**South Carolina General Assembly**

120th Session, 2013-2014

**H. 4599**

**STATUS INFORMATION**

General Bill

Sponsors: Reps. Hardee and Ryhal

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Introduced in the House on February 5, 2014

Currently residing in the House Committee on **Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs**

Summary: Building Codes on farm structures

**HISTORY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS**

Date Body Action Description with journal page number

2/5/2014 House Introduced and read first time ([House Journal‑page 8](file:///H:\HJ%20Archive\2014\02-05-14.docx))

2/5/2014 House Referred to Committee on **Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs** ([House Journal‑page 8](file:///H:\HJ%20Archive\2014\02-05-14.docx))

**VERSIONS OF THIS BILL**

[2/5/2014](file:///p:\pprever\2013-14\4599_20140205.docx)

**A** **BILL**

TO AMEND SECTION 6‑9‑65, AS AMENDED, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO THE INAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN BUILDING CODES ON FARM STRUCTURES, SO AS TO FURTHER DEFINE “FARM STRUCTURE”.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Section 6‑9‑65(A) of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“(A) For purposes of this section~~,~~:

(1) ‘~~farm~~ Farm structure’ means a structure which is constructed on a farm, other than a residence or a structure attached to it, for use on the farm including, but not limited to, barns, sheds, primitive camps, primitive farm buildings, and poultry houses, but not public livestock areas. For purposes of this section, ‘farm structure’ does not include a structure originally qualifying as a ‘farm structure’ but later converted to another use.

(2) ‘Primitive camp’ means any structure primarily used or associated with outdoor camping activities, including structures used for educational, instructional, or recreational purposes for campers and for management training that are: (a) not greater than four thousand square feet in size and (b) are not intended to be occupied for more than twenty‑four hours consecutively. ‘Structures primarily used or associated with outdoor camping activities’ include, but are not limited to, shelters, tree stands, outhouses, sheds, rustic cabins, campfire shelters, picnic shelters, tents, tepees or other indigenous huts, support buildings used only for administrative functions and not for activities involving campers or program participants, and any other structures that are utilized to store any equipment, tools, commodities, or other items that are maintained or used in conjunction with outdoor camping activities such as hiking, fishing, hunting, or nature appreciation, regardless of material used for construction. The specific types of primitive camping activities, structures, and uses set forth in this item are for illustrative purposes and should not be construed to limit, in any manner, the types of activities, structures, or uses that are exempted from building rules.

(3) ‘Primitive farm building’ means any structure used for activities, instruction, training, or reenactment of traditional or heritage farming practices. The term includes, but is not limited to, sheds, barns, outhouses, dog houses, or other structures that are utilized to store any equipment, tools, commodities, livestock, or other items supporting farm management. These specific types of farming activities, structures, and uses set forth by this item are for illustrative purposes and should not be construed to limit in any manner the types of activities, structures, or uses that are exempted from building rules.”

SECTION 2. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

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