on both the local and State levels over the issue of fire safety. Enactment of fire prevention codes is left to the municipalities, with the result that some municipalities have no fire prevention codes at all,

and those that do have them have enacted a variety of different codes. There is no uniformity within the State. Because fire departments are locally administered, there is no Statewide data on the incidence of fires and fire-related deaths. Another source of confusion is that a variety of regulations exist on the State level, all administered by different agencies. Many of these regulations overlap; others are inconsistent. In some cases, it is unclear which agency is responsible for what. And while the State requires individuals and businesses to conform to a Statewide Uniform Construction Code, it has exempted several of its own agencies from following it.

The consensus of the speakers was that a central office should be created within the State government to deal with fire-related problems and to administer laws and regulations dealing with these problems. Many speakers also expressed the hope that a central office might help to neutralize the fragmentation over codes and code enforcement that has existed in the fire service for the past 25 years and that has worked to the detriment of the public interest. This agency could unify and coordinate existing laws and regulations, eliminating duplication, inconsistency, and exemptions for certain State agencies. In addition, research should be conducted to assist in preparation of position statements regarding all pending fire safety legislation and regulations. The speakers felt that this central office should also collect and analyze statistics about the number and types of fires that occur in the State. A great many speakers expressed the desire for a unified, Statewide public education plan and for a Statewide firefighter training plan. The most commonly voiced suggestion was that a Statewide, minimum fire safety code be enacted, possibly to be administered by the

proposed central State fire office. Some speakers further suggested that individual municipalities be permitted to strengthen the minimum Statewide code by local ordinance, in order to deal with individualized problems. Speakers seemed to agree that only in this way could the problem of fire safety in existing buildings be addressed.

Secondary only to the public's suggestion that a Statewide, minimum fire safety code be enacted was the commonly expressed concern about the safety from fire of New Jersey's citizens who live in boarding homes and residential health care facilities. The difficulties that the elderly and the handicapped would experience if a fire occurred in a boarding or nursing home were of particular interest to many speakers, especially in light of the recent boarding and nursing home fires that occurred in the State. Many speakers expressed their support for the idea of a fire and life safety improvement loan fund for boarding homes and rooming houses.

The public was concerned that insufficient incentives exist to encourage the installation of fire suppression systems. In fact, many speakers strongly objected to various disincentives that exist, especially the fees charged by some water companies for standby water service when a sprinkler system is installed. Quite a few speakers suggested that such fees are unjustified, despite their approval by the Board of Public Utilities Commissioners, and that all such fees should be prohibited by law. The overwhelming consensus of those who testified was that every encouragement should be given to those who wish to install sprinkler systems.

Other issues mentioned at the public hearings that could be dealt with on the State level include: the problems of fires caused by cigarette smoking and by arson; problems associated with the Uniform Construction Code; the need for a centralized evaluation of the safety of products sold in New Jersey, including furniture, carpeting, and, most important, kerosene heaters; the need for Statewide adoption of the BOCA Basic Mechanical Code as a complement to the BOCA Basic Building Code, which now serves as New Jersey's Uniform Construction Code; the need for a system to license the designers, installers, and maintainers of fire suppression and fire alarm systems; the problem of fire hazards in multiple dwellings; and the danger of fires in abandoned buildings.

Two problems that caused particular concern among local officials and fire department personnel were the decline in the number of volunteer and paid firefighting personnel and the impact of the State's municipal budget cap law on municipal fire departments.

E. Interim Recommendations

After its four regional public hearings were completed, the Commission felt a responsibility to act quickly on the issue of safety for New Jersey's boarding home residents. Testimony at the public hearings indicated that the citizens of the State feared another multiple-death boarding home fire in the oncoming winter heating season. Moreover, because the previous winter's tragic fires in Keansburg and Bradley Beach had led to the creation of the Commission, the members felt a keen sense of urgency to protect boarding and nursing home residents from death by fire.

Consequently, in December of 1981, the Commission issued two interim recommendations. First, it strongly endorsed Assembly Bill 3527, sponsored by Assemblyman Richard Van Wagner, and Senate Bill 3484, an identical bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Caufield and Senator Parker. Entitled the "Boarding House Life Safety Act," these bills authorized the Housing Finance Agency to finance and grant loans to boarding homes for the installation of life safety improvements such as automatic sprinkler systems for suppressing fires. S 3484 was passed unanimously by both houses of the Legislature and was signed into law by Governor Byrne on January 12, 1982, as P.L. 1981, chapter 515. With its enactment, the Department of Community Affairs issued stricter regulations requiring life safety improvements in boarding homes. The low-cost loans that are now available will enable boarding homes to comply with the regulations without going out of business.

The second interim recommendation issued by the Commission, intended to accompany the "Boarding House Life Safety Act," was the elimination of fees for standby water service for boarding homes and residential health care facilities. The Commission believed, as a result of its research, that these fees represented an unreasonable barrier to the installation of sprinkler systems for the boarding home industry, which was already hardpressed to make ends meet.

Information about sprinkler systems gained by the Commission from water companies, insurance companies, the Board of Public Utilities, and the fire service indicated that when a sprinkler system is installed in a building, many water companies charge an extra fee every billing period for the life of the sprinkler system. The dollar amount of the fee varies from one water company to another, sometimes rising so high

that it offsets the fire insurance premiums saved by the building owner for installing the sprinkler system.

One of the most significant obstacles to the installation of sprinkler systems in boarding homes and residential health care facilities is the fee for standby water service. But given that a sprinkler system uses less water to put out a fire than a hydrant uses, and given that sprinkler systems provide a virtual guarantee of safety from multiple-death fires, the Commission believed that the fees should be eliminated for boarding homes and residential health care facilities.

The Commission unanimously endorsed Senate Bill No. 3483, sponsored by Senator Caufield and Senator Parker, and Assembly Bill No. 3753, sponsored by Assemblyman Cowan and Assemblyman Villane, identical bills that prohibited water companies from imposing fees for standby service on boarding homes and residential health care facilities. S 3483 was passed by both houses of the Legislature and was signed into law by Governor Byrne on January 12, 1982, as P.L. 1981, c. 514.

II. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Pursuant to the requirements of Joint Resolution Number 7 of 1981, the New Jersey Fire Safety Study Commission recommends the following:

1. That a permanent fire commission and four advisory councils be established to advise and assist the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs regarding all fire problems in the State. The duties of the permanent commission would include but would not be limited to:

- a) Acting as liaison with State and federal agencies, consensus standard-making organizations, fire service organizations, and the general public;
- b) Surveying changing trends and technology regarding fire protection;
- c) Studying the effectiveness of public education programs on fire safety;
- d) Studying the feasibility of establishing and maintaining a library of information on fire safety;
- e) Developing training criteria for the fire service;
- f) Developing economic incentives for retrofitting existing buildings in order to provide adequate safety from fire;
- g) Studying the possibility of eliminating all fees charged for standby water service for standpipe and automatic sprinkler systems and, if total elimination of the fees is not possible, developing a way of making the fees more equitable;
- h) Examining the feasibility of developing legislation to control the sale and use of products creating fire safety hazards, both active and passive, e.g., flammable fabrics, panelling, etc.;

- i) Studying the feasibility of developing a certification system for persons who design, install, and maintain fire protection systems;
- j) Studying fire protection needs, and recommending fire protection solutions especially for the elderly, the young, and the handicapped;
- k) Developing a Statewide master plan for fire protection;
- l) Developing position statements on pending fire safety legislation and regulations.

2. That an office of fire safety be established in the Department of Community Affairs at the bureau level to:

- a) Administer and enforce a Statewide fire safety code (See #3);
- b) Administer a Statewide fire incident reporting system (See #5);
- c) Provide staff support for the permanent fire commission (See #1);
- d) Implement the fire safety policy formulated by the Commissioner with the advice and assistance of the permanent fire commission and its advisory councils.

3. That a minimum, Statewide fire safety code be adopted consisting of:

- a) A minimum fire prevention code; and
- b) A minimum fire safety code for existing buildings that would require the retrofitting of certain buildings constructed prior to the adoption of, or not under jurisdiction of, the Uniform Construction Code.

4. That all buildings and structures now exempted by the Statewide Uniform Construction Code Act be covered by it, and that no further exemptions be permitted.

5. That a permanent Statewide fire incident reporting system be instituted.

6. That the use of portable kerosene heaters in residences be prohibited.*

7. That increases in property assessments when automatic fire protection systems are installed be prohibited.

8. That the current procedure for effecting changes to the Uniform Construction Code be retained.

9. That the BOCA Basic Mechanical Code be adopted as part of the Uniform Construction Code.

*Senator Walter E. Foran dissents from this recommendation. See his Statement of Dissent, page 41a.

III. DISCUSSION OF ISSUES

A. Uniform Construction Code

The "State Uniform Construction Code Act" (P.L. 1975, c. 217; C. 52:27D-119 et seq.) was signed into law on October 7, 1975, and regulations to implement it took effect on January 1, 1977. The act and its regulations were intended to provide for uniform Statewide building standards and uniform professional standards for construction officials and inspectors. The act contained provisions that were to be applied uniformly across the State, but the enforcement of building code regulations remained primarily a municipal rather than a State function. The Department of Community Affairs performs the enforcement function only in the absence of a competent local agency. Municipalities appoint their own construction officials and set fees for inspections, building permits, plan reviews and other services. As a result, fee schedules will vary from one municipality to the next, as will interpretations of the uniform code.

The "Uniform Construction Code Act" has achieved its basic objectives, particularly in regard to standardization of building requirements. Prior to 1977, the State's 567 municipalities had the option of adopting their own building codes. The Uniform Construction Code Act replaced all existing local codes with uniform building, plumbing, electrical and fire subcodes. By reference, the Act adopts the Basic Building Code of the Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc. (BOCA), the National Electrical Code, and the National Standard Plumbing Code. The fire protection subcode derives from parts of the BOCA Basic Building Code and the National Electrical Code of the National Fire Protection Association. The energy subcode

is based on the BOCA Basic Energy Conservation Code. The Act also made provision for a mobile home subcode,* a mechanical subcode, and a barrier-free subcode.** All of the subcodes, taken together with the administrative provisions enacted under N.J.A.C. 5:23, are referred to as the Uniform Construction Code (UCC).

The model codes that comprise the UCC are prepared by private code-writing groups whose members are drawn from the professions and trades involved in construction. They bring to the drafting of codes a technical expertise that neither State nor local personnel can command. The codes are periodically revised to permit the use of new materials and techniques. Statewide standardization of building requirements has simplified the process of drafting plans for new construction and repair.

Between January, 1977, and April, 1982, 2,500 individuals have been licensed by the Department of Community Affairs in the following categories: 789 have been licensed as building subcode officials; 192 as electrical subcode officials; 626 as fire protection subcode officials; 438 as plumbing subcode officials; and 1233 as construction officials. The remainder are inspector's licenses, and are divided among those who possess the four types of subcode officials' licenses.

* The federal government's standards for mobile homes have been adopted by the Department of Community Affairs in its Uniform Construction Code regulations.

** The Department of Community Affairs continues to enforce the barrier-free regulations promulgated by the Department of the Treasury when it had jurisdiction over this area. DCA's barrier-free subcode committee is now preparing a revision of these regulations as DCA's barrier-free subcode.

To date, since the spring of 1978, over 3,000 individuals have registered for a total of 8,244 courses at 17 participating, approved, two-year and four-year institutions, to permit them to qualify for licensing. To maintain a license, a licensee is required to accumulate 20 hours of instruction every two years and to pass an examination on the material covered.

Although some delays and setbacks were experienced in the first few years of the Act's implementation, the consensus now is that the Uniform Construction Code Act has simplified and in many cases improved the construction of buildings in the State.

During the course of its study, the Fire Safety Study Commission became aware of a number of dissatisfactions with the Uniform Construction Code on the part of local officials, fire department personnel, and State officials. The most widespread complaints dealt with the uniformity of the UCC. Some felt that the UCC is applied too uniformly. It must be followed by every municipality in the State, without local variation or amendment. Still others felt that it is not applied uniformly enough. Public schools and State-owned buildings, for example, are exempt from various requirements of the Act.

The advantage of Statewide uniformity is that, as far as requirements of construction are concerned, all municipalities are equal: none is more desirable to builders than another. Moreover, the citizens of all communities are assured of a basic, minimum, fire safety standard. No community can allow the construction of buildings that are not safe from fire in order to attract developers by allowing them to cut costs. Finally, the uniform code simplifies a builder's concerns. He needs to familiarize himself with only one set of guidelines -- no matter where in the State he wants to build.

But uniformity is perceived by some to be a great disadvantage. Municipalities are tied to the fire protection provisions of the UCC, no matter what the capacity of their fire departments to fight a fire that might occur. One speaker at the public hearings described precisely such a dilemma in his town. Prior to the effective date of the Uniform Construction Code Act, the municipality had its own construction code, which required that any building of over 6000 square feet or 6 stories had to be fully equipped with an automatic sprinkler system. Now, under the UCC, such a building would not necessarily be required to have a sprinkler system, a situation that seemed to the speaker to be a step backward rather than forward, if safety from fire is the goal.

Municipalities are particularly unhappy about having relinquished the final decision about how much built-in fire protection is required in buildings constructed within their boundaries because today budget restrictions are tighter than ever, and at the same time the number of paid and volunteer firefighters is declining. Consequently, a municipal fire department could find itself in the uncomfortable position of watching a building being constructed in its community that it knows it would have neither the equipment nor the personnel to protect if a fire occurred. Prior to the UCC, a municipality could coordinate fire prevention requirements with its ability to fight fires.

At the public hearings, several speakers proposed that the UCC be retained as a Statewide, uniform, minimum code, and that municipalities be empowered to enact stricter provisions for their own jurisdictions based on local need.

Just as some speakers were suggesting that municipalities be permitted to enact stricter local variations to the UCC, others were suggesting that New Jersey enact Statewide provisions suited to its own needs instead of following the BOCA Basic Building Code and the other model codes adopted by reference in the Uniform Construction Code Act.

According to the Act, the State Uniform Construction Code is made up of model codes promulgated by BOCA International or "some other nationally recognized organization." The Act also states that adoption of a model code or standard constitutes adoption of any subsequent revisions or amendments of that model code.

The organizations that promulgate the model codes adopted by New Jersey are national organizations. Their procedure for changing provisions of the codes is to hold a national conference attended by active members, those persons actively involved in enforcing the codes as construction officials, fire officials, plumbing inspectors, and so on. Proposals for changes in the code are presented to a code-change committee, which then makes recommendations to the active members. The active members vote on the proposals and only those proposals receiving a majority of the votes are adopted.

At the Commission's public hearings and meetings, some speakers expressed cynicism about whether such a process could be successful. They felt that a code developed to be acceptable to the entire nation inevitably would fail to address some of New Jersey's individual construction problems and fail to be sufficiently strict to protect lives and property from fire. As a solution, these speakers suggested that New Jersey retain the model codes it has adopted as minimum codes

but enact stricter and more individualized provisions when it deems them to be necessary to meet its singular needs.

Persons involved in the code-change process believe that neither local nor State variations are necessary, given the provisions already made by the process on the State and national level for input from persons who would like to change the codes.

According to the Uniform Construction Code Act, any municipality through its construction official, and any State agency or political subdivision of the State may propose that the State sponsor a proposal to change one of the model codes. DCA extends participation in the process to virtually anyone who wants to propose a change. The Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs holds a public hearing at which people can testify about the changes proposed to the State. After the hearing, DCA's code advisory board reviews the proposals and testimony and presents its recommendations to the Commissioner. The proposals accepted by the Commissioner are then presented at the meeting of the national model code agency as State-sponsored proposals. Anyone whose proposals are not accepted by the Commissioner may take his proposals directly to the national meeting and present them on his own behalf (52:27D-123).

The Department of Community Affairs feels that it has been very successful in convincing BOCA to adopt its State-sponsored code changes. Consequently, DCA disagrees with those who advocate that New Jersey adopt on the State level changes that have not been adopted by the national organization. DCA believes that if a change is adopted on the State level it has a good chance of being adopted nationally. Proposals presented to the national organization have the further ad-

vantage of being scrutinized not only by business advocates but also by the most knowledgeable technical experts in the country. If the national organization adopts a change, DCA feels that all sides have been heard and all sides have had the opportunity to prove their case.

Regarding the suggestion that municipalities be permitted to enact stricter local provisions to the UCC, DCA believes that municipalities, too, should use the code-change process that is already established. DCA has expressed the hope that more people will make use of the existing code-change process. It welcomes greater participation in what it considers to be a thorough, careful and effective way of amending the codes.

In the opinion of the Commission, the procedure for amending the UCC that is now in use should be retained. The Commission hopes, however, that the people who desire to see the code changed will participate more fully in the code-change process at all levels.

All of the complaints discussed above concern dissatisfactions with the uniformity of the code. The Commission also heard complaints, however, about the fact that the Uniform Construction Code Act exempts certain State and municipal structures from the code or from the procedures for plan review and enforcement established by the code.

According to the Act, public schools are exempt from the requirements of the code. The Department of Education promulgates its own building code for public schools, entitled "Code for School Planning and Construction" (July, 1979). The Act required the Department of Education annually to update its building code for public schools in order to come into compliance with the UCC "insofar as appropriate for such facilities" (N.J.S.A. 52:27D-123). Within three years of the

effective date of the Act, the Department of Education was to have submitted to the Legislature "reports on the extent to which the Department of Education's rules and regulations have been brought into conformity with the code, and identifying problems still outstanding for purposes of applying the provisions of the code to all public school facilities."

From the language of the Act itself, the Commission concluded that the Legislature's intention was for public schools, after a period of adjustment, to be constructed according to the provisions of the code. The Department of Education seems to feel, however, that its "Code for School Planning and Construction" (July, 1979), mentioned above, goes as far toward applying the code to public schools as it is possible to go.

The Fire Safety Study Commission, in investigating the status of the UCC's application to public schools, obtained a copy of a report from the Department identifying problems that still remain in applying the UCC to all public schools. According to the report, the Department has modified the code to make it more appropriate to the activities and needs of public schools.

The Commission submitted the Department's "Code for School Planning and Construction" to BOCA International in Chicago for a review of its adequacy for public schools and conformance with the code. The BOCA evaluation identified conflicts between the School Code and the BOCA code, examined the technical basis for changes in the BOCA Code made by the School Code, and assessed the potential impact of the differences between the two codes. After analyzing the School Code, BOCA concluded: "A review of the New Jersey Code for School Planning and Construction reveals many seriously deficient modifications have been made to the

1978 BOCA Basic Building Code which are of little apparent technical merit." ("Study of New Jersey Schoolhouse Code and BOCA Basic Building Code" prepared by BOCA International, Inc., 24 Nov. 1981, p. 7). The modifications include changes in requirements dealing with type of construction, exits, fire protection, and ventilation. The report also points out that though the Department of Education justifies developing its own code on the grounds that schools require special construction requirements not needed in other types of buildings, the "Code for School Planning and Construction" applies only to public schools and not to private or parochial schools. The report points out, too, that in one major respect the "Code for School Planning and Construction" is not cost-effective: it does not allow for alternative methods of meeting Code requirements. Providing alternative methods of meeting requirements allows the designer to choose the most economical method of meeting the intention of the requirement.

Representatives of the Department of Education's Office of Facility Planning Services testified at one of the Commission's meetings and subsequently submitted a written analysis of the BOCA evaluation. The Department of Education emphasized that exempting public schools from the plan review and inspection process required by the UCC and requiring instead that they fall under a plan review and inspection process conducted by the Department of Education has the result of making available to public school districts all of the Department's educational resources. As a result, the Department believes that a newly constructed school will be not only a safe facility but also a high-quality educational facility.

In addition to being exempt from the Uniform Construction Code, public schools are exempt from the plan review process set up by the Act. The Department of Education, not the local enforcing agency, conducts plan reviews for the proposed construction of public schools. The final plans for the construction or alteration of a public school are required to be submitted to the local enforcing agency (i.e., the construction official), which has the right to inspect the site and advise the local board of education and the Commissioner of Education of any violations of the Schoolhouse Code or any practices detrimental to the health and safety of the community. The Department of Education can override the advice of the local enforcing agency, however (N.J.S.A. 52:27D-130).

The Commission believes that a serious problem is created by exempting public schools from the requirements of the Uniform Construction Code and from the plan review procedure established by the Act. The situation, as it exists, permits the Department of Education, which provides funding for the schools, to make decisions about the quality and quantity of fire safety components to be included in the building. The Commission believes that this constitutes a conflict of interest. It is as if the construction company putting up a building was empowered to write its own construction code. Consequently, the full Commission concurs with the recommendation made by its subcommittee on the Uniform Construction Code that all schools be required to meet the minimum Uniform Construction Code requirements.

The Commission also heard testimony indicating that although local fire departments are responsible for fighting fires that occur in public schools, they have been prevented from entering many public schools to

conduct fire prevention inspections. The Commission believes that, at the very least, local fire departments should be aware of hazards that exist in order to handle emergencies as efficiently as possible.

Ideally, however, the Commission feels that fire departments should also be empowered to conduct inspections and enforce fire prevention regulations in order to control hazards and prevent emergencies from occurring.

The Uniform Construction Code Act also exempts buildings owned by the State from certain of its provisions. These buildings must comply with the construction requirements of the UCC; but authority to administer and enforce the code in regard to these buildings is granted to the Division of Building and Construction (DBC) in the Department of Treasury, instead of the Department of Community Affairs (DCA), which enforces the code in situations in which enforcement by a local construction official would be inappropriate. Persons within DBC who enforce the code in State-owned buildings must be certified by the Department of Community Affairs (N.J.S.A. 52:27D-129).

The Commission believes that the separate system of enforcing the code for State-owned buildings should be eliminated. In the course of its study of fire regulations in the State, the Commission became aware of several situations in which requirements of the UCC were waived by the DBC, to the detriment of life safety. Because DBC is responsible for seeing that the budget is met and construction schedules are adhered to in the construction of State-owned buildings, it should not also be in a position to enforce the construction code. The Commission believes that the Department of Community Affairs should be responsible for enforcing the UCC in State-owned buildings so that the safety of life and property will not be sacrificed for the sake of budgets and time schedules.

In the interests of uniformity, adequate enforcement, and, above all, life safety, the Commission concludes that all buildings should be required to follow the construction, plan review, and enforcement provisions of the UCC, without exception.

While public schools and State-owned buildings are exempt from various aspects of the UCC and its enforcement procedures by statute, health care facilities are exempt by way of UCC regulations. The Commission recommends that these facilities be required to meet the minimum regulations of the Uniform Construction Code and that enforcement be in the hands of local enforcement officials in accordance with the established UCC system for plan review and inspection. Since the exemption is granted by regulation, it can be withdrawn in the same way. The Department of Community Affairs has indicated that it has begun the process of making this change in its regulations, and the Commission endorses its action.

The Commission heard testimony from several speakers that the BOCA Basic Mechanical Code should be adopted as part of the UCC. The State Uniform Construction Code Act provides for adoption of a mechanical code (N.J.S.A. 52:27D-123). As of January, 1980, when the General Assembly Committee on Municipal Government issued a report on the current effect of the State Uniform Construction Code Act, adoption of a mechanical subcode was in the planning stage. It has never been fully adopted, however. Those who requested adoption of the BOCA Basic Mechanical Code in testimony before the Commission believe that it is needed in order to include requirements dealing with such things as heat-producing devices and ventilation now in the mechanical code which formerly were included in the BOCA Basic Building Code. The Department

of Community Affairs has indicated that it has begun the process of adopting the BOCA Basic Mechanical Code, 1981 edition, and the Commission endorses its actions.

Another UCC-related issue of contention involves the certification and licensing of designers, installers, and maintainers of automatic fire suppression systems. At the present time, design drawings for automatic fire suppression systems must be sealed by a professional engineer or architect. Usually, the person sealing the drawings has not designed the system, however. Designing fire suppression systems is a highly specialized field, and those who design the systems favor a program of licensing or certifying the members of their profession.

Indications are that programs of study are being developed to train designers of fire suppression systems. The Commission believes that further study is required in order to decide whether or not licensing is necessary and what sort of training would be required for certification.

The Commission heard testimony in favor of licensing those who install and maintain automatic fire suppression systems as well as those who design them. The Commission is in favor of offering all possible encouragement for the installation of automatic fire suppression systems, but recognizes that poor installation or improper maintenance negates the advantages of such a system. The Commission therefore recommends that further study be conducted in this area as well.

B. The Need for a Uniform, Statewide Fire Safety Code

From the standpoint of providing safety from fire, the two most important types of codes that can be enacted are construction codes and fire prevention codes. As discussed in subsection a., New Jersey's Uniform Construction Code (UCC) took effect on January 1, 1977. It has been estimated that a majority of the regulations in the Uniform Construction Code concern fire safety. Thus, enactment of the UCC in New Jersey was a major step toward providing adequate fire safety for the State.

The UCC by no means does the entire job, however. The majority of New Jersey's buildings were constructed prior to 1977. It is true that many older buildings were built in conformity to municipal construction codes. As discussed in subsection a., the existence and enforcement of municipally enacted construction codes prior to the UCC varied considerably from one town to another. As a result, many existing buildings may have been constructed with inadequate built-in fire protection, even given the state of technology at the time.

Even if sufficient attention was paid to fire protection when a building was constructed, it may have undergone renovation for aesthetic purposes and thus have been transformed from a safe to an unsafe structure. The introduction of combustible materials such as panelling, furniture, carpeting, and other decorations into an older building may further disrupt its fire safety system.

It is this need for regulations to control fire hazards and maintain fire safety in existing buildings that led the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control, in its 1973 report, to recommend that "all local governmental units in the United States should have in force an

adequate building code and fire prevention code or adopt whichever they lack."

Information gathered by the Fire Safety Study Commission indicates that today the status of fire prevention codes in New Jersey is similar to the status of construction codes prior to adoption of the UCC. Municipalities have the option of enacting fire prevention codes, with the result that some have no codes, and some have exemplary codes accompanied by thorough enforcement. This confusion is exacerbated by an even more severe lack of coordination and uniformity among fire prevention regulations enforced by State agencies.

In 1980 the Federal Emergency Management Agency/U.S. Fire Administration (FEMA/USFA) initiated a program to assist fire service and other municipal officials in planning and evaluating local programs intended to enforce building and fire codes. The USFA felt that substantial progress in reducing life and property loss could be achieved through more efficient and effective enforcement of fire safety standards in both new and existing buildings. A major assumption underlying this effort was that most communities had already adopted sufficient building and fire codes, which, if adequately enforced, would provide a moderate degree of safety. The focus of the USFA program was not necessarily to develop new code requirements but to assess and upgrade the administration of existing codes.

In order to obtain as clear an idea as possible of the status of fire prevention codes among the State's 567 municipalities, the Commission undertook a survey. 470 or 82.9%, of the State's 567 municipalities responded to the survey. Results of the survey indicate that 75.8% of the municipalities that responded to the survey have enacted fire prevention

codes. The overwhelming majority of these municipalities, 96.1%, have adopted one of the codes written by a model code-writing agency. The BOCA Basic Fire Prevention Code has been adopted by 50.0% and has been adopted in combination with some other model code by an additional 6.8%. The American Insurance Association's Fire Prevention Code has been adopted by 30.5% and has been adopted in combination with some other model code by an additional 2.5%. The N.F.P.A. Fire Prevention Code has been adopted by 6.2% and has been adopted in combination with some other model code by an additional 5.1%. Responses to the questionnaire indicate, however, that often the edition of a model code being enforced by a municipality is not the latest edition available.

The Commission feels it to be significant that of the 470 municipalities responding to the survey, 113, or 24.1%, have not adopted any fire prevention code. It seems that most of the municipalities without codes are located in rural counties. In the following counties, more than 25% of the municipalities that responded to the survey indicated that they had adopted no fire prevention code: in Warren County, 65% of the responding municipalities have no code; in Hunterdon, 55%; in Cape May, 53.3%; in Atlantic, 35%; in Burlington, 32.2%; in Camden, 29%; and in Monmouth, 26.8%.

The Commission was interested in finding out whether the fire prevention codes adopted by the municipalities dealt for the most part with maintaining buildings at the levels of fire safety they met when they were built or required building owners to retrofit old buildings in order to raise the level of fire safety. According to the survey results, 38.2% of the municipalities that have adopted fire prevention codes indicate that they have also enacted provisions for retrofitting old buildings.

Recognizing that adopting a code for fire prevention is effective only to the extent that the code is adequately enforced, the Commission also asked how many fire prevention inspections were made and how many notices were issued for violations of the fire prevention code in the municipality during the years 1979 and 1980. Results of the survey indicate that the enforcement of municipal fire prevention codes varies considerably from one municipality to another. The survey data thus tend to support the opinion of a majority of those who testified at the Commission's public hearings: some sort of uniform, Statewide fire safety code is needed in New Jersey. For further information on the results of the survey, consult Appendix D of this report.

Confusion about fire prevention codes enacted and enforced by municipalities is matched by the confusion surrounding fire prevention regulations among State departments and agencies. Not only are regulations enforced by a variety of agencies, but the regulations themselves are based on a wide variety of standards.

The Division of Building and Construction (DBC) in the Department of the Treasury, regulates fire safety standards in some but not all facilities leased by the State, and in many State-owned buildings. For example, it regulates fire safety in all facilities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education except for public schools which are regulated by the Department of Education itself. It also regulates State colleges except for the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey and Rutgers, The State University, both of which provide their own regulations and enforcement. Private colleges may be inspected by local officials, the State Fire Marshal, county fire marshals, or private agencies under contract.

In facilities under the jurisdiction of the Division of Mental Retardation (DMR) in the Department of Health, several systems of regulation and enforcement compete for precedence. Regulations for group homes are derived from a supplemental code used by the State Fire Marshal, while in intermediate care facilities, the Department of Health uses federal standards. Inspections are performed by the State Fire Marshal in all institutions of the DMR. The Division of Building and Construction and the Department of Health contend for authority over new construction in DMR.

The Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) in the Department of Human Services, prior to renewing or granting a license, requires that local building and fire officials inspect and approve children's shelters and shelters for juveniles in need of supervision (JINS), group homes, special teaching facilities, day care centers, and residential facilities. DYFS fire prevention codes are devised by the Department of Human Services.

Fire prevention regulations in most high-risk buildings, such as but not limited to, places of public assembly, night clubs, theaters, discos, restaurants and high rises, are in the hands of local officials. Hotels and apartment buildings are covered by the "Hotel and Multiple Dwelling Law" (P.L. 1967, c. 76; C. 55:13A-1 et seq.), and rooming and boarding houses fall under the "Rooming and Boarding House Act of 1979," (P.L. 1979, c. 496; C. 55:13B-1 et seq.). Fire safety regulations in both of these categories of building are enforced by the Department of Community Affairs.

Some of the fire regulations concerning liquified petroleum gas (LPG) were under the jurisdiction of the Department of Law and Public Safety, but these have now been transferred to the Department of Labor, with additional regulations by the Department of Transportation.

Fire safety on amusement rides (R.S. 5:3-5 et seq.) is the responsibility of the Department of Labor.

Faced with this mass of confusion and with the difficulty of finding out who is responsible, the Fire Safety Study Commission has concluded that responsibility for the enforcement of fire safety regulations is indeed complex, extending to virtually every municipality and department in the State. The quality of enforcement varies from excellent to indifferent.

On the State level, the Department of Community Affairs provides the only semblance of order among the confusion. DCA is the department most involved with administering and enforcing fire prevention regulations. It promulgated and now enforces regulations to implement the "Hotel and Multiple Dwelling Law" and the "Rooming and Boarding House Act of 1979." Its function as the implementor and enforcer of the "State Uniform Construction Code Act" makes it the department most involved with construction codes as well. DCA's interest in fire safety is not recent: as the State's oldest existing fire safety agency, it began its activities in 1896.

Recognizing the fire safety problems in existing buildings, along with the need for maintaining and updating fire protection requirements for all structures, DCA has developed a proposal for a Statewide, uniform, fire safety code. The proposal encompasses minimum provisions to provide adequate fire protection Statewide, including retrofitting

of existing buildings and maintenance of fire safety provisions. DCA has solicited comments on its proposal from fire safety interests in the State and has presented its proposal to the Commission.

The purposes of the proposed fire safety code are to encompass the entire State, to eliminate the confusion and overlapping that now exist among State and local fire prevention codes, and to provide that violators receive swift and strict penalties.

The code, which would necessarily contain requirements different from those in the UCC, would be based on the BOCA Basic Fire Prevention Code and the N.F.P.A. Life Safety Code, and would supersede all existing fire safety regulations of municipalities and State agencies. The code would contain provisions dealing with exits and exit-marking, smoke control, fire detection, alarm systems, fire suppression and sprinkler systems, flammable and combustible materials, and fire evacuation and panic control plans. It would apply primarily to high-risk occupancies, such as, but not limited to, shopping malls, large restaurants and night clubs, and places where hazardous materials are used or stored. Local amendments to suit special local conditions would be permitted, after being approved by DCA.

Enforcement of the proposed code would be based on cooperation between State and local officials. Qualified local fire prevention personnel would be the primary enforcers. They would be trained at existing colleges and fire schools, in cooperation with DCA. If qualified local personnel were not available or if the municipality failed to carry out required inspections and enforcement, county officers, or, as a last resort, DCA, would enforce the code. DCA would ensure enforcement and order any corrections that are required to protect public safety.

For high-hazard buildings, a schedule with a minimum number of fire safety inspections and follow-up work would be established, with frequency of inspections varying according to hazard and type of building. Municipalities would be permitted to require more frequent inspections. Buildings for which inspection was required would be registered with DCA to facilitate inspections, distribution of fire safety information and maintenance of enforcement records.

Violations of the code would be processed through a system of administrative procedures similar to those required by the "Hotel and Multiple Dwelling Law" and the "State Uniform Construction Code Act." Failure to correct violations would result in civil penalties ranging from \$50.00 to \$5,000.00 per violation per day. Orders to vacate would be issued when there was imminent peril to safety, and facilities would be closed for specified periods when serious, life-threatening violations existed, such as locked fire exits in nightclubs. Failure to obey orders to vacate or to close would result in criminal prosecution.

In the opinion of the Fire Safety Study Commission, enactment of a code such as that proposed by DCA and elimination of exemptions to the Uniform Construction Code are the most important first steps in improving fire safety regulations in New Jersey. All structures, new and old, would then be covered by the comprehensive fire safety regulations of either the fire safety code or the Uniform Construction Code. To eliminate the possibility of future confusion, overlapping, and inefficiency, all responsibility for fire safety in new and old buildings should be consolidated within one department in the State government.

C. Data on Fire

In New Jersey, information about the number and types of fires is virtually unavailable. No one knows how many people died in a given year in New Jersey as a result of fire; how many people were injured; how many fires occurred and what caused them; or how much property damage was caused.

Information is lacking because New Jersey has no comprehensive, uniform, permanent system for reporting the incidence of fires. As a result, it is difficult to propose solutions to the many problems created by fire in the State and for a given fire department to exchange information with another department either in New Jersey or in another State. Gaps in information and duplication of effort are the stumbling blocks to finding efficient solutions to the fire problem.

At the present time, individual fire departments in the State keep their own records in their own way. Generally, the larger, paid departments utilize more extensive reporting systems, but the systems are primarily designed for the departments that utilize them. Many of the smaller, volunteer departments are unable to collect accurate or reliable data, because they have neither the funds nor the manpower to do an adequate job.

Responses to the survey of municipalities conducted by the Fire Safety Study Commission demonstrate that the lack of a uniform fire incident reporting system is a serious problem. The questionnaire asked respondents to indicate how many deaths occurred in their municipalities as a result of fire and how many of a variety of types of fires (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial, automobile) occurred in their municipalities during 1979 and 1980. (See Appendix D for

data about fires and deaths from fire.) Many respondents, though they may have been municipal code enforcement officials or even chiefs of local fire departments, answered other questions in detail, but left these questions unanswered. In a few isolated cases, if more than one questionnaire was returned by a given municipality and filled out by different people, these questions about the number and types of fires were answered differently by the different respondents. Even when these questions were answered in what appears to be an accurate manner, the Commission believes that it may not be able to draw meaningful conclusions from the responses because each municipality's record-keeping system may define its terms in its own way. Thus, a given municipality might or might not include in its definition of a "death as a result of fire" a person who died as a result of a heart attack suffered in the course of a fire, or a person who was injured in a fire and died of complications a year later. The difficulty that the Fire Safety Study Commission had in getting accurate answers to these questions together with the lack of uniformity in the record-keeping procedures of the State's various fire departments indicates that confusion and absence of information are prevalent.

In 1973, an attempt was made by the New Jersey State Police to institute a voluntary data collection system that included a fire-arson survey. According to an analysis of this survey appearing in the report of the Governor's Arson Task Force, the results make up the only State-wide information on fire and arson now available ("Development of a New Jersey Strategy for Arson Control: The Report of the Attorney General's Arson Task Force," Criminal Justice Quarterly, Vol. 7, No. 3, Fall, 1980, p. 105).

Every year since 1973, the survey has been mailed to every police and fire agency in the State. Despite efforts by the State Police to encourage participation, however, the average annual response rate has been 50%, and decreased from 55% in 1974 to 44% in 1978. Although the report of the Arson Task Force attempts to use this data to analyze New Jersey's fire problems, it states repeatedly that the data are too incomplete or too inaccurate to allow any definite conclusions to be drawn.

The experience of the State Police indicates that a voluntary system of data collection will not generate a good rate of response. The Fire Safety Study Commission believes that most fire departments in the State, both paid and volunteer, would like to participate in a comprehensive, uniform system of data collection. The departments recognize the benefits they would gain from such a system. But to do so represents a commitment of time and manpower that is in short supply, especially in volunteer departments. As long as the data collection system is voluntary, it seems likely that many departments will let it go in favor of activities that appear to be more crucial to their operations -- fighting fires, for example, or raising funds.

An attempt is now being made to establish a comprehensive, uniform data collection system in the State. The Office of State Fire Marshal, in the Division of State Police within the Department of Law and Public Safety, received a grant from the United States Fire Administration to develop a Statewide fire incident reporting system based on the National Fire Incident Reporting system. In the first year, the amount of the grant was \$20,000; in the second year, \$15,000; and in the third and final year, \$30,000. Because the U.S.

Fire Administration has not been refunded for fiscal year 1983, no further grants will be available. The State of New Jersey has included the program in the budget for fiscal year 1983.

The reporting system began on a trial basis in July 1980, in Middlesex and Union counties. During the first fiscal year of the program, the Office of the State Fire Marshal, in conjunction with the Division of Criminal Justice's Arson Awareness Program, provided training to approximately 1100 police and fire personnel in the use of the fire incident reporting system. As of this writing, a total of 2400 persons have been trained in the use of the system in all counties in New Jersey except Hudson, Warren and Sussex. Discussions about commencing the system in these three remaining counties is underway.

Fire departments in Middlesex and Union counties are now sending reports to the State Fire Marshal, and they have received a data printout report for the period of July 1, 1980 through December 1, 1981. The State Fire Marshal's office has two major problems to contend with in regard to the report. First, those who fill out the reports make errors. It is hoped that with practice and increased training, the error rate will decline. The second problem is the low rate of response. Participation in the program is voluntary, and the same problems that arose with the voluntary State Police Survey arise here. The Fire Safety Study Commission was informed by members of the fire service at its public hearings and meetings that some members of the fire service are unhappy about responding to a survey on fire that falls under the jurisdiction of the State Police. (The Office of the State Fire Marshal is located in the Division of State Police). The fire service feels strongly that a central office dealing with fire should exist in the State

government independent of the Division of State Police. Testimony at the Fire Safety Study Commission's public hearings indicated that the fire service would be much more willing to cooperate with a reporting system conducted by an office that was exclusively committed to the interests of the fire service.

Members of the fire service have clearly stated to the Commission that they see the need for a uniform, Statewide fire incident reporting system. They recognize the value of being able to share information with other departments in the State and in the nation as well.

Members of the Commission's Subcommittee 4 on Data Collection and Statistics, meeting with members of the fire service, reached a consensus that a Statewide uniform fire incident reporting system should be adopted in New Jersey; paid fire departments should be required to participate within three years of the system's adoption, and volunteer departments should be required to participate within five years. Those attending the meeting further agreed that the system adopted should be the National Fire Incident Reporting System now being operated on a limited, voluntary basis by the State Fire Marshal, and that a central State office to deal with fire and fire problems be established which would, among other responsibilities, administer the fire incident reporting system. The Commission concurs with these recommendations.

D. The Need for Public Education About Fire Safety

Most people do not recognize the fire hazards that exist in their everyday lives and are not aware that fire is a cause for concern. Only a public education program can heighten people's awareness of fire safety so that fires are prevented and lives are saved.

The number of fires caused by faulty cooking equipment and small appliances and by improperly stored or used materials, such as gasoline and cleaning products, could be reduced if people were trained to spot hazards in their own homes. People are dangerously uninformed about which safety techniques to employ in case a fire occurs. Sleeping with the bedroom door closed can provide precious minutes for escape if a fire starts at night, for example, and crawling low in a smoke filled room can provide enough oxygen for breathing until the fire victim gets out of a burning building.

Consumers educated about the risk from fire associated with products available in the market place could avoid bringing into their homes those that created a risk. Many purchasers of portable kerosene heaters for example, are unaware that these devices are unsafe and that their use is prohibited in some municipalities in the State. The October, 1982, issue of Consumer Reports, in an article entitled "Are Kerosene Heaters Safe?" describes the portable kerosene heater as "a hazardous appliance" (p. 506) and recommends that consumers should not purchase it (p. 502). Given the information provided by Consumer Reports and testimony presented to the Commission at its public hearings by fire and safety experts, the Commission believes that although the public needs to be educated about the hazards of portable kerosene heaters, more urgent steps must be taken to protect the citizens of the State

from injury and even death. The Commission recommends that the use of portable kerosene heaters in all residences be prohibited. The high cost of heating a home and the effective advertising campaigns of the manufacturers of portable kerosene heaters have led many people to purchase them. The Commission believes that at this time, the most effective means of educating the public about the hazards of these devices is to enact a law banning their use in residences.

Testimony heard by the Fire Safety Study Commission at its public hearings indicated that a general public awareness campaign is needed to educate people about fire safety. Moreover, a source of public information for consumers, homeowners, and anyone else interested in improving fire safety should be established. The Commission believes that a central State office dealing with fire might administer a public awareness and information program for the entire State.

An important place to begin fire safety education is the schools. There is a law now in force in New Jersey requiring that public and private schools in the State give "regular courses of instruction in accident prevention and fire prevention" (N.J.S. 18A:6-2). The Commission was unable to satisfy itself that this law is being adequately enforced at the present time. Although the Department of Education, as of 1981, reports that no school district in the State is deficient in providing education about fire and accident prevention, it provides no standards for what a regular course in fire prevention consists of. Consequently, the Commission believes that the instruction being provided may not go beyond conducting fire drills, in many cases.

Testimony at the Fire Safety Study Commission's public hearings indicated that school districts often fail to draw on the skill and

experience of the local fire department in providing instruction. The Commission also heard complaints that when fire safety instruction was provided, there was almost no relationship between it and other elements of the school program. It is the Commission's perception that when curricula have been established, the local fire department has initiated them.

The Commission is, of course, aware that some school districts provide excellent instruction and that fire safety organizations have developed excellent curricula for teaching fire safety techniques to children.

The National Fire Protection Association's "Learn Not to Burn" curriculum is one of the most effective of these programs. It is structured around 25 key fire safety behaviors that children can learn and follow throughout their lives. The curriculum was developed through the combined efforts of NFPA, teachers, curriculum development specialists, and the fire service. It provides detailed lesson plans and resource lists for teachers and can either stand alone or be integrated into existing educational programs. Geared toward children from kindergarten through eighth grade, the program underwent extensive testing in seven cities to ensure that it met the needs of the classroom.

The Commission believes that by passing a law requiring regular courses of instruction on fire prevention, the Legislature intended to require a program similar to NFPA's "Learn Not to Burn." The Commission feels that Statewide standards for fire prevention education should be developed and that all schools should be required to comply with these standards. A central office in the State, other than the Department of Education, should be responsible for developing the standards and

and for monitoring school districts to see that they comply with the law already on the books.

Given the hazardous nature of our environment and the freedom of our society, the Commission believes that educating the public, especially children, about how to protect itself from fire is a necessary first step in making everyone conscious of fire safety.

STATEMENT OF DISSENT ON PORTABLE KEROSENE HEATERS

BY

SENATOR WALTER E. FORAN

I respectfully dissent from the Fire Safety Study Commission's recommendation that the use of portable, kerosene heaters in residential buildings be prohibited.

While I believe strongly that government has a primary responsibility to protect the safety of its citizens from products that create danger and hazard, I do not believe that scientific evidence on the safety of kerosene heaters warrants prohibiting their use at this time.

Even the manufacturers of today's kerosene heaters admit that the portable kerosene heaters of the past were primitive and dangerous. But kerosene heaters of this generation are equipped with a number of safety features, including automatic shut-off devices, that make them far safer than their ancestors.

Many objections to the use of portable kerosene heaters focus on so-called "people problems," such as the use of improper fuel, the storing of fuel indoors, and inadequate ventilation. These problems do exist, but they do not seem to be sufficient reason for prohibiting the use of these appliances. With proper instruction and education, consumers can safely use portable kerosene heaters. Of great significance is the fact that in 1980 the Consumer Product Safety Commission denied a petition to ban the portable kerosene heater on the ground that there was insufficient evidence for doing so.

Legislation (S 892 by Senator Bassano) presently pending in our State would require safety warning labels to be affixed to the portable kerosene heaters. Other legislation -- (S 1130 by Senator Hurley) would require retailers of kerosene to put warning labels on their dispensing tanks if they are selling K-2 or other higher sulphur grades because such grades may not be suitable for use in space heaters. It seems to me that adoption of legislation of this kind coupled with increased public education is the way to proceed. If we try to ban the devices people will buy them anyway and they won't have the benefit of education on proper use.

There is sufficient evidence to suggest that portable kerosene heaters should be prohibited in apartments. In fact, regulations established pursuant to the "Hotel and Multiple Dwelling Law," P.L. 1967, c. 76 (C. 55:13A-1 et seq.), already prohibit such use of these appliances. Furthermore, I would not discourage municipalities from prohibiting use of the devices in one-and two-family dwellings, if local conditions were such that the citizens of the municipality felt such action to be appropriate. It seems likely that an urban area would have concerns about the use of portable kerosene heaters that some suburban and rural areas might not share.

According to all of the latest indications, portable kerosene heaters are in great demand in the United States, because their use results in a substantial savings in the cost of heating a home. Moreover, because they produce heat efficiently and only where it is needed, portable kerosene heaters help to prevent the squandering of our precious fuel supplies. Given these advantages to the public and the lack of sufficient evidence on safety, it seems unwise to ban

the use of a product that so many people want to use and are already using.

Finally, I should point out that a recent Consumer Reports article critical of the devices has itself come under criticism by the Consumer Products Safety Commission, which has pointed out that the testing methods used were unrealistic.

It is for these reasons that I respectfully dissent from the Fire Safety Study Commission's recommendation that the use of portable kerosene heaters in residential buildings be prohibited.

E. Fire Service Training

New Jersey is the only State in the country that does not have a central focal point for fire education and training. Moreover, the State does not require any specific amount of training as a prerequisite of active firefighting. The only minimum training requirements are those needed to obtain a license as a fire protection sub-code official or inspector under the Uniform Construction Code.

According to testimony presented at the Fire Safety Study Commission's public hearings, the State suffers from a lack of standards and program coordination where fire training and education are concerned.

Good training is available in New Jersey for members of the fire service, and many departments have stringent requirements for both basic and in-service training. But some fire departments allow new members to begin fighting fires with little or no training at all.

The various municipal fire departments in the State do not share a common approach to training. Some departments operate their own training academies and some counties make training facilities available to local fire departments.

A great many programs are available in the State, ranging from seminars and weekend programs to Associate Degree and Baccalaureate Degree programs. There is no common standard governing what these programs should contain, however, nor are there commonly accepted standards for instructors or for certification of firefighters.

The Commission's assessment of the scope of the problem is corroborated by information contained in the final report of the New Jersey Planning Council for Fire Education and Training, entitled

"A Statewide Organizational Design: Fire Education and Training in New Jersey" (1980).

The Fire Safety Study Commission was particularly interested in the Council's enumeration of the various independent organizations, agencies of State government, and businesses that provide firefighter training. Independent fire service organizations included in the list are: the New Jersey Society of Fire Service Instructors, the Industrial Fire Chiefs' Association, the New Jersey State Fire Prevention Association, the New Jersey Chapter of the International Association of Arson Investigators, the New Jersey Professional Firefighters' Association, the New Jersey Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, the New Jersey Paid Chiefs' Association, and the New Jersey State Fire College. State departments and agencies involved in training include: The Department of Community Affairs, the Bureau of Forest Fire Management in the Department of Environmental Protection, the Arson Unit of the Division of State Police in the Department of Law and Public Safety, the Division of Vocational-Technical Education in the Department of Education, the Department of Higher Education through the State and community colleges, and the Department of Civil Service.

Faced with this wide variety of training programs, the Planning Council concluded that New Jersey should combine the existing programs into a "single cohesive network."

The Planning Council, comprised of representatives of fourteen Statewide fire organizations and supplemented by an advisory committee made up of members drawn from seventeen public and private sector entities, clearly sought the views of every identifiable organization having any role in fire training. In the Planning Council's opinion, "support exists for a state-level program of fire service training."

In order to achieve uniform standards for training and a coordinated system for delivering training courses to members of the fire service, the Planning Council recommended creation of a focal point for fire education and training within State government.

The Fire Safety Study Commission concurs with the recommendations of the Planning Council, and believes that better training and the development of minimum qualification standards will improve the effectiveness of fire departments, reduce injuries among firefighters, and develop leadership within the fire service.

The Commission is aware of the national professional qualifications system established by the Joint Council of National Fire Service Organizations and incorporated into N.F.P.A. Standards.

The Fire Safety Study Commission is of the opinion that the qualifications developed by NFPA will be helpful to the development of training standards in New Jersey. Clearly, a problem exists for New Jersey's fire service in the areas of training and education. The Commission believes that further study toward the goal of establishing a coordinated system of training and a set of qualification standards for New Jersey's fire service should be conducted.

F. Automatic Fire Protection Systems

From its study of the need for automatic fire protection systems, the Commission has concluded that installation of automatic fire detection and suppression systems is in the public interest and should be encouraged by every means possible.

The most important reason to encourage the installation of automatic sprinkler systems is that they save lives and property. The Commission heard testimony from many people at its four public hearings in support of the installation of sprinkler systems, especially in buildings that house large numbers of people, high-rise buildings, and buildings whose occupants are elderly, handicapped, or unable to protect themselves adequately during emergencies. John Fay, New Jersey's Ombudsman for the Institutionalized Elderly, spoke about the need for sprinklers to protect the frail, vulnerable residents of institutions (Public Hearings, Vol. I, p.3). An elderly boarding home resident from Asbury Park stated that sprinklers are the only solution to the problem of fire in boarding homes, where many residents would be unable to hear a fire alarm or unable to escape from a burning building if they did hear it (Public Hearings, Vol. III, pp. 22-24).

Some lives have been lost in sprinklered buildings as the result of explosions or structural collapses, and individuals have died when their clothing or immediate surroundings have been the source of the fire. Nevertheless, according to the National Automatic Sprinkler and Fire Control Association (NAS & FCA), there has never been a multiple loss of life because of fire or smoke in a fully sprinklered building. The NAS & FCA cites a National Fire Protection Association study for the years 1971-1975, indicating that approximately 20 Americans die each

year in sprinklered buildings, as compared to the approximately 8,000 who die each year in unsprinklered buildings. The Commission feels very strongly that the life-saving capacity of sprinkler systems alone is reason enough to encourage their installation. But they provide a number of additional advantages that make their installation even more important to the State of New Jersey.

The excellent protection afforded by sprinkler systems is attributable to the fact that they keep fires small, and they go to work immediately to suppress a fire or to control it until the fire department arrives. By keeping fires small, sprinklers prevent the property loss that can occur when a fire becomes a conflagration. There have been reports of water damage to buildings that are equipped with sprinkler systems, but water damage only appears to be severe in comparison with the small amount of damage done by the fire extinguished by the sprinkler. Moreover, if the fire department trains its hoses on a burning building, it will apply tens, even hundreds, of times more water than the sprinkler system will. Consequently, water damage and fire damage will be much lower in a building equipped with an automatic sprinkler system.

By keeping fires small, sprinkler systems also save water. Standard automatic sprinklers discharge from 15 to 20 gallons of water per minute. In comparison, a 2½ inch fire hose discharges more than 200 gallons per minute. Furthermore, sprinklers usually extinguish a fire in its infancy. In contrast, if there are no sprinklers and the fire really gets going, it may take several 2½ inch hoses a number of hours to control the fire.

Sprinklers often put out a fire before the fire department arrives, thus significantly reducing both the costs of firefighting in terms of manpower and time to the fire department, and the hazards of firefighting to the firefighter. In these days of municipal budget caps and inflation, easing the burdens on municipalities is of primary importance. Both paid fire departments in the State's urban areas and volunteer departments in the more rural districts can benefit when money is saved, because they may be able as a consequence to devote more funds to fire prevention. Providing greater financial support to fire prevention programs can decrease the number and size of fires and thereby bring about further budgetary savings.

Generally speaking, when the owner of a building installs an automatic sprinkler system, his fire insurance rates decline. Sometimes the rates decline to such an extent that the system pays for itself in three or four years. This individual benefit can grow into an insurance savings for an entire municipality if enough buildings are equipped with sprinkler systems. Because less water is required to extinguish a fire with a sprinkler system than with a fire hose, widespread installation of sprinkler systems will alleviate demands on the water system. Fire insurance rates for all buildings in a municipality are influenced to some extent by an evaluation of the municipality's firefighting capabilities conducted by the Insurance Services Office (I.S.O.). I.S.O. is a national, non-profit, unincorporated organization that conducts field surveys of commercial properties, establishes advisory insurance rates, and makes them available to insurance companies. I.S.O. determines a municipality's ability to fight fires, in part by analyzing the capacity of its water system to provide the water necessary to fight

a fire. As installation of automatic sprinkler systems becomes more widespread in a community, the demands on the municipal water system decrease, thus improving the likelihood that enough water will be available to extinguish a fire in an unsprinklered building, should one occur. If I.S.O. were to rate a municipality's fire fighting capability more highly, an overall decline in insurance rates might very likely result. It is owners of buildings not equipped with sprinklers who raise insurance rates.

As more buildings are equipped with sprinkler systems, the costs of making capital improvements to the water utility should decline as well. When the amount of water necessary to provide adequate municipal fire protection decreases, fewer demands are made on the capacity of the water system. As a result, the system may not need to be improved or enlarged in order to satisfy the municipality's need for water separate from its fire fighting capacity.

In many cases, costs of construction can decrease when the decision is made to install a sprinkler system in a building as it is being constructed. If a sprinkler system is not included, the building code may require many expensive trade-offs, such as compartmentalization, fire-resistive construction and a larger number of exits.

For building owners there are a few potential economic disadvantages to the installation of automatic sprinkler systems, but the Commission considers them to be minor compared to the benefits that accrue to the public, outlined above. One increased cost to the building owner might be an increased property tax assessment. Installing automatic sprinklers increases the value of the property, and might lead to higher property tax rates. As a first step toward encourag-

ing the installation of automatic sprinklers, the Commission recommends that increased property tax assessments when automatic fire suppression systems are installed be prohibited.

Following the lead of the State of Alaska, where legislation has been enacted to exempt two percent of the value of a structure from property tax if it contains an approved automatic sprinkler system, the Commission's subcommittee 5 on economic incentives for fire safety studied the feasibility of instituting such tax abatements in New Jersey. The subcommittee believes that further study should be done on this issue, and it suggested several ideas for creating economic incentives. First, it suggested that the property taxes on buildings in which automatic sprinkler systems are installed could be reduced by ten percent per year for the first ten years after the system is installed and by two percent per year thereafter. It also suggested that the property taxes of buildings already equipped with sprinkler systems could be reduced by two percent per year and that the property taxes of partially sprinklered buildings could be reduced by a smaller percentage. Finally, the subcommittee suggested that a property tax penalty of up to two percent might be assessed on all unsprinklered commercial and industrial buildings, prorated according to the amount of revenue lost by the community as a result of property tax abatements granted to sprinklered buildings. The Commission concurs with the subcommittee's recommendation that further study should be done and with its suggestions for solutions to the problem.

Two other economic disadvantages that building owners might be faced with when they install automatic sprinkler systems are the high

cost of equipping an older building with a sprinkler system and fees for stand-by water service charged by many water companies.

As discussed above, in the majority of cases, a sprinkler system installed as a building is being constructed is likely to pay for itself within five years because of the lower fire insurance rates that accrue to the owners of sprinklered buildings. Retrofitting older buildings with sprinkler systems can cost from 50 to 100 percent more than installing sprinklers in new buildings, however. The Commission believes that further study should be done to investigate the possibility of establishing a low-cost loan program for those who wish to retrofit older buildings with sprinkler systems. Given that sprinkler systems generate a host of benefits to the public, the Commission feels that the public should encourage their installation. The state of Alaska is in the forefront in this area as well, having passed a law that makes loans of up to \$500,000.00 available to property owners through the Small Business Loans Program and the Tourism Loan program at interest rates not to exceed 9 (nine) percent, for the installation of automatic sprinkler systems.

The Commission has already taken one step toward providing low-interest loans by endorsing and working for the enactment of P.L. 1981, chapter 515, a law that authorizes New Jersey's Housing Finance Agency to make low-interest loans available to boarding homes for the installation of life safety improvements such as sprinkler systems. (See Introduction for further discussion.)

Fees charged by water companies for stand-by water service create an uneven and, the Commission believes, an unfair burden on the building owner who installs an automatic sprinkler system. For the life of the sprinkler system, the owner may have to pay a fee every billing period, just to have the water available if it is needed.

The Commission's investigation of this issue has led it to the conclusion that there is no justification for continuing these charges in their present form. These fees, when established by investor-owned water companies, have all been approved in rate hearings by the Board of Public Utilities Commissioners, but the Commission believes that the real reason for the BPU's continued approval of the fees is that they have been imposed in the past.

The Commission took a partial step toward eliminating this disincentive for installing sprinkler systems by endorsing and working for the enactment of P.L. 1981, chapter 514, a law that prohibits privately and publicly owned water companies from imposing fees for stand-by water service on boarding homes and residential health care facilities that contain automatic sprinkler systems. This step was crucial to improving the safety of boarding homes without putting boarding home owners out of business.

The Commission believes that the present system of charging fees for stand-by water service for everyone whose building is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system should be altered. The Commission's subcommittee 5 on economic incentives for fire safety has recommended that fees for stand-by water service should be more uniform throughout the State and more in keeping with actual costs. The subcommittee suggests that the fee should cover the cost of original installation and

depreciation of the equipment over a fixed period of time (ten years). Thereafter, the only charge should be a maintenance fee that is based on the actual cost of maintaining the equipment. The Commission concurs with these recommendations and recommends that further study be conducted in order to find a way of eliminating this unfair policy.

The Commission does not wish to deprive water companies of any revenue. It understands that the money provided to water utilities by these fees would have to be made up by increasing fees paid by other water customers. But the Commission and the many people who spoke at the Commission's public hearing believe that any such increase would be overwhelmingly worthwhile in view of the benefits accruing to the public when a sprinkler system is installed. Perhaps further study could be done to investigate whether those whose buildings are equipped with automatic sprinklers might also pay a lower rate for their water, to further encourage the installation of sprinkler systems.

The Fire Safety Study Commission believes that every attempt should be made to encourage the installation of automatic sprinkler systems. The extra costs involved should be eliminated, if possible. But if they cannot be eliminated, they must be weighed against the savings of lives, human suffering and property. Given that the value of human life is immeasurable, automatic sprinkler systems are always cost-beneficial.

G. The Need for a Clearinghouse of Information About Fire Safety

As discussed in subsection III of this report, very little data on the number and types of fires that have occurred is available in New Jersey. Other types of information about fire are similarly unavailable. Bills pending before the Legislature, regulations being proposed by various State departments and agencies, advances in the technology of fire protection, the safety of various products available to consumers -- information about all of these matters ought to be available in some central State location for the benefit of the fire service and anyone else who inquires.

Because some of these areas are complex and confusing to members of the public, a centralized State clearinghouse could help to make them more clear. For example, the status and content of legislation dealing with fire-related issues could be explained to the public.

During the 1980-81 Legislature, over 40 bills relating to fire prevention and suppression were introduced, dealing with the creation, regulation, or financing of fire districts or county fire authorities; mandating the provision of fire safety equipment; providing economic incentives for the installation of fire safety equipment; providing for the implementation of fire safety equipment; and providing for the implementation and enforcement of fire regulations. These bills all died at the end of 1981. Two months into the 1982 legislative session, some 24 bills dealing with fire already had been introduced. Legislators as well as citizens might benefit from a clearinghouse that could provide up-to-date information about technology and products.

The Commission, therefore, recommends that further study be conducted on the feasibility of establishing a clearinghouse of information on fire-related issues, to be administered by a central, State office.

H. The Need for a Single "Fire Focus" in the State: The Office of Fire Safety and the Permanent Fire Commission and Advisory Councils

As the preceding discussion sections of this report make clear, the functions of fire protection in New Jersey, which depend upon each other and should operate in a unified and coordinated manner, are instead scattered among a variety of departments, agencies, and authorities. Because there is no central direction, little, if any progress takes place. New Jersey's fire protection system is neither efficient nor cost-effective. Therefore, it is the recommendation of the Fire Safety Study Commission that an integrated, coordinated, goal-oriented, central administration or "fire focus" ought to be established in New Jersey in order to eliminate the duplication, overlapping, and wasted resources that now exist.

The Fire Safety Study Commission believes that creation of an office of fire safety and a permanent fire commission with four advisory councils in the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) would best satisfy New Jersey's need for a "fire focus." DCA appears to be the department within the State that is best suited to deal with fire-related problems. As previously discussed, DCA has a history of being concerned with the issue of fire, and continues its concern as the implementor of the "Hotel and Multiple Dwelling Law" and the "Rooming and Boarding House Act of 1979." Moreover, DCA enforces the Uniform Construction Code, and therefore has experience in enforcing codes, training and certifying inspectors, and coordinating State activities with those of local governments. Expertise in these areas would be beneficial to those who are designated to administer the new office of fire safety. Finally, many of the fire-related problems identified by the Fire

Safety Study Commission concern the Uniform Construction Code. Housing the fire safety office within the same department that enforces the Uniform Construction Code might forestall the confusion that now results from scattering fire responsibilities among so many departments and agencies. The Commission hopes that information could be shared, goals could be pursued in common, and an efficient, coordinated administration of the fire safety office could result.

The Commission believes that the office of fire safety within DCA should be established at the bureau level and that after it has been functioning for two years the question of raising it to the division level should be considered. The permanent fire commission and its four advisory councils would advise and assist the Commissioner of DCA in establishing fire safety policy.

The Commission envisions five principal functions of the office of fire safety:

1. Providing staff support for the work of the permanent fire commission and its advisory councils;
2. Administering and enforcing a Statewide fire safety code;
3. Implementing training programs for the fire service developed and recommended by the fire service training advisory council;
4. Administering the fire incident reporting system; and,
5. Administering the research and master planning functions as developed and recommended by the research and master planning advisory council.

The permanent commission would report directly to the Commissioner of DCA; its advisory councils, each chaired by a member of the permanent commission, would act as subcommittees to deal with the uniform fire

safety code, training and education, statistics and information, and master planning and research. Other advisory councils could be created as the need arose. The number of seats on each advisory council and the persons appointed to fill those seats would be decided upon by the permanent commission.

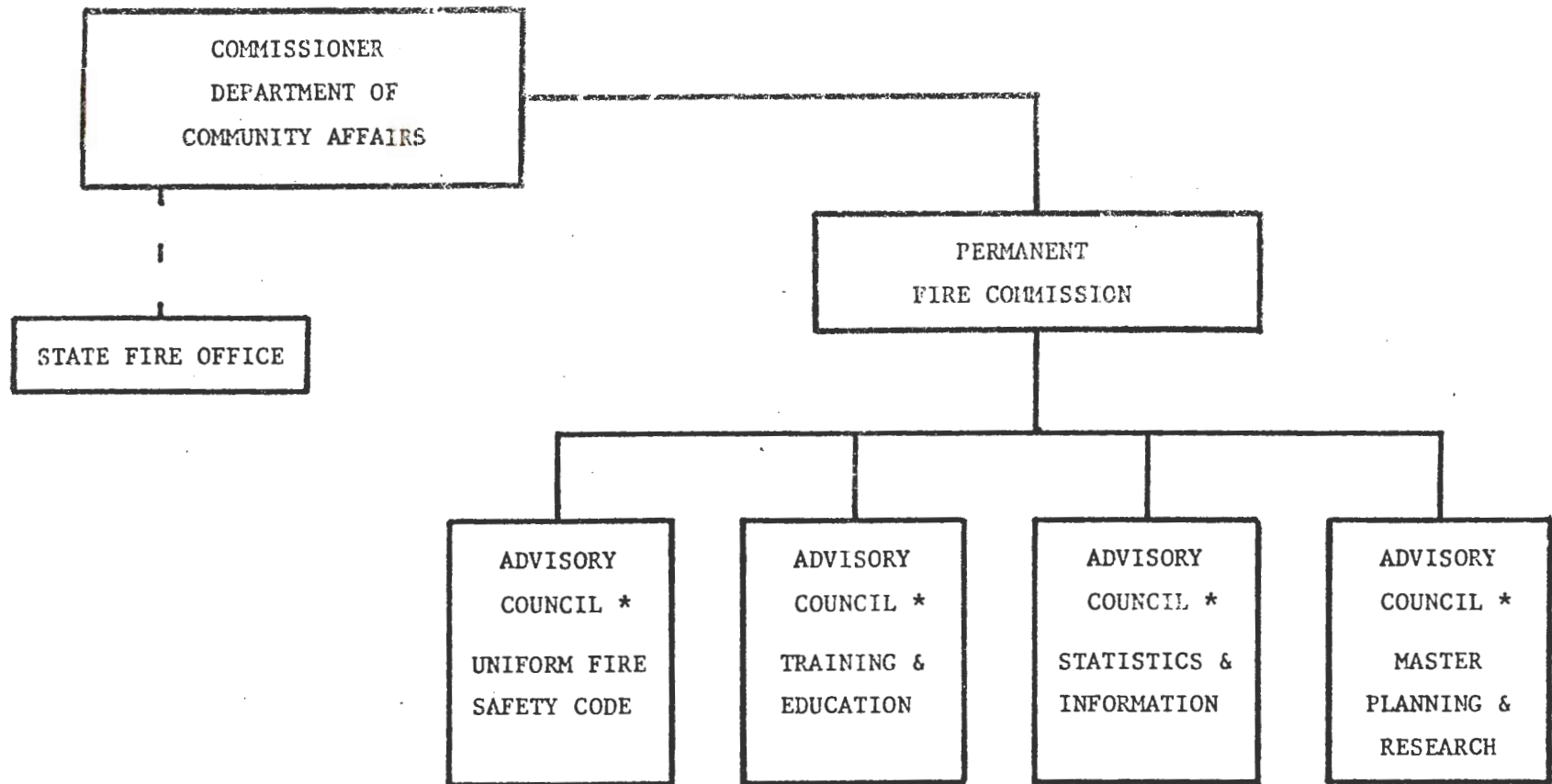
The Fire Safety Study Commission believes that members of the advisory councils will represent the many interests of each specialized area and that these interests will then be focused through the chairperson of the advisory councils to the permanent fire commission. It is anticipated that the councils will be constituted in such a way as to provide full representation for fire service organizations. Thus the full fire commission would be able to review the work of these experts and present a detailed, yet balanced recommendation to the Commissioner of DCA for implementation.

The permanent commission would be comprised of 17 members. The President of the Senate would appoint two members of the Senate who are not of the same political party, and the Speaker of the General Assembly would appoint two members of the General Assembly who are not of the same political party.

The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the General Assembly jointly would appoint eight members, no more than four of whom would be of the same political party, as follows: a representative of a volunteer fire organization, a representative of a fire safety code administration or enforcement agency; a representative of the fire insurance industry; a representative of the construction industry; a representative of a consumer agency; a construction official; a representative of the New Jersey State Fire Prevention Association; and a representative of the New Jersey Paid Fire Chiefs' Association.

The Governor would appoint five members, no more than three of whom would be members of the same political party, as follows: a representative of the New Jersey State Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, a representative of the League of Municipalities, and three citizens. The Chairman of the permanent fire commission would be chosen from among the members of the commission.

In addition to the specific responsibilities engendered by the advisory council function, the permanent commission would be generally responsible for liaison among State and federal agencies, consensus standard-making organizations, fire service organizations and the general public; surveying the developments in fire protection technology; investigating the effectiveness of public education programs on fire safety; studying the feasibility of establishing and maintaining a library of information on fire safety; creating economic incentives for retrofitting existing buildings to provide adequate fire safety; examining the feasibility of legislation to control the sale and use of products that create fire hazards (e.g., flammable fabrics, panelling); setting up a certification system for those who design and maintain fire protection systems; and studying the fire protection needs of the elderly, the young, and the handicapped.



* EACH ADVISORY COUNCIL TO BE CHAIRED BY A MEMBER OF THE PERMANENT FIRE COMMISSION

APPENDIX A

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7 of 1981

Joint Resolution No. 7, approved March 27, 1981

1980 Senate Joint Resolution No. 21 (Official Copy Reprint)

A JOINT RESOLUTION creating a commission to study governmental laws and regulations relating to fire safety standards.

WHEREAS, The issue of the adequacy of fire regulations and fire safety standards has been of continuing concern to the government of this State and to its people; and

WHEREAS, However, it has become of an even greater concern, tragically because of the recent fire disasters in *Bradley Beach and Keansburg, New Jersey*, Las Vegas, Nevada and Westchester county, New York; and

WHEREAS, **["Both"]** *All* of these conflagrations have left in their wake the question of whether the loss of human life and property could have been prevented or lessened by the imposition of stricter or more comprehensive fire safety standards and regulations; and

WHEREAS, It is in the interest of the public health, safety and welfare for the State to coordinate a thorough examination of the fire safety laws and regulations presently being imposed by governmental entities and the enforcement of those laws and regulations; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. There is created a commission to be comprised of 16 members appointed as follows:

a. Two from among the members of the Senate, by the President of the Senate, and shall not be of the same political party;

b. Two from among the members of the General Assembly, by the Speaker of the General Assembly, and shall not be of the same political party;

c. Eight citizens of the State, to be appointed jointly by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the General Assembly, including a representative of a volunteer fire organization, a fire safety code administration or enforcement agency, the fire insurance industry, the construction industry, a consumer agency, *a* local government *construction code official*, and the New Jersey *State* Fire **["Protection"]** *Prevention* Association and the New Jersey Paid Fire Chiefs Association, and no more than four of whom shall be of the same political party; and

d. Four citizens of the State, to be appointed by the Governor, and no more than two of whom shall be of the same political party.

2. The commission shall organize as soon as may be after the appointment of its members and shall select a chairman from among its members and a secretary who need not be a member of the commission.

3. It shall be the duty of the commission to conduct a thorough examination and study of existing fire safety standards and regulations imposed by governmental entities in this State. The commission shall determine whether these standards and regulations are adequate in terms of life safety; the deficiencies thereof and any ways in which they can be corrected; methods to improve the coordination of the promulgation and enforcement of these standards and regulations; and methods to reduce duplication and to supplement existing standards and regulations to make them more comprehensive and effective.

The commission shall make recommendations with respect to legislative and administrative changes necessary or desirable to accomplish its findings on the foregoing.

4. The commission shall be entitled to call to its assistance and avail itself of the services of such employees of any State, county or municipal department, board, bureau, commission or agency as it may require and as may be available to it for these purposes, and to employ such stenographic and clerical assistants and incur such traveling and other miscellaneous expenses as it may deem necessary, in order to perform its duties, and as may be within the limits of funds appropriated or otherwise made available to it for these purposes.

5. The commission may meet and hold hearings at such place or places as it shall designate during the sessions or recesses of the Legislature and shall report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature within 1 year of the effective date of this resolution, or as long as may be necessary to complete its work, but not to exceed 1 year and 6 months from the effective date of this resolution, accompanying the same with any legislative bills which it may desire to recommend for adoption by the Legislature.

6. This joint resolution shall take effect immediately and shall expire upon the submission by the commission of its report pursuant to section 5 hereof.

APPENDIX B

P.L. 1981, CHAPTER 515

P. L. 1981, CHAPTER 515, *approved January 12, 1982*

1981 Senate No. 3484 (*Official Copy Reprint*)

AN ACT to authorize the Housing Finance Agency to finance and make life safety improvement loans for boarding houses, establishing the Boarding House Rental Assistance Fund, ***[**providing for the **]*** *making an* appropriation of moneys to the Boarding House Rental Assistance Fund and amending **and supplementing** P. L. 1967, c. 81.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:*

1. (New section) This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Boarding House Life Safety Improvement Act of 1981."

2. (New section) a. The Legislature hereby finds and declares that there exists in this State a need to render life safety improvements at or to boarding houses in order to improve the health, safety and welfare of the residents of boarding houses. The Legislature hereby further finds and declares that the rent which will of necessity be charged said residents by the owners of the boarding houses in order to amortize the cost to the owners of constructing, acquiring or rendering life safety improvements at or to their boarding houses would be such that many of said residents could not afford to reside in the boarding houses and that, therefore, enactment of the provisions hereinafter set forth is in the public interest.

b. As used in this act:

(1) "Boarding house" means either a boarding house or a rooming house, as those terms are defined in this act, **or, for the purposes of this act, a residential health care facility as defined in section 1 of P. L. 1953, c. 212 (C. 30:11A-1) or licensed pursuant to P. L. 1971, c. 136 (C. 26:2H-1 et seq.),** and does not include either a housing project or a project.

Boarding house means any building, together with any related structure, accessory building, any land appurtenant thereto, and any part thereof, which contains two or more units of dwelling space arranged or intended for a single room occupancy, exclusive of any such unit occupied by an owner or operator, and wherein personal or financial services are provided to the residents, including any residential hotel or congregate living arrangement, but excluding any hotel, motel or established guest house wherein a minimum of 85% of the units of dwelling space are offered for limited tenure only, any foster home as defined in section 1 of P. L. 1962, c. 137 (C. 30:4C-26.1), any community residence for the developmentally disabled as defined in section 2 of P. L. 1977, c. 448 (C. 30:11B-2) any dormitory owned or operated on behalf of any nonprofit institution of primary, secondary or higher education for the use of its students, any building arranged for single room occupancy wherein the units of dwelling space are occupied exclusively by students enrolled in a full-time course of study at

an institution of higher education approved by the Department of Higher Education, and any facility or living arrangement operated by, or under contract with, any State department or agency, upon the written authorization of the commissioner.

(2) "Life safety improvement" means any addition, modification or repair to a boarding house which is necessary to improve the life safety of the residents of the boarding house, as certified by the Department of Community Affairs.

(3) "Life safety improvement loan" means a loan from the agency the proceeds of which are to be used to finance, in whole or in part, the construction, acquisition or rendering of life safety improvements at or to boarding houses.

(4) "Boarding house sponsor" means the owner of a boarding house and does not include a qualified housing sponsor.

(5) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs.

(6) "Rooming house" means a boarding house wherein no personal or financial services are provided to the residents.

(7) "Agency" means the New Jersey Housing Finance Agency as defined in section 4 of P. L. 1967, c. 81 (C. 55:14J-4).

c. In order to encourage the construction, acquisition and rendering of life safety improvements at or to boarding houses, the agency is hereby authorized to finance by life safety improvement loans the construction, acquisition and rendering of life safety improvements at or to boarding houses.

d. In order to carry out the purpose of this section, the agency may accept from boarding house sponsors applications for life safety improvement loans and enter into agreements with housing sponsors with respect thereto. In considering applications for life safety improvement loans, the agency shall give consideration to:

(1) The degree of need for the life safety improvement at the boarding house with respect to which the application is made.

(2) Factors affecting the tax-exempt status of interest on the obligations of the agency issued to raise the money necessary to make the life safety improvement loan, including the location and ownership of boarding houses with respect to which applications have been and are being made.

(3) The extent of the benefit which, in the agency's opinion, can be expected to be achieved from the life safety improvement intended to be financed with the life safety improvement loan for which the application is made giving effect to, among other things, the cost of such life safety improvements.

**(4) The applicant's ability to obtain alternate financing.*

*(5) The extent of the applicant's compliance with the "Rooming and Boarding House Act of 1979," P. L. 1979, c. 496 (C. 55:13B-1 et al.) Such a determination shall be accomplished through an inspection of the boarding house by either the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs or the New Jersey Department of Health. Deficiencies which are to be corrected through life safety improvement loans are not to be used as a basis for disapproving such loan under this section.**

e. Life safety improvement loans made by the agency shall not be subject to the terms and conditions set forth in section * [6] * * 9 *

of "[this act]" P. L. 1967, c. 81 (C. 55:143-9 et seq.) but shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

(1) The amount of the loan shall not exceed 100% of the cost of the life safety improvement to be constructed, acquired or rendered, as determined by the agency.

(2) The interest rate on the loan shall be established by the agency at the lowest level consistent with the agency's cost of operation but in no event lower than the effective cost to the agency of the obligations of the agency sold to raise the money used to make the loan.

(3) The loan shall be evidenced by a promissory note which shall contain such terms and provisions and be in a form approved by the agency, and the terms and provisions shall include, but not be limited to, agency requirements such that:

(i) the boarding house sponsor remit to the agency the entire unpaid balance of all life safety improvement loans made by the agency to the sponsor as of the time when the facility ceases to be a boarding house; (ii) the boarding house sponsor remit to the agency, for payment to the Department of Community Affairs for deposit in the "Boarding House Rental Assistance Fund," an amount equal to the rental assistance payments made to or on behalf of the residents of a boarding house, pursuant to this section, prior to the point in time when the facility ceases to be a boarding house, provided that the inclusion of this second requirement in the promissory note and the remittance of the amount shall be required only if and to the extent that the agency determines it to be feasible and practicable; and (iii) in the event of any sale which occurs during the period when the life safety improvement loan is being repaid, to a purchaser who will maintain the facility as a boarding house, the boarding house sponsor shall either remit the entire unpaid balance of all life safety improvement loans made by the agency to the sponsor or assign the loan to the purchaser.*

(4) As a condition of the loan, the agency shall have the power at all times during the construction, acquisition or rendering of a life safety improvement at or to a boarding house and for a reasonable period of time subsequent thereto to enter without prior notice the boarding house with respect to which the loan is to be made in order to inspect the construction, acquisition or rendering of the life safety improvement being financed with the loan.

3. Section 15 of P. L. 1967, c. 81 (C. 55:14J-15) is amended to read as follows:

15. (a) The agency shall have the power and is hereby authorized from time to time to issue its bonds, bond anticipation notes and other obligations in such principal amounts as in the opinion of the agency shall be necessary to provide sufficient funds for achieving any of its corporate purposes, including the making of mortgage loans, the making of life safety improvement loans, the payment, funding or refunding of the principal of, or interest or redemption premiums on, any bonds, bond anticipation notes and other obligations issued by it whether the bonds, bond anticipation notes or other obligations or interest to be funded or refunded have or have not become due, the establishment of reserves to secure such bonds, bond anticipation notes and other obligations and all other expenditures of the agency incident to and necessary or convenient to

carry out its corporate purposes and power; *provided, however, that the agency's power to issue its bonds, bond anticipation notes and other obligations in order (i) to make life safety improvement loans, (ii) to fund reserves for such bonds, bond anticipation notes and other obligations (excluding therefrom for purposes of this calculation such bonds, bond anticipation notes and other obligations that have been refunded), and (iii) to refund bonds, bond anticipation notes and other obligations originally issued to make life safety improvement loans and to fund reserves for such bonds, bond anticipation notes, and other obligations is limited to the extent that the amount of debt service payable in any 1 year on all such bonds, bond anticipation notes and other obligations then outstanding may never exceed \$4,000,000.00.*

(b) Except as may be otherwise expressly provided herein or by the agency, every issue of bonds, bond anticipation notes or other obligations shall be general obligations payable out of any moneys or revenues of the agency, subject only to any agreements with the holders of particular bonds, bond anticipation notes or other obligations pledging any particular moneys or revenues. The agency may issue such types of bonds, bond anticipation notes or other obligations as it may determine, including bonds, bond anticipation notes or other obligations on which the principal and interest are payable (1) exclusively from the income and revenues of the project financed with the proceeds of such bonds, bond anticipation notes or other obligations; (2) exclusively from the income and revenues of certain designated projects whether or not they are financed in whole or in part with the proceeds of such bonds, bond anticipation notes or other obligations; [or] (3) *exclusively from the moneys received as repayment of the life safety improvement loans made with the proceeds of such bonds, bond anticipation notes or other obligations; or* (4) from its revenues generally. Any such bonds, bond anticipation notes or other obligations may be additionally secured by a pledge of any grant or contributions from any department or agency of the United States or person or a pledge of any moneys, income or revenues of the agency from any source whatsoever.

(c) Any provision of any law to the contrary notwithstanding, any bonds, bond anticipation notes or other obligations issued pursuant to this act shall be fully negotiable within the meaning and for all purposes of Title 12A of the New Jersey Statutes, and each holder or owner of such a bond, bond anticipation note or other obligation, or of any coupon appurtenant thereto, by accepting such bond, bond anticipation note or other obligation or coupon shall be conclusively deemed to have agreed that such bond, bond anticipation note, other obligation or coupon is and shall be fully negotiable within the meaning and for all purposes of said Title 12A of the New Jersey Statutes.

(d) Bonds, bond anticipation notes or other obligations of the agency shall be authorized by resolution of the agency and may

be issued in one or more series and shall bear such date or dates, mature at such time or times not exceeding 50 years from the date thereof, bear interest at a rate or rates within such maximum rate (not exceeding 6% per annum), be in such denomination or denominations, be in such form, either coupon or registered, carry such conversion or registration privileges, have such rank or priority, be executed in such manner, be payable from such sources in such medium of payment at such place or places within or without this State, and be subject to such terms of redemption (with or without premium) as such resolution or resolutions may provide.

(e) Bonds, bond anticipation notes or other obligations of the agency may be sold at public or private sale at such price or prices as the agency shall determine, provided, however, that the interest cost to their average maturity of the money received for any group of bonds or other obligations sold in a single transaction (computed according to standard tables of bond values) shall not exceed 6% per annum.

4. Section 32 of P. L. 1967, c. 81 (C. 55:14J-32) is amended to read as follows:

32. (a) No member, officer, employee or agent of the agency for purposes of personal gain, shall have or attempt to have directly or indirectly, any interest:

(1) In any contract or agreement of the agency;

(2) In the sale or purchase of any property by the agency;

(3) In any mortgage loan, *life safety improvement loan* or application therefor; **[or]**

(4) In any housing project constructed, rehabilitated or operated, or to be constructed, rehabilitated or operated under the provisions of the act; or

(5) *In any boarding house at which or to which a life safety improvement is or is to be constructed, acquired or rendered with moneys provided by a life safety improvement loan from the agency.*

(b) Any member, officer, employee or agent of the agency who shall be found guilty of violating the provisions of this section shall be a disorderly person and subject to a fine of not less than \$100.00 or more than **[\$2,500.00] *[\$1,000.00] *\$2,500.00**. Any such person shall be barred from public employment in this State in any capacity whatsoever for a period of 5 years from the date he was adjudged a disorderly person.

5. Section 34 of P. L. 1967, c. 81 (C. 55:14J-34) is amended to read as follows:

34. In order to carry out the purposes and provisions of this act, the agency, in addition to any powers granted to it elsewhere in this act, shall have the following powers:

(a) To adopt bylaws for the regulation of its affairs and the conduct of its business; to adopt an official seal and alter the same at pleasure; to maintain an office at such place or places within this State as it may designate; to sue and be sued in its own name;

(b) To conduct examinations and hearings and to hear testimony and take proof, under oath or affirmation, at public or private hearings, on any matter material for its information and necessary to carry out the provisions of this act;

(c) To issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers pertinent to any hearing before such agency, or before one or more of the members of the agency appointed by it to conduct such hearing;

(d) To apply to any court, having territorial jurisdiction of the offense, to have punished for contempt any witness who refuses to obey a subpoena, or who refuses to be sworn or affirmed to testify, or who is guilty of any contempt after summons to appear;

(e) To acquire by purchase, gift, foreclosure or condemnation any real or personal property, or any interest therein, to enter into any lease of property and to hold, sell, assign, lease, encumber, mortgage or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, or any interest therein, or mortgage lien interest owned by it or under its control, custody or in its possession and release or relinquish any right, title, claim, lien, interest, easement or demand however acquired, including any equity or right of redemption, in property foreclosed by it and to do any of the foregoing by public or private sale, with or without public bidding, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law;

(f) To adopt such rules and regulations as shall be expressly authorized by this act and such additional rules and regulations as shall be necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of this act; it shall publish the same and file them with the Secretary of State;

(g) To borrow money or secure credit on a temporary, short-term, interim or on a long-term basis, and to issue negotiable bonds, bond anticipation notes or other obligations and to provide for the rights of the holders thereof;

(h) To make and enter into all contracts and agreements necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and the execution of its powers under this act, including contracts or agreements with qualified financial institutions for the servicing and processing of mortgage loans pursuant to this act;

(i) To appoint an executive director and such additional officers, who need not be members of the agency as the agency deems advisable, and to employ consulting architects, engineers, attorneys, accountants, construction and financial experts and such other employees and agents as may be necessary in its judgment to fix their compensation; and to promote and discharge such officers, employees and agents, all without regard to the provisions of Title 11 of the Revised Statutes, Civil Service;

(j) To receive and accept aid or contributions from any source, of money, property, labor or other things of value, to be held, used and applied to carry out the purposes of this act subject to such conditions upon which such grants and contributions may be made, including, but not limited to, gifts or grants from any department or agency of the United States or this State for payment of rent supplements to eligible families or for the payment in whole or in part of the interest expense for a housing project or for any other purpose consistent with this act;

(k) To enter into agreements to pay annual sums in lieu of taxes to any political subdivision of the State with respect to any real property owned or operated directly by the agency;

(l) To procure insurance against any loss in connection with its property and other assets (including mortgages and mortgage loans) in such amounts and from such insurers as it deems desirable;

(m) To the extent permitted under its contract with the holders of bonds, bond anticipation notes and other obligations of the agency, to consent to any modification with respect to rate of interest, time and payment of any installment of principal or interest, security or any other terms of any mortgage, mortgage loan, mortgage loan commitment, *life safety improvement loan*, contract or agreement of any kind to which the agency is a party.

(n) To the extent permitted under its contract with the holders of bonds, bond anticipation notes and other obligations, to enter into contracts with any qualified housing sponsor containing provisions enabling the said qualified housing sponsor to reduce the rental or carrying charges to persons unable to pay the regular schedule of charges where by reason of other income or payment from the agency, any department or agency of the United States or this State, such reductions can be made without jeopardizing the economic stability of the housing project;

(o) With respect to projects financed prior to January 1, 1973, to make and collect such fees and charges, including but not limited to payment for all costs of financing by the agency, service charges, mortgage insurance premiums, reserves against losses and reimbursement for advances made to the agency, as it shall determine is reasonable to enable the agency, to the extent feasible, to be self-sustaining;

(p) To invest and reinvest any moneys of the agency not required for immediate use or disbursement and any moneys held in the Housing Finance Fund, reserve funds or sinking funds, in the same manner as trust funds in the custody of the State Treasurer.

All functions, powers and duties relating to the investment or reinvestment of such funds, including the purchase, sale or exchange of any investments or securities may, upon the request of the agency, be exercised and performed by the Director of the Division of Investment, in accordance with written directions of the agency signed by an authorized officer;

(q) To provide, contract or arrange for, where by reason of the financing arrangement review of the application and proposed construction of a project is required by or in behalf of any department or agency of the United States, consolidated processing of any such application or supervision to avoid duplication thereof by either undertaking the processing in whole or in part for any such department or agency or, in the alternative, delegating the processing in whole or in part to any such department or agency;

(r) To make mortgage loans and to participate with any department or agency of the United States, this State, a municipality, or any banking institution, foundation, labor union, insurance company, trustee or fiduciary in a loan to a qualified housing sponsor secured by a single participating mortgage or by separate mortgages, the interest of each having equal priority as to lien in proportion to the amount of the loan so secured, but need not be equal as to interest rate, time or rate of amortization or otherwise and to undertake commitments to make such loans;

(s) To sell, at public or private sale, with or without bidding, *any life safety improvement loan, any security for a life safety improvement loan*, any mortgage or other obligation securing a mortgage loan made by the agency;

(t) To make commitments to purchase, and to purchase, service and sell, mortgages insured by any department or agency of the United States, and to make loans directly upon the security of any such mortgage;

(u) To provide qualified housing sponsors with such advisory consultation, training and educational services as will assist them to plan, construct, rehabilitate and operate housing projects for moderate income families, including but not limited to assistance in community development and organization, home management and advisory services for the residents of the housing projects, and to encourage community organizations to assist in developing such projects;

(v) To encourage research in, and demonstration projects to develop new and better techniques and methods for increasing the supply of housing for moderate income families and to engage in such research and demonstration projects and to receive and accept contributions, grants or aid, from any source, public or private, including but not limited to the United States and this State, for carrying out this purpose;

(w) To do all acts and things necessary or convenient to carry out the powers expressly granted in this act;

(x) To provide to qualified housing sponsors through mortgage loans or otherwise, financing or refinancing of fully completed, as well as partially completed, projects which may or may not be occupied, provided that said projects meet all the requirements of the act to which this act is amendatory, except that, prior to the making of the mortgage loan commitment by the agency, said projects need not have complied with section 37 of the act to which this act is amendatory; and

(y) With respect to projects financed *or life safety improvement loans made* on or after January 1, 1973, to make and collect such fees and charges, including but not limited to payment for all costs of financing by the agency, service charges, mortgage insurance premiums, reserves against losses and reimbursement for advances made to *or by* the agency, as it shall determine is reasonable to enable the agency, to the extent feasible, to be self-sustaining.

6. (New section) There is hereby established in the Department of Community Affairs a fund to be known as the "Boarding House Rental Assistance Fund". The fund shall be under the control of the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs. The fund shall be maintained by the Department of the Treasury and, may be invested by the Division of Investment of the Department of the Treasury in investments in which other State funds may be invested, including without limitation the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund. There shall be deposited in the fund all moneys appropriated thereto by the Legislature and any other moneys made available for the purposes for which the fund is established. The fund is established for the purposes of providing rental assistance to residents of boarding houses in need of such assistance in order to meet the rental payments at the boarding

sition or rendering of life safety improvements at or to the said boarding houses with the proceeds of life safety improvement loans made by the Housing Finance Agency; and to provide a source of repayment for such life safety improvement loans *and, subject to the approval of the treasurer, to pay the cost to the Department of Community Affairs of discharging its obligations under this act*. As and when needed in order to meet on a timely basis that part of the rental obligations of residents of boarding houses attributable to debt service (including fees and charges payable to the Housing Finance Agency) on life safety improvement loans made by the Housing Finance Agency to finance the construction, acquisition or rendering of life safety improvements at said boarding houses, the commissioner is authorized and directed to disburse from the fund to or on behalf of the residents of said boarding houses the amount of money which, together with amounts already disbursed and to be disbursed, will be sufficient to meet on a timely basis such part of the rental obligations of the residents of said boarding houses.

7. (New section) In furtherance of the purposes of this act, the commissioner is authorized to enter into rental assistance agreements with boarding house sponsors providing for the payment of rental assistance to or on behalf of the residents of the subject boarding houses in respect of that part of their rent that is attributable to debt service on life safety improvement loans, as determined by the Housing Finance Agency. Rental assistance agreements may permit or require the commissioner to make rental assistance payments on behalf of boarding house residents directly to the Housing Finance Agency or upon its order in satisfaction of the boarding house sponsors' payment obligations on life safety improvement loans. As a condition to the payment of such rental assistance, rental assistance agreements shall require *[(i)]* that the boarding house sponsor remit to the commissioner for return to the fund in the Department of the Treasury from which the appropriation for the rental assistance payment was originally made and amount equal to any rental assistance payment made by the commissioner to or on behalf of a resident of the subject boarding house who, were such resident a family as defined in section 3(d) of P. L. 1967, c. 81 (C. 55:14J-3(d)), would not have constituted a family of moderate income, as defined in section 3(e) of P. L. 1967, c. 81 (C. 55:14J-3(e)), at any time during the period of time covered by the rental assistance payment provided, however, that the agency may, in its discretion, establish a lower income standard for residents of boarding houses which would require remittance to the commissioner by the owners of such boarding houses of rental assistance payments formerly made by the commissioner to or on behalf of residents with incomes above such income standard^{*}; and (ii) that the boarding house sponsor remit to Housing Finance Agency the entire unpaid balance of all life safety improvement loans made by the Housing Finance Agency to the boarding house sponsor prior to the point in time at which the facility for which the life safety improvement loans were made ceases to be a boarding house^{*}.

8. (New section) On or before December 1 of each year, the commissioner shall submit to the Governor and the State Treasurer a Boarding House Rental Assistance Fund Annual Report

which shall include the following: (a) a summary of the activities and transactions of the Boarding House Rental Assistance Fund during the preceding fiscal year; (b) an estimate of the amount of rental charges which will be made during the ensuing 12 months of the residents of Boarding Houses on account of the debt service (including fees and charges payable to the Housing Finance Agency) on life safety improvement loans made by the Housing Finance Agency to finance the construction, acquisition or rendering of life safety improvements at or to said boarding houses, together with a brief description of each of said boarding houses, life safety improvement loans and life safety improvements and a summary of various characteristics of the residents of said boarding houses including their ages, disabilities, if any, and income levels; (c) a statement as to the maximum amount of debt service payable in any 1 year on all outstanding obligations of the Housing Finance Agency issued with respect to life safety improvement loans and (d) an estimate of, and request for, the amount of money in addition to the then current balance of the Boarding House Rental Assistance Fund which will be needed in the ensuing fiscal year to meet the disbursements from the fund which the commissioner anticipates will be made in furtherance of the purposes of the fund and in satisfaction of the commissioner's obligations under rental assistance agreements.

9. (New section) In order to assure that there exists sufficient money in the Boarding House Rental Assistance Fund so as to permit the fund to be fully employed in furtherance of its purposes and to enable the commissioner to fulfill his commitments under rental assistance agreements, there shall be appropriated in each fiscal year and paid to the Department of Community Affairs for deposit in the Boarding House Rental Assistance Fund (i) from the Casino Revenue Fund, the amount of money requested for such fiscal year by the commissioner in the applicable Boarding House Rental Assistance Fund Annual Report, as amended by the commissioner from time to time, for the benefit of boarding house residents who are either senior citizens or disabled residents of the State within the meaning of regulations promulgated by the commissioner; and (ii) from the General Fund, the amount of money requested for such fiscal year by the commissioner in the applicable Boarding House Assistance Fund Annual Report, as amended by the commissioner from time to time, for the benefit of boarding house residents who are neither senior citizens nor disabled residents of the State within the meaning of regulations promulgated by the commissioner.

**After receipt of each "Boarding House Rental Assistance Fund" Annual Report, the State Treasurer shall determine whether or not during the preceding fiscal year rental assistance payments were made with funds appropriated from the Casino Revenue Fund to or on behalf of residents of boarding houses who, were they families as defined in subsection (d) of section 3 of P. L. 1967, c. 81 (C. 55:14J-3), would have constituted families of moderate income as defined in subsection (e) of section 3 of P. L. 1967, c. 81 (C. 55:14J-3) during such fiscal year, but who were not either senior citizens or disabled residents of the State within the meaning of regulations promulgated by the commissioner. Upon making a determination the preceding fiscal year with funds appropriated*

from the Casino Revenue Fund to or on behalf of one or more of such residents, the treasurer shall request and the State shall appropriate from the General Fund to the Casino Revenue Fund an amount of money equal to payments so made from funds appropriated from the Casino Revenue Fund, provided, however, that neither the request nor the appropriation shall be required if, or to the extent that, the amount of payments is reimbursed from any other available source, which may be, but shall not be limited to, a payment from unencumbered funds of the New Jersey Housing Finance Agency, as authorized by the agency.

10. (New section) In the event that the commissioner is for any reason unable to make rental assistance payments on one or more rental assistance agreements, the agency may authorize payments from its unencumbered reserves. If no such authorization is made, or the amount authorized is insufficient to make full payments under the agreements, there shall be appropriated from the General Fund in each fiscal year and paid to the Department of Community Affairs, for disbursement to the agency, sufficient funds to make full payments. The commissioner shall annually report to the Governor and the treasurer detailing the need for the appropriations; the report may be made to the agency under this provision of this act shall not reduce the amount of principal or interest owing to the agency on any life safety improvement loan. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any issue of bonds, bond anticipation notes, or other obligations of the agency, unless the agency, by resolution or other appropriate action, provides that such provisions shall be applicable; and further provided that in no event shall the provisions of this section apply to any issue of bonds, bond anticipation notes or other obligations of the agency with respect to which the agency has established or is establishing a housing finance fund pursuant to P. L. 1967, c. 81 (C. 55:14J-1 et seq.).

11. There is appropriated to the Department of Community Affairs, for deposit in the "Boarding House Rental Assistance Fund," the sums of \$750,000.00 from the Casino Revenue Fund and \$250,000.00 from the General Fund.*

*[10.] *12.* This act shall take effect immediately.

APPENDIX C

P.L. 1981, CHAPTER 514



P. L. 1981, CHAPTER 514, approved January 12, 1982

1981 Senate No. 3483 (Official Copy Reprint)

AN ACT to prohibit the imposition by water companies *or authorities* of standby fees for sprinkler systems required by law to be installed in residential health care facilities and rooming and boarding houses *[and]* *,* amending R. S. 48:19-18 *R. S. 40:62-87, R. S. 40:62-127, R. S. 40:62-139, P. L. 1957, c. 183, P. L. 1975, c. 184 and P. L. 1979, c. 451*.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. R. S. 48:19-18 is amended to read as follows:

48:19-18. Each water company organized under the laws of this State may sell and dispose of the water issuing from its reservoirs, aqueducts or pipes for such rates and pursuant to such terms and conditions as are in accordance with its approved tariff on file with the Board of Public *[*Utility Commissioners]* *Utilities*; *except that no tariff shall be approved that provides for or allows the imposition of any fees in excess of the cost of water actually used for any sprinkler system required to be installed in any residential health care facility pursuant to the "Health Care Facilities Planning Act," P. L. 1971, c. 136 (C. 26:2H-1 et seq.) and regulations promulgated thereunder or in any rooming or boarding house pursuant to the "Rooming and Boarding House Act of 1979," P. L. 1979, c. 496 (C. 55:13B-1 et al.) and regulations promulgated thereunder. *Nothing in this amendatory act shall preclude any water company from charging for the actual cost of water main connection.**

*2. R. S. 40:62-87 is amended to read as follows:

40:62-87. The governing body may enter into a contract with any person to supply him with water for fire protection, manufacturing and irrigation and other special purposes, at rates and upon conditions to be designated by the governing body. Thereupon such person shall pay to the municipality the rate and all other charges stipulated in the contract, instead of the usual rates charged in the municipality, but nothing herein contained shall alter or affect the lien herein in [sections] R. S. 40:62-47 to R. S. 40:62-105 [of this title] imposed for unpaid water rents or rates, nor change the rights of municipalities to collect unpaid water rates or rents in accordance with the provisions of [said sections] R. S. 40:62-47 to R. S. 40:62-105. *Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in this section or in R. S. 40:62-77, no rates or charges shall include the imposition of any fees in excess of the cost of water actually used for any sprinkler system required to be installed in any residential health care facility pursuant to the "Health Care Facilities Planning Act," P. L. 1971, c. 136 (C. 26:2H-1 et seq.) and regulations promulgated thereunder or in any rooming or boarding house pursuant to the "Rooming and Boarding House Act of 1979," P. L. 1979, c. 496 (C. 55:13B-1*

et al.) and regulations promulgated thereunder. Nothing in this amendatory act shall preclude any governing body from charging for the actual cost of water main connection.

3. R. S. 40:62-127 is amended to read as follows:

40:62-127. Such commission may prescribe and change from time to time rates to be charged for water supplied by the waterworks so acquired, and by any extension or enlargement thereof, but rates for the same kind or class of service shall be uniform in all the municipalities supplied by the waterworks; *except that no rates shall include the imposition of any fees in excess of the cost of water actually used for any sprinkler system required to be installed in any residential health care facility pursuant to the "Health Care Facilities Planning Act," P. L. 1971, c. 136 (C. 26:2H-1 et seq.) and regulations promulgated thereunder or in any rooming or boarding house pursuant to the "Rooming and Boarding House Act of 1979," P. L. 1979, c. 496 (C. 55:13B-1 et al.) and regulations promulgated thereunder. Nothing in this amendatory act shall preclude any commission from charging for the actual cost of water main connection.*

The supplying of water to locations beyond the boundaries of the municipalities owning the waterworks shall be basis for separate classification of service to permit reasonable differentiation of rates. As soon as practicable differentiation of rates. As soon as practicable after acquiring the waterworks rates shall be prescribed, and shall be revised from time to time whenever necessary, so that the waterworks shall be self-supporting, the earnings to be sufficient to provide for all expenses of operation and maintenance and such charges as interest, sinking fund and amortization, so as to prevent any deficit to be paid by taxation from accruing. The interest, sinking fund and amortization shall be construed to include:

a. All service on debt heretofore or hereafter incurred by any municipality represented by the commission in connection with the acquisition of such privately-owned waterworks, and any extensions thereto and enlargements thereof, heretofore or hereafter formally assumed by the commission or its successors, and

b. All service on debt heretofore or hereafter incurred by a municipality represented by the commission, or its successors, and heretofore or hereafter formally assumed by the commission, or its successors, as part of any agreement with the municipality relative to the acquisition, by the commission, or its successors, of the ownership of or the management and control of or the right to use any water supply or part thereof or interest therein or any distribution system of water mains and connections, or any part thereof, which any such municipality may own or control.

The provisions of this section shall be deemed a contract with the holders of all obligations which shall be or may have been issued for the purpose of financing such acquisitions or which heretofore have been or may hereafter be issued to refund temporary bonds or obligations issued for such purposes, the payment of any of which obligations, and interest thereon, the commission, or its successors, has heretofore or may hereafter formally assume

The commission and any succeeding commission may prescribe, and alter and enforce all reasonable rules and regulations for the maintenance and operation of the waterworks and the collection of rates.

4. R. S. 40:62-139 is amended to read as follows:

40:62-139. The commission may enter into a contract with any person to supply such person with water for fire protection; manufacturing and irrigation and other special purposes, at rates and upon conditions to be designated by the commission. Thereupon such person shall pay to the commission the rate and all other charges stipulated therein, instead of the usual rates charged to other customers of the commission; *except that no rates or charges shall include the imposition of any fees in excess of the cost of water actually used for any sprinkler system required to be installed in any residential health care facility pursuant to the "Health Care Facilities Planning Act," P. L. 1971, c. 136 (C. 26:2H-1 et seq.) and regulations promulgated thereunder or in any rooming or boarding house pursuant to the "Rooming and Boarding House Act of 1979", P. L. 1979, c. 496 (C. 55:13B-1 et al.) and regulations promulgated thereunder. Nothing in this amendatory act shall preclude any commission from charging for the actual cost of water main connection.* Nothing herein contained shall alter or affect the lien hereinafter imposed for unpaid water rents or rates, nor change the rights of the commission to collect unpaid water rates or rents in accordance with the provisions hereof.

5. Section 21 of P. L. 1957, c. 183 (C. 40:14B-21) is amended to read as follows:

21. Every municipal authority is hereby authorized to charge and collect rents, rates, fees or other charges (in this act sometimes referred to as "water service charges") for direct or indirect connection with, or the use, products or services of, the water system, or for sale of water or water services, facilities or products. Such water service charges may be charged to and collected from any person contracting for such connection or use, products or services or for such sale or from the owner or occupant, or both of them, of any real property which directly or indirectly is or has been connected with the water system or to which directly or indirectly has been supplied or furnished such use, products or services of the water system or water or water services, facilities or products, and the owner of any such real property shall be liable for and shall pay such water service charges to the municipal authority at the time when and place where such water service charges are due and payable. Such rents, rates, fees and charges shall as nearly as the municipal authority shall deem practicable and equitable be uniform throughout the district for the same type, class and amount of use, products or service of the water system, and may be based or computed either on the consumption of water on or in connection with the real property, or on the number and kind of water outlets on or in connection with the real property, or on the number and kind of plumbing fixtures or facilities on or in connection with the real property, or on the number of persons residing or working on or otherwise connected or identified with the real property, or on the capacity of the improvements on or con-

nected with the real property, or on any other factors determining the type, class and amount of use, products or services of the water system supplied or furnished, or on any combination of such factors, and may give weight to the characteristics of the water or water services, facilities or products and, as to service outside the district, any other matter affecting the cost of supplying or furnishing the same including the cost of installation of necessary physical properties.

In addition to any such water service charges, a separate charge in the nature of a connection fee or tapping fee, in respect of each connection of any property with the water system may be imposed upon the person making such connection or upon the owner or occupant of the property so connected. Such connection charges shall be uniform within each class of users and the amount thereof shall not exceed the actual cost of the physical connection plus an amount representing the fair contribution of the connecting party toward the debt service charges on the bonds issued for the installation and construction of the water system previously paid by users of the water system, in order that the combination of such connection fee or tapping fee and the aforesaid water service charges shall meet the requirements of section 23 (C. 40:14B-23). *The foregoing notwithstanding, no municipal authority shall impose any charges or fees in excess of the cost of water actually used for any sprinkler system required to be installed in any residential health care facility pursuant to the "Health Care Facilities Planning Act," P. L. 1971, c. 136 (C. 26:2H-1 et seq.) and regulations promulgated thereunder or in any rooming or boarding house pursuant to the "Rooming and Boarding House Act of 1979," P. L. 1979, c. 496 (C. 55:13B-1 et al.) and regulations promulgated thereunder. Nothing in this amendatory act shall preclude any municipal authority from charging for the actual cost of water main connection.*

6. Section 1 of P. L. 1975, c. 183 (C. 40:62-85.2) is amended to read as follows:

1. Whenever any municipality solely owning or controlling waterworks or its own water supply is supplying water to more than 1,000 billed customers within any other municipality, the supplying municipality shall with respect to such service be subject to the jurisdiction, regulation and control of the Board of Public Utilities in the same manner and to the same extent as are the services of public utilities and to that extent and for that purpose such supplying municipality shall be deemed to be a public utility.

Whenever any municipality solely owning or controlling waterworks or its own water supply is supplying water to 1,000 or less billed customers who do not buy water at a bulk rate within any other municipality, the supplying municipality shall with respect to such service be exempt from the jurisdiction, regulation and control of the Board of Public Utilities provided that the revenue derived from the sale of water outside of its boundaries does not exceed 25% of its total water revenue.

Whenever any supplying municipality is exempt from the jurisdiction, regulation and control of the Board of Public Utilities, the rates charged to the billed customers within any other municipality shall be the same as those charged to customers within the supplying municipality. Any increase in the water rates shall be authorized by ordinance. Notice of the second reading of such ordinance shall be sent by regular mail to billed customers outside of the supplying municipality at least 1 week prior to the public hearing for the said ordinance. Such customers shall have an opportunity to be heard at the public hearing.

No rates or charges shall include the imposition of any fees in excess of the cost of water actually used for any sprinkler system required to be installed in any residential health care facility pursuant to the "Health Care Facilities Planning Act," P. L. 1971, c. 136 (C. 26:2H-1 et seq.) and regulations promulgated thereunder or in any rooming or boarding house pursuant to the "Rooming and Boarding House Act of 1979," P. L. 1979, c. 496 (C. 55:13B-1 et al.) and regulations promulgated thereunder. Nothing in this amendatory act shall preclude any municipality from charging for the actual cost of water main connection.

7. Section 8 of P. L. 1979, c. 451 (C. 40:14C-8) is amended to read as follows:

8. After the commencement of operation of water supply facilities, the county may prescribe and change from time to time rates or rentals to be charged for the use of the services of such facilities. Such rates or rentals being in the nature of use or service charges or annual rental charges, shall be uniform and equitable for the same type and class of use or service of such facilities. Such rates or rentals and types and classes of use and service may be based on such factors which the governing body of the county shall deem proper and equitable within the region served by each facility. *The foregoing notwithstanding, no county shall impose any charges or fees in excess of the cost of water actually used for any sprinkler system required to be installed in any residential health care facility pursuant to the "Health Care Facilities Planning Act," P. L. 1971, c. 136 (C. 26:2H-1 et seq.) and regulations promulgated thereunder or in any rooming or boarding house pursuant to the "Rooming and Boarding House Act of 1979," P. L. 1979, c. 496 (C. 55:13B-1 et al.) and regulations promulgated thereunder. Nothing in this amendatory act shall preclude the governing body of the county from charging for the actual cost of water main connection.**

*[2.] *8.* This act shall take effect immediately.



APPENDIX D

SURVEY DATA

TABLE 1

MUNICIPALITIES RESPONDING TO THE COMMISSION'S SURVEY BY COUNTY

COUNTY	MUNICIPALITIES RESPONDED TO SURVEY		MUNICIPALITIES THAT DID NOT RESPOND TO SURVEY	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
VALUE: VALUE	11			
01 ATLANTIC	20	87.0	3	13.0
03 BERGEN	63	90.0	7	10.0
05 BURLINGTON	34	85.0	6	15.0
07 CAMDEN	31	83.8	6	16.2
09 CAPE MAY	15	93.8	1	6.3
11 CUMBERLAND	6	42.9	8	57.1
13 ESSEX	22	100.0	0	.0
15 GLOUCESTER	17	70.8	7	29.2
17 HUDSON	12	100.0	0	.0
19 HUNTERDON	20	76.9	6	23.1
21 MERCER	11	84.6	2	15.4
23 MIDDLESEX	22	88.0	3	12.0
25 MONMOUTH	41	77.4	12	22.6
27 MORRIS	30	76.9	9	23.1
29 OCEAN	27	81.8	6	18.2
31 PASSAIC	14	87.5	2	12.5
33 SALEM	12	80.0	3	20.0
35 SOMERSET	18	85.7	3	14.3
37 SUSSEX	15	62.5	9	37.5
39 UNION	20	95.2	1	4.8
41 WARREN	20	87.0	3	13.0
TOTALS	470	82.9	97	17.1

TABLE 2

MUNICIPALITIES RESPONDING TO THE SURVEY THAT HAVE A FIRE PREVENTION
CODE -- BY COUNTY

COUNTY	MUNICIPALITIES RESPONDING TO SURVEY THAT HAVE A FIRE PREVENTION CODE		MUNICIPALITIES RESPONDING TO SURVEY THAT DO NOT HAVE A FIRE PREVENTION CODE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ATLANTIC	13	65.0	7	35.0
BERGEN	61	96.8	2	3.2
BURLINGTON	23	67.6	11	32.3
CAMDEN	22	71.0	9	29.0
CAPE MAY	7	46.7	8	53.3
CUMBERLAND	2	50.0	2	50.0
ESSEX	21	95.4	1	4.5
GLOUCESTER	11	64.7	6	35.3
HUDSON	12	100.0	0	.0
HUNTERDON	9	45.0	11	55.0
MERCER	9	81.8	2	18.2
MIDDLESEX	21	95.4	1	4.5
MONMOUTH	30	73.2	11	26.8
MORRIS	27	90.0	3	10.0
OCEAN	16	59.3	11	40.7
PASSAIC	14	100.0	0	.0
SALEM	6	50.0	6	50.0
SOMERSET	14	77.8	4	22.2
SUSSEX	12	80.0	3	20.0
UNION	18	90.0	2	10.0
WARREN	7	35.0	13	65.0
TOTALS	355	75.8	113	24.1

TABLE 3

MODEL CODES ADOPTED BY NEW JERSEY'S MUNICIPALITIES

MODEL CODE	MUNICIPALITIES ADOPTING	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
American Insurance Association	108	30.5
BOCA Basic Fire Prevention Code	178	50.3
Southern Standard Fire Prevention Code	0	0
Uniform Fire Code (I.C.B.O.)	1	.3
N.F.P.A. Fire Prevention Code	25	7.1
Combination of at least 2 of the above	41	11.6
other	1	.3

TABLE 4

RESPONDING MUNICIPALITIES THAT HAD A LOCAL CONSTRUCTION CODE
PRIOR TO THE UNIFORM CONSTRUCTION CODE ACT (1977)

	NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES	PERCENT
YES	396	88.2
NO	53	11.8
TOTAL	449	100.0

TABLE 5

RESPONDING MUNICIPALITIES WHOSE FIRE PREVENTION CODES CONTAIN
PROVISIONS FOR MAKING BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED PRIOR TO 1977 FIRE-SAFE

	NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES	PERCENT
YES	129	38.2
NO	208	61.5
TOTAL	337	99.7

TABLE 6

MUNICIPALITIES WITH GREATEST NUMBER OF FIRE INSPECTIONS

		NUMBER FULLTIME INSPECTORS	NUMBER OTHER FULLTIME EMPLOYEES	FIRE PREVENTION INSPECTIONS 1980	NUMBER VIOLATION NOTICES 1980
1. NEWARK CITY	ESSEX	17.0	8	38,573	2,549
2. PASSAIC CITY	PASSAIC	3.0	MISSING	10,300	105
3. JERSEY CITY	HUDSON	20.0	11	6,470	2,549
4. HACKENSACK CITY	BERGEN	1.0	MISSING	6,188	640
5. UNION TWP	UNION	3.0	MISSING	5,755	1,184
6. BLOOMFIELD TOWN	ESSEX	2.0	108	5,316	76
7. WEST NEW YORK TOWN	HUDSON	2.0	MISSING	5,209	1,008
8. PATERSON CITY	PASSAIC	1.0	3	4,926	MISSING
9. MAPLEWOOD TWP	ESSEX	1.0	MISSING	3,575	36
10. CAMDEN CITY	CAMDEN	7.0	MISSING	3,502	MISSING
11. ELIZABETH CITY	UNION	3.0	0	3,500	97
12. SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE (TWP)	ESSEX	1.0	MISSING	3,274	37
13. BAYONNE CITY	HUDSON	6.0	2	2,978	243
14. SAYREVILLE BOR	MIDDLESEX	3.0	MISSING	2,800	1,400
15. PERTH AMBOY CITY	MIDDLESEX	1.0	0	2,653	MISSING
16. FORT LEE BOR	BERGEN	2.0	1	2,538	503
17. TRENTON CITY	MERCER	2.0	MISSING	2,306	417
18. ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC	13.0	MISSING	2,230	4,000
19. RIDGEWOOD VIL	BERGEN	1.0	MISSING	2,164	21
20. PARAMUS BOR	BERGEN	2.0	MISSING	2,160	126
21. WAYNE TWP	PASSAIC	2.0	MISSING	2,114	1,425
22. EAST ORANGE CITY	ESSEX	4.0	1	2,000	1,240
23. WEST ORANGE TOWN	ESSEX	2.0	0	1,945	59
24. LAKEWOOD TWP	OCEAN	.3	MISSING	1,754	459
25. NORTH PLAINFIELD BOR	SOMERSET	8.0	MISSING	1,487	134
TOTALS		107.3	134	125,717	18,308

TABLE 7

RESPONDING MUNICIPALITIES WITH BOARDING HOMES, ROOMING HOUSES,
NURSING HOMES, SHELTER CARE FACILITIES, HOTELS OR MOTELS

	NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES	PERCENT
YES	368	79.7
NO	94	20.3
TOTAL	462	100.0.

TABLE 8

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES
FIRE TYPE AND FREQUENCY
1979-1980

		NUMBER		COMMERCIAL		MULTI-FAMILY		MULTI-FAMILY		INDUSTRIAL	
		FIRE	FIRE	COMMERCIAL	COMMERCIAL	1 AND 2 FAMILY	1 AND 2 FAMILY	INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL
		DEATHS	DEATHS	FIRES	FIRES	RESIDENTIAL	RESIDENTIAL	FIRES	FIRES	FIRES	FIRES
		1979	1980	1979	1980	FIRES	1979	FIRES	1980	1979	1980
1. ABSECON	ATLANTIC	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
2. ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC	4	1	86	31	571	MISSING	1	1		
3. BRIGANTINE CITY	ATLANTIC	0	0	0	0	17	24	0	0		
4. BUENA BOR	ATLANTIC	0	0	18	15	16	26	MISSING	MISSING		
5. BUENA VISTA TWP	ATLANTIC	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	0	0		
6. CORBIN CITY	ATLANTIC	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
7. EGG HARBOR CITY	ATLANTIC	0	0	3	0	2	3	0	0		
8. EGG HARBOR TWP	ATLANTIC	0	0	17	20	214	152	MISSING	MISSING		
9. ESTELL MANOR CITY	ATLANTIC	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	0	0	0	0		
10. FOLSOM BOR	ATLANTIC	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
11. GALLOWAY TWP	ATLANTIC	1	2	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
12. HAMILTON TWP	ATLANTIC	2	0	MISSING	MISSING	77	52	7	2		
13. HAMMONTON TOWN	ATLANTIC	0	0	0	1	4	3	0	0		
14. LINWOOD CITY	ATLANTIC	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0		
15. LONGPORT BOR	ATLANTIC	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
16. MARGATE CITY	ATLANTIC	1	0	16	MISSING	80	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
17. MULLICA TWP	ATLANTIC	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	0	0		
18. NORTHFIELD CITY	ATLANTIC	1	0	35	36	77	65	41	46		
19. PLEASANTVILLE CITY	ATLANTIC	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
20. PORT REPUBLIC CITY	ATLANTIC	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
21. SOMERS POINT CITY	ATLANTIC	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
22. VENTNOR CITY	ATLANTIC	0	1	27	21	144	159	0	0		
23. WEYMOUTH TWP	ATLANTIC	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
24. ALLENDALE BOR	BERGEN	0	0	25	4	46	37	4	8		
25. ALPINE BOR	BERGEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
26. BERGENFIELD BOR	BERGEN	0	0	53	47	127	129	MISSING	MISSING		
27. BOGOTA BOR	BERGEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
28. CARLSTADT BOR	BERGEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
29. CLIFFSIDE PARK BOR	BERGEN	1	0	27	22	63	80	0	0		
30. CLOSTER BOR	BERGEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
31. CRESSKILL BOR	BERGEN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
32. DEMAREST BOR	BERGEN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
33. DUMONT BOR	BERGEN	0	0	4	10	71	61	0	0		
34. EAST RUTHERFORD BOR	BERGEN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
35. EDGEWATER BOR	BERGEN	2	1	MISSING	MISSING	57	45	46	34		

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES
FIRE TYPE AND FREQUENCY
1979-1980

		NUMBER		COMMERCIAL		MULTI-FAMILY		MULTI-FAMILY		INDUSTRIAL	
		FIRE	FIRE	COMMERCIAL	COMMERCIAL	1 AND 2 FAMILY	1 AND 2 FAMILY	INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL
		DEATHS	DEATHS	FIRES	FIRES	RESIDENTIAL	RESIDENTIAL	FIRES	FIRES	FIRES	FIRES
		1979	1980	1979	1980	FIRES 1979	FIRES 1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
36. ELMWOOD PARK BOR	BERGEN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
37. EMERSON BOR	BERGEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
38. ENGLEWOOD CITY	BERGEN	3	2	17	29	151	168	39	20		
39. ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS BOR	BERGEN	0	0	26	24	58	91	14	17		
40. FAIR LAWN BOR	BERGEN	1	1	48	60	MISSING	MISSING	80	3		
41. FAIRVIEW BOR	BERGEN	0	0	MISSING	24	MISSING	48	MISSING	24		
42. FORT LEE BOR	BERGEN	1	1	42	51	105	192	11	16		
43. FRANKLIN LAKES BOR (BER)	BERGEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	4	8	0	0		
44. GARFIELD CITY	BERGEN	0	4	MISSING	40	MISSING	50	MISSING	60		
45. GLEN ROCK BOR	BERGEN	0	0	5	2	116	125	6	2		
46. HACKENSACK CITY	BERGEN	1	2	67	62	MISSING	MISSING	18	16		
47. HARRINGTON PARK BOR	BERGEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
48. HASBROUCK HEIGHTS BOR	BERGEN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
49. HAWORTH BOR	BERGEN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
50. HILLSDALE BOR	BERGEN	0	0	23	21	MISSING	MISSING	7	3		
51. HO HO KUS BOR	BERGEN	0	0	6	8	MISSING	MISSING	4	6		
52. LEONIA BOR	BERGEN	0	0	0	2	25	33	3	0		
53. LITTLE FERRY BOR	BERGEN	0	0	5	3	MISSING	MISSING	9	13		
54. LODI BOR	BERGEN	1	0	9	14	55	56	8	6		
55. LYNDHURST TWP	BERGEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
56. MAHWAH TWP	BERGEN	0	0	11	15	MISSING	MISSING	0	0		
57. MAYWOOD BOR	BERGEN	0	0	0	2	3	7	0	3		
58. MIDLAND PARK BOR	BERGEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
59. MONTVALE BOR	BERGEN	0	0	5	4	6	10	0	0		
60. MOONACHIE BOR	BERGEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	10	8	50	40		
61. NEW MILFORD BOR	BERGEN	0	0	20	25	165	179	MISSING	MISSING		
62. NORTH ARLINGTON BOR	BERGEN	0	0	13	7	44	42	8	3		
63. NORTHVALE BOR	BERGEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
64. NORWOOD BOR	BERGEN	0	0	5	2	MISSING	MISSING	5	1		
65. OAKLAND BOR	BERGEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
66. OLD TAPPAN BOR	BERGEN	0	0	5	10	26	25	0	0		
67. ORADELL BOR	BERGEN	0	0	3	2	21	27	0	0		
68. PALISADES PARK BOR	BERGEN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
69. PARAMUS BOR	BERGEN	0	0	20	20	MISSING	MISSING	20	25		
70. PARK RIDGE BOR	BERGEN	0	0	1	2	MISSING	MISSING	3	MISSING		

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES
FIRE TYPE AND FREQUENCY
1979-1980

		NUMBER		COMMERCIAL FIRES 1979	COMMERCIAL FIRES 1980	MULTI-FAMILY	MULTI-FAMILY	INDUSTRIAL FIRES 1979	INDUSTRIAL FIRES 1980
		FIRE DEATHS 1979	FIRE DEATHS 1980			1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES 1979	1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES 1980		
71. RAMSEY BOR	BERGEN	1	0	10	12	45	37	12	14
72. RIDGEFIELD BOR	BERGEN	1	0	11	8	21	20	4	11
73. RIDGEFIELD PARK VIL	BERGEN	1	0	4	8	36	44	5	8
74. RIDGEWOOD VIL	BERGEN	MISSING	MISSING	29	32	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
75. RIVER EDGE BOR	BERGEN	0	0	40	35	55	40	0	0
76. RIVER VALE TWP	BERGEN	0	0	0	1	8	5	0	0
77. ROCHELLE PARK TWP	BERGEN	0	0	2	4	8	7	0	0
78. ROCKLEIGH BOR	BERGEN	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	2
79. RUTHERFORD BOR	BERGEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
80. SADDLE BROOK TWP	BERGEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	46	50	26	30
81. SADDLE RIVER BOR	BERGEN	0	0	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
82. SOUTH HACKENSACK TWP	BERGEN	1	0	5	6	MISSING	MISSING	8	10
83. TEANECK TWP	BERGEN	0	5	6	7	89	93	14	8
84. TENAFLY BOR	BERGEN	1	1	16	13	60	88	0	1
85. TETERBORO BOR	BERGEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
86. UPPER SADDLE RIVER BOR	BERGEN	0	0	5	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
87. WALDWICK BOR	BERGEN	0	0	4	16	MISSING	MISSING	3	6
88. WALLINGTON BOR	BERGEN	2	0	0	3	MISSING	MISSING	3	8
89. WASHINGTON TWP (BER)	BERGEN	0	0	5	6	36	25	0	0
90. WESTWOOD BOR	BERGEN	0	0	4	6	29	24	5	7
91. WOODCLIFF LAKE BOR	BERGEN	0	0	9	5	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
92. WOOD RIDGE BOR	BERGEN	0	0	4	3	20	30	2	2
93. WYCKOFF TWP	BERGEN	0	0	33	31	65	57	8	7
94. BASS RIVER TWP	BURLINGTON	0	0	1	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	1
95. BEVERLY CITY	BURLINGTON	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
96. BORDENTOWN CITY	BURLINGTON	0	0	7	4	19	16	0	0
97. BORDENTOWN TWP	BURLINGTON	0	0	15	3	MISSING	MISSING	6	1
98. BURLINGTON CITY	BURLINGTON	0	1	13	12	40	64	3	4
99. BURLINGTON TWP	BURLINGTON	0	0	14	10	28	44	2	2
100. CHESTERFIELD TWP	BURLINGTON	0	0	0	0	4	13	0	0
101. CINNAMINSON TWP	BURLINGTON	2	1	106	124	MISSING	MISSING	56	74
102. DELANCO TWP	BURLINGTON	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
103. DELRAN TWP	BURLINGTON	0	0	48	24	MISSING	MISSING	10	27
104. EASTAMPTON TWP	BURLINGTON	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
105. EDGEWATER PARK TWP	BURLINGTON	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES
FIRE TYPE AND FREQUENCY
1979-1980

		NUMBER		COMMERCIAL		MULTI-FAMILY		MULTI-FAMILY		INDUSTRIAL	
		FIRE	FIRE	COMMERCIAL	COMMERCIAL	1 AND 2 FAMILY	1 AND 2 FAMILY	INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL	FIRES	FIRES
		DEATHS	DEATHS	FIRES	FIRES	RESIDENTIAL	RESIDENTIAL	FIRES	FIRES	1979	1980
		1979	1980	1979	1980	FIRES 1979	FIRES 1980				
106. EVESHAM TWP	BURLINGTON	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
107. FIELDSBORO BOR	BURLINGTON	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
108. FLORENCE TWP	BURLINGTON	0	1	14	18	52	64	14	20		
109. HAINESPORT TWP	BURLINGTON	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
110. LUMBERTON TWP	BURLINGTON	1	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
111. MANSFIELD TWP	BURLINGTON	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	14	14	0	0		
112. MAPLE SHADE TWP	BURLINGTON	0	1	34	46	MISSING	79	MISSING	MISSING		
113. MEDFORD LAKES BOR	BURLINGTON	0	0	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	0	0		
114. MEDFORD TWP	BURLINGTON	0	0	14	41	85	79	15	24		
115. MOORESTOWN TWP	BURLINGTON	0	1	10	5	67	73	7	8		
116. MOUNT HOLLY TWP	BURLINGTON	0	0	3	5	55	72	4	6		
117. MOUNT LAUREL TWP	BURLINGTON	0	0	8	13	55	55	0	1		
118. NEW HANOVER TWP	BURLINGTON	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
119. NORTH HANOVER TWP	BURLINGTON	0	0	3	6	MISSING	35	MISSING	MISSING		
120. PALMYRA BOR	BURLINGTON	0	1	19	16	38	50	6	4		
121. PEMBERTON BOR	BURLINGTON	0	0	1	2	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
122. PEMBERTON TWP	BURLINGTON	0	0	0	0	7	5	MISSING	MISSING		
123. RIVERSIDE TWP	BURLINGTON	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
124. RIVERTON BOR	BURLINGTON	0	0	4	1	17	15	0	1		
125. SHAMONG TWP	BURLINGTON	0	0	0	0	10	15	0	0		
126. SOUTHAMPTON TWP	BURLINGTON	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	0	0		
127. SPRINGFIELD TWP	BURLINGTON	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
128. TABERNACLE TWP	BURLINGTON	0	0	5	9	MISSING	MISSING	0	0		
129. WASHINGTON TWP (BUR)	BURLINGTON	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	0	0		
130. WESTAMPTON TWP	BURLINGTON	0	0	10	38	19	54	4	10		
131. WILLINGBORO TWP	BURLINGTON	0	1	100	150	MISSING	MISSING	30	55		
132. WOODLAND TWP	BURLINGTON	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
133. WRIGHTSTOWN BOR	BURLINGTON	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
134. AUDUBON BOR	CAMDEN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
135. AUDUBON PARK BOR	CAMDEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
136. BARRINGTON BOR	CAMDEN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
137. BELLMAWR BOR	CAMDEN	0	1	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
138. BERLIN BOR	CAMDEN	0	0	15	16	23	27	5	1		
139. BERLIN TWP	CAMDEN	0	0	4	12	23	28	1	3		
140. BROOKLAWN BOR	CAMDEN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES
FIRE TYPE AND FREQUENCY
1979-1980

	NUMBER	FIRE DEATHS		COMMERCIAL FIRES		MULTI-FAMILY 1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES		MULTI-FAMILY 1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES		INDUSTRIAL FIRES	
		1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
		1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
141. CAMDEN CITY	CAMDEN	9	8	111	85	691	658	20	31		
142. CHERRY HILL TWP	CAMDEN	0	0	16	13	80	84	12	8		
143. CHESILHURST BOR	CAMDEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
144. CLEMENTON BOR	CAMDEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
145. COLLINGSWOOD BOR	CAMDEN	1	0	26	23	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
146. GIBBSBORO BOR	CAMDEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	0		
147. GLOUCESTER CITY	CAMDEN	0	0	13	6	111	53	32	29		
148. GLOUCESTER TWP	CAMDEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
149. HADDONFIELD BOR	CAMDEN	0	0	25	30	70	90	10	11		
150. HADDON HEIGHTS BOR	CAMDEN	0	0	9	14	MISSING	MISSING	0	4		
151. HADDON TWP	CAMDEN	0	0	27	21	33	44	MISSING	MISSING		
152. HI NELLA BOR	CAMDEN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
153. LAUREL SPRINGS BOR	CAMDEN	0	0	3	MISSING	11	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
154. LAWN SIDE BOR	CAMDEN	0	0	3	3	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
155. LINDENWOLD BOR	CAMDEN	0	1	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
156. MAGNOLIA BOR	CAMDEN	12	14	MISSING	MISSING	14	10	3	0		
157. MERCHANTVILLE BOR	CAMDEN	0	0	7	15	MISSING	MISSING	0	0		
158. MOUNT EPHRAIM BOR	CAMDEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	13	16	4	2		
159. OAKLYN BOR	CAMDEN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
160. PENNSAUKEN TWP	CAMDEN	0	3	67	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	36	MISSING		
161. PINE HILL BOR	CAMDEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
162. PINE VALLEY BOR	CAMDEN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
163. RUNNEMEDE BOR	CAMDEN	1	0	9	3	MISSING	MISSING	4	0		
164. SOMERDALE BOR	CAMDEN	0	0	0	0	24	26	7	18		
165. STRATFORD BOR	CAMDEN	0	0	8	9	45	31	0	0		
166. TAVISTOCK BOR	CAMDEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
167. VOORHEES TWP	CAMDEN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	36	MISSING	3		
168. WATERFORD TWP	CAMDEN	0	0	1	1	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
169. WINSLOW TWP	CAMDEN	0	1	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	1		
170. WOODLYNNE BOR	CAMDEN	1	0	6	4	MISSING	MISSING	1	MISSING		
171. AVALON BOR	CAPE MAY	0	0	8	MISSING	11	MISSING	0	MISSING		
172. CAPE MAY CITY	CAPE MAY	0	0	MISSING	20	MISSING	19	MISSING	0		
173. CAPE MAY POINT BOR	CAPE MAY	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
174. DENNIS TWP	CAPE MAY	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
175. LOWER TWP	CAPE MAY	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES
FIRE TYPE AND FREQUENCY
1979-1980

		NUMBER		COMMERCIAL		MULTI-FAMILY		MULTI-FAMILY		INDUSTRIAL	
		FIRE DEATHS 1979	FIRE DEATHS 1980	FIRES 1979	FIRES 1980	1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES 1979	1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES 1980	1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES 1979	1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES 1980	FIRES 1979	INDUSTRIAL FIRES 1980
176. MIDDLE TWP	CAPE MAY	0	1	5	11	MISSING	MISSING	0	1		
177. NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	CAPE MAY	3	0	11	15	23	18	0	0		
178. OCEAN CITY	CAPE MAY	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	150	136	MISSING	MISSING		
179. SEA ISLE CITY	CAPE MAY	0	0	4	6	7	6	0	0		
180. STONE HARBOR BOR	CAPE MAY	0	0	1	2	MISSING	MISSING	1	MISSING		
181. UPPER TWP	CAPE MAY	0	0	1	0	13	9	2	1		
182. WEST CAPE MAY BOR	CAPE MAY	0	0	1	1	MISSING	7	MISSING	MISSING		
183. WEST WILDWOOD BOR	CAPE MAY	5	5	MISSING	MISSING	35	51	0	0		
184. WILDWOOD CITY	CAPE MAY	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
185. WILDWOOD CREST BOR	CAPE MAY	0	0	1	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	1	MISSING		
186. WOODBINE BOR	CAPE MAY	0	0	1	1	17	13	1	0		
187. BRIDGETON CITY	CUMBERLAND	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
188. COMMERCIAL TWP	CUMBERLAND	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
189. DEERFIELD TWP	CUMBERLAND	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
190. DOWNE TWP	CUMBERLAND	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
191. FAIRFIELD TWP	CUMBERLAND	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
192. GREENWICH TWP	CUMBERLAND	1	0	1	1	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
193. HOPEWELL TWP	CUMBERLAND	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
194. LAWRENCE TWP	CUMBERLAND	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
195. MAURICE RIVER TWP	CUMBERLAND	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
196. MILLVILLE CITY	CUMBERLAND	2	0	6	9	81	96	20	14		
197. SHILOH BOR	CUMBERLAND	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
198. STON CREEK TWP	CUMBERLAND	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
199. UPPER DEERFIELD TWP	CUMBERLAND	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
200. VINELAND CITY	CUMBERLAND	2	1	41	46	238	207	28	17		
201. BELLEVILLE TOWN	ESSEX	0	0	8	17	74	82	13	12		
202. BLOOMFIELD TOWN	ESSEX	0	0	62	52	MISSING	MISSING	41	43		
203. CALDWELL BOR	ESSEX	0	2	11	7	MISSING	MISSING	0	MISSING		
204. CEDAR GROVE TWP	ESSEX	0	0	MISSING	45	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
205. EAST ORANGE CITY	ESSEX	1	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
206. ESSEX FELS BOR	ESSEX	0	0	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	0	0		
207. FAIRFIELD BOR	ESSEX	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
208. GLEN RIDGE BOR	ESSEX	0	0	0	0	57	54	0	0		
209. IRVINGTON TOWN	ESSEX	MISSING	2	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
210. LIVINGSTON TWP	ESSEX	0	0	14	38	194	162	9	8		

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES
FIRE TYPE AND FREQUENCY
1979-1980

		NUMBER		COMMERCIAL		MULTI-FAMILY		MULTI-FAMILY		INDUSTRIAL	
		FIRE DEATHS 1979	FIRE DEATHS 1980	FIRES 1979	FIRES 1980	1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES 1979	1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES 1980	FIRES 1979	FIRES 1980		
211. MAPLEWOOD TWP	ESSEX	0	0	19	15	MISSING	32	1	1		
212. MILLBURN TWP	ESSEX	0	0	32	13	97	102	2	10		
213. MONTCLAIR TOWN	ESSEX	2	1	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
214. NEWARK CITY	ESSEX	37	23	96	102	1,877	2,195	183	167		
215. NORTH CALDWELL BOR	ESSEX	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
216. NUTLEY TOWN	ESSEX	1	0	3	2	MISSING	MISSING	4	2		
217. ORANGE CITY	ESSEX	0	2	2	3	50	46	0	0		
218. ROSELAND BOR	ESSEX	0	0	2	7	21	18	15	5		
219. SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE (TWP)	ESSEX	0	0	13	9	76	64	0	1		
220. VERONA BOR	ESSEX	0	1	MISSING	MISSING	70	82	5	3		
221. WEST CALDWELL BOR	ESSEX	0	0	15	9	MISSING	MISSING	10	6		
222. WEST ORANGE TOWN	ESSEX	1	1	48	49	407	417	7	9		
223. CLAYTON BOR	GLOUCESTER	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
224. DEPTFORD TWP	GLOUCESTER	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
225. EAST GREENWICH TWP	GLOUCESTER	0	0	1	1	MISSING	MISSING	1	1		
226. ELK TWP	GLOUCESTER	MISSING	MISSING	1	MISSING	10	13	MISSING	MISSING		
227. FRANKLIN TWP (GLO)	GLOUCESTER	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
228. GLASSBORO BOR	GLOUCESTER	0	0	5	6	MISSING	MISSING	3	2		
229. GREENWICH TWP	GLOUCESTER	0	0	1	3	18	18	6	4		
230. HARRISON TWP	GLOUCESTER	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
231. LOGAN TWP	GLOUCESTER	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	7	6		
232. MANTUA TWP	GLOUCESTER	0	0	8	3	MISSING	MISSING	5	2		
233. MONROE TWP (GLO)	GLOUCESTER	0	0	4	6	52	70	2	4		
234. NATIONAL PARK BOR	GLOUCESTER	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
235. NEWFIELD BOR	GLOUCESTER	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
236. PAULSBORO BOR	GLOUCESTER	2	3	10	5	30	23	5	6		
237. PITMAN BOR	GLOUCESTER	0	0	3	1	34	31	1	2		
238. SOUTH HARRISON TWP	GLOUCESTER	0	0	0	1	6	8	0	0		
239. SWEDESBORO BOR	GLOUCESTER	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
240. WASHINGTON TWP (GLO)	GLOUCESTER	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
241. WENONAH BOR	GLOUCESTER	0	0	MISSING	1	MISSING	10	MISSING	MISSING		
242. WEST DEPTFORD TWP	GLOUCESTER	0	0	40	41	125	118	25	20		
243. WESTVILLE BOR	GLOUCESTER	0	0	MISSING	4	11	9	MISSING	1		
244. WOODBURY CITY	GLOUCESTER	0	0	18	27	190	189	4	0		
245. WOODBURY HEIGHTS BOR	GLOUCESTER	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES
FIRE TYPE AND FREQUENCY
1979-1980

NUMBER		FIRE DEATHS		COMMERCIAL FIRES	COMMERCIAL FIRES	MULTI-FAMILY 1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES	MULTI-FAMILY 1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES	INDUSTRIAL FIRES	INDUSTRIAL FIRES
		1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
246.	WOOLWICH TWP			1	1	4	6	0	2
247.	BAYONNE CITY	2	2	7	5	65	67	15	17
248.	EAST NEWARK BOR	0	2	MISSING	5	MISSING	8	MISSING	2
249.	GUTTENBERG TOWN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
250.	HARRISON TOWN	0	0	6	3	MISSING	MISSING	16	27
251.	HOBOKEN CITY	23	2	19	27	247	358	56	45
252.	JERSEY CITY	23	16	196	175	3,524	3,338	285	403
253.	KEARNY TOWN	0	6	15	16	50	52	13	15
254.	NORTH BERGEN TWP	4	4	36	33	MISSING	MISSING	220	262
255.	SECAUCUS TOWN	0	0	MISSING	2	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	7
256.	UNION CITY	5	1	52	48	MISSING	MISSING	15	11
257.	WEEHAWKEN TWP	1	1	8	10	228	126	5	3
258.	WEST NEW YORK TOWN	1	2	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
259.	ALEXANDRIA TWP	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
260.	BETHLEHEM TWP	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
261.	BLOOMSBURY BOR	0	0	2	1	7	5	1	2
262.	CALIFON BOR	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
263.	CLINTON TOWN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	12	17	8	9
264.	CLINTON TWP	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
265.	DELAWARE TWP	0	0	0	1	MISSING	MISSING	0	0
266.	EAST AMWELL TWP	0	0	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	0	0
267.	FLEMINGTON BOR	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
268.	FRANKLIN TWP (HUN)	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0
269.	FRENCHTOWN BOR	0	0	1	6	4	8	1	1
270.	GLEN GARDNER BOR	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
271.	HAMPTON BOR	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	0
272.	HIGH BRIDGE BOR	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	19	23	4	3
273.	HOLLAND TWP	0	1	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	2	3
274.	KINGWOOD TWP	0	0	0	0	9	18	0	0
275.	LAMBERTVILLE CITY	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
276.	LEBANON BOR	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
277.	LEBANON TWP	0	0	MISSING	1	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	1
278.	MILFORD BOR	MISSING	1	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	2
279.	RARITAN TWP	2	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
280.	READINGTON TWP	1	0	MISSING	MISSING	3	2	0	0

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES
FIRE TYPE AND FREQUENCY
1979-1980

		NUMBER		COMMERCIAL		MULTI-FAMILY		MULTI-FAMILY		INDUSTRIAL	
		FIRE DEATHS		FIRES		1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES		1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES		FIRES	
		1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
281. STOCKTON BOR	HUNTERDON	0	0	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	0	0		
282. TEWKSBURY TWP	HUNTERDON	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
283. UNION TWP	HUNTERDON	0	0	4	0	7	17	2	6		
284. WEST AMWELL TWP	HUNTERDON	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
285. EAST WINDSOR TWP	MERCER	0	1	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
286. EWING TWP	MERCER	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
287. HAMILTON TWP	MERCER	0	0	12	0	20	24	2	1		
288. HIGHTSTOWN BOR	MERCER	0	1	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
289. HOPEWELL BOR	MERCER	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
290. HOPEWELL TWP	MERCER	0	0	4	1	6	12	0	0		
291. LAWRENCE TWP	MERCER	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
292. PENNINGTON BOR	MERCER	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
293. PRINCETON BOR	MERCER	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
294. PRINCETON TWP	MERCER	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
295. TRENTON CITY	MERCER	7	15	90	71	786	757	22	22		
296. WASHINGTON TWP (MER)	MERCER	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
297. WEST WINDSOR TWP	MERCER	1	0	11	16	49	52	4	3		
298. CARTERET BOR	MIDDLESEX	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	73	88	16	28		
299. CRANBURY TWP	MIDDLESEX	1	0	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	2	2		
300. DUNELLEN BOR	MIDDLESEX	0	0	10	7	45	30	2	1		
301. EAST BRUNSWICK TWP	MIDDLESEX	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
302. EDISON TWP	MIDDLESEX	1	2	19	14	MISSING	MISSING	8	19		
303. HELMETTA BOR	MIDDLESEX	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
304. HIGHLAND PARK BOR	MIDDLESEX	1	0	62	81	MISSING	MISSING	4	5		
305. JAMESBURG BOR	MIDDLESEX	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	8	10		
306. METUCHEN BOR	MIDDLESEX	0	0	11	6	60	47	9	8		
307. MIDDLESEX BOR	MIDDLESEX	0	0	11	4	25	32	15	9		
308. MILLTOWN BOR	MIDDLESEX	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
309. MONROE TWP (MDX)	MIDDLESEX	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
310. NEW BRUNSWICK CITY	MIDDLESEX	1	3	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
311. NORTH BRUNSWICK TWP	MIDDLESEX	0	0	57	82	51	32	12	9		
312. OLD BRIDGE TWP	MIDDLESEX	3	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
313. PERTH AMBOY CITY	MIDDLESEX	2	1	190	229	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
314. PISCATAWAY TWP	MIDDLESEX	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
315. PLAINSBORO TWP	MIDDLESEX	0	0	2	6	15	16	2	0		

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES
FIRE TYPE AND FREQUENCY
1979-1980

		NUMBER		COMMERCIAL		MULTI-FAMILY		MULTI-FAMILY		INDUSTRIAL	
		FIRE	FIRE	COMMERCIAL	COMMERCIAL	1 AND 2 FAMILY	1 AND 2 FAMILY	INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL
		DEATHS	DEATHS	FIRES	FIRES	RESIDENTIAL	RESIDENTIAL	FIRES	FIRES	FIRES	FIRES
		1979	1980	1979	1980	FIRES 1979	FIRES 1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
316. SAYREVILLE BOR	MIDDLESEX	0	0	11	25	42	87	4	16		
317. SOUTH AMBOY	MIDDLESEX	0	0	2	5	30	30	2	1		
318. SOUTH BRUNSWICK TWP	MIDDLESEX	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	11	17		
319. SOUTH PLAINFIELD BOR	MIDDLESEX	2	0	35	26	MISSING	MISSING	22	35		
320. SOUTH RIVER BOR	MIDDLESEX	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
321. SPOTSWOOD BOR	MIDDLESEX	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
322. WOODBRIDGE TWP	MIDDLESEX	0	4	26	26	41	42	0	0		
323. ABERDEEN TWP	MONMOUTH	0	0	6	3	20	22	5	2		
324. ALLENHURST BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
325. ALLENTOWN BOR	MONMOUTH	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
326. ASBURY PARK CITY	MONMOUTH	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
327. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS BOR	MONMOUTH	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
328. AVON BY THE SEA BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
329. BELMAR BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	23	26	1	2		
330. BRADLEY BEACH BOR	MONMOUTH	0	24	4	12	33	46	MISSING	MISSING		
331. BRIELLE BOR	MONMOUTH	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
332. COLTS' NECK TWP	MONMOUTH	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
333. DEAL BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
334. EATONTOWN BOR	MONMOUTH	0	1	45	49	35	57	6	10		
335. ENGLISHTOWN BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	6	3	MISSING	MISSING	1	1		
336. FAIR HAVEN BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	1	1	17	10	0	0		
337. FARMINGDALE BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	5	1	1	2		
338. FREEHOLD BOR	MONMOUTH	1	1	MISSING	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
339. FREEHOLD TWP	MONMOUTH	0	1	3	5	MISSING	MISSING	3	4		
340. HAZLET TWP	MONMOUTH	MISSING	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
341. HIGHLANDS BOR	MONMOUTH	1	0	0	0	8	4	0	0		
342. HOLMDEL TWP	MONMOUTH	1	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	0	0		
343. HOWELL TWP	MONMOUTH	1	1	5	9	MISSING	MISSING	2	4		
344. INTERLAKEN BOR	MONMOUTH	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
345. KEANSBURG BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	3	6	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
346. KEYPORT BOR	MONMOUTH	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
347. LITTLE SILVER BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	0	0		
348. LOCH ARBOUR VILLAGE	MONMOUTH	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
349. LONG BRANCH CITY	MONMOUTH	1	0	36	35	242	215	16	21		
350. MANALAPAN TWP	MONMOUTH	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES
FIRE TYPE AND FREQUENCY
1979-1980

		NUMBER		COMMERCIAL		MULTI-FAMILY		MULTI-FAMILY		INDUSTRIAL	
		FIRE DEATHS 1979	FIRE DEATHS 1980	FIRES 1979	FIRES 1980	1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES 1979	1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES 1980	INDUSTRIAL FIRES 1979	INDUSTRIAL FIRES 1980		
351. MANASQUAN BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	5	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
352. MARLBORO TWP	MONMOUTH	0	0	3	3	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
353. MATAWAN BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	4	9	9	14	0	0	0	0
354. MIDDLETOWN TWP	MONMOUTH	0	0	MISSING	59	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	0
355. MILLSTONE TWP	MONMOUTH	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
356. MONMOUTH BEACH BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	2	4	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
357. NEPTUNE CITY BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	10	8	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
358. NEPTUNE TWP	MONMOUTH	0	0	21	19	89	79	6	3	6	3
359. OCEANPORT BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	0	3	5	12	0	MISSING	0	MISSING
360. OCEAN TWP (MON)	MONMOUTH	0	0	36	23	54	45	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
361. RED BANK BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	43	23	35	56	2	2	2	2
362. ROOSEVELT BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	0	0	0	0
363. RUMSON BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	2	0	22	26	0	1	0	1
364. SEA BRIGHT BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
365. SEA GIRT BOR	MONMOUTH	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
366. SHREWSBURY BOR	MONMOUTH	1	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
367. SHREWSBURY TWP	MONMOUTH	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
368. SOUTH BELMAR BOR	MONMOUTH	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	9	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
369. SPRING LAKE BOR	MONMOUTH	1	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
370. SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS BOR	MONMOUTH	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
371. TINTON FALLS BOR	MONMOUTH	1	0	2	6	MISSING	MISSING	7	4	7	4
372. UNION BEACH BOR	MONMOUTH	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
373. UPPER FREEHOLD TWP	MONMOUTH	0	0	0	0	11	19	0	0	0	0
374. WALL TWP	MONMOUTH	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
375. WEST LONG BRANCH BOR	MONMOUTH	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
376. BOONTON TOWN	MORRIS	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
377. BOONTON TWP	MORRIS	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
378. BUTLER BOR	MORRIS	1	0	73	10	MISSING	MISSING	3	6	3	6
379. CHATHAM BOR	MORRIS	0	0	13	11	MISSING	MISSING	1	2	1	2
380. CHATHAM TWP	MORRIS	0	1	7	9	28	35	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
381. CHESTER BOR	MORRIS	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
382. CHESTER TWP	MORRIS	0	0	2	2	5	7	1	1	1	1
383. DENVILLE TWP	MORRIS	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	3
384. DOVER TOWN	MORRIS	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
385. EAST HANOVER TWP	MORRIS	0	0	2	12	MISSING	MISSING	1	2	1	2

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES
FIRE TYPE AND FREQUENCY
1979-1980

		NUMBER		COMMERCIAL		MULTI-FAMILY		MULTI-FAMILY		INDUSTRIAL	
		FIRE	FIRE	FIRES	FIRES	1 AND 2 FAMILY	1 AND 2 FAMILY	INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL	FIRES	FIRES
		DEATHS	DEATHS	1979	1980	RESIDENTIAL	RESIDENTIAL	1979	1980	1979	1980
386.	FLORHAM PARK BOR	MORRIS	1	0	1	6	MISSING	MISSING		3	MISSING
387.	HANOVER TWP	MORRIS	0	0	6	9	MISSING	MISSING		12	13
388.	HARDING TWP	MORRIS	0	0	MISSING	1	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING)
389.	JEFFERSON TWP	MORRIS	0	0	11	8	MISSING	64		1)
390.	KINNELON BOR	MORRIS	0	0	10	4	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING
391.	LINCOLN PARK BOR	MORRIS	0	0	4	4		48		54	2
392.	MADISON BOR	MORRIS	0	0	11	24	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING
393.	MENDHAM BOR	MORRIS	2	1	4	2	MISSING	MISSING		0	0
394.	MENDHAM TWP	MORRIS	0	1	0	0	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING
395.	MINE HILL TWP	MORRIS	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING
396.	MONTVILLE TWP	MORRIS	0	0	22	16	MISSING	MISSING		12	23
397.	MORRIS PLAINS BOR	MORRIS	0	1	0	1		1		2	0
398.	MORRIS TWP	MORRIS	0	1	0	2	MISSING	MISSING		1	0
399.	MORRISTOWN TOWN	MORRIS	0	0	143	161	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING
400.	MOUNTAIN LAKES BOR	MORRIS	0	0	MISSING	1	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING
401.	MOUNT ARLINGTON BOR	MORRIS	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING
402.	MOUNT OLIVE TWP	MORRIS	0	1	4	9		53		57	2
403.	NETCONG BOR	MORRIS	0	0	MISSING	1	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	1
404.	PARSIPPANY TROY HILLS TWP	MORRIS	0	0	6	5		33		MISSING	MISSING
405.	PASSAIC TWP	MORRIS	0	0	7	9		11		27	3
406.	PEQUANNOCK TWP	MORRIS	0	0	11	27		45		32	26
407.	RANDOLPH TWP	MORRIS	4	0	3	16		61		91	2
408.	RIVERDALE BOR	MORRIS	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING
409.	ROCKAWAY BOR	MORRIS	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING
410.	ROCKAWAY TWP	MORRIS	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING
411.	ROXBURY TWP	MORRIS	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING
412.	VICTORY GARDENS BOR	MORRIS	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING
413.	WASHINGTON TWP (MOR)	MORRIS	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING
414.	WHARTON BOR	MORRIS	0	0	3	2		7		6	1
415.	BARNEGAT TWP	OCEAN	0	0	4	1		37		MISSING	1
416.	BARNEGAT LIGHT BOR	OCEAN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING
417.	BAY HEAD BOR	OCEAN	0	0	4	4		19		5	0
418.	BEACH HAVEN BOR	OCEAN	0	0	0	3		8		11	0
419.	BEACHWOOD BOR	OCEAN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		MISSING	MISSING
420.	BERKELEY TWP	OCEAN	0	0	34	4		72		72	5

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES
FIRE TYPE AND FREQUENCY
1979-1980

		NUMBER		COMMERCIAL		COMMERCIAL		MULTI-FAMILY		MULTI-FAMILY		INDUSTRIAL		INDUSTRIAL	
		FIRE DEATHS 1979	FIRE DEATHS 1980	FIRES 1979	FIRES 1980	1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES 1979	1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES 1980	FIRES 1979	FIRES 1980	FIRES 1979	FIRES 1980	FIRES 1979	FIRES 1980		
421. BRICK TWP	OCEAN	1	1	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	0	0						
422. DOVER TWP	OCEAN	1	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING						
423. EAGLESWOOD TWP	OCEAN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING						
424. HARVEY CEDARS BOR	OCEAN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING						
425. ISLAND HEIGHTS BOR	OCEAN	MISSING	0	0	2	11	12	0	0						
426. JACKSON TWP	OCEAN	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0						
427. LACEY TWP	OCEAN	0	1	3	12	MISSING	MISSING	1	1						
428. LAKEHURST BOR	OCEAN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING						
429. LAKEWOOD TWP	OCEAN	3	3	37	28	132	146	15	12						
430. LAVALLETTE BOR	OCEAN	0	0	MISSING	4	MISSING	12	0	0						
431. LITTLE EGG HARBOR TWP	OCEAN	0	0	16	17	56	78	1	1						
432. LONG BEACH TWP	OCEAN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING						
433. MANCHESTER TWP	OCEAN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	1	MISSING						
434. MANTOLOKING BOR	OCEAN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING						
435. OCEAN GATE BOR	OCEAN	1	0	0	0	MISSING	8	0	0						
436. OCEAN TWP (OCE)	OCEAN	0	0	1	4	11	3	0	0						
437. PINE BEACH BOR	OCEAN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING						
438. PLUMSTED TWP	OCEAN	0	0	0	0	29	23	0	0						
439. POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOR	OCEAN	1	0	20	20	15	18	0	0						
440. POINT PLEASANT BOR	OCEAN	0	0	26	56	70	62	0	0						
441. SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOR	OCEAN	0	0	14	19	26	37	MISSING	MISSING						
442. SEASIDE PARK BOR	OCEAN	0	1	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	26	MISSING	MISSING						
443. SHIP BOTTOM BOR	OCEAN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING						
444. SOUTH TOMS RIVER BOR	OCEAN	MISSING	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING						
445. STAFFORD TWP	OCEAN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING						
446. SURF CITY BOR	OCEAN	0	0	2	1	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING						
447. TUCKERTON BOR	OCEAN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING						
448. BLOOMINGDALE BOR	PASSAIC	1	0	8	4	MISSING	MISSING	0	0						
449. CLIFTON CITY	PASSAIC	0	1	18	19	29	45	16	13						
450. HALEDON BOR	PASSAIC	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING						
451. HAWTHORNE BOR	PASSAIC	0	0	2	4	21	14	2	5						
452. LITTLE FALLS TWP	PASSAIC	0	0	8	2	46	44	2	3						
453. NORTH HALEDON BOR	PASSAIC	0	0	2	0	25	24	MISSING	MISSING						
454. PASSAIC CITY	PASSAIC	4	1	22	19	61	61	16	13						
455. PATERSON CITY	PASSAIC	8	4	33	54	MISSING	MISSING	26	39						

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FIRE TYPE AND FREQUENCY
1979-1980

		NUMBER		COMMERCIAL		MULTI-FAMILY		MULTI-FAMILY		INDUSTRIAL	
		FIRE	FIRE	COMMERCIAL	COMMERCIAL	1 AND 2 FAMILY	1 AND 2 FAMILY	INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL
		DEATHS	DEATHS	FIRES	FIRES	RESIDENTIAL	RESIDENTIAL	FIRES	FIRES	FIRES	FIRES
		1979	1980	1979	1980	FIRES 1979	FIRES 1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
456. POMPTON LAKES BOR	PASSAIC	0	0	14	21	40	58	2	3		
457. PROSPECT PARK BOR	PASSAIC	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
458. RINGWOOD BOR	PASSAIC	0	2	2	1	11	15	1	1		
459. TOTOWA BOR	PASSAIC	0	0	8	13	MISSING	MISSING	12	1		
460. WANAQUE BOR	PASSAIC	0	1	9	10	19	17	MISSING	MISSING		
461. WAYNE TWP	PASSAIC	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	52	51	6	17		
462. WEST MILFORD TWP	PASSAIC	0	1	14	17	105	145	MISSING	MISSING		
463. WEST PATERSON BOR	PASSAIC	0	0	10	1	21	18	2	1		
464. ALLOWAY TWP	SALEM	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
465. CARNEYS POINT TWP	SALEM	0	0	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	1	0		
466. ELMER BOR	SALEM	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
467. ELSINBORO TWP	SALEM	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
468. LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK TWP	SALEM	0	0	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	3	2		
469. MANNINGTON TWP	SALEM	0	0	18	16	MISSING	MISSING	7	10		
470. OLDMANS TWP	SALEM	0	0	MISSING	2	MISSING	MISSING	1	2		
471. PENNS GROVE BOR	SALEM	2	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
472. PENNSVILLE TWP	SALEM	1	0	5	4	30	32	0	0		
473. PILESGROVE TWP	SALEM	0	1	27	32	32	35	0	0		
474. PITTSBORO TWP	SALEM	0	0	3	5	MISSING	MISSING	1	1		
475. QUINTON TWP	SALEM	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
476. SALEM CITY	SALEM	1	1	1	3	130	247	5	4		
477. UPPER PITTSBORO TWP	SALEM	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
478. WOODSTOWN BOR	SALEM	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
479. BEDMINSTER TWP	SOMERSET	0	0	9	7	30	MISSING	0	MISSING		
480. BERNARDS TWP	SOMERSET	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
481. BERNARDSVILLE BOR	SOMERSET	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
482. BOUND BROOK BOR	SOMERSET	0	0	25	20	65	80	25	45		
483. BRANCHBURG TWP	SOMERSET	1	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
484. BRIDGEWATER TWP	SOMERSET	0	2	13	10	103	115	16	93		
485. FAR HILLS BOR	SOMERSET	0	0	1	2	MISSING	MISSING	0	0		
486. FRANKLIN TWP (SOM)	SOMERSET	MISSING	MISSING	8	10	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
487. GREEN BROOK TWP	SOMERSET	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING		
488. HILLSBOROUGH TWP	SOMERSET	0	0	MISSING	8	MISSING	76	MISSING	5		
489. MANVILLE BOR	SOMERSET	0	0	8	7	16	24	24	11		
490. MILLSTONE BOR	SOMERSET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES
FIRE TYPE AND FREQUENCY
1979-1980

		NUMBER FIRE DEATHS 1979	FIRE DEATHS 1980	COMMERCIAL FIRES 1979	COMMERCIAL FIRES 1980	MULTI-FAMILY 1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES 1979	MULTI-FAMILY 1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES 1980	INDUSTRIAL FIRES 1979	INDUSTRIAL FIRES 1980
491. MONTGOMERY TWP	SOMERSET	0	0	14	5	28	27	14	6
492. NORTH PLAINFIELD BOR	SOMERSET	0	0	36	26	MISSING	MISSING	3	2
493. PEAPACK GLADSTONE BOR	SOMERSET	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
494. RARITAN BOR	SOMERSET	0	0	4	8	MISSING	MISSING	4	1
495. ROCKY HILL BOR	SOMERSET	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
496. SOMERVILLE BOR	SOMERSET	0	0	30	29	101	85	18	40
497. SOUTH BOUND BROOK BOR	SOMERSET	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
498. WARREN TWP	SOMERSET	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	35	37
499. WATCHUNG BOR	SOMERSET	0	0	10	10	MISSING	MISSING	2	MISSING
500. ANDOVER BOR	SUSSEX	0	0	1	1	MISSING	MISSING	1	0
501. ANDOVER TWP	SUSSEX	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
502. BRANCHVILLE BOR	SUSSEX	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
503. BYRAM TWP	SUSSEX	1	1	2	1	MISSING	33	2	0
504. FRANKFORD TWP	SUSSEX	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	1	0
505. FRANKLIN BOR (SUS)	SUSSEX	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	1
506. FREDON TWP	SUSSEX	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
507. GREEN TWP	SUSSEX	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	3	2
508. HAMBURG BOR	SUSSEX	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
509. HAMPTON TWP	SUSSEX	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
510. HARDYSTON TWP	SUSSEX	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
511. HOPATCONG BOR	SUSSEX	0	0	2	3	74	66	0	0
512. LAFAYETTE TWP	SUSSEX	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
513. MONTAGUE TWP	SUSSEX	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
514. NEWTON TOWN	SUSSEX	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
515. OGDENSBURG BOR	SUSSEX	1	0	MISSING	MISSING	9	10	0	0
516. SANDYSTON TWP	SUSSEX	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
517. SPARTA TWP	SUSSEX	1	0	8	6	50	54	0	0
518. STANHOPE BOR	SUSSEX	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
519. STILLWATER TWP	SUSSEX	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
520. SUSSEX BOR	SUSSEX	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
521. VERNON TWP	SUSSEX	0	1	1	1	42	84	1	0
522. WALPACK TWP	SUSSEX	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
523. WANTAGE TWP	SUSSEX	1	0	2	1	7	7	3	0
524. BERKELEY HEIGHTS TWP	UNION	1	0	20	18	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
525. CLARK TWP	UNION	0	0	17	34	38	54	17	34

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES
FIRE TYPE AND FREQUENCY
1979-1980

		NUMBER		COMMERCIAL FIRES	COMMERCIAL FIRES	MULTI-FAMILY 1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES	MULTI-FAMILY 1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES	INDUSTRIAL FIRES	INDUSTRIAL FIRES
		FIRE DEATHS 1979	FIRE DEATHS 1980						
526. CRANFORD TWP	UNION	MISSING	1	13	7	54	46	5	9
527. ELIZABETH CITY	UNION	3	10	53	56	362	416	23	20
528. FANWOOD BOR	UNION	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	5
529. GARWOOD BOR	UNION	0	0	3	6	8	6	1	5
530. HILLSIDE TWP	UNION	0	0	6	11	MISSING	MISSING	4	8
531. KENILWORTH BOR	UNION	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
532. LINDEN CITY	UNION	4	0	26	37	102	79	41	4
533. MOUNTAINSIDE BOR	UNION	2	0	3	10	16	7	5	0
534. NEW PROVIDENCE BOR	UNION	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
535. PLAINFIELD CITY	UNION	2	3	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
536. RAHWAY CITY	UNION	0	1	31	26	140	123	22	29
537. ROSELLE BOR	UNION	0	1	4	1	88	82	15	13
538. ROSELLE PARK BOR	UNION	0	0	20	15	MISSING	MISSING	13	10
539. SCOTCH PLAINS TWP	UNION	0	0	3	2	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
540. SPRINGFIELD TWP	UNION	0	0	16	22	76	91	35	22
541. SUMMIT CITY	UNION	0	1	26	8	93	108	47	54
542. UNION TWP	UNION	0	0	65	43	180	145	19	20
543. WESTFIELD TOWN	UNION	0	0	1	1	13	21	0	0
544. WINFIELD TWP	UNION	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
545. ALLANUCHY TWP	WARREN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
546. ALPHA BOR	WARREN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
547. BELVIDERE TOWN	WARREN	0	0	1	2	10	MISSING	1	2
548. BLAIRSTOWN TWP	WARREN	0	0	0	3	MISSING	MISSING	0	0
549. FRANKLIN TWP (WAR)	WARREN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	1	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
550. FRELINGHUYSEN TWP	WARREN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
551. GREENWICH TWP	WARREN	0	0	2	3	5	5	MISSING	MISSING
552. HACKETTSTOWN TOWN	WARREN	0	0	21	10	34	33	2	2
553. HARDWICK TWP	WARREN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	1	3	0	0
554. HARMONY TWP	WARREN	0	0	1	2	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
555. HOPE TWP	WARREN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
556. INDEPENDENCE TWP	WARREN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
557. KNOWLTON TWP	WARREN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
558. LIBERTY TWP	WARREN	0	0	0	0	9	8	0	0
559. LOPATCONG TWP	WARREN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
560. MANSEFIELD TWP	WARREN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	1	0

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES
FIRE TYPE AND FREQUENCY
1979-1980

		NUMBER		COMMERCIAL		MULTI-FAMILY		MULTI-FAMILY		INDUSTRIAL	
		FIRE DEATHS 1979	FIRE DEATHS 1980	FIRES 1979	FIRES 1980	1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES 1979	1 AND 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL FIRES 1980	INDUSTRIAL FIRES 1979	INDUSTRIAL FIRES 1980		
561. OXFORD TWP	WARREN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
562. PAHAQUARRY TWP	WARREN	0	0	MISSING	0	6	14	0	0	0	0
563. PHILLIPSBURG TOWN	WARREN	5	0	2	7	MISSING	MISSING	9	12		
564. POHATCONG TWP	WARREN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
565. WASHINGTON BOR (WAR)	WARREN	2	1	4	5	MISSING	MISSING	1	3		
566. WASHINGTON TWP (WAR)	WARREN	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
567. WHITE TWP	WARREN	0	0	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	MISSING
<u>TOTALS</u>		255	237	4,463	4,645	17,719	18,127	2,521	3,124		

COMMAND:

APPENDIX E

RECOMMENDED LEGISLATION

SENATE BILL NO. 1930 OF 1982

AN ACT prohibiting the use of portable, oil-fueled heaters in residences and providing a penalty therefore.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. As used in this act:

a. "Oil" means any liquid fuel.

b. "Portable, oil-fueled heater" means a self-contained, self-supporting, oil-fueled heating appliance not connected to a flue, equipped with an integral reservoir, designed to be carried from one location to another.

c. "Residential building" means a building or part of a building, with or without dining facilities, in which families or households live or in which sleeping accommodations are provided for individuals.

2. The use of a portable, oil-fueled heater in a residential building is prohibited.

3. A person who violates the provisions of this act shall be fined not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$100.00 for each violation. Each day of use constitutes a separate violation.

4. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to prohibit the use of portable, kerosene heaters, in residential buildings.

The New Jersey Fire Safety Study Commission, in its final report, concluded that portable kerosene heaters expose users to the dangers of fire and products of combustion. Consequently, the commission has recommended that the use of portable kerosene heaters in residences be prohibited.

SENATE BILL NO. 1931 OF 1982

AN ACT establishing a bureau of fire safety and a fire safety commission in and transferring the Office of State Fire Marshal to the Division of Housing and Urban Renewal in the Department of Community Affairs, and providing an appropriation therefor.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. As used in this act:

a. "Bureau" means the bureau of fire safety established by section 2 of this act.

b. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs.

c. "Department" means the Department of Community Affairs.

d. "Commission" means the fire safety commission established by section 5 of this act.

2. There is established in the Division of Housing and Urban Renewal in the Department of Community Affairs a bureau of fire safety. Within three months of the effective date of this act, after reviewing the functions and duties required of the bureau by this act and transferred to the bureau by this act, the commissioner shall prepare a new organizational plan of the bureau.

3. The bureau shall be under the immediate oversight of a supervisor who shall administer and enforce the provisions of this act, subject to the supervision and control of the commissioner, and who shall perform other duties as directed by the commissioner or as provided by law. The supervisor shall be appointed by the commissioner subject to the provisions of Title 11 of the Revised Statutes. The fire safety commission shall advise the commissioner on the qualifications of the supervisor.

4. In addition to any other powers and duties invested in it by law or by the commissioner, the bureau shall:

a. Provide staff support for the work of the fire safety commission and its advisory councils;

b. Administer and enforce the "Uniform Fire Safety Act," established by P.L. , c. (C.) (now pending before the Legislature as Senate Bill No. of and Assembly Bill No. of);

c. Implement training and education programs for the fire service and the public;

d. Administer a fire incident reporting system; and

e. Conduct research and master planning for fire safety.

5.a. To assist and advise the commissioner in the administration of this act, there is created in the Department of Community Affairs a fire safety commission consisting of 17 members. The commission shall consist of: two members of the Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate, who shall not be of the same political party; two members of the General Assembly, appointed by the Speaker of the General Assembly, who shall not be of the same political party; eight citizens of the State, appointed jointly by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the General Assembly, no more than four of whom shall be of the same political party, including a representative of a volunteer fire organization, a representative of a fire safety code administration or enforcement agency, a representative of the fire insurance industry, a representative of the construction industry, a representative of a consumer agency, a local government construction code official, a representative of the New Jersey State Fire Prevention Association, and a representative of the New Jersey Paid Fire Chiefs' Association; and five citizens of the State appointed by the Governor, no more than three of whom

shall be of the same political party, including a representative of the New Jersey State Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, and a representative of the New Jersey League of Municipalities. The members of the Senate and General Assembly appointed to the commission shall serve for terms that expire with the expiration of their legislative terms. Of the eight members first appointed jointly by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the General Assembly, three shall be appointed for terms of five years, three shall be appointed for terms of four years, and two shall be appointed for terms of three years. Of the five members first appointed by the Governor, two shall be appointed for terms of five years, one shall be appointed for a term of four years, and two shall be appointed for terms of three years. Thereafter, members of the fire safety commission shall be appointed for terms of five years. Vacancies on the commission shall be filled for the unexpired term. Members may be removed by the appointing authority for cause.

b. Members of the fire safety commission shall serve without compensation but shall be entitled to reimbursement for expenses incurred in performance of their duties.

c. To advise and assist the fire safety commission in the performance of its responsibilities under this act, there are created four advisory councils to deal with the "Uniform Fire Safety Act"; training and education; statistics and information; and master planning and research. Additional advisory councils shall be created by the fire safety commission as it deems appropriate. Each advisory council shall consist of one member of the fire safety commission, who shall be chairman, and as many citizens who are knowledgeable and experienced in matters related to the particular subject as the fire safety commission shall appoint. Members of the advisory councils shall serve without compensation and at the pleasure of the fire safety commission.

6. Pursuant to the "State Agency Transfer Act," P.L. 1971, c. 375 (C. 52:14D-1 et seq.), personnel assigned to the Office of the State Fire Marshal in the Division of State Police in the Department of Law and Public Safety, together with all of its functions, powers and duties are transferred to the Bureau of Fire Safety established by section 2 of this act in the Division of Housing and Urban Renewal in the Department of Community Affairs. The Department of Community Affairs shall re-organize the functions, duties and titles of the personnel transferred.

7. Two years from the effective date of this act, the fire safety commission shall consider whether the bureau of fire safety, established by section 2 of this act, should be made a division in the department, and shall report their recommendation to the Governor and the Legislature.

8. There is appropriated to the Division of Housing and Urban Renewal in the Department of Community Affairs, \$300,000.00 for the implementation of the provisions of this act.

9. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to establish a bureau of fire safety and a fire safety commission within the Division of Housing and Urban Renewal in the Department of Community Affairs in order to create a coordinated, integrated, centralized administration for fire-related activities within State government.

The New Jersey Fire Safety Study Commission, in conducting its study of State laws and regulations dealing with fire safety pursuant to Joint Resolution No. 7 of 1981, concluded that the functions of fire protection in New Jersey,

which depend upon each other and should operate in a unified manner, are instead scattered among a variety of departments, agencies, and authorities. As a result, the State's fire protection system is inefficient, and little, if any, progress takes place.

As the Fire Safety Study Commission has recommended, this bill establishes a bureau of fire safety and a fire safety commission with four advisory councils in the Division of Housing and Urban Renewal, in the Department of Community Affairs (DCA). DCA, in the opinion of the Fire Safety Study Commission, is the department within State government best suited to deal with fire-related problems, because of its experience in implementing the "Hotel and Multiple Dwelling Law," P.L. 1967, c. 76 (C. 55:13A-1 et seq.), the "Rooming and Boarding House Act of 1979," P.L. 1979, c. 496 (C. 55:13B-1 et seq.), and the "State Uniform Construction Code Act," P.L. 1975, c. 217 (C. 52:27D-119 et seq.), all of which deal with fire safety.

SENATE BILL NO. 1932 OF 1982

AN ACT providing for the exemption from taxation of automatic fire suppression systems and supplementing chapter 4 of Title 54 of the Revised Statutes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. As used in this act:

a. "Automatic fire suppression system" means a mechanical system designed and equipped to detect a fire, activate an alarm, and suppress or control a fire without the necessity of human intervention and activated as a result of a predetermined temperature rise, rate of rise of temperature, or increase in the level of combustion products.

b. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs.

c. "Enforcing agency" means the enforcing agency in any municipality provided for under the "State Uniform Construction Code Act," P.L. 1975, c. 217 (C. 52:27D-119 et seq.) and regulations promulgated thereunder.

d. "Board of appeals" means the municipal or county board provided for under the "State Uniform Construction Code Act," P.L. 1975, c. 217 (C. 52:27D-119 et seq.) and regulations promulgated thereunder.

2. An automatic fire suppression system installed after the effective date of this act in a residential, commercial, or industrial building and certified by the enforcing agency as an automatic fire suppression system shall be exempt from taxation under chapter 4 of Title 54 of the Revised Statutes.

3. The enforcing agency shall grant a certification pursuant to section 2 of this act upon receipt of a written application made under oath on a form prescribed by the Director of the Division of Taxation in the Department of

the Treasury. The form shall be made available to claimants by the enforcing agency. The enforcing agency may at any time inquire into the right of a claimant to the exemption and for that purpose may require the filing of a new application or the submission of any proof necessary to determine the right of the claimant to the continuation of the exemption. The enforcing agency shall have the right to make an inspection of the premises which are the subject of the claim for exemption under this act.

4. The enforcing agency shall certify that an automatic fire suppression system is exempt from taxation pursuant to section 2 of this act when the equipment, facility, or system installed was designed primarily as an automatic fire suppression system in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commissioner. The certificate shall contain information identifying the system and its cost and shall conform to any other requirements prescribed by the Director of the Division of Taxation. The certificate shall be submitted to the claimant; one copy of the certificate shall be retained on file by the enforcing agency and one copy shall be sent to the assessor of the taxing district in which the building equipped with the automatic fire suppression system is located. The exemption from taxation for the automatic fire suppression system shall commence in the tax year following the year in which certification has been granted.

5. The enforcing agency, after giving notice to the holder of an automatic fire suppression system certificate, may revoke the certificate whenever any of the following appears:

a. The certificate was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation;

b. The claimant for tax exemption has failed substantially to proceed with the construction, reconstruction, installation or acquisition of an automatic fire suppression system;

c. The structure or equipment or both to which the certificate relates has ceased to be used for the primary purpose of providing automatic fire suppression and is being used for a different primary purpose;

d. The claimant for tax exemption hereunder has so departed from the equipment, design and construction previously certified by the enforcing agency that, in the opinion of the enforcing agency, the automatic fire suppression system is not suitable and reasonably adequate for the purpose of providing automatic fire suppression.

6.a. A person aggrieved by an action of the enforcing agency may seek review before the board of appeals.

b. A person aggrieved by an action of the assessor or of the Director of the Division of Taxation may seek a review before the Director of the Division of Taxation pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L. 1968, c. 410 (C. 52:14B-1 et seq.).

7. The owner of real property equipped with a certified automatic fire suppression system may have exempted annually from the assessed valuation of the real property a sum equal to the remainder of the assessed valuation of the real property with the automatic fire suppression system included, minus the assessed valuation of the real property without the automatic fire suppression system.

8. Subject to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L. 1968, c. 410 (C. 52:14B-1 et seq.):

a. The Director of the Division of Taxation shall adopt rules and regulations necessary for the proper certification of a tax exemption and the form of a certificate to be issued;

b. The commissioner shall adopt rules and regulations establishing technical standards for automatic fire suppression systems necessary to qualify those systems for exemption from taxation pursuant to this act.

9. This act shall take effect on the 90th day following

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to exempt from increases in property tax the increased value of any property due to the installation of an automatic fire suppression system.

When the owner of a building installs an automatic fire suppression system, the value of the property increases, resulting in an increase in the tax assessment of that property.

The New Jersey Fire Safety Study Commission, in its final report, recommends that the installation of automatic fire suppression systems be encouraged by every means possible. In the opinion of the commission, automatic fire suppression systems, such as automatic sprinkler systems, are the most effective means of preventing losses of life and property from fire.

As an incentive to the installation of automatic fire suppression systems, the commission recommended legislation to eliminate property tax increases when an automatic fire suppression system is installed.

SENATE BILL NO. 1933 OF 1982

AN ACT establishing a uniform, minimum fire safety code and amending P.L. 1976, c. 68.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Uniform Fire Safety Act."

2. This act is remedial legislation necessary to protect life and property within this State from the danger of destruction by fire and explosion and shall be liberally construed to effectuate these purposes.

3. It is found and declared that:

a. Although fire safety codes have been adopted by many of New Jersey's municipalities, many others have not adopted these codes and some of the codes which do exist have defects that limit their usefulness.

b. Although some departments of State government have responsibility for fire safety inspection in certain types of buildings, other types of buildings go unregulated; no department is empowered to establish overall minimum standards; and there is therefore no State fire safety code governing all existing buildings.

c. Few municipalities have adopted fire safety codes which require the upgrading of the fire safety provisions of existing buildings; however, so long as these buildings continue to be in use, some of them need to be upgraded in order to protect occupants of the buildings, fire fighters and the general public.

d. Although many municipalities consistently and conscientiously seek to ensure compliance with fire safety codes, others do not, and all are limited in their efforts by serious financial constraints.

e. Existing enforcement processes are often cumbersome, and penalties are often insufficient to deter violations.

f. The pattern of development in the State is such that many buildings posing significant fire safety problems are located in municipalities not equipped to deal with these problems.

g. Recent multiple-death fires in this State and elsewhere indicate the need for strict fire safety codes as minimum standards for the maintenance and upgrading of existing properties, modified as may be necessary for the special requirements of this State, and for county or State enforcement of these codes in high-rise and high-hazard structures when municipalities are unable to enforce them adequately.

4. It is the purpose of this act to ensure that:

a. All areas of this State are protected by a uniform, minimum, fire safety code which will protect the lives and property of the State's citizens.

b. Uniform, thorough and adequately funded fire safety inspections protect the public whenever buildings which pose a serious life safety hazard are found.

c. Penalties for violators are both swift and commensurate with the gravity of the offense.

5. As used in this act:

a. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs or his delegate.

b. "Department" means the Department of Community Affairs.

c. "Fire safety commission" means the fire safety commission created by section 5 of P.L. , c. (C.) (now pending before the Legislature as Bill No. of 1982).

d. "High-rise structure" means a building or structure having floors used for human occupancy located either more than six stories or more than 75 feet above the lowest level accessible to a fire department vehicle.

e. "Life hazard use" means a building or structure, or part thereof, classified in any of the following use groups in the 1981 edition of the Building Officials and Code Administrators, International (BOCA) Basic Building Code: A-1, A-2, A-3, A-5, and I, a covered mall subject to section 630.0 of the 1981 edition of the BOCA Basic Building Code, and any other use which the commissioner defines by regulation as a life hazard.

f. "Dwelling unit" means a room, suite, or apartment which is occupied or intended to be occupied for dwelling purposes by one or more persons living independently of persons in similar dwelling units.

g. "Enforcing agency" means the department, a municipal or county department or agency, or a fire district which has been authorized by municipal ordinance to enforce this act.

h. "Protective equipment" means any equipment, device, system or apparatus permitted or required by the commissioner to be constructed or installed in or upon a building, structure or premises for the purpose of protecting the occupants or intended occupants thereof, fire fighters or the public generally.

i. "Owner" means a person who owns, purports to own, manage, rents, leases or exercises control over a building, structure or premises.

6. The commissioner shall have all the powers necessary or convenient to effectuate the purposes of this act, including without limitation, the following powers:

a. To enter and inspect, without prior notice, a building, structure or premises, other than an owner-occupied building used exclusively for dwelling purposes and containing fewer than three dwelling units, and make such investigation as is reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this act;

b. To enforce and administer the provisions of this act, and to prosecute or cause to be prosecuted violators of the provisions of this act in administrative hearings and in civil proceedings in State and local courts;

c. To assess penalties and to compromise and settle a claim for a penalty for a violation of the provisions of this act in an amount as may appear appropriate and equitable;

d. To hold and exercise all the rights and remedies available to a judgment creditor; and

e. To collect from units of local government and their agencies information reasonable and necessary to carry out the intent of this act.

7.a. The commissioner shall promulgate, in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L. 1968, c. 410 (C. 52:14B-1 et seq.), and after consulting with the fire safety commission, regulations to insure the maintenance and operation of buildings and equipment in such a manner as will provide a reasonable degree of safety from fire and explosion.

Regulations promulgated pursuant to this section shall include a uniform fire safety code primarily based on the standards established by the Life Safety Code (National Fire Protection Association 101) and any other fire codes of the National Fire Protection Association and the Building Officials and Code Administrators International (BOCA) Basic Fire Prevention Code, both of which may be adopted by reference. The regulations may include modifications and amendments the commissioner finds necessary.

b. The code promulgated pursuant to this section shall include the requirements for fire detection and suppression systems, elevator systems, emergency egresses and protective equipment reasonably necessary to the fire safety of the occupants or intended occupants of new or existing buildings subject to this act, including but not limited to electrical

fire hazards, maintenance of fire protection systems and equipment, fire evacuation plans and fire drills, and all components of building egress. In addition, the regulations issued and promulgated pursuant to this section which are applicable to new or existing buildings shall include, but not be limited to fire suppression systems, built-in fire fighting equipment, fire resistance ratings, smoke control systems, fire detection systems, and fire alarm systems including fire service connections.

c. When promulgating regulations, the commissioner shall take into account the varying degrees of fire safety provided by the different types of construction of existing buildings and the varying degrees of hazard associated with the different types and intensity of uses in existing buildings. When preparing regulations which require the installation of fire safety equipment and devices, the commissioner shall consult with the fire safety commission and shall take into account, to the greatest extent prudent, the economic consequences of the regulations and shall define different use groups and levels of hazard within more general use groups, making corresponding distinctions in fire safety requirements for these different uses and levels of hazard. The commissioner shall also take into account the desirability of maintaining the integrity of historical structures to the extent that it is possible to do so without endangering human life and safety. The regulations established pursuant to this subsection shall apply to secured vacant buildings only to the extent necessary to eliminate hazards affecting adjoining properties.

d. Except as otherwise provided in this act, including rules and regulations promulgated hereunder, all installations of equipment and other alterations to existing buildings shall be made in accordance with the technical standards and administrative procedures established by the commissioner pursuant to the "State Uniform Construction Code Act," P.L. 1975, c. 217

(C. 52:27D-119 et seq.) and shall be subject to plan review and inspection by the local construction and subcode officials having jurisdiction over the building, who shall enforce the regulations established pursuant to this act applicable to the installation or other alteration along with the regulations established pursuant to the "State Uniform Construction Code Act."

e. The commissioner shall, by regulation, establish standards and procedures for the certification of persons engaged in the business of installing fire suppression systems and for the warranting of those systems. A fire suppression system installed in a building subject to this act shall be warranted in accordance with those standards and procedures and shall be installed by a person certified in accordance with those standards and procedures.

8. A building, which is subject to this act but the use of which shall have commenced in good faith on or before the effective date of any retroactive regulations, shall comply with the provisions of this act on or before the first anniversary of the effective date of the regulations but in a case of imminent hazard to life, it shall comply within the period of time designated by the enforcing agency.

9.a. Upon the application of the owner of a building, structure or premises, the enforcing agency may grant variances from the literal requirements of a regulation issued pursuant to this act. No variance shall be granted in a particular case unless the enforcing agency shall find: (1) that strict compliance with the regulation would result in undue hardship to the owner; and (2) that the variance, if granted, will not unreasonably jeopardize the safety of intended occupants, fire fighters and the public generally.

b. An application for a variance pursuant to this section shall be filed in writing with the enforcing agency and shall set forth specifically: (1) a statement of the requirements of the regulation from which a variance is sought; (2) a statement of the manner by which strict compliance with the regulation would result in undue hardship; (3) a statement of the nature and extent of the undue hardship; and (4) a statement of feasible alternatives to the requirements of the regulation which would adequately protect the safety of the occupants or intended occupants, fire fighters, and the public generally.

c. Within 30 days of receiving the application for a variance, the enforcing agency shall grant or deny the application in writing, stating the reason for granting or denying the application. If the application is not granted within 30 days, the applicant shall consider it to have been denied.

The enforcing agency shall maintain records of all applications for variances and the action taken on them, and shall make the records reasonably available for public inspection. An enforcing agency other than the department shall provide copies of the records to the commissioner.

10.a. Within 90 days of the effective date of this act, and thereafter as required by subsection c. of this section, the owner of a life hazard use or high-rise structure shall file with the commissioner, upon forms provided by the commissioner, an application for a certificate of registration. Each application shall include information prescribed by the commissioner to enforce the provisions of this act. Upon receipt of the application, the commissioner shall

forthwith issue to the owner of the life hazard use or high-rise structure a certificate of registration, which certificate of registration shall be posted by the owner of the structure in a conspicuous location therein. The certificate of registration shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the commissioner.

b. Within 90 days of the effective date of this act, and thereafter as required by subsection c. of this section, the owner of each life hazard use or high-rise structure shall appoint an agent for the purpose of receiving service of process and orders or notices issued by the commissioner pursuant to this act. Each agent shall be either a resident of this State or a corporation licensed to do business in this State.

c. If the ownership of a life hazard use or high-rise structure is transferred, whether by sale, assignment, gift, intestate succession, testate devolution, reorganization, receivership, foreclosure or execution process, the new owner shall file with the commissioner, within 30 days of the transfer, an application for a certificate of registration pursuant to subsection a. of this section and appoint an agent for the service of process pursuant to subsection b. of this section.

d. If an owner of a life hazard use or high-rise structure has not fulfilled the requirements of this section, the commissioner shall notify the owner in writing that he is in violation of this section and shall order that registration be accomplished within 30 days. The notice and order shall include an accurate restatement of the subsection of this section with which the owner has not complied. If the owner has not complied with the order of the commissioner within 30 days of the date on which it was mailed, the commissioner shall order him to pay not less than \$200.00 and not more than \$1,000.00 for each registration. The commissioner may issue a certificate to the clerk of the Superior Court that the owner is indebted for the payment of the penalty and the clerk shall immediately enter

upon his record of docketed judgments the name of the owner and of the department, a designation of the statute under which the penalty is imposed, the amount of the penalty certified and the date the certification was made. The making of the entry shall have the same effect as the entry of the docketed judgment in the office of the clerk but without prejudice to the owner's right of appeal.

e. On or before the first day of July next following the effective date of this act, and annually thereafter, the owner of each life hazard use and of each high-rise structure in the State shall pay to the department an annual fee in an amount which the commissioner shall establish by regulation and which shall allow the department to recover the cost to it and to local enforcing agencies of administering this act.

Fees received from owners of life hazard uses and high-rise structure inspected by a local enforcing agency shall be divided between the local enforcing agency and the department in accordance with a percentage formula which the commissioner shall establish by regulation and which shall allow the department to recover the cost to it of administering this act in municipalities having local enforcement.

With the approval of the department, local enforcement agencies may collect the annual fee and remit to the department only that percentage of the annual fee which the commissioner shall have established by regulation as constituting the department's share of the fee.

f. All moneys which the commissioner shall receive in the form of fees and for penalties for failure to register shall be appropriated to the department to pay the cost of enforcing this act.

g. The owner of a life hazard use or high-rise structure shall pay the annual fee within 30 days of the day on which it is demanded by the department or the local enforcing agency.

If he fails to do so, the department may issue a certificate to the clerk of the Superior Court that the owner is indebted to the department for the payment of the annual fee and the clerk shall immediately enter upon his record of docketed judgments and the name of the owner and of the department, a designation of the statute under which the fee is assessed, the amount of the fee certified and the date the certification was made. The making of the entry shall have the same effect as the entry of a docketed judgment in the office of the clerk, but without prejudice to the owner's right of appeal.

11.a. Each municipality in this State is authorized to adopt an ordinance providing for local enforcement of this act. The ordinance shall designate the municipal fire department or the county code enforcement agency, fire marshal or one or more fire districts as the local enforcement agency.

b. Nothing in this act shall preclude the right of any municipality to adopt an ordinance dealing with fire safety whether or not it is more restrictive than this act and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

12.a. Each enforcing agency in this State shall enforce this act in all buildings, structures and premises within its jurisdiction, except owner-occupied buildings used exclusively for dwelling purposes and containing fewer than three dwelling units, subject to the control and supervision of the commissioner and in accordance with regulations promulgated by the commissioner. The commissioner shall consult with and advise all local enforcement agencies enforcing the provisions of this act, and each local enforcement agency shall provide the commissioner with reports, data and information required by the commissioner.

b. A local enforcing agency consisting of or employing at least one paid fire inspector who is certified pursuant to

subsection c. of this section may elect to inspect high-rise structures and life hazard uses within its jurisdiction, in lieu of inspection by the commissioner. A local enforcing agency that elects to inspect high-rise structures and life hazard uses may issue the certificates of inspection required to be issued pursuant to section 14 of this act and may inspect buildings and premises other than high-rise structures and life hazard uses in order to secure compliance with this act. To cover the cost to the municipality of the inspections, the municipality may by ordinance establish fees, which shall be paid into the treasury of the municipality to which the local enforcing agency is responsible and shall be appropriated by the municipality to the local enforcing agency to pay the cost of enforcing this act.

c. A fire inspector certificate shall be issued by the commissioner to any person who: on the effective date of this act is and for at least one year prior to the effective date of this act has been serving as a fire inspector in the fire service; or has successfully completed an educational program such as the basic fire prevention code course offered by the Building Officials and Code Administrators International or a recognized equivalent; or has successfully completed a fire prevention course offered by an institution of higher education or recognized fire school which has been approved by the commissioner.

13.a. The department shall have concurrent jurisdiction with local enforcing agencies to enforce this act in all buildings, structures and premises in the State, other than owner-occupied buildings used exclusively for dwelling purposes and containing fewer than three dwelling units.

b. If the commissioner determines that a local enforcing agency which had previously elected to inspect high-rise structures and life hazard uses has failed to properly enforce

this act, he shall notify the local enforcing agency of his determination and thereafter all inspection and enforcement with respect to high-rise structures and life hazard uses within the jurisdiction of the local enforcing agency shall be done by the department and all fees and penalties received as a result of the inspection and enforcement shall be paid to the department.

14.a. The enforcing agency shall inspect each high-rise structure and each life hazard use in the State at least once every year for the purpose of determining the extent to which they comply with the provisions of this act.

b. The commissioner, by regulation, may establish shorter inspection cycles for those classes of structures and uses whose nature makes more frequent inspection necessary for the protection of the public.

c. Thirty days following the inspection of a high-rise structure or life hazard use, the owner of the high-rise structure or life hazard use shall file with the department, upon forms to be provided by the enforcing agency, an application for a certificate of inspection containing information prescribed by regulation by the commissioner.

15.a. A person aggrieved by a ruling, action, order, or notice of the commissioner pursuant to this act shall be entitled to an administrative hearing. The application for the hearing shall be filed with the commissioner by the 15th day after receipt by the person of notice of the ruling, action, order or notice.

All hearings shall be conducted by the Office of Administrative Law pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L. 1968, c. 410 (C. 52:14B-1 et seq.) and P.L. 1978, c. 67 (C. 52:14F-1 et seq.), and the final decision shall be issued by the Director of the Division of Housing.

b. A person aggrieved by any ruling, action, order or notice of a local enforcement agency pursuant to this act, shall be entitled to an administrative hearing before the construction board of appeals created pursuant to section 9 of P.L. 1975, c. 215 (C. 52:27D-127), having jurisdiction in the municipality in which the building, structure or premises is located. The applications for the hearing shall be filed with the construction board of appeals by the 15th day after the receipt by the person of notice of the ruling, action, order or notice complained of.

16.a. If an enforcing agency discovers a violation of the provisions of this act upon an inspection of a building, structure or premises, then the enforcing agency shall issue and cause to be served on the owner of the building, structure or premises a written order requiring the owner to terminate, or cause to be terminated, the violation. The order shall state the nature of the violation and a reasonable specified period of time within which the violation shall be terminated. The order shall also require the owner to take or cause to be taken any affirmative action necessary to correct the violation.

b. The enforcing agency may petition the Superior Court for mandatory injunctive relief enforcing an order issued pursuant to this act. The Superior Court may proceed in a summary manner or otherwise, and shall have power to grant temporary relief or a restraining order as it may deem just and proper, and to make and enter a decree enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside, in whole or in part, any order issued pursuant to this act.

17.a. If upon an inspection of a building, structure or premises the enforcing agency discovers a violation of this act that constitutes an imminent hazard to the health, safety or welfare of the occupants or intended occupants, fire fighters, or the public generally, the enforcing agency may issue and cause to be served on the owner of the building, structure or premises a written order directing that the building, structure or premises be vacated, closed, or removed forthwith or that the violation be corrected within the period specified in the order. The order shall state the nature of the violation and the date and hour by which the building, structure or premises shall be vacated, closed or removed or the violation shall be abated.

b. The enforcing agency shall reinspect the building, structure or premises within 48 hours of receiving written notice from the owner of a building, structure or premises vacated or ordered to be vacated stating that the violation has been terminated. If, upon reinspection, the enforcing agency determines that the violation has been terminated, it shall rescind the order requiring the vacation of the building, structure or premises and occupancy may be resumed immediately; provided that if the reinspection is not made by the local enforcing agency within 48 hours of the receipt of the notice, the owner may apply to the department for a reinspection.

c. If the owner of a building, structure or premises denies that a violation justifying an order pursuant to this section to vacate, close, remove, or abate within a specified time exists, the owner may apply to the commissioner or construction board of appeals, as the case may be, for a reconsideration hearing. The hearing shall be conducted, and a final decision issued within 48 hours of the receipt of the request. Failure to issue a decision shall constitute denial of the owner's appeal.

18.a. If the enforcing agency finds a violation of the provisions of this act to be willful or grossly negligent, or to be in violation of a previously issued order, and to constitute a clear danger to human life, in addition to ordering the building, structure or premises vacated or closed until the violation is abated, the enforcing agency may order the building, structure or premises to remain closed for a further period not to exceed 60 days. A certificate of continued occupancy, issued pursuant to regulations authorized by section 6 of the "State Uniform Construction Code Act," P.L. 1975, c. 217 (C. 52:27D-124) shall be obtained by the owner prior to reopening the building, structure, or premises.

b. If the owner of a building, structure or premises denies that a violation exists justifying an order to remain closed for the period of time indicated in the order, the owner may apply to the commissioner, or construction board of appeals, as the case may be, for a reconsideration hearing. The hearing shall be conducted, and a final decision issued, within 48 hours of receipt of the request. Failure to issue a decision shall constitute denial of the appeal.

19.a. No person shall:

(1) Obstruct, hinder, delay or interfere by force or otherwise with the commissioner or any local enforcing agency in the exercise of any power or the discharge of any function or duty under the provisions of this act;

(2) Prepare, utter or render any false statement, report, document, plans or specification permitted or required under the provisions of this act;

(3) Render ineffective or inoperative, or fail to properly maintain, any protective equipment or system installed, or intended to be installed, in a building or structure;

(4) Refuse or fail to comply with a lawful ruling, action, order or notice of the commissioner or a local enforcing agency; or

(5) Violate, or cause to be violated, any of the provisions of this act.

b. A person who violates or causes to be violated a provision of subsection a. of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$5,000.00 for each violation. If a violation of subsection a. of this section is of a continuing nature, each day during which the violation remains unabated after the date fixed in an order or notice for the correction or termination of the continuing violation shall constitute an additional and separate violation, except while an appeal from the order is pending. If an owner has been given notice of the existence of a violation of the act and fails to abate the violation, he shall be liable to an additional penalty in the amount of the actual cost to the municipality or fire district of suppressing any fire directly or indirectly resulting from the violation.

c. The commissioner or a local enforcing agency may levy and collect penalties in the amounts set forth in this section, but not in excess of the maximum amounts that the commissioner shall establish by regulation for different types of violations. If the administrative penalty order has not been satisfied by the 30th day after its issuance, the penalty may be sued for, and recovered by and in the name of the commissioner or the enforcing agency, as the case may be, in a civil action by a summary proceeding under "the penalty enforcement law," (N.J.S. 2A:58-1 et seq.) in the Superior Court, county district court or municipal court. All moneys recovered in the form of penalties by a municipality shall be paid into the treasury of the municipality and shall be

appropriated for the enforcement of the act. A person who fails to pay immediately a money judgment rendered against him pursuant to this subsection may be sentenced to imprisonment by the court for a period not exceeding six months, unless the judgment is sooner paid.

d. A person shall be deemed to have violated or caused to have violated a provision of subsection a. of this section if an officer, agent or employee under his control and with his knowledge has violated or caused to have violated any of the provisions of subsection a. of this section.

e. Upon request of the owner or purchaser of a building or structure, the enforcing agency having jurisdiction over the building or structure shall issue a certificate either enumerating the violations indicated by its records to be unabated and the penalties or fees indicated to be unpaid, or stating that its records indicate that no violations remain unabated and no penalties or fees remain unpaid.

f. A person who purchases a property without having obtained a certificate stating that there are no unabated violations of record and no unpaid fee or penalties shall be deemed to have notice of all violations of record and shall be liable for the payment of all unpaid fees or penalties.

20.a. Notices, rules, decisions and orders required or permitted to be issued and served pursuant to this act shall be served as follows:

(1) On the owner:

(a) By certified mail to the person designated as owner or agent on the certificate of registration, in the municipal tax records, or in the records of the Secretary

of State; however, if the certified mailing is returned, the original letter shall be remailed to the last known address of the person by ordinary mail.

(b) By serving the document on the Secretary of State, who shall be deemed the owner's agent for service of process; except that reasonable efforts have first been made to serve the owner or his agent by certified mail and that a copy of the document is posted in a conspicuous location on the premises. "Conspicuous location" shall include the walls of the front vestibule or any common foyer or hallway immediately inside the main front entrance.

(c) By personal delivery of the document to the owner.

(d) By leaving the document at the office or dwelling unit of the owner with a person 14 years of age or older.

(2) On any other person:

(a) By certified mail to the person at his last known address; however, if the certified mailing is returned, the original letter shall be remailed to the last known address of the person by ordinary mail.

(b) By personal delivery of the document to the person.

(c) By leaving the document at the office or dwelling unit of the person with a person 14 years of age or older.

b. The date of personal service or the third day after mailing shall be considered the date of service.

21. The record of an action or proceeding under this act or any statement, report or record of any kind whatsoever obtained or received by the commissioner in connection with the administration or enforcement of the provisions of this act shall be public records and reasonably available for public inspection.

22.a. This act shall not be construed as authorizing the adoption of a regulation or the enactment of an ordinance requiring that a building conforming in all respects to the

requirements of the "State Uniform Construction Code Act," P.L. 1975. c. 217 (C. 52:27D-119 et seq.) be made to conform to more restrictive standards.

b. Buildings, structures and premises owned or operated by the State, its agencies, departments, or instrumentalities or an interstate agency shall conform to this act in the same manner as all other buildings, structures and premises of similar construction and use classification; but no fees or penalties shall be charged to or assessed against the State, its agency, department or instrumentality, or an interstate agency.

c. Buildings, structures and premises subject to inspection for fire safety by an agency of the State shall be inspected by the agency in accordance with the standards established pursuant to this act. Any State fire safety standard established by or pursuant to any statute other than this act shall be unenforceable. An agency of the State that enforced fire standards prior to the effective date of this act shall be entitled to petition the commissioner to establish a regulation establishing the standards it considers to be necessary and appropriate for buildings, structures and premises previously subject to its inspection.

23. Section 3 of P.L. 1976, c. 68 (C. 40A:4-45.3) is amended to read as follows:

3. In the preparation of its budget a municipality shall limit any increase in said budget to 5% over the previous year's final appropriations subject to the following exceptions:

a. The amount of revenue generated by the increase in its valuations based solely on applying the preceding year's general tax rate of the municipality to the assessed value of new construction or improvements;

b. Capital expenditures including appropriations for current capital expenditures whether in the capital improvement fund, or as a component of a line item elsewhere in the budget, provided that any such current capital expenditure would be otherwise bondable under the requirements of N. J. S. 40A:2-21 and 40A:2-22;

c. An increase based upon: (1) emergency temporary appropriations made pursuant to N. J. S. 40A:4-20 to meet an urgent situation or event which immediately endangers the health, safety or property of the residents of the municipality, and over which the governing body had no control and for which it could not plan; (2) emergency appropriations made pursuant to N. J. S. 40A:4-20 and special emergency appropriations made pursuant to N. J. S. 40A:4-53; or (3) special emergency appropriations made pursuant to N. J. S. 40A:4-54, section 1 of P. L. 1961, c. 22 (C. 40A:4-55.1) or section 1 of P. L. 1968, c. 194 (C. 40A:4-55.13). Emergency temporary appropriations, special emergency appropriations and emergency appropriations under (1) and (2) above shall be approved by at least two-thirds of the governing body and by the Director of the Division of Local Government Services, and shall not exceed in the aggregate 3% of the previous year's final current operating appropriations. Special emergency appropriations under (3) above shall be approved by at least two-thirds of the governing body, and shall not exceed in the aggregate 3% of the previous year's final current operating appropriations. Neither procedure shall apply to appropriations adopted for a purpose referred to in subsections d. or j. below.

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- d. All debt service, including that of a Type I school district;
- e. Amounts required for funding a preceding year's deficit;
- f. Amounts reserved for uncollected taxes;
- g. Expenditures mandated after the effective date of this act pursuant to State or Federal law;

h. Expenditure of amounts derived from new or increased service fees imposed by ordinance, or derived from the sale of municipal assets or derived from construction, housing, health or fire

safety inspection fees set by statute, or by administrative

rule of a State agency, or subject to control by a State

agency:

- i. When approved by referendum;
- j. Amounts required to be paid pursuant to any contract with respect to use, services or provision of any project, facility or public improvement for water, sewer, solid waste, parking, senior citizen housing or any similar purpose, or payments on account of debt service therefor, between a municipality and any other municipality, county, school or other district, agency, authority, commission, instrumentality, public corporation, body corporate and politic or political subdivision of this State. With respect to the amounts required to be paid for senior citizen housing in the above cited political subdivisions or bodies, the exceptions shall be subject to the review and approval of the Local Finance Board;

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k. Amounts required to be paid by any constituent municipality of the Hackensack Meadowlands District established pursuant to article 2 of the "Hackensack Meadowlands Reclamation and Development Act," (P. L. 1968, c. 404; C. 13:17-4) to the intermunicipal account established pursuant to article 9 of said act (C. 13:17-50 through 13:17-76);

l. Programs funded wholly or in part by Federal or State funds and a title is received from the Federal or State or all funds received are used for local expenditures; or

m. Amounts expended to fund any increase in public utility, fuel oil, gasoline or heating oil charges which exceeds by more than 10% the previous year's final expenditures for such purposes.

24. This act shall take effect 180 days following enactment.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to provide for the adoption, by the Department of Community Affairs, of a uniform, minimum fire safety code to protect the lives and property of the State's citizens; to ensure that uniform, thorough and adequately funded fire safety inspections are conducted on buildings that pose a serious life-safety hazard; and to ensure that penalties for violating the code are swift and commensurate with the gravity of the offense.

The New Jersey Fire Safety Study Commission, in its final report, concluded that a uniform, minimum fire safety code, implemented and enforced at the local level within guidelines set by the department be enacted. This bill would constitute implementation of the Fire Safety Study Commission's recommendation.

The fire safety code provided for by the bill would be based upon the Basic Fire Prevention Code of the Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA) and on the Life Safety Code of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 101).

The bill would require the retrofitting of some existing buildings and would distinguish among types and uses of buildings. High-rise buildings and hazardous occupancies would be required to meet stricter standards than other buildings.

If a municipality chose not to enforce the code itself, the department would enforce it. Inspection programs would be supported by fees, and a section of the bill amending the "cap law" (P.L. 1976, c. 68; C. 40A-4-45.3) would permit municipalities to exempt the fees for use in the inspection program from the 5% cap.

The department would provide training, technical assistance, and enforcement support to municipalities.

The bill includes penalties for violating the code.

SENATE BILL NO. 1934 OF 1982

AN ACT to amend and supplement the "State Uniform Construction Code Act," approved October 7, 1975 (P.L. 1975, c. 217).

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. Section 3 of P.L. 1975, c. 217 (C. 52:27D-121)

is amended to read as follows:

3. Definitions. As used in this act unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Building" means [exclusive of a public school facility] a structure enclosed with exterior walls or fire walls, built, erected and framed of component structural parts, designed for the housing, shelter, enclosure and support of individuals, animals or property of any kind.

"Business day" means any day of the year, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.

"Certificate of occupancy" means the certificate provided for in section 15 of this act indicating that the construction authorized by the construction permit has been completed in accordance with the construction permit, the State Uniform Construction Code and any ordinance implementing said code.

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Community Affairs.

"Code" means the State Uniform Construction Code.

"Construction" means the construction, erection, reconstruction, alteration, conversion, demolition, removal, repair or equipping of buildings or structures.

"Construction board of appeals" means the board provided for in section 9 of this act.

"Department" means the Department of Community Affairs.

"Enforcing agency" means the municipal construction official and subcode officials provided for in section 8 of this act and assistants thereto.

"Equipment" means plumbing, heating, electrical, ventilating, air conditioning; refrigerating and fire prevention equipment, and elevators, dumb waiters, escalators, boilers, pressure vessels and other mechanical facilities or installations.

"Hearing examiner" means a person appointed by the commissioner to conduct hearings, summarize evidence, and make findings of fact.

"Maintenance" means the replacement or mending of existing work with equivalent materials or the provision of additional work or material for the purpose of the safety, healthfulness, and upkeep of the structure and the adherence to such other standards of upkeep as are required in the interest of public safety, health and welfare.

"*Manufactured home*" or "*mobile home*" means a vehicular, portable structure which is built on a chassis and designed to be used without a permanent foundation as a dwelling for year round rather than temporary occupancy when connected to required utilities.

"Municipality" means any city, borough, town, township or village.

"Owner" means the owner or owners in fee of the property or a lesser estate therein, a mortgagee or vendee in possession, an assignee of rents, receiver, executor, trustee, lessee, or any other person, firm or corporation, directly or indirectly in control of a building, structure, or real property and shall include any subdivision thereof of the State.

NOTE TO PRINTER:

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"Premanufactured system" means an assembly of materials or products that is intended to comprise all or part of a building or structure, exclusive of a public school facility, and that is assembled offsite by a repetitive process under circumstances intended to insure uniformity of quality and material content.

"Public school facility" means any building or any part thereof where the plans and specifications are submitted to, and approved by, the State Board of Education pursuant to N. J. S. 18A:18-2.

"State sponsored code change proposal" means any proposed amendment or code change adopted by the commissioner in accordance with subsection c. of section 5 of this act for the purpose of presenting such proposed amendment or code change at any of the periodic code change hearings held by the National Model Code Adoption Agencies, the codes of which have been adopted as subcodes under this act.

"Stop construction order" means the order provided for in section 14 of this act.

"State Uniform Construction Code" means the code provided for in section 5 of this act, or any portion thereof, and any modification of or amendment thereto.

"Structure" means, exclusive of a public school facility, a combination of materials to form a construction for occupancy, use, or ornamentation whether installed on, above, or below the surface of a parcel of land; provided, the word "structure" shall be construed when used herein as though followed by the words "or part or parts thereof and all equipment therein" unless the context clearly requires a different meaning.

2. Section 5 of P.L. 1975, c. 217 (C. 52:27D-123) is amended to read as follows:

5. Adoption of a State Uniform Construction Code.

a. The commissioner shall after public hearing pursuant to section 4 of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P. L. 1968, c. 410 (C. 52:14B-4) adopt a State Uniform Construction Code for the purpose of regulating the structural design, construction, maintenance and use of buildings or structures to be erected and alteration, renovation, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, removal or demolition of buildings or structures already erected. Prior to the adoption of said code, the commissioner shall consult with the code advisory board and other departments, divisions, bureaus, boards, councils or other agencies of State Government heretofore authorized to establish or administer construction regulations.

Such prior consultations with departments, divisions, bureaus, boards, councils, or other agencies of State Government shall include but not be limited to consultation with the Commissioner of Health and the Public Health Council prior to adoption of a plumbing subcode pursuant to paragraph b. of this section. Said code shall include any code, rule or regulation incorporated therein by reference.

b. The code shall be divided into subcodes which may be adopted individually by the commissioner as he may from time to time consider appropriate. Said subcodes shall include but not be limited to a building code, a plumbing code, an electrical code, an energy code, a fire prevention code, a *manufactured or mobile home* code and mechanical code.

These subcodes shall be adoptions of the model codes of the Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc., the National Electrical Code, and the National Standard Plumbing

Code, provided that for good reasons, the commissioner may adopt as a subcode a model code or standard of some other nationally recognized organization upon a finding that such model code or standard promotes the purposes of this act. The initial adoption of a model code or standard as a subcode shall constitute adoption of any subsequent revisions or amendments thereto.

The commissioner shall be authorized to adopt a barrier free subcode or to supplement or revise any model code adopted hereunder, for the purpose of insuring that adequate and sufficient features are available in buildings or structures so as to make them accessible to and usable by the physically handicapped.

c. Any municipality through its construction official, and any State agency or political subdivision of the State may submit an application recommending to the commissioner that a State sponsored code change proposal be adopted. Such application shall

contain such technical justification and shall be submitted in accordance with such rules of procedure as the commissioner may deem appropriate.

At least 45 days prior to the final date for the submission of amendments or code change proposals to the National Model Code Adoption Agency, the code of which has been adopted as a subcode under this act, the commissioner shall hold a public hearing in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act P. L. 1968, c. 410 (C. 52:14B-1 et seq.), at which testimony on any application recommending a State sponsored code change proposal will be heard.

The commissioner shall maintain a file of such applications, which shall be made available to the public upon request and upon payment of a fee to cover the cost of copying and mailing.

After public hearing, the code advisory board shall review any such applications and testimony and shall within 20 days of such hearing present its own recommendations to the commissioner.

The commissioner may adopt, reject or return such recommendations to the code advisory board for further deliberation. If adopted; any such proposal shall be presented to the subsequent meeting of the National Model Code Agency by the commissioner or by persons designated by the commissioner as a State sponsored code change proposal. Nothing herein, however, shall limit the right of any municipality, the department, or any other person from presenting amendments to the National Model Code Agency on its own initiative.

The commissioner may adopt further rules and regulations pursuant to this subsection and may modify the procedures herein described when a model code change hearing has been scheduled so as not to permit adequate time to meet such procedures.

d. [The Department of Education shall annually update its rules and regulations concerning public school facilities for the purpose of, insofar as appropriate for such facilities making them conform with the State Uniform Construction Code. Such updating shall be undertaken in consultation with the commissioner. Within 3 years from the effective date of this act, the Department of Education and commissioner shall submit to the Legislature reports on the extent to which the Department of Education's rules and regulations have been brought into conformity with the code, and identifying problems still outstanding for purposes of applying the provisions of the code to all public school facilities.] (Deleted by

amendment, P.L. . . . , c. . . .)

3. Section 11 of P.L. 1975, c. 217 (C. 52:27D-129) is amended to read as follows:

11. State buildings and buildings of interstate agencies. a. Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, the Division of Buildings and Construction in the Department of the Treasury shall have exclusive authority to administer and enforce the code in regard to buildings and structures owned by the State, and any of its departments, divisions, bureaus, boards, councils, authorities or other agencies provided that the division shall enforce the code with persons certified by the commissioner pursuant to this act. Prior to approval of plans and specifications for a structure or building costing in excess of \$50,000.00, the Division of Buildings and Construction in the Department of the Treasury shall hold a public hearing in the county in which the building is to be located. - Buildings - (Deleted by amendment, P.L. _____, C. _____.)

b. Construction, alteration, renovation, rehabilitation, repair, removal or demolition of any building or structure situated wholly within New Jersey by or for an agency created by an interstate compact to which the State of New Jersey is a party shall be subject to the provisions of the code; provided that such interstate agency shall have exclusive authority to administer and enforce the code in regard to such buildings and structures.

4. Section 12 of P.L. 1975, c. 217 (C. 52:27D-130) is amended to read as follows:

12. Permit required for construction or alteration of buildings and structures; application therefor; required contents of application; issuance, effect and duration of permits; public school facilities. Except as otherwise provided by this act or in the code, before construction or alteration of any building or structure, the owner, or his agent, engineer or architect, shall submit an application in writing, including signed and sealed drawings and specifications, to the enforcing agency as defined in this act. The application shall be in accordance with regulations established by the commissioner and on a form prescribed by the commissioner and shall be accompanied by payment of the fee to be established by the municipal governing body by ordinance in accordance with standards established by the commissioner. The application for a construction permit shall be filed with the enforcing agency and shall be a public record; and no application for a construction permit shall be removed from the custody of the enforcing agency after a construction permit has been issued. Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be interpreted as preventing the imposition of requirements in the code, for additional permits for particular kinds of work, including but not limited to plumbing, electrical, elevator, fire prevention equipment or boiler installation or repair work, or in other defined situations.

When final plans for the construction or alteration of a public school facility are submitted to the Department of Education, for approval, such plans shall also be filed with the enforcing agency of the municipality in which the public school facility is located. The enforcing agency shall have the right to inspect any construction or alteration of a public school facility for the purpose of advising the board of education of the school district in which the

public school facility is being constructed and the Commissioner of Education of any violations of the school house guide, adopted pursuant to Title 15A of the New Jersey Statutes, or practices detrimental to the health and safety of the community. The advice of the enforcing agency shall be binding upon the district board of education, except that an appeal to the Department of Education shall be available to the district board of education. When changes in the plans for construction or alteration of a public school facility are submitted to the Department of Education for approval, said plans shall also be submitted to the enforcing agency of the municipality in which the public school facility is or shall be located.]

5. (New section) Any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding, the structure design, construction, maintenance and use of all buildings or structures to be erected and the alteration, renovation, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, removal, or demolition of all buildings or structures already erected shall be regulated pursuant to the "State Uniform Construction Code Act," P.L. 1975, c. 217 (C. 52:27D-119 et seq.).

6. This act shall take effect on the 91st day following enactment.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to require all buildings constructed in the State to comply with the construction regulations and the plan review and enforcement provisions of the "State Uniform Construction Code Act."

The New Jersey Fire Safety Study Commission, during the course of its work on fire regulations in the State conducted pursuant to Joint Resolution No. 7 of 1981, concluded that the safety of New Jersey's citizens from fire is being eroded because certain types of buildings are exempt from some or all of the provisions of the "State Uniform Construction Code Act" (UCC). A majority of the UCC's regulations deal with fire safety.

According to current law, the Department of Education is permitted to promulgate its own construction code (section 12 of P.L. 1975, c. 217; C. 52:27D-123). This code, which is required by law to be based upon the UCC, differs from it in significant ways. Public schools and State buildings are exempt from the plan review and enforcement provisions of the UCC (sections 11 and 12 of P.L. 1975, c. 217; C. 52:27D-129 and C. 52:27D-130), a situation which, in the opinion of the Fire Safety Study Commission, might lead to the sacrifice of safety for the sake of budgets.

Enactment of this bill would bring true uniformity to the "State Uniform Construction Code Act" by requiring buildings now exempted from the UCC to comply with it.