1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to fire safety; amending s. 633.202, 3 F.S.; defining terms; exempting nonresidential farm 4 buildings and agricultural pole barns from the Florida 5 Fire Prevention Code under specified circumstances; 6 providing that a structure used for agritourism 7 activity is subject to an annual inspection for classification; providing classifications; directing 8 9 the State Fire Marshal to adopt rules administering 10 the section; amending s. 633.208, F.S.; authorizing a local fire official to consider a specified 11 12 publication when identifying an alternative to a firesafety code; providing an effective date. 13 14 15 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 16 17 Section 1. Subsection (16) of section 633.202, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 18 19 633,202 Florida Fire Prevention Code.-20 (16) (a) As used in this subsection, the term: 21 "Agricultural pole barn" means a nonresidential farm 22 building in which 70 percent or more of the perimeter walls are 23 permanently open and allow free ingress and egress. 24 2. "Nonresidential farm building" has the same meaning as 25 provided in s. 604.50.

Page 1 of 4

A nonresidential farm building structure, located on

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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(b)

property that is classified for ad valorem purposes as agricultural, which is part of a farming or ranching operation, in which the occupancy is limited by the property owner to no more than 35 persons, and which is not used by the public for direct sales or as an educational outreach facility, is exempt from the Florida Fire Prevention Code, including the national codes and Life Safety Code incorporated by reference. This paragraph does not include structures used for residential or assembly occupancies, as defined in the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an agricultural pole barn is exempt from the Florida Fire

 Prevention Code, including the national codes and the Life
 Safety Code incorporated by reference.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a structure used by an owner for agritourism activity as defined in s. 570.86 is subject to an annual inspection for classification by the local authority having jurisdiction. A structure used for agritourism activity must be classified in one of three classes:
- 1. Class 1: A nonresidential farm building used by the owner 12 times per year or fewer for agritourism activity with up to 100 persons occupying the structure at one time.
- 2. Class 2: A nonresidential farm building used by the owner for agritourism activity with up to 300 persons occupying the structure at one time.

3. Class 3: A new or an additional structure or facility constructed or an existing structure used for the primary use of housing, sheltering, or otherwise accommodating members of the general public. This class is subject to the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

- (e) The State Fire Marshal shall adopt rules to administer this section, including, but not limited to:
- 1. The use of alternative lifesafety and fire prevention standards for structures in Classes 1 and 2;
- 2. Notification and inspection requirements for structures in Classes 1 and 2;
- 3. The application of the Florida Fire Prevention Code for Class 3 structures; and
- 4. Any other standards or rules deemed necessary in order to facilitate the use of structures for agritourism activities.
- (17) (b) A tent up to 900 square 30 feet by 30 feet is exempt from the Florida Fire Prevention Code, including the national codes incorporated by reference.
- Section 2. Subsection (5) of section 633.208, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 633.208 Minimum firesafety standards.—
- (5) With regard to existing buildings, the Legislature recognizes that it is not always practical to apply any or all of the provisions of the Florida Fire Prevention Code and that physical limitations may require disproportionate effort or expense with little increase in fire or life safety. Before

Page 3 of 4

Prior to applying the minimum firesafety code to an existing building, the local fire official shall determine whether that a threat to lifesafety or property exists. If a threat to lifesafety or property exists, the fire official shall apply the applicable firesafety code for existing buildings to the extent practical to ensure assure a reasonable degree of lifesafety and safety of property or the fire official shall fashion a reasonable alternative that which affords an equivalent degree of lifesafety and safety of property. The local fire official may consider the fire safety evaluation systems in NFPA 101A:

Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety, adopted by the State Fire Marshal, as acceptable systems for the identification of low-cost, reasonable alternatives. The decision of the local fire official may be appealed to the local administrative board described in s. 553.73.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

Page 4 of 4