By Senator Silver

38-1375-98

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to public lodging establishments; amending s. 509.215, F.S.; 3 4 revising firesafety requirements for specified 5 public lodging establishments; deleting 6 obsolete language; amending s. 509.242, F.S.; 7 revising classifications for public lodging establishments; providing that such 8 9 classifications are for licensing purposes only; providing classification for "home stay 10 11 inn"; amending s. 553.895, F.S.; removing 12 obsolete firesafety requirements for public lodging establishments within the Florida 13 14 Building Codes Act; providing an effective date. 15 16 17 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 18 19 Section 1. Section 509.215, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 20 21 509.215 Firesafety.--22 (1) Any: 23 (a) public lodging establishment, as defined in this 24 chapter, which is of three stories or more and for which the 25 construction contract has been let after January 1, 1994, must 26 be equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system 27 installed in compliance with the provisions of chapter 633 and 28 the rules and codes adopted pursuant thereto. This subsection 29 does not preclude the enforcement of any firesafety 30 requirements provided by law. September 30, 1983, with 31

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30 31 interior corridors which do not have direct access from the guest area to exterior means of egress, or

(b) Building over 75 feet in height that has direct access from the guest area to exterior means of egress and for which the construction contract has been let after September 30, 1983,

shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system installed in compliance with the provisions prescribed in the National Fire Protection Association publication NFPA No. 13 "Standards for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems." The sprinkler installation may be omitted in closets which are not over 24 square feet in area and in bathrooms which are not over 55 square feet in area, which closets and bathrooms are located in guest rooms. Each guest room shall be equipped with an approved listed single-station smoke detector meeting the minimum requirements of NFPA-74 "Standards for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Household Fire Warning Equipment, " powered from the building electrical service, notwithstanding the number of stories in the structure or type or means of egress, if the contract for construction is let after September 30, 1983. Single-station smoke detection is not required when guest rooms contain smoke detectors connected to a central alarm system which also alarms locally.

- (2) Any public lodging establishment, as defined in this chapter, which is of three stories or more and for which the construction contract was let before <u>December 31, 1993,</u> must <del>October 1, 1983, shall be equipped with</del>:
- (a) Be equipped with a  $\mbox{\ensuremath{\mathtt{A}}}$  system which complies with subsection (1); or

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- Be equipped with an An approved sprinkler system for all interior corridors, public areas, storage rooms, closets, kitchen areas, and laundry rooms, less individual guest rooms, if the following conditions are met:
- There is a minimum 1-hour separation between each quest room and between each quest room and a corridor.
- The building is constructed of noncombustible materials.
- 3. The egress conditions meet the requirements of s. 5-3 of the Life Safety Code, NFPA 101.
- The building has a complete automatic fire detection system which meets the requirements of NFPA-72, the appropriate edition of the publication of the National Fire Protection Association adopted by the State Fire Marshal NFPA-72A and NFPA-72E, including smoke detectors in each guest room individually annunciating to a panel at a supervised location; or.
- 5. Not be required to be equipped with fire sprinklers in the guest rooms nor in other areas of the facility, unless specifically required by code requirements for areas such as places of assembly, when the public lodging establishment is 75 feet or less in height and has its guest rooms exiting directly to an open-air walkway that has direct access to an exterior means of egress.
- (3) The Division of State Fire Marshal may prescribe uniform standards for firesafety equipment for public lodging establishments for which the construction contracts were let before October 1, 1983. An entire building shall be equipped as outlined not later than October 1, 1989, except that the approved sprinkler system may be delayed by the Division of State Fire Marshal until October 1, 1991, on a schedule for

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complete compliance in accordance with rules to be adopted by the Division of State Fire Marshal, which schedule shall include a provision for a 1-year extension which may be granted not more than three times for any individual requesting an extension. The entire system must be installed and operational by October 1, 1994. The Division of State Fire Marshal shall not grant an extension for the approved sprinkler system unless a written request for the extension and a construction work schedule is submitted. The Division of State Fire Marshal may grant an extension upon demonstration that compliance with this section by the date required would impose an extreme hardship and a disproportionate financial impact. Any establishment that has been granted an extension by the Division of State Fire Marshal shall post, in a conspicuous place on the premises, a public notice stating that the establishment has not yet installed the approved sprinkler system required by law. (4) The provisions for installation of single-station smoke detectors required in subsection (1) and subparagraph (2)(b)4. shall be waived by the Division of State Fire Marshal for any establishment for which the construction contract was let before October 1, 1983, and which is under three stories in height, if each individual guest room is equipped with a smoke detector approved by the Division of State Fire Marshal and the schedule for compliance is not later than October 1, <del>1986.</del> (3)<del>(5)</del> Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, this section applies only to those public lodging establishments in a building wherein more than 50 percent of the units in the building are advertised or held

out to the public as available for transient occupancy.

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(4)(6)(a) Special considerations exception to the provisions of this section may shall be made for a public lodging establishment structure that is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; or is a contributing property to a National Register-listed district; or is designated as a historic property, or as a contributing property to a historic district under the terms of a local preservation ordinance.

- (b) For such structures, provisions <u>may shall</u> be made for a system of fire protection and lifesafety support that would meet the intent of the NFPA standards and be acceptable to, and approved by, a task force composed of the director of the Division of Hotels and Restaurants, the director of the Division of State Fire Marshal, and the State Historic Preservation Officer. When recommending alternative systems, the task force shall consider systems which would not disturb, destroy, or alter the integrity of such historic structures. The director of the Division of State Fire Marshal shall be designated chairperson of the task force and shall record the minutes of each task force meeting, which shall be called in a timely manner to review requests for special provision considerations under this subsection.
- (c) The task force may use the document known as the "Historic Building Standard-Chapter 1000" in conjunction with NFPA 914, "Recommended Practices for Fire Protection in Rehabilitation and Adaptive Rescue for Historic Structures," as a guide for evaluating historic public lodging establishments for alternative fire protection and lifesafety support systems. shall, no later than November 1, 1996, report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of

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Representatives any legislative recommendations for providing a standard system of fire protection and lifesafety support alternatives for historic public lodging establishments, including bed and breakfast inns, that would meet the intent of the NFPA standards. In making its report the task force shall consider which, if any, bed and breakfast inn operations may be exempted from the firesafety requirements of this section.

(5)(7) The Division of State Fire Marshal shall adopt, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 120, any rules necessary for the implementation and enforcement of this section. The Division of State Fire Marshal shall enforce this section in accordance with the provisions of chapter 633, and any establishment licensed under this chapter in violation of this section may be subject to administrative sanctions by the division pursuant to s. 509.261.

(6)(8) Specialized smoke detectors for the deaf and hearing impaired shall be available upon request by guests in public lodging establishments at a rate of at least one such smoke detector per 50 dwelling units or portions thereof, not to exceed five such smoke detectors per public lodging facility.

(7) (9) The National Fire Protection Association publications referenced in this section are the ones most recently adopted by rule of the Division of State Fire Marshal of the Department of Insurance.

(8) Effective January 1, 1999, the provisions of the National Fire Protection Association's "Life Safety Code,"

NFPA 101, 1994 edition, Chapter 21, shall be the uniform firesafety code applied pursuant to the provisions of s.

633.022 for home-stay inns of no more than three stories in

 height which are limited to first and second story guest rooms.

(9) Those licensed public lodging establishments that had applied for the exception under paragraph (4)(a) by March 1, 1998, must meet the requirements of this section within 5 years after the effective date of this subsection.

Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 509.242, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.242 Public lodging establishments; classifications.--

- (1) A public lodging establishment shall be classified for licensing purposes only as a hotel, motel, resort condominium, nontransient apartment, transient apartment, roominghouse, bed and breakfast inn, <a href="https://www.nome-stay.no.gov/">https://www.nome-stay.no.gov/</a> resort dwelling if the establishment satisfies the following criteria:
- (a) Hotel.--A hotel is any public lodging establishment containing sleeping room accommodations for 25 or more guests and providing the services generally provided by a hotel and recognized as a hotel in the community in which it is situated or by the industry.
- (b) Motel.--A motel is any public lodging establishment which offers rental units with an exit to the outside of each rental unit, daily or weekly rates, offstreet parking for each unit, a central office on the property with specified hours of operation, a bathroom or connecting bathroom for each rental unit, and at least six rental units, and which is recognized as a motel in the community in which it is situated or by the industry.
- (c) Resort condominium.--A resort condominium is any unit or group of units in a condominium, cooperative, or

timeshare plan which is rented more than three times in a calendar year for periods of less than 30 days or 1 calendar month, whichever is less, or which is advertised or held out to the public as a place regularly rented for periods of less than 30 days or 1 calendar month, whichever is less.

- (d) Nontransient apartment.--A nontransient apartment is any apartment building in which 75 percent or more of the units are available for rent to nontransient tenants.
- (e) Transient apartment.--A transient apartment is any apartment building in which units are advertised or held out to the public as available for transient occupancy.
- (f) Roominghouse.--A roominghouse is any public lodging establishment that may not be classified as a hotel, motel, resort condominium, nontransient apartment, bed and breakfast inn, <a href="https://www.home-stay.inn.or">home-stay.inn.or</a> transient apartment under this section. A roominghouse includes, but is not limited to, a boardinghouse.
- (g) Resort dwelling.--A resort dwelling is any individually or collectively owned one-family, two-family, three-family, or four-family dwelling house or dwelling unit which is rented more than three times in a calendar year for periods of less than 30 days or 1 calendar month, whichever is less, or which is advertised or held out to the public as a place regularly rented for periods of less than 30 days or 1 calendar month, whichever is less.
- (h) Bed and breakfast inn.--A bed and breakfast inn is a family home structure, with sleeping room accommodations for 24 or fewer guests and no more than 12 15 sleeping rooms, which has been modified to make these sleeping room accommodations available for rent to guests in transient occupancy serve as a transient public lodging establishment,

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which provides the accommodation and meal services generally offered by a bed and breakfast inn, and which is recognized as a bed and breakfast inn in the community in which it is situated or by the hospitality industry.

(i) Home-stay inn.--A home-stay inn is a family home structure with sleeping accommodations for five or fewer guests which has been modified to make these sleeping room accommodations available for rent to guests, which provides the accommodations and meal services generally offered by a home-stay inn, and which is recognized as a home-stay inn in the community in which it is situated or by the hospitality industry. Guest rooms in a home-stay inn are limited to first and second stories only.

Section 3. Section 553.895, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.895 Firesafety.--

defined in chapter 509 and used primarily for transient occupancy as defined in s. 83.43(10), or any timeshare unit of a timeshare plan as defined in chapters 718 and 721, which is of three stories or more and for which the construction contract has been let after September 30, 1983, with interior corridors which do not have direct access from the guest area to exterior means of egress and on buildings over 75 feet in height that have direct access from the guest area to exterior means of egress and for which the construction contract has been let after September 30, 1983, shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system installed in compliance with the provisions prescribed in the National Fire Protection Association publication NFPA No. 13 (1985), "Standards for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems." Each guest room and each

timeshare unit shall be equipped with an approved listed single-station smoke detector meeting the minimum requirements of NFPA 74 (1984) "Standards for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Household Fire Warning Equipment," powered from the building electrical service, notwithstanding the number of stories in the structure, if the contract for construction is let after September 30, 1983. Single-station smoke detectors shall not be required when guest rooms or timeshare units contain smoke detectors connected to a central alarm system which also alarms locally.

(2) Except for single-family and two-family dwellings,

(2) Except for single-family and two-family dwellings, any building which is of three stories or more and for which the construction contract is let after January 1, 1994, regardless of occupancy classification and including any building which is subject to s. 509.215, shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system installed in compliance with the provisions of chapter 633 and the rules and codes adopted pursuant thereto. A stand-alone parking garage constructed with noncombustible materials, the design of which is such that all levels of the garage are uniformly open to the atmosphere on all sides with percentages of openings as prescribed in the applicable building code, and which parking garage is separated from other structures by at least 20 feet, is exempt from the requirements of this subsection.

Section 4. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY For the purposes of part I of ch. 509, F.S., relating to public lodging establishments and public food service establishments, revises firesafety requirements for specified public lodging establishments. Revises classifications for public lodging establishments and provides a classification for "home stay inn." Provides that such classifications are for licensing purposes only only. Removes obsolete firesafety requirements for public lodging establishments within the Florida Building Codes