Mayor's Alliance
for NYC's Animals®

Melissa Donaldson, Deputy Director

Mayor's Alliance for NYC's Animals

Hearing before the New York City Council's Committee on Housing and Buildings
Int. No. 145 - In relation to the installation of fire sprinklers in certain establishments that provide services for animals

Wednesday, April 1, 2015

Good morning. My name is Melissa Donaldson and I am the Deputy Director of the Mayor's Alliance for NYC's Animals. I'd like to thank the Chair and Members of the Committee on Housing and Buildings for the opportunity to speak today on Int. No. 145, which would amend the New York City building code in relation to the installation of fire sprinklers in certain establishments that provide services for animals.

For years we have advocated for fire sprinklers in establishments that provide services for animals, both for humane reasons and also because sprinklers can help to mitigate risks to first responders in the event of a fire.

While we want to see this new measure implemented for the safety of animals and people, we're concerned that an October 2015 effective date is too tight a deadline for the veterinary clinics and boarding facilities on which the Mayor's Alliance and our participating shelters and rescue groups rely heavily to provide lifesaving services for homeless animals in New York City. We believe the effective date should be amended to allow veterinary clinics and boarding facilities more time to absorb the cost for complying with the requirement.

Thank you.

PATRICK A. WEHLE
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

HEARING BEFORE THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL
COMMITTEE ON HOUSING & BUILDINGS
April 1, 2015

Good morning Chair Williams and members of the City Council. My name is Patrick A. Wehle and I am Assistant Commissioner of External Affairs at the Department of Buildings. I am joined by my colleague Gus Sirakis, Executive Director of Technical Affairs. Mr. Sirakis and I are joined by Fire Prevention Deputy Chief Edward Ferrier of the FDNY and Mario Merlino, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Veterinary and Pest Control Services at the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. We are pleased to be here this morning to offer testimony on Introductory Number 145, which requires automatic fire sprinkler systems in veterinary clinics and pet shops where animals are sheltered for a period of at least twenty-four hours.

Automatic fire sprinkler systems are a proven technology to keep life and property safe in the event of a fire. Requiring sprinklers in veterinary clinics and pet shops where animals are sheltered for a period of at least twenty-four hours will help keep these animals safe in the event of a fire.

Should the City Council choose to amend the Building Code in this fashion, we would like to share a couple of proposed amendments to make this proposal more effective. Any automatic sprinkler systems installed pursuant to this legislation should include a water flow device and

valve tamper switch connected to a central station to allow for notification to the FDNY and response. Furthermore, smoke detectors should also be required – with central station monitoring. We also suggest that the effective date and date of retroactive compliance be extended beyond what is called for in the legislation to allow for a reasonable amount of time for these facilities to install sprinklers. It should also be noted that sprinkler systems require a backflow preventer to protect the City's water supply. Pursuant to rules established by the Department of Environmental Protection, backflow prevention devices require annual certification.

Finally, it is worth noting that there are costs associated with installing sprinkler systems, particularly in existing structures. The Department does not install sprinkler systems and so we do not have a thorough understanding of what these costs are. I understand there may be people testifying this morning who have a better understanding of the cost.

Thank you for your attention and the opportunity to testify before you today. Mr. Sirakis, Chief Ferrier, Mr. Merlino and I welcome any questions you may have.

FOR THE RECORD

Testimony of James Patchett
Chief of Staff to the Deputy Mayor for Housing & Economic Development

New York City Council Committee on Housing and Buildings
Intro. 592: In Relation to the Preservation of Hotels
April 1, 2015

On behalf of the Administration, thank you for the opportunity to submit the following comments on Intro. 592. Intro. 592 provides that, for hotels with a minimum of 150 rooms, no more than twenty percent of the floor area utilized for sleeping units can be converted into high-end residential or other non-hotel uses, unless the owner is granted a waiver by a new review board.

In the last eleven years, 3,600 sleeping units at 14 hotel properties have been converted into high-end residential apartments. The loss of such a high number of hotel rooms throughout the city is concerning. The strength of New York City's tourism industry relies greatly on diversity in the hotel marketplace. Yet there is a traceable pattern of such conversion taking place in full-service hotels. Despite the trend towards residential conversion, the market for high-end hotels is strong. Tourists are seeking high-end accommodations, yet few new full-service luxury hotels have been built within New York City since the Mandarin Oriental in 2003. Maintaining the stock of full-service hotels will ensure the vitality of the tourism sector.

Further, the Administration remains focused on a critical challenge: growing our economy in a way that is broad-based and guided by expanding opportunity for every New Yorker. Hotels provide one job for every occupied room. High-end residential buildings, by contrast, provide one job for every ten market-rate units. The rooms lost to conversion have primarily been in full-service, luxury hotels—hotels that create the greatest opportunity for good jobs and career advancement. The majority of hotels coming into the market are now limited or select service hotels, which generally pay a lower wage. This Administration is fighting for smart, inclusive, five-borough economic growth—growth that can provide quality, stable jobs for today and tomorrow. We support efforts to promote and preserve good, decent-paying jobs for New Yorkers. These hotels provide significant opportunity for career advancement, creating a pathway into the middle-class.

This Administration shares the Council's goals of preserving good jobs and maintaining a vital sector of the tourism industry. We do, however, believe this legislation necessitates a detailed review. We believe there is a need for further discussion of the legal, operational, and policy issues this proposal may raise, including its relation to land use processes, implications on the city's affordable housing stock and the mechanisms it employs to achieve its goals.

We look forward to reviewing the testimony from various stakeholders on this legislation and engaging in a dialogue with the Council on the issues that Intro. 592 presents. Working together, we can ensure that the hospitality industry continues to thrive and provide well-paying jobs in New York City.

Thank you for your consideration.

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BORIS ZEKTSER
PRESIDENT

March 31, 2015

BY HAND
Committee On Housing and Buildings
250 Broadway - Committee Room
14th Floor

Re: Committee On Housing and Buildings, Bill INT 145

Dear Members:

There are certainly benefits to having sprinkler systems, and we are not against the health and safety of the animals.

That being said, adding sprinkler systems is easier said than done.

I have a pet store and my landlord simply might not allow me to alter the premises to install sprinklers. Even if there is some law that says that I'm right and that my landlord must allow me to install sprinkler systems, he might still refuse. And even if I'm right, I would have to hire a lawyer, sue the landlord, and that would mean I would not be able to renew my lease.

This is not an imaginary scenario. Two months ago, I had to surrender a lease because my landlord and I disagreed about structural changes to a store I had already leased. This has happened to me. And I can see this happening to my other store and to the stores of many people like me.

As I'm sure you all know, dealing with landlords in New York is very challenging. Landlords have steady incomes, and small business owners who are reliant on those landlords to stay afloat have a very unfair relationship. I know that this law would require changes that are sometimes simply not possible. Some kind of grandfather clause exception to the law may be appropriate.

I will also note that sprinkler systems are obviously designed to save property, not caged animals. A fire alarm that would notify a central agency service is a better and safer solution for pet stores.

I am offering my voice as a pet-store owner, as a member of the New York Pet Welfare Association, and as someone who has spent over a decade working in this industry. Pet safety is an important issue, but this law itself presents many issues for stores such as mine – of which there are many in New York – which this law is not adequately tailored to address.

I respectfully ask that that the proposal as written be amended to address these concerns.

Thank you for your time.

If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me at (718) 323-7297.

Respectfully yours,

Boris Zektser

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FOR THE RECORD

PARTNERSHIP for New York City

WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE HOUSING AND BUILDINGS COMMITTEE OF THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL

HEARING ON INTRO. 592

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 2015

The Partnership for New York City represents the city's business leaders and largest private sector employers. We work together with government, labor and the nonprofit sector to promote economic growth and job creation in New York.

Thank you Chairman Williams and members of the committee for the opportunity to submit comments on Intro. 592, which would severely limit the ability of hotel owners or investors to convert more than 20 percent of existing hotel space into condominium apartments.

The Partnership urges the Council to reject this bill because it is an unjustifiable disruption of markets that are functioning well from the standpoint of city jobs and the economy. Since 2003, there have been only 14 conversions that we are aware of. The hotel market is strong and the city is experiencing a surge in hotel construction that has boosted the number of hotel rooms to more than 100,000, with 27,000 more planned or under construction. The overall number of hotel jobs is on a strong growth trajectory; not on the decline. The city's traveler accommodation sector added more than 9,000 jobs in the last five years alone (2009-2014) and now employs nearly 50,000 New Yorkers.

Owners and investors that are converting hotel rooms to residential space are generally doing so because the properties in question are old and no longer economic or competitive with modern hotel space. Discouraging conversion interferes with private investment that is necessary to restore, preserve and upgrade the city's aging building stock. It sends a bad message to investors, whose private commitment to building renovation is essential to the city's continued economic growth and to the health of the real estate and construction industries.

Intro. 592 is an infringement on private property rights that could only be justified if there were an industry crisis. In fact, the hotel and tourism industries are booming and projected to continue to flourish in the years ahead. In this environment, Intro. 592 could have the perverse effect of discouraging purchase, upgrading and maintenance of our older hotels by increasing the perception of economic and political risk among potential investors in New York City hotels and related real estate.

We urge the Council to hold Intro. 592 as an inappropriate intrusion by municipal government into the city's real estate and construction markets. Thank you.

LOWER EAST SIDE *Animal Hospital*

Ladies and Gentlemen of the New York City Council –

My name is Paola Freccero and I am here on behalf of Heart of Chelsea Animal Hospital located on West 18th Street and Lower East Side Animal Hospital, on Eldridge Street. Both practices are owned and operated by Dr. Marc Siebert, a long-time Manhattan resident and small business owner for more than 15 years.

The legislation proposed by the City Council to require animal hospitals to install a sprinkler system, if enacted, would, quite possibly, put us, and many other animal hospitals in the City, out of business. While this proposal may be well-intentioned, by placing such a financial and logistical hardship on the veterinary clinics in the City, it will have the absolute opposite of its intended effect: rather than save the lives of animals in the cases of fire emergencies, it will deprive the City's animal owners of the kind of health care that saves the lives of animals 365 days a year.

Running a veterinary practice in NYC is not something one does to become wildly rich. It is, for most of us, a passion that we've been lucky enough and smart enough to turn into a living. We love animals. At Heart of Chelsea and Lower East Side, we work long hours, pay hefty rents and business taxes, and engage in our neighborhoods, all out of concern for the welfare of the City's pets. None of us wants to see animals injured, which is why we have evacuation protocols, fire alarm systems, smoke and carbon monoxide detectors, fire extinguishers, on-call rotations and security cameras to ensure the safety of our patients and our facilities. Do not mistake our opposition to this legislation for indifference to the tragedy of a fire emergency.

When we renovated Heart of Chelsea Animal Hospital in 2010, we commissioned a plan to install a sprinkler system in our hospitalization area where our patients stay overnight. At the time, it wasn't code, it wasn't law, it was just, in our opinion, an added precaution in the event that all of our other measures failed during a fire. Because we are housed in a 100+ year old building, we were told we would need to replace and add water mains and install a backflow valve. In short, to ensure that less than 1000 square feet of the building was fully protected was going to cost us approximately $250,000.

At the Lower East Side Animal Hospital we have even more space that would need to be covered by sprinklers – and that's assuming you would only require us to install sprinklers in the patient boarding areas – in a building that's just as old. You are, in essence, asking us to take an approximately $500,000 hit in an economy that is just starting to get back on its feet. Further, you are asking us to interrupt our revenue source to get this done, and you're asking us to do so in 6 months. The permitting alone that would be required for such a task could take longer than the deadline allows.

Further, please consider these issues: as renters, are we demanding that our building owners make these changes? Are we demanding that they give us permission to make these changes? In many cases, doing this level of construction would be grounds for our lease to be rescinded. What if we look for new space? Is there any landlord in the City that would welcome a tenant who requires this level of upheaval just to bring the rental space up to a code that the rest of the building may or may not have to comply with? Does the City Council want small business owners to sell to larger conglomerates? Because those consolidating companies are the only ones with pockets deep enough to make an investment of this proportion especially one that generates no revenue in return.

Isn't there a more reasonable approach to the issue of fire safety in animal services businesses? Sprinklers could be required for new construction. Or they could be a condition of renovation. Aren't there any other excellent fire safety mechanisms that could be presented as options, and ones that wouldn't singlehandedly bankrupt an entire cross-section of New York's small business community?

We at Heart of Chelsea and Lower East Side Animal Hospitals are fully on board with making animal-related businesses as safe as possible. New Yorkers adore their pets and we consider it our mission to keep their four-legged family members happy and healthy. Responsible owners with healthy pets are good for New York City – this legislation is not.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

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FOR THE REC

New York City Council

Committee on Housing and Buildings

April 1, 2015

MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION TO INT. 592

Thank you, Chairman Williams and the Members of the Committee for the opportunity to submit testimony with regard to Int. 592 on behalf of the Hotel Association of New York City ("HANYC"). HANYC represents over 270 of our City's finest hotels which account for over 75,000 rooms and employ approximately 50,000 workers.

Int. 592 proposes a ban on the conversion of more than 20% of a hotel's floor area to any use other than primary hotel space without a waiver from a newly created "Hotel Conversion Review Board." This waiver process would include a public hearing during which the internal finances of a hotel would be reviewed, and a five-Member Board would determine whether additional conversion area should be granted to the "minimum extent necessary" for that applicant to receive a "reasonable financial return."

The Hotel Association is opposed to Int. 592. This legislation will have a negative impact on the development of new hotels, the creation of hotel jobs, and the overall economy of New York City. The result of this restriction on property use will be a chilling effect on both the property values of hotels, and the desire to build new hotels. There is not currently a shortage of hotel rooms that would warrant such a restriction, and the current state of the hotel industry is strong, with many new developments underway. There is no need for this supposedly protective measure that will only stifle the development of new hotels in the future and hurt both business owners and employees as a result.

Unfortunately this bill will have the exact opposite result from what it is trying to achieve – it would only hurt the growth of the hotel industry in NYC by reducing the construction of new hotel rooms and preventing the creation of jobs. This bill effectively freezes the current inventory and interferes with owners' well-established rights to determine the best use of their property. Further, this bill, if signed into law, would be open to legal challenges for illegally interfering with private property rights.

HANYC is opposed to Int. 592 because this legislation would be a disincentive to build hotel rooms in New York City and would defeat the stated purpose of the bill which is to ensure the supply of hotel rooms. Thank you for the opportunity to submit these concerns, and we look forward to working with the New York City Council to maintain the strength of our hotel industry and economy.

Steamfitters Union, Local 638 Testimony
New York City Council Housing & Building Committee Hearing
Introduction No. 145

On behalf of Steamfitters Union, Local 638, we write in support of the bill before you today. Local 638 represents [8,000] members who perform plumbing, steam fitting and fire protection installation throughout New York City and Long Island.

As it has been practiced in other commercial spaces, we believe extending the requirement for sprinkler systems in veterinary clinics and pet shops is key for the welfare of the housed animals. In January of 1986, forty-five horses died in a tragic barn fire at Belmont Race Track. The sprinkler system was poorly maintained: the sprinkler pipe was frozen which caused the pipes to burst. Our members now work with Belmont Race Track where we provide fire protection for all of the horse stables so this type of tragedy never occurs again. It is important that sprinkler systems are installed and maintained for the protection of all animals. According to the National Fire Protection Association, the chances of dying in a fire where sprinklers are present is reduced by one-half to three fourths compared to where sprinklers are not present.

In addition, we would like to commend the ASPCA in recognizing this need and look forward to implementing this legislation. To reiterate, animals housed in our City's stables, veterinary clinics and shops do not have means of escaping during a fire. Protecting our animals from noxious toxins and fumes caused by fires is not only a humane objective but also a matter of public health and safety.

We want to thank Council Members Corey Johnson, James Vacca and Elizabeth Crowley for drafting this imprudent piece of legislation and the number of the Council Members who have signed on to support its passage. In passing Int. 145, you will be saving thousands of animals and humans from injury and death caused by these horrific fires.

Respectfully,

Patrick Dolan, Jr.
President

THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES

April 1, 2015

Testimony regarding Int. No 145- Installation of fire sprinklers in certain establishments that provide services for animals

Good morning, Honorable Chairperson Williams and members of the Committee on Housing and Buildings. My name is Joyce Friedman, NYC Coordinator for The Humane Society of the States, the nation's largest animal protection organization with significant membership in New York City. I appear before you today to express our support for Int. 145, in relation to the installation of fire sprinklers in certain establishments that provide services for animals.

This legislation, which has been under consideration since 1998, would require the installation of sprinkler systems at city businesses where animals are continuously housed for longer than 24 hours, including pet shops, veterinary offices, animal hospitals, animal kennels and pet-grooming shops.

There is strong incentive and reason to pass this legislation. In 2008, over 100 animals, including cats, dogs, rabbits, guinea pigs, parrots, parakeets, and reptiles, were lost in a tragic fire at Stephanie and Amanda's Pet Center, a pet retailer located in the Bronx. Additionally, in 2006 a pet store fire in Jamaica, Queens, killed numerous animals while neighbors attempted to rescue them. And in 2002, a four-alarm fire in Inwood took the lives of more than 200 animals.

Future tragedies such as these may be prevented through effective legislation. New York City has passed similar sprinkler requirement bills designed to protect public safety, including Local Law No. 5 of 1973, Local Law No. 41 of 1978, Local Law No. 10 of 1999, and Local Law No. 26 of 2004. According to New York's Mechanical Contractors and Steamfitters Local 638, "Sprinklers along with greater installation of smoke detectors... have contributed greatly to the decline of fire-related fatalities in New York City." Passage of Int.145 would protect the lives and safety of companion animals, as well as those of our firefighters, first responders and good-willed members of the public responding to such fires.

We respectfully urge the City Council to pass Int. No 145. Thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony to you today.

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FOR THE RECORD

CITY COUNCIL HOUSING AND BUILDING COMMITTEE
TESTIMONY REAL ESTATE BOARD OF NEW YORK
INT. 592-2014 HOTEL CONVERSIONS

April 1, 2015

The Real Estate Board of New York is a trade association representing 16,000 owners, builders, brokers, managers and other professionals active in the real estate industry in New York.

We strongly oppose intro 592 which in hotels containing 150 or more rooms would permanently prohibit more than 20 percent of the hotel's living and sleeping space from being converted to any other use unless the owner was able to successfully navigate a vaguely-described and cumbersome "hardship" process.

This bill is seriously flawed in a number of ways.

There is no justification or rationale given for this intrusive restriction on private property operating in accordance with the City's land use plan and Zoning Resolution.

It is also unclear why we should impose such onerous restrictions on a change of use for hotels when the industry is booming.

The hotel and tourist industry is thriving and has been for some time. Over the last decade, tourism has surged from 37.8 million visitors a year in 2003 to 54.3 million in 2013. The number of hotel rooms has likewise increased adding 30,000 rooms and thousands of construction jobs in the last ten years. According to NYC and Company, it forecasts at least 23,000 more rooms built by 2017.

Similarly, the surge in the number of hotel rooms has driven up hotel employment from 37,900 to 49,400 over the same ten year period.

Average hotel occupancy has grown from 76.3% in 2003 to 88.3% in 2013. Average daily room rates have increased from $193 in 2003 to $290 in 2013.

In short, market conditions are such that conversions of hotel use would be extremely limited if it occurs at all, and any decline in inventory would likely be offset by a pick-up in new construction.

Likewise any loss of hotel employment as a result of conversions would be offset by an increase in hotel jobs created by the new hotels being built to address this growing demand. The conversion activity would also generate both temporary jobs, and the management and operation of the new use would generate permanent jobs.

The prohibition on the conversion of hotel rooms will adversely impact the investor market as well. The prohibition on as of right uses will lower a hotel's market value. It would also be a deterrent in

FOR THE RECORD

transforming an underperforming hotel which is generating less tax revenue for the city to becoming a vibrant mixed use property that generates more jobs and more tax revenue.

The "hardship" mechanism proposed in the bill to allow a conversion, which would require a new Hotel Conversion Review Board to determine that the applicant "is unable to earn a reasonable financial return' on existing hotel space, is itself also a deterrent. No property owner wants an as of right use of their property to be subject a discretionary government review. The vague standard of a "reasonable financial return" only highlights another of the bill's flaws and reinforces a view that this proposal lacks a reasonable justification and is of questionable merit.

Lastly, there is a more fundamental question about whether a provision of this nature may be enacted by local law, given the City Charter framework governing land use regulation and the prescribed roles of the Community Boards, Borough Presidents, the City Planning Commission, City Council and Mayor under the land use process. Also, as an action with a potential for significant impacts on land use and the hotel industry we think this proposal must be made subject to an environmental assessment to determine this proposal's impacts.

In conclusion, this bill is harmful to the hotel and tourist industry; the bill imposes severe restrictions on the use of private property without any justification; the bill sends a chilling message to investors without any rationale; and the bill proposes changes and limitations to the permitted use of property in apparent disregard for the City's land use process and the City Council's role thereunder.

For these reasons, we oppose Intro 592.

Testimony of Ebba Mariscal
123-12 18th Ave, Fl 1
College Point, NY 11356

New York City Council – Committee on Housing and Buildings
April 1st, 2015

Good morning,

My name is Ebba Mariscal, I live with my family in College Point, Queens. It was important for me to take this opportunity to give testimony here today and share my story with the members of the Committee, so they know how important this bill is to hardworking New Yorkers.

For 14 years I worked as a floor supervisor in the housekeeping department at the Flatotel Hotel on 135 West 52nd Street in Manhattan. My job was not easy, I was on my feet and moving all day, but because I was a member of the New York Hotel Trades Council, I had one of the best hotel jobs you could find anywhere. I was paid good middle class wages, I had excellent employer-funded healthcare, I had a steady schedule, and I was treated with respect and dignity. I was even able to take vacation every year. Unfortunately, two years ago, that all changed. In February 2013 my coworkers and I found out that the Flatotel was being closed and turned into condominiums. There were about 100 of us working at the hotel and we all lost our jobs as a result. I was devastated.

For the last two years I've been trying hard to find a new job. I've had a few temporary positions, but I have yet to find full-time, steady employment. It is certainly not for lack of trying. Even though I worked at the Flatotel for many years, I was by no means ready to retire. I have two sons, ages 19 and 25. At this point in their lives, I wish my children could be thinking about their own careers and starting their own families, and not worrying about their parents. But now my husband and I are beginning the process of selling our home and leaving New York to find a less expensive place to live. It makes me sad to think about because New York is our home.

I appreciate having the chance to be heard here today. I always believed New York to be a place where hardworking men and women can come and raise a family and make a living. Even though I already lost my job as a result of condominium conversion, I am here today because I hope that it is not too late to save the jobs of my neighbors and of New Yorkers across the city. Thank you for your time.

Good Morning. Thank you Mr. Chairmen and members of the committee for the opportunity to testify about this bill.

Wholesale conversions of hotels to luxury residences contribute to middle-class job losses. The longstanding trend of mass layoffs in the hotel industry due to luxury residential conversions has resulted in the loss of middle class jobs in the service sector. At least fourteen hotels in New York have converted to condominiums since 2003, leading to 1,800 lost jobs, and more conversions are imminent. As the price of a buildable square foot continues to rise for developers seeking to build multi-million dollar apartments, centrally located hotel properties, even those that are very profitable, become increasingly attractive to developers seeking to develop high-end condos.

While high-end condos, even ultra-luxury high end condos, can sometimes add to the fabric of the City's economy and even grow its tax base – neighborhoods consisting of solely massive high end condos, that are often 3rd or 4th homes or simply investment vehicles rather then living spaces - become unattractive for job supporting ground floor businesses, resulting in job losses and "ghost" neighborhoods – witness areas in London, like mayfair. Property owners who rarely inhabit their palatial apartments, are likely to contribute much less to the local economy then hotel visitors who stay in vastly smaller rooms.

According to a 2013 study by CUNY and the NYC Mayor's Office, the average hotel hospitality worker in New York City makes 116% of median income in base wages, or $53,045.[1] These are some of the highest-paying service sector jobs in the city. Due to the high degree of unionization, most of these jobs also provide free healthcare and retirement benefits. Meanwhile, middle class jobs are disappearing in New York. New York City lost 100,000 middle-income jobs since 2008, which were replaced by jobs making less than $35,000 per year.[2] Poverty-wage jobs are replacing middle class jobs.

The City Council has a long-term policy interest in protecting a diverse economy that includes good paying service sector jobs that allow workers to live in NYC – especially jobs that are accessible to immigrants. The legislation before you limits developers' ability to convert more then 20 percent of transient room space at large hotels without getting approval from a newly formed Hotel conversion board. That appointed board can take into account the totality of circumstances when making a decision including the ability of property owners to effectively continue to operate as a hotel. The existence of the board strikes a fair balance and allows the City of New York to continue to protect vibrant, middle-class job providing businesses while insuring pockets of NYC do not become ghost towns where the world's wealthy store money in seldom-used but massively sized and enormously expensive ultra high end luxury condos.

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[1] New York City Labor Market Information Service, *New York City's Traveler Accommodation Industry: A Guide for Education and Workforce Development Professionals,* March 2013, http://www.gc.cuny. edu/CUNY_GC/media/CUNY-Graduate-Center/PDF/Centers/Center%20for%20Urban%20Research /LMIS/NYCLMIS-Accommodation-Industry.pdf

[2] Partnership for New York City, *NYC Jobs Blueprint,* 2013, www.pfnyc.org/reports/2013-blueprint-web.pdf

April 1, 2015

Dear Committee on Housing and Building,

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today about Int 0145-2014

I am Scott Bellman, recently retired New York City Firefighter of fifteen years. My certifications include fire guards / torch operations and city wide fire guard for impairment.

Fire safety includes the set of practices intended to reduce the destruction caused by fire. Fire safety measures include those that are intended to prevent ignition and to limit the development of a working fire. And, the effect of a fire after it starts.

Now speaking personal and professionally in m my experiences...unfortunately I have been to a number of fatal fires. The main cause of death at fires is asphyxiation at a 3 to 1 ration rather than by fire itself.

A smoldering fire which can create lethal and toxic fumes will not activate a sprinkler head and can very well cause fatalities.

Sprinkler heads do not work as one may expect as seen on film and TV. This is one particular reason that more data and research must be addressed.

Fire codes direct NYC FNY units departments to conduct annual inspections in all commercial occupancies. Theses inspections are paramount to the safety of all.

In closing, this is a hearing to consider if sprinkler systems would beneficent pets housed over twenty-four hours in a facility. In my expert opinion I do not belief they will and this issues need more research to better its implementation.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) ought to be considered in amending Int 145 to better represent the safety of animals.

Please consider myself for any additional thoughts to amend Int 145 to better serve its intent.

Respectfully,

Scott Bellman, NYC Retired Fire Fighter

718-948-3660

Sbellman16@yahoo.com

SC #12-8-8-a-2, a-3 and a-5
D#12-6

Amy Beasley Cronin
Secretary, Standards Council

17 August 2012

To: Interested Parties

Subject:

Standards Council Decision (Final):	**D#12-6**
Standards Council Agenda Item:	**SC#12-8-8-a-2, a-3 and a-5**
Date of Decision*:	9 August 2012
NFPA 150, *Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities*, 2013 Edition	

Dear Interested Parties:

At its meeting of August 7-9, 2012, the Standards Council considered several appeals on the above referenced matter.

Attached is the final decision of the Standards Council on this matter.

Sincerely,

Amy Beasley Cronin

Amy Beasley Cronin
Secretary, NFPA Standards Council

c: D. Berry, M. Brodoff, L. Fuller, T. Vecchiarelli, J. Depew
Members, Technical Committee on Animal Housing Facilities (ASF-AAA)
Members, NFPA Standards Council (AAD-AAA)
Individuals Providing Appeal Commentary

*NOTE: Participants in NFPA's codes and standards making process should know that limited review of this decision may be sought from the NFPA Board of Directors. For the rules describing the available review and the method for petitioning the Board for review, please consult section 1-7 of the NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects and the NFPA Regulations Governing Petitions to the Board of Directors from Decisions of the Standards Council. Notice of the intent to file such a petition must be submitted to the Clerk of the Board of Directors within 15 calendar days of the Date of Decision noted in the subject line of this letter.

Standards Council Decision (Final):	**D#12-6**
Standards Council Agenda Item:	**SC#12-8-8-a-2, a-3 and a-5**
Date of Decision*:	9 August 2012
NFPA 150, *Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities*, 2013 Edition	

SUMMARY OF ACTION (for convenience only; not part of official decision): *The Standards Council voted to deny the appeal to accept Certified Amending Motion 150-1 to accept Proposals 150-11, 150-13, 150-14 and 150-15.*

DECISION:

At its meeting of August 7-9, 2012, the Standards Council considered the appeals of fourteen organizations and one individual on the issuance of the 2013 Edition of NFPA 150, *Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities*. The appellants were as follows: Paul Shapiro of The Humane Society of the United States, Karen Davis of United Poultry Concerns, Kim Sturla of Animal Place, Bryan Pease of the Animal Protection & Rescue League, Mary Britton Clouse of Chicken Run Rescue, Kay Evans of Chocowinity Chicken Sanctuary, Erica Meier of Compassion Over Killing, Bruce Friedrich of Farm Sanctuary, Robert Grillo of Free From Harm, Nathan Runkle of Mercy For Animals, Terry Cummings of Poplar Spring Animal Sanctuary, Tracy Reiman of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, Linda Brink of Sunnyskies Bird & Animal Sanctuary, Jenny Brown of Woodstock Farm Animal Sanctuary and Valerie Traina of Centennial, Colorado. These appellants requested that NFPA 150 be issued with the acceptance of Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 150-1, which sought to accept Proposals 150-11, 150-13, 150-14 and 150-15. Specifically, these appellants seek to require all animal housing facilities to be sprinklered.

As background, the Technical Committee on Animal Housing Facilities (TC) rejected Proposals 150-11, 150-13, 150-14 and 150-15 that sought collectively to require all animal housing facilities to be sprinklered. Subsequently, the TC rejected Comments 150-7 and 150-8 that sought to sprinkler all animal housing facilities. The TC indicated in the substantiation for the rejection that it wished to consider the matter during the next revision cycle.

A Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 150-1 that sought to accept Proposals 150-11, 150-13, 150-14 and 150-15 was made at the 2012 Association Technical Meeting (Tech Session). The amending motion was supported by the NFPA membership in attendance, but failed to pass the subsequent balloting of the TC. This means, under NFPA rules, that no change from the existing edition should occur. See NFPA *Regulations Governing Committee Projects* at Section 4.7.1(c). In other words, the sprinkler requirement should not be included in the new edition of NFPA 150.

The appeals request that the Council reject the result yielded by the codes and standards development process. On appeal, the Council accords great respect and deference to the NFPA codes and standards development process. In conducting its review, the Council will overturn the result of that process only where a clear and substantial basis for doing so is demonstrated. The Council has reviewed the entire record concerning this matter and has considered all the arguments put forth in this appeal. In the view of the Council, this appeal does not present any clear and substantial basis on which to overturn the results yielded by the NFPA codes and standards development process. Accordingly, the Council has voted to deny the appeals. The effect of this action is that there will be no requirement added to the new edition of NFPA 150 to require all animal housing facilities to be sprinklered.

Many who appeared before the Council in this appeal indicated that they had not previously been involved in the revision process. Going forward, the Council encourages the appellants and others to continue their participation through the available avenues including, as they deem appropriate, the submission of Public Input and Comments and application for committee membership.

In closing, the Council notes that the NFPA process will allow for future consideration of any issues raised should the parties wish to pursue them in future revision cycles.

April 1, 2015

Re: Int 0145-2014

Good Morning Housing and Building Committee Members,

Please do not pass Int 145 without considering amendments that will better serve to protect the animals.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Keith Dalessio and I am a pet shop owner and the Vice President of the New York Pet Welfare Association (N.Y.P.W.A.). We are a group made up of pet shop owners, veterinarians, pet breeders, distributors and other associations. Our primary purpose is to educate the public and policy makers about responsible pet practice and to advocate for responsible and healthy public policy.

As a pet shop owner I have fortunately been afforded a life that is very different than the average animal lover. Like most of you in here today, I love and care ABOUT animals.

But unlike most in here today I also care FOR animals on a daily basis. With that said, it is my number one priority and the NYPWA's number one priority to promote healthy and humane pet practice.

It is the belief of the NYPWA, NFPA, IBPSA, Veterinarian Association, myself and many others that this bill will "cause harm to animals". The requirements of this bill will decrease access to veterinarians that are unable or unwilling to install sprinklers in their facilities. These veterinarians may no longer be able to provide 24 hour care for our pets. I won't have a vet to care for my puppies overnight and you also may not have a veterinarian to care for your pets overnight.

It is the NYPWA's hope that the committee will consider a more responsible alternative, such as a fire alarm system that is directly connected to a central agency that can notify a local fire department of a fire. We also encourage you to consider the NFPA's study.

We also offer our expertise and would enjoy working in tandem with the council to come up with a humane, responsible and healthy solution that will ultimately protect animals, people and small businesses.

Thank You,

Keith Dalessio
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NFPA® 150

Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities

2013 Edition

NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471
An International Codes and Standards Organization

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8/12

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NFPA® 150

Standard on

Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities

2013 Edition

This edition of NFPA 150, *Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Animal Housing Facilities, and acted on by NFPA at its June Association Technical Meeting held June 11–14, 2012, in Las Vegas, NV. It was issued by the Standards Council on August 9, 2012, with an effective date of August 29, 2012, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 150 was approved as an American National Standard on August 29, 2012.

Origin and Development of NFPA 150

After a series of disastrous fires in racetrack stables in 1975, NFPA established the Committee on Firesafety in Racetrack Stables. This committee began its work in 1976 with the establishment of three working subcommittees covering construction, occupancy requirements, and fire protection. NFPA 150, *Standard on Firesafety in Racetrack Stables*, was first published in 1979. In the 1985 edition, minor changes were made to the standard that included the printing of Table 3 from NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*, in Appendix A. Changes to both the 1991 and 1995 editions consisted of editorial improvements and clarifications of the existing text.

The 2000 edition added a section on equivalency and essentially revised other portions of the text to reflect the *Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents* for use of mandatory language.

In 2004, the scope of NFPA 150 expanded to include life and safety requirements for both humans and animals in all types of animal housing facilities. In July of 2004, the Standards Council approved the expansion and changed the name of the document to *Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities*. The expanded NFPA 150 provided better guidance to authorities having jurisdiction by addressing all types of animal housing facilities and made possible the consistent treatment of such facilities from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

The 2009 edition included several updates related primarily to the referenced codes and standards and to some of the extracted text. A new provision allowing the use of the room-corner test from NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*, was introduced to allow an alternative test protocol to evaluate interior finish materials.

The 2013 edition includes a new chapter on performance-based design, and requirements for fire protection systems have been revised.

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This list represents the membership at the time the Committee was balloted on the final text of this edition. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred. A key to classifications is found at the back of the document.

NOTE: Membership on a committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the committee on which the member serves.

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the loss of animal and human life and property from fire in animal housing facilities, including, but not limited to the following: barns; stables; kennels; animal shelters; animal hospitals; veterinary facilities; zoos, special amusement parks; agricultural facilities; laboratories; and racetrack stable and kennel areas including those stable and kennel areas, barns, and associated buildings at state, county, and local fairgrounds. This Committee does not cover building code or life safety code requirements that are handled by other committees.

Contents

NFPA 150

Standard on

Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities

2013 Edition

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NOTICE: An asterisk (*) following the number or letter designating a paragraph indicates that explanatory material on the paragraph can be found in Annex A.

Changes other than editorial are indicated by a vertical rule beside the paragraph, table, or figure in which the change occurred. These rules are included as an aid to the user in identifying changes from the previous edition. Where one or more complete paragraphs have been deleted, the deletion is indicated by a bullet (•) between the paragraphs that remain.

A reference in brackets [ ] following a section or paragraph indicates material that has been extracted from another NFPA document. As an aid to the user, the complete title and edition of the source documents for extracts in mandatory sections of the document are given in Chapter 2 and those for extracts in informational sections are given in Annex C. Extracted text may be edited for consistency and style and may include the revision of internal paragraph references and other references as appropriate. Requests for interpretations or revisions of extracted text shall be sent to the technical committee responsible for the source document.

Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 2 and Annex C.

Chapter 1 Administration

1.1 Scope.

1.1.1* This standard shall provide the minimum requirements for the design, construction, fire protection, and classification of animal housing facilities.

1.1.2 Animal housing facilities shall be designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with the adopted building, fire, and life safety codes and the requirements herein.

1.1.3 Where requirements of this standard differ from the adopted fire prevention, life safety, and building codes, the requirements of this standard shall govern the protection of the animal occupants and animal handlers.

1.2 Purpose. The purpose of this standard shall be to prevent the loss of animal life, human life, and property from fire or other emergencies by providing the minimum requirements for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities where animals are housed, including but not limited to rest, feed, work, exercise, and production areas.

1.3 Application.

1.3.1* This standard shall apply to animal housing facilities that are subject to local, state, or federal licensing or permitting requirements, including but not limited to the following:

(1) Barns and stables
(2) Kennels
(3) Racetrack stable/kennel areas, including those stable/kennel areas, barns, and associated buildings at state, county, and local fairgrounds
(4) Animal shelters
(5) Animal hospitals and veterinary facilities
(6) Zoos and special amusement parks
(7) Laboratories
(8) Agricultural facilities
(9) Mercantile or business occupancies with animals

1.3.2 This standard shall apply to new animal housing facilities.

1.3.3 This standard shall also apply to existing facilities where any one of the following conditions applies:

(1) A change of use or occupancy classification occurs where animals are introduced.
(2) A change is made in the subclassification or category of the animals housed.
(3) A renovation, modification, reconstruction, or addition is made.
(4) A building or structure with an animal housing facility is relocated.
(5) A building with an animal housing facility is considered damaged, unsafe, or a fire hazard.
(6) A property line that affects compliance with any provision of this standard is created or relocated.

1.3.4* This standard shall apply to temporary structures housing animals solely for the purposes of developing a disaster/emergency management program in accordance with 4.3.4.

1.4 Retroactivity. The provisions of this standard provide an acceptable degree of protection from the hazards addressed in this standard at the time the standard was issued.

1.4.1 Unless otherwise specified, the provisions of this standard shall not apply to facilities, equipment, structures, or installations that existed or were approved for construction or installation prior to the effective date of the standard. Where specified, the provisions of this standard shall be retroactive.

1.4.2 In those cases where the authority having jurisdiction determines that the existing situation presents an unacceptable degree of risk, the authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to apply retroactively any portions of this standard deemed appropriate.

1.4.3 The retroactive requirements of this standard shall be permitted to be modified if their application clearly would be impractical in the judgment of the authority having jurisdiction, and only where it is clearly evident that a reasonable degree of safety is provided.

1.5 Equivalency. Nothing in this standard is intended to prevent the use of systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior quality, strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, and safety over those prescribed by this standard.

1.5.1 Technical documentation shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction to demonstrate equivalency.

1.5.2 The system, method, or device shall be approved for the intended purpose by the authority having jurisdiction.

1.5.3 Alternative systems, methods, or devices approved as equivalent by the authority having jurisdiction shall be recognized as being in compliance with this standard.

1.6 Units.

1.6.1 SI Units. Metric units in this standard are in accordance with the modernized metric system known as the International System of Units (SI).

1.6.2 Primary and Equivalent Values. If a value for a measurement as given in this standard is followed by an equivalent value in other units, the first stated value shall be regarded as the requirement. A given equivalent value might be approximate.

1.7 Enforcement. This standard shall be administered and enforced by the authority having jurisdiction designated by the governing authority. *(See Annex B for sample wording for enabling legislation.)*

Chapter 2 Referenced Publications

2.1 General. The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.

2.2 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA 1, *Fire Code*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 31, *Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment*, 2011 edition.

NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1, *National Fuel Gas Code*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*, 2011 edition.

NFPA 70®, *National Electrical Code®*, 2011 edition.

NFPA 72®, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 90B, *Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 92, *Standard for Smoke Control Systems*, 2012 edition.

NFPA *101®*, *Life Safety Code®*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel–Burning Appliances*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 251, *Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Resistance of Building Construction and Materials*, 2006 edition.

NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*, 2011 edition.

NFPA 720, *Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection and Warning Equipment*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 780, *Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems*, 2011 edition.

NFPA 1144, *Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 1600®, *Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code®*, 2012 edition.

2.3 Other Publications.

2.3.1 ASCE Publications. American Society of Civil Engineers, 1801 Alexander Bell Drive, Reston, VA 20191-4400.

ASCE/SEI 7, *Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures*, 2010.

2.3.2 ASTM Publications. ASTM International, 100 Bar Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Material*, 2010.

ASTM E 1591, *Standard Guide for Obtaining Data for Deterministic Fire Models*, 2007.

2.3.3 UL Publications. Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096.

ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Material*, 2008, with revisions through September 13, 2010.

2.3.4 Other Publications.

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th edition, Merriam-Webster, Inc., Springfield, MA, 2003.

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code®*, 2012 edition.

ASCE/SEI 7, *Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures*, 2010.

Chapter 3 Definitions

3.1 General. The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this standard. Where terms are not defined in this chapter or within another chapter, they shall be defined using their ordinarily accepted meanings within the context in which they are used. *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th edition, shall be the source for the ordinarily accepted meaning.

3.2 NFPA Official Definitions.

3.2.1* Approved. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

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

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

3.2.4* Listed. Equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products or services, that maintains periodic inspection of

production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, or service meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

3.2.5 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

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

3.2.7 Standard. A document, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word "shall" to indicate requirements and which is in a form generally suitable for mandatory reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law. Nonmandatory provisions are not to be considered a part of the requirements of a standard and shall be located in an appendix, annex, footnote, informational note, or other means as permitted in the *Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents.*

3.3 General Definitions.

3.3.1 Addition. An increase in the building area, aggregate floor area, height, or number of stories of a structure. [**ASCE/SEI 7:**11.2]

3.3.2 Animal. For the purposes of this standard, an air-breathing vertebrate.

3.3.2.1* ***Confined Animals.*** Animals housed such that human intervention is required for their release and evacuation in case of emergency.

3.3.3* Animal Handler. A person responsible for the handling, grooming, and care of confined animals, or reasonably expected to assist in their handling and evacuation in case of emergency.

3.3.4* Animal Housing Facility. Area of a building or structure, including interior and adjacent exterior spaces, where animals are fed, rested, worked, exercised, treated, exhibited, or used for production.

3.3.5 Building Height. The vertical distance from the grade plane to the average elevation of the highest roof surface. [**5000,** 2012]

3.3.6 Cage. A box or enclosure from which an animal or animals cannot normally escape without human intervention.

3.3.7 Confined Animals. See 3.3.2.1.

3.3.8 Feed Room. See 3.3.20.1.

3.3.9 Fire Resistance Rating. The time, in minutes or hours, that materials or assemblies have withstood a fire exposure as established in accordance with the test procedures of NFPA 251, *Standard Methods of Tests of Tests of Fire Resistance of Building Constuction and Materials.* [**220,** 2012]

3.3.10 General Public. People who do not have an intimate knowledge of the layout of the building or structure, or the general behavior of the animals at the facility, and are not intended personnel.

3.3.11 Halter. A piece of equipment, composed of rope or straps and buckles, that fits securely around the head of an animal such as a horse or cow, used in handling and leading animals from place to place.

3.3.12 Intended Personnel. People working in the animal housing facility with an intimate knowledge of the layout of the building or structure and the general behavior of the animals at the facility, such as employees or students, who are not considered the general public.

3.3.13 Lead. A rope, chain, or strap of suitable length with a clasp at one end used for handling and leading animals by a halter, collar, or harness.

3.3.14 Mechanical Equipment Room. See 3.3.20.2.

3.3.15 Modification. The reconfiguration of any space, the addition or elimination of any door or window, the addition or elimination of load-bearing elements, the reconfiguration or extension of any system, or the installation of any additional equipment. [**5000,** 2012]

3.3.16 Occupancy. The purpose for which a building or other structure, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used. [**ASCE/SEI 7:**1.2]

3.3.17* Protection. A device, material, or system that provides a specified level of safety to achieve a desired outcome.

3.3.18 Reconstruction. The reconfiguration of a space that affects an exit, or a corridor shared by more than a single tenant; or reconfiguration of space such that the rehabilitation work area is not permitted to be occupied because existing means of egress and fire protection systems, or their equivalent, are not in place or continuously maintained. [**5000,** 2012]

3.3.19 Renovation. The replacement in kind, strengthening, or upgrading of elements, materials, equipment, or fixtures that does not result in a reconfiguration of the building or spaces within. [**5000,** 2012]

3.3.20 Room.

3.3.20.1 ***Feed Room.*** Room used to store feed and feed supplies for animals.

3.3.20.2 ***Mechanical Equipment Room.*** Room that contains mechanical, electrical, air conditioning, or other equipment.

3.3.20.3 ***Storage Room.*** Enclosed room within a building containing tack and equipment used for animal handling, capture, restraint, grooming, training, care, and upkeep of the animal facility.

3.3.20.4 ***Tack Room.*** A storage area for tack and stable equipment.

3.3.21 Stall. A room or compartment that normally houses one or more animals.

3.3.22 Storage Room. See 3.3.20.3.

3.3.23 Tack. Stable gear; also harnesses, bridles, saddles, and other accessories used in riding or driving horses.

3.3.24 Tack Room. See 3.3.20.4.

3.3.25 Trainer. A person responsible for the care and training of animals.

Chapter 4 General Requirements

4.1* Goals and Objectives.

4.1.1* Goals. The primary goals of this standard shall be safety and facility usability for both human and animal occupants, including property protection as it relates to the primary goals.

4.1.2* Objectives. To achieve the goals stated in 4.1.1, the goals and objectives of 4.1.3 and 4.1.4 shall be satisfied.

4.1.3 Safety. The intent of the safety goal of this standard shall be to reduce the probability of injury or death to both animal and human occupants from fire, similar emergencies, and facility use.

4.1.3.1 Safety from Fire.

4.1.3.1.1* Safety-from-Fire Goals. The fire safety goals of this standard shall be as follows:

(1) To provide an environment for human occupants inside an animal housing facility that is reasonably safe from fire and similar emergencies
(2) To provide an environment for animal occupants inside or adjacent to a structure that is reasonably safe from fire and similar emergencies
(3) To provide reasonable safety for fire fighters and emergency responders during search and rescue operations for animal and human occupants
(4) To attempt to minimize loss of property and interruption of facility operations from fire and similar emergencies

4.1.3.1.2 Safety-from-Fire Objectives.

4.1.3.1.2.1 Facilities shall be designed and constructed to protect human and animal occupants not intimate with the initial fire development for the time needed to evacuate, relocate, or defend in place.

4.1.3.1.2.2* Facilities shall be designed and constructed to provide reasonable safety for fire fighters and emergency responders during search and rescue operations for animal and human occupants.

4.1.3.1.2.3 Facilities shall be designed and constructed to provide reasonable access to the structure for emergency responders.

4.1.3.1.2.4 Facilities shall be designed and constructed to reasonably protect adjacent persons, animals, and structures from injury, death, or substantial damage as a result of a fire.

4.1.3.2 Safety During Facility Use.

4.1.3.2.1* Safety-During-Facility-Use Goal. The safety-during-facility-use goal of this standard shall be to provide an environment for both the human and animal occupants of the facility that is reasonably safe during the normal use of the facility.

4.1.3.2.2 Safety-During-Facility-Use Objectives.

4.1.3.2.2.1 Facilities shall be designed and constructed to provide for reasonably safe animal and crowd movement during emergency and nonemergency conditions.

4.1.3.2.2.2 Facilities shall be designed and constructed to provide reasonable safety for animal and human occupants and workers during construction and demolition.

4.1.3.2.2.3* Facilities shall be designed and constructed to provide reasonable and appropriate notification to occupants during emergency situations.

4.1.3.2.2.4 Facilities shall be designed and constructed to provide reasonable signage to identify hazards, means of egress, and other building safety features.

4.1.4 Usability Goal. The intent of the usability goal of this standard shall be to ensure that the facility is capable of functioning at the level for which it was designed.

4.1.4.1 Function.

4.1.4.1.1* Function Goal. The intent of the function goal of this standard shall be to ensure that a facility and its systems, features, and construction, throughout its life, provide reasonable capability of operation to satisfy the other goals of this standard.

4.1.4.1.2* Function Objective. Facilities shall be designed and constructed to provide reasonable assurance that its systems, features, and construction are capable of performing their intended use to satisfy the objectives of this standard.

4.2 Fundamental Fire and Life Safety Requirements.

4.2.1 Multiple Safeguards.

4.2.1.1 The design of every facility intended for animal and human occupancy shall be such that reliance for property protection and safety to life does not depend solely on any single safeguard.

4.2.1.2 Additional safeguard(s) shall be provided for property protection and life safety in case any single safeguard is ineffective due to inappropriate animal or human actions, building failure, or system failure.

4.2.2 Appropriateness of Safeguards. Every facility shall be provided with means of egress and other fire and life safety safeguards of the kinds, numbers, locations, and capacities appropriate to the individual facility, with due regard to the following:

(1) Character of the occupancy, including fire load
(2) Capabilities of both the human and animal occupants
(3) Number of animals and persons exposed
(4) Fire protection available
(5) Height and type of construction of the facility
(6) Other factors necessary to provide animal and human occupants with a reasonable degree of safety
(7) Other factors necessary to protect the facility and contents from unacceptable damage

4.2.3 Means of Egress. The minimum number of means of egress for human and animal occupants shall be in accordance with Chapter 8.

4.2.4* Occupant Notification. In every facility of such size, arrangement, or occupancy that a fire itself might not provide adequate occupant warning, fire alarm systems shall be provided where necessary to warn occupants of the existence of fire.

4.2.5 System Design and Installation. Any fire protection system, building service equipment, feature of protection, or safeguard provided for fire and life safety shall be designed, installed, and approved in accordance with applicable NFPA codes and standards.

4.2.6 Limiting Fire Spread.

4.2.6.1 The interior surfaces of the facility shall not contribute to an unacceptable rate and magnitude of fire spread and generation of heat and smoke.

4.2.6.2 The construction of concealed spaces shall not contribute to an unacceptable rate of the spread of fire, hot gases, and smoke to areas of the facility remote from the fire source and shall limit their spread beyond the immediate area of the origin of the fire.

4.2.6.3 The facility shall be compartmented, as appropriate, by walls and floors, including their associated openings with

proper closures, to limit the spread of fire, hot gases, and smoke to an acceptable area beyond the immediate area of fire origin.

4.2.7 Structural Integrity. The facility's structural members and assemblies shall be provided with the required degree of fire resistance to limit structural damage, damage to the building and its contents, and damage to adjacent buildings and property.

4.3 General Requirements.

4.3.1 Authority Having Jurisdiction.

4.3.1.1 The authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) shall determine whether the provisions of this standard are met.

4.3.1.2 Where it is evident that a reasonable degree of safety is provided, any requirement shall be permitted to be modified if its application would be hazardous under normal occupancy conditions in the judgment of the AHJ.

4.3.1.3* Where it is evident that special circumstances not specifically addressed in this standard exist in the design, construction, use, or operation of the facility, the AHJ shall be permitted to require additional safeguards such that a reasonable degree of safety is provided.

4.3.2 Provisions in Excess of Standard Requirements. Nothing in this standard shall be construed to prohibit a superior type of building construction, an additional means of egress, or an otherwise safer condition than that specified by the minimum requirements of this standard.

4.3.3 Maintenance and Testing.

4.3.3.1 Where any device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, or level of protection, or any other feature, is required for compliance with the provisions of this standard, such device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, or other feature shall thereafter be continuously maintained in accordance with applicable NFPA requirements or as directed by the AHJ.

4.3.3.2 Equipment requiring periodic testing or operation to ensure its maintenance shall be tested or operated as specified elsewhere in this standard or as directed by the AHJ.

4.3.3.3 Maintenance and testing shall be under the supervision of a responsible person who shall ensure that testing and maintenance are made at specified intervals in accordance with applicable NFPA standards or as directed by the AHJ.

4.3.4 Disaster/Emergency Management Program.

4.3.4.1 General. Disaster/emergency management programs shall be required in all animal housing facilities to protect and ensure the safety of the animal and human occupants during fire or other similar emergencies.

4.3.4.2 Program Requirements.

4.3.4.2.1* Disaster/emergency management programs shall be developed in accordance with *NFPA 1600, Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs,* and shall include the procedures for reporting emergencies; the occupant and staff response to emergencies; the design and conduct of disaster/emergency drills; the type and coverage of building fire protection systems; and other items required by the AHJ.

4.3.4.2.2 Required disaster/emergency management programs shall be submitted to the AHJ for review and approval.

4.3.4.2.3 Disaster/emergency management programs shall be reviewed and updated annually.

4.3.4.2.4 Revised plans shall be submitted for review and updates shall be provided whenever changes are made in the occupancy or physical arrangement of the building or fire protection systems or features.

4.3.4.2.5 Floor plans shall be provided to the AHJ, as requested.

4.3.4.2.6 In accordance with the disaster/emergency management program, equipment designated as necessary for the evacuation of animals, such as halters and leads, shall be worn by or kept near each animal at all times.

4.3.5* Disaster/Emergency Drills.

4.3.5.1 Disaster/emergency drills conforming to the provisions of this standard shall be conducted in cooperation with the local authorities and as specified by this standard or by the AHJ.

4.3.5.2 Drill Frequency.

4.3.5.2.1 Where required by this standard or the AHJ, disaster/emergency drills shall be held to familiarize occupants with the drill procedure and to establish conduct of the drill as a matter of routine.

4.3.5.2.2* Disaster/emergency drills shall include procedures to ensure that all persons subject to the drill participate.

Chapter 5 Performance-Based Design Option

5.1* General Requirements.

5.1.1 Application. The requirements of this chapter shall apply to buildings or structures, portions of buildings or structures, or building systems designed in accordance with the performance-based option permitted by Section 4.3.

5.1.2 Goals and Objectives. The performance-based design shall meet the goals and objectives of Section 4.1.

5.1.3* Independent Review. The authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to require an approved, independent third party to review the proposed design and provide an evaluation of the design to the authority having jurisdiction at the expense of the owner.

5.1.4 Sources of Data. Data sources shall be identified and documented for each input data requirement that must be met using a source other than a design scenario, an assumption, or a building design specification. The degree of conservatism reflected in such data shall be specified, and a justification for the source shall be provided.

5.1.5* Final Determination. The authority having jurisdiction shall make the final determination as to whether the performance objectives have been met.

5.1.6* Maintenance of Design Features.

5.1.6.1 The design features required for the building to continue to meet the performance goals and objectives of this standard shall be maintained for the life of the building. Such performance goals and objectives shall include complying with all documented assumptions and design specifications. Any variations shall require the approval of the authority having jurisdiction prior to the actual change.

5.1.6.2 Whenever or wherever any device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, or other feature is required to meet the goals, objectives, or performance criteria of this standard, approved procedures for the operation and maintenance of such device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, or other feature shall be prepared, and an approved system of inspection, maintenance, and testing shall be included in an operations and maintenance manual developed as part of the performance-based design.

5.1.7 Special Definitions. See Section 3.3.

5.2 Safety-from-Fire Goals.

5.2.1 The fire safety goals of this standard shall be as follows:

(1) To provide an environment for human occupants inside an animal housing facility that is reasonably safe from fire and similar emergencies
(2) To provide an environment for animal occupants inside or adjacent to a structure that is reasonably safe from fire and similar emergencies
(3) To provide reasonable safety for fire fighters and emergency responders during search and rescue operations for animal and human occupants
(4) To attempt to minimize loss of property and interruption of facility operations from fire and similar emergencies

5.2.2 Safety-from-Fire Objectives.

5.2.2.1 Facilities shall be designed and constructed to protect human and animal occupants not intimate with the initial fire development for the time needed to evacuate, relocate, or defend in place.

5.2.2.2* Facilities shall be designed and constructed to provide reasonable safety for fire fighters and emergency responders during search and rescue operations for animal and human occupants.

5.2.2.3 Facilities shall be designed and constructed to provide reasonable access to the structure for emergency responders.

5.2.2.4 Facilities shall be designed and constructed to reasonably protect adjacent persons, animals, and structures from injury, death, or substantial damage as a result of a fire.

5.2.3 Safety During Facility Use.

5.2.3.1* Safety-During-Facility-Use Goal. The safety-during-facility-use goal of this standard shall be to provide an environment for both the human and animal occupants of the facility that is reasonably safe during the normal use of the facility.

5.2.3.2 Safety-During-Facility-Use Objectives.

5.2.3.2.1 Facilities shall be designed and constructed to provide for reasonably safe animal and crowd movement during emergency and nonemergency conditions.

5.2.3.2.2 Facilities shall be designed and constructed to provide reasonable safety for animal and human occupants and workers during construction and demolition.

5.2.3.2.3* Facilities shall be designed and constructed to provide reasonable and appropriate notification to occupants during emergency situations.

5.2.3.2.4 Facilities shall be designed and constructed to provide reasonable signage to identify hazards, means of egress, and other building safety features.

5.2.3.3 Glass or other similar frangible construction material shall be installed in such a manner that, if occupants come into contact with such material, one of the following occurs:

(1) The material resists impact without breaking.
(2) The material breaks in such a manner that it does not cause injury.
(3) The material is protected from occupant impact.

5.2.4 Uncontrolled Moisture.

5.2.4.1 Where critical to the operation and use of the animal housing facility, uncontrolled moisture shall be controlled in accordance with 5.2.4.1.1 through 5.2.4.1.3.

5.2.4.1.1 The exterior envelope of the building shall be designed to control the entry of precipitation into the building.

5.2.4.1.2 The exterior walls, attics, crawl spaces, and other concealed or enclosed building elements that constitute the building envelope shall be designed to control the accumulation of water vapor or its condensation in such quantities and physical state that contact of water vapor or its condensation with the building insulation or building materials will not result in conditions that adversely affect the health of the building occupants.

5.2.4.1.3 Building materials located in areas within the building that are subject to exposure from water discharges or leaks in quantities and durations that cause exterior moisture to accumulate for extended periods of time, thus resulting in conditions that adversely affect the health of the building occupants, shall be designed to control penetration of, or direct contact with, water or shall be protected from such exposure.

5.3 Retained Prescriptive Requirements. The design shall comply with the requirements of Section 5.3 in addition to the performance criteria of Section 5.2 and the methods of Sections 5.4 through 5.8.

5.3.1 Systems and Features. All fire protection systems and features of the building shall comply with applicable NFPA standards for those systems and features.

5.3.2 Means of Egress. Means of egress shall comply with Chapter 8.

5.4* Performance-Based Design Characteristics and Assumptions.

5.4.1 General.

5.4.1.1 Design characteristics and assumptions used in the performance-based design shall be clearly stated and shown to be realistic and sustainable.

5.4.1.2 Each design characteristic and assumption used in the design shall be accurately translated into input data specifications, as appropriate for the calculation method or model to be used.

5.4.1.3 Design characteristics and assumptions that the design analyses do not explicitly address or incorporate and that are, therefore, omitted from input data specifications shall be identified, and a sensitivity analysis of the consequences of that omission shall be performed.

5.4.1.4 Design characteristics and assumptions modified in input data specifications, due to limitations in test methods or other data-generation procedures, shall be identified, and a sensitivity analysis of the consequences of the modification shall be performed.

proper closures, to limit the spread of fire, hot gases, and smoke to an acceptable area beyond the immediate area of fire origin.

4.2.7 Structural Integrity. The facility's structural members and assemblies shall be provided with the required degree of fire resistance to limit structural damage, damage to the building and its contents, and damage to adjacent buildings and property.

4.3 General Requirements.

4.3.1 Authority Having Jurisdiction.

4.3.1.1 The authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) shall determine whether the provisions of this standard are met.

4.3.1.2 Where it is evident that a reasonable degree of safety is provided, any requirement shall be permitted to be modified if its application would be hazardous under normal occupancy conditions in the judgment of the AHJ.

4.3.1.3* Where it is evident that special circumstances not specifically addressed in this standard exist in the design, construction, use, or operation of the facility, the AHJ shall be permitted to require additional safeguards such that a reasonable degree of safety is provided.

4.3.2 Provisions in Excess of Standard Requirements. Nothing in this standard shall be construed to prohibit a superior type of building construction, an additional means of egress, or an otherwise safer condition than that specified by the minimum requirements of this standard.

4.3.3 Maintenance and Testing.

4.3.3.1 Where any device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, or level of protection, or any other feature, is required for compliance with the provisions of this standard, such device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, or other feature shall thereafter be continuously maintained in accordance with applicable NFPA requirements or as directed by the AHJ.

4.3.3.2 Equipment requiring periodic testing or operation to ensure its maintenance shall be tested or operated as specified elsewhere in this standard or as directed by the AHJ.

4.3.3.3 Maintenance and testing shall be under the supervision of a responsible person who shall ensure that testing and maintenance are made at specified intervals in accordance with applicable NFPA standards or as directed by the AHJ.

4.3.4 Disaster/Emergency Management Program.

4.3.4.1 General. Disaster/emergency management programs shall be required in all animal housing facilities to protect and ensure the safety of the animal and human occupants during fire or other similar emergencies.

4.3.4.2 Program Requirements.

4.3.4.2.1* Disaster/emergency management programs shall be developed in accordance with *NFPA 1600, Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs,* and shall include the procedures for reporting emergencies; the occupant and staff response to emergencies; the design and conduct of disaster/emergency drills; the type and coverage of building fire protection systems; and other items required by the AHJ.

4.3.4.2.2 Required disaster/emergency management programs shall be submitted to the AHJ for review and approval.

4.3.4.2.3 Disaster/emergency management programs shall be reviewed and updated annually.

4.3.4.2.4 Revised plans shall be submitted for review and updates shall be provided whenever changes are made in the occupancy or physical arrangement of the building or fire protection systems or features.

4.3.4.2.5 Floor plans shall be provided to the AHJ, as requested.

4.3.4.2.6 In accordance with the disaster/emergency management program, equipment designated as necessary for the evacuation of animals, such as halters and leads, shall be worn by or kept near each animal at all times.

4.3.5* Disaster/Emergency Drills.

4.3.5.1 Disaster/emergency drills conforming to the provisions of this standard shall be conducted in cooperation with the local authorities and as specified by this standard or by the AHJ.

4.3.5.2 Drill Frequency.

4.3.5.2.1 Where required by this standard or the AHJ, disaster/emergency drills shall be held to familiarize occupants with the drill procedure and to establish conduct of the drill as a matter of routine.

4.3.5.2.2* Disaster/emergency drills shall include procedures to ensure that all persons subject to the drill participate.

Chapter 5 Performance-Based Design Option

5.1* General Requirements.

5.1.1 Application. The requirements of this chapter shall apply to buildings or structures, portions of buildings or structures, or building systems designed in accordance with the performance-based option permitted by Section 4.3.

5.1.2 Goals and Objectives. The performance-based design shall meet the goals and objectives of Section 4.1.

5.1.3* Independent Review. The authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to require an approved, independent third party to review the proposed design and provide an evaluation of the design to the authority having jurisdiction at the expense of the owner.

5.1.4 Sources of Data. Data sources shall be identified and documented for each input data requirement that must be met using a source other than a design scenario, an assumption, or a building design specification. The degree of conservatism reflected in such data shall be specified, and a justification for the source shall be provided.

5.1.5* Final Determination. The authority having jurisdiction shall make the final determination as to whether the performance objectives have been met.

5.1.6* Maintenance of Design Features.

5.1.6.1 The design features required for the building to continue to meet the performance goals and objectives of this standard shall be maintained for the life of the building. Such performance goals and objectives shall include complying with all documented assumptions and design specifications. Any variations shall require the approval of the authority having jurisdiction prior to the actual change.

5.8.3 Building Design Specifications. All details of the proposed building design that affect the ability of the building to meet the stated goals and objectives shall be documented.

5.8.4 Performance Criteria. Performance criteria, with sources, shall be documented.

5.8.5 Occupant Characteristics. Assumptions about occupant characteristics shall be documented.

5.8.6 Design Scenarios. Descriptions of design hazards scenarios shall be documented.

5.8.7 Input Data. Input data to models and assessment methods, including sensitivity analysis, shall be documented.

5.8.8 Output Data. Output data from models and assessment methods, including sensitivity analysis, shall be documented.

5.8.9 Safety Factors. The safety factors utilized shall be documented.

5.8.10 Prescriptive Requirements. Retained prescriptive requirements shall be documented.

5.8.11* Modeling Feature.

5.8.11.1 Assumptions made by the model user and the description of the models and methods used, including known limitations, shall be documented.

5.8.11.2 Documentation shall be provided verifying that the assessment methods have been used validly and appropriately to address the design specifications, assumptions, and scenarios.

5.8.12 Evidence of Modeler Capability. The design team's relevant experience with the models, test methods, databases, and other assessment methods used in the performance-based design proposal shall be documented.

5.8.13 Performance Evaluation. The performance evaluation summary shall be documented.

5.8.14 Use of Performance-Based Design Option. Design proposals shall include documentation that provides anyone involved in ownership or management of the building with notification of the following:

(1) The building was approved as a performance-based design with certain specified design criteria and assumptions.
(2) Any remodeling, modification, renovation, change in use, or change in the established assumptions is to be reevaluated and reapproved.

Chapter 6 Subclassification of Animal Housing Facilities and Categorization of Animals

6.1 General.

6.1.1* Occupancy Classification. The general occupancy classification of a facility housing animals shall be determined in accordance with *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*, Chapter 6, or NFPA *101, Life Safety Code*, Chapter 6.

6.1.2 Occupancy Separations. The separations required between different occupancies shall be in accordance with *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*, Chapter 6, or NFPA *101, Life Safety Code*, Chapter 6.

6.2 Animal Housing Facility Subclassifications.

6.2.1 The occupancy of a facility housing animals shall be subclassified in accordance with this section.

6.2.1.1* Class 1 Facility. A Class 1 facility shall be an area of a building housing animals with no general public access.

6.2.1.2* Class 2 Facility. A Class 2 facility shall be an area of a building housing animals with restricted general public access.

6.2.1.3* Class 3 Facility. A Class 3 facility shall be an area of a building housing animals with regular general public access.

6.2.2 Animal housing facility subclassifications shall be subject to the ruling of the AHJ where there is a question of classification.

6.2.3 Types of Subclassifications.

6.2.3.1 Multiple Subclassification. A multiple subclassification facility shall be a facility in which two or more subclasses of animal housing facilities exist.

6.2.3.2 Mixed Subclassification. A mixed subclassification facility shall be a multiple subclassification facility where the subclassifications are intermingled.

6.2.3.3 Separated Subclassification. A separated subclassification facility shall be a multiple subclassification facility where the subclassifications are separated by fire barriers in accordance with NFPA *101, Life Safety Code*, or *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*, rated assemblies.

6.2.4 Multiple Subclassification.

6.2.4.1* Multiple subclassifications *(see 6.2.3)* shall comply with the requirements of one of the following:

(1) Mixed subclassification requirements *(see 6.2.5)*
(2) Separated subclassification requirements *(see 6.2.6)*

6.2.4.2* Where minor accessory subclassifications do not occupy more than 25 percent of the area of any story of a facility, the principal use of the facility shall determine the subclassification.

6.2.5 Mixed Subclassification.

6.2.5.1 Each portion of the facility shall be subclassified as to its use in accordance with 6.2.1.

6.2.5.2 The means of egress, type of construction, protection, and other safeguards in the facility shall comply with the most restrictive fire and life safety requirements of the subclassifications involved.

6.2.6 Separated Subclassification.

6.2.6.1 Where separated subclassifications are provided, each part of the structure comprising a distinct subclassification, as described in this chapter, shall be completely separated from other subclassifications by fire-resistive assemblies in accordance with NFPA *101, Life Safety Code*, or *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*, as specified in 6.2.6 and Table 6.2.6.1, unless separation is provided by approved existing separations.

6.2.6.1.1 Subclassification separations shall be classified as 2-hour fire resistance rated or 1-hour fire resistance rated, and shall meet the requirements of *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*, Chapter 8, or NFPA *101, Life Safety Code*, Chapter 8.

6.2.6.1.2 The fire resistance rating specified in Table 6.2.6.1 shall be permitted to be reduced by 1 hour, but in no case shall it be reduced to less than 1 hour, where the facility is protected

Table 6.2.6.1 Required Fire Resistance–Rated Separation for Subclassification in Hours

	Class 1 Facility	Class 2 Facility	Class 3 Facility
Class 1 Facility	—	1	2
Class 2 Facility	1	—	1
Class 3 Facility	2	1	—

Note: See 6.2.6.1.2 for fire-resistance rating reductions.

throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.2.

6.2.6.2 Subclassification separations shall be vertical, horizontal, or both, or, when necessary, of such other form as required to provide complete separation between subclassification divisions in the structure.

6.2.6.3 Where the subclassification separation is horizontal, structural members supporting the separation shall be protected by an equivalent fire-resistive construction.

6.2.7 If there is a change in subclassification, the facility shall meet the requirements for the new subclassification.

6.3 Categorization of Animals.

6.3.1 Animal Type. The type of animal shall be categorized in each area of the animal housing facility in accordance with 6.3.1.1 and 6.3.1.2.

6.3.1.1 Category A. Category A animals shall include any of the following types of animals:

(1)*Animal(s) that pose a potential risk to the health or safety of rescuers or the general public
(2)*Animal(s) that cannot be removed without potential risk to the health and welfare of the animal or other animals
(3)*Animal(s) that are impossible or impractical to move
(4)*Animal(s) that are not mobile or not in a mobile enclosure

6.3.1.2 Category B. Category B animals shall include all animals not in Category A, as specified in 6.3.1.1.

6.3.2 Question of Categorization. Animal categories shall be subject to the ruling of the AHJ where there is a question of categorization.

6.3.3 Change in Animal Category. If the category of animal in an animal housing facility changes, the facility shall meet the requirements for the new animal category.

Chapter 7 Construction and Separation Requirements

7.1* Types of Construction. The types of construction for animal housing facilities shall be in accordance with NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*, or *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*, Section 7.2.

7.2 Height and Area Requirements.

7.2.1 General. The height and area requirements for the occupancy of the animal housing facility shall be in accordance with *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*, Section 7.4.

7.2.1.1 Exterior areas such as corrals, paddocks, or other fenced holding areas attached to animal housing facilities shall not be included in the calculated allowable area per story.

7.2.1.2 If such exterior areas are partially or totally covered by extended roof structures integral with the building, the line of primary structure supporting such roofed areas shall be considered exterior wall lines when determining location on property.

7.2.2* Additional Requirements. In addition to the requirements of 7.2.1, the allowable number of stories above grade where the animal housing facilities are permitted and the allowable area per story of animal housing facilities shall not exceed the limits set forth in Table 7.2.2. The values in Table 7.2.2 for sprinklered facilities shall apply to facilities protected throughout with an approved, electrically supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.2.

7.2.3 Maximum Facility Area. The maximum area of the animal housing facilities within a building or structure shall be determined by multiplying the allowable area per story, as determined by Table 7.2.2, by the facility's number of stories up to a maximum of three stories.

7.2.4 Multiple Subclassifications. Where an animal housing facility is occupied by animals of two or more subclassifications, the animal housing facility shall comply with this section.

7.2.4.1 Mixed Subclassifications. Animal housing facilities with mixed subclassifications complying with 6.2.5 shall have their required type of construction determined by applying the most restrictive type of construction to the entire animal housing facility.

7.2.4.2 Separated Subclassifications. Animal housing facilities with separated occupancies complying with 6.2.6 shall have their required type of construction determined in accordance with 7.2.4.2.1 and 7.2.4.2.2.

7.2.4.2.1 The location of each separated subclassification in the animal housing facility shall comply with the story requirements of 7.2.2.

7.2.4.2.2 For each story in the animal housing facility, the sum of the ratios of the per story area of each separated subclassification divided by the allowable area per story as determined by Table 7.2.2 shall not exceed 1.0.

7.3* Stall, Cage, and Enclosure Requirements.

7.3.1 Stalls, cages, and enclosures housing one or more animals shall allow space for each animal to express all species-typical postures, social adjustment, behaviors, and movements.

7.3.2 Animals shall be able to lie down with limbs extended in a normal manner without obstruction from enclosure sides or having to extend feet through feeder doors or bars.

7.3.3 Modifications to 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 shall be permitted for temporary (i.e., less than 12 hours) holding areas with the approval of the AHJ.

7.4 Exposure Protection. Adjacent buildings shall be separated in accordance with *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*, Chapter 7.

7.5 Structural Design.

7.5.1 Structural design shall be subject to the requirements of *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*, Chapter 35, and this section.

Table 7.2.2 Allowable Facility Height and Areas

Construction Type		I (442)		I (332)		II (222)		II (111)		II (000)		III (211)		III (200)		IV		V (111)		V (000)	
Sprinklered or Nonsprinklered		S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N
Class 1 Facilities																					
Category A Animals	Stories	UL	NP	UL	NP	12	NP	6	NP	4	NP	6	NP	4	NP	6	NP	4	NP	3	NP
	Area (1000 ft^2)	UL	NP	UL	NP	UL	NP	75	NP	46	NP	57	NP	38	NP	72	NP	36	NP	18	NP
Category B Animals	Stories	UL	UL	UL	UL	12	11	6	5	4	3	6	5	4	3	6	5	4	3	3	2
	Area (1000 ft^2)	UL	90	UL	90	UL	90	75	37.5	46	23	57	28.5	38	19	72	36	36	18	18	9
Class 2 Facilities																					
Category A Animals	Stories	UL	NP	UL	NP	12	NP	5	NP	3	NP	5	NP	3	NP	5	NP	4	NP	2	NP
	Area (1000 ft^2)	UL	NP	UL	NP	UL	NP	43	NP	25	NP	37	NP	25	NP	41	NP	28	NP	18	NP
Category B Animals	Stories	UL	UL	UL	UL	12	11	5	4	3	2	5	4	3	2	5	4	4	3	2	2
	Area (1000 ft^2)	UL	45	UL	45	UL	45	43	21.5	25	12.5	37	18.5	25	12.5	41	20.5	28	14	18	9
Class 3 Facilities																					
Category A Animals	Stories	UL	NP	UL	NP	12	NP	4	NP	3	NP	4	NP	3	NP	4	NP	3	NP	2	NP
	Area (1000 ft^2)	UL	NP	UL	NP	UL	NP	31	NP	19	NP	28	NP	19	NP	30	NP	23	NP	12	NP
Category B Animals	Stories	UL	UL	UL	UL	12	11	4	3	3	2	4	3	3	2	4	3	3	2	2	1
	Area (1000 ft^2)	UL	45	UL	45	UL	45	31	15.5	19	9.5	28	14	19	9.5	30	15	23	11.5	12	6

For SI units, 1 ft = 0.3048 m, 1 ft^2 = 0.093 m^2.
S: Sprinklered. Allowable facility height in feet and allowable number of stories above grade in facilities protected with an automatic sprinkler system as specified in 7.2.2.
N: Nonsprinklered. Allowable facility height in feet and allowable number of stories above grade in facilities not protected with an automatic sprinkler system as specified in 7.2.2.
UL: Unlimited.
NP: Not permitted.
Note: Within each subclassification, "Stories" refers to the allowable number of stories above grade where the animal housing facilities are permitted to be located; "Area" refers to the allowable area per story.

7.5.2* Structural design criteria for walls and fence assemblies providing animal containment shall be designed to withstand the horizontal forces exerted by the animal occupants.

7.6 Fire-Rated Separations Between Animal Housing Facilities and Hazardous Areas.

7.6.1 Animal housing facilities shall be separated with a 2-hour fire resistance-rated enclosure from hazardous areas, including, but not limited to, feed rooms, tack rooms, vehicle or equipment storage rooms, blacksmith shops, kitchens, mechanical equipment rooms, and similar areas.

7.6.2 In buildings protected throughout with an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, animal housing facilities shall be permitted to be separated with a 1-hour fire resistance-rated enclosure from the hazardous areas identified in 7.6.1.

7.7 Wildland/Urban Interface or Wildland/Urban Intermix. Animal housing facilities located in a wildland/urban interface or wildland/urban intermix shall comply with this standard and the construction requirements of NFPA 1144, *Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire.*

Chapter 8 Means of Egress Requirements

8.1 General. Means of egress for Category A and Category B animals shall be in accordance with this chapter.

8.1.1* **Category A.** Category A animals that can be safely egressed to a holding area, without human contact, shall have adequate means of egress provided.

8.1.2 Category B. Category B animals, which will egress with an animal handler, shall have means of egress that comply with NFPA *101, Life Safety Code*, or *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*, and 8.1.2.1 through 8.1.2.4.

8.1.2.1 Number of Means of Egress.

8.1.2.1.1 Two means of egress for human and animal occupants, as a minimum, shall be provided in every facility, section, and area where size, occupancy, and arrangement endanger occupants attempting to use a single means of egress that is blocked by fire or smoke.

8.1.2.1.2 Where two means of egress are required, they shall be arranged to minimize the possibility that both might be rendered impassable by the same emergency condition.

8.1.2.2 Minimum Width of Doors. The minimum width of the door openings in means of egress shall be the greater of the following:

(1) Clear width of 32 in. (815 mm)
(2)*One-and-one-half times the largest average width of the following:
   (a) Largest animal using the door
   (b) Any associated equipment necessary for egress

8.1.2.3 Minimum Height of Doors. The minimum height of the door openings in means of egress shall accommodate the animal, human, and any associated equipment.

8.1.2.4* Exit Travel Distances.

8.1.2.4.1 In animal housing facilities not sprinklered in accordance with Section 9.2, exit travel distance shall not exceed 75 ft (23 m) from any point in the facility.

8.1.2.4.2 In animal housing facilities sprinklered in accordance with Section 9.2, exit travel distance shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m) from any point in the facility.

8.2* Animal Occupant Load. Animal occupant load shall be determined based upon approved industry standards specific to the size of the animal and the stall, cage, and enclosure configurations.

Chapter 9 Requirements for Protection from Fire and Special Hazards

9.1 General.

9.1.1 Requirements for protection from fire and special hazards shall be in accordance with NFPA 1, *Fire Code*; NFPA *101, Life Safety Code*; or *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*; and this chapter.

9.1.2 Where a change in subclassification occurs and the installed fire protection systems are no longer necessary or no longer required, the facility owner shall either maintain the systems in full operation or completely remove them.

9.2 Sprinkler Protection.

9.2.1 Where automatic sprinklers are required by this standard throughout the animal housing facility, the system shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of Section 9.2 and the requirements of NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems.*

9.2.2 Occupancy and commodity classifications shall be in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems.*

9.2.3 Quick-response sprinklers shall be utilized in animal housing facilities.

9.2.4 Automatic sprinkler systems shall be arranged to transmit the alarm automatically via any of the following means acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and shall be in accordance with *NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.*

(1) Auxiliary fire alarm system
(2) Central station fire alarm system
(3) Proprietary supervision station fire alarm system
(4) Remote supervising station fire alarm system

9.2.4.1 Where a fire alarm system is not required by another section of this standard, automatic sprinkler system monitoring shall be in accordance with 23.8.5.5 of *NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.*

9.2.4.2 A single manual pull station shall be provided in accordance with 23.8.5.1 of *NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code* at a location approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

9.3 Fire Alarm Systems.

9.3.1 Where fire alarm systems are required by this standard throughout the animal housing facility, alarm systems shall be in accordance with *NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*, and the requirements of this section.

9.3.2 The alarm system shall sound an audible and visual exterior alarm for purposes of initiating emergency action.

9.3.2.1* Modifications to 9.3.2 shall be permitted to accommodate the needs of the animal occupants, with approval of the AHJ.

9.3.3 Where fire alarm graphic annunciator panels are provided, they shall identify animal areas within the building.

9.3.4 Where the locations of animal facilities are sensitive, the specific locations of animal housing will be provided to the fire department but will not be subject to the graphic annunciator panel requirement in 9.3.3.

9.4 Fire Extinguishers.

9.4.1 Where fire extinguishers are required by this standard throughout the animal housing facility, fire extinguishers shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers.*

9.4.2 Extinguishers in accordance with 9.4.1 shall have a minimum 2-A:10-B:C rating and shall be not more than a 50 ft (15.2 m) travel distance from any point within the animal housing facility.

9.4.3 Placement of the fire extinguishers shall be determined by the AHJ so as to prevent injury to or damage by the animal occupants.

9.5 Lightning Protection. Where lightning protection is required by this standard for the animal housing facility, lightning protection shall be in accordance with NFPA 780, *Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems.*

9.6 Special Hazards.

9.6.1 Open Burning.

9.6.1.1* No open burning shall be permitted.

9.6.1.2 Open flame heating devices shall not be allowed other than as permitted by the following:

(1) NFPA 31, *Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment*
(2) NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1, *National Fuel Gas Code*
(3) NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*

(4) *NFPA 70, National Electrical Code*
(5) NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*
(6) NFPA 90B, *Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems*
(7) NFPA 211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel–Burning Appliances*

9.6.1.3 For animal housing facilities with fuel-burning appliances or equipment, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 720, *Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection and Warning Equipment.*

9.6.2 Smoking.

9.6.2.1 Smoking shall be prohibited except in designated safe areas.

9.6.2.2 Warning signs shall be posted.

9.6.3 Waste Removal and Housekeeping.

9.6.3.1 A procedure for general housekeeping, cleanliness, animal waste removal, and orderliness shall be maintained.

9.6.3.2 Detached noncombustible trash containers, for other than animal waste, shall be provided and a frequent removal program shall be established.

9.6.3.3 Aisles, hallways, or other types of corridors of animal housing facilities shall not be used in any form for permanent storage.

9.6.4 Electrical Systems and Appliances.

9.6.4.1 Electrical systems and appliances shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of *NFPA 70, National Electrical Code.*

9.6.4.2 Use of any portable electrical appliance shall be restricted as follows:

(1) Multiple-outlet adapters shall be prohibited.
(2) Not more than one continuous extension cord shall be used to connect one appliance to the fixed receptacle, and such cord shall be listed for hard service and properly sized for the intended application.
(3) Extension cords shall be used only on a temporary (immediate) basis.

9.6.4.3 Extension cords shall not be supported by any metal objects such as nails, screws, hooks, or pipes.

9.6.4.4 Plug caps and receptacles used in extension cords shall be heavy-duty type equipped with a reliable grounding pole and shall be attached to the cord in a manner to provide strain relief.

9.6.4.5 All electrical appliances used in the animal housing facility shall be listed for commercial use.

9.6.4.6 Outdoor electrical appliances served by the animal housing facility's electrical system shall be installed in accordance with *NFPA 70, National Electrical Code.*

9.6.4.7 Portable cooking and heating appliances shall be used only in spaces designated for such use and separated from the animal housing facility.

9.6.4.8 Portable electrical heating and cooking appliances shall be of a type that automatically interrupts electrical current to the heating element when the appliance is not in its normal operating position (tip-over disconnect).

9.6.4.9 Use of exposed-element heating appliances, such as immersion heaters and space heaters, shall be prohibited.

9.6.4.10 Receptacles and wiring shall be installed in positions that minimize the possibility of damage by or injury to the animal occupants.

9.6.4.11 Permanently installed lighting shall be provided throughout the animal housing facility.

9.6.5 Flammable Liquids. The storage of flammable and combustible liquids, except those used for medicinal purposes, shall be prohibited.

9.6.6 Control of Vehicular Traffic.

9.6.6.1 All vehicular access shall be subject to local established rules.

9.6.6.2 Aisles, hallways, and other types of corridors shall be maintained clear of obstruction at all times, and access to fire equipment shall not be blocked.

9.7 Vertical Openings. Where required by the AHJ, every vertical opening between the floors of an animal housing facility shall be enclosed or protected, as necessary, to provide the following:

(1) Reasonable safety to animal and human occupants while using the means of egress by preventing spread of fire, smoke, or fumes through vertical openings from floor to floor to allow occupants to complete their use of the means of egress
(2) Limitation of damage to the facility and its contents

9.8 Special Requirements for Category A Animals.

9.8.1 Sprinkler Systems. Animal housing facilities with Category A animals shall be sprinklered throughout in accordance with Section 9.2.

9.8.2 Smoke Control Systems. Animal housing facilities with Category A animals shall have a smoke control system unless modified as approved by the AHJ.

9.8.2.1* Smoke control systems shall be installed, inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 92, *Standard for Smoke Control Systems,* or nationally recognized standards, engineering guides, or recommended practices.

9.8.2.2 The engineer of record shall clearly identify the intent of the system, the design method used, the appropriateness of the method used, and the required means of inspecting, testing, and maintaining the system.

9.8.2.3 Acceptance testing shall be performed by a special inspector in accordance with the following:

(1) Special inspections and tests shall be performed to verify the operation of the smoke control system in its final condition for acceptance by the AHJ.
(2) The design documents shall provide the procedures and methods to be used and items subject to special inspections and tests.
(3) The special inspector shall submit an inspection and test report to the AHJ and registered design professional in responsible charge.

9.8.2.4 Smoke Control System Operation.

9.8.2.4.1 Smoke control systems shall be automatically activated by sprinkler waterflow, smoke detection, or other approved detection systems in accordance with *NFPA 72.* Smoke

control systems shall remain operational throughout the emergency.

9.8.2.4.2 Means for manual operation of smoke control systems shall be provided at an approved location.

9.8.3* Areas Requiring Human Attendance. With the approval of the AHJ, surgical, procedure, and treatment areas where the animals are anesthetized or otherwise require human attendance shall be designed, constructed, and maintained with a defend-in-place strategy to allow continued human attendance to minimize the unnecessary loss of animal life.

9.8.4* Additional Safeguards. For animal housing facilities with Category A animals, the AHJ shall be permitted to require additional safeguards necessary to protect animal occupants that cannot be safely evacuated.

Chapter 10 Interior Finishes, Contents, and Furnishings

10.1 General.

10.1.1 Interior finishes, contents, and furnishings shall be in accordance with Section 10.2 of NFPA *101, Life Safety Code*, or Sections 10.2 and 10.3 of *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*, and this chapter.

10.1.1.1 Interior wall and ceiling finish materials shall be Class A or Class B in accordance with ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, in exits and in exit access corridors.

10.1.1.2 Interior wall and ceiling finish materials shall be Class A, Class B, or Class C in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723 in all other areas.

10.1.1.3 Interior wall and ceiling finish materials tested in accordance with NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*, and complying with the requirements shown in Section 10.2 of NFPA *101* or Sections 10.2 and 10.3 of *NFPA 5000*, shall be permitted to be used in all areas where a Class A, Class B, or Class C finish material is used in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723.

10.1.2 The toxicity of finishes, contents, furnishings, and their treatments for the animals housed in the facility shall be minimized.

10.2 Insulation. Exposed insulation shall not be permitted in animal housing facilities.

Chapter 11 Class 1 Animal Housing Facilities

11.1 General.

11.1.1* Application. Class 1 animal housing facilities shall be in accordance with NFPA *101, Life Safety Code*, Chapter 42, or *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*, Chapter 30, as a minimum, and this chapter.

11.1.2 Minimum Construction Requirements. Class 1 animal housing facilities shall be constructed in accordance with Chapter 7.

11.1.3 Occupant Load.

11.1.3.1* Human Occupants. In Class 1 animal housing facilities, the occupant load, in number of persons for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined in accordance with NFPA *101, Life Safety Code*, Chapter 42, or *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*, Chapter 30, as a minimum.

11.1.3.2 Animal Occupants. In Class 1 animal housing facilities, the occupant load, in number of animals for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined in accordance with Chapter 8.

11.2 Means of Egress Requirements.

11.2.1 General. Each required means of egress shall be in accordance with the applicable portions of Chapter 8.

11.2.2 Means of Egress Components.

11.2.2.1 General. Components of means of egress shall be limited to the types described in NFPA *101, Life Safety Code*, Chapter 7; or *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*, Chapter 11; Chapter 8 of this standard; and as modified in this subsection.

11.2.2.2 Ramps.

11.2.2.2.1 Ramps complying with NFPA *101, Life Safety Code*, and *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*, shall be permitted for human occupants.

11.2.2.2.2* Ramps for animal egress shall be designed to safely accommodate the animal occupants.

11.2.3 Number of Means of Egress. See Chapter 8.

11.2.4 Special Means of Egress Features. (Reserved)

11.3 Protection.

11.3.1 Detection, Alarm, and Communications Systems.

11.3.1.1 General. A fire alarm system in accordance with Section 9.3 shall be required in accordance with this subsection.

11.3.1.1.1 In animal housing facilities greater than 3000 ft^2 (280 m^2) but no more than 20,000 ft^2 (1860 m^2), a local fire alarm system shall be provided.

11.3.1.1.2 In animal housing facilities greater than 20,000 ft^2 (1860 m^2), a monitored fire alarm system shall be provided.

11.3.1.2 Existing Systems. Approved existing installations shall be permitted to be continued in use.

11.3.2 Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems. For animal housing facilities with fuel-burning appliances or equipment, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in accordance with 9.6.1.3.

11.3.3 Fire Extinguishers. Fire extinguishers shall be provided in accordance with Section 9.4.

11.3.4 Lightning Protection. Lightning protection shall be required in accordance with Section 9.5.

11.3.5 Special Hazards. Special hazards shall be addressed in accordance with Section 9.6.

11.3.6 Vertical Openings. Where required by the AHJ, vertical openings shall be in accordance with Section 9.7.

11.3.7 Special Requirements for Category A Animals. Class 1 animal housing facilities with Category A animals shall be in accordance with Section 9.8.

11.3.8 Interior Finishes, Contents, and Furnishings. Interior finishes, contents, and furnishings shall be in accordance with Chapter 10.

11.4 Operating Features.

11.4.1 Disaster/Emergency Management Programs. A disaster/emergency management program shall be required in accordance with 4.3.4.

11.4.2 Disaster/Emergency Drills. In all Class 1 animal housing facilities, animal handlers, employees, and supervisory personnel shall hold disaster/emergency drills once annually in accordance with 4.3.5.

11.4.3 Extinguisher Training. All employees of Class 1 animal housing facilities shall be annually instructed in the use of portable fire extinguishers.

Chapter 12 Class 2 Animal Housing Facilities

12.1 General.

12.1.1* Application. Class 2 animal housing facilities shall be in accordance with NFPA *101, Life Safety Code,* Chapter 38, or *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code,* Chapter 28, as a minimum, and this chapter.

12.1.2 Minimum Construction Requirements. Class 2 animal housing facilities shall be constructed in accordance with Chapter 7.

12.1.3 Occupant Load.

12.1.3.1 Human Occupants. The occupant load, in number of persons for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined in accordance with NFPA *101, Life Safety Code,* Chapter 38, or *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code,* Chapter 28, as a minimum.

12.1.3.2 Animal Occupants. In Class 2 animal housing facilities, the occupant load, in number of animals for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined in accordance with Chapter 8.

12.2 Means of Egress Requirements.

12.2.1 General. Each required means of egress shall be in accordance with the applicable portions of Chapter 8.

12.2.2 Means of Egress Components.

12.2.2.1 General. Components of means of egress shall be limited to the types described in NFPA *101, Life Safety Code,* Chapter 7; or *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code,* Chapter 11; Chapter 8 of this standard; and as modified in this subsection.

12.2.2.2 Ramps.

12.2.2.2.1 Ramps complying with NFPA *101, Life Safety Code,* and *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code,* shall be permitted for human occupants.

12.2.2.2.2* Ramps for animal egress shall be designed to safely accommodate the animal occupants.

12.2.3 Number of Means of Egress. See Chapter 8.

12.2.4 Special Means of Egress Features. (Reserved)

12.3 Protection.

12.3.1 Detection, Alarm, and Communications Systems.

12.3.1.1 General. A fire alarm system in accordance with Section 9.3 shall be required in accordance with this subsection.

12.3.1.1.1 In animal housing facilities greater than 3000 ft^2 (280 m^2) but no more than 10,000 ft^2 (930 m^2), a local fire alarm system shall be provided.

12.3.1.1.2 In animal housing facilities greater than 10,000 ft^2 (930 m^2), a monitored fire alarm system shall be provided.

12.3.1.2 Existing Systems. Approved existing installations shall be permitted to be continued in use.

12.3.2 Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems. For animal housing facilities with fuel-burning appliances or equipment, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in accordance with 9.6.1.3.

12.3.3 Fire Extinguishers. Fire extinguishers shall be provided in accordance with Section 9.4.

12.3.4 Lightning Protection. Lightning protection shall be required in accordance with Section 9.5.

12.3.5 Special Hazards. Special hazards shall be addressed in accordance with Section 9.6.

12.3.6 Vertical Openings. Where required by the AHJ, vertical openings shall be in accordance with Section 9.7.

12.3.7 Special Requirements for Category A Animals. Class 2 animal housing facilities with Category A animals shall be in accordance with Section 9.8.

12.3.8 Interior Finishes, Contents, and Furnishings. Interior finishes, contents, and furnishings shall be in accordance with Chapter 10.

12.4 Operating Features.

12.4.1 Disaster/Emergency Management Programs. A disaster/emergency management program shall be required in accordance with 4.3.4.

12.4.2 Disaster/Emergency Drills. In all Class 2 animal housing facilities, animal handlers, employees, and supervisory personnel shall hold disaster/emergency drills annually in accordance with 4.3.5.

12.4.3 Extinguisher Training. All employees of Class 2 animal housing facilities shall be annually instructed in the use of portable fire extinguishers.

Chapter 13 Class 3 Animal Housing Facilities

13.1 General.

13.1.1* Application. Class 3 animal housing facilities shall be in accordance with NFPA *101, Life Safety Code,* Chapter 36, or *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code,* Chapter 27, as a minimum, and this chapter.

13.1.2 Minimum Construction Requirements. Class 3 animal housing facilities shall be constructed in accordance with Chapter 7.

13.1.3 Occupant Load.

13.1.3.1 Human Occupants. The occupant load, in number of persons for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined in accordance with NFPA *101, Life Safety Code,* Chapter 36, or *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code,* Chapter 27, as a minimum.

13.1.3.2 Animal Occupants. In Class 3 animal housing facilities, the occupant load, in number of animals for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined in accordance with Chapter 8.

13.2 Means of Egress Requirements.

13.2.1 General. Each required means of egress shall be in accordance with the applicable portions of Chapter 8.

13.2.2 Means of Egress Components.

13.2.2.1 General. Components of means of egress shall be limited to the types described in NFPA *101, Life Safety Code,* Chapter 7; or *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code,* Chapter 11; Chapter 8 of this standard; and as modified in this subsection.

13.2.2.2 Ramps.

13.2.2.2.1 Ramps complying with NFPA *101, Life Safety Code,* and *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code,* shall be permitted for human occupants.

13.2.2.2.2* Ramps for animal egress shall be designed to safely accommodate the animal occupants.

13.2.3 Number of Means of Egress. See Chapter 8.

13.2.4 Special Means of Egress Features. (Reserved)

13.3 Protection.

13.3.1 Detection, Alarm, and Communications Systems.

13.3.1.1 General. A monitored fire alarm system in accordance with Section 9.3 shall be required in all Class 3 animal housing facilities.

13.3.1.2 Existing Systems. Approved existing installations shall be permitted to be continued in use.

13.3.2 Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems. For animal housing facilities with fuel-burning appliances or equipment, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in accordance with 9.6.1.3.

13.3.3 Fire Extinguishers. Fire extinguishers shall be provided in accordance with Section 9.4.

13.3.4 Lightning Protection. Lightning protection shall be required in accordance with Section 9.5.

13.3.5 Special Hazards. Special hazards shall be addressed in accordance with Section 9.6.

13.3.6 Vertical Openings. Where required by the AHJ, vertical openings shall be in accordance with Section 9.7.

13.3.7 Special Requirements for Category A Animals. Class 3 animal housing facilities with Category A animals shall be in accordance with Section 9.8.

13.3.8 Interior Finishes, Contents, and Furnishings. Interior finishes, contents, and furnishings shall be in accordance with Chapter 10.

13.4 Operating Features.

13.4.1 Disaster/Emergency Management Programs. A disaster/emergency management program shall be required in accordance with 4.3.4.

13.4.2 Disaster/Emergency Drills. In all Class 3 animal housing facilities, animal handlers, employees, and supervisory personnel shall hold disaster/emergency drills semiannually in accordance with 4.3.5.

13.4.3 Extinguisher Training. All employees of Class 3 animal housing facilities shall be annually instructed in the use of portable fire extinguishers.

Annex A Explanatory Material

Annex A is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only. This annex contains explanatory material, numbered to correspond with the applicable text paragraphs.

A.1.1.1 The requirements of NFPA 150 recognize the following fundamental principles:

(1) Animals are sentient beings with a value greater than that of simple property.
(2) Animals, both domesticated and feral, lack the ability of self-preservation when housed in buildings and other structures.
(3) Current building, fire, and life safety codes do not address the life safety of the animal occupants.

The requirements found in NFPA 150 are written with the intention that animal housing facilities will continue to be designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with the applicable building, fire, and life safety codes. The requirements herein are not intended to replace or rewrite the basic requirements for the human occupants. Instead, NFPA 150 provides additional minimum requirements for the protection of the animal occupants and the human occupants who interact with those animals in these facilities.

NFPA 150 is divided into three major sections: The first section, Chapters 1 through 3, contains only administrative requirements, while the second section, Chapters 4 through 10, provides general requirements for all facilities housing animals (i.e., facility subclassification, animal category, construction, means of egress, fire protection, and interior finish requirements), and the third section, Chapters 11–13, includes specific requirements focused on the class of the facility.

A.1.3.1 While it would be appropriate for NFPA 150 to clearly establish a minimum number of animals above which the requirements of NFPA 150 apply, the necessary technical information to make these decisions is simply not available at this time. Instead, in 1.3.1, it is stated that, if a facility requires a permit or license from the local, state, or federal authorities to function, it must comply with this standard. With this approach, it is understood that an adopting jurisdiction could further modify the application of the standard to fit its local situation.

A.1.3.4 In this particular situation, the definition of *temporary* is left to the applicable building, life safety, and fire codes enforced in the jurisdiction.

A.3.2.1 Approved. The National Fire Protection Association does not approve, inspect, or certify any installations, procedures, equipment, or materials; nor does it approve or evalu-

ate testing laboratories. In determining the acceptability of installations, procedures, equipment, or materials, the authority having jurisdiction may base acceptance on compliance with NFPA or other appropriate standards. In the absence of such standards, said authority may require evidence of proper installation, procedure, or use. The authority having jurisdiction may also refer to the listings or labeling practices of an organization that is concerned with product evaluations and is thus in a position to determine compliance with appropriate standards for the current production of listed items.

A.3.2.2 Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). The phrase "authority having jurisdiction," or its acronym AHJ, is used in NFPA documents in a broad manner, since jurisdictions and approval agencies vary, as do their responsibilities. Where public safety is primary, the authority having jurisdiction may be a federal, state, local, or other regional department or individual such as a fire chief; fire marshal; chief of a fire prevention bureau, labor department, or health department; building official; electrical inspector; or others having statutory authority. For insurance purposes, an insurance inspection department, rating bureau, or other insurance company representative may be the authority having jurisdiction. In many circumstances, the property owner or his or her designated agent assumes the role of the authority having jurisdiction; at government installations, the commanding officer or departmental official may be the authority having jurisdiction.

A.3.2.4 Listed. The means for identifying listed equipment may vary for each organization concerned with product evaluation; some organizations do not recognize equipment as listed unless it is also labeled. The authority having jurisdiction should utilize the system employed by the listing organization to identify a listed product.

A.3.3.2.1 Confined Animals. This includes animals in pens near or adjacent to a structure where they would be endangered by smoke, heat, fire spread, or structural failure.

A.3.3.3 Animal Handler. This includes but is not limited to attendants, exhibitors, hands, keepers, groomers, technicians, trainers, veterinarians, wranglers, or their assistants.

A.3.3.4 Animal Housing Facility. This includes but is not limited to barns, kennels, coops, stables, sheds, pens, corrals, runs, vivaria, terraria, laboratories, and zoos. Adjacent exterior spaces include areas near or adjacent to a structure where confined animals would be endangered by smoke, heat, fire spread, or structural failure.

A.3.3.17 Protection. For the purposes of this standard, *protection* takes various distinct forms. The specific provision of the standard will address what the standard intends as an acceptable device, material, or system. With regard to structural fire protection, *protection* or *protected* usually means an assembly of materials that have achieved a specified level of fire resistance as demonstrated by NFPA 251, *Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Resistance of Building Construction and Materials* (withdrawn). For fire suppression systems, *protected* usually means being provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system or similar automatic fire suppression system. The type of *protection* desired must be clearly understood within the context of the item under consideration.

A.4.1 The overall goals of this standard are presented in 4.1.1. These overall goals are treated in greater depth in 4.1.3 and 4.1.4. In each of these subsections, an overall goal for the subsection is defined, specific goals relating to the overall goal are presented, and the objectives that relate to the specific goal follow. This format is intended to enhance the usability of the standard.

A.4.1.1 These highest level goals are intentionally general in nature. Each includes a broad spectrum of topics as shown in 4.1.3 and 4.1.4. Property protection is not included as a highest level goal, as it is contained in most of the other goals.

Safety is intended to indicate a need for protection against immediate or short-duration hazards, such as a fire or similar emergency.

A.4.1.2 The objectives are stated in more specific terms than the goals and tend to be more quantitative.

A.4.1.3.1.1 The phrase "reasonably safe from fire" is defined by subsequent language in this standard, primarily in the objectives.

A.4.1.3.1.2.2 In many cases, the other provisions of the standard that provide safety for occupants will satisfy this goal for protection of emergency responders.

A.4.1.3.2.1 The phrase "reasonably safe during normal use" is defined by subsequent language in this standard, primarily in the objectives. Certain requirements are provided to ensure that the occupants are safe during nonemergency use of the buildings. Failure to address these features could result in injuries to occupants in their normal day-to-day activities in the building.

A.4.1.3.2.2.3 Appropriate consideration should be given to the type of audible device selected, since some animals might respond in a detrimental way given a certain signal (e.g., a bell would be inappropriate as a fire alarm in a racetrack stable).

A.4.1.4.1.1 The long-term function of a building, in total, is not within the scope of this goal. This goal relates, however, to the long-term, continued operation and effectiveness of the building to satisfy the goals of safety and usability.

A.4.1.4.1.2 This objective is intended to apply to systems, features, and construction that are provided in the building for the purpose of meeting the other objectives and is not intended to apply to nonrequired systems, features, and construction.

A.4.2.4 Fire alarms alert occupants to initiate emergency procedures, facilitate orderly conduct of fire drills, and initiate response by emergency services.

A.4.3.1.3 This standard is not intended to address every conceivable arrangement of construction or use of animal housing facilities. These structures are unique in that the life safety of two important, but dramatically different, forms of life are addressed — humans and animals. These structures often involve the interaction of animals and people that are unfamiliar with one another's reaction to fire or other emergency conditions. For instance, for mobility impaired or other disabled individuals, the ability of the humans to egress can be impaired, hindered, or jeopardized by the movement of the animals. These facilities can also be located within or close to a process or other occupancy that elevates the risk to animals, but perhaps not to humans, beyond that contemplated by the standard. These facilities can be housed in a historic building.

If these or other special circumstances clearly exist, the AHJ can require alternative or additional fire protection features. These can include, but are not limited to, a performance-based analysis of the special condition, building fire evacuation plans, management policies on staff response to emergencies, a higher

staff-to-client ratio, increased fire resistance ratings, or modification of fire suppression or fire alarm requirements.

A.4.3.4.2.1 Disaster/emergency management programs should include the following items based on the type of occupancy and hazards involved:

(1) Procedures for reporting of emergencies requiring relocation and/or evacuation of occupants
(2) Occupants or staff member duties during emergencies
(3) Floor plans identifying the locations of portable fire extinguishers, other manual fire-extinguishing equipment, other automatic or manual fire suppression systems, first aid equipment, hazardous material spill equipment, and equipment designated as necessary for the evacuation of animals
(4) Manual fire alarm pull stations and fire alarm control panels
(5) Floor plans identifying the primary and secondary routes of evacuation for each room or portion of the occupancy
(6) Floor plans indicating the locations of interior areas of refuge and animal occupied areas
(7) Site maps identifying the designated exterior assembly area for each evacuation route
(8) Assessments of both building systems and management features
(9) Use of alarms
(10) Transmission of alarm to fire department
(11) Response to alarms
(12) Procedures for isolation and/or extinguishment of fire
(13) Properties and location of hazardous storage or operations
(14) Special procedures for staff members who perform or shut down critical plant operations and/or attend to Category A animals
(15) A system to account for animal and human occupants and staff members after evacuation
(16) Designation of an emergency response coordinator and a back-up coordinator
(17) An alternate means of communications other than the fire alarm
(18) Emergency contact information
(19) Special procedures for animal handlers to address such items as animal bites and animal escapes

A.4.3.5 The purpose of disaster/emergency drills is to educate the participants in the fire safety features of the building, the egress facilities available, safe handling of the animal occupants, and the procedures to be followed. Speed in emptying buildings or relocating occupants, while desirable, is not the only objective. Prior to an evaluation of the performance of a disaster/emergency drill, an opportunity for instruction and practice should be provided. This educational opportunity should be presented in a nonthreatening manner, with consideration to the prior knowledge, age, and ability of the audience.

A.4.3.5.2.2 If a disaster/emergency drill is considered merely as a routine exercise from which some persons are allowed to be excused, there is a grave danger that, in an actual emergency, the evacuation and relocation will not be successful. However, there could be circumstances under which all occupants do not participate in a disaster/emergency drill.

A.5.1 The performance-based option of this standard establishes acceptable levels of risk for buildings and structures as addressed in Section 1.2. While the performance-based option of this standard does contain goals, objectives, and performance criteria necessary to provide for an acceptable level of risk, it does not describe how these goals, objectives, and performance criteria are to be met. Design and engineering are needed to meet the provisions of Chapter 5.

A.5.1.3 A third-party reviewer is a person or group of persons chosen by the authority having jurisdiction to review proposed performance-based designs. Qualifications of the third-party reviewer should include experience, education, and credentials that demonstrate knowledgeable and responsible use of applicable models and methods.

A.5.1.5 For guidance on reviewing performance-based designs, see the SFPE *Enforcer's Guide to Performance-Based Design Review*. Additional guidance on reviewing designs in which fire risk analysis is used can be found in NFPA 551, *Guide for the Evaluation of Fire Risk Assessments*.

A.5.1.6 Continued compliance with the goals and objectives of the standard involves many factors. The building construction — including openings, interior finish, and fire- and smoke-resistive construction — and the building and fire protection systems need to retain at least the same level of performance as is provided for the original design parameters. The use and occupancy should not change to the degree that assumptions made about the occupant characteristics, combustibility of furnishings, and existence of trained personnel are no longer valid. In addition, actions provided by other personnel, such as emergency responders, should not be diminished below the documented assumed levels. Also, actions necessary to maintain reliability of systems at the anticipated level need to meet the initial design criteria.

A.5.2.2.2 In many cases, the other provisions of the standard that provide safety for occupants will satisfy this goal for protection of emergency responders.

A.5.2.3.1 The phrase "reasonably safe during normal use" is defined by subsequent language in this standard, primarily in the objectives. Certain requirements are provided to ensure that the occupants are safe during nonemergency use of the buildings. Failure to address these features could result in injuries to occupants in their normal day-to-day activities in the building.

A.5.2.3.2.3 Appropriate consideration should be given to the type of audible device selected, since some animals might respond in a detrimental way given a certain signal (e.g., a bell would be inappropriate as a fire alarm in a racetrack stable).

A.5.4 In the context of this standard, design characteristics are those attributes of the building and its location, systems, contents, and occupants that need to be specified or quantified, or both, to allow evaluation of a design with respect to the goals, objectives, and performance criteria, using appropriate design scenarios and verification methods. Some design characteristics are specified in this standard. Others might be specified by the authority having jurisdiction to accommodate local conditions, and still others might be specified by the designer of the building.

A.5.4.1.5 This requirement includes assumptions about the interrelations between the performance of building elements and systems, occupant behavior, or emergency response actions that conflict with each other. For each design scenario, care needs to be taken to ensure that conflicts in actions do not occur. Typical conflicts could include the following:

(1) Assuming a fire door will remain closed during the fire to contain smoke, while this same door is used by occupants during egress from the area

(2) Assuming fire apparatus will arrive immediately from a distant location to provide water to fire department connections.

For example, an assumption that compartmentation blocking the passage of fire and smoke will be maintained at the door to a stairwell cannot be paired with an assumption that evacuation through that door will extend over many minutes.

A.5.4.2.1 Building contents and furnishings are not normally included in design specifications; however, in some cases, they might have an impact on building or occupant behavior. Where contents and furnishings could affect building or occupant behavior, the designer must present the authority having jurisdiction with detailed information about such contents and furnishings and their locations in the building to enable an assessment of their impact in various design scenarios to be determined. A designer must also clearly express the overall layout of the building, especially those items that might not appear on building plans but that could affect the performance of the building or the occupants. Examples include the layout of office cubicles that could affect emergency egress and temporary storage areas that could exceed permissible loading for a portion of a floor assembly.

A.5.4.2.2 Systems addressed by this requirement include but are not limited to automatic fire suppression systems and fire alarm systems. Performance issues that need to be documented might include response time indexes, discharge densities, and waterflow distribution patterns. Calculations should not include an unlimited supply of extinguishing agent if only a limited supply will be provided in the actual structure or building.

A.5.4.3.1 Guidance on human characteristics for use in design can be found in the SFPE *Engineering Guide to Predicting Human Behavior in Fire.* Guidance on animal characteristics for use in design can be formulated based on discussions with facility staff, animal handlers, researchers, and other subject matter experts including but not limited to industry associations and regulatory agencies.

A.5.4.3.5 The guidelines cited in A.7.3 for the minimum areas for stalls, cages, and enclosure areas can be used to develop appropriate occupant loads for the animal occupants. For animals not covered in A.7.3, other recognized industry guidelines should be consulted. The number of people expected to be contained in a room or area should be based on the occupant load factor specified in other approved sources.

A.5.4.3.6 For example, in research facilities, staff characteristics such as number, location, quality, and frequency of training should be considered.

A.5.5 Many events can occur during the life of a building; some have a higher probability of occurrence than others. Some events, though not typical, could have a devastating effect on a building. A reasonable design should be able to achieve the goals, objectives, and performance criteria of this standard for any typical or common design scenario and for some of the nontypical, potentially devastating scenarios, up to a level commensurate with society's expectations as reflected in this standard.

The challenge in selecting design scenarios is finding a manageable number that are sufficiently diverse and representative so that, if the design is reasonably safe for those scenarios, it should then be reasonably safe for all scenarios, except for those specifically excluded as being unrealistically severe or sufficiently infrequent to be fair tests of the design.

A.5.8.1 The SFPE *Engineering Guide to Performance-Based Fire Protection Analysis and Design of Buildings* describes the documentation that should be provided for a performance-based design.

Proper documentation of a performance design is critical to the design acceptance and construction. Proper documentation will also ensure that all parties involved understand what is necessary for the implementation, maintenance, and continuity of the fire protection design. If attention to detail is maintained in the documentation, then there should be little dispute during approval, construction, start-up, and use. Poor documentation could result in rejection of an otherwise good design, poor implementation of the design, inadequate system maintenance and reliability, and an incomplete record for future changes or for testing the design forensically.

A.5.8.11 Documentation for modeling should conform to ASTM E 1472, *Standard Guide for Documenting Computer Software for Fire Models,* although most, if not all, models were originally developed before this standard was promulgated.

A.6.1.1 The user should reference *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code,* or NFPA *101, Life Safety Code,* to obtain the general occupancy classification of an animal housing facility whether it's storage, business, mercantile, assembly, or other occupancy. If there are multiple occupancies within the facility, they will be in accordance with the mixed or separated occupancy requirements in *NFPA 5000,* Chapter 6, or NFPA *101,* Chapter 6. NFPA 150 and its subclassification, defined in Section 6.2, are intended to apply only to those portions of the facility housing animals.

A.6.2.1.1 Class 1 facilities include but are not limited to rest, feed, work, exercise, viewing, and production areas at facilities where there is no general public access or physical interaction with the animal occupants. These types of facilities include but are not limited to livestock and poultry processing plants, dairy barns, private breeding facilities, treatment and holding areas in veterinary clinics or hospitals, educational facilities, quarantine areas, respite facilities, and private kennel areas. It is assumed that these facilities will have no access by the general public, as defined in Chapter 3.

A.6.2.1.2 Class 2 facilities include but are not limited to rest, feed, work, exercise, viewing, and production areas at facilities where there is restricted general public access and interaction with the animal occupants. Restricted general public access permits limited access for people on an infrequent basis who do not have an intimate knowledge of the layout of the building or structure or the general behavior of the animals.

A.6.2.1.3 Class 3 facilities include but are not limited to rest, feed, work, exercise, production, or viewing areas at facilities where there is general public access and interaction with the animal occupants. These types of facilities include but are not limited to zoo display areas, petting zoos, show grounds/barns, and pet stores. General public access includes regular access for people who do not have an intimate knowledge of the layout of the building or structure or the general behavior of the animals.

A.6.2.4.1 See Figure A.6.2.4.1(a) and Figure A.6.2.4.1(b) for illustrations of the multiple subclassifications.

A.6.2.4.2 An example of a minor accessory subclassification could be a small public viewing area at a dairy production facility. The barn might meet the subclassification for a Class 1 facility. If the other subclassification is less than 25 percent of the gross floor area of the animal housing facility, then the

staff-to-client ratio, increased fire resistance ratings, or modification of fire suppression or fire alarm requirements.

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A.6.2.1.1 Class 1 facilities include but are not limited to rest, feed, work, exercise, viewing, and production areas at facilities where there is no general public access or physical interaction with the animal occupants. These types of facilities include but are not limited to livestock and poultry processing plants, dairy barns, private breeding facilities, treatment and holding areas in veterinary clinics or hospitals, educational facilities, quarantine areas, respite facilities, and private kennel areas. It is assumed that these facilities will have no access by the general public, as defined in Chapter 3.

A.6.2.1.2 Class 2 facilities include but are not limited to rest, feed, work, exercise, viewing, and production areas at facilities where there is restricted general public access and interaction with the animal occupants. Restricted general public access permits limited access for people on an infrequent basis who do not have an intimate knowledge of the layout of the building or structure or the general behavior of the animals.

A.6.2.1.3 Class 3 facilities include but are not limited to rest, feed, work, exercise, production, or viewing areas at facilities where there is general public access and interaction with the animal occupants. These types of facilities include but are not limited to zoo display areas, petting zoos, show grounds/barns, and pet stores. General public access includes regular access for people who do not have an intimate knowledge of the layout of the building or structure or the general behavior of the animals.

A.6.2.4.1 See Figure A.6.2.4.1(a) and Figure A.6.2.4.1(b) for illustrations of the multiple subclassifications.

A.6.2.4.2 An example of a minor accessory subclassification could be a small public viewing area at a dairy production facility. The barn might meet the subclassification for a Class 1 facility. If the other subclassification is less than 25 percent of the gross floor area of the animal housing facility, then the

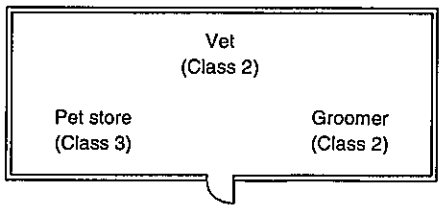

FIGURE A.6.2.4.1(a) Multiple Mixed Subclass.

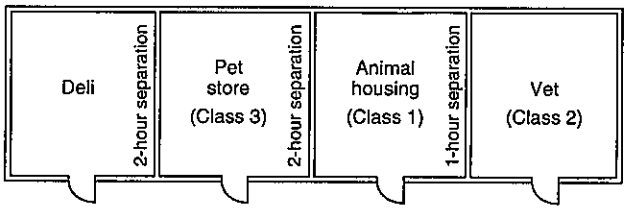

FIGURE A.6.2.4.1(b) Multiple Separated Subclass.

provisions of a multiple subclassification would not apply, and the facility could be classified as the predominant subclassification (in this example, Class 1).

A.6.3.1.1(1) This includes wild or feral animals, zoonotic disease carriers, or poisonous animals.

A.6.3.1.1(2) This includes animals that are under anesthesia, injured or ill, immune-deficient, or infectious disease carriers.

A.6.3.1.1(3) This includes animals that are wild or feral, too large or too numerous, or in situations where there is inadequate staff-to-animal ratio for evacuation purposes or inadequate safeguards to deal with evacuated animals.

A.6.3.1.1(4) This includes animals that cannot be lead by collars, halters, or other devices and equipment and animals that are not in mobile or rolling cages.

A.7.1 Table A.7.1 is a reprint of Table 7.2.1.1 from *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code.*

A.7.2.2 The areas on this table are derived by taking the area limitations listed in NFPA 150, *Standard on Fire Safety in Racetrack Stables,* 2000 edition, and dividing them by the number of stalls permitted. This yields an average area per stall of 250 ft^2 (23.23 m^2). This area is then used to formulate an acceptable area for a facility housing animals. Since Category A animals are those animals that cannot be released safely from a facility during a fire or other emergency, the requirement for facilities housing Category A animals to be protected by automatic sprinkler systems is triggered. The story limitations in the table are based upon those found in Table 7.4.1 of *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code,* for ordinary hazard storage occupancies.

A.7.3 Table A.7.3 provides guidelines for the minimum areas for stalls, cages, and enclosure areas for various types of animals. These numbers are derived from the American Zoo and Aquarium Association's *Minimum Husbandry Guidelines for Mammals.* Additional guidelines can be found in the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources Commission on Life Sciences' "Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals."

A.7.5.2 Table A.7.5.2 lists the recommended animal enclosure horizontal design forces for a sampling of animals.

A.8.1.1 A holding area can be a temporary or permanent, internal or external area that provides a safe environment for an animal during an emergency. It could include, but is not limited to, a movable enclosure, pen, yard, paddock, or corral.

A.8.1.2.2(2) The width of the animal should be the widest part of the animal, including horns, antlers, and other appendages.

A.8.1.2.4 Exit distances are more stringent than those specified in NFPA *101, Life Safety Code,* because of the difficulty of evacuating panicked animals from the facility in an emergency situation.

A.8.2 The guidelines cited in A.7.3 for the minimum areas for stalls, cages, and enclosure areas can be used to develop appropriate occupant loads for the animal occupants.

A.9.3.2.1 Consideration should be given to animal reactions and undue stress caused by audible sounds or flashing strobes. For example, in zoos, an acknowledge station where the keeper can disengage the notification appliances only in the animal areas could be incorporated into the design where acceptable to the AHJ. After the notification appliances are deactivated, another means, such as a red beacon, could be used as an alternative notification method. Other means acceptable to the AHJ might be more suitable for other animal housing occupancies.

A.9.6.1.1 This restriction is intended primarily to prohibit open flame heaters in the barn and stable-type areas. It is not intended to limit properly installed and equipped devices such as gas water heaters and blacksmith forges as long as they are approved by the AHJ.

A.9.8.2.1 Because most animals require shelter in place, a smoke control system of some type is required. Tenable conditions such as the maximum and minimum exposure temperatures, sensitivity to sudden changes in temperature, maximum carbon monoxide concentrations, and the acceptable smoke layer height above the finished floor during a fire condition are not available for many animals. Data for design of an effective smoke control system can be obtained from facility staff, animal handlers, researchers, and other subject matter experts, including industry associations and regulatory agencies.

A.9.8.3 It is anticipated that if staff is to remain with anesthetized animals or animals that cannot be left unattended, additional safeguards would be necessary to ensure the safety of both human and animal occupants.

A.9.8.4 Additional safeguards can include such items as two-way communication, secondary animal containment, smoke compartments, and emergency response training and equipment in accordance with 4.3.4 (i.e., tranquilizers and other animal control equipment, and first-aid items).

A.11.1.1 Class 1 facilities are those facilities that are most closely related to storage occupancies. That is to say, they are characterized by relatively low human occupant loads in relation to the large size of the floor areas. The requirements found in Chapter 11 compare most closely to those requirements found in Chapter 42 of NFPA *101, Life Safety Code.* By no means should a Class 1 animal housing facility be automatically classified as a storage occupancy. The occupancy of an animal housing facility should be determined in accordance with NFPA *101* or *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code,* based on the intended use of that facility. NFPA 150 makes additional requirements to safeguard the animal life within that facility.

Table A.7.1 Fire Resistance Ratings for Type I Through Type V Construction (hr)

	Type I		Type II			Type III		Type IV	Type V	
Construction Element	**442**	**332**	**222**	**111**	**000**	**211**	**200**	**2HH**	**111**	**000**
Exterior Bearing Walls[a]										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls	4	3	2	1	0[b]	2	2	2	1	0[b]
Supporting one floor only	4	3	2	1	0[b]	2	2	2	1	0[b]
Supporting a roof only	4	3	1	1	0[b]	2	2	2	1	0[b]
Interior Bearing Walls										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	0
Supporting one floor only	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Supporting roofs only	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Columns										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Supporting one floor only	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Supporting roofs only	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Beams, Girders, Trusses, and Arches										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Supporting one floor only	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Supporting roofs only	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Floor-Ceiling Assemblies	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Roof-Ceiling Assemblies	2	1½	1	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Interior Nonbearing Walls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exterior Nonbearing Walls[c]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]

H: heavy timber members *(see text for requirements).*

[a]See *NFPA 5000*, 7.3.2.1.

[b]See *NFPA 5000*, Section 7.3.

[c]See *NFPA 5000*, 7.2.3.2.12, 7.2.4.2.3, and 7.2.5.6.8.

[**5000:** Table 7.2.1.1]

Table A.7.3 Minimum Areas for Stalls, Cages, and Enclosure Areas

Animal Category	Area Needs		Dimensional Needs		Per Number of Animal	Height of Wall		Additional Note
	ft^2	m^2	ft × ft	m × m		ft	m	
Aardvark	64	5.95	8 × 8	2.4 × 2.4	1			
African Bovids and Chevrotains								
Small and medium sized	25	2.32	5 × 5	1.53 × 1.53	1	8	2.46	
Large	100	9.29	10 × 10	3.05 × 3.05	1	8	2.46	
Agouti and Acouchi	24	2.23	4 × 6	13.1 × 1.83	1	4	1.22	
Antelope and Gazelle								
Antelopes eland, greater kudu, sable, hartebeest	100	9.29			1			Night stall
Antelope most other species	70	6.5			1			Night stall
Antelope bushbuck and sitatunga	45	4.18			1			Night stall
Gazelle (night stall)	56	5.2			1			Night stall
Gazelle (long period)	150	13.94			1			Long stay period
Bats								
Nonflight bat cage								
Bat flight indoor 4 times length wing								
Bears								
Brown bear	36	3.35	6 × 6	1.83 × 1.83	1	5	1.53	
Other bears	25	2.32	5 × 5	1.53 × 1.53	1	5	1.53	
Beaver								
Camelids	300	27.88	15 × 20	4.57 × 6.1	1			
Canids (small)								
One or two animals	42.5	3.95	6.5 × 6.5	1.98 × 1.98	2	5	1.53	
Three animals	100	9.29	10 × 10	3.05 × 3.05	3	5	1.53	
Family group (pair and up to 5 offspring)	169	15.71	13 × 13	3.96 × 3.96	family	5	1.53	
Capybaras	240	22.30	12 × 20	3.66 × 6.1	2			
Cattle (wild)	150	13.94	10 × 15	3.05 × 4.57				Bull: 20 × 20
Cavies and Patagonian Hares	4	0.37	15–20 gal*	0.058–0.07 m^3*				
Cervids								
Large cervids (elk, moose)	150	13.94			1			
Mid-sized cervids (white tail deer)	100	9.29			1			
Small cervids (muntjac, musk)	8	0.74	3 × 2.5 × 2.75	0.91 × 0.76 × 0.84	1			Dog house size
Chinchillas and Viscachas	16	1.48	4 × 4	1.22 × 1.22	2	3	0.91	
Elephants	400–600	37.17–55.76			1	>20	>6.1	
Equids	450	41.82	15 × 30	4.57 × 9.15	1	6–8	2.06–2.46	
Felids (large)								
Very large pantherids (lion, tiger)	300	27.88	20 × 15	6.1 × 4.57	1			Outdoor high and/or moat
Other large felids jaguar, leopard, panther	200	18.59			1			
Cheetah	200	18.59			1			
Felids (small)								
<10 kg	42.5	3.95	6.5 × 6.5	1.98 × 1.98	1	8	2.46	
<20 kg	84.5	7.85	13 × 6.5	3.96 × 1.98	1	8	2.46	
Giraffes	225	20.91			1	20	6.1	
Goats and Sheep						8–9	2.46–2.74	

Table A.7.3 *Continued*

Animal Category	Area Needs		Dimensional Needs		Per Number of Animal	Height of Wall		Additional Note
	ft^2	m^2	ft × ft	m × m		ft	m	
Hippopotamus								
Pygmy hippo	120	11.15	10 × 12	3.05 × 3.66	1	5	1.53	Need pool also
Nile hippo	168	15.61	12 × 14	3.66 × 4.25	1	11	3.35	Need pool also
Hutias	49	4.55	7 × 7	2.13 × 2.13	2	7	2.13	
Hyenas and Aardwolves	200	18.59			1			
Hyrax	36	3.46	6 × 6	1.83 × 1.83	2	5 indoor	1.53 indoor	8 ft outdoor
Insectivores	10	0.93	5–55 gal*	0.058–0.21 m^3*		Tank*		
Marsupials	43	4.0			2			
Monotremes	9	0.84	3 × 3	0.91 × 0.91	1	5	1.53	
Mustelids			(body size chart)	(body size chart)				
Nonhuman Primates								
Cebidae	107	9.94	13.1 × 8.2	4 × 2.5	5	8.2	2.5	
Cercopithecinae	100	9.29	10 × 10	3.05 × 3.05	2	8	2.46	
Cheirogaleidae	16	1.49	4 × 4	1.22 × 1.22	2	4	1.22	
Colobinae	225	20.91	15 × 15	4.57 × 4.57	3	15	4.57	
Daubentonidae	129	12.0	13.1 × 9.8	4 × 3	2	9.9	3	
Hylobatidae	63	5.86	7 × 9	2.13 × 2.74	1	7	2.13	
Indriidae	269	25.0	16.5 × 16.5	5 × 5	2	16.5	5	
Lemuridae	25	2.32	5 × 5	1.52 × 1.52	2	6	1.83	
Lorisidae	97	9.01	9.9 × 9.9	3 × 3	2	9.9	3	
Marmosets, tamarins, and callimico	32	2.97	4 × 8	1.22 × 2.46	group	8	2.46	
Pongidae	196	18.21	14 × 14	4.27 × 4.27	1	10	3.5	
Tarsiidae	10.75	1.0	3.3 × 3.3	1 × 1	2	6.6	2	
Okapis	300	27.88	15 × 20	4.57 × 6.1	1	8	2.46	
Pacaranas	96	8.92						Rodent
Pangolins	100	9.29	10 × 10 × 10*	3.05 × 3.05 × 3.05*	2	10	3.5	
Porcupines	36	3.35	6 × 6	1.83 × 1.83	1	5	1.53	
Procyonids and Red Pandas	400	37.17			1	12	3.66	
Pronghorns	30	2.79			1	8	2.46	
Rhinoceros	1500	139.41			1	5	1.53	Moat
Sciurids	16	1.49	4 × 4 × 4*	1.22 × 1.22 × 1.22*	2	Cage	Cage	
Tapirs	100	9.29			1	6	1.83	
Viverrids and Mongooses	64	5.95			2	7	2.13	
Wild Swine	40–60	3.72–5.58			1	5	1.53	

*Volume specified.

Table A.7.5.2 Animal Enclosure Design Forces

	Horizontal Force		Height Above Grade of Load Application	
Animal	lb	N	ft	m
Bull elephant	10,000	44,480	7	2.13
Female elephant	8,000	35,584	7	2.13
Hippopotamus	4,000	17,792	4	1.22
Rhinoceros	4,000	17,792	4	1.22
Lion	500	2,224	5	1.53
Cheetah	100	445	4	1.22
Giraffe	1,600	7,117	8	2.46
All other animals	500	2,224	4	1.22

Source: EPCOT Building Code, 1998.

A.11.1.3.1 In NFPA *101, Life Safety Code,* Chapter 42, there is no occupant load factor specified for storage occupancies. Rather, the actual probable maximum number of persons present needs to be considered in determining the occupant load.

A.11.2.2.2.2 Ramp design should be able to accommodate not only the size, weight, and capability of the animal, but also any animal handlers and equipment necessary for the animal's movement. It should also anticipate the animal's possible behavior during emergency situations.

A.12.1.1 Class 2 facilities are those facilities that are most closely related to business occupancies. These facilities typically include vet offices, grooming facilities, research labs, and so forth. The requirements found in Chapter 12 compare most closely to those requirements found in Chapter 38 of NFPA *101, Life Safety Code.* By no means should a Class 2 animal housing facility be automatically classified as a business occupancy. The occupancy of an animal housing facility should be determined in accordance with NFPA *101* or *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code,* based on the intended use of that facility. NFPA 150 makes additional requirements to safeguard the animal life within that facility.

A.12.2.2.2.2 Ramp design should be able to accommodate not only the size, weight, and capability of the animal, but also any animal handlers and equipment necessary for the animal's movement. It should also anticipate the animal's possible behavior during emergency situations.

A.13.1.1 Class 3 facilities are those facilities that are most closely related to mercantile occupancies. In such facilities, the public might be in close proximity to the animals, in occupant loads typically associated with a mercantile occupancy. The requirements found in Chapter 13 compare most closely to those requirements found in Chapter 36 of NFPA *101, Life Safety Code.* By no means should a Class 3 animal housing facility be automatically classified as a mercantile occupancy. For instance, arenas with fixed seating for exhibition purposes of animals should probably be treated as assembly occupancies, since the public in the stands has little or no interaction with the animals and probably has separated means of egress from the animals. The occupancy of an animal housing facility should be determined in accordance with NFPA *101* or *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code* based on the intended use of that facility. NFPA 150 makes additional requirements to safeguard the animal life within that facility.

A.13.2.2.2.2 Ramp design should be able to accommodate not only the size, weight, and capability of the animal, but also any animal handlers and equipment necessary for the animal's movement. It should also anticipate the animal's possible behavior during emergency situations.

Annex B Sample Ordinance Adopting NFPA 150

This annex is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

B.1 The following sample ordinance is provided to assist a jurisdiction in the adoption of this standard and is not part of this standard.

ORDINANCE NO. _____

An ordinance of the [*jurisdiction*] adopting the [*year*] edition of NFPA [*document number*], [*complete document title*], and documents listed in Chapter 2 of that [*code, standard*]; prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire or explosion; providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees; repealing Ordinance No. _____ of the [*jurisdiction*] and all other ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict therewith; providing a penalty; providing a severability clause; and providing for publication; and providing an effective date.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE [*governing body*] OF THE [*jurisdiction*]:

SECTION 1 That the [*complete document title*] and documents adopted by Chapter 2, three (3) copies of which are on file and are open to inspection by the public in the office of the [*jurisdiction's keeper of records*] of the [*jurisdiction*], are hereby adopted and incorporated into this ordinance as fully as if set out at length herein, and from the date on which this ordinance shall take effect, the provisions thereof shall be controlling within the limits of the [*jurisdiction*]. The same are hereby adopted as the [*code, standard*] of the [*jurisdiction*] for the purpose of prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire or explosion and providing for issuance of permits and collection of fees.

SECTION 2 Any person who shall violate any provision of this code or standard hereby adopted or fail to comply therewith; or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order made thereunder; or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder; or fail to operate in accordance with any certificate or permit issued thereunder; and from which no appeal has been taken; or who shall fail to comply with such an order as affirmed or modified by a court of competent jurisdiction, within the time fixed herein, shall severally for each and every such violation and noncompliance, respectively, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $ _____ nor more than $_____ or by imprisonment for not less than _____ days nor more than _____ days or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of one penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue; and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time; and when not otherwise specified the application of the above penalty shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions. Each day that prohibited conditions are maintained shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 3 Additions, insertions, and changes — that the [*year*] edition of NFPA [*document number*], [*complete document title*] is amended and changed in the following respects:

List Amendments

SECTION 4 That ordinance No. _____ of [*jurisdiction*] entitled [*fill in the title of the ordinance or ordinances in effect at the present time*] and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5 That if any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance is, for any reason, held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of the remaining portions of this ordinance. The [*governing body*] hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance, and each section, subsection, clause, or phrase hereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, and phrases be declared unconstitutional.

SECTION 6 That the [*jurisdiction's keeper of records*] is hereby ordered and directed to cause this ordinance to be published.

[NOTE: An additional provision may be required to direct the number of times the ordinance is to be published and to specify that it is to be in a newspaper in general circulation. Posting may also be required.]

SECTION 7 That this ordinance and the rules, regulations, provisions, requirements, orders, and matters established and adopted hereby shall take effect and be in full force and effect [*time period*] from and after the date of its final passage and adoption.

Annex C Informational References

C.1 Referenced Publications. The documents or portions thereof listed in this annex are referenced within the informational sections of this standard and are not part of the requirements of this document unless also listed in Chapter 2 for other reasons.

C.1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA *101®*, *Life Safety Code®*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 150, *Standard on Fire Safety in Racetrack Stables*, 2000 edition.

NFPA 551, *Guide for the Evaluation of Fire Risk Assessments*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code®*, 2012 edition.

C.1.2 Other Publications.

C.1.2.1 ASHRAE Publications. American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers, Inc., 1791 Tullie Circle, NE, Atlanta, GA 30329-2305.

Klote, J. H., and Milke, J. A., *Principles of Smoke Management*, 2002.

C.1.2.2 ASTM Publications. ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

ASTM E 1472, *Standard Guide for Documenting Computer Software for Fire Models*, 2007.

C.1.2.3 AZA Publications. American Zoo and Aquarium Association, 8403 Colesville Road, Suite 710, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3314.

Minimum Husbandry Guidelines for Mammals, 1997.

C.1.2.4 ILARCLS Publications. Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources Commission on Life Sciences, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, 500 Fifth St. NW, Washington, DC 20001.

"Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals," 1996.

C.1.2.5 RCID Publications. Reedy Creek Improvement District, 1900 Hotel Plaza Blvd., Orlando, FL 32830-8438.

EPCOT Building Code, 1998 edition.

C.1.2.6 SFPE Publications. Society of Fire Protection Engineers, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 1225 W, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Enforcer's Guide to Performance-Based Design Review, 2004.

Engineering Guide to Performance-Based Fire Protection Analysis and Design of Buildings, 2000.

Engineering Guide to Predicting Human Behavior in Fire, 2003.

C.2 Informational References. (Reserved)

C.3 References for Extracts in Informational Sections.

NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code®*, 2012 edition.

Sequence of Events Leading to Issuance of this NFPA Committee Document

Step 1: Call for Proposals

- Proposed new Document or new edition of an existing Document is entered into one of two yearly revision cycles, and a Call for Proposals is published.

Step 2: Report on Proposals (ROP)

- Committee meets to act on Proposals, to develop its own Proposals, and to prepare its Report.
- Committee votes by written ballot on Proposals. If two-thirds approve, Report goes forward. Lacking two-thirds approval, Report returns to Committee.
- Report on Proposals (ROP) is published for public review and comment.

Step 3: Report on Comments (ROC)

- Committee meets to act on Public Comments to develop its own Comments, and to prepare its report.
- Committee votes by written ballot on Comments. If two-thirds approve, Report goes forward. Lacking two-thirds approval, Report returns to Committee.
- Report on Comments (ROC) is published for public review.

Step 4: Technical Report Session

- "*Notices of intent to make a motion*" are filed, are reviewed, and valid motions are certified for presentation at the Technical Report Session. ("Consent Documents" that have no certified motions bypass the Technical Report Session and proceed to the Standards Council for issuance.)
- NFPA membership meets each June at the Annual Meeting Technical Report Session and acts on Technical Committee Reports (ROP and ROC) for Documents with "certified amending motions."
- Committee(s) vote on any amendments to Report approved at NFPA Annual Membership Meeting.

Step 5: Standards Council Issuance

- Notification of intent to file an appeal to the Standards Council on Association action must be filed within 20 days of the NFPA Annual Membership Meeting.
- Standards Council decides, based on all evidence, whether or not to issue Document or to take other action, including hearing any appeals.

Committee Membership Classifications

The following classifications apply to Technical Committee members and represent their principal interest in the activity of the committee.

M *Manufacturer:* A representative of a maker or marketer of a product, assembly, or system, or portion thereof, that is affected by the standard.

U *User:* A representative of an entity that is subject to the provisions of the standard or that voluntarily uses the standard.

I/M *Installer/Maintainer:* A representative of an entity that is in the business of installing or maintaining a product, assembly, or system affected by the standard.

L *Labor:* A labor representative or employee concerned with safety in the workplace.

R/T *Applied Research/Testing Laboratory:* A representative of an independent testing laboratory or independent applied research organization that promulgates and/or enforces standards.

E *Enforcing Authority:* A representative of an agency or an organization that promulgates and/or enforces standards.

I *Insurance:* A representative of an insurance company, broker, agent, bureau, or inspection agency.

C *Consumer:* A person who is, or represents, the ultimate purchaser of a product, system, or service affected by the standard, but who is not included in the *User* classification.

SE *Special Expert:* A person not representing any of the previous classifications, but who has a special expertise in the scope of the standard or portion thereof.

NOTES:
1. "Standard" connotes code, standard, recommended practice, or guide.
2. A representative includes an employee.
3. While these classifications will be used by the Standards Council to achieve a balance for Technical Committees, the Standards Council may determine that new classifications of members or unique interests need representation in order to foster the best possible committee deliberations on any project. In this connection, the Standards Council may make appointments as it deems appropriate in the public interest, such as the classification of "Utilities" in the National Electrical Code Committee.
4. Representatives of subsidiaries of any group are generally considered to have the same classification as the parent organization.

Index

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April 1, 2015

RE: Int 0145-2014
Installation of sprinklers in certain establishments that provide services for animals.

Dear New York City Housing and Buildings Committee Members,

I, Michael Glass, am a National Field Representative for APRI and the Secretary for the New York Pet Welfare Association. APRI is a nationally and New York State recognize purebred dog registry.

We recommend that all animal care givers have an emergency plan of action.

APRI's position to not support Int No 0145-2014 as written does not in any way suggest that APRI wishes to compromise the safety and well-being of the people and animals addressed in the NYC proposed ordinance. We feel that additional discussion will lead to amendments that will benefit the animals we wish to protect

America's Pet Registry, Inc (APRI) does not condone activities and legislation that may result in unintended consequences when preemptive measures may be taken to prevent such.

The NYPWA is a non-profit association which includes pet store owners, veterinarians, pet breeders, pet distributors and other associations formed to:

To educate the public and policy makers about the responsible pet industry

To educate pet industry professionals and foster compliance with applicable pet care laws;

To advocate for responsible public policy that promotes healthy pets as well as healthy businesses in New York, New Jersey, and beyond.

The NYPWA encourages the City Council Committee to please consider taking advantage of the NYPWA members' expertise in caring for animals. Listed below are our concerns with Int 0145-2014. We wish to be party to discussions to amend Int 0145-2014 to better address protecting all involved.

- To comply with Int 145, animal shelters will be forced to raise large amounts money that may severely inhibit their current stressed financial status. Such facilities may be forced to close if they are not able to comply.

- Veterinary Hospitals may elect to discontinue overnight hospital services if the cost to comply is not feasible.

- Sprinkler systems may inadvertently cause health risks to animals that may not have been considered. The National Fire Prevention Association has addressed this matter. And, we refer you to the NFPA decision statement attached.

Possible amendments may consider: New construction, major renovations or remolding could feasibly be considered for such an ordinance as written.

There may be alternative fire suppression measures available.

Consider the installation of fire/smoke alarm systems that are directly connected to a monitoring agency in the event of a fire.

As a member of the NYPWA and a person involved in the direct care of raising and caring for animals, I off my expertise in sitting with the Council Committee to further discuss amendments that would minimize unintended consequences and better serve to protect the welfare of animals left in establishment over a twenty-four hour time period.

Respectfully,

Michael A Glass
America's Pet Registry, Inc National Field Representative
New York Pet Welfare Association , Secretary
484-880-7962 mg@aprpets.org

IBPSA

INTERNATIONAL BOARDING & PET SERVICES ASSOCIATION

April 1, 2015

Re: Int 0145-2014
Installation of sprinklers in certain establishments that provide service for animals.

Dear New York City Housing and Building Committee Members,

The IBPSA is a trade association serving the pet care service industry. IBPSA members include boarding facilities, veterinarians, groomers, trainers, pet sitters, doggie daycares, pet massage, holistic care and other various pet service providers throughout the country.

It is our opinion that enforcing a sprinkler system for fire suppression will cause harm to the pets in the care of a boarding facility. IBPSA understands that there is always risk involved when a business cares for pets overnight.

We recommend that all facilities have an emergency safety plan in place that addresses the plan of action for any and all emergencies.

IBPSA recommends that the use of a fire alarm system be used that would notify the nearest fire department, the owner, the employee on call, and the authorities of a fire in the facility in question.

We refer the committee to the NFPA (National Fire Prevention Association) decision statement attached.

It is our position that this legislative action, Int 0145-2014 being considered by the city of New York will cause harm to the pets in a boarding care facility.

We look forward to a conversation with the committee.

Regards,

Carmen Rustenbeck, CEO IBPSA

www.ibpsa.com

carmen@ibpsa.com

719-432-9646

NFPA Journal®, September/October 2012

By Fred Durso, Jr.

To Karen Davis, describing the number of animals that have perished in structure fires this year as "alarming" is an understatement.

From March to July, seven reported fires in animal housing facilities were responsible for killing 535,000 chickens, turkeys, and pigs, according to Davis, president of United Poultry Concerns (UPC), a nonprofit that advocates for the respectful treatment of domestic fowl.

"This number is staggering," she says. "These animals are in a situation where they are completely incarcerated and can't escape. It's horrific to think that our society would put animals in a position where they're not protected by preventable fires."

Davis was thrilled when NFPA members at this year's Association Technical Meeting in Las Vegas voted in favor of a certified amending motion for NFPA 150, Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities, that would require sprinklers in poultry farms, pet shops, barns, and a range of other structures used to house animals. (NFPA 150 already requires sprinklers in facilities housing animals that are defined as dangerous or cannot be easily moved, such as bears and elephants.) However, the measure failed to pass the subsequent balloting by the standard's Animal Housing Facilities Committee, which reaffirmed its decision not to include the new provision in the 2013 edition so it could further research the issue.

The committee's decision prompted parties on both sides of the issue to appeal to NFPA's Standards Council — a process that has educated a number of newcomers on NFPA and its code development process, and has even generated interest in committee participation. "We had never heard of NFPA, let alone that this process was underway," says Michael Formica, chief environmental counsel for the National Pork Producers Council (NPPC), a trade association that conducts public policy outreach for approximately 60,000 pork producers in the U.S.

He spoke against sprinklers at the Standards Council appeals meeting in August. "The basis of our appeal was nothing more than that there's a due process element here, and we needed an opportunity to look at what's going on."

Formica argues sprinkler installation costs would serve as an added burden to pork farmers. Since their barns are typically metal with concrete floors — facilities where fires are rare, he says — Formica contends that requiring sprinkler protection might not justify the actual fire risk. "We'll be conducting research to figure out what the actual risk is and the appropriate response to address that risk," he says. "You also need to secure water [for sprinklers]. In most areas where you see lots of livestock, they are by and large very arid regions. Can you even get access to water?"

Taking a different stance during the meeting was Davis, who represented 14 animal rights organizations, including People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals as well as the Animal Protection and Rescue League. Prior to the meeting, she sent out an "action alert" to UPC's

15,000 members, urging them to contact NFPA in support of mandatory sprinkler protection. "We had over 80 emails from people giving their opinions on this issue, even after the certified amending motion had been voted on," says Tracy (Golinveaux) Vecchiarelli, NFPA staff liaison for NFPA 150.

The Standards Council decided not to reverse the committee's decision, leaving the proposed sprinkler requirement out of the 2013 edition. The appeal from the animal rights groups, according to the Council's written decision, "does not present any clear and substantial basis on which to overturn the results yielded by the NFPA codes and standards development process."

Following the decision, Formica says a representative from NPPC will apply to sit on the Animal Housing Facilities Committee. Davis has already submitted her application. "This was step one in a process," she says. "I hope that the next revision cycle or future revision cycles will result in a favorable outcome for these animals."

Vecchiarelli says the discussion over NFPA 150 shows that the code development process works. "It provides multiple opportunities for members of the public to voice their opinions, and there are additional checks built into the system to ensure we've provided an open, fair review," she says. "These new voices will be valuable to the committee when the sprinklering issue is addressed again."

Michelle Villagomez
NYC Legislative Director

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Hearing before the Housing and Buildings Committee in Support of Intro. 145

April 1, 2015

Statement by Michelle Villagomez, NYC Legislative Director
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Testimony before the New York City Council Health Committee

Good morning. I am Michelle Villagomez, New York City Legislative Director for the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA). I would like to thank the Housing and Buildings Committee and Chairman Williams for the opportunity to speak in support of Intro. 145, which would require the installation of automatic sprinkler systems throughout all Group B occupancies that provide services for animals if animals are continuously sheltered for a period of at least twenty-four hours.

Fires in businesses where animals are confined can have tragic consequences for both the animals, and for first responders. These types of businesses can be particularly vulnerable to fire, because housing animals may require the use of many electrical outputs and appliances (such as heat lamps), in proximity to flammable materials, like shredded newspaper or sawdust, which is often used for bedding or cage lining.

Sadly, fires in animal facilities in and around New York City are not uncommon. Animals in cages have no means of escape and even those that are not caged can quickly succumb to smoke inhalation or become trapped by flames before help can arrive. New Yorkers may remember the pet store fire that took place in Astoria, Queens on Memorial Day of 2010; five firefighters were taken to local hospitals, one suffered second degree burns and the others sustained minor injuries. These responders were able to save some animals, but many of the smaller pets perished. In August of 2006, a massive Queens pet shop fire tragically resulted on the death of nearly 200 animals. A similar fire in 2004 killed over 1,000 animals in a Long Island pet store, and in 2002, a Manhattan blaze took the lives of over 200 animals. Fire fighters who arrive on such premises to fight the blaze are in jeopardy along with employees, customers, and other

members of the public who may be in close proximity to the fire. This is especially true in the close quarters typical of our New York City Neighborhoods.

The simplest and most effective fire loss prevention and reduction measure is the installation and maintenance of fire sprinklers. Fire sprinkler systems offer the optimum level of fire safety because they control the fire immediately in the room of origin, help prevent flashover, and often extinguish the fire before the fire department arrives on the scene. According to the National Fire Protection Association, , the chances of dying in a fire where sprinklers are present is reduced by one-half to three fourths compared to where sprinklers are not present. In addition, the average property loss is cut by one-half to two thirds.

In addition to the clear humane objectives and responsibility we have in protecting these animals' lives, it is important that public health and safety is preserved by making all attempts to minimize the occurrence of fires in facilities that provide services for animals which oftentimes adjoin other buildings. This is why we urge the Council to pass Intro. 145, which could save thousands of animals and humans from horrible injuries and deaths arising out of fires occurring in pet stores and other locations in which animals are housed.

Thank you.

FOR THE RECORD

Opposition to New York City Council Int. 592-2014
Public Policy Statement

Introduction 592-2014 would prevent hotels with more than 150 units from converting more than 20% of their floor area used for sleeping accommodations to a different use unless they were unable to generate a reasonable financial return.

The bill seemingly overlooks that hotel development is at all-time high in New York City. It also ignores the laws set in the New York Charter in how the City deals with land use issues, prevents Council Members, the Borough Presidents and Public Advocate from having a say about how their communities are planned, and is an unconstitutional taking.

1. **FACT: There is significant growth of hotels in NYC**

There is no pressing need to save a small number of hotel rooms at the sole expense of property owners.

There are now more hotels in New York City than ever before. According to NYC & Company, the City of New York's official marketing, tourism and partnership organization, the City saw over 20,000 hotel rooms built between 2006 and 2013. It forecasts at least an additional 23,000 hotel rooms built by 2017 for a total of 118,000 rooms. As they state, "New York City remains the most dynamic hotel development location in the US."

2. **Int. 592 REDUCES the power of City Council Members**

The new Hotel Conversion Review Board's power would actually supersede that of the City Council and City Planning to make changes to land use in some cases.

By placing sole authority of approving or disapproving hotel conversions in the hands of the Hotel Conversion Review Board, the Council has ceded some of its authority on land use matters. As with the City Planning Commission, the bill would remove what was once decided under the Uniform Land Use Review Procedure—in which the Council had final say—and instead let the new board approve or disapprove conversions.

Furthermore, should a Council Member decide to work with his or her community and the City Planning Commission to change a neighborhood's zoning, for example, to encourage more residential uses rather than commercial, the hotel would be exempt from this change. The bill only allows for hotels to be converted because of a financial need. It does not allow for a change in use for any of the many reasons that a hotel may no longer be desired from a community's standpoint.

3. **Int. 592 Ignores the City Charter**

Int. 592 contradicts the City Charter by bypassing the City Planning Commission. Charter Section 197-c governs among other things, "Designations of zoning districts under the zoning resolution, including conversion from one land use to another land use" and requires that the City Planning Commission approve or disapprove any conversions.

Only after the City Planning Commission has ruled is the Council allowed to act on these issues, as outlined by Section 197. Section 28 further makes clear that the City Council cannot act on land use issues without the City Planning Commission. It states "The power of the council to act with respect to matters set forth in sections one hundred ninety-seven-c and two hundred shall be limited by the provisions of section one hundred ninety seven-d."

4. Int. 592 Curtails the Power of the Borough Presidents and the Public Advocate

Because the Int. 592 removes the City Planning Commission from the its Charter mandated role of approving or disapproving conversion from one land use to another it curtails the power of the Mayor, Borough Presidents and the Public Advocate.
These Borough Presidents and Public Advocate appoint six of the thirteen members of the Commission. By denying them a role in deciding the use of property, it limits the Charter granted powers of the Mayor, Public Advocate and Borough Presidents to influence the land use process. Curtailment through legislative action is prohibited by New York State's Municipal Home Rule Law §23(2)(f). It requires, instead, a referendum for any local law that "abolishes, transfers or curtails any power of an elective officer."

5. Int. 592 May Be Unconstitutional

In 1985 and 1986, the City Council passed a similar law to Intro 592. Those laws prevented an owner from converting units from SROs and required that they be continuously leased—with no vacancies lasting more than 30 days. Like Int. 592, conversion was only allowed if the owner was unable to make a reasonable return. They could also convert by paying $45,000 per unit or replacing the unit (Local Laws, 1987, No. 9 of City of New York).

Despite the New York State Court of Appeals acknowledging that "end sought by Local Law No. 9" was of the "greatest social purpose" because it aimed to stop "the growing ranks of the City shelterless population" the Court still ruled that it was an unconstitutional taking (*Seawall Assocs. v. City of NY*, 74 N.Y.2d 92).

Int. 592 is even more stringent in preventing conversion than Local Law No. 9 was. The bill provides no buy-out clause and only allows for the minimum conversion necessary to meet a "reasonable" financial return. Int. 592, therefore, would likely face even more objections from the court.

And unlike Local Law No. 9, Int. 592 does not even address a "greatest social purpose." As Deputy Mayor Alicia Glen stated in a press release in February 2015 "the City's travel and tourism sector continues to thrive." The same press release cited that "New York City currently has the most active hotel development pipeline in the country." ("Mayor de Blasio and NYC & Company Announce New York City Welcomed an All-Time Record 56.4 Million Visitors in 2014," Feb 5, 2015)

Good morning.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today. My name is Harsha Perera. I am a member of the New York Pet Welfare Association, a non-profit association, which includes pet store owners, veterinarians, pet breeders, pet distributors, and other associations. We were formed

- To educate the public and policy makers about the responsible pet industry;
- To educate pet industry professionals and foster compliance with applicable pet care laws;
- To advocate for responsible public policy that promotes healthy pets as well as healthy businesses in New York, New Jersey, and beyond.

I am also a pet store owner, and I have been in the pet business for over twenty years. My primary concern is the lifetime care of the pets I sell to my customers in the New York metropolitan area.

I am here to inform you about the unintended consequences of proposed Ordinance 145, which is a requirement to install a sprinkler system in every veterinary hospital and clinic, kennel, shelter and pet store in New York City. This requirement will decrease veterinary access because veterinarians who are unable or unwilling to install such systems, may stop hospitalizing pets overnight, leaving pet owners with fewer options for their sick or injured pets. It can also harm animals, because sudden cold water from sprinklers could harm the animals' health, especially if they're already stressed from exposure to smoke. Automatic sprinklers will cause slippery floors, which will also harm the people who come to rescue the animals. False alarms will cause unnecessary damage to property and to the health of the animals.

A sprinkler system works by suppressing a fire to preserve a building, not to protect animals in that building. It is much better to quickly evacuate those animals, with the assistance of professional firefighters alerted by a fire alarm system that is connected to a central reporting station that notifies the local fire department in case of fire. Trust business owners to know how to best protect their investments of property and animals. They love their animals, which is why they entered this business in the first place.

I love my animals, which is why I entered this business in the first place.

As a member of the New York Pet Welfare Association, I offer you my expertise to insure that this ordinance, and others you may consider in the future, will help the animals we are trying to protect. That is our primary concern. Newly constructed facilities may benefit from the installation of a sprinkler system, if the animals can be properly protected from the water. In other cases, an alarm may provide better protection. We look forward to working with you to insure the best alternatives are available to protect animals, people, and law-abiding small businesses.

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☒ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: RICHARD MADRID

Address: 40-34 28ST LIC NY 11101

I represent: KSV ASSOCIATES

Address: 133 E 39ST

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: HARSHA PERERA

Address: 2566 E. Tremont Av Bronx

I represent: NYPWA

Address: _____

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 145 Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: 11 APL 15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Kenneth Humphreys

Address: 253 54th St Brooklyn NY 112

I represent: ~~Veterinarian~~ One Love Animal Hospital

Address: 227 E. 84th ST. NY, NY 10028

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THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: ~~Kathy Dalessio~~

Address: 14 Crane rd.

I represent: N.Y.P.V.M.A.

Address: _____

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 145 (2014) Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: 1 April 2015

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Joseph Salvatore Pidoriano

Address: 4915 Arthur Kill Road Staten Island, NY

I represent: ~~Public~~ American Veterinary Medical Assoc.

Address: Richmond Valley Veterinary Practice

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 145 (2014) Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: LISA A ESPOSITO DVM

Address: 4915 Arthur Kill Rd

I represent: Richmond Valley Veterinary Practice
UMA of NYC

Address: ~~4915 Arthur Kill Rd~~ Staten Island NY 10309

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: 08/20/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Boris Zelise

Address: 1302 AVE Y APT #1A

I represent: Puppy Paws nyc, inc.

Address: 94-33 Rockaway Blvd.

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 145 Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 9/1/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: CONSTADINO (GUS) SIRAKIS

Address: 280 BROADWAY

I represent: NYC DOB

Address: _____

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 145 Res. No. _____

☒ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: EDWARD FERRIER

Address: 9 METROTECH CENTER BROOKLYN NY

I represent: F.D.N.Y.

Address: 9 METROTECH CENTER BROOKLYN NY

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THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 145 Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 4/1/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Mario Merlino

Address: 4209 28th St, LIC NY 11101

I represent: DOHMH

Address: _____

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 145 Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 4/1/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Patrick Wehle

Address: Assistant Commissioner

I represent: DOB

Address: _____

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 145 Res. No. _____

☑ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: HON. SAL CASSANO

Address: _____

I represent: ASPCA

Address: c/o PITTA BISHOP 120 BROADWAY, 16271

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

HTC PANEL

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 592 Res. No. _____

☒ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Rich Maltbo

Address: _____

I represent: HTC

Address: _____

HTC PANEL

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 592 Res. No. _____

☒ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Ebba Maissal

Address: _____

I represent: _____

Address: _____

HTC PANEL

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 592 Res. No. _____

☒ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Josh Gold

Address: _____

I represent: HTC

Address: _____

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THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Melissa Donaldson

Address: 336 W 37th Rm 1250 NY NY 10018

I represent: The Mayor's Alliance for NYC's Animals

Address: _____

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 145 Res. No. _____

☑ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Chelsie Schadt

Address: 221 Sherman Ave 10034

I represent: NYCLASS

Address: 31 W 54th 10019

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 145 Res. No. _____

☑ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 4/1/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Joyce Friedman

Address: 200 W. 57 ST #705 NYC 10019

I represent: The Humane Society of the United States

Address: Same

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 4-1-2015

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: DAVID DIETZ

Address: 2082 Flatbush

I represent: New York Pet Welfare Assoc

Address:

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 4-1-15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Scott Bellman

Address: 99 Ridgewood Ave Syr NY 0314

I represent:

Address:

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 145 Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: 4.1.2015

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Michael Grass

Address: 1927 Irene Ct

I represent: New York Pet Welfare Assoc

Address: mg@nypets.org

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 145 Res. No. _____

☑ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 4/1/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Dan Mulligan

Address: _____

I represent: Local 638

Address: _____

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: 4/1/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: PAOLA FRECCERO

Address: 257 West 18th St.

I represent: Heart of Chelsea & Lower East Side Animal Hospitals

Address: _____

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☐ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Allan Bregman

Address: 223 3rd Ave

I represent: New York City Vet Med Ass

Address: _____

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 145 Res. No. _____

☐ in favor ☒ in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Dr. Mark Orlow

Address: 522 E 16 St, BKlyn

I represent: Animal Kind Veterinary Hosp.

Address: 365 7th Ave, BKlyn

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