AGREEMENT
Between
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION
722 Capitol Mall, Room 4099
Sacramento, California 95814
and

SANTA BARBARA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
721 Cliff Drive, Santa Barbara, California 93105

SUBJECT: This Agreement between the SANTA BARBARA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT (hereinafter called "Facility"), and the Department of Rehabilitation, State of California (hereinafter called "State"), is for the purpose of removing architectural barriers to disabled persons at a training facility.

WITNESSETH:
The said parties acting pursuant to the authority of the California State Plan for Vocational Rehabilitation, Section 20.10 (b) "Facilities and Services for Groups of Handicapped Individuals".

A. For the purpose of this agreement the term "training facility" means a public facility which is operated for the primary purpose of providing training and educational services to the general public including handicapped individuals.

B. For the purpose of this Agreement "removal of architectural barriers in a training facility" means the removal of those architectural barriers which constitute a barrier in training or employment of handicapped persons.

I. This Agreement will enable Facility to build or modify campus structures which will facilitate the mobility of disabled persons into campus buildings.
and across campus grounds: in order that they have equal opportunity to obtain an education as non-disabled persons. The State has determined that there is a need for these services.

2. This Agreement shall become effective on June 28, 1974, and terminate on June 27, 1976, except that State reserves the right to terminate this Agreement upon thirty (30) days prior written notice to Facility.

3. The expenditures authorized under this Agreement will be made on the campus of said facility located at 721 Cliff Drive, Santa Barbara, California, and will be for the purposes as indicated in the attached Building Specifications Exhibit (Exhibit A).

4. No substantial change in size, function, or utilization may be made by Facility nor shall expenditures for building costs exceed the total cost specified in the exhibit without prior written approval from State. Facility agrees to incorporate Federal Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965, in all contracts for expansion, remodeling and/or alteration, for which funds are to be paid under this Agreement. Facility further agrees to comply with, and to require all its contractors to comply with the Presidential Executive Order No. 11615, dated August 15, 1971, or any subsequent Order modifying, amending, terminating, or substituting for said Order, and all guidelines, rules, and regulations of the Cost of Living Council, Pay Board, and Price Commission implementing such Orders. The contractor warrants that that no wages, prices or salaries to be paid under this contract will be in excess of the maximum legally allowable pursuant to the foregoing Order, rules and regulations. Facility warrants that on the basis of competitive bidding involving at least three bidders unless exempted in writing in advance by State, all contracts for expansion, remodeling and/or alteration shall be
awarded to the lowest responsible bidder meeting specifications. Facility shall require each bidder to file a "Bidder's Bond" with his bid, such bond to be executed by an admitted surety insurer. In addition, Facility shall require the successful bidder to file with the executed contract separate "Performance" and "Payment" bonds executed by an admitted surety insurer and in amounts not less than one-half (½) the total agreed price. Facility shall withhold from the contractor not less than ten percent (10%) of the total of EACH billing until final completion and written acceptance of the project by Facility and a copy of such acceptance is sent to State. The above requirements for competitive bidding shall not preclude Facility from performing alterations under $10,000 by "purchased materials and days labor" methods.

5. The State will reimburse Facility for expenditures made pursuant to this agreement upon submission of invoices in triplicate by Facility. The State's reimbursement will be at the rate of 80% of the total amount of the invoice which will be paid by the State from federal funds made available to it under Section 110 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The remaining 20% will be furnished by Facility from its own funds which shall be considered State Funds for federal matching purposes. Facility will certify on each of its invoices that the expenditures incurred therein are in accordance with the terms of this agreement and further certify that the funds provided by Facility have not been used to match federal funds in any other program.

6. The total expenditures under the terms of this Agreement shall not exceed $82,000.00 (100%) of which $16,400.00 (20%) shall be Facility's share made available to State by Facility; and $65,600.00 (80%) shall be the Federal share from funds allotted to the State under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.
7. If at any time after completion of alteration which funds have been
paid under the terms of this Agreement, Facility ceases to use them for
training of handicapped persons, State shall recover from Facility com-
pensation in an amount bearing the same ratio to the current fair market
value of the alteration as the amount of Federal participation bore to
the total cost of the alteration under this Agreement.

8. State shall review the operations of Facility to the extent that inspections
and/or audits shall be made to determine whether the facility is being
utilized for the purpose specified in this Agreement and to determine if
expenditures were made in accordance with this Agreement. All Facility
records pertaining to this Agreement, or any part thereof requested, shall
be made available to Controller, HEW, and the State for said inspections
and/or audits, and shall be retained for three (3) years after termination
of this agreement or until audited by Controller, HEW, or State, whichever
is sooner. Facility agrees to comply with all laws, regulations, ordinances,
and policies of any governmental unit having jurisdiction over the rehabili-
tation facility in regard to construction, medicine, health, safety, wages,
hours, working conditions, workmen's compensation, licensing, and all
other activities requiring compliance. Facility shall accept financial re-
sponsibility in the event of non-compliance.

9. Facility HEREBY AGREES THAT it shall comply with Title VI of the Civil
Rights Act of 1964 (P. L. 88-352) and all requirements imposed by or
pursuant to the Regulation of the Federal Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare (hereinafter called "Department") (45 CER Part 80) issued
pursuant to that Title, to the end that, in accordance with Title VI of
that Act and Regulations, no person in the United States shall, on the
ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in,
be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under
any program or activity for which Facility received Federal financial assistance from Department; and HEREBY GIVES ASSURANCE THAT it shall immediately take any measure necessary to effectuate this Agreement. If any real property or structure thereon is provided or improved with the aid of Federal financial assistance extended to Facility by Department, this assurance shall obligate Facility, or in the case of any transfer of such property, any transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provisions of similar services or benefits. If any personal property is so provided, this assurance shall obligate Facility for the period during which it retains ownership or possession of the property. In all other cases, this assurance shall obligate Facility for the period during which the Federal financial assistance is extended to it by Department. THIS ASSURANCE is given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining any and all Federal grants, loans, contracts, property discounts, or other Federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to Facility by Department, including installment payments after such date on account of applications for Federal financial assistance which were approved before such date. Facility recognizes and agrees that such Federal assistance shall be extended in reliance on the representations and agreements made in this assurance, and that the United States shall have the right to seek judicial enforcement of this assurance. This assurance is binding on Facility, its successors, transferees and assignees and the person or persons whose signatures appear below are authorized to sign this assurance on behalf of Facility.

10. All notices herein provided to be given, or which may be given, by either party to the other, shall be deemed to have been fully given when made in writing and deposited in the United States mail, certified, postage prepaid
and addressed as follows: To Facility at: 721 Cliff Drive
Santa Barbara, Calif. 93109 and to State at: Department of Rehabilitation, 722 Capitol Mall, Room 4099, Sacramento, California, 95814.

Nothing herein contained shall preclude the giving of any such notice by personal service. The address to which notices shall be mailed as aforesaid to either party may be changed by written notices by such party to the other, as hereinbefore provided.

11. Exhibits marked "Building Specifications Exhibit A", "American Standard Specifications Exhibit B", "Architectural Check List of New York State University Exhibit C", and "Specific Legislation Affecting Establishment Grant Contracts Exhibit D" are attached hereto and by this reference are made a part hereof.

12. This Agreement shall not be effective until approved by Department of General Services.

13. It is recognized and agreed that certain preliminary planning and studies were required to determine the scope and extent of the projects included in this agreement. Said costs incurred after February 2, 1974, are to be considered as part of the total project cost.

14. The State's obligation under this contract is subject to availability of funds prior to June 30, 1974.
IN WITNESS THEREOF this Agreement has been executed by the parties acting through their authorized representatives below, this 13th day of JUNE, 1974.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Rehabilitation

District Administrator

Assistant Deputy Director
Management Services

FOR DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES
USE ONLY

SANTA BARBARA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
Facility

KATHRYN O. ALEXANDER, President
Board of Trustees

GLENN G. GOODER,
Superintendent-President

I hereby certify that all conditions for exemption set forth in State Administrative Manual Section 1201.13 have been complied with and this document is exempt from review by the Department of Finance.

Authorized Signature
RESOLUTION
OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE
SANTA BARBARA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

RE: ARCHITECTURAL BARRIER REMOVAL AGREEMENTS

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of the SANTA BARBARA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

DISTRICT has read the proposal entitled Agreement Between the

Department of Rehabilitation, State of California, and the SANTA

BARBARA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT, and

WHEREAS, said Board of Trustees acknowledges the benefits and responsibilities to be shared by both parties to said Agreement,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that said Board of Trustees does hereby authorize GLENN G. GOODER, Superintendent-President, of the

SANTA BARBARA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT on behalf of the District

to sign and execute said Agreement and all amendments thereto, except

only to increase the financial liability of said District.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 13th day of June, 1974, by

the following vote of the Board of Trustees:

Ayes: Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Gutshall, Dr. Dobbs
      Mr. Garvin, Mrs. Powell, Mr. Wells

Nees: none

Absent: Mr. Frank

KATHRYN C. ALEXANDER, President
Board of Trustees
Santa Barbara Community College District
I, Glenn G. Gooder, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly and regularly adopted by the Board of Trustees of Santa Barbara Community College District at a meeting of said Board regularly called and convened on June 13, 1974 at Santa Barbara City College at which a quorum (all) of said Board of Trustees was present and voting, and that said Resolution was adopted by vote of a majority of all Trustees present at said meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand as Recording Secretary of said Board of Trustees, this 13th day of June, 1974.

GLEN G. GOODER
Secretary-Clerk to the Board of Trustees
Santa Barbara Community College District
SANTA BARBARA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Building Specifications - Exhibit A

a) Campus Center (c) restrooms
   2 available 1st flr. - men/women no handicapped
   2 available 2nd flr. - men/women no handicapped
   Modify 2nd flr. - to provide access
   to handicapped men and women - - - - - - - - - $ 2,500

b) Administration (A) restrooms
   2 available 1st flr. - men/women no handicapped
   Modify to provide access to
   handicapped men and women - - - - - - - - - $ 4,000

c) Life Science Geology (LSG)
   Available restrooms 2nd floor only. Access to
   handicapped ok. Ramp to 2nd floor advisable at
   east end of structure. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $ 8,000

d) Gymnasium (P)
   Available restrooms 1st floor with access to
   handicapped. Curb break and ramp required to 1st
   floor. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $ 500

e) Science Lecture Hall (DS)
   Available restrooms - men and women no handi-
   capped. Modify to provide access to handicapped $ 1,500

f) Miscellaneous walks and steep slopes from building
   to building - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $ 17,500

g) Elevators to the second floor of the existing
   Physical Science (S) Facility - - - - - - - - - - $ 18,000

h) Elevator in the Library (L) which has two floors and
   restrooms in a sub-basement - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $ 30,000

GRAND TOTAL $ 82,000
American Standard Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped

Sponsors
National Society for Crippled Children and Adults
The President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped

Approved October 31, 1961
AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED
American Standard
Registered United States Patent Office

An American Standard implies a consensus of those substantially concerned with its scope and provisions. The consensus principle extends to the initiation of work under the procedure of the Association, to the method of work to be followed, and to the final approval of the standard.

An American Standard is intended as a guide to aid the manufacturer, the consumer, and the general public. The existence of an American Standard does not in any respect preclude any party who has approved of the standard from manufacturing, selling, or using products, processes, or procedures not conforming to the standard.

An American Standard defines a product, process, or procedure with reference to one or more of the following: nomenclature, composition, construction, dimensions, tolerances, safety, operating characteristics, performance, quality, rating, certification, testing, and the service for which designed.

American Standards are subject to periodic review. They are reaffirmed or revised to meet changing economic conditions and technological progress. Users of American Standards are cautioned to secure the latest editions.

Producers of goods made in conformity with an American Standard are encouraged to state on their own responsibility in advertising, promotion material, or on tags or labels, that the goods are produced in conformity with particular American Standards. The inclusion in such advertising and promotion media, or on tags or labels, of information concerning the characteristics covered by the standard to define its scope is also encouraged.

Published by
National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc.
2023 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago 12, Illinois
with the permission of
American Standards Association, Inc.
10 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

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Universal Decimal Classification 725/728:362.6:614.8
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Foreword

(Approximately one out of seven people in our nation has a permanent physical disability. This segment of our population represents human resources of inestimable value and is of great economic significance to the entire nation.

The most common design and construction of buildings and facilities cause problems for the physically handicapped that lessen the social and economic gains now evident in the rehabilitation of these individuals. These architectural barriers make it very difficult to project the physically handicapped into normal situations of education, recreation, and employment.

In May, 1959, the ASA, acting on the request of The President’s Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, called a general conference of those groups vitally interested in the problem. This conference recommended the initiation of a project, and this recommendation was subsequently approved by the Construction Standards Board. The President’s Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped and the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults were designated as co-sponsors, and the latter agreed to assume the secretariat.

This standard supplements other American Standards relating to various aspects of buildings and facilities. Its specifications, which are the result of extended and careful consideration of available knowledge and experience on this subject, are intended to present minimum requirements. They are recommended for use in the construction of all buildings and facilities and for adoption and enforcement by administrative authorities, so that those individuals with permanent physical disabilities might pursue their interests and aspirations, develop their talents, and exercise their skills.

The ASA Sectional Committee on Facilities in Public Buildings for Persons with Physical Handicaps, A117, which developed this standard, had the following personnel at the time of approval.

LEON CHATELAIN, JR, Chairman

T. J. Nugent, Secretary

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<td>F. Guthbert Salmon</td>
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<td>Avella M. Sandor</td>
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<td>Robert McAfee</td>
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<td>Walter S. Neff, M.D. (Alt)</td>
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Organization Represented
National Bureau of Standards
National Congress of Organizations for the Physically Handicapped
National Council of Churches
National Council of Schoolhouse Construction
National Elevator Manufacturing Industry
National Paraplegia Foundation
National Rehabilitation Association
National Safety Council
National Society for Crippled Children and Adults
Paralyzed Veterans of America, Inc
Paraplegics Manufacturing Company
Plumbing Fixture Manufacturers Association
The President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped
Society of Industrial Realtors
Telephone Group
United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc
U. S. Conference of Mayors
U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Bureau of State Services
Children's Bureau
Division of Accident Prevention
Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities
Office of Education
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation
U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Standards
U. S. Veterans Administration
University of Illinois Rehabilitation Center

Name of Representative

(Representation vacant)

ELMER JOSEPHS
REV. FRANCIS F. FISHER
JOHN I. CAMERON
E. J. BRAUN (Alt)
D. J. MATHESON
EUGENE AUBERJANSEN
EDWARD STILES
ROBERT L. JENKINS
LEON CHATELAIN, JR
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D. W. ROBERTS, M.D.
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MELVIN B. BERGSTROM (Alt)
SHELDON W. HUMAN
WILLIAM G. GIFFIN (Alt)
H. D. YORK
T. J. NUGENT

The personnel of the steering committee is as follows:

K. VERNON BANTA
LEON CHATELAIN, JR
CLINTON H. COWCELL

PHILIP A. KLIEGER
T. J. NUGENT
JAYNE SHOVER

H. DWIGHT YORK
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American Standard Specifications for
Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to,
and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped

1. Scope and Purpose

1.1 Scope
1.1.1 This standard applies to all buildings and facilities used by the public. It applies to temporary or emergency conditions as well as permanent conditions. It does not apply to private residences.

1.1.2 This standard is concerned with non-ambulatory disabilities, semi-ambulatory disabilities, sight disabilities, hearing disabilities, disabilities of incoordination, and aging.1

1.2 Purpose. This standard is intended to make all buildings and facilities used by the public accessible to, and functional for, the physically handicapped, to, through, and within their doors, without loss of function, space, or facility where the general public is concerned. It supplements existing American Standards, and reflects great concern for safety of life and limb. In cases of practical difficulty, unnecessary hardship, or extreme differences, administrative authorities may grant exceptions from the literal requirements of this standard or permit the use of other methods or materials, but only when it is clearly evident that equivalent facilitation and protection are thereby secured.

2. Definitions

2.1 Non-ambulatory Disabilities. Impairments that, regardless of cause or manifestation, for all practical purposes, confine individuals to wheelchairs.

2.2 Semi-ambulatory Disabilities. Impairments that cause individuals to walk with difficulty or insecurity. Individuals using braces or crutches, amputees, arthritics, spastics, and those with pulmonary and cardiac ills may be semi-ambulatory.

2.3 Sight Disabilities. Total blindness or impairments affecting sight to the extent that the individual functioning in public areas is insecure or exposed to danger.

2.4 Hearing Disabilities. Deafness or hearing handicaps that might make an individual insecure in public areas because he is unable to communicate or hear warning signals.

1 See definitions in Section 2.

2.5 Disabilities of Incoordination. Faulty co-ordination or palsy from brain, spinal, or peripheral nerve injury.

2.6 Aging. Those manifestations of the aging processes that significantly reduce mobility, flexibility, coordination, and perceptiveness but are not accounted for in the aforementioned categories.

2.7 Standard. When this term appears in small letters and is not preceded by the word “American,” it is descriptive and does not refer to an American Standard approved by ASA; for example, a “standard” wheelchair is one characterized as standard by the manufacturers.
and not deviating from the level of the existing ground immediately adjacent.

2.13 Appropriate Number. As used in this text, appropriate number means the number of a specific item that would be necessary, in accord with the purpose and function of a building or facility, to accommodate individuals with specific disabilities in proportion to the anticipated number of individuals with disabilities who would use a particular building or facility.

Example: Although these specifications shall apply to all buildings and facilities used by the public, the numerical need for a specific item would differ, for example, between a major transportation terminal, where many individuals with diverse disabilities would be continually coming and going, an office building or factory, where varying numbers of individuals with disabilities of varying manifestations (in many instances, very large numbers) might be employed or have reason for frequent visits, a school or church, where the number of individuals may be fixed and activities more definitive, and the many other buildings and facilities dedicated to specific functions and purposes.

Note: Disabilities are specific and where the individual has been properly evaluated and properly oriented and where architectural barriers have been eliminated, a specific disability does not constitute a handicap. It should be emphasized that more and more of those physically disabled are becoming participants, rather than spectators, in the fullest meaning of the word.

3. General Principles and Considerations

3.1 Wheelchair Specifications. The collapsible-model wheelchair of tubular metal construction with plastic upholstery for back and seat is most commonly used. The standard model of all manufacturers falls within the following limits, which were used as the basis of consideration:

(1) Length: 42 inches
(2) Width, when open: 25 inches
(3) Height of seat from floor: 19½ inches
(4) Height of armrest from floor: 29 inches
(5) Height of pusher handle (rear) from floor: 36 inches
(6) Width, when collapsed: 11 inches

3.2 The Functioning of a Wheelchair

3.2.1 The fixed turning radius of a standard wheelchair, wheel to wheel, is 18 inches. The fixed turning radius, front structure to rear structure, is 31.5 inches.

3.2.2 The average turning space required (180 and 360 degrees) is 60 x 60 inches.

Note: Actually, a turning space that is longer than it is wide, specifically, 63 x 56 inches, is more workable and desirable. In an area with two open ends, such as might be the case in a corridor, a minimum of 54 inches between two walls would permit a 360-degree turn.

3.2.3 A minimum width of 60 inches is required for two individuals in wheelchairs to pass each other.

3.3 The Adult Individual Functioning in a Wheelchair

3.3.1 The average unilateral vertical reach is 60 inches and ranges from 54 inches to 78 inches.

3.3.2 The average horizontal working (table) reach is 30.8 inches and ranges from 28.5 inches to 33.2 inches.

3.3.3 The bilateral horizontal reach, both arms extended to each side, shoulder high, ranges from 54 inches to 71 inches and averages 64.5 inches.

3.3.4 An individual reaching diagonally, as would be required in using a wall-mounted dial telephone or towel dispenser, would make the average reach (on the wall) 48 inches from the floor.

3.4 The Individual Functioning on Crutches

3.4.1 On the average, individuals 5 feet 6 inches tall require an average of 31 inches between crutch tips in the normally accepted gait.

3.4.2 On the average, individuals 6 feet 0 inches tall require an average of 32.5 inches between crutch tips in the normally accepted gait.

4. Site Development

4.1 Grading. The grading of ground, even contrary to existing topography, so that it attains a level with a normal entrance will make a facility accessible to individuals with physical disabilities.

Footnotes:
1 Extremely small, large, strong, or weak and involved individuals could fall outside the ranges in 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3, and their reach could differ from the figure given in 3.3.4. However, these reaches were determined using a large number of individuals who were functionally trained, with a wide range in individual size and involvement.

2 Most individuals ambulating on braces or crutches, or both, or on canes are able to manipulate within the specifications prescribed for wheelchairs, although doors present quite a problem at times. However, attention is called to the fact that a crutch tip extending laterally from an individual is not obvious to others in heavily trafficked areas, certainly not as obvious or protective as a wheelchair and is, therefore, a source of vulnerability.

3 Some cerebral palsied individuals, and some severe arthritics, would be extreme exceptions to 3.4.1 and 3.4.2.

4 Site development is the most effective means to resolve the problems created by topography, definite architectural designs or concepts, water table, existing streets, and typical problems, singularly or collectively, so that access, ingress, and egress to buildings by physically disabled can be facilitated while preserving the desired design and effect of the architecture.
4.2 Walks

4.2.1 Public walks should be at least 48 inches wide and should have a gradient not greater than 5 percent.*

4.2.2 Such walks shall be of a continuing common surface, not interrupted by steps or abrupt changes in level.

4.2.3 Wherever walks cross other walks, driveways, or parking lots they should blend to a common level.

Note: 4.1 and 4.2, separately or collectively, are greatly aided by terracing, retaining walls, and winding walks allowing for more gradual incline, thereby making almost any building accessible to individuals with permanent physical disabilities, while contributing to its aesthetic qualities.

4.2.4 A walk shall have a level platform at the top which is at least 5 feet by 5 feet, if a door swings out onto the platform or toward the walk. This platform shall extend at least 1 foot beyond each side of the doorway.

4.2.5 A walk shall have a level platform at least 3 feet deep and 5 feet wide, if the door does not swing onto the platform or toward the walk. This platform shall extend at least 1 foot beyond each side of the doorway.

4.3 Parking Lots

4.3.1 Spaces that are accessible and approximate to the facility should be set aside and identified for use by individuals with physical disabilities.

4.3.2 A parking space open on one side, allowing room for individuals in wheelchairs or individuals on braces and crutches to get in and out of an automobile onto a level surface, suitable for wheeling and walking, is adequate.

4.3.3 Parking spaces for individuals with physical disabilities when placed between two conventional

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*It is essential that the gradient of walks and driveways be less than that prescribed for ramps, since walks would be void of handrails and curbs and would be considerably longer and more vulnerable to the elements. Walks of near maximum grade and considerable length should have level areas at intervals for purposes of rest and safety. Walks or driveways should have a nonslip surface.

5. Buildings

5.1 Ramps with Gradients. Where ramps with gradients are necessary or desired, they shall conform to the following specifications:

5.1.1 A ramp shall not have a slope greater than 1 foot rise in 12 feet, or 8.33 percent, or 4 degrees 50 minutes.

5.1.2 A ramp shall have handrails on at least one side, and preferably two sides, that are 32 inches in height, measured from the surface of the ramp, that are smooth, that extend 1 foot beyond the top and bottom of the ramp, and that otherwise conform with American Standard Safety Code for Floor and Wall Openings, Railings, and Toe Boards, A12-1932.

Note 1: Where codes specify handrails to be of heights other than 32 inches, it is recommended that two sets of handrails be installed to serve all people. Where major traffic is predominantly children, particularly physically disabled children, extra care should be exercised in the placement of handrails, in accordance with the nature of the facility and the age group or groups being serviced.

Note 2: Care should be taken that the extension of the handrail is not in itself a hazard. The extension may be made on the side of a continuing wall.

5.1.3 A ramp shall have a surface that is nonslip.

5.1.4 A ramp shall have a level platform at the top which is at least 5 feet by 5 feet, if a door swings out onto the platform or toward the ramp. This platform shall extend at least 1 foot beyond each side of the doorway.

5.1.5 A ramp shall have a level platform at least 3 feet deep and 5 feet wide, if the door does not swing onto the platform or toward the ramp. This platform shall extend at least 1 foot beyond each side of the doorway.

5.1.6 Each ramp shall have at least 6 feet of straight clearance at the bottom.

5.1.7 Ramps shall have level platforms at 30-foot intervals for purposes of rest and safety and shall have level platforms wherever they turn.
5.2 Entrance

5.2.1 At least one primary entrance to each building shall be usable by individuals in wheelchairs.

Note: Because entrances also serve as exits, some being particularly important in case of an emergency, and because the proximity of such exits to all parts of buildings and facilities, in accordance with their design and function, is essential (see 112 and 2050 through 2053 of American Standard Building Exits Code, A9.1-1953) it is preferable that all or most entrances (exits) should be accessible to, and usable by, individuals in wheelchairs and individuals with other forms of physical disability herein applicable.

5.2.2 At least one entrance usable by individuals in wheelchairs shall be on a level that would make the elevators accessible.

5.3 Doors and Doorways

5.3.1 Doors shall have a clear opening of no less than 32 inches when open and shall be operable by a single effort.

Note 1: Two-leaved doors are not usable by those with disabilities defined in 2.1, 2.2, and 2.5 unless they operate by a single effort, or unless one of the two leaves meets the requirement of 5.3.1

Note 2: It is recommended that all doors have kick plates extending from the bottom of the door to at least 16 inches from the floor, or be made of a material and finish that would easily withstand the abuse they might receive from canes, crutches, wheelchair foot-platforms, or wheelchair wheels.

5.3.2 The floor on the inside and outside of each doorway shall be level for a distance of 5 feet from the door in the direction the door swings and shall extend 1 foot beyond each side of the door.

5.3.3 Sharp inclines and abrupt changes in level shall be avoided at doorills. As much as possible, thresholds shall be flush with the floor.

Note 1: Care should be taken in the selection, placement, and setting of door closers so that they do not prevent the use of doors by the physically disabled. Time-delay door closers are recommended.

Note 2: Automatic doors that otherwise conform to 5.3.1, 5.3.2, and 5.3.3 are very satisfactory.

Note 3: These specifications apply both to exterior and interior doors and doorways.

5.4 Stairs. Stairs shall conform to American Standard A9.1-1953, with the following additional considerations:

5.4.1 Steps in stairs that might require use by those with disabilities defined in 2.2 and 2.5 or by the aged shall not have abrupt (square) nosing. (See Fig. 1.)

Note: Individuals with restrictions in the knee, ankle, or hip, with artificial legs, long leg braces, or comparable conditions cannot, without great difficulty and hazard, use steps with nosing as illustrated in Fig. 1a, but can safely and with minimum difficulty use steps with nosing as illustrated in Fig. 1b.

5.4.2 Stairs shall have handrails 32 inches high as measured from the tread at the face of the riser.

Note: Where codes specify handrails to be at heights other than 32 inches, it is recommended that two sets of handrails be installed to serve all people. Where traffic is predominantly children, particularly physically disabled children, extra care should be exercised in the placement of handrails in accordance with the nature of the facility and the age group or groups being serviced. Dual handrails may be necessary.

5.4.3 Stairs shall have at least one handrail that extends at least 18 inches beyond the top step and beyond the bottom step.

Note: Care should be taken that the extension of the handrail is not in itself a hazard. The extension may be made on the side of a continuing wall.

5.4.4 Steps should, wherever possible, and in conformation with existing step formulas, have risers that do not exceed 7 inches.

5.5 Floors

5.5.1 Floors shall have a surface that is nonslip.

5.5.2 Floors on a given story shall be of a common level throughout or be connected by a ramp in accord with 5.1.1 through 5.1.6, inclusive.

Example 1: There shall not be a difference between the level of the floor of a corridor and the level of the floor of the toilet rooms.

Example 2: There shall not be a difference between the level of the floor of a corridor and the level of a meeting room, dining room, or any other room, unless proper ramps are provided.
5.6 Toilet Rooms. It is essential that an appropriate number of toilet rooms, in accordance with the nature and use of a specific building or facility, be made accessible to, and usable by, the physically handicapped.

5.6.1 Toilet rooms shall have space to allow traffic of individuals in wheelchairs, in accordance with 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3.

5.6.2 Toilet rooms shall have at least one toilet stall that—

(1) Is 3 feet wide

(2) Is at least 4 feet 8 inches, preferably 5 feet, deep

(3) Has a door (where doors are used) that is 32 inches wide and swings out

(4) Has handrails on each side, 33 inches high and parallel to the floor, 1½ inches in outside diameter, with 1½ inches clearance between rail and wall, and fastened securely at ends and center

(5) Has a water closet with the seat 20 inches from the floor

Notes: The design and location of the water closet is of considerable importance. A wall-mounted water closet with a narrow understructure that recedes sharply is most desirable. If a floor-mounted water closet must be used, it should not have a front that is wide and perpendicular to the floor at the front of the seat. The bowl should be shallow at the front of the seat and deep enough to allow the individual in a wheelchair to get close to the water closet with the seat of the wheelchair.

5.6.3 Toilet rooms shall have lavatories with narrow aprons, which when mounted at standard height are usable by individuals in wheelchairs; or shall have lavatories mounted higher, when particular designs demand, so that they are usable by individuals in wheelchairs.

Notes: It is important that drain pipes and hot-water pipes under a lavatory be covered or insulated so that a wheelchair individual without sensation will not burn himself.

5.6.4 Some mirrors and shelves shall be provided above lavatories at a height as low as possible and no higher than 40 inches above the floor, measured from the top of the shelf and the bottom of the mirror.

5.6.5 Toilet rooms for men shall have wall-mounted urinals with the opening of the basin 19 inches from the floor, or shall have floor-mounted urinals that are on level with the main floor of the toilet room.

5.6.6 Toilet rooms shall have an appropriate number of towel racks, towel dispensers, and other dispensers and disposal units mounted no higher than 40 inches from the floor.

5.7 Water Fountains. An appropriate number of water fountains or other water-dispensing means shall be accessible to, and usable by, the physically disabled.

5.7.1 Water fountains or coolers shall have up-front spouts and controls.

5.7.2 Water fountains or coolers shall be hand-operated or hand- and foot-operated. (See also American Standard Specifications for Drinking Fountains, Z4.2-1942.)

Notes: Conventional floor-mounted water coolers can be serviceable to individuals in wheelchairs if a small fountain is mounted on the side of the cooler 30 inches above the floor.

Notes: Wall-mounted, hand-operated coolers of the latest design, manufactured by many companies, can serve the able-bodied and the physically disabled equally well when the cooler is mounted with the basin 36 inches from the floor.

Notes: Fully recessed water fountains are not recommended.

Notes: Water fountains should not be set into an alcove unless the alcove is wider than a wheelchair. (See 3.1.)

5.8 Public Telephones. An appropriate number of public telephones should be made accessible to, and usable by, the physically disabled.

Notes: The conventional public telephone booth is not usable by most physically disabled individuals. There are many ways in which public telephones can be made accessible and usable. It is recommended that architects and builders consider the telephone company in the planning of the building or facility.

5.8.1 Such telephones should be placed so that the dial and the handset can be reached by individuals in wheelchairs, in accordance with 3.3.

5.8.2 An appropriate number of public telephones should be equipped for those with hearing disabilities and so identified with instructions for use.

Notes: Such telephones can be used by everyone.

5.9 Elevators. In a multiple-story building, elevators are essential to the successful functioning of physically disabled individuals. They shall conform to the following requirements:

5.9.1 Elevators shall be accessible to, and usable by, the physically disabled on the level that they use to enter the building, and at all levels normally used by the general public.

5.9.2 Elevators shall allow for traffic by wheelchairs, in accordance with 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 5.3.

5.10 Controls. Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, draperies, fire alarms, and all similar controls of frequent or essential use, shall be placed within the reach of individuals in wheelchairs. (See 3.3.)

1 See 2.13.
5.11 Identification. Appropriate identification of specific facilities within a building used by the public is particularly essential to the blind.

5.11.1 Raised letters or numbers shall be used to identify rooms or offices.

5.11.2 Such identification should be placed on the wall, to the right or left of the door, at a height between 4 feet 6 inches and 5 feet 6 inches, measured from the floor, and preferably at 5 feet.

5.11.3 Doors that are not intended for normal use, and that might prove dangerous if a blind person were to exit or enter by them, should be made quickly identifiable to the touch by knurling the door handle or knob. (See Fig. 2.)

Example: Such doors might lead to loading platforms, boiler rooms, stages, fire escapes, etc.

5.12 Warning Signals

5.12.1 Audible warning signals shall be accompanied by simultaneous visual signals for the benefit of those with hearing disabilities.

5.12.2 Visual signals shall be accompanied by simultaneous audible signals for the benefit of the blind.

5.13 Hazards. Every effort shall be exercised to obviate hazards to individuals with physical disabilities.

5.13.1 Access panels or manholes in floors, walls, and walls can be extremely hazardous, particularly when in use, and should be avoided.

5.13.2 When manholes or access panels are open and in use, or when an open excavation exists on a site, particularly when it is approximate to normal pedestrian traffic, barricades shall be placed on all open sides, at least 2 feet from the hazard, and warning devices shall be installed in accord with 5.12.2.

5.13.3 Low-hanging door closers that remain within the opening of a doorway when the door is open, or that protrude hazardously into regular corridors or traffic ways when the door is closed, shall be avoided.

5.13.4 Low-hanging signs, ceiling lights, and similar objects or signs and fixtures that protrude into regular corridors or traffic ways shall be avoided. A minimum height of 7 feet, measured from the floor, is recommended.

5.13.5 Lighting on ramps shall be in accord with 1201, 1202, 1203, and 1204 of American Standard A9.1-1953.

5.13.6 Exit signs shall be in accord with 1205 of American Standard A9.1-1953, except as modified by 5.11 of this standard.
American Standards

The standard in this booklet is one of over 2000 standards approved to date by the American Standards Association, Incorporated.

The ASA provides the machinery for creating voluntary standards. It serves to eliminate duplication of standards activities and to weld conflicting standards into single, nationally accepted standards under the designation "American Standard."

Each standard represents general agreement among maker, seller, and user groups as to the best current practice with regard to some specific problem. Thus the completed standards cut across the whole fabric of production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. Manufacturers, consumers, technical organizations, and governmental agencies—all substantially interested and affected groups—are represented on the committees which develop and regularly revise American Standards. The completed standards are used widely by industry and commerce and often by municipal, state, and federal governments.

The ASA, under whose auspices this work is being done, is the American clearinghouse for standards activity on the national level. Founded in 1918, it is a federation of more than 100 trade associations, technical societies, professional groups, and consumer organizations. Some 2200 companies are affiliated with the ASA as company members.

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For a free list of all American Standards or information about membership in the ASA write:

AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED
10 EAST 40th STREET
NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK
Facilities, particularly those for education, should be constructed or modified to facilitate access for all. Physically handicapped people have been subjected to unnecessary impediments in the built environment. Such impediments interfere with use by those who most require education. Where there is additional cost attributable to designing and planning for the physically handicapped it is small and more than offset by the fulfillment of personal potential and contribution to society by people who, though handicapped, become skillful, productive members of their community.

This checklist is a guide for use during the planning, design and construction phases of State University Construction Fund projects and also can be used to evaluate accessibility in completed facilities.

Information contained in the 1967 Fund publication Making Facilities Accessible to the Physically Handicapped is summarized in this document to facilitate its use as a Checklist.

Research for this project was financed by a grant from the U.S. Department of HEW/VRA and represents the continuing concern of Governor Rockefeller for realization of the maximum potential of the citizens of the State of New York. Since their development by SUCF, these criteria have been mandated for a variety of public facilities both in and out of New York State. They have provided guidance to designers and builders of diverse structures throughout the world.
ingress, egress and access

DOORS

 Depth between two doors (e.g., outer and inner) must be a minimum of 6 feet 6 inches so that a wheelchair cannot be trapped between the two.

 All doors require a minimum clear opening, 2 feet 8 inches. Maximum pressure to open a door should be not over 8 pounds.

 Thresholds: Shape for accessibility, height should not exceed 3/4 inch.

 Handles: Should be 3 feet 6 inches from floors. Horizontal lever handles are preferable. Handles should be knurled to serve the blind as indicators of danger areas. On sliding doors, handles should protrude.

 View Panels Glazing should be in all swinging doors. Lower edges should be no more than 3 feet from floors. Doors with large areas of glass should have markings on the glass to avoid accidents.

 STAIRWAYS

 exterior

 The riser should be a maximum of 5-3/4 inches high. The tread should be a minimum of 14 inches wide.

 All stair treads and nosings are to be surfaced with a nonskid finish.

 Handrails, 32 inches high, should be located on both sides of stairs and should extend 30 inches horizontally at both top and bottom levels. (Care should be taken to design handrail extensions so that they do not become hazards.)

 The landings and floor levels should be distinguished from stairs by contrasting color or texture.

 The risers should be no more than 7 inches high with no projecting nosings.

 All handrails (circular or oval section; 1-3/4 inches - 2 inches in diameter) should be 32 inches high (measured vertically from stair nosing) and continue 18 inches horizontally at both top and bottom levels.

 interior

 Corridor width must be a minimum of 5 feet for wheelchair maneuverability.

 PARKING

 Special parking for the disabled should be located as near as possible to the facility served.

 Five percent of the bays should be reserved for disabled persons.

 The width of a bay should be a minimum of 9 feet. Pedestrian access between every other bay reserved for the disabled should be 4 feet.

 A ramp should be provided if there is a level change from the parking lot to the adjoining walk.

 The area for the disabled should be designed so that movement between parked cars or across lanes of traffic is not necessary.

 ELEVATORS

 All elevators should be adjusted/controlled that the floor of the elevators, when stopped, conform exactly to building floor levels.

 The cab size should be a minimum of 5 feet 1 inch deep by 5 feet 6 inches wide.

 The doors should have a sensitive safety edge plus a sensing device (e.g., photo electric eye) to prevent closing while entering or exiting.

 No control should be higher than 5 feet from the elevator floor.

 WALKWAYS

 There should be at least one access without steps connecting all facilities on a campus.

 Pavement materials used on walkways should be firm and not slippery when wet.

 Walks with 5 percent gradients may have frequent level rest areas (i.e., 10 foot maximum intervals).

 Intersections of walks with streets must be blended by ramps.

 Gratings, manholes and other impediments should not be located on walks.

 Pedestrian paths of travel - These are defined by their gradients as follows:

 0% - 3% are considered walks, (surface of adjacent ground at same level as walk).

 3% - 5% are considered walks, but frequent rest areas are necessary (surface of adjacent ground at same level as walk).

 5% - 8% are ramps and require curbs and handrails, on both sides.

 8% - 10% (Absolute maximum) curbs and handrails are required on both sides, distance between curbs must be 30 inches. Level areas must be provided no more than 30 feet apart, preferably every 15 feet. All 10% ramps must be accompanied by properly designed stairs.)
Ramps should be provided only when it is impossible to have grade-level entrances.

The surface should be treated so that it is nonskid. There should be intermediate rest platforms a minimum of 4 feet 6 inches every 30 feet of ramp.

The approach to a ramp should be level, and a minimum of 6 feet in length.

Where a ramp enters a building, there should be a platform of 5 feet minimum depth from the building extending a minimum of 1 foot on each side of the doorway.

If there is a significant drop from the side of a ramp or platform there should be handrails on both sides 32 inches above the ramp surface, the full length of ramp.

Ramps exposed to the elements either should be protected by a canopy or provided with automatic snow-melting capacity.

**Spaces requiring special attention**

Only disabled occupants should be assigned bedrooms on the ground floor or floors directly accessible to grade. Other floors should be accessible so that a disabled student can visit friends on any floor.

**Dormitories**

A minimum of 2% of dormitory spaces on a campus should be able to accommodate the ambulatorily handicapped.

Room plans should permit furniture placement so that there is no less than 4 feet 3 inches between major elements. (Between the side of the bed and a wall surface there may be 3 feet 2 inches.)

The mattress top should be about 22 inches above the floor level.

There must be a telephone and it must be readily accessible from the bed.

The clothing storage facility should be such that a person in a wheelchair can store and retrieve effects independently, (e.g. hanging rods should be at suitable or adjustable heights for wheelchair occupants). Partial entrance of wheelchairs should be possible.

Windows should be easily operable by a person who must use a wheelchair.

**A/V Control Rooms**

Access to the control room should not be stepped. Aisles between equipment should be 3 feet.

**Sanitary Facilities**

**Toilet/Stalls**

At least one toilet for each sex on a floor should be accessible to the physically handicapped. It should be located most distant from the space entrance.

The stall door to the toilet accessible to the handicapped should have 2 feet 8 inches opening clearance and should swing out.

A stall should be 3 feet wide 4 feet 10 inches to 5 feet 6 inches deep.

The toilet, preferably wall-mounted, should have a seat 19 inches above the floor.

Grab bars, 1-1/2 inches in diameter and 1-1/2 inches from walls, are to be placed on both walls, 33 inches above the floor.

**Sinks**

Clear space below a sink for the handicapped should be a minimum of 26 inches above floor level.

All faucet handles should be easy to operate (e.g. lever handles)

Hot water lines and drains under sinks should be shielded to protect the legs of a person in a wheelchair.

**Mirrors**

Mirrors should be placed so that the bottom edge is not more than 3 feet above the floor level.

**Showers**

The following applies to all shower rooms with two or more stalls:

Two of the stalls should be accessible to the handicapped and should measure 3 feet x 3 feet.

The floor surface should be nonslip and the curb should be no more than 2 inches above floor level.

A seat should be positioned 19 inches above the floor. In one stall the seat should be positioned on the left hand wall and in the other it should be positioned on the right hand wall. The seats should be hinged to fold against the wall and a grab rail attached to the stall wall opposite the seat should extend around on the back wall.

The water control, diversionary shower spray, and soap tray all should be placed 3 feet, 6 inches above the floor.

*(In re Dormitory suites designed for the handicapped with only one shower stall: each should be equipped as above. Alternate left and right hand positioning of seats in adjoining suites.)*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DINING AREAS</th>
<th>PHYSICAL EDUCATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Handicapped must have direct access (i.e., not through kitchen or dishwashing areas). *</td>
<td>One percent of student stations (e.g., lockers) should be appropriate for the ambulatorily handicapped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There must be thirty inches to the undersurface of table tops, if aprons are greater than 2 inches they must be recessed one foot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Width between tables should be a minimum of 5 feet 6 inches.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outside rail heights of tray slides may be no greater than 34 inches.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aisles between the tray slides and control railings should be a minimum of 34 inches.</td>
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<tr>
<th>LECTURE HALLS</th>
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<tr>
<td>One percent of the student stations should be for the handicapped. * *</td>
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<tr>
<td>If there is fixed seating, level space must be provided in optimum viewing areas.</td>
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<tr>
<th>LABORATORIES</th>
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<tr>
<td>In laboratories with 24 or more stations one percent, or at least one, should be dedicated to the handicapped. In other laboratories number(s) of &quot;handicapped stations&quot; should be determined at the time the program is finalized. *</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Each &quot;handicapped station&quot; should have a low work bench with a clear minimum of 30 inches, (floor to underside of work area) and should not have an apron.</td>
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<tr>
<td>If there are fixed stations, aisles between them should have a minimum clear width of 3 feet.</td>
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<tr>
<th>SPECIALTY SPACES</th>
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<tr>
<td>One percent of spectator stations should be dedicated and specially treated for ambulatorily handicapped. * *</td>
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<tr>
<td>Areas dedicated to the handicapped should be easily accessible to exits.</td>
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<tr>
<td>All spaces for wheelchairs should be level.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRINKING FOUNTAINS * *</td>
<td>Upper edges of drinking fountain basins should not be more than three feet above floor level. Controls and spouts should be located in the front. (If set in recessed area, their recess should be no less than 3 feet wide.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIGHT SWITCHES</td>
<td>No more than 2 light switches should be located on a plate positioned 3 to 3-1/2 feet above floor level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELECTRIC OUTLTS</td>
<td>Outlets must be located no less than 18 inches above floor. (In areas specifically designed for the handicapped, outlet height should be 24 inches.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROOM IDENTIFICATION</td>
<td>A plaque bearing raised or notched numbers should be placed on the corridor wall next to a doorway, about five feet above floor level (side nearest handle when door is closed) to identify spaces. This will assist visually handicapped persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TELEPHONES</td>
<td>In any &quot;bank,&quot; at least one public telephone should be accessible to a handicapped person (e.g., outside of a booth). Dial should be 3-1/2 to 4 feet above floor level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VENDING MACHINES</td>
<td>Vending Machines' controls and access for them should be located in the range 2 to 4 feet above the floor. Pull on control knobs should not require more than 8 pounds of tension.</td>
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| NOTES AND DEFINITIONS | |
|-----------------------||
| Where any of the above requirements are impossible to meet or are unreasonable because of peculiar program or campus determinants, deviation may be accomplished only with explicit Fund permission. Repetition has been minimized (e.g., door requirements have not been repeated). \* | |
| Indicates special notice should be taken during preliminary programming and schematic design phases. | |

\* \* Student Stations are areas set aside for occupancy by one individual at one time.
EXHIBIT D

"SPECIFIC LEGISLATION AFFECTING ESTABLISHMENT GRANT CONTRACTS"

As applicable, Facilities shall comply with:


2. Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 276a to a-7) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5).


Facilities shall report to State all suspected or reported violations of the above regulations.

Copies of these documents are on file at the Department of Rehabilitation Facilities Specialist's office and may be inspected at any time.