

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House

Comm: RCS 03/16/2011

The Committee on Regulated Industries (Wise) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 711 and 712 insert:

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Section 19. Section 553.502, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.502 Intent.—The purpose and intent of this part ss. 553.501-553.513 is to incorporate into the law of this state the accessibility requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, <u>as amended</u> Pub. L. No. 101-336, 42 U.S.C. ss. 12101 et seq., and to obtain and maintain United States Department of Justice certification of the Florida Accessibility Code for

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Building Construction as equivalent to federal standards for accessibility of buildings, structures, and facilities. All state laws, rules, standards, and codes governing facilities covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act Standards for Accessible Design guidelines shall be maintained to assure certification of the state's construction standards and codes. This part Nothing in ss. 553.501-553.513 is not intended to expand or diminish the defenses available to a place of public accommodation or a commercial facility under the Americans with Disabilities Act and the standards federal Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines, including, but not limited to, the readily achievable standard, and the standards applicable to alterations to private buildings or facilities as defined by the standards places of public accommodation.

Section 20. Section 553.503, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.503 Adoption of federal standards guidelines. - Subject to modifications under this part the exceptions in s. 553.504, the federal Americans with Disabilities Act Standards for Accessible Design Accessibility Guidelines, and related regulations provided as adopted by reference in 28 C.F.R., parts 35 and part 36, and 49 C.F.R. part 37 subparts A and D, and Title II of Pub. L. No. 101-336, are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference as the law of this state and shall be incorporated into. The guidelines shall establish the minimum standards for the accessibility of buildings and facilities built or altered within this state. the 1997 Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction and must be adopted by the Florida Building Commission in accordance with chapter



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Section 21. Section 553.504, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.504 Exceptions to applicability of the federal standards guidelines. - Notwithstanding the adoption of the Americans with Disabilities Act Standards for Accessible Design pursuant to Accessibility Guidelines in s. 553.503, all buildings, structures, and facilities in this state must shall meet the following additional requirements if such requirements when they provide increased accessibility:

- (1) All new or altered public buildings and facilities, private buildings and facilities, places of public accommodation, and commercial facilities, as those terms are defined by the standards, subject to this part ss. 553.501-553.513 which may be frequented in, lived in, or worked in by the public must shall comply with this part ss. 553.501-553.513.
- (2) All new single-family houses, duplexes, triplexes, condominiums, and townhouses shall provide at least one bathroom, located with maximum possible privacy, where bathrooms are provided on habitable grade levels, with a door that has a 29-inch clear opening. However, if only a toilet room is provided at grade level, such toilet room must shall have a clear opening of at least not less than 29 inches.
- (3) All required doors and walk-through openings in buildings excluding single-family homes, duplexes, and triplexes not covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 or the Fair Housing Act shall have at least 29 inches of clear width except under ss. 553.501-553.513.
 - (4) In addition to the requirements in reference 4.8.4 of

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the quidelines, all landings on ramps shall be not less than 60 inches clear, and the bottom of each ramp shall have not less than 72 inches of straight and level clearance.

- (5) All curb ramps shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the following requirements:
- (a) Notwithstanding the requirements of reference 4.8.5.2 of the guidelines, handrails on ramps which are not continuous shall extend not less than 18 inches beyond the sloped segment at both the top and bottom, and shall be parallel to the floor or ground surface.
- (b) Notwithstanding the requirements of references 4.3.3 and 4.8.3 of the guidelines, curb ramps that are part of a required means of egress shall be not less than 44 inches wide.
- (c) Notwithstanding the requirements of reference 4.7.5 of the guidelines, curb ramps located where pedestrians must use them and all curb ramps which are not protected by handrails or quardrails shall have flared sides with a slope not exceeding a ratio of 1 to 12.
- (3) (3) (6) Notwithstanding the requirements in s. 404.2.9 reference 4.13.11 of the standards guidelines, exterior hinged doors must shall be so designed so that such doors can be pushed or pulled open with a force not exceeding 8.5 foot pounds.
- (7) Notwithstanding the requirements in reference 4.33.1 of the quidelines, all public food service establishments, all establishments licensed under the Beverage Law for consumption on the premises, and all facilities governed by reference 4.1 of the guidelines shall provide seating or spaces for seating in accordance with the following requirements:
 - (a) For the first 100 fixed seats, accessible and usable



100	spaces must be provided consistent with the following table:
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	Capacity of Seating Number of Required
	In Assembly Areas Wheelchair Locations
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	1 to 251
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	26 to 502
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	51 to 1004
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106	(b) For all remaining fixed seats, there shall be not less
107	than one such accessible and usable space for each 100 fixed
108	seats or fraction thereof.
109	(8) Notwithstanding the requirements in references 4.32.1-
110	4.32.4 of the guidelines, all fixed seating in public food
111	service establishments, in establishments licensed under the
112	Beverage Law for consumption on the premises, and in all other
113	facilities governed by reference 4.1 of the guidelines shall be
114	designed and constructed in accordance with the following
115	requirements:
116	(a) All aisles adjacent to fixed seating shall provide
117	clear space for wheelchairs.
118	(b) Where there are open positions along both sides of such
119	aisles, the aisles shall be not less than 52 inches wide.
120	$\underline{(4)}$ In motels and hotels a number of rooms equaling at
121	least 5 percent of the guest rooms minus the number of
122	accessible rooms required by the standards must guidelines shall
123	provide the following special accessibility features:

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- (a) Grab rails in bathrooms and toilet rooms that comply with s. 604.5 4.16.4 of the standards guidelines.
- (b) All beds in designed accessible guest rooms must shall be an open-frame type that allows the to permit passage of lift devices.
- (c) Water closets that comply with section 604.4 of the standards. All standard water closet seats shall be at a height of 15 inches, measured vertically from the finished floor to the top of the seat, with a variation of plus or minus 1/2 inch. A portable or attached raised toilet seat shall be provided in all designated handicapped accessible rooms.

All buildings, structures, or facilities licensed as a hotel, motel, or condominium pursuant to chapter 509 are shall be subject to the provisions of this subsection. This subsection does not relieve Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as relieving the owner of the responsibility of providing accessible rooms in conformance with ss. 224 and 806 of the standards 9.1-9.5 of the quidelines.

- (10) Notwithstanding the requirements in reference 4.29.2 of the guidelines, all detectable warning surfaces required by the guidelines shall be governed by the requirements of American National Standards Institute Al17.1-1986.
- (11) Notwithstanding the requirements in references 4.31.2 and 4.31.3 of the guidelines, the installation and placement of all public telephones shall be governed by the rules of the Florida Public Service Commission.
- (5) (12) Notwithstanding ss. 213 and 604 of the standards the requirements in references 4.1.3(11) and 4.16-4.23 of the

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quidelines, required bathing rooms restrooms and toilet rooms in new construction shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the following requirements:

- (a) The standard accessible toilet compartment must restroom stall shall contain an accessible lavatory within it, which must be at least the size of such lavatory to be not less than 19 inches wide by 17 inches deep, nominal size, and wallmounted. The lavatory shall be mounted so as not to overlap the clear floor space areas required by s. 604 of the standards 4.17figure 30(a) of the guidelines for the standard accessible toilet compartment stall and to comply with s. 606 of the standards 4.19 of the guidelines. Such lavatories shall be counted as part of the required fixture count for the building.
- (b) The accessible toilet compartments must water closet shall be located in the corner, diagonal to the door.
 - (c) The accessible stall door shall be self-closing.
- (13) All customer checkout aisles not required by the guidelines to be handicapped accessible shall have at least 32 inches of clear passage.
- (14) Turnstiles shall not be used in occupancies which serve fewer than 100 persons, but turnstiles may be used in occupancies which serve at least 100 persons if there is an unlocked alternate passageway on an accessible route affording not less than 32 inches of clearance, equipped with latching devices in accordance with the guidelines.
- (6) (15) Barriers at common or emergency entrances and exits of business establishments conducting business with the general public that are existing, under construction, or under contract for construction which would prevent a person from using such

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entrances or exits must shall be removed.

Section 22. Section 553.5041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.5041 Parking spaces for persons who have disabilities .-

- (1) This section is not intended to expand or diminish the defenses available to a place of public accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act and the federal Americans with Disabilities Act Standards for Accessible Design Accessibility Guidelines, including, but not limited to, the readily achievable standard, and the standards applicable to alterations to places of public accommodation and commercial facilities. Subject to the exceptions described in subsections (2), (4), (5), and (6), if when the parking and loading zone requirements of the federal standards and related regulations Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG), as adopted by reference in 28 C.F.R. part 36, subparts A and D, and Title II of Pub. L. No. 101-336, provide increased accessibility, those requirements are adopted and incorporated by reference as the law of this state.
- (2) State agencies and political subdivisions having jurisdiction over street parking or publicly owned or operated parking facilities are not required to provide a greater rightof-way width than would otherwise be planned under regulations, guidelines, or practices normally applied to new development.
- (3) Designated accessible If parking spaces are provided for self-parking by employees or visitors, or both, accessible spaces shall be provided in each such parking area. Such spaces shall be designed and marked for the exclusive use of those individuals who have a severe physical disability and have

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permanent or temporary mobility problems that substantially impair their ability to ambulate and who have been issued either a disabled parking permit under s. 316.1958 or s. 320.0848 or a license plate under s. 320.084, s. 320.0842, s. 320.0843, or s. 320.0845.

- (4) The number of accessible parking spaces must comply with the parking requirements in ADAAG s. 208 of the standards 4.1 and the following:
- (a) There must be one accessible parking space in the immediate vicinity of a publicly owned or leased building that houses a governmental entity or a political subdivision, including, but not limited to, state office buildings and courthouses, if no parking for the public is not provided on the premises of the building.
- (b) There must be one accessible parking space for each 150 metered on-street parking spaces provided by state agencies and political subdivisions.
- (c) The number of parking spaces for persons who have disabilities must be increased on the basis of demonstrated and documented need.
- (5) Accessible perpendicular and diagonal accessible parking spaces and loading zones must be designed and located to conform to in conformance with the guidelines set forth in ADAAG ss. 502 and 503 of the standards. 4.1.2 and 4.6 and Appendix s. A4.6.3 "Universal Parking Design."
- (a) All spaces must be located on an accessible route that is at least no less than 44 inches wide so that users are will not be compelled to walk or wheel behind parked vehicles except behind his or her own vehicle.

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- (b) Each space must be located on the shortest safely accessible route from the parking space to an accessible entrance. If there are multiple entrances or multiple retail stores, the parking spaces must be dispersed to provide parking at the nearest accessible entrance. If a theme park or an entertainment complex as defined in s. 509.013(9) provides parking in several lots or areas from which access to the theme park or entertainment complex is provided, a single lot or area may be designated for parking by persons who have disabilities, if the lot or area is located on the shortest safely accessible route to an accessible entrance to the theme park or entertainment complex or to transportation to such an accessible entrance.
- (c)1. Each parking space must be at least no less than 12 feet wide. Parking access aisles must be at least no less than 5 feet wide and must be part of an accessible route to the building or facility entrance. In accordance with ADAAC s. 4.6.3, access aisles must be placed adjacent to accessible parking spaces; however, two accessible parking spaces may share a common access aisle. The access aisle must be striped diagonally to designate it as a no-parking zone.
- 2. The parking access aisles are reserved for the temporary exclusive use of persons who have disabled parking permits and who require extra space to deploy a mobility device, lift, or ramp in order to exit from or enter a vehicle. Parking is not allowed in an access aisle. Violators are subject to the same penalties that are imposed for illegally parking in parking spaces that are designated for persons who have disabilities. A vehicle may not be parked in an access $aisle_{ au}$ even if the

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vehicle owner or passenger is disabled or owns a disabled parking permit.

- 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection to the contrary notwithstanding, a theme park or an entertainment complex as defined in s. $509.013 \frac{(9)}{(9)}$ in which are provided continuous attendant services are provided for directing individuals to marked accessible parking spaces or designated lots for parking by persons who have disabilities, may, in lieu of the required parking space design, provide parking spaces that comply with ADAAG ss. 208 and 502 of the standards 4.1 and 4.6.
- (d) On-street parallel parking spaces must be located either at the beginning or end of a block or adjacent to alley entrances. Such spaces must be designed to conform to in conformance with the quidelines set forth in ADAAC ss. 208 and 502 of the standards, except that 4.6.2 through 4.6.5, exception: access aisles are not required. Curbs adjacent to such spaces must be of a height that does will not interfere with the opening and closing of motor vehicle doors. This subsection does not relieve the owner of the responsibility to comply with the parking requirements of ADAAC ss. 208 and 502 of the standards 4.1 and 4.6.
- (e) Parallel parking spaces must be even with surface slopes, may match the grade of the adjacent travel lane, and must not exceed a cross slope of 1 to 50, where feasible.
- (f) Curb ramps must be located outside of the disabled parking spaces and access aisles.
- (e) $\frac{1}{2}$ 1. The removal of architectural barriers from a parking facility in accordance with 28 C.F.R. s. 36.304 or with

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- s. 553.508 must comply with this section unless compliance would cause the barrier removal not to be readily achievable. If compliance would cause the barrier removal not to be readily achievable, a facility may provide parking spaces at alternative locations for persons who have disabilities and provide appropriate signage directing such persons who have disabilities to the alternative parking if readily achievable. The facility may not reduce the required number or dimensions of those spaces or, nor may it unreasonably increase the length of the accessible route from a parking space to the facility. The removal of an architectural barrier must not create a significant risk to the health or safety of a person who has a disability or to that of others.
- 2. A facility that is making alterations under s. 553.507(2)(b) must comply with this section to the maximum extent feasible. If compliance with parking location requirements is not feasible, the facility may provide parking spaces at alternative locations for persons who have disabilities and provide appropriate signage directing such persons who have a disability to alternative parking. The facility may not reduce the required number or dimensions of those spaces, or nor may it unnecessarily increase the length of the accessible route from a parking space to the facility. The alteration must not create a significant risk to the health or safety of a person who has a disability or to that of others.
- (6) Each such parking space must be striped in a manner that is consistent with the standards of the controlling jurisdiction for other spaces and prominently outlined with blue paint, and must be repainted when necessary, to be clearly

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distinguishable as a parking space designated for persons who have disabilities. The space and must be posted with a permanent above-grade sign of a color and design approved by the Department of Transportation, which is placed on or at least 60 inches above the finished floor or ground surface measured to the bottom of the sign a distance of 84 inches above the ground to the bottom of the sign and which bears the international symbol of accessibility meeting the requirements of ADAAC s. 703.7.2.1 of the standards 4.30.7 and the caption "PARKING BY DISABLED PERMIT ONLY." Such a sign erected after October 1, 1996, must indicate the penalty for illegal use of the space. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section to the contrary notwithstanding, in a theme park or an entertainment complex as defined in s. $509.013\frac{(9)}{(9)}$ in which accessible parking is located in designated lots or areas, the signage indicating the lot as reserved for accessible parking may be located at the entrances to the lot in lieu of a sign at each parking place. This subsection does not relieve the owner of the responsibility of complying with the signage requirements of ADAAG s. 502.6 of the standards 4.30.

Section 23. Section 553.505, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.505 Exceptions to applicability of the Americans with Disabilities Act.-Notwithstanding the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, private clubs are governed by this part ss. 553.501-553.513. Parking spaces, parking lots, and other parking facilities are governed by s. 553.5041 when that section provides increased accessibility.

Section 24. Section 553.506, Florida Statutes, is amended



to read:

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553.506 Powers of the commission.-In addition to any other authority vested in the Florida Building Commission by law, the commission, in implementing this part ss. 553.501-553.513, may, by rule, adopt revised and updated versions of the Americans with Disabilities Act Standards for Accessible Design Accessibility Guidelines in accordance with chapter 120.

Section 25. Section 553.507, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.507 Applicability Exemptions.—This part applies to Sections 553.501-553.513 do not apply to any of the following:

- (1) All areas of newly designed and newly constructed buildings and facilities as determined by the federal standards established and adopted pursuant to s. 553.503. Buildings, structures, or facilities that were either under construction or under contract for construction on October 1, 1997.
- (2) Portions of altered buildings and facilities as determined by the federal standards established and adopted pursuant to s. 553.503. Buildings, structures, or facilities that were in existence on October 1, 1997, unless:
- (a) The building, structure, or facility is being converted from residential to nonresidential or mixed use, as defined by local law;
- (b) The proposed alteration or renovation of the building, structure, or facility will affect usability or accessibility to a degree that invokes the requirements of s. 303(a) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; or
- (c) The original construction or any former alteration or renovation of the building, structure, or facility was carried

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out in violation of applicable permitting law.

- (3) A building or facility that is being converted from residential to nonresidential or mixed use as defined by the Florida Building Code. Such building or facility must, at a minimum, comply with s. 553.508 and the requirements for alternations as determined by the federal standards established and adopted pursuant to s. 553.503.
- (4) Buildings and facilities where the original construction or any former alternation or renovation was carried out in violation of applicable permitting law.

Section 26. Section 553.509, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.509 Vertical accessibility.-

- (1) This part and the Americans with Disabilities Act Standards for Accessible Design do not Nothing in ss. 553.501-553.513 or the guidelines shall be construed to relieve the owner of any building, structure, or facility governed by this part those sections from the duty to provide vertical accessibility to all levels above and below the occupiable grade level, regardless of whether the standards guidelines require an elevator to be installed in such building, structure, or facility, except for:
- (a) Elevator pits, elevator penthouses, mechanical rooms, piping or equipment catwalks, and automobile lubrication and maintenance pits and platforms. +
- (b) Unoccupiable spaces, such as rooms, enclosed spaces, and storage spaces that are not designed for human occupancy, for public accommodations, or for work areas.; and
 - (c) Occupiable spaces and rooms that are not open to the

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public and that house no more than five persons, including, but not limited to, equipment control rooms and projection booths.

- (d) Theaters, concert halls, and stadiums, or other large assembly areas that have stadium-style seating or tiered seating if ss. 221 and 802 of the standards are met.
- (e) All play and recreation areas if the requirements of chapter 10 of the standards are met.
- (f) All employee areas as exempted in s. 203.9 of the standards.
- (g) Facilities, sites, and spaces exempted by s. 203 of the standards.
- (2) (a) Any person, firm, or corporation that owns, manages, or operates a residential multifamily dwelling, including a condominium, that is at least 75 feet high and contains a public elevator, as described in s. 399.035(2) and (3) and rules adopted by the Florida Building Commission, shall have at least one public elevator that is capable of operating on an alternate power source for emergency purposes. Alternate power shall be available for the purpose of allowing all residents access for a specified number of hours each day over a 5-day period following a natural disaster, manmade disaster, emergency, or other civil disturbance that disrupts the normal supply of electricity. The alternate power source that controls elevator operations must also be capable of powering any connected fire alarm system in the building.
- (b) At a minimum, the elevator must be appropriately prewired and prepared to accept an alternate power source and must have a connection on the line side of the main disconnect, pursuant to National Electric Code Handbook, Article 700. In

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addition to the required power source for the elevator and connected fire alarm system in the building, the alternate power supply must be sufficient to provide emergency lighting to the interior lobbies, hallways, and other portions of the building used by the public. Residential multifamily dwellings must have an available generator and fuel source on the property or have proof of a current contract posted in the elevator machine room or other place conspicuous to the elevator inspector affirming a current quaranteed service contract for such equipment and fuel source to operate the elevator on an on-call basis within 24 hours after a request. By December 31, 2006, any person, firm or corporation that owns, manages, or operates a residential multifamily dwelling as defined in paragraph (a) must provide to the local building inspection agency verification of engineering plans for residential multifamily dwellings that provide for the capability to generate power by alternate means. Compliance with installation requirements and operational capability requirements must be verified by local building inspectors and reported to the county emergency management agency by December 31, 2007.

(c) Each newly constructed residential multifamily dwelling, including a condominium, that is at least 75 feet high and contains a public elevator, as described in s. 399.035(2) and (3) and rules adopted by the Florida Building Commission, must have at least one public elevator that is capable of operating on an alternate power source for the purpose of allowing all residents access for a specified number of hours each day over a 5-day period following a natural disaster, manmade disaster, emergency, or other civil disturbance that

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disrupts the normal supply of electricity. The alternate power source that controls elevator operations must be capable of powering any connected fire alarm system in the building. In addition to the required power source for the elevator and connected fire alarm system, the alternate power supply must be sufficient to provide emergency lighting to the interior lobbies, hallways, and other portions of the building used by the public. Engineering plans and verification of operational capability must be provided by the local building inspector to the county emergency management agency before occupancy of the newly constructed building.

(d) Each person, firm, or corporation that is required to maintain an alternate power source under this subsection shall maintain a written emergency operations plan that details the sequence of operations before, during, and after a natural or manmade disaster or other emergency situation. The plan must include, at a minimum, a lifesafety plan for evacuation, maintenance of the electrical and lighting supply, and provisions for the health, safety, and welfare of the residents. In addition, the owner, manager, or operator of the residential multifamily dwelling must keep written records of any contracts for alternative power generation equipment. Also, quarterly inspection records of lifesafety equipment and alternate power generation equipment must be posted in the elevator machine room or other place conspicuous to the elevator inspector, which confirm that such equipment is properly maintained and in good working condition, and copies of contracts for alternate power generation equipment shall be maintained on site for verification. The written emergency operations plan and

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inspection records shall also be open for periodic inspection by local and state government agencies as deemed necessary. The owner or operator must keep a generator key in a lockbox posted at or near any installed generator unit.

(e) Multistory affordable residential dwellings for persons age 62 and older that are financed or insured by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development must make every effort to obtain grant funding from the Federal Government or the Florida Housing Finance Corporation to comply with this subsection. If an owner of such a residential dwelling cannot comply with the requirements of this subsection, the owner must develop a plan with the local emergency management agency to ensure that residents are evacuated to a place of safety in the event of a power outage resulting from a natural or manmade disaster or other emergency situation that disrupts the normal supply of electricity for an extended period of time. A place of safety may include, but is not limited to, relocation to an alternative site within the building or evacuation to a local shelter.

(f) As a part of the annual elevator inspection required under s. 399.061, certified elevator inspectors shall confirm that all installed generators required by this chapter are in working order, have current inspection records posted in the elevator machine room or other place conspicuous to the elevator inspector, and that the required generator key is present in the lockbox posted at or near the installed generator. If a building does not have an installed generator, the inspector shall confirm that the appropriate prewiring and switching capabilities are present and that a statement is posted in the



elevator machine room or other place conspicuous to the elevator inspector affirming a current quaranteed contract exists for contingent services for alternate power is current for the operating period.

(2) However, buildings, structures, and facilities must, as a minimum, comply with the requirements in the Americans with Disabilities Act Standards for Accessible Design Accessibility Guidelines.

Section 27. Consistent with the federal implementation of the 2010 Americans with Disabilities Act Standards for Accessible Design, buildings and facilities in this state may be designed in conformity with the 2010 standards if the design also complies with Florida-specific requirements provided in part II of chapter 553, Florida Statutes, until the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction is updated to implement the changes to part II of chapter 553, Florida Statutes, as provided by this Act.

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======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========== And the title is amended as follows:

After line 52

551 insert:

> amending s. 553.502, F.S.; revising intent with respect to the Florida Americans with Disabilities Act; amending s. 553.503, F.S.; incorporating the Americans with Disabilities Act Standards for Accessible Design into state law by reference and directing that they be adopted by rule into the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction;

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amending s. 553.504, F.S.; revising exceptions to incorporate the standards; amending s. 553.5041, F.S.; revising provisions relating to parking spaces for persons who have disabilities to incorporate the standards; amending ss. 553.505 and 553.506, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 553.507, F.S.; providing for the applicability of the act; amending s. 553.509, F.S.; revising provisions relating to vertical accessiblity to incorporate the standards; providing that buildings and facilities in this state do not have to comply with the changes provided by this act until the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction is updated;