2016

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
8	classification; providing classifications; directing
9	the State Fire Marshal to adopt rules administering
10	the section; amending s. 633.208, F.S.; authorizing a
11	local fire official to consider a specified
12	publication when identifying an alternative to a
13	firesafety code; providing an effective date.
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15	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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17	Section 1. Subsection (16) of section 633.202, Florida
18	Statutes, is amended to read:
19	633.202 Florida Fire Prevention Code
20	(16)(a) As used in this subsection, the term:
21	1. "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.
26	(b) A nonresidential farm building structure, located on
	Page 1 of 4

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2016

27	property that is classified for ad valorem purposes as
28	agricultural, which is part of a farming or ranching operation,
29	in which the occupancy is limited by the property owner to no
30	more than 35 persons , and which is not used by the public for
31	direct sales or as an educational outreach facility, is exempt
32	from the Florida Fire Prevention Code, including the national
33	codes and Life Safety Code incorporated by reference. This
34	paragraph does not include structures used for residential or
35	assembly occupancies, as defined in the Florida Fire Prevention
36	Code.
37	(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an
38	agricultural pole barn is exempt from the Florida Fire
39	Prevention Code, including the national codes and the Life
40	Safety Code incorporated by reference.
41	(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a
42	structure used by an owner for agritourism activity as defined
43	in s. 570.86 is subject to an annual inspection for
44	classification by the local authority having jurisdiction. A
45	structure used for agritourism activity must be classified in
46	one of three classes:
47	1. Class 1: A nonresidential farm building used by the
48	owner 12 times per year or fewer for agritourism activity with
49	up to 100 persons occupying the structure at one time.
50	2. Class 2: A nonresidential farm building used by the
51	owner for agritourism activity with up to 300 persons occupying
52	the structure at one time.
	Page 2 of 4

Page 2 of 4

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53	3. Class 3: A new or an additional structure or facility
54	constructed or an existing structure used for the primary use of
55	housing, sheltering, or otherwise accommodating members of the
56	general public. This class is subject to the Florida Fire
57	Prevention Code.
58	(e) The State Fire Marshal shall adopt rules to administer
59	this section, including, but not limited to:
60	1. The use of alternative lifesafety and fire prevention
61	standards for structures in Classes 1 and 2;
62	2. Notification and inspection requirements for structures
63	in Classes 1 and 2;
64	3. The application of the Florida Fire Prevention Code for
65	Class 3 structures; and
66	4. Any other standards or rules deemed necessary in order
67	to facilitate the use of structures for agritourism activities.
68	<u>(17)</u> A tent up to <u>900 square</u> 30 feet by 30 feet is
69	exempt from the Florida Fire Prevention Code, including the
70	national codes incorporated by reference.
71	Section 2. Subsection (5) of section 633.208, Florida
72	Statutes, is amended to read:
73	633.208 Minimum firesafety standards
74	(5) With regard to existing buildings, the Legislature
75	recognizes that it is not always practical to apply any or all
76	of the provisions of the Florida Fire Prevention Code and that
77	physical limitations may require disproportionate effort or
78	expense with little increase in fire or life safety. <u>Before</u>
	Page 3 of 4

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2016

2016

79 Prior to applying the minimum firesafety code to an existing building, the local fire official shall determine whether that a 80 81 threat to lifesafety or property exists. If a threat to 82 lifesafety or property exists, the fire official shall apply the 83 applicable firesafety code for existing buildings to the extent 84 practical to ensure assure a reasonable degree of lifesafety and 85 safety of property or the fire official shall fashion a reasonable alternative that which affords an equivalent degree 86 of lifesafety and safety of property. The local fire official 87 88 may consider the fire safety evaluation systems in NFPA 101A: Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety, adopted by the 89 90 State Fire Marshal, as acceptable systems for the identification of low-cost, reasonable alternatives. The decision of the local 91 fire official may be appealed to the local administrative board 92 described in s. 553.73. 93

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

Page 4 of 4

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