#### 52:27D-198.1

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

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**LAWS OF: 2005 CHAPTER: 71** 

NJSA: 52:27D-198.1 (Portable fire extinguisher for one and two family residences on change in occupancy)

BILL NO: S1294 (Substituted for A3432)

**SPONSOR(S)**: Coniglio and others

DATE INTRODUCED: March 1, 2004

**COMMITTEE:** ASSEMBLY: Housing and Local Government

SENATE: Community and Urban Affairs

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE: Yes

**DATE OF PASSAGE:** ASSEMBLY: February 24, 2005

**SENATE:** March 14, 2005

**DATE OF APPROVAL:** April 14, 2005

FOLLOWING ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

FINAL TEXT OF BILL (2<sup>nd</sup> reprint enacted)

S1294

**SPONSOR'S STATEMENT**: (Begins on page 3 of original bill)

Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: <u>ASSEMBLY</u>: <u>Yes</u>

**SENATE**: Yes

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: No

A3432

**SPONSOR'S STATEMENT**: (Begins on page 3 of original bill)

Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: <u>ASSEMBLY:</u> <u>Yes</u>

SENATE: No

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: No

VETO MESSAGE: No

GOVERNOR'S PRESS RELEASE ON SIGNING:
Yes

#### **FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:**

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REPORTS: No

HEARINGS: No

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES: Yes

"Law adds fire-extinguisher requirement for homes," 4-15-2005 Philadelphia Inquirer, p.B4

IS 5/3/07

#### P.L. 2005, CHAPTER 71, approved April 14, 2005 Senate, No. 1294 (Second Reprint)

AN ACT concerning residential <sup>2</sup>[portable] <sup>2</sup> fire <sup>2</sup>[extinguishers and supplementing chapter 27D of Title 52 of the Revised Statutes] safety and amending P.L.1991, c.92.<sup>2</sup>

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

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8 <sup>2</sup>[1. Every dwelling unit located in a building with fewer than three 9 dwelling units, upon its sale, lease or transfer, shall be equipped with 10 at least one portable fire extinguisher, at the expense of the seller, landlord or transferor, as appropriate, in conformance with rules and 11 regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Community Affairs 12 pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 13 14 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.). The rules and regulations shall contain 15 requirements pertaining to the maintenance and periodic testing of portable fire extinguishers, and any other matters which the 16 commissioner <sup>1</sup>[considers] <sup>1</sup> deems necessary and proper for the 17 administration of <sup>1</sup>[this section] P.L., c. (C. )(pending before 18 the Legislature as this bill)<sup>1</sup>.]<sup>2</sup> 19

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- <sup>2</sup>1. Section 1 of P.L. 1991,c. 92 (C.52:27D-198.1) is amended to read as follows:
- 1. A structure used or intended for use for residential purposes by not more than two households shall have a smoke-sensitive alarm device on each level of the structure and outside each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms and located on or near the ceiling in accordance with National Fire Protection Association Standard No. 74-1984 for the installation, maintenance, and use of household fire warning equipment. The installation of battery operated smoke-sensitive alarm devices shall be accepted as meeting the requirements of this section. The smoke-sensitive device shall be tested and listed by a product certification agency recognized by the Bureau of Fire Safety.
- by the Bureau of Fire Safety.

  Each structure, other than a seasonal rental unit, shall also be equipped with at least one portable fire extinguisher in conformance with rules and regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Community Affairs pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act,"

  P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.) For the purposes of this section,

  "portable fire extinguisher" means an operable portable device, carried

EXPLANATION - Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Senate SCU committee amendments adopted May 13, 2004.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Assembly AHO committee amendments adopted October 21, 2004.

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    and operated by hand, containing an extinguishing agent that can be
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    expelled under pressure for the purpose of suppressing or
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    extinguishing fire, and which is: (1) rated for residential use consisting
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    of an ABC type; (2) no larger than a 10 pound rated extinguisher; and
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    (3) mounted within 10 feet of the kitchen area, unless otherwise
    permitted by the enforcing agency. "Seasonal rental unit" means a
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    dwelling unit rented for a term of not more than 125 consecutive days
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    for residential purposes by a person having a permanent residence
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    elsewhere, but shall not include use or rental of living quarters by
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    migrant, temporary or seasonal workers in connection with any work
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    or place where work is being performed.
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This section shall not be enforced except pursuant to sections 2 and 3 of [this act] P.L.1991, c.92 (C.52:27D-198.2 and 52:27D-198.2)<sup>2</sup> (cf: P.L.1991, c.92, s.1)

<sup>2</sup>[2. a. In any case in which a change of occupancy of any dwelling unit in a building with fewer than three dwelling units is subject to a municipal ordinance requiring the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, certificate of inspection or other documentary certification of compliance with laws and regulations relating to the safety, healthfulness and upkeep of the premises, no such certificate shall issue until the officer or agency responsible for its issuance has determined that the dwelling unit is equipped with at least one portable fire extinguisher as required by section 1 of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

b. In the case of an initial occupancy or a change of occupancy of any dwelling unit in a building with fewer than three dwelling units to which the provisions of subsection a. of this section do not apply, no owner shall sell, lease or otherwise permit occupancy for residential purposes of that dwelling unit without first obtaining from the relevant enforcing agency under the "Uniform Fire Safety Act," P.L.1983, c.383 (C.52:27D-192 et seq.) a certificate indicating that the dwelling unit is equipped with at least one portable fire extinguisher as required by section 1 of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

c. The local governing body having jurisdiction over the enforcing agency or, when the Division of Fire Safety is the enforcing agency, the Commissioner of Community Affairs, may establish a fee which covers the cost of inspection and of issuance of the certificate; however, if an inspection is being made and a certificate is being issued evidencing compliance with section 2 of P.L.1991, c.92 (C.52:27D-198.2), the fee authorized therein shall cover the costs of complying with this section.

d. For the purposes of P.L., c. (C. )(pending before the Legislature as this bill):

"Dwelling unit" means a structure, or a room or group of rooms

within a structure, used or intended for use, in whole or in part, for residential purposes, but shall not include a seasonal rental dwelling unit rented for a term of not more than 125 consecutive days for residential purposes by a person having a permanent place of residence elsewhere. "Seasonal rental dwelling unit" does not mean use or rental of living quarters for seasonal, temporary or migrant farm workers in connection with any work or place where work is being performed.

"Portable fire extinguisher" means an operable portable device, carried and operated by hand, containing an extinguishing agent that can be expelled under pressure for the purpose of suppressing or extinguishing fire, and which is: (1) rated for residential use consisting of an ABC type; (2) no larger than a 10 pound rated extinguisher; and (3) mounted within 10 feet of the kitchen area, unless otherwise permitted by the enforcing agency.

e. An owner who sells, leases or otherwise permits occupancy of a dwelling unit without complying with the provisions of this section shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$100, which may be collected and enforced by the local enforcing agency by summary proceedings pursuant to the "Penalty Enforcement Law of 1999," P.L.1999, c.274 (C.2A:58-10 et seq.).]<sup>2</sup>

- <sup>2</sup>2. Section 2 of P.L.1991, c.92 (C52:27D-198.2) is amended to read as follows:
- 2. a. In any case where a change of occupancy of any building subject to the requirements of section 1 of [this act] P.L.1991, c.92 (C.52:27D-198.1) is subject to a municipal ordinance requiring the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, certificate of inspection or other documentary certification of compliance with laws and regulations relating to safety, healthfulness and upkeep of the premises, no such certificate shall issue until the municipal officer or agency responsible for its issuance has determined that the building is equipped with an alarm device or devices and a portable fire extinguisher as required by section 1 of [this act] P.L.1991, c.92 (C.52:27D-198.1).
- b. In the case of change of occupancy of any building subject to the requirements of section 1 of [this act] P.L.1991, c.92 (C.52:27D-198.1) which the provisions of subsection a. of this section do not apply, no owner shall sell, lease or otherwise permit occupancy for residential purposes of that building without first obtaining from the relevant enforcement agency under the "Uniform Fire Safety Act," P.L.1983, c.383 (C.52:27D-192 et seq.) a certificate evidencing compliance with the requirements of [this act] P.L.1991, c.92 (C.52:27D-198.1 et seq. The local governing body having jurisdiction over the said enforcing agency or, where the Bureau of Fire Safety is the enforcing agency, the Commissioner of Community Affairs shall establish a fee which covers the cost of inspection and of issuance of the certificate.<sup>2</sup>
- 47 (cf: P.L.1991, c.92, s.2)

## S1294 [2R] 4

1	<sup>2</sup> 3. Section 3 of P.L.1991, c 92 (C.52:27D-198.3) is amended to
2	read as follows:
3	3. An owner who sells, leases, rents or otherwise permits to be
4	occupied for residential purposes any premises subject to the
5	provisions of [this supplementary act] P.L.1991, c.92 (C.52:27D-
6	198.1) when the premises do not comply with the requirements of
7	section 1 [hereof] of P.L.1991, c.92 (C.52:27D-198.1), or without
8	complying with the inspection and certification requirements of section
9	2 [hereof] of P.L.1991, c.92 (C.52:27D-198.2), shall be subject to a
10	fine of not more than \$500.00 in the case of a violation for an alarm
11	device, or a fine of not more than \$100 in the case of a violation for
12	a portable fire extinguisher, which may be collected and enforced by
13	the local enforcing agency as defined in subsection g. of section 5 of
14	P.L.1983, c.383 (C.52:27D-196) by summary proceedings pursuant to
15	["the penalty enforcement law," N.J.S.2A:58-1 et seq] the Penalty
16	Enforcement Law of 1999," P.L.1999, C.274 (C.2A:58-10 et seq.) <sup>2</sup>
17	(cf: P.L.1991, c.92, s.3)
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19	$^{2}$ [3.] $\underline{4.}^{2}$ This act shall take effect on the first day of the seventh
20	month next following enactment.
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25	Adds requirement under "Uniform Fire Safety Act" for one and two-
26	family residences to be equipped with a portable fire extinguisher to
27	be enforced upon change of occupancy.

## SENATE, No. 1294

# STATE OF NEW JERSEY 211th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED MARCH 1, 2004

Sponsored by: Senator JOSEPH CONIGLIO District 38 (Bergen)

#### **SYNOPSIS**

Requires sellers, landlords and transferors of certain dwelling units to provide portable fire extinguisher upon sale, lease or transfer.

#### **CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT**

As introduced.



**AN ACT** concerning residential portable fire extinguishers and supplementing chapter 27D of Title 52 of the Revised Statutes.

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

1. Every dwelling unit located in a building with fewer than three dwelling units, upon its sale, lease or transfer, shall be equipped with at least one portable fire extinguisher, at the expense of the seller, landlord or transferor, as appropriate, in conformance with rules and regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Community Affairs pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.). The rules and regulations shall contain requirements pertaining to the maintenance and periodic testing of portable fire extinguishers, and any other matters which the commissioner considers deems necessary and proper for the administration of this section.

2. a. In any case in which a change of occupancy of any dwelling unit in a building with fewer than three dwelling units is subject to a municipal ordinance requiring the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, certificate of inspection or other documentary certification of compliance with laws and regulations relating to the safety, healthfulness and upkeep of the premises, no such certificate shall issue until the officer or agency responsible for its issuance has determined that the dwelling unit is equipped with at least one portable fire extinguisher as required by section 1 of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

b. In the case of an initial occupancy or a change of occupancy of any dwelling unit in a building with fewer than three dwelling units to which the provisions of subsection a. of this section do not apply, no owner shall sell, lease or otherwise permit occupancy for residential purposes of that dwelling unit without first obtaining from the relevant enforcing agency under the "Uniform Fire Safety Act," P.L.1983, c.383 (C.52:27D-192 et seq.) a certificate indicating that the dwelling unit is equipped with at least one portable fire extinguisher as required by section 1 of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

c. The local governing body having jurisdiction over the enforcing agency or, when the Division of Fire Safety is the enforcing agency, the Commissioner of Community Affairs, may establish a fee which covers the cost of inspection and of issuance of the certificate; however, if an inspection is being made and a certificate is being issued evidencing compliance with section 2 of P.L.1991, c.92 (C.52:27D-198.2), the fee authorized therein shall cover the costs of complying with this section.

#### S1294 CONIGLIO

d. For the purposes of P.L., c. (C. )(pending before the Legislature as this bill):

"Dwelling unit" means a structure, or a room or group of rooms within a structure, used or intended for use, in whole or in part, for residential purposes, but shall not include a seasonal rental dwelling unit rented for a term of not more than 125 consecutive days for residential purposes by a person having a permanent place of residence elsewhere. "Seasonal rental dwelling unit" does not mean use or rental of living quarters for seasonal, temporary or migrant farm workers in connection with any work or place where work is being performed.

"Portable fire extinguisher" means an operable portable device, carried and operated by hand, containing an extinguishing agent that can be expelled under pressure for the purpose of suppressing or extinguishing fire, and which is: (1) rated for residential use consisting of an ABC type; (2) no larger than a 10 pound rated extinguisher; and (3) mounted within 10 feet of the kitchen area, unless otherwise permitted by the enforcing agency.

e. An owner who sells, leases or otherwise permits occupancy of a dwelling unit without complying with the provisions of this section shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$100, which may be collected and enforced by the local enforcing agency by summary proceedings pursuant to the "Penalty Enforcement Law of 1999," P.L.1999, c.274 (C.2A:58-10 et seq.).

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3. This act shall take effect on the first day of the seventh month next following enactment.

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#### **STATEMENT**

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This bill would require a seller, landlord or transferor of a dwelling unit located in a building with fewer than three dwelling units to equip each dwelling unit with at least one portable fire extinguisher, at the expense of the seller, landlord or transferor. The bill would exclude any seasonal use rental units, which are defined as dwelling units rented for a term of not more than 125 consecutive days for residential purposes by a person having a permanent place of residence elsewhere, excluding rental of living quarters for seasonal, temporary or migrant farm workers in connection with any work or place where work is being performed. The Commissioner of Community Affairs would be responsible for promulgating rules and regulations containing requirements pertaining to the maintenance and periodic testing of the portable fire extinguishers.

# ASSEMBLY HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

#### STATEMENT TO

[First Reprint] **SENATE, No. 1294** 

with committee amendments

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: OCTOBER 21, 2004

The Assembly Housing and Local Government Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Senate Bill No. 1294 (1R).

This bill, as amended, would require that a structure used or intended for use for residential purposes, other than a seasonal rental unit, by not more than two households shall have at least one portable fire extinguisher installed, in conformance with rules and regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Community Affairs pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.). The requirement would be enforced in the same manner as the requirement for these dwellings to have smoke alarm devices, pursuant to sections 2 and 3 of P.L.1991, c.92 (C.52:27D-198.2 and 52:27D-198.3), upon a change in occupancy of the structure. "Portable fire extinguisher" is defined to mean an operable portable device, carried and operated by hand, containing an extinguishing agent that can be expelled under pressure for the purpose of suppressing or extinguishing fire, and which is: (1) rated for residential use consisting of an ABC type; (2) no larger than a 10 pound rated extinguisher; and (3) mounted within 10 feet of the kitchen area, unless otherwise permitted by the enforcing agency. A seasonal rental unit is defined to mean a dwelling unit rented for a term of not more than 125 consecutive days for residential purposes by a person having a permanent residence elsewhere, but does not include use or rental of living quarters by migrant, temporary or seasonal workers in connection with any work or place where work is being performed.

Currently, the smoke alarm requirement is enforced by the municipality if it has an ordinance requiring inspections upon a change of occupancy, or by the appropriate fire code official in the event the municipality does not have an inspection ordinance. The bill permits a penalty to be imposed for a violation of the fire extinguisher requirement not to exceed \$100.

#### **COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS**

The committee amended the bill to make the requirement to have a portable fire extinguisher a part of the "Uniform Fire Safety Act" under which one and two-family residences are required to have smoke alarms. This change clarifies the enforcement mechanism for the requirement.

This bill, as amended by the committee, is identical to the Assembly Committee Substitute for Assembly, No. 3432, also released by the committee today.

#### SENATE COMMUNITY AND URBAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

#### STATEMENT TO

#### SENATE, No. 1294

with committee amendments

### STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MAY 13, 2004

The Senate Community and Urban Affairs Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Senate Bill No. 1294.

As amended by the committee, this bill would require a seller, landlord or transferor of a dwelling unit located in a building with fewer than three dwelling units to equip each dwelling unit with at least one portable fire extinguisher, at the expense of the seller, landlord or transferor. The bill would exclude seasonal use rental units from this requirement. The Commissioner of Community Affairs would be responsible for promulgating rules and regulations pertaining to the maintenance and periodic testing of portable fire extinguishers and other matters the commissioner deems necessary and proper for the administration of this requirement.

The bill defines "portable fire extinguisher" as an operable portable device, carried and operated by hand, containing an extinguishing agent that can be expelled under pressure for the purpose of suppressing or extinguishing fire, and which is: (1) rated for residential use consisting of an ABC type; (2) no larger than a 10 pound rated extinguisher; and (3) mounted within 10 feet of the kitchen area, unless otherwise permitted by the enforcing agency.

The committee amendments to the bill delete an extraneous word and expand the scope of rules and regulations from section 1 to the entire bill.

## ASSEMBLY, No. 3432

# STATE OF NEW JERSEY 211th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED OCTOBER 21, 2004

Sponsored by:

Assemblyman FREDERICK SCALERA District 36 (Bergen, Essex and Passaic) Assemblyman GORDON M. JOHNSON District 37 (Bergen)

#### **SYNOPSIS**

Requires sellers, landlords and transferors of certain dwelling units to provide portable fire extinguisher upon sale, lease or transfer.

#### **CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT**

As introduced.



**AN ACT** concerning residential portable fire extinguishers and supplementing chapter 27D of Title 52 of the Revised Statutes.

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

1. Every dwelling unit located in a building with fewer than three dwelling units, upon its sale, lease or transfer, shall be equipped with at least one portable fire extinguisher, at the expense of the seller, landlord or transferor, as appropriate, in conformance with rules and regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Community Affairs pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.). The rules and regulations shall contain requirements pertaining to the maintenance and periodic testing of portable fire extinguishers, and any other matters which the commissioner deems necessary and proper for the administration of P.L. , c. (C. )(pending before the Legislature as this bill).

2. a. In any case in which a change of occupancy of any dwelling unit in a building with fewer than three dwelling units is subject to a municipal ordinance requiring the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, certificate of inspection or other documentary certification of compliance with laws and regulations relating to the safety, healthfulness and upkeep of the premises, no such certificate shall issue until the officer or agency responsible for its issuance has determined that the dwelling unit is equipped with at least one portable fire extinguisher as required by section 1 of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

b. In the case of an initial occupancy or a change of occupancy of any dwelling unit in a building with fewer than three dwelling units to which the provisions of subsection a. of this section do not apply, no owner shall sell, lease or otherwise permit occupancy for residential purposes of that dwelling unit without first obtaining from the relevant enforcing agency under the "Uniform Fire Safety Act," P.L.1983, c.383 (C.52:27D-192 et seq.) a certificate indicating that the dwelling unit is equipped with at least one portable fire extinguisher as required by section 1 of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

c. The local governing body having jurisdiction over the enforcing agency or, when the Division of Fire Safety is the enforcing agency, the Commissioner of Community Affairs, may establish a fee which covers the cost of inspection and of issuance of the certificate; however, if an inspection is being made and a certificate is being issued evidencing compliance with section 2 of P.L.1991, c.92 (C.52:27D-198.2), the fee authorized therein shall cover the costs of complying with this section.

#### A3432 SCALERA, JOHNSON

d. For the purposes of P.L. , c. (C. )(pending before the Legislature as this bill):

"Dwelling unit" means a structure, or a room or group of rooms within a structure, used or intended for use, in whole or in part, for residential purposes, but shall not include a seasonal rental dwelling unit rented for a term of not more than 125 consecutive days for residential purposes by a person having a permanent place of residence elsewhere. "Seasonal rental dwelling unit" does not mean use or rental of living quarters for seasonal, temporary or migrant farm workers in connection with any work or place where work is being performed.

"Portable fire extinguisher" means an operable portable device, carried and operated by hand, containing an extinguishing agent that can be expelled under pressure for the purpose of suppressing or extinguishing fire, and which is: (1) rated for residential use consisting of an ABC type; (2) no larger than a 10 pound rated extinguisher; and (3) mounted within 10 feet of the kitchen area, unless otherwise permitted by the enforcing agency.

e. An owner who sells, leases or otherwise permits occupancy of a dwelling unit without complying with the provisions of this section shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$100, which may be collected and enforced by the local enforcing agency by summary proceedings pursuant to the "Penalty Enforcement Law of 1999," P.L.1999, c.274 (C.2A:58-10 et seq.).

3. This act shall take effect on the first day of the seventh month next following enactment.

#### STATEMENT

This bill would require a seller, landlord or transferor of a dwelling unit located in a building with fewer than three dwelling units to equip each dwelling unit with at least one portable fire extinguisher, at the expense of the seller, landlord or transferor. The bill would exclude seasonal use rental units from this requirement. The Commissioner of Community Affairs would be responsible for promulgating rules and regulations pertaining to the maintenance and periodic testing of portable fire extinguishers and other matters the commissioner deems necessary and proper for the administration of this requirement.

The bill defines "portable fire extinguisher" as an operable portable device, carried and operated by hand, containing an extinguishing agent that can be expelled under pressure for the purpose of suppressing or extinguishing fire, and which is: (1) rated for residential use consisting of an ABC type; (2) no larger than a 10 pound rated extinguisher; and (3) mounted within 10 feet of the kitchen area, unless otherwise permitted by the enforcing agency.

# ASSEMBLY HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

#### STATEMENT TO

# ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR ASSEMBLY, No. 3432

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: OCTOBER 21, 2004

The Assembly Housing and Local Government Committee reports favorably Assembly Committee Substitute for Assembly Bill No. 3432.

This substitute bill would require that a structure used or intended for use for residential purposes by not more than two households, other than seasonal rental units, shall have at least one portable fire extinguisher installed, in conformance with rules and regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Community Affairs pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L. 1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.). The requirement would be enforced in the same manner as the requirement for these dwellings to have smoke alarm devices, pursuant to sections 2 and 3 of P.L.1991, c.92, upon a change in occupancy of the structure. "Portable fire extinguisher" means an operable portable device, carried and operated by hand, containing an extinguishing agent that can be expelled under pressure for the purpose of suppressing or extinguishing fire, and which is: (1) rated for residential use consisting of an ABC type; (2) no larger than a 10 pound rated extinguisher; and (3) mounted within 10 feet of the kitchen area, unless otherwise permitted by the enforcing agency. A seasonal rental unit is defined as a dwelling unit rented for a term of not more than 125 consecutive days for residential purposes by a person having a permanent residence elsewhere, but does not include use or rental of living quarters by migrant, temporary or seasonal workers in connection with any work or place where work is being performed.

Currently, the smoke alarm requirement is enforced by the municipality if it has an ordinance requiring inspections upon a change of occupancy, or by the appropriate fire code official in the event the municipality does not have an inspection ordinance. The bill permits a penalty to be imposed for a violation of the fire extinguisher requirement not to exceed \$100.

This substitute bill is identical to Senate, No. 1294 [1R] also released by the committee today.

Contact: Kelley Heck 609-777-2601

RELEASE: April 14, 2005

#### **Codey Signs Bill Requiring Fire Extinguishers in Homes**

(TRENTON) – Acting Governor Richard J. Codey today signed S-1294 / A-3432, a bill requiring that single-, double- or triple-occupancy homes be equipped with a fire extinguisher upon sale, lease or transfer.

State Senator Joseph Coniglio first drafted the bill two years ago, when a fifth-grade student at Cliffside Park School #6 suggested the idea. Senator Coniglio was visiting Mrs. Donna Spoto's fifth-grade class when the student, Christopher Keethe, raised his hand and asked why every home in New Jersey is not required to have a fire extinguisher.

"He went on to say that he believed everyone would be safer and lives would be saved if we all had access to fire extinguishers. I couldn't have agreed more, so I went to work on broadening our existing fire safety laws," Senator Coniglio said.

The Senator joined Acting Governor Codey for the public bill signing during a school assembly at Cliffside Park School #6 – which Christopher still attends as a seventh-grader. The bill's other primary sponsors are Assemblyman Frederick Scalera, Assemblyman Gordon M. Johnson and Assemblyman Brian P. Stack.

"I'm sure most of you have heard a lot about politics and government from adults, the newspapers or television. You've heard how complicated the political system is and how it often feels as if it is impossible to get anything done," Codey told the assembled students before signing the bill.

"Today the work of one student proves that, if you have an idea, if you get involved and if you advocate for your idea, you can make a difference. There are many ways to advocate. You can call or send letters to your Legislator's office. You can work with a group of people to make sure your ideas are heard. Or you can run for office, like we did," Codey continued.

Senator Coniglio said: "Each year there are thousands of fires in New Jersey homes. A good portion of those fires are kitchen fires or caused by candles or cigarettes – the type of fires that can be put out with a fire extinguisher before major damage can occur. By making sure homeowners and tenants are equipped with the fire extinguishers necessary to fight these small fires, we can help prevent millions of dollars in damage and countless deaths each year."

"Fire extinguishers are a cost-effective tool to help residents safely leave a burning building while waiting for firefighters to answer the alarm," said Assemblyman Scalera, who also is deputy fire chief in Nutley. "By providing all new homeowner and tenants with a working fire extinguisher, we can ensure that these residents are prepared to protect themselves from the moment they step into their new home."

"Single- and two-family homes are not required to have sprinkler systems like high-rise apartments," said Assemblyman Johnson. "Requiring a fire extinguisher be part of a home transfer will close this gap that leaves many residents unprotected from fire."

"Homeowners and tenants often are overwhelmed with a litany of tasks when they move into a new house," said Assemblyman Stack. "This law will ensure that being able to protect themselves from a fire is not lost in the shuffle."

The bill's text can be found online by visiting the Legislature's website, <a href="https://www.njleg.state.nj.us/">www.njleg.state.nj.us/</a>, and conducting a "Bill Search" for S1294.