

2010 ADA Standards for Accessibility with Updates
Advanced Building Code Course
120 Minutes Instruction
Provider: Florida Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects

Course Description:

As designers of outdoor environments such as parks, river walks, urban plazas and campuses – and as participants on interdisciplinary design teams on projects involving architecture and engineering – it is imperative that landscape architects be knowledgeable of ADA Standards and their application. Revised ADA Accessibility Guidelines published in 2004 led to the new ADA Standards for Accessible Design published in September, 2010 which became mandatory in March 15, 2012. The Florida Building Code fully accepts these standards and provides for some more restrictive criteria which will be addressed in the presentation.

This session will focus primarily on the portions of ADA Standards and published accessibility guidelines that relate to outdoor environments. The session is composed of three sections as follows:

- I. 2010 ADA Standards in the Florida Building Code
- II. New additions to the Standards specifically regarding Recreational Facilities and the proposed Draft Final Rule for Accessible Outdoor Developed Areas
- III. Discussion /Questions/Answers.

Section I covers the ADA Standards (2010) in the Florida Building Code. The section is logically organized as a journey from the street to the accessible structure or site feature. Covered standards include handicap parking, curb ramps, detectible warning, vertical accessibility and others. Often confusing “equivalent facilitation”, “technical infeasibility”, “readily achievable” and “disproportionate cost” criteria will be explained.

Section II will highlight the standards for Recreation Facilities contained in the new (2010) Standards. In addition, a brief overview of proposed Draft Final Rule (guidelines) for (Federal) Outdoor Developed Areas will be presented.

Section III will enable review and discussion on the significant differences between the prior 1994 standards and 2010 standards, effective dates, interpretations, common errors and questions in the gray zone where application is not black-or-white. The differences between standards (law or code) and guidelines will be examined and questions of legal enforceability, professional practice liability, and the landscape architect’s obligation to design to accepted “state of the art” will be posed.

Many states have or will enact accessibility codes with provisions that may exceed those of the 2010 ADA Standards. Designers should become aware of those situations and for which provisions state law will prevail. Florida is one of such states. US Department of Justice ‘certification” of the Florida Accessibility Code as substantially equivalent to the ADA Standards for Accessible Design means the code meets or exceeds the minimum requirements of Title III of the ADA.

Learning Objectives:

The goal of the course is to clearly define the general areas of outdoor accessibility that designers must address with the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design in the Florida Building Code with updates. Specific learning objectives include the following:

- Review the ADA Standards for Accessible Design in the Florida Building Code as they apply to the field of landscape architecture.
- Examine the ADA Standards for Accessible Design in the Florida Building Code for Recreational Facilities and the Draft Final Rule for (Federal) Outdoor Developed Areas accessibility.
- Discover some of the borderline issues and most common errors related to application of the ADA standards in landscape architectural design.

Presentation Format:

This outline is designed to be accompanied by a PowerPoint presentation based on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design in the Florida Building Code with updates. This outline is not all-inclusive of the 2010 ADA Standards, but includes standards commonly applicable to the field of landscape architecture. Section numbers are indicated where applicable. Significant changes from prior standards are indicated in **bold and underlined** with ~~previous standard shown with strikethrough~~. When Florida differs from the national standards, the item will be preceded by **FBC** and the correlating national standard in italics starting with *ADA*:

1. Scope – the course will focus on the following areas:

- Background & Status of Accessibility Regulations
- Introduction to the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design
- Understanding Applicability (Guidelines vs. Standards)
- Fundamental Spatial Requirements
- Accessible Route/Site
- Parking
- Vertical Accessibility
- Common Site and Facility Features
- Recreational Facilities
- Outdoor Developed Areas

2. Background

a. Federal legislation

- **ADA** = Americans with Disabilities Act. The ADA prohibits discrimination and ensures equal opportunity for persons with disabilities in employment, state and local government services, public accommodations, commercial facilities and transportation.
- ADA amended, Title 42, Chapter 146 (effective Jan. 1, 2009)
 1. Subchapter II – Public Services (State & Local Governments)
 2. Subchapter III – Public....Services...by Private Entities
- The ADA is administered and enforced through the Department of Justice (DOJ)
- **ABA** (Architectural Barriers Act) is the basis for accessibility standards that apply to federal sector and federally-funded facilities and the enforceable standards issued by federal agencies including the following:
 1. United States Postal Service

2. Dept. of Defense
 3. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development
 4. General Services Administration
- b. Federal accessibility “standards”
- ADA Standards for Accessible Design (1991, revised July 1, 1994) which cover newly constructed and altered private sector, state and local government facilities are currently enforceable standards and generally parallel the ABA accessibility standards known as Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS); however, certain provisions may vary among agencies.
 - US DOT maintains separate accessibility standards (2006), based essentially on the 1994 ADA standards.
 - **2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design** (adopted September 15, 2010; effective March 15, 2011; mandatory March 15, 2012)
www.ada.gov/regs2010/2010ADAStandards/2010ADAStandards_prt.pdf
 1. 28 CFR Part 35.151 (Title II)
 2. 28 CFR Part 36 Subpart D (Title III)
 3. 36 CFR Part 1191, Appendices B and D
 - Places of public accommodate and commercial facilities (Title III) may use either 1994 or 2010 standards until March 15, 2012.
 - State and local governments (Title II) may use either 1994 SAD, UFAS (1991) or 2010 ADA Standards until March 15, 2012.
- c. Federal “guidelines”
- Guidelines = state of the art, but are not “enforceable”
 - U.S. Access Board has developed many guidelines for specific applications to support or supplement the ADA Standards for Accessible Design.
 - Guidelines in development but not included in the 2010 standards:
 1. Proposed Accessibility Guidelines for Pedestrian Facilities in the Public Right-of-Way, July 26, 2011
 2. Draft Final Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas, October 19, 2009
 - A detailed index of current standards and guidelines is included as Appendix A
- d. Standards (Code) vs. Guidelines – ADA “Standards” (codes) are **REQUIRED**. “Guidelines” are intended to address specific issues; and, while not law, they represent the current state of design for accommodation of persons with disabilities. To avoid law suits, design exactly to code and standards. To be better prepared to defend against a law suit, make sure the all design meets code and guidelines.
- e. The Florida Building Code (**FBC**) contains the accessibility codes for the state of Florida. The total ADA code is adopted with some more restrictive requirements. The numbering system for chapters and sections is the same.

3. Applicability

Chapter 2, Places of Public Accommodations

Chapter/Section

- | | |
|---|---------|
| a. New and altered buildings and facilities | (201.1) |
| b. Temporary and permanent buildings and facilities | (201.3) |
| c. <u>2010 standards for certain children’s facilities</u> | (102) |
| d. ADA exemptions– churches and private clubs | |

ADA, Title 42, Chapter 126, Subchapter III, Section 12187

- e. Alteration obligation
 - Title II – modifications for the removal of architectural barriers are required unless they create a fundamental alteration in nature of service, program or activity; or, create an undue financial or administrative burden (28 CFR 35.150(a)(3))
 - Title III – modifications for the removal of architectural barriers are required that are “readily achievable” (28 CFR 36.304(a))
 - Exception for alterations that are “technically infeasible” (202.3.2)
- f. Exception for new construction includes “structural impracticability” due to terrain only (28 CFR 35.151(a)(2) and 36.401(c))
- g. General exceptions from Standards (to the extent specified) (203)
 - Raised areas for security or life/fire safety (203.3)
 - Single-occupant structures (203.6)
 - Employee work areas (203.9)
 - Raised refereeing, judging and scoring areas (203.10)
 - Additional exceptions (see Standards)
- h. May request to waive down from Florida Standards to ADA

4. Equivalent Facilitation (103)

- a. Other designs and technologies are permitted if they provide substantially equivalent or greater access to and usability of the facility
- b. Departure from prescriptive standards voids presumption of rebuttable evidence of compliance

5. Disproportionate Cost (alterations only) (202.4)

- a. Alterations affecting primary function area must ensure path of travel to the altered area is accessible (not to exceed 20% of the cost of alteration to the primary function area)
- b. Priorities for accessible element improvement
 - Accessible entry
 - Accessible route to altered area
 - Minimum one accessible restroom per sex or one unisex
 - Accessible telephones
 - Accessible drinking fountains
 - Elements like parking, storage and alarms

6. Space Allowances and Reach (304-305)

- a. Space required to accommodate a wheel chair – typically 60” diameter circle and 30” x 48” floor space (304.3.1 and Fig. 305.3)
- b. Reach is that space available to the wheelchair user from side and front in vertical and horizontal directions
- c. Reach range (308.2.1 and 308.3.1)
 - Side reach range – ~~54” high, 9” low~~ **48” high, 15” low**

- Front reach range – 48” high, 15” low

7. Accessible Sites and Facilities (206)

- a. Minimum 1 accessible route from to public streets, sidewalks and transportation stops and accessible parking spaces and passenger loading zones to accessible entrance or facility they serve (206.2.1)
 - **Exception – not required if only means of access is a vehicular way not providing pedestrian access, unless intended for pedestrian access**
 - Accessible route must serve all access points and accessible entrances
- b. Access required among accessible buildings and facilities within site (206.2.2)
 - **Exception – not required if only means of access is a vehicular way not providing pedestrian access**
- c. Accessible entrances
 - Minimum ~~50%~~ **60%** of public entrances must be accessible (206.4.1)
 - In addition to 60% public entrances, additional accessible entrances required from special facilities (206.4.2 – 206.4.9)

8. Transportation (Bus) Boarding/Alighting Area and Shelter (209, 810)

- a. Boarding/Alighting area (810.2)
 - On an accessible route
 - Firm, stable surface
 - Located within or outside of shelter
 - Same slope as roadway parallel; maximum ~~2%~~ **1:48** perpendicular to roadway
 - 96” minimum perpendicular to curb or edge of road
 - 60” minimum parallel to road
- b. Bus shelter (810.3)
 - 30” x 48” minimum clear floor space entirely within
 - Accessible route between shelter and boarding/alighting area

9. Passenger Loading Zone (209, 503)

- One accessible passenger loading zone per 100’ loading zone space (209.2.1)
- Vehicle pull-up space **96”-wide** x 20’ long minimum (503.2)
- Marked access aisle 60” wide x full length of space (20’ long minimum) adjacent to vehicle pull-up space @ ~~2%~~ **1:48** maximum slope in all directions (503.3)

10. Location of Parking (208.3)

- a. Path of travel and location
 - Shortest accessible route to each accessible entry

- Dispersed to each accessible entrance
- Van accessible parking in multi-story facilities may cluster them on one level

11. Accessible Parking Spaces

(208, 502)

a. Design & layout

- Cars
 1. **FBC** 12' wide + 5' aisle (*ADA 8' wide stall + 5' aisle*) (502.2)
 2. may be shared with an adjacent stall (502.3)
- Vans
 1. **FBC** 12' wide + 5' aisle (*ADA 8' space + 8' aisle or 11'wide + 5' aisle*) (502.5)
 2. 98" vertical clearance required (502.5)
- Identification signs with International Symbol of Accessibility required (502.6)
- Maximum 2% **1:48** slope in all directions (502.4)

b. Quantity

- Accessible parking quantities (208.2)

Overall No.	Accessible Space(s)
1-25 cars	1
26-50 cars	2
51-75	3
76-100	4
101-150	5
151-200	6
201-300	7
301-400	8
401-500	9
501-1000	2%
1001 +	20, plus 1 for each 100 over 1000

FBC Van parking is the same as car except for vertical height (*ADA Van parking @ ~~1/8~~ **1/6** (or fraction thereof) number of accessible spaces*)

- Special requirements for medical and residential facilities (208.2)

12. Signs for Accessible Parking

(502.6)

- International Symbol of Accessibility
- "Van Accessible" where required (informative, not restrictive)
- Located ~~so they cannot be obscured by a vehicle in the space~~ **60"** to bottom of sign
- FBC: NO **(ADA Sign not required for accessible space in parking areas of 4 or fewer spaces)**
(ADA 216.5)

13. Accessible Route from Parking

- FBC: May not pass behind another vehicle unless your own (*ADA "Preferable" to not pass behind another parked vehicle*) (502.3)

- b. Parked vehicles cannot obstruct width of accessible route (502.7)

14. Accessible Route Criteria

- a. At least one accessible route to connect accessible buildings, facilities, elements and spaces on same site (206.2.2)
- b. Coincide with or be located in same area as general circulation paths (206.3)
- c. Requirements (403)
- Minimum 36" clear width except 32" for length of 24" maximum
 - Passing space – 60" clear not to exceed 200' apart
 - Slope if >1:20 (5%) = ramp
 - Cross slope = ~~2%~~ **1:48** maximum
 - NO STAIRS, STEPS or ESCALATORS
- d. Surface texture (302.1)
- Stable
 - Firm
 - Slip resistant
- e. Protruding objects and headroom in circulation path (307)
- 4" maximum protrusion between 27" – 80" in height, **except handrails may protrude 4-1/2"**
 - 12" maximum protrusion if free-standing post-mounted object between 27" – 80" height
 - 80" minimum headroom (except doorways)

15. Gratings (302.3)

- a. Elongated openings perpendicular to direction of travel
- b. Maximum openings 1/2" (with elevator, lift and transportation exceptions)

16. Curb Ramps (406)

- a. General
- Minimum 36" wide
 - Detectable warning required per DOT standards (**DOT Standards 406.8 only**)
 - Curb ramps may not project into travel lane, **parking spaces and access aisles** (406.5)
 - Handrails not required if 6" rise or less (405.8)
- b. Slopes
- new construction ramp – maximum 1:12 (8.33%) (405.2)
 - existing facilities ramp – maximum 1:8 (max. 3" rise); 1:10 (max. 6" rise) (405.2)
 - flared sides – maximum 1:10 (1:12 if no 48" **36"** landing at top of ramp) (406.4)
- c. Raised traffic islands (406.7, Fig. 406.7)
- Accessible route cut through level with street, OR
 - Minimum 48" between curb ramps

17. Curb Ramp Transitions (406)

- a. Counter slope not steeper than 1:20 and transition at same level (406.2)
- b. Landing at top = 36" min. clear length and ramp width (exception for alterations) (406.4)

18. Detectable Warnings (705)

- a. Use
 - Curb ramps if DOT required (DOT Standards 406.8 only) (406.8)
 - Boarding platforms (705.2)
 - ~~Reflecting pools~~
 - ~~Hazardous vehicular areas~~
- b. Characteristics
 - Truncated domes only - size, height and spacing criteria (705.1)
 - Contrast in color with adjacent walking surfaces
- c. Size & placement
 - Curb ramp per DOT Standards (DOT Standards 406.8 only)
 - Boarding platform 24" deep and full length of public use area (705.2)

19. Vertical Accessibility (201.1, 203, 206.2.3)

- a. Accessible route connect each story or mezzanine
- b. Exceptions (vertical accessibility) – FBC: 201.1.1 for exceptions only. (201.1)
 - Elevator pits
 - Unoccupied spaces
 - Occupied spaces not open to the public and housing no more than 5 persons
 - Facilities, sites and spaces exempted by section 203.
 - See 201.1.1 for more details
- c. The following are ADA Standards but can be waived to:
 - *ADA: Private facilities less than 3 stories or less than 3,000 s.f./story except certain facility types*
 - ADA: 2-story public facilities if one story has occupant load of 5 or less and does not contain public-use space
 - *ADA: Qualified historic facilities above or below the accessible story*
 - *ADA: Press boxes in bleachers with entry on one level AND free-standing press boxes elevated above grade 12' minimum provided that the aggregate area of all press boxes is 500 s.f. maximum* (206.2.7)
- d. Three permissible methods
 - Ramp
 - Elevator
 - Platform Lift

20. Ramps (405)

- a. Application criteria
 - Vertical elevation change over ½ inch (303.4)
 - Slopes greater than 1:20 (5%) (402.2)
 - Clear width – 36” minimum (405.5)
 - Maximum of 2’-6” rise (30 inches) (405.6)
- b. Slopes (405.2)
 - Maximum 1:12 (8.33%) running slope
 - Maximum 2% **1:48** cross slope (405.3)
 - Exceptions – maximum 1:8 (max. 3” rise); 1:10 (max. 6” rise)
 - Avoid compound slopes on curvilinear ramps (405.4, 405.7)
- c. Landings (405.7)
 - Top and bottom of each ramp run – 60” long, minimum
 - 60” minimum clear width and length if change of direction
 - 2% **1:48** slope maximum in all directions.
- d. Edge protection on both sides of ramp **and landings** where handrails required (405.9)
 - Minimum 2” ~~curb~~ **curb or barrier preventing passage of 4” sphere where any portion of the sphere is within 4” of the ground** OR
 - 12” beyond inside face of handrails on travel surface

21. Stairs (that are part of a means of egress) (210, 504)

Exception: 210.1: Stairs that connect play components.

- a. Uniform rise heights and tread width (504.2)
- b. No open risers (504.3)
- c. **Risers 4” – 7** (504.2)
- d. Minimum 11” tread (504.4)
- e. Tread nosing projection – 1-1/2” maximum from riser and not abrupt with maximum ½” curvature at leading edge of tread (504.5)

22. Hand Rails (505)

- a. Required for both sides of ramps greater than 6” rise, and stairs (405.8, 505.2)
- b. Not required for access slopes < 1:20, but if used, must comply (403.6)
- c. Top surface 34 - 38” high above walking surface, stair nosing or ramp surface
- d. Cross-section (505.7)
 - If round, 1-1/4” to ~~1-1/2”~~ **2”** diameter
 - Non-circular graspable cross section
limited to cross-sectional perimeter dimension of 4” – 6-1/4”
 - Must be fixed – no rotating
- e. **Minimum** 1-1/2” clear to wall (505.6)
- f. Continuous gripping surface, except **bottom obstruction allowable for up to 20% of length**, within stair flight or ramp run
- g. Inside handrail continuous on switchbacks or doglegs (505.6)
- h. Extensions (505.10)
 - Ramp handrail extension 12” minimum beyond sloped segment, parallel to landing surface, at top and bottom

- Top stair handrail extension 12” minimum, horizontally from first riser nosing; bottom extension equal to 1 tread depth at slope ~~plus 12” horizontal~~ beyond last riser nosing
- End of handrail must be continuous to next run, rounded or return to floor, post or wall
- Exceptions for assembly areas and alterations

23. Drinking Fountains

(211, 602)

- a. ~~Water cooler allowable~~
- b. Minimum of 2 spout heights required; when more than 2 provided 50% @ each height (211.2)
- c. Lower spout outlet height – 36” maximum; **upper, 38” – 43”** (602.4, 602.7)
Clear floor and knee (wheelchair) space criteria for lower spout

24. Signs

(216, 703)

- a. Accessible entrance (216.6)
 - If not all entrances are accessible, accessible entrance(s) identified with international accessibility symbol
 - Entrances which are not accessible shall have directional signage to the location of the nearest accessible entrance
- b. Placement
 - Normally installed adjacent to latch side of door (703.4.2)
 - ~~Sign mounted 60” above floor to centerline of sign~~
 - **Tactile characters mounted between 48” - 60” above surface; visual characters, 40” minimum** (703.4.1, 703.5.6)
- c. Characteristics (703)
 - Characters, fonts, size, proportion, contrast, style and Braille requirements
 - Pictograms require text descriptors below the pictogram field (703.6.3)
 - International Symbol of Accessibility pictograms required

25. Doors

(404)

- a. Maneuvering clearances for common applications (Table 404.2.4.1)
 - Front approach, pull side – 60” depth, 18” minimum on latch side
 - Front approach, push side – 48” depth, 0” minimum on latch side, but 12” if both a closer and a latch
 - Revolving doors and turnstiles not considered accessible and cannot be the only access (404.2.1)
 - 32” minimum clear width (404.2.3, 404.2.4.4)
 - Clear and level approach space (max. slope 1:48)
- b. Criteria
 - Handle operable with one hand, not requiring tight grasping, pinching or twisting (309.4)

- Maximum opening force and minimum sweep time (if closer) requirements (404.2.8 and 9)
- c. Threshold (vertical accessibility) allowance (303, 404.2.5)
 - ¼ inch vertical or less (303.2)
 - ¼ inch to ½ inch with a bevel (303.3)
 - Greater than ½ inch = ramp (303.4)

26. Toilet Facilities (213, 603, 604, 605)

- a. Toilet rooms/facilities must be on accessible route
- b. If these elements are included in the toilet room, there must be at least one of each accessible:
 - Stall
 - Urinal **if more than one provided**
 - Lavatory
 - Mirror
 - Controls, dispensers and receptacles

27. Assembly Areas (221, 802)

- a. Design for wheelchair locations, **companion seats, designated aisle seats**
 - FBC: 4 wheelchair spaces per 51-150 seats, 5 per 300, 6 per 500. (Table 221.2.1.1)
 - Integral part of fixed seating plan
 - Comparable line of sight as to general public
 - At least one companion seat per wheelchair space
 - Greater than 300 seats requires vertical and horizontal dispersion for wheelchair seating
 - Where circulation route connects seating to performance and performer support areas it must be accessible (206.2.6)
 - Wheelchair spaces 36" (single) x 48" deep (front or rear entry) or 60" deep (side entry) (802.1)
 - **Lawn and overflow seating must connect to an accessible route** (221.5)

28. Recreational Facilities (Chap. 10)

- a. **2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design for the first time includes specific criteria for the following recreational facilities:**
 - **Amusement Rides**
 - **Recreational Boating Facilities**
 - **Exercise Machines and Equipment**
 - **Fishing Piers and Platforms**
 - **Golf Facilities**
 - **Miniature Golf Facilities**
 - **Play Areas**
 - **Swimming Pools, Wading Pools and Spas**

- **Shooting Facilities with Firing Positions**

29. Amusement Rides (except mobile or portable)

(234, 1002)

Shall comply with Chapter 4 Accessible Routes with exceptions found in 1002.

a. Load/Unload Areas

- In load or unload areas handrail and ramp slope exceptions if compliance not structurally or operationally feasible (1:8 maximum slope)
- Turning space min. 60" x 60" and max slope 1:48 required in load/unload area
- Floor of amusement ride with wheelchair spaces and load/unload gap shall be max. # horizontal and 5/8" +/- vertical; ramps, bridge plates, etc. may be used
- Wheelchair storage space required at load/unload area for each ride seat designed as "transfer" and out of accessible route

30. Recreational Boating Facilities

(235, 1003)

Shall comply with Chapter 4 Accessible Routes except as modified in 1003

a. Gangways

- 1:12 max. slope not required if > 80' length or > 30' length and < 25 slips
- No maximum rise per run
- Neither Intermediate landings nor landing at transition plate required
- Handrail extensions at transition plates not required, but if used, extensions need not be horizontal

b. Boat slips

(235.2)

- Number of accessible slips
 - 1 - 25 slips = 1 accessible
 - 26 - 50 slips = 2 accessible
 - 51 - 100 slips = 3 accessible
 - 101 - 150 slips = 4 accessible
- Dispersed among different types of slips
- Average 1 slip per 40' dock edge if slips not defined

c. Boat slip piers

(1003.2.1)

- 60" clear width on pier (qualified exception for existing facilities with finger piers)
- 36" clear width; obstructions permitted if:
 - 1. obstruction is maximum of 24" in length
 - 2. one opening of 60" width is provided every 10'
- Edge protection not required, but if used max. 2" wide x 4" high

d. Boarding piers at boat launch ramps

(1003.2.2)

- Accessible route and clearance guidelines apply; exceptions available only for floating docks
- At least 5% with no less than one pier must be accessible **(235.3)**
- Accessible parking stall requirements apply
- If no boarding piers, no accessibility criteria to boat ramp applies

31. Fishing Piers & Platforms

(237, 1005)

Shall comply with Chapter 4 Accessible Routes with exceptions found in 1005

- a. Standards apply only if pier is specifically designed and constructed for fishing
- b. Must fall on accessible route
- c. Boating facility gangway exceptions apply
- d. Railings are not required
- e. Where railings are used:
 - Provide maximum 34" height for 25% of railing length (exception for safety railing purposes)
 - Well dispersed locations
 - Min. 2" high edge protection or 12" extension beyond inner face of railing
- f. Clear seating and turning space

32. Golf Facilities

(238, 1006)

Shall comply with Chapter 4 Accessible Routes with exceptions found in 1006

- a. Accessible route required to connect to:
 - Bag drop
 - Cart rental
- b. Accessible route required onto: (to accept golf car)
 - Teeing ground
 - Putting greens
 - Weather shelters (min. 60" x 96" clear floor space)
 - Driving ranges and practice teeing and putting greens (50% but no fewer than one)
- c. Golf cart passage requirements
 - Minimum 48" wide accessible route OR golf car passage
 - Minimum 60" wide route where handrails are present
 - Where curbs present along route, minimum 60" openings not to exceed 75 yards apart

33. Miniature Golf

(239, 1007)

Shall comply with Chapter 4 Accessible Routes with exceptions found in 1007.

- a. General course considerations **(239)**
 - 50% holes accessible
 - Accessible holes either consecutive or with one break in sequence
 - If consecutive, last accessible hole must have accessible route to course entrance or exit without traveling through another hole
 - If break in sequence, 18th hole must be accessible
- b. Accessible route **(1007)**

- Maximum 1:4 slope for 4" maximum rise
- Ramp landing size and slope standards relaxed
- Handrails not required
- Minimum 48" x 60" tee box, less than 1:48 slope
- 1" high curb for minimum 32" width allowed for access to playing surface
- Maintain 36" horizontal reach range from edge of clear floor space (min. 36" x 48" and < 1:20 running slope) to anywhere within hole that ball may come to rest

34. Play Areas

(240, 1008)

Shall comply with Chapter 4 Accessible Routes with exceptions found in 1008.

- a. Essential concepts
 - Play component – designed to generate specific opportunities for play, socialization and learning
 1. clear floor space
 2. child-sized reach ranges
 - Play component type – defined by the nature of the experience
 - Composite structure – 2 or more components attached or functionally linked
 - Ground level component – approached and exited at ground level
 - Elevated component – can be approached above or at grade and part of a composite structure
- b. Accessible route and ground surfacing
 - Accessibility to, and into, the play area
 - Accessibility within the play area
 1. approved materials are based on the amount of force required to move a wheelchair
 2. accessible and non-accessible surfaces can be combined within the play area
- c. Accessible components
 - Ground level (240.2.1)
 1. access required to at least one of each component type
 2. minimum number and types determined by the number of elevated components provided (Table 240.2.1.2)
 3. components dispersed and integrated
 4. accessible routes must have 80" min. vertical clearance, minimum 60" clear width and 1:16 maximum ramp slope (handrails not required within use zone); may narrow to 36" for distance of 60" maximum
 5. play area less than 1,000 square feet may have 44" route (with 60" turning space if route > 30')
 - Transfer system (1008.3)
 1. platform or landing and transfer steps with means of support
 2. platform 11" - 18" height above safety surfacing; minimum 24" wide by 14" deep
 3. steps of equal size treads and 8" maximum height
 - Elevated (1008.2)

1. 50% of elevated components
 2. access by transfer systems (restrictions if 20 or more components) or ramp(s)
 3. 36" minimum clear width accessible route allowed; may narrow to 32" for a distance of 24" maximum
 4. 12" maximum rise per ramp run
 5. handrail gripping surfaces 20" - 28" high
- d. Phased construction must meet the play area guidelines in each phase

35. Swimming Pools (Public)

(242, 1009)

Shall comply with Chapter 4 Accessible Routes with exceptions found in 1009.

- a. Access – two accessible means of entry required except: **(242.2)**
 - Less than 300 linear feet pool wall/perimeter (where one accessible means of entry required)
 - Specialty pool
- b. One accessible means must be either: **(1009.2, 1009.3)**
 - Lift – used in less than 48" depth of water and capable of unassisted operation; OR
 - Sloped entry
 1. 24" minimum to 30" maximum water depth
 2. 33" - 38" width between handrails
 3. no handrail extension required at bottom
- c. Other permitted entry systems **(1009.4 to 1009.6)**
 - Transfer wall
 - Transfer system (wall transfer plus steps with grips)
 - Stairs
 1. uniform riser heights
 2. 20" min. to 24" max. width between handrails
 3. no handrail extensions required

36. Other Recreation Facilities

Accessibility standards apply to the design and construction of all recreational facilities unless otherwise modified or specifically addressed. Other recreational facilities specifically addressed in the code include, but may not be limited to, the following:

- a. Spectator seating areas **(221.2.3, 221.7, 802.2)**
- b. Team or player seating **(206.7.9, 221.2.1.4)**
- c. Field and court sports **(206.2.2, 206.2.12)**
- d. Dressing, fitting and locker rooms **(803)**
- e. Exercise machines and equipment **(206.2.13, 236, 1004)**
- f. Saunas and steam rooms **(241, 612)**
- g. Petting zoos and animal containment areas **(203.12)**
- h. Bowling lanes **(206.2.11)**
- i. Shooting facilities with firing positions **(243)**

37. Outdoor Developed Areas

Draft final rule affecting only federally owned lands.

- a. Trails and trailheads
 - Pedestrian routes primarily for outdoor recreational purposes only
 - Firm and stable surface
 - Trailhead signs required to include length, surface type, tread width, running slope and cross slope information
 - Requirements for concrete, asphalt and board surfaces vary from other surface requirements
 - Exemptions for slope, obstacles, openings and other requirements
- b. Beach access routes
 - One per ½ mile of new beach with access extending to high tide (MHW)
- c. Picnic tables
 - 20% but no fewer than two tables, if two or more are provided, accessible and on an accessible route
 - Dimensional clearances required
- d. Grills
 - Grills – 20% but no fewer than two, if two or more are provided
 - Cooking surface at 15” - 34” above the ground
- e. Benches
 - 20% but no fewer than two, if two or more are provided
 - One clear space at end for wheelchair seating
- f. Accessibility requirements for other Facilities:
 - Camping facilities
 - Viewing areas
- g. Accessibility requirements for other outdoor constructed features:
 - Telescopes and periscopes
 - Trash and recycling receptacles
 - Fire rings and fireplaces
 - Utilities
 - Water spouts
 - Rinsing showers
 - Wood stoves

Speaker Bios:

This is a joint presentation.

Emily M. O'Mahoney, ASLA, LEED®AP BD+C, Partner, Gentile Glas Holloway O'Mahoney & Associates, has been a registered landscape architect in private practice since 1980. She designs award-winning projects from single-family residential, parks to mixed-use new urbanism development with emphases on the details that make a space successful. As the Past President for the Florida Chapter and past Education Chair, Emily has been responsible for programming and the growth of the Education Committee. Since 2009 she co-authored and taught an accessibility courses for Florida based on the Florida Building Code, a more restrictive version of the ADA Guidelines and an ADA course for landscape architects nationally.

David F. Milligan, FASLA, LEED®AP ID+C, CPSI, manages master planning, programming, design, construction, and provides for the maintenance and operation of public parks and facilities in his current position as Director of Charlotte County (Florida) Facilities Construction & Maintenance Department. His professional experience with the development and management of public facilities covers nearly 30 years. He serves on the Charlotte County ADA Compliance Committee and regularly attends Florida Building Commission ADA Technical Advisory Committee meetings. Since 2009 he has co-authored and taught accessibility courses on the Florida Accessibility Code aimed at landscape architects and an ADA course for landscape architects nationally.

APPENDIX A

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