

West Virginia, Michigan to Shutter Last Gas Chambers

August 31, 2015

It was a standout week in our campaign to ensure that no pet ever faces death in a [carbon monoxide gas chamber](#). Last week, West Virginia closed its last remaining chamber, thanks to a grant from The HSUS and the persistence of our West Virginia state director, [Heather Severt](#). Two shelters in the state had continued to operate their chambers under a grandfather provision in the 2009 state law that banned new gas chambers, but we always knew they'd see a better way forward, and that's exactly what's happened.

We also secured commitments last week ensuring that Michigan will be gas chamber free by the end of 2015. Michigan senior state director [Jill Fritz](#) has worked diligently to obtain the closure of the four remaining chambers in the state, and she had an enormous assist from HSUS Michigan State Council member Virginia Holden, who was determined to see the gas chamber in her own Berrien County shuttered or destroyed. They were at the front end of a cascade of actions in the state related to gas chambers: Van Buren County Animal Control announced early last week that it would remove and scrap its chamber, the Berrien County Commission voted unanimously on Thursday to close its shelter's chamber, and Cass County Animal Control [announced on Friday](#) that its chamber will be shut by the end of this year. (Branch County's gas chamber was damaged in a fire earlier this year and advocates are working diligently to ensure it will not be reopened when the shelter is rebuilt).

I know Jill Fritz, Virginia Holden, so many other Michigan animal advocates, shelters, rescues, and veterinarians will continue to champion [Grant's Bill](#) -- a bill that would impose a permanent statewide ban on the use of carbon monoxide gas chambers in Michigan. Getting the state legislature to act will end this controversy once and for all.

The last remaining gas chambers in [North Carolina](#) were closed early this year, thanks to a policy directive issued by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The [Kansas](#) legislature has ordered regulations prohibiting gas chamber use to be passed by year's end, and we are thrilled to announce that Humboldt Animal Control in Kansas has agreed to accept an HSUS grant to close its chamber even prior to the enactment of those regulations. The Clinton Animal Shelter in Oklahoma closed its chamber with the help of an HSUS grant earlier this summer.

We are now anticipating that two of the three chambers in operation in Wyoming will be closing soon, thanks in part to training and support being provided by the Cheyenne Animal Shelter. And the city council of Sandy City, Utah, thanks to the hard work of HSUS Utah state director [Sundays Hunt](#) and our friends at the [Humane Society of Utah](#), may vote on September 1 to close its gas chamber. We are hopeful that Sandy City will show the way, and make its gas chamber the first of eight remaining chambers to function no more.

Since we began our campaign to end the use of gas chambers on dogs and cats in shelters across the United States back in 2013 – under the guidance of HSUS's Inga Fricke — more than 65 chambers have [closed](#) (two-thirds of the gas chambers in existence at the time). By year's end, at least 44 states will be chamber-free (up from 34 in early 2013). Just as we outlawed [cockfighting](#) in every state and made malicious animal cruelty a felony everywhere in the United States, so too it is our goal to shutter every last gas chamber for the euthanasia of dogs and cats.

To learn whether gas chambers are banned in your state, and to join us in the effort to close them nationwide, visit www.humanesociety.org/gaschambers.

<http://blog.humanesociety.org/wayne/2015/08/west-virginia-michigan-to-close-gas-chambers.html>

EBI COST ANALYSIS MATRIX 2009

This cost analysis matrix uses actual 2007 cost and animal data from a municipal animal control agency in North Carolina.

- *Note: no actual data for fractious / feral or age breakdown – those data are estimates.*
- Number of dogs euthanized: 2430 (1701 over 4 months – 70% and 729 less than 4 months – 30%) (972 fractious – 40%)
- Number of cats euthanized: 2997 (1798 over 4 months – 60% and 1199 less than 4 months – 40%) (1499 feral – 50%)
- Total dogs and cats euthanized: 5427
- Average number of animals euthanized per day: 15 (5427 / 365 days)

Assumptions:

- fractious / feral animals (2471 40% dogs and 50% cats) are given pre-euthanasia anesthesia (ketamine/xylazine)
- friendly cats (1498) are given IP injection of sodium pentobarbital with no pre-euthanasia anesthesia
- friendly dogs (1215) are given IV injection of sodium pentobarbital with no pre-euthanasia anesthesia

EBI EQUIPMENT COST		
1	Equipment cost: \$670	Floor safe (\$350) + table (\$100) + electric clippers (\$120) + restraint gate (\$100)
2	Total equipment cost per animal: \$0.123	\$670 / (animals euthanized per year) 5427 = \$0.123
EBI LABOR COST		
3	A. # of employees required for IV: 2 B. # of employees required for IP: 1 C. # of employees required for IC: 1	NOTE: 1 employee can safely and effectively administer IP on conscious friendly cats and IC on unconscious or anesthetized animals; 2 employees are required for IV
4	A. # of IV injections (dog): 1215 B. # of IP injections (cat + puppy): 1741 C. # of IC injections (dog + cat): 2471	A. 1215 = 50% of 2430 dogs and 0 cats B. 1741 = 243 puppies (10% of dogs) + 1498 cats (50% of cats) C. 2471 = 972 dogs + 1499 cats

5	Average time to euthanize: 5 minutes average	Transport to euthanasia room + preparation (including IM injection of pre-euthanasia anesthesia as needed) + scanning for microchip + injection + verification of death + removal of carcass + record keeping. <i>NOTE: average time for IP (friendly cats, puppies and kittens) is typically less than 5 minutes; average time for IV is sometimes longer than 5 minutes. Considering an average of 15 animals per day, a typical scenario will involve multiple activities happening concurrently such as animals going under pre-euthanasia anesthesia in a quiet area while another animal is being injected.</i>
6	Total time to euthanize: 75 minutes	# of animals per day (15) × average time to euthanize (5 minutes)
7	Hourly labor cost per worker: \$13.57	Hourly wage: \$10.44 + 30% fringe: \$3.13 = \$13.57
8	5-minute labor cost per worker: \$1.13	Hourly labor cost: \$13.57 / 60 minutes = \$0.226 X 5 minutes = \$1.13
9	IV labor cost: \$2.26	5-minute labor cost: \$1.13 X 2 employees = \$2.26
10	IP and IC labor cost: \$1.13	5-minute labor cost: \$1.13 X 1 employee = \$1.13
11	Total annual IV labor cost: \$2746	IV labor cost: \$2.26 X 1215 = \$2746
12	Total annual IP & IC labor cost: \$4759	IP and IC labor cost: \$1.13 X 1741 (IP) + 2471 (IC) = 4212 X \$1.13 = \$4759
13	Total annual labor cost for IV, IC & IP: \$7505	Labor cost IP & IC + IV= \$2746 + \$4759 = \$7505
14	Total labor cost per animal: \$1.38	Total annual labor cost / # of animals euthanized: \$7504 / 5427 animals = \$1.38
EBI SUPPLY COST		
15	Sodium pentobarbital cost per 250 ml bottle: \$46.00	
16	Cost per ml (cc): \$0.184	Cost of bottle (\$46.00) ÷ 250 ml
17	Average IV dose (dog): 5 ml	50-pound dog average
18	Sodium pentobarbital cost per IV dose:	Cost per ml \$0.184 X average dose: 5 ml

	\$0.92	
19	Annual sodium pentobarbital IV cost: \$1,118	Average IV dose (5 ml) cost: $\$0.92 \times 1215 \text{ dogs} = \$1,118$
20	Average IP dose per cat + puppy = 2 ml	7 pound cat and puppy average (some cats and puppies will weigh more, kittens and neonates will weigh less)
21	Sodium pentobarbital cost per IP dose: \$0.368	Cost per ml $\$0.184 \times$ average dose: 2 ml
22	Annual sodium pentobarbital IP cost: \$641	$243 \text{ puppy IP} + 1498 \text{ cat IP} = 1741 \times \$0.368 = \$641$
23	Average IC dose (dog) = 5 ml	50-pound dog average
24	Sodium pentobarbital cost per IC dose (dog): \$0.92	Cost per ml $\$0.184 \times$ average dose: 5 ml = \$0.92
25	Annual sodium pentobarbital IC (dog) cost: \$894	Average IC dose cost: $\$0.92 \times 972 \text{ dogs} = \894
26	Average IC dose (cat) = 1 ml	7-pound cat average (some cats will weigh more, some will weigh less)
27	Sodium pentobarbital cost per IC dose (cat): \$0.184	
28	Annual sodium pentobarbital IC (cat) cost: \$276	$1499 \text{ (feral) cat estimate} \times \$0.184 = \$276$
29	Total sodium pentobarbital cost: \$2,929	Annual IV (\$1,118) + IP (\$641) + IC cat (\$276) + IC dog (\$894) = \$2,929
30	Average sodium pentobarbital cost per animal: \$0.54	Total sodium pentobarbital cost (\$2,929) / # of animals euthanized (5427) = \$0.54
31	Syringe cost per animal: \$0.019	Syringe (6 ml) cost: \$19 per 100 (\$0.19 each) estimate 100 uses per syringe (<i>reusing syringes is a standard practice in EBI</i>)
32	Total annual syringes: 79	Total animals: 5427 EBI injections + 2471 (pre-euthanasia IM injections) = 7,898 injections total / 100 = 79 syringes
33	Annual syringe cost: \$15.01	$79 \text{ syringes} \times \$0.19 = \$15.01$
34	Average syringe cost per animal: \$0.003	$\$15.01 / 5427 \text{ (total animals euthanized)} = \0.003
35	Needle cost: \$0.01	Needle (22 ga.) cost: \$10.00 per 100 (one use only)

36	Total annual needles: 7898	1 per euthanasia: 5427 + 1 per pre-euthanasia anesthesia: 2471 = 7898
37	Annual needle cost: \$78.98	7898 X \$0.01 = \$78.98
38	Average needle cost per animal: \$0.014	\$78.98 / 5427 (total animals euthanized) = \$0.014
39	Pre-euthanasia anesthesia cost per dog: \$1.00	5:1 ratio ketamine/xylazine per 50 pound dog = \$0.40 ml X 2.5 ml = \$1.00
40	Annual pre-euthanasia anesthesia cost for dogs (fractious): \$972	972 fractious dogs X \$1.00 per dog (average weight = 50 pounds, 2.5 ml @ \$0.40 per ml)
41	Pre-euthanasia anesthesia cost per cat: \$0.20	5:1 ratio ketamine/xylazine per 10 pound cat = \$0.40 ml X 0.5 ml = \$0.20
42	Annual pre-euthanasia anesthesia cost for cats (feral): \$299	1499 feral cats X \$0.20 per cat (average weight = 10 pounds, 0.5 ml @ \$0.40 per ml)
43	Annual total cost of pre-euthanasia anesthesia: \$1271	Annual cost dogs (\$972) + cats (\$299) = \$1271
44	Average pre-euthanasia cost per animal: \$0.23	\$1271 / 5427 (total animals euthanized) = \$0.23
45	Total supply cost per animal: \$0.787	Sodium pentobarbital per animal: \$0.54 + syringe: \$0.003 + needle: \$0.014 + pre-euthanasia anesthesia: \$0.23 = \$0.787
	EBI TOTAL COST	
46	Total EBI cost per animal: \$2.29	Equipment cost per animal: \$0.123 + labor cost per animal: \$1.38 + supply cost per animal: \$0.787 = \$2.29

HSUS Condemns the Use of Gas Chambers for Euthanasia of Animals in Shelters



When shelters find themselves in the position of having to euthanize an animal, it is incumbent upon them to ensure that the death is as humane as possible. The Humane Society of the United States, the Association of Shelter Veterinarians, the National Animal Control Association, and all other national animal welfare organizations agree that direct injection of approved euthanasia drugs (referred to as Euthanasia by Injection, or EBI), by which the animal quickly loses consciousness without experiencing pain or distress, is the most humane method of euthanasia currently available. Lesser alternatives like carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide gas chambers (gas chambers), which can virtually never provide a stress and pain free death, must therefore never be used in shelter settings.

Gas chambers cannot provide humane euthanasia for shelter populations. Often the animals euthanized in shelters are old, young, ill or injured and none of these animals can be humanely euthanized in a gas chamber. Old, ill, injured or otherwise circulatory compromised animals may suffer from medical conditions that delay the effects of gas, causing them to experience distress prior to unconsciousness. Neonatal animals are resistant to hypoxia and can survive much longer without oxygen than adults, making the use of inhalants like carbon monoxide ineffective. Some small mammal species such as rabbits and guinea pigs share this quality, making them inappropriate for gas chamber euthanasia regardless of their age. Even healthy adult dogs and cats will suffer stress just by being placed in the unfamiliar environment of a gas chamber, and may become panicked by the sights, sounds and smells of the equipment, particularly in the presence of other animals. For these reasons, gas chambers cannot be relied upon to consistently produce a humane euthanasia for shelter animals, and their use cannot be condoned.

Gas Chambers Pose Grave Dangers to Staff: A common fallacy is that the use of gas chambers is safer for staff members than EBI because it avoids direct handling of animals and is more palatable than directly administering a fatal drug. In fact, the opposite is true – the use of gas chambers actually poses greater physical and psychological harm to staff. Staff must still handle, transport and place fractious and fearful animals into the chamber, and as such are at risk of bites and scratches. Even otherwise friendly, tractable animals may react adversely when forced into a small, dark, confined space like a gas chamber. Moreover, there is no evidence that euthanasia-related psychological stress is any less prevalent in caretakers euthanizing with a gas chamber than with EBI; if anything, staff report their stress is greater when the chamber is used instead of EBI. Perhaps most important, the use of the gas chamber equipment itself poses a grave risk to caretakers, as animal care workers have been injured and killed by malfunctioning chambers.

Gas Chambers are More Costly: A gas chamber must be commercially manufactured and properly equipped and maintained or its operation will be painful and inhumane even for healthy adult dogs and cats. Studies have proven that it is actually more expensive to operate a gas chamber within the strict operational parameters required than it is to purchase and use approved euthanasia drugs.

For the reasons cited above, when euthanasia must be performed in a shelter setting, EBI is the only acceptable humane method. In states where shelters have the ability to acquire euthanasia drugs directly, all shelters still using a gas chamber should convert to EBI immediately. Where direct licensing is not yet available, The HSUS will partner with the Humane Society Veterinary Medical Association (HSVMA) in an effort to help shelters secure access to euthanasia drugs until a direct licensing measure is passed. The HSUS stands ready to provide necessary training, financial support and other assistance to any shelter committed to converting from use of a gas chamber euthanasia to EBI.

For questions that are not answered here, contact our [shelter services experts](#).

The information in this statement replaces any and all previous recommendations regarding HSUS standards for euthanasia methods. Last updated 8/15.



THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES

Advice and Guidance for Agencies on Making the Transition away from the Gas Chamber

As a movement, we are now, thankfully, closer than ever to the day when euthanasia will be reserved only for animals who are suffering or are too aggressive to safely reside in our communities. When shelters find themselves in the position of having to euthanize an animal, it is incumbent upon them to ensure that the death is as humane as possible. The HSUS, the Association of Shelter Veterinarians, and all other national animal welfare organizations agree that direct injection of approved euthanasia drugs (referred to as Euthanasia by Injection, or EBI), by which the animal quickly loses consciousness without experiencing pain or distress, is the most humane method of euthanasia currently available. Lesser alternatives like carbon monoxide gas chambers can virtually never provide a stress and pain free death, and must therefore never be used in shelter settings. Thousands of agencies have successfully made the transition from using a gas chamber to performing euthanasia by injection (EBI) without spending large amounts of money, hiring additional staff, or putting their employees at risk. EBI is safer, cheaper, and more humane than the gas chamber, so switching is not only easy, it makes sense.

There are several myths and misconceptions that continue to persist about EBI, and they make shelters understandably nervous about making the switch. Some of the most common objections, and the actual truth about them, are as follows:

Myth: Chambers are painless and more humane than the handling required by EBI

It is true that CO, being a colorless, odorless and tasteless gas, can provide a pain free death. However, neonatal animals are resistant to hypoxia and can survive much longer without oxygen than adults, making the use of gas chambers ineffective. Animals that are old, ill, injured or otherwise circulatory compromised may suffer delayed effects of gassing, causing them to experience distress and organ shutdown before losing consciousness. If the chamber is not properly calibrated and maintained, even healthy animals can experience pain prior to losing consciousness.

For death to be humane it must not only be pain free, it must also be free of fear and stress. To quote the AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition:

As veterinarians and human beings it is our responsibility to ensure that if an animal's life is to be taken, it is done with the highest degree of respect, and with an emphasis on making the death as painless and distress free as possible. When euthanasia is the preferred option, the technique employed should result in rapid loss of consciousness followed by cardiac or respiratory arrest and, ultimately, a loss of brain function. In addition, animal handling and the euthanasia technique should minimize distress experienced by the animal prior to loss of consciousness.

A "distress free death" simply cannot be achieved when putting an animal into a small, dark box filled with the smells of other animals who have died, allowing them to hear the sounds of the gas entering the chamber, and perhaps forcing them to share that experience with similarly stressed animals.

To qualify as euthanasia (meaning good death), it is not enough for that death to be pain free, it must be free of pain AND stress AND fear. Gas chambers are simply unable to meet these criteria.

Myth: EBI costs more than chambers

A 2009 study proved that EBI is less expensive than use of a chamber – nearly 50% less. Sodium pentobarbital currently runs under \$0.20 per ml, and pre-euthanasia drugs can be obtained for less than \$0.50 per ml. Therefore, making the transition is actually likely to save agencies money.

Myth: Transitioning to EBI requires the purchase of expensive equipment

Transitioning to EBI actually requires a minimal investment in equipment. To make the switch, an agency will need to purchase:

- Syringes
- Needles
- A Stethoscope
- Sharps container
- Tourniquet/hemostat
- A portable eyewash station
- A Pole syringe/safety stick
- Sterile water or saline
- A clipper with No. 40 blades
- Euthanasia drugs themselves

Additional equipment commonly used to perform EBI is already in most shelters' inventory, including a cat net, muzzles, gloves, towels, leashes, and scale.

It would be ideal for shelters to invest in items like a commercial grade grooming or veterinary exam table, press gate, feral cat box, etc., items that can make EBI more convenient, but it's not a necessity that they be available before the transition is made.

The most important financial investment an agency must make is ensuring that its people receive humane EBI training, and such training is relatively inexpensive and readily available (see <http://www.animalsheltering.org/euthanasia/performing-humane-euthanasia.html>).

Myth: Chambers are safer for staff

EBI is actually safer for staff than a gas chamber, even when dealing with fractious, feral or wild animals. To use a gas chamber, the animal must be put on a pole or in a net, taken out of its cage/kennel, and placed into the box. This exposes staff to significant risk of bites from uncooperative animals, and the stress of transport and handling can turn even tractable animals dangerous. By contrast, EBI does not require human contact with feral or fractious animals; a feral cat, raccoon, or other wild animal can be successfully anesthetized through the use of a pole syringe, by utilizing a trap fork, or even by use of a feral cat den (which is built with syringe holes already embedded). For dangerous dogs, drugs can be administered in food or squirted directly into the animal's mouth – a staff member never even needs to enter the kennel. The availability of these no-handling techniques means EBI is unquestionably safer than use of a gas chamber, which by necessity requires employees to handle dangerous animals.

Even the chamber itself poses a serious risk to staff. Shelter staff have been injured, even killed using carbon monoxide chambers; to the best of our knowledge, no shelter staff has even been seriously injured or accidentally killed by euthanasia drugs. Given the known risks, municipalities are actually running a significant liability risk by allowing their employees to be exposed to a deadly gas.

Myth: EBI can't be done in single employee shelters

A frequent concern of smaller agencies is that the transition to EBI requires hiring additional people, particularly if the agency has only a single employee. It is true that EBI ideally should be performed by two people. However the techniques can be modified to successfully allow for single individual situations where absolutely necessary. In those cases, pre-euthanasia drugs (including euthanasia solution itself) can be administered to animals in order to make solo administration of sodium pentobarbital easy, safe and effective. And bear in mind, a shelter worker in Tennessee was killed when using a gas chamber by himself – the same cannot be said of EBI.

We all share the goal of ending euthanasia, and The HSUS works tirelessly to prevent pet homelessness, promote spay/neuter education, and encourage adoption from shelters and rescue groups. When the decision is made by a shelter to that euthanasia must be performed, it must be done with the same skill and compassion that we would expect to see if we brought our own suffering animal into that facility or to a veterinarian for a final act of mercy, using only the most humane techniques available.

Euthanasia via Gas Chambers

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When veterinarians are consulted regarding the use of a gas chamber for euthanization of animals in shelters, too often the answer is, “yes it is OK, because gas chambers are included in the *AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals*.”¹ However, the Guidelines states, “the intravenous injection of barbituric acid derivatives (i.e., sodium pentobarbital) is the preferred method for euthanasia of dogs, cats, other small animals, and horses.”

A careful read of the Guidelines regarding carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) gas chambers reveals some important information that should be considered when making a recommendation. The 2013 edition of the Guidelines downgrades gas chambers from “acceptable” to “acceptable with conditions.” As explained by Dr. Gail Golab of the AVMA, “Techniques that are ‘acceptable with conditions’ may have a greater potential for operator error or safety hazard, are not well documented in the scientific literature, or may require a secondary method to ensure death. The use of these techniques requires that specific conditions be met to ensure that death is achieved in a humane way. When ALL of the conditions are met, ‘acceptable with conditions’ methods are equivalent to ‘acceptable’ methods.”² Consequently, it is not advisable to support the use of gas chambers without knowing whether the “conditions for proper use” are being met.

The “conditions” for use of a gas chamber in a shelter setting generally cannot be met for two reasons: 1) the status of the animals, and 2) the inability to ensure administration of appropriate doses of the gases.

To the animals entering a shelter, it is a strange and unfamiliar environment that can be perceived as threatening. Thus, most animals in a shelter are not in a state of calm and relaxation that would be normal for them, for example in a home environment or their natural habitat. In addition, many are physically ill or have been injured. Whether due to mental stress or physical abnormality, most animals in the shelter are compromised in ways that calls into question their ability to uptake gases at the proper rate to meet the “conditions” for a humane death. In these compromised states, the uptake and distribution of gases is not predictable. It is safe to assume that all wildlife are in a serious state of mental stress when presented to the shelter.

Any gas that is inhaled must reach a certain concentration in the lungs at a controlled rate before it can be effective in achieving a humane euthanasia. When

multiple animals are placed in a gas chamber it is close to impossible for each one to receive the proper dose at the proper rate. One's placement in the chamber will determine how much gas and at what rate is received. It is a haphazard euthanasia experience that can be prolonged, painful and ineffective. In stark contrast, euthanasia by injection of approved drugs can be done with a precision that ensures proper dosing, resulting in a humane death.

The excellent *Euthanasia Reference Manual*³ is a practical and comprehensive resource for veterinarians, euthanasia technicians, and others. It acknowledges, "No one wants to perform euthanasia, but people who take on this emotional and unwelcomed task owe it to the animals to do it well.... this manual serves as the definitive basic education tool for understanding the methods of humanely ending an animal's life...." As expanded upon in the Manual, pre-euthanasia drugs can be critical to a humane death, "because not every animal can be safely handled with gentle physical restraint.... For these animals, "pre-euthanasia drugs should be administered to render them unconscious before lethal injection of sodium pentobarbital." Veterinarians are reminded that we must help facilitate access to pre-euthanasia drugs when indicated to ensure a humane death.

"No matter how frequently or infrequently euthanasia is performed in a facility, no other component of shelter work is as consequential or will be as carefully scrutinized by the public". Without doubt, euthanasia by injection (EBI) is more humane in a shelter setting.

Bibliography

1. The American Veterinary Medical Association, *Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals* (2013 Edition), [<https://www.avma.org/KB/Policies/Pages/Euthanasia-Guidelines.aspx>]
2. Gail Golab, *Euthanasia Guidelines: The Gas Chamber Debate*, AVMA@Work Blog, [<http://atwork.avma.org/2013/02/26/euthanasia-guidelines-the-gas-chamber-debate/>], February 2013.
3. The Humane Society of the United States, *Euthanasia Reference Manual*, [<http://www.animalsheltering.org/resources/all-topics/euthanasia/euthanasia-reference-manual.pdf>], 2013.

Euthanasia Guidelines: The Gas Chamber Debate

February 26, 2013 | Dr. Gail Golab

Now that the 2013 edition of the [AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals](#) has been issued, the debate over the use of gas chambers for euthanasia of unwanted dogs and cats in animal shelters is likely to take center stage once again.

In previous editions of the guidelines, the use of carbon monoxide (CO) or carbon dioxide (CO₂) gas was considered 'acceptable' for euthanasia of dogs and cats. In the 2013 Guidelines, the classification for use of these gases has been changed to 'acceptable with conditions'. Techniques that are 'acceptable with conditions' may have greater potential for operator error or safety hazard, are not well documented in the scientific literature, or may require a secondary method to ensure death. The use of these techniques requires that specific conditions be met to ensure that death is achieved in a humane way. When **ALL** of the conditions are met, 'acceptable with conditions' methods are equivalent to 'acceptable' methods. And, if all conditions are not met, they are not considered 'acceptable.'

This means that the use of CO or CO₂ for euthanasia of dogs and cats is **ONLY** considered acceptable when **ALL** of the following criteria are met. For more details, consult the full Guidelines.

1. Personnel must be instructed thoroughly in the gas's use and must understand its hazards and limitations;
2. The gas source and chamber must be located in a well-ventilated environment, preferably out-of-doors;
3. The gas must be supplied in a precisely regulated and purified form without contaminants or adulterants, typically from a commercially supplied cylinder or tank;
4. The gas flow rate must allow operators to achieve known and appropriate gas concentrations within the recommended time;
5. The chamber must be of the highest-quality construction and should allow for separation of individual animals. If animals need to be combined, they should be of the same species, and, if needed, restrained or separated so that they will not hurt themselves or others. Chambers should not be overloaded and need to be kept clean to minimize odors that might distress animals that are subsequently euthanized;
6. The chamber must be well lighted and must allow personnel to directly observe the animals;
7. If the chamber is inside a room, monitors must be placed in the room to warn personnel of hazardous concentrations of gas; and
8. It is essential that the gas and the chamber be used in compliance with state and federal occupational health and safety regulations.

In the 2013 Guidelines, euthanasia by intravenous injection of an approved euthanasia agent remains the preferred method for euthanasia of dogs, cats, and other small companion animals. Gas chambers are not recommended for routine euthanasia of cats and dogs in shelters and animal control operations. The guidelines state that "alternate methods with fewer conditions and disadvantages are recommended for companion animals where feasible."

We understand that some people believe these chambers should be banned for use for dogs and cats. Unfortunately, there are still shelters and animal control operations that do not have access to controlled substances and/or the personnel authorized by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to administer them. This limits these facilities' options for euthanizing animals. If your local shelter or animal control operation uses a gas chamber to euthanize dogs and cats and you strongly believe its use should be discontinued, we recommend you work with the facility to develop a realistic plan to phase out the use of the chamber. Reducing the population of unwanted animals reduces the number of animals that may need to be euthanized, so efforts to reduce pet relinquishments and increase adoptions are the best long-term solutions.

This entry was posted in [Animal Health](#), [Animal Welfare](#), [AVMA Updates](#), [Canine](#), [Companion Animals](#), [Feline](#), [Scientific Issues](#), [State Legislative Issues](#) and tagged [Animal Welfare](#), [Euthanasia](#) by [Dr. Gail Golab](#).

<http://atwork.avma.org/2013/02/26/euthanasia-guidelines-the-gas-chamber-debate/>



American Humane Association Humane Euthanasia of Shelter Animals Fact Sheet

1. Euthanasia by Injection (EBI) is the safest way for humans to euthanize shelter animals.

- Carbon monoxide poses a danger to humans because it is colorless, tasteless, odorless, and highly explosive. A gas chamber must be constantly checked and maintained to ensure that there are no cracks in the structure or failing seals. When carbon monoxide is released in a confined area, it can cause asphyxiation, kidney damage, or induced coma.
- The gas chamber jeopardizes the safety of shelter workers. In 2009, gas build-up caused the door of the Lincoln County, North Carolina shelter to explode open; the incident put an animal control officer in the emergency room. In 2008, an explosion in the Iredell County, North Carolina Animal Services' gas chamber revealed that, contrary to recommendations, the equipment in the vicinity of the chamber was not explosion proof. A shelter worker was in the room at the time and other personnel were nearby. In 2000, a shelter worker in Tennessee was asphyxiated to death while operating a faulty gas chamber. And in 1997 a shelter veterinarian in Illinois was severely injured while operating a gas chamber. In contrast, there are no documented reports of any shelter worker being killed from an accidental injection of sodium pentobarbital.
- The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) 2013 Guidelines on Euthanasia state: *"Leaky or faulty equipment may lead to slow, distressful death and may be hazardous to other animals and to personnel."* It also states, *"The advantages of using barbiturates for euthanasia in dogs and cats far outweigh the disadvantages. Intravenous injection of a barbituric acid derivative is the preferred method for euthanasia of dogs, cats, other small animals, and horses."*

2. EBI is the *most* humane method of euthanizing shelter animals.

- According to the AVMA Guidelines, *"In sick or depressed animals where ventilation is decreased, agitation during induction is more likely because the rise in alveolar gas concentration is delayed. A similar delayed rise in alveolar gas concentration can be observed in excited animals having increased cardiac output. Suitable premedication or noninhaled methods of euthanasia should be considered for such animals."* The guidelines proceed to state, *"Neonatal animals appear to be resistant to hypoxia, and because all inhaled agents ultimately cause hypoxia, neonatal animals take longer to die than adults. Inhaled agents can be used alone in unweaned animals to induce loss of consciousness, but prolonged exposure time or a secondary method may be required to kill the unconscious animal."*
- EBI is also the method preferred by the National Animal Control Association, the American Veterinary Medical Association, the Association of Shelter Veterinarians, and The Humane Society of the United States.

- The animals don't always die in gas chambers, as documented by the fact that a dog survived the St. Louis, MO Animal Regulation Center's gas chamber in 2003 and a puppy survived the Davie County, NC Animal Shelter's gas chamber in 2005.
- Already stressed and fearful "*Rapid gas flows can produce noise or cold drafts leading to animal fright and escape behaviors,*" according to the AVMA Guidelines.

3. It is dangerous to put aggressive and/or wild animals in the gas chamber. Sedation methods utilized with EBI are safer for shelter staff in cases of highly aggressive and wild animals, and more humane for those animals.

It is much safer to sedate and then inject an aggressive animal instead of dragging it frantically into a gas chamber. Many common restraint methods do not require shelter workers to handle the animal themselves if the animal is deemed dangerous. These include: Restraint poles, squeeze gates/cages, and syringe poles. Shelter workers can then anesthetize the animal with an intramuscular injection of pre-euthanasia drugs, and then administer Sodium Pentobarbital once the animal is unconscious.

4. Many states have passed laws prohibiting carbon dioxide and monoxide euthanasia of shelter animals.

Currently, many states have laws that explicitly ban gassing for all types of animals in shelters. Some of the states which prohibit gassing in some way include but are not limited to: Arizona, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Virginia.

5. EBI provides shelter workers the dignity they deserve when facing the difficult reality of euthanizing pets.

American Humane Association knows first-hand that most shelter workers wish to hold and comfort a frightened animal in its final moments of life. That act may be the only kindness the animal has ever known. In contrast, the gas chamber is both inhumane and demoralizing to the emotional and physical health of human beings and animals.

6. A 2009 study by American Humane Association shows EBI is less costly than gas to communities.

American Humane Association commissioned a study on the costs associated between EBI and gas. Using data from an animal sheltering organization in North Carolina, the reported number of dogs and cats euthanized in 2007 was 5,427. The study, which is applicable to other jurisdictions, shows that the cost to use carbon monoxide gas is \$4.98 per animal. The cost to use carbon monoxide poisoning without a tranquilizer is \$4.66 per animal. The cost to use EBI, however, was only \$2.29 per animal. Cost figures from North Carolina are comparable to other states. Thus, EBI is more cost effective than gas.

For more information, please contact:

American Humane Association

1-800-227-4645 or info@americanhumane.org

THE FOUR MYTHS OF GAS CHAMBER EUTHANASIA

By Doug Fakkema, Consultant to Animal Care and Control

Myth # 1: A carbon monoxide chamber is safer for shelter staff than EBI (Euthanasia by Injection).

The most dangerous part of the carbon monoxide (CO) process is taking a dangerous dog out of his or her kennel. The dog has to be snare poled then removed from the kennel and taken to the gas chamber room. Next, the dog is forced (they won't walk in on their own) into the chamber's rolling cage. Forcing a dog into the rolling cage is also dangerous.

When EBI is employed, the dangerous dog has to be snare poled then removed from the kennel – a process no different from CO. The dog is taken to the euthanasia area and put behind a safety-restraint gate so pre-euthanasia anesthetics (“tranquilizers”) can be administered. The safety-restraint gate is easily and safely used.

Dangerous / feral cats must be removed from their cages and taken to the chamber room when CO is employed. These cats are usually put on snare poles and placed into carriers that are then put into the chamber. Snare poling cats is considered unacceptable practice due to the extreme stress and even injury they cause the cat. With EBI, a purpose-designed cat net can be used to safely capture and transport the animal to the euthanasia area and the animal euthanized without ever being removed from the net.

As more states require a microchip scan prior to euthanasia (California and Illinois as examples), the use of CO becomes even more dangerous. With EBI, the dangerous animal can be anesthetized first, then safely scanned and then euthanized if the scan is negative. Pre-anesthesia is not appropriate for CO, so microchip scanning prior to placement into the CO chamber is very difficult and dangerous.

To my knowledge, no shelter worker has ever been accidentally killed while administering EBI. This is not true of CO. In March 2000, a shelter worker in Chattanooga, Tennessee, died from accidental inhalation of carbon monoxide gas. The worker was operating the chamber at the time. Carbon monoxide is an extremely dangerous gas that can have profound effect even in very low concentrations. A leaking chamber or faulty CO monitoring equipment can result in chronic exposure to the gas and resultant health problems for the shelter worker.

Myth # 2: *A CO chamber is humane. Animals inside the chamber go peacefully to sleep and die a humane death.*

Most definitions agree, “euthanasia” means good, peaceful or painless death. A more functional definition circulating in Animal Care and Control for many years defines euthanasia as “death without fear, stress or pain.” Therefore, any death process that results in stress, fear or pain to the animal cannot be considered euthanasia.

Placing a dog inside a CO chamber is stressful for that animal. Usually placed on a snare pole, the dog is then walked, pushed or dragged to the chamber room. The dog is then forced (they rarely walk into the chamber on their own volition) into a wheeled cage, often with other, unfamiliar dogs in close proximity. This is stressful and most dogs are also afraid because they don’t know what is happening to them. They have been placed into a new and unknown situation, and this usually triggers fear.

Next the cage is wheeled into the CO chamber and the door is shut. The gas process begins. It usually takes about one minute for the chamber to be charged with CO. This is a minute of rapid change for the animals inside. The unfamiliar noise of gas entering the chamber is loud to their sensitive ears. As the oxygen concentration inside the chamber lowers, the effect on the animal is called “hypoxia” (inadequate oxygen in body tissue). Dogs and cats are sensitive to this and often start to struggle. The struggle of one animal can trigger similar struggles in the other animals inside the chamber. Shelter workers typically leave the chamber room as soon as possible to avoid hearing animals scratching at the door and sometimes whining, howling, meowing and crying.

Although it may not be physically painful, it is most definitely stressful and produces a great deal of fear. The process therefore is not euthanasia.

Myth #3: CO is cheaper than EBI.

Assuming that the CO chamber is a commercially manufactured unit using compressed gas AND that it is used according to the *AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition*, then the cost per animal is roughly the same as EBI. I have conducted several cost comparisons using actual data from animal care and control agencies. In the 1990's for example, I prepared an analysis that showed the cost per animal is approximately 5 cents cheaper for EBI. The analysis included all related costs such as wages, overhead, equipment and supplies. All subsequent cost analyses have shown similar results.

Adding to the cost of CO is the need to use EBI for very young animals or for animals suffering from severe illness or injury. This necessitates the use of EBI for all such animals in animal care and control facilities that use CO.

CO can be cheaper than EBI, but only when unacceptable and inhumane shortcuts are taken. Overloading the chamber, using home built, cinder block gas chambers or using engine generated rather than bottled, compressed CO can all reduce costs. But these are unacceptable, inhumane and often-illegal practices that violate the AVMA Guidelines put forth in their Panel on Euthanasia report.

Myth #4: EBI can only be done by medically trained personnel.

This myth suggests that CO is the only euthanasia method that can be done by laypersons. Between 1990 and 2013 I was a full time euthanasia trainer. During that 23-year period, I conducted hundreds of EBI workshops throughout the world and trained thousands of students. Most of the students in my classes had no previous medical knowledge or training yet were able to successfully and competently administer EBI. Many students had previous experience with CO and they had no difficulty transitioning to EBI.

There are other persuasive arguments to be made for EBI:

- EBI is the preferred method of euthanasia according to all national animal protection agencies: ASPCA, HSUS, AHA and NACA.
- To my knowledge, no veterinarian in the United States uses carbon monoxide in private practice.
- I have never encountered an animal shelter worker who would choose to put his or her beloved animal to death in a CO chamber. All would prefer EBI.
- CO is prohibited in numerous states (California, New Jersey, Florida, Vermont, etc.), therefore those states employ EBI as the only method of animal shelter euthanasia. EBI can be done effectively in agencies both large and small.



Euthanasia of Shelter Animals

Last reviewed: July 2014

The Association of Shelter Veterinarians (ASV) believes that animals selected for euthanasia should be provided with a humane and dignified death by personnel who have received appropriate training from a veterinarian or through a duly authorized program.

The method of euthanasia should be chosen based on the individual animal and circumstances. In most cases, euthanasia should be achieved with an intravenous or intraperitoneal injection of sodium pentobarbital or an equivalent euthanasia solution. Intracardiac injections may only be performed on anesthetized or unconscious animals. The ASV believes that the use of carbon monoxide for individual or mass companion animal euthanasia in shelters is unacceptable due to significant humane, operational and safety concerns.

Resources

American Association of Zoo Veterinarians. (2006) Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Non-Domestic Animals. Ed. Baer, CK. AAZV:Lawrence.

AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition. Available online at:

<https://www.avma.org/kb/policies/documents/euthanasia.pdf>

The Humane Society of the United States. (2013) Euthanasia Reference Manual. Available online at:

<http://www.animalsheltering.org/resources/all-topics/euthanasia/euthanasia-reference-manual.pdf>



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Let me know if there is more needed.

To Whom It May Concern,

Please find below The Humane Society of the United States' position statement on use of gas chambers on wildlife.

Shelters should be safe havens for animals, and must exemplify the highest standards of animal care. This is particularly critical when an animal must be euthanized. Nothing less than the most humane methods available must be employed, regardless of whether the animal to be euthanized is a cat or dog or an exotic or wild animal. Euthanasia by approved drugs (EBI) is the only acceptable method of euthanasia for any animal in a shelter setting, regardless of type.

It is certainly true that wild animals feel tremendous stress when handled, restrained, or when in the presence of humans, and they can pose a serious risk of injury to animal care professionals. Unfortunately, this perceived threat is often cited to justify the use of less humane methods like gas chambers to euthanize wildlife when they are too ill or injured to be rehabilitated, pose a demonstrated threat to public safety, or have been involved in a human exposure. In reality, if euthanasia technicians are well-trained, there is no reason that traditional EBI cannot be used for all wildlife species. If staff are unable or unwilling to use EBI for wildlife, this indicates a lack of training and experience, it is not a valid justification for use of an inferior method like gassing. The HSUS stands ready to assist animal care professionals in obtaining the training and expertise necessary to humanely and safely euthanize wildlife with approved euthanasia drugs, upon request.

In short, the use of gas chambers in a shelter setting is no more acceptable for wild animals than it is for cats, dogs or other domestic species.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me at 301-258-1532 or at npaquette@humansociety.org.

Sincerely,

Nicole Paquette
Vice-President, Wildlife Protection

Gas Chamber Fact Sheet

From an animal's vantage point, the process of gas chamber euthanasia can be extremely scary. These animals are placed into a small, dark, hot box, filled with the lingering smells of the animals who came before them—many of whom sweated, urinated, defecated before dying. If placed in the chamber with more than one animal, they may begin fighting out of fear and desperation. The strange sights, sounds, and noises often escalate the panic. For several minutes they may exist in this state of terror, clawing and calling for a way out. They may struggle to for air or begin convulsing before finally losing consciousness. **This may be the experience of your beloved family pet if it is placed into a gas chamber.**

Under the best circumstances it takes minutes before an animal loses consciousness inside a gas chamber, during which time it experiences this terror. But if the chamber is not calibrated and maintained perfectly, or if the animal is young, old, ill, injured, or highly stressed, it can take much, much longer. In the worst cases, the animal is still conscious while its vital organs begin to shut down. In some cases, the animal actually lives through this nightmare, only to find itself in the box for a second try.

Fortunately, there is a humane alternative – when animals are injected with proper euthanasia drugs, they can lose consciousness in as little as 3-5 seconds, and they lose all ability to feel stress or pain almost immediately, making the process completely painless and humane.

The HSUS, along with ASPCA, NACA, American Humane, the Association of Shelter Veterinarians and all other national animal welfare organizations, condemns the use of gas chambers for euthanasia of animals in shelters. When animals must be euthanized in a shelter setting, the only acceptable method is euthanasia by injection performed by a properly trained technician.

Gas chambers cannot provide humane euthanasia for shelter populations: Often the animals euthanized in shelters are old, young, ill or injured; none of these animals can be humanely euthanized in a gas chamber. Even healthy adult dogs and cats will suffer stressed just by being placed in the dark, unfamiliar environment of a gas chamber, and may become panicked by the sights, sounds and smells of the equipment and the presence of other animals. For these reasons, gas chambers cannot be relied upon to consistently produce a humane euthanasia for shelter animals, so their use cannot be condoned.

Gas chambers put staff risk: A common fallacy is that the use of gas chambers is safer for staff members than euthanasia by injection because it avoids direct handling of animals. In fact, the opposite is true – the use of gas chambers actually poses greater physical and psychological harm to staff. Staff must still handle, transport and place fractious and fearful animals into the gas chamber, and as such are at risk of bites and scratches. Even otherwise friendly, tractable animals may react adversely when forced into a small, dark, confined space like a gas chamber. And the use of the gas chamber equipment itself poses a grave risk to caretakers, as animal care workers have been injured and killed by carbon monoxide gas.

Gas chambers are more costly: A gas chamber must be commercially manufactured and properly equipped and maintained or its operation will be painful and inhumane even for healthy adult dogs and cats. Studies have proven that it is actually more expensive to operate a gas chamber within the strict operational parameters required than it is to purchase and use approved euthanasia drugs.

Most shelters exclusively use EBI: 24 states have already banned gas chambers, and even in states that haven't outlawed them most shelters have long ago eliminated their use. Euthanasia by injection can be used humanely, safely, and effectively for all animals, from cats and dogs to wildlife and rodents, making gas chambers obsolete and unnecessary.

Recreation Facility in Draper Results from Online Survey

Indoor Swimming Pool	85
Fitness Center/Classes/Spin	50
Indoor Basketball Court/Gym/Volleyball	45
Indoor Tennis Courts	39
Indoor Walking/Running Track	26
Weight Room	20
Racquetball Courts	12
Indoor Ice Skating Rink / Hockey	9
Child Care	9
Outdoor Tennis Courts	8
Indoor Soccer	8
Rock Wall	7
Traffic Concerns	4
Squash Courts	4
Conference Space, Birthday Parties	3
Outdoor Swimming Pool	3
Outdoor Splash Pad	3
Table Tennis	1
Outdoor Soccer	1
Indoor Bike Track	1
Indoor Playground	1
Aerial Arts	1
Horseback Trails	1
Disabled Activities	1
Existing Recreation fields improved	1
Don't Need a Recreation Center	1

ID	Submission Date	Enter information below	First Name
7535	10/1/2015 13:02	YES YES YES!!!! We need a Rec facility. Kids can't get outside enough anymore. There is too much fear about danger. So we keep the kids safe at home where they sit and pudge around the TV and play games all day. We need every opportunity to get our kids away from things that are turning our kids brains into mush and get their bodies moving and active to stay healthy. We need it here in Draper!	Victoria
7536	10/1/2015 13:05	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Racquetball courts 2. Swimming pool 3. Weight-lifting machines 	Eric
7537	10/1/2015 13:22	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. swimming pools - both larger a lap pool and smaller kiddie pool. It would be fun to have a big slide and/or some type of play structure in the pool 2. indoor basketball courts 3. somewhere volleyball can be played as well 	Emily
7538	10/1/2015 13:32	Indoor pool, spin cycle room, instruction area for fitness classes, track, weight rooms, cardio rooms, indoor basketball and volleyball courts, kids babysitting area. I would love for this to become my gym!	Courtne
7539	10/1/2015 13:56	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indoor swimming pool. We love the indoor dimple dell pool. 2. Indoor Basketball courts 3. Excercise room 	Korey
7540	10/1/2015 14:03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parent and kids fitness classes that they can do together: aerobics, zumba, yoga - Indoor track - Rentable room for birthday parties, conference room for small businesses, etc. 	Pam
7541	10/1/2015 14:21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swimming pool Fitness center Ice skating rink Indoor soccer/futsal Basketball court Racketball court 	Jill
7542	10/1/2015 14:23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> indoor tennis courts- none available in draper (public or private gyms) swimming pool Thanks! 	JR

7543	10/1/2015 14:24	I would love to see a facility that includes indoor basketball and an indoor swimming pool with slides, squirty stations, etc. I would also like the facility to offer day care for parents to use while they exercise. These would give our local families an opportunity to stay fit through the winter in a safe and nearby facility.	Rachel
7544	10/1/2015 14:27	Ice skating rink, indoor basketball, volleyball facilities.	Lisa
7545	10/1/2015 14:29	pool, gym, tennis courts	Chantel
7546	10/1/2015 14:30	Indoor/ outdoor Pool, basketball gym, workout facility. We desperately need a city pool located in the valley other than cowabunga bay or an expensive family gym.	Kara
7547	10/1/2015 14:38	Exercise Equipment/Weights Indoor/Outdoor pool Tennis Courts	Camille
7549	10/1/2015 14:49	Swimming pool! Swimming pool! Swimming pool!	Nicole
7550	10/1/2015 14:50	#1 pool!! #2 Rock climbing	stacie
7551	10/1/2015 14:56	Swimming pool with slides and play equipment for kids, rock wall for adults and kids	Elizabeth
7553	10/1/2015 15:55	Pool, weight room, spin class room, gym/court.	Kristen
7554	10/1/2015 15:57	Pool!!! Weight room, court, gym	Rob
7555	10/1/2015 16:16	Pool large enough to accommodate the high school swim team with proper viewing area with seats for spectators.	Julie
7556	10/1/2015 16:27	Indoor tennis courts! Outdoor tennis courts! Pool (lap pool and kids pool with slides)	James
7557	10/1/2015 17:50	Basketball facilities Exercise classes Tennis courts	Sarah
7558	10/1/2015 20:09	Indoor Basketball courts and indoor tennis courts	Cheri

7559	10/1/2015 20:39	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indoor basketball courts 2. Pool(s)- with water play area (slides, lazy river, diving boards, etc as well as lap lanes) 3. Rock Wall (indoor or exterior of building as a climbing wall) 4. Conference Room for public meetings/gatherings (25ish people capacity) 5. Cardio/Exercise facility 6. mulit-purpose outdoor fields attached (baseball, soccer, etc) 7. Outdoor splash pad 8. Outdoor sitting area with chess tables 9. Healthy snack bar 10. Locker room/shower facilities 	Stephanie
7561	10/1/2015 22:06	indoor pool, indoor basketball	Lindsey
7562	10/1/2015 22:16	Tennis Courts	Paul
7564	10/2/2015 0:28	<p>-Large pool with lap swim and class area, lazy river, kids play structure</p> <p>-Daycare area</p> <p>-Group fitness rooms (yoga, pilates, zumba, etc.)</p> <p>-Indoor walking track</p> <p>Thank you!</p>	Sarah
7565	10/2/2015 6:18	1. Indoor Running track, 2. Space for classes, specifically yoga 3. Indoor tennis courts 4. Spin/cycling room	Annette
7568	10/2/2015 8:14	<p>Pool</p> <p>Rock climbing wall</p> <p>Indoor soccer</p> <p>Aerial arts, (hanging "ribbons" for acrobatic yoga etc) really great way to build total body strength.</p> <p>Indoor bike track</p>	Natalyn
7570	10/2/2015 8:44	Indoor swimming for kids!	David
7571	10/2/2015 8:46	<p>I have lived in Draper for 8 years. I love the city and the improvements over the years have just been getting better and better. I am a member of the Treehouse athletic club and that will never change, but I do think we need a bigger and better rec center in Draper. The size of the indoor pool is just not large enough and there is no indoor running track at treehouse. I also have one other suggestion. My sons both play hockey and I STRONGLY suggest building a hockey rink. It is a growing sport with a huge potential in draper. I have many friends in the hockey community and I host players from around the county that come here to Utah just to play on the tier II team, salt lake city Moose. The rink for the Moose team is in West valley city, the other rinks are also far away and getting more crowded. I think an ice rink in Draper would have a positive economic impact and a huge opportunity for our kids to grow and learn the sport! THank you!!!</p>	nikki

7572	10/2/2015 9:39	<p>The list is in priority order. 1. Full size indoor heated swimming pool with good shower rooms like One in Herriman including kid pool and slide. If possible Sauna.</p> <p>2. Gym and indoor running track</p> <p>3. Ice skating ring</p> <p>4. Squash courts</p> <p>5. Table tennis area</p> <p>6. Rock climbing</p> <p>7. Basket ball court</p> <p>8. Indoor tennis courts</p> <p>9. indoor soccer field</p>	Prasert
7574	10/2/2015 11:05	<p>1. ICE RINK, ICE RINK, ICE RINK - I used to figure skate and the problem with much of the ice in Utah is that it is located in areas where people can't afford the sport. This would not be the case in Draper. I know that if there was an ice rink in Draper, there would be tons of little girls and some boys who would take up the sport and might someday be olympians. You will especially see an influx of beginning skaters right after the winter olympics take place. An ice rink would also help to provide ice to our high schools close by for their hockey teams (Corner Canyon, Alta, Jordan, Juan Diego and Summit). Also, twice a year, the figure skating club at the rink usually puts on some kind of show that the community can enjoy in the Spring and at Christmas time and charge admission to. The rink could also sponsor figure skating competitions and bring in income that way. I would imagine that many church youth groups would also use the ice rink as a fun combined activity here and there. It is also great for dates and family nights.</p> <p>I love how Cottonwood heights is set up so the weight room windows face the ice from up above and you can watch the skaters while you run on the treadmill or ride a stationary bike. After all, who doesn't love to watch figure skating! I would be more than happy to help start this up and help you design the structure as well as be in charge of the skating pros, help find them and be one myself. I miss skating so much and would love to teach again, but all of the ice is a little too far away for me to make it worth my time when I have a family at home.</p> <p>2. INDOOR TENNIS COURTS. There are no indoor courts located between Murray and Lehi anywhere that I know of and we need them bad! There are also very few lighted courts anywhere around Draper. I think the closest public ones are in Sandy. After skating, this is my second favorite sport.</p> <p>3. OLYMPIC SIZE SWIMMING POOL (Indoor/Outdoor) If it is only indoor I think you will lose people in the summer. If you do less than olympic size, then people will just go to the Treehouse. An olympic size pool would draw more competitions in and rental income from school swim teams.</p>	Kathy
7577	10/2/2015 12:03	<p>1. indoor swimming pool w/lap lanes</p> <p>2. indoor turf field for soccer (like the one West Jordan has)</p> <p>3. <u>basketball courts that can be rented for team practices</u></p>	Sasha
7578	10/2/2015 12:25	<p>Pool</p> <p>rooms for fitness classes (yoga, zumba, martial arts, etc)</p> <p>sports courts</p>	Karma

7580	10/2/2015 13:41	1. Pool for lap swimming 2. Pool for fun for kids (slide, fountain, etc.) 3. Track for running	Gaylene
7581	10/2/2015 14:07	1 - An Indoor pool open year round, I love to exercise outdoors swimming etc, but come winter there aren't any options and it's hard to stay in shape, An indoor pool closer to where I live would make it so I could stay in shape all year long. 2 - An indoor track would be nice too, but atleast treadmills etc. if that's not viable. 3 - Kids indoor sports programs(e.g. Soccer etc.) for the winter months	Mike
7583	10/2/2015 14:32	WORKOUT FACILITY WHIRLPOOL/SAUNA FOR THERAPEUTIC HEALING INDOOR POOL	CHAD
7584	10/2/2015 14:44	1. Indoor/covered pool 2. Racquetball courts 3. Basketball / gym	Trevor
7585	10/2/2015 14:53	Rock climbing/bouldering wall Spin class Indoor soccer field	Aaron
7587	10/2/2015 16:25	1. Take advantage of view of valley 2. Cross country ski course during snow months, outdoor 3. Extended operating hours	Peter
7588	10/2/2015 16:34	1. Tennis courts (indoor & outdoor!) 2. Pool (indoor & outdoor) with slide and diving board 3. Kids activities - like what Dimple Dell offers (sports programs, dance, soccer, karate, ski, etc..)	Arashan
7592	10/3/2015 0:00	Racquetball Indoor pool Child care	Brittney
7593	10/3/2015 8:40	Ice Rink Ice Rink Ice Rink	Cindi
7594	10/3/2015 12:19	3 indoor tennis courts. Match dimple dell facilities plus indoor tennis courts	Kenny
7596	10/3/2015 16:47	Indoor tennis courts	Christian
7599	10/5/2015 8:46	Big Indoor Pool with kid area Splash Pad outside for kids Indoor Playground Thanks!	Steven

7600	10/5/2015 9:03	1. Indoor/outdoor year round pool with slide/waterpark features 2. Maintain large practice fields surround facility 3. indoor AND outdoor track around facility	Michelle
7601	10/5/2015 9:41	1. Nice workout equipment 2. Classes like yoga, pilates, zumba, etc. 3. Running track	Stephanie
7608	10/6/2015 8:03	Pool, workout center, racquetball	Stephanie
7611	10/6/2015 8:21	1. Cardio/Weights 2. Classes parents/kids (12-17) can take together 3. Indoor track, tennis courts, basketball 4. Open 7-days a week	Andrea
7612	10/6/2015 8:21	Indoor tennis courts	Suzanne
7613	10/6/2015 8:25	Indoor pool, exercise classes for all ages, daycare	Christa
7616	10/6/2015 8:35	Pool with lap area and play area Gym with spin bikes Basketball courts	Tasha
7618	10/6/2015 10:31	1. Weights and cardio machines (fitness equipment) 2. Basketball courts 3. Space for exercise classes	Donna
7618	10/6/2015 10:31	1. Weights and cardio machines (fitness equipment) 2. Basketball courts 3. Space for exercise classes	Donna
7620	10/6/2015 11:23	Tennis courts	Alena
7622	10/6/2015 11:45	Indoor Tennis Courts, basketball courts and swimming pool	Lisa
7623	10/6/2015 12:41	1. Indoor, year-round swimming pool. 2. Indoor, year-round swimming pool. 3. Indoor, year-round swimming pool.	David
7624	10/6/2015 12:54	1. Tennis Courts 2. Running Track 3. swimming pool	Debra
7625	10/6/2015 12:55	Squash courts Gym equipment Pool	Trisha

7626	10/6/2015 13:00	-Swimming Pool -Basketball courts -Racquetball courts	Michele
7627	10/6/2015 13:00	1. tennis courts (indoor for winter & outdoor and utilize the CCHS courts better for community) 2. gym space for basketball, etc.	Amy
7628	10/6/2015 13:02	pool track Fitness studio	Tiffany
7629	10/6/2015 13:03	I would love to see an indoor pool and a work out facility with daycare option.	Aimee
7630	10/6/2015 13:03	Bubble swimming pool (year round!) Cardio/weight equipment Raquetball courts	Nina
7632	10/6/2015 13:05	Swimming pool Indoor track for walking/running Cycle studio	Candice
7633	10/6/2015 13:06	1) INDOOR TENNIS COURTS, PLEASE!!!! ----- 2) OUTDOOR TENNIS COURTS 3) INDOOR SWIMMING POOL PLEASE	HEIDI & TODD
7634	10/6/2015 13:10	1) That the location be in a commercial area, to alleviate traffic concerns in more residential areas. 2) Draper City CANNOT handle more traffic, especially in residential areas, and even more so on South Mountain. INFRASTRUCTURE BEFORE BUILDING. 3) Draper has overgrown itself. Crime is becoming more and more prevalent. This is due to overgrowth, businesses encroaching on residential areas, lack of infrastructure (mainly roads), etc. Draper should have other priorities at this time before considering bringing in more business.	Anndrea
7635	10/6/2015 13:12	1) adult exercise classes 2) weight room with treadmills, ellipticals, and stationary bikes 3) gym space with an indoor track - like Dimple Dell (for basketball, volleyball, indoor soccer, etc.)	Jennifer

7636	10/6/2015 13:12	1) Indoor running track 2) Swimming Pool 3) Weight/Cardio Equipment	Melinda
7637	10/6/2015 13:13	indoor pool exercise area gym/ climbing wall/basketball court	Lori
7638	10/6/2015 13:18	1. Pool with slides and diving boards 2. Cardio machines (treadmill, rowing machines, stationary bike) and free weights 3. Crossfit-type equipment (kettle bells, barbells and plates, pull-up bars, medicine balls, etc.)	Jessica
7639	10/6/2015 13:18	Indoor Swimming Pool Outdoor Tennis Courts Weights & Cardio Room	Rochelle
		(I've wanted something like this for years! Go team Draper!)	
7640	10/6/2015 13:19	1. Swimming pool - water polo, swim team... 2. Walking/running track - better than a treadmill in the winter time. 3. Weights.	Brett
7641	10/6/2015 13:20	I would like to see a recreation center in Draper. However, I don't feel it is best to put in the proposed area. What are the other options? This is a neighborhood. You don't see recreation centers put in neighborhoods. They are usually in an area that is more accessible and on busier roads. Vestry is a road that is 25mph and has several bus stops for the middle school and high school. This speed limit is already abused heavily and I feel that it presents an even greater risk to children with the increase in traffic for a recreation center. There is already a major traffic problem getting onto south mountain. This would only increase the traffic. The infrastructure of this area was not built for a recreation center. It would be best suited in an area where all residents of Draper could access the facility easier. Thanks!	Janae
7642	10/6/2015 13:21	1. swimming pool 2. basketball 3. tennis	Aaron
		As long as the city doesn't spend city funds, then great. We need to deal with the issues on roads and parks for all of draper, including sucrest, before the city takes on more cost.	
7643	10/6/2015 13:27	Please preserve and expand access and trails for horseback	brett

7644	10/6/2015 13:27	1. Basketball for both organized and open court time 2/3. Noncompetative Tumbling and dance classes. There are currently no inexpensive alternatives So excited to get a recreational facility!	Angela
7645	10/6/2015 13:28	-Dance classes/sport teams for kids -indoor gym -child care	Andrea
7646	10/6/2015 13:32	1. Ice Sheet 2. Swimming Pool 3. Basketball courts My family are ice skaters and ice hockey players. It seems to me that there are not enough ice sheets in the valley to meet demand. My son's ice hockey games are often schedule at 9:00 pm at night and are in West Valley, Murray, Salt Lake City or Provo. I realize there are many teams splitting time on limited ice but we would LOVE to have a rink here in Draper. We also travel to Cottonwood Heights often to take advantage of their open skate time.	Jennifer
7647	10/6/2015 13:32	Indoor lap pool w kids splash area Indoor basketball Indoor racquetball	David
7648	10/6/2015 13:32	1. indoor swimming pool 2. affordable family exercise and recreational activities 3. splash pad - outdoor	Misti
7649	10/6/2015 13:33	1. Nice for the High School to have it's own pool and not have to share with Alta. 2. It would be nice to not have to drive to Dimple Dell to use the pool and gym. 3. Draper is big enough to be able to have it's own recreation center. I think it is something that the people of Draper would enjoy!	Terri
7650	10/6/2015 13:34	Fitness classes for adults and children; indoor swimming pool; indoor fitness facilities (gym, weight room, yoga room, etc.)	Linnea
7651	10/6/2015 13:36	Kids sports programs: soccer, dance, I approve the location by the Draper pool.	Kelly
7652	10/6/2015 13:36	Good selection of exercise weight machines Exercise Treadmills, Striders, and bikes that will facilitate members without wait periods Lockers, shower facility that are clean and well maintained	michael

7653	10/6/2015 13:38	1 - Swimming pool: children's play area (swimming lessons!) and lap pool 2 - Indoor running track 3 - Racquetball courts	Kristin
		Thanks!	
7654	10/6/2015 13:39	Tennis courts, swimming pool, and an indoor running track. Something close to Bangerter or further south to avoid being t	Traci
7655	10/6/2015 13:41	Tennis courts Activities for the physically disabled Volleyball	Stacy
7656	10/6/2015 13:46	We desperately need a aquatics center for both Corner Canyon High School and Juan Diego to use. It would be really nice if we had a recreation center of our own as well. We have a very active community and it would be nice if we had the facilities to support it especially during the winter months.	Matthew
7657	10/6/2015 13:54	The following would be my families top 3 priorities: 1. Zero entry pool with activities such as: play structure/climbing wall/slide, etc. 2. Space for child care 3. Space for fitness classes	Lindsay
7658	10/6/2015 13:59	TENNIS, pool with children's area, fitness classes for all ages	Amy
7660	10/6/2015 14:24	1. Yoga classes 2. Indoor walking track Tennis courts	Taiyaba
7661	10/6/2015 14:24	Tennis courts Group fitness/aerobics Indoor soccer	Jessica

7662	10/6/2015 14:32	<p>1) Swimming facilities including a USA Swimming certified competition pool for use by the 3 Draper High Schools for swim teams. There is a limited number of Long Course (50 Meter Pools) in Salt Lake, adding one in the southern end of the valley would be a differential for a Draper Rec Center over others in the area.</p> <p>2) Youth programs for after school and summer. This could be operated in partnership with the YMCA which does not have a strong presence in this part of Utah.</p> <p>3) Tennis, Ice Hockey/Skating or other team sport that is not already well represented in Draper/Sandy. There are many opportunities to join Soccer, Baseball, and Football teams. Participating in other sports require a long drive to facilities in Lehi, Kearns or Bountiful.</p> <p>I would like to see a Draper Rec Center that fills existing gaps in fitness services available in the community. Not one that competes with local business.</p>	Cathy
7663	10/6/2015 14:38	<p>Indoor - tennis, pool, day care Outside facility - tennis, soccer and sports fields</p> <p>I play USTA league tennis and I have to drive all the way to South Jordan or to the Sports Mall in Murray to play. (Ivory Ridge doesn't have childcare.) There aren't more than 2 or 3 courts in one place anywhere in the south end of the valley that could be used to run tennis programs, workouts and leagues. Or any indoor courts. These leagues and memberships people pay a lot of money for (like country clubs) and it would be nice to have a facility. It could also be lucrative if you charged separately? I have tons of tennis friends in draper and hidden valley area that would like to play closer to home. You need 5 courts to play league.</p>	Faroe
7664	10/6/2015 14:50	<p>Swimming pool Indoor track Weight lifting</p>	Christopher
7665	10/6/2015 14:53	<p>Pool A gym An exercise area</p>	Hira
7666	10/6/2015 14:55	<p>Large Pool area with rock climbing wall (like Provo Rec Center) Racquetball courts Large weight-lifting area</p>	Craig
7667	10/6/2015 14:56	<p>Top 3 Recreation Priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lap Pool 25-50M & Diving Area for CCHS Swim/Dive team with Bleachers for parents to watch 2. Recreational pool w/slides, water features and varying depths for entertainment for kids of all ages 3. Workout Rooms for yoga/exercise/dance classes. Please offer yoga classes for YOUTH <p>A beautiful, new Recreational Center is in PROVO! It is so well done and just absolutely GORGEOUS!!! I envision Draper doing something quite similar to Provo Rec Center</p>	Angela
7669	10/6/2015 15:04	<p>Indoor recreation, indoor fitness facilities, indoor classes</p>	Gina

7670	10/6/2015 15:09	1. Indoor tennis courts 2. Indoor swimming pool 3. Indoor climbing facility	Ann
7671	10/6/2015 15:13	Indoor Soccer fields Indoor running track Indoor pool	Marissa
7672	10/6/2015 15:16	Racquetball courts Swimming Indoor track	Jerone
7673	10/6/2015 15:16	1. Indoor tennis courts, more outdoor tennis courts 2. covered swimming pool for winter time lap swimming 3. Work out facility	Alisa
7674	10/6/2015 15:18	Indoor pool Classes for kids-like dimple dell Classes/gym for adults-like dimple dell	Jennifer
7675	10/6/2015 15:20	1) Swimming pool. 2) Indoor tennis courts 3) Workout facilities/Weights/Etc.	Michael
		I am strongly in favor of a County/City recreation facility in Draper. This will certainly enhance the positive and healthy lifestyle in Draper	
7676	10/6/2015 15:23	First of all I don't think we need one....plenty of other options	Andy
7677	10/6/2015 15:24	Gym, pool, trAck	Mike
7678	10/6/2015 15:25	Basketball gym, pool . We really need a draper rec center. I'm always driving my kids out to dimple dell in sandy. Not very convenient.	Jim
7679	10/6/2015 15:27	Swimming pool similar to Dimple Dell, work out room, rock climbing walls. Really I think a newer larger version of Dimple Dell would be perfect. Murray also has an excellent facility...!	Corie
7680	10/6/2015 15:28	Dance floor for Yoga, Zumba, etc Weights Elliptical and treadmills Please offer a full scale recreational facility not iust swimming!	Kristen
7681	10/6/2015 15:30	1) Racquetball courts 2) Swimming pool 3) Exercise equipment	Travis
7682	10/6/2015 15:31	Indoor tennis courts-- there are NONE more outdoor courts Swimming pool indoor Basketball courts	LaRae

7683	10/6/2015 15:33	Squash courts (there are no true courts in the valley except in salt lake city) Bubbled/or indoor tennis courts, (there is a need for winter play the only courts are in Lehi...Lehi really) 50 meter pool facility for high school swim meets(we have no swimming or diving facilities for the high school students in draper)	Buddy
7684	10/6/2015 15:36	fitness classes (including yoga) indoor soccer/futsal swimming pool	sara
7685	10/6/2015 15:41	1. Place for families to come together and swim, play sports that can be used throughout the year. 2. Indoors to help with weather issues. 3. Tennis and racquetball courts for public use.	John
7687	10/6/2015 15:52	I am very supportive of the construction of the proposed facility Please do not consider the South Mountain Park between the Draper Pool and Oak Hollow Elementary. This park has an amazing view of the valley and open grass fields for all to enjoy! Neighbors from all around this park walk and drive to it for some open space, the playground, sports, and parties. I walk almost daily from the neighborhood below the fire station and pass others coming and going. You don't want to take a hike every night but it is wonderful walking to this park. Secondly, besides ruining one of the few parks with a view (one of only two on S. Mountain) with a big building, I believe this would increase traffic which is already getting very slow on the two ways off the mountain, Bangeter (new apartments) and 1300 (schools). Thank you for your consideration.	Laura
7688	10/6/2015 16:04	We would love to have an indoor recreation center!! Top priorities would be 1. Pool 2. Fitness area - including rooms for group fitness classes 3. Tennis courts	Jill
7689	10/6/2015 16:05	1. Actual free weights, not just machines. Squat racks, deadlift platforms, pull-up stations, etc. 2. Separate lap and play pools, each at appropriate temperatures, with areas that can open to the outside in the summer. The Lehi Pool does a decent job of this while Dimple Dell is terrible. 3. While indoor/bubble tennis courts would be great, even some outdoor ones would be nice. Draper has a dearth of tennis courts.	John
7691	10/6/2015 16:17	It is from observance of other city's recreation fields I write my letter. Draper has some of the worst recreational parks and fields. Draper City is raking in the money with all this unnecessary over building and the money isn't even being put to good use. Our parks need help! The ball fields are sloped and uneven. Please make something a priority here.	Rachel
7692	10/6/2015 16:29	Squash court, tennis courts, track, exercise room with weights	Shariq
7693	10/6/2015 16:33	1. Indoor swimming pool 2. Indoor track 3. sports/Fitness classes	Julianne

7694 10/6/2015 16:37 My home backs up to the park you are proposing to build on. This building will obstruct views of the entire valley which is a property to Laura loss to all owners on the north side of Rocky Mouth. I would request that the building be put as far north (on lower ground) as possible. Also the access should be from Highland Drive to avoid further disturbing the neighborhood peace and to protect children walking to Oak Hollow Elementary along Vestry.

Are there other parcels of land that the Rec Center could be built on? Could the city purchase the Tree House, which I have heard wishes to sell? All options should be considered and the property rights of current home owners and the safety of school children should be a priority.

Laura Bangerter



DRAPER CITY RECREATION FACILITY **MASTER PLAN**

SITE PLAN



Draper City Recreation Facility



Draper Recreation Center - OPTION 1		
Proposed Space Allocations October 6, 2015	Approximate Area	Approximate Cost
Public Areas		
Lobby	incl. Grossing	
Locker Rooms (Male, Female, Family)	4600 sf	
Leisure Pool with Lazy River, Play Amenities	9,000 sf	\$3,960,000
Party Room	650 sf	\$136,500
Pool Equipment Room with Treatment, Chemical Storage	incl. above	
First Aid Room	incl. above	
Lifeguard Room	incl. above	
Pool Storage Room	incl. above	
Pool Manager Office	incl. above	
Fitness Spaces		
Cardio (Machines)	6,000 sf	\$1,440,000
Dance / Aerobic/Multi	1,800 sf	\$432,000
Strength (Machines, Free Weights)	4,000 sf	\$960,000
Dance / Aerobic/Multi	1,800 sf	\$432,000
Spinning Room		
Fitness Desk		
Fitness Storage		
Cubbies & Wallet Lockers		
Trainer		
Sport		
Single Gymnasium (108 x 70)	7,560 sf	\$2,079,000
Track (Single Gym size)	3476 sf	\$434,500
Non-public Areas		
Offices (4)	80	
Custodial Storage	100	
General Storage	300	
Women's Restroom	325	
Men's Restroom	325	
Family/Unisex Restroom	75	
TOTAL NET SQUARE FEET		\$9,874,000
Grossing Factor (Circulation, Elec, Mech, Boiler, Telecom, Lockers)		\$3,258,420
TOTAL GROSS SQUARE FEET		\$13,132,420

OPTION 1



- A - Leisure Pool
- B - Future Competition Pool
- C - Locker Rooms
- D - Lobby
- E - Fitness Space
- F - Multi Use
- G - Gym
- H - Playing Fields
- I - Future Expansion
- J - Expanded Parking
- X - No Build Zone

Draper City Recreation Facility



Draper Recreation Center - OPTION 2		
Proposed Space Allocations	Approximate Area	Approximate Cost
October 6, 2015		
Public Areas		
Lobby	incl. Grossing	
Locker Rooms (Male, Female, Family)	4600 sf	
Leisure Pool with Lazy River, Play Amenities	9,000 sf	\$3,960,000
Competition Lap Pool with Diving Well	9,750 sf	\$4,290,000
Spectator Seating	3,000 sf	\$900,000
Party Room	650 sf	\$136,500
Pool Equipment Room with Treatment, Chemical Storage	incl. above	
First Aid Room	incl. above	
Lifeguard Room	incl. above	
Pool Storage Room	incl. above	
Pool Manager Office	incl. above	
Fitness Spaces		
Dance / Aerobic/Multi	1,800 sf	\$432,000
Dance / Aerobic/Multi	1,800 sf	\$432,000
Non-public Areas		
Offices (4)	80	
Custodial Storage	100	
General Storage	300	
Women's Restroom	325	
Men's Restroom	325	
Family/Unisex Restroom	75	
TOTAL NET SQUARE FEET		\$10,150,500
Grossing Factor (Circulation, Elec, Mech, Boiler, Telecom, Lockers, Restroom)		\$3,349,665
TOTAL GROSS SQUARE FEET		\$13,500,165

OPTION 2



- A - Leisure Pool
- B - Competition Pool
- C - Locker Rooms
- D - Lobby
- E - Future Fitness Space
- F - Multi Use
- G - Future Gym
- H - Playing Fields
- I - Future Expansion
- J - Expanded Parking
- X - No Build Zone

FINAL BUILD-OUT FUTURE PHASE



- A - Leisure Pool
- B - Competition Pool
- C - Locker Rooms
- D - Lobby
- E - Fitness Space
- F - Multi Use
- G - Gym
- H - Playing Fields
- I - Future Expansion
- J - Expanded Parking
- X - No Build Zone