Appendix L, Part 1

ADA Checklist for Existing Facilities (2016)

Additional Excerpts from the U.S. Department of Justice
Checklist for Emergency Shelters (2007)

ADA Checklist for Existing Facilities

Priority 1 – Approach and Entrance

Priority 2 – Access to Goods and Services

Priority 3 – Toilet Rooms

Priority 4 – Additional Access

ADA Checklist for Existing Facilities

Based on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design

Produced by
Institute for Human Centered Design
www.HumanCenteredDesign.org

www.ADAchecklist.org

ADA National Network
www.ADAta.org

Questions on the ADA 800-949-4232 voice/tty
Questions on checklist 617-695-0085 voice/tty
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This checklist was produced by the New England ADA Center, a project of the Institute for Human Centered Design and a member of the ADA National Network. This checklist was developed under a grant from the Department of Education, NIDRR grant number H133A060092-09A. However the contents do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government.

Questions or comments on the checklist contact the New England ADA Center at 617-695-0085 voice/tty or ADAinfo@NewEnglandADA.org

For the full set of checklists, including the checklists for recreation facilities visit www.ADAchecklist.org.

ADA Checklist for Existing Facilities

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires state and local governments, businesses and non-profit organizations to provide goods, services and programs to people with disabilities on an equal basis with the rest of the public.

Some people think that only new construction and alterations need to be accessible and that older facilities are "grandfathered," but that's not true. Because the ADA is a civil rights law and not a building code, older facilities are often required to be accessible to ensure that people with disabilities have an equal opportunity to participate.

The ADA has different requirements for state and local governments and for places of public accommodation (businesses and non-profit organizations that serve the public).

Requirements for State and Local Governments

State and local governments must ensure that services, programs and activities, when viewed in their entirety, are accessible to people with disabilities. This is part of public entities' program accessibility obligations. Alterations to older buildings may be needed to ensure program accessibility. Generally this is a greater obligation than "readily achievable barrier removal" the standard that applies to public accommodations. State and local governments are not required to take any action that would result in undue financial and administrative burdens.

State and local governments' ADA obligations for program accessibility are in the Department of Justice's ADA Title II regulations 28 CFR Part 35.150.

How to Use this Checklist

Get Organized

One person can conduct a survey, but it's easier with two people. One person can take measurements and the other person can fill out the checklist and take photos.

Obtain Floor Plan or Make Sketch

A floor plan helps the surveyors to get organized and to know how many elements there are, such as entrances and toilet rooms. If plans are not available, sketch the exterior and interior layout of interior and exterior spaces and mark the elements on the sketch.

Make Copies of the Checklist

Determine how many copies of each section of the checklist you need. For example, most facilities have more than one toilet room.

Gather Tools

- Checklist
- Clipboard
- Tape measure
- Electronic or carpenter's level - 24 inches
- Door pressure gauge or fish scale
- Camera
- Bag to hold these items

Requirements for Places of Public Accommodation

Businesses and non-profit organizations that serve the public must remove architectural barriers when it is "readily achievable" to do so; in other words, when barrier removal is "easily accomplishable and able to be carried out without much difficulty or expense."

The decision of what is readily achievable is made considering the size, type, and overall finances of the public accommodation and the nature and cost of the access improvements needed. Barrier removal that is difficult now may be readily achievable in the future as finances change.

Public accommodations' ADA obligations for barrier removal are in the Department of Justice's ADA Title III regulations 28 CFR Part 36.304.

Priorities for Accessibility

The checklist follows the four priorities that are listed in the Department of Justice ADA Title III regulations. These priorities are equally applicable to state and local government facilities.

Priority 1 - Accessible approach and entrance

Priority 2 - Access to goods and services

Priority 3 - Access to public toilet rooms

Priority 4 - Access to other items such as water fountains and public telephones

Conduct the Survey

Start Outside

Start from site arrival points such as drop-off areas and sidewalks. Determine if there is an accessible route to an accessible entrance. If there is a parking lot or garage check for the correct number of accessible parking spaces, including van-accessible spaces. Is there an accessible route from the accessible parking spaces to an accessible entrance? Next survey the entrances. If there is an accessible entrance, determine if there are signs at inaccessible entrances directing people to the accessible entrance. Go inside and continue through the facility.

Keep Good Notes

Write on the front of each checklist where you are surveying. You may end up with six toilet room checklists. When you get back to your office you'll want to know which one is the checklist for the first floor women's room. If there isn't an accessible entrance you'll want to indicate how many steps there are and how much space is available to install a ramp or lift. This is a good time to take photographs.

Take Good Measurements

When in doubt write it down. It's better to have too much information than not enough. Even if something is in compliance it's helpful to have exact measurements.

2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design

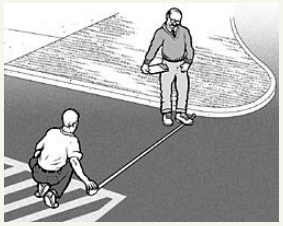
The checklist is based on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (2010 Standards). The checklist does not include all sections of the 2010 Standards. For example there are no questions about patient rooms in hospitals or guest rooms in hotels. Consult the 2010 Standards for situations not covered in the checklist. Full compliance with the 2010 Standards is required only for new construction and alterations.

Safe Harbor – Construction Prior to March 15, 2012

Elements in facilities built or altered before March 15, 2012 that comply with the 1991 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (1991 Standards) are not required to be modified to specifications in the 2010 Standards. For example, the 1991 Standards allow 54 inches maximum for a side reach range to a control such as the operating part of a paper towel dispenser. The 2010 Standards lower that side reach range to 48 inches maximum. If a paper towel dispenser was installed prior to March 15, 2012 with the highest operating part at 54 inches, the paper towel dispenser does not need to be lowered to 48 inches.

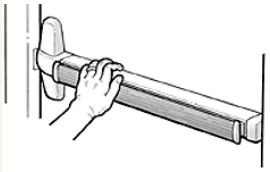
Elements in the 2010 Standards that aren't in the 1991 Standards

The 2010 Standards contain elements that are not in the 1991 Standards. These elements include recreation facilities such as swimming pools, team and player seating, accessible routes to court sports facilities, saunas and steam rooms, fishing piers, play areas, exercise machines, golf facilities, miniature golf facilities, amusement rides, shooting facilities with firing positions, and recreational boating facilities. Because these elements are not in the 1991 Standards, they are not subject to the safe harbor exemption. State and local governments must make these items



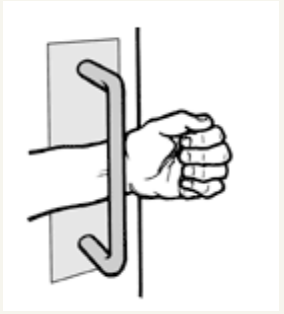
Parking Spaces
Measure from the center of marking lines. If lines are not adjacent to another space or aisle the measurement can be to the full width of the line.

Door Clear Width
Open the door 90 degrees, measure from the face of the door to the edge of the door stop.



Door Opening Force
Place the door pressure gauge where you would push open the door.

If you're using a fish scale, place it where you would pull open the door.



accessible if necessary to ensure program accessibility, unless an undue burden would result. Public accommodations must remove architectural barriers to these items.

What this Checklist is Not

The ADA Title II and III regulations require more than program accessibility and barrier removal. The regulations include requirements for nondiscriminatory policies and practices and for the provision of auxiliary aids and services, such as sign language interpreters for people who are deaf and material in Braille for people who are blind. This checklist does not cover those requirements.

Since this checklist does not include all of the 2010 Standards it is not intended to determine compliance for new construction or facilities being altered.

What are Public Accommodations?

Under the ADA public accommodations are private entities that own, lease, lease to or operate a place of public accommodation. This means that both a landlord who leases space in a building to a tenant and the tenant who operates a place of public accommodation have responsibilities to remove barriers.

A place of public accommodation is a facility whose operations affect commerce and fall within at least one of the following 12 categories:

1) Places of lodging (e.g., inns, hotels, motels, except for owner-occupied establishments renting fewer than six rooms)

2) Establishments serving food or drink (e.g. , restaurants and bars)

3) Places of exhibition or entertainment (e.g. , motion picture houses, theaters, concert

Accessible Slopes

You can measure slope with a 24 inch level and a tape measure. Put the level on the surface in the direction you are measuring. Put one end at the high point of the surface and raise the other end so that the bubble is in the middle of the level's gauge. The level is now level. Measure the distance between the end of the level at its bottom point and the surface.

For a ramp the maximum running slope allowed is 1:12. That means for every inch of height change there should be at least 12 inches of ramp run. If the distance between the bottom of the level and the ramp surface is 2 inches or less, then the slope is 1:12 or less (2:24 = 1:12 and 1.5:24 = 1:16 which is a more gradual slope than 1:12). If the distance is greater than 2 inches, the ramp is too steep. For example, if the distance is 3 inches, then the slope is 1:8 (3:24 = 1:8 which is a steeper slope than 1:12).

For the parts of an accessible route that aren't a ramp, the maximum running slope allowed is 1:20. That means for every inch of height change there must be at least 20 inches of route run. The distance from the bottom edge of the level to the surface should be no more than 1.2 inches (1.2:24 = 1:20).

halls, stadiums)

4) Places of public gathering (e.g. , auditoriums, convention centers, lecture halls)

5) Sales or rental establishments (e.g. , bakeries, grocery stores, hardware stores, shopping centers)

6) Service establishments (e.g. , laundromats, dry-cleaners, banks, barber shops, beauty shops, travel services, shoe repair services, funeral parlors, gas stations, offices of accountants or lawyers, pharmacies, insurance offices, professional offices of health care providers, hospitals)

7) Public transportation terminals, depots, or stations (not including facilities relating to air transportation)

8) Places of public display or collection (e.g. , museums, libraries, galleries)

9) Places of recreation (e.g. , parks, zoos, amusement parks)

10) Places of education (e.g. , nursery schools, elementary, secondary, undergraduate, or postgraduate private schools)

11) Social service center establishments (e.g. , day care centers, senior citizen centers, homeless shelters, food banks, adoption agencies)

12) Places of exercise or recreation (e.g. , gymnasiums, health spas, bowling alleys, golf courses).

For the cross slope of an accessible route the maximum slope allowed is 1:48. The distance from the bottom edge of the level to the surface should be no more than ½ inch (.5:24 = 1:48). The cross slope of an accessible route is the slope that is perpendicular to the direction of pedestrian travel.

Slopes may also be measured using a digital level. Be sure to read the instructions. Measure with the percent calculation rather than the degrees calculation. For a ramp the maximum running slope allowed is 8.33% (8.33% is a 1:12 slope). For an accessible route without a ramp the maximum running slope allowed is 5% (1:20). For the cross slope of an accessible route the maximum slope allowed is 2.083% (1:48).

Check that You Got Everything - Before you leave the site review all the checklists. Make sure you know which checklist goes with which entrance and which toilet room and that you've got all the information you need. It is better to do it now than to have to go back.

After the Survey

List Barriers and Solutions - Consider the solutions listed beside each question on the checklist and add your own ideas. Consult with building contractors and equipment suppliers to estimate the costs for making modifications.

Resources

U.S. Department of Justice ADA Information
800-514-0301 voice
800-514-0383 TTY
www.ada.gov

ADA National Network
800-949-4232 voice/TTY connects to your regional ADA Center
www.adata.org

U.S. Access Board
800- 872-2253 voice
800-993-2822 TTY
www.access-board.gov

ADA Title III Regulations 28 CFR Part 36
www.ada.gov/regs2010/titleIII_2010/titleIII_2010_regulations.htm

2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design
www.ada.gov/2010ADAstandards_index.htm

1991 ADA Standards for Accessible Design
www.ada.gov/stdspdf.htm

Tax Deductions and Credits for Barrier Removal
www.ada.gov/taxincent.htm

Acknowledgements

Many of the illustrations are from the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Access Board or are based on illustrations produced by the U.S. Access Board and the U.S. Department of Justice.

Develop a Plan – State and local governments were required to develop a Transition Plan a few years after the ADA went into effect. Conducting a current survey is a good opportunity to update the plan.

Although places of public accommodation are not required to have a plan,, the Department of Justice recommends one: *"...Such a plan...could serve as evidence of a good faith effort to comply..."*

Prioritize items, make a timeline, decide who is responsible to carry out the plan and develop a budget.

Make Changes - Use the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. Check whether local and state building codes require greater accessibility when alterations are undertaken.

Follow Up - Review the plan each year to evaluate whether more access improvements can be made.

ADA Checklist for Existing Facilities

Priority 1 – Approach & Entrance

Based on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design

Project

Building

Location

Date

Surveyors

Contact Information

An accessible route from site arrival points and an accessible entrance should be provided for everyone.

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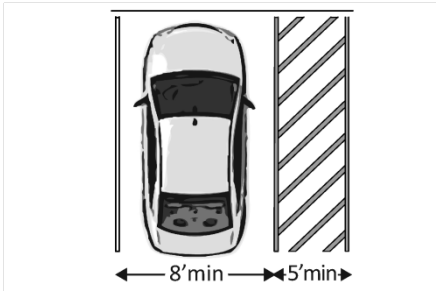
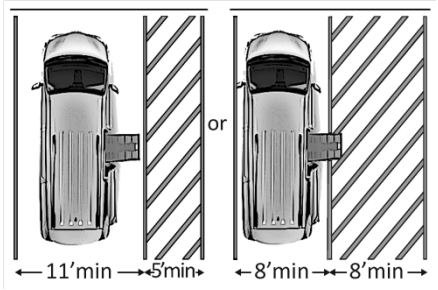
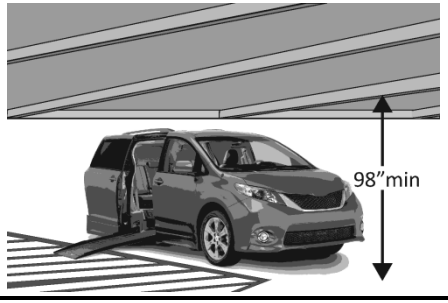
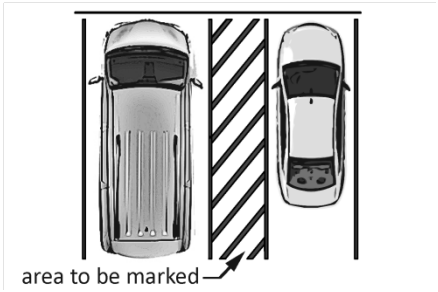
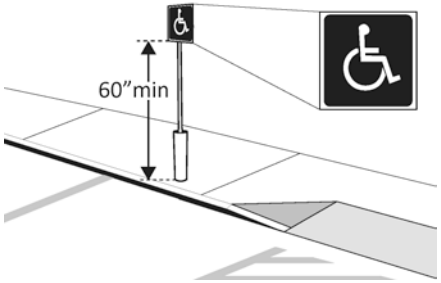
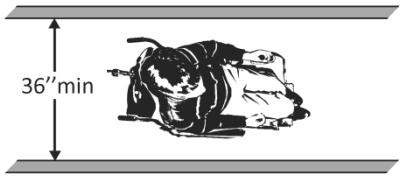
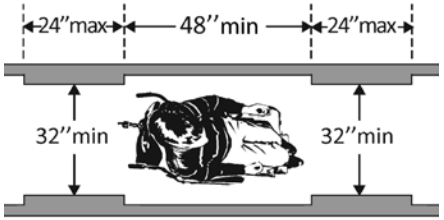
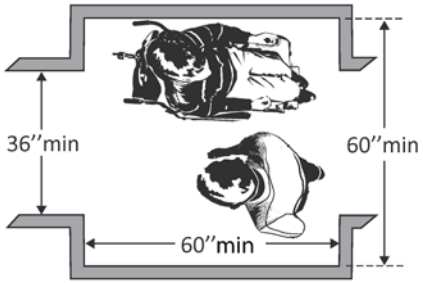
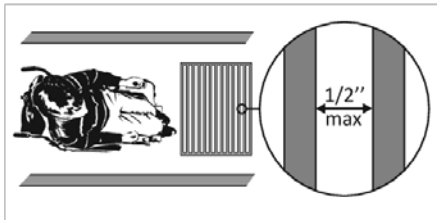
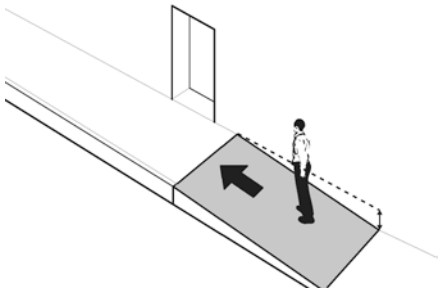
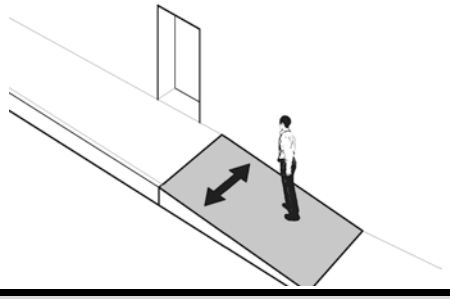
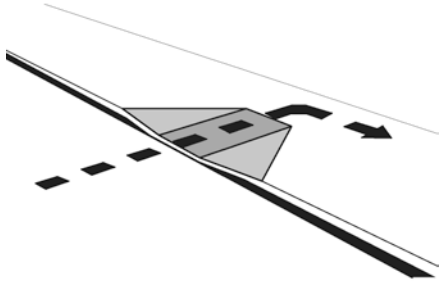
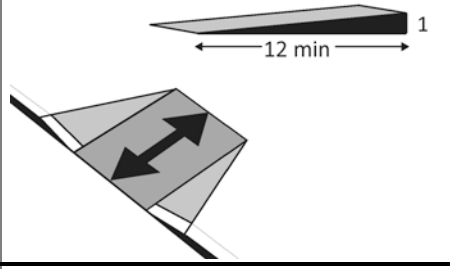
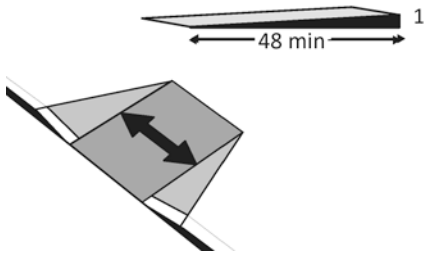
Priority 1 – Approach & Entrance				Comments	Possible Solutions
1.1	Is there at least one route from site arrival points (parking, passenger loading zones, public sidewalks and public transportation stops) that does not require the use of stairs? [See 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design – 206.2.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, location of route:		Photo #:	• Add a ramp • Regrade to 1:20 maximum slope • Add a lift if site constraints prevent other solutions
Parking Accessible parking spaces should be identified by size, access aisle and signage.					
1.2	If parking is provided for the public, are an adequate number of accessible spaces provided? [208.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No Total #: Accessible #:	**Total Spaces** / **Accessible Spaces** 1 - 25 / 1 26 - 50 / 2 51 - 75 / 3 76 - 100 / 4 100+ see 2010 Standards 208.2	Photo #:	• Reconfigure by repainting lines • •
1.3	Of the accessible spaces, is at least one a van accessible space?* [208.2.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No	*For every 6 or fraction of 6 parking spaces required by the table above, at least 1 should be a van accessible space.	Photo #:	* If constructed before 3/15/2012, parking is compliant if at least 1 in every 8 accessible spaces is van accessible • Reconfigure by repainting lines

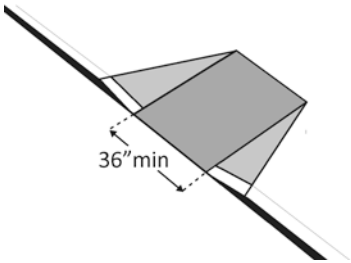
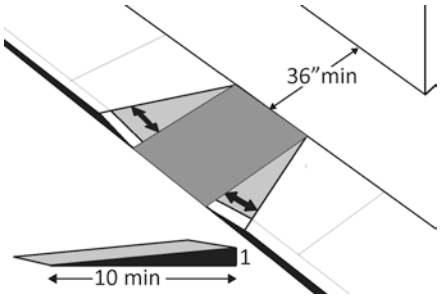
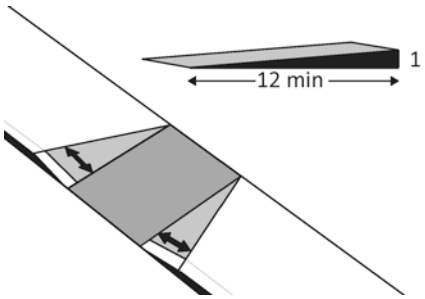
1.4	Are accessible spaces at least 8 feet wide with an access aisle at least 5 feet wide? [502.2, 502.3] Note: Two spaces may share an access aisle. Check state/local requirements; some specify that each space have its own aisle.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure by repainting lines • •
1.5	Is the van accessible space: At least 11 feet wide with an access aisle at least 5 feet wide? Or At least 8 feet wide with an access aisle at least 8 feet wide? [502.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure to provide van-accessible space(s) • •
1.6	Is at least 98 inches of vertical clearance provided for the van accessible space? [502.5]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure to provide van-accessible space(s) • •

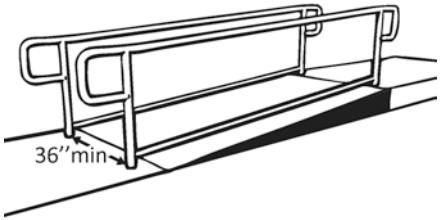
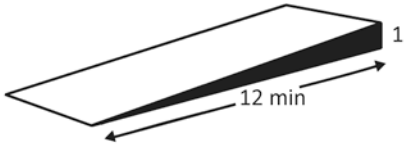
1.7	Are the access aisles marked so as to discourage parking in them? [502.3.3] Note: The marking method and color may be addressed by state/local requirements.	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Mark access aisles • •
1.8	Is the slope of the accessible parking spaces and access aisles no steeper than 1:48 in all directions? [502.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Regrade surface • •
1.9	Do the access aisles adjoin an accessible route? [502.3]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Create accessible route • Relocate accessible space •
1.10	Are accessible spaces identified with a sign that includes the International Symbol of Accessibility? Is the bottom of the sign at least 60 inches above the ground? [502.6] Note: The International Symbol of Accessibility is not required on the ground.	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Install signs • •

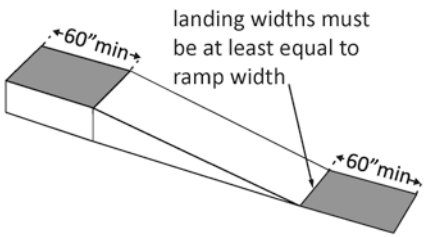
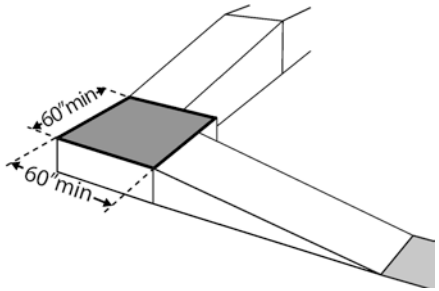
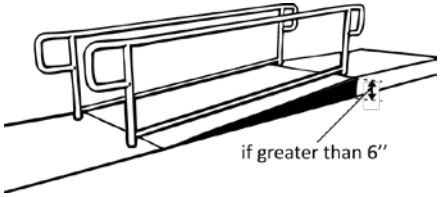
1.11	Are there signs reading "van accessible" at van accessible spaces? [502.6]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Install signs • •
1.12	Of the total parking spaces, are the accessible spaces located on the closest accessible route to the accessible entrance(s)? [208.3.1] Note: If parking serves multiple entrances, accessible parking should be dispersed.	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Reconfigure spaces • •
Exterior Accessible Route					
1.13	Is the route stable, firm and slip-resistant? [302.1]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Repair uneven paving • Fill small bumps and breaks with patches • Replace gravel with asphalt or other surface
1.14	Is the route at least 36 inches wide? [403.5.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:			• Change or move landscaping, furnishings or other items • Widen route •

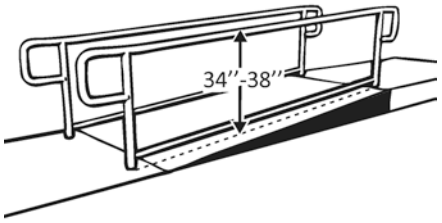
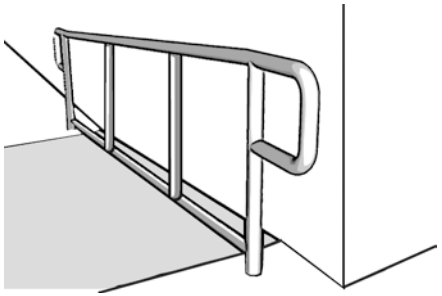
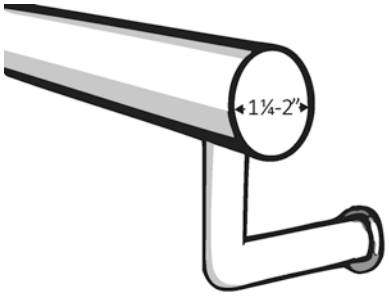
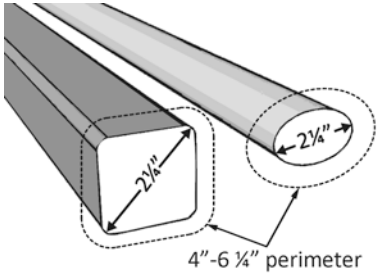
	Note: The accessible route can narrow to 32 inches min. for a max. of 24 inches. These narrower portions of the route must be at least 48 inches from each other.		 Photo #:	
1.15	If the route is greater than 200 feet in length and less than 60 inches wide, is there a passing space no less than 60 x 60 inches? [403.5.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:	 Photo #:	• Widen route for passing space • •
1.16	If there are grates or openings on the route, are the openings no larger than ½ inches? Is the long dimension perpendicular to the dominant direction of travel? [302.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No	 Photo #:	• Replace or move grate • •
1.17	Is the running slope no steeper than 1:20, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least 20 inches of route run? [403.3] Note: If the running slope is steeper than 1:20, treat as a ramp and add features such as edge protection and handrails.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:	 Photo #:	• Regrade to 1:20 max. • •

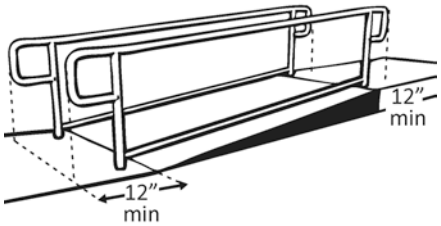
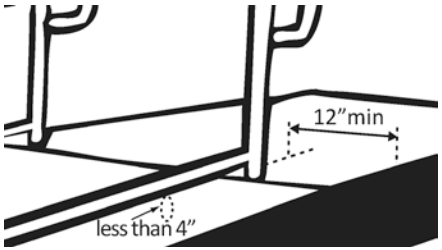
1.18	Is the cross slope no steeper than 1:48? [403.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Regrade to 1:48 max. • •
Curb Ramps					
1.19	If the accessible route crosses a curb, is there a curb ramp? [402.2]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Install curb ramp • •
1.20	Is the running slope of the curb ramp no steeper than 1:12, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least 12 inches of curb ramp run? [406.1, 405.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Regrade curb ramp • •
1.21	Is the cross slope of the curb ramp, excluding flares, no steeper than 1:48? [406.1, 405.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Regrade curb ramp • •

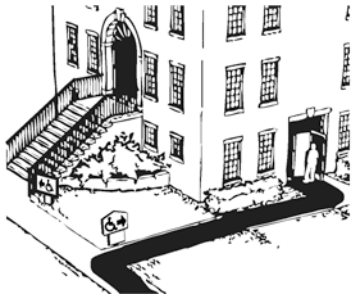
1.22	Is the curb ramp, excluding flares, at least 36 inches wide? [406.1, 405.5]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Widen curb ramp • •
1.23	At the top of the curb ramp is there a level landing (slope no steeper than 1:48 in all directions) that is at least 36 inches long and at least as wide as the curb ramp? [406.4] If there are curb ramp flares, are the slopes of the flares no steeper than 1:10, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least 10 inches of flare run? [406.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure • Add ramp flares •
1.24	If the landing at the top is less than 36 inches long, are there curb ramp flares? Are the slopes of the flares no greater than 1:12, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least 12 inches of flare run? [406.4]	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Add ramp flares • Regrade flares •

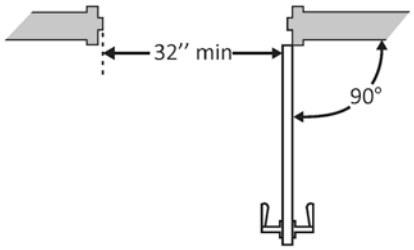
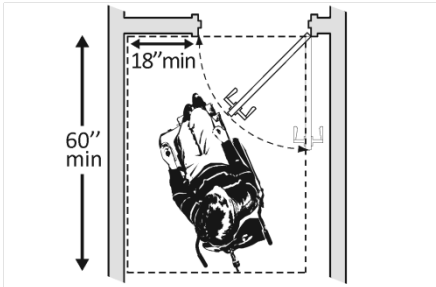
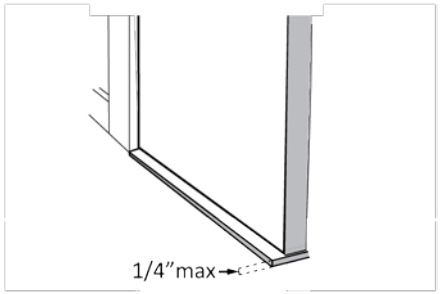
Ramps If any portion of the accessible route is steeper than 1:20, it should be treated as a ramp.					
1.25	If there is a ramp is it at least 36 inches wide? [405.5] Note: If there are handrails, measure between the handrails.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter ramp • •
1.26	Is the surface stable, firm and slip resistant? [405.4]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Resurface ramp • •
1.27	For each section of the ramp, is the running slope no greater than 1:12, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least 12 inches of ramp run? [405.2] Note: Rises no greater than 3 inches with a slope no steeper than 1:8 and rises no greater than 6 inches with a slope no steeper than 1:10 are permitted when such slopes are necessary due to space limitations.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Relocate ramp • Lengthen ramp to decrease slope •

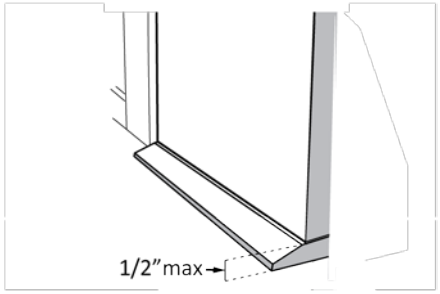
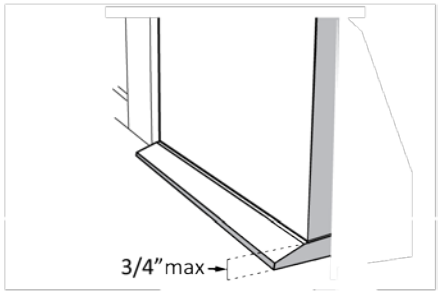
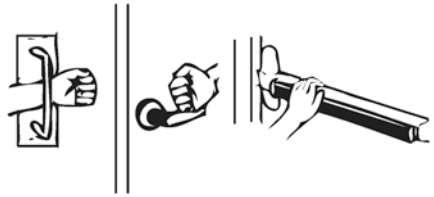
1.28	Is there a level landing that is at least 60 inches long and at least as wide as the ramp: At the top of the ramp? At the bottom of the ramp? [405.7.2, 405.7.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter ramp • Relocate ramp •
1.29	Is there a level landing where the ramp changes direction that is at least 60 x 60 inches? [405.7.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter ramp • Increase landing size •
1.30	If the ramp has a rise higher than 6 inches, are there handrails on both sides? [405.8] Note: Curb ramps are not required to have handrails.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Add handrails • •

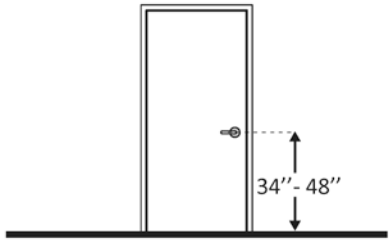
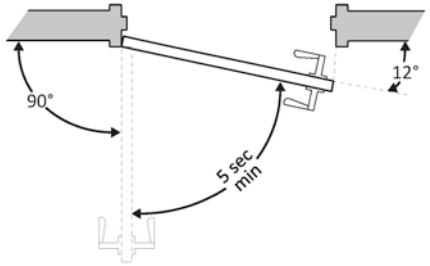
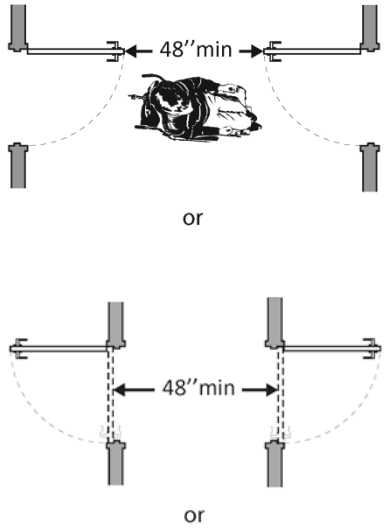
1.31	Is the top of the handrail gripping surface no less than 34 inches and no greater than 38 inches above the ramp surface? [505.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure or replace handrails • Adjust handrail height •
1.32	Is the handrail gripping surface continuous and not obstructed along the top or sides? [505.3] If there are obstructions, is the bottom of the gripping surface obstructed no greater than 20%? [505.6]	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure or replace handrails • •
1.33	If the handrail gripping surface is circular, is it no less than 1 ¼ inches and no greater than 2 inches in diameter? [505.7.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Replace handrails • •
1.34	If the handrail gripping surface is non-circular: Is the perimeter no less than 4 inches and no greater than 6¼ inches?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:			• Replace handrails • •

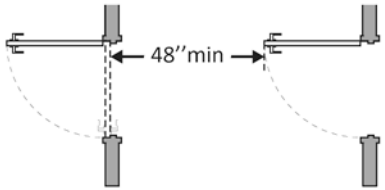
	Is the cross section no greater than 2¼ inches? [505.7.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	
1.35	Does the handrail: Extend at least 12 inches horizontally beyond the top and bottom of the ramp? Return to a wall, guard, or landing surface? [505.10.1] Note: If a 12 inch extension would be a hazard (in circulation path) it is not required.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Alter handrails • •
1.36	To prevent wheelchair casters and crutch tips from falling off: Does the surface of the ramp extend at least 12 inches beyond the inside face of the handrail? Or Is there a curb or barrier that prevents the passage of a 4-inch diameter sphere? [405.9.1, 405.9.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Add curb • Add barrier • Extend ramp width •

Entrance					
1.37	Is the main entrance accessible?	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Redesign to make it accessible • •
1.38	If the main entrance is not accessible, is there an alternative accessible entrance? Can the alternative accessible entrance be used independently and during the same hours as the main entrance?	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Designate an entrance and make it accessible • Ensure that accessible entrance can be used independently and during the same hours as the main entrance •
1.39	Do all inaccessible entrances have signs indicating the location of the nearest accessible entrance? [216.6]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Install signs • Install signs on route before people get to inaccessible entrances so that people do not have to turn around and retrace route •
1.40	If not all entrances are accessible, is there a sign at the accessible entrance with the International Symbol of Accessibility? [216.6]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Install sign • •

1.41	Is the clear opening width of the accessible entrance door at least 32 inches, between the face of the door and the stop, when the door is open 90 degrees? [404.2.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter door • Install offset hinges •
1.42	If there is a front approach to the pull side of the door, is there at least 18 inches of maneuvering clearance beyond the latch side plus at least 60 inches clear depth? Note: See 2010 Standards 404.2.4 for maneuvering clearance requirements on the push side of the door and side approaches to the pull side of the door On both sides of the door, is the ground or floor surface of the maneuvering clearance level (no steeper than 1:48)? [404.2.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Remove obstructions • Reconfigure walls • Add automatic door opener
1.43	If the threshold is vertical is it no more than ¼ inch high? Or No more than ½ inch high with the top ¼ inch beveled no steeper than 1:2, if the threshold was installed on or	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:			• Remove or replace threshold • •

	after the 1991 ADA Standards went into effect (1/26/93)? Or No more than ¾ inch high with the top ½ inch beveled no steeper than 1:2, if the threshold was installed before the 1991 ADA Standards went into effect (1/26/93)? [404.2.5, 303.2] Note: The first ¼ inch of the ½ or ¾ inch threshold may be vertical; the rest must be beveled.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:	 	Photo #:	
1.44	Is the door equipped with hardware that is operable with one hand and does not require tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist? Door handle? Lock (if provided)? [404.2.7]	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Replace inaccessible knob with lever, loop or push hardware • Add automatic door opener •

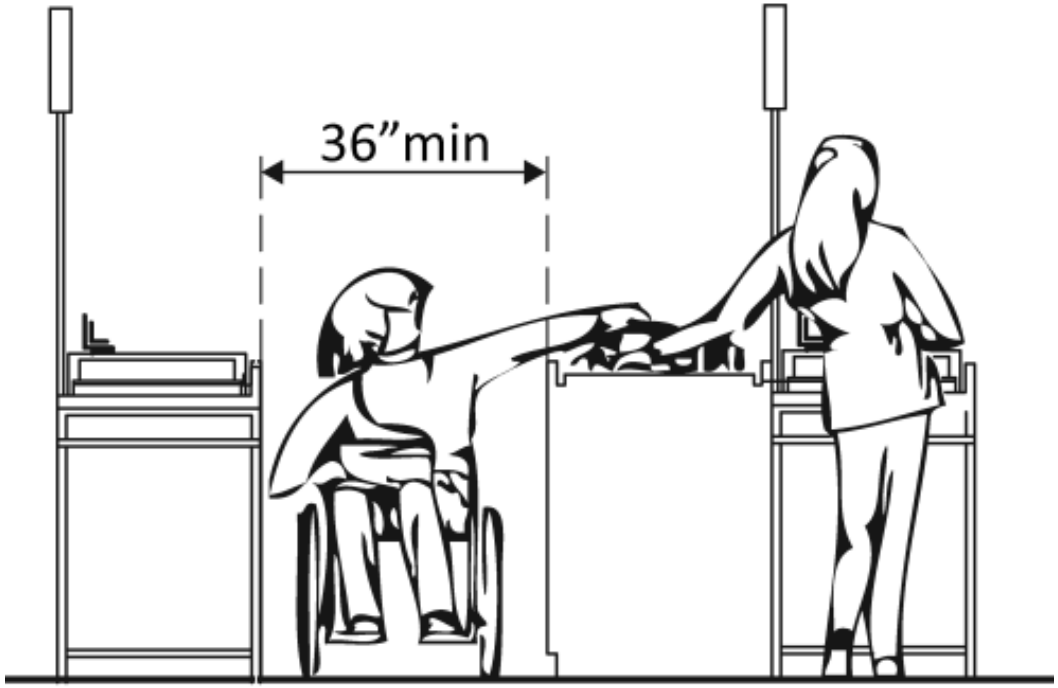
1.45	Are the operable parts of the door hardware no less than 34 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor or ground surface? [404.2.7]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Change hardware height • •
1.46	If the door has a closer, does it take at least 5 seconds to close from an open position of 90 degrees to a position of 12 degrees from the latch? [404.2.8]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust closer • •
1.47	If there are two doors in a series, e.g. vestibule, is the distance between the doors at least 48 inches plus the width of the doors when swinging into the space? [404.2.6]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:			• Remove inner door • Change door swing •

			Photo #:	
1.48	If provided at the building entrance, are carpets or mats no higher than ½ inch thick? [302.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:	 Photo #:	• Replace or remove mats • •
1.49	Are edges of carpets or mats securely attached to minimize tripping hazards? [302.2]	☐Yes ☐No	Photo #:	• Secure carpeting or mats at edges • •
		☐Yes ☐No	Photo #:	• • •
		☐Yes ☐No	Photo #:	• • •

ADA Checklist for Existing Facilities

Priority 2 – Access to Goods & Services

Based on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design



Project

Building

Location

Date

Surveyors

Contact Information

The layout of the building should allow people with disabilities to obtain goods and services and to participate in activities without assistance.

Institute for Human Centered Design
www.HumanCenteredDesign.org

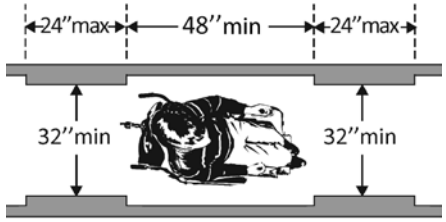
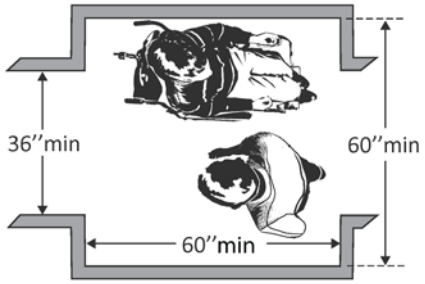
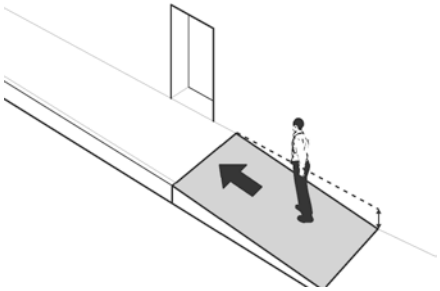
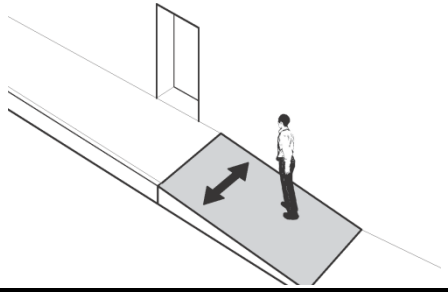
ADA National Network
Questions on the ADA 800-949-4232 voice/tty
www.ADAchecklist.org

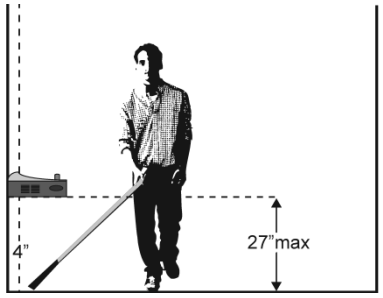
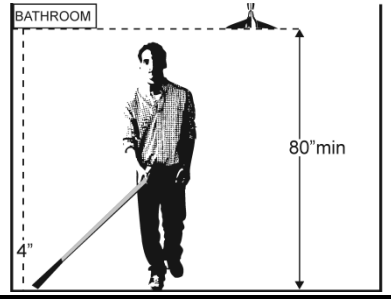
This checklist was produced by the New England ADA Center, a project of the Institute for Human Centered Design and a member of the ADA National Network. This checklist was developed under a grant from the Department of Education, NIDRR grant number H133A060092-09A. However the contents do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government.

Questions or comments on the checklist contact the New England ADA Center at 617-695-0085 voice/tty or ADAinfo@NewEnglandADA.org

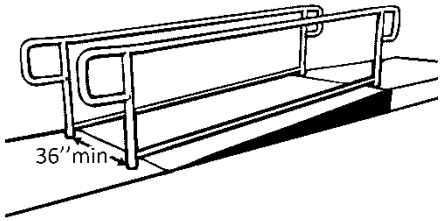
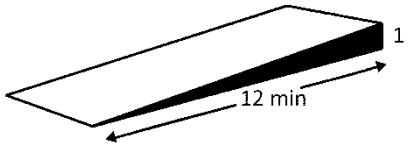
For the full set of checklists, including the checklists for recreation facilities visit www.ADAchecklist.org.

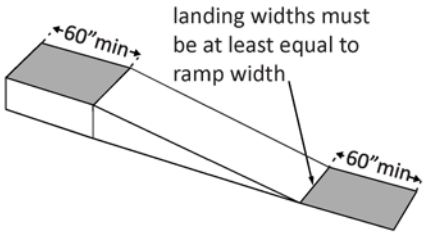
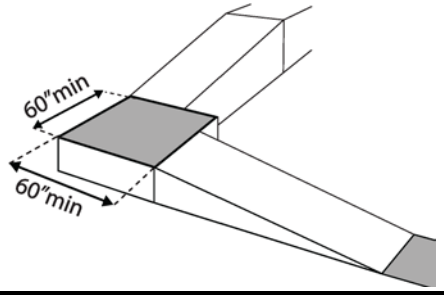
Priority 2 – Access to Goods & Services			Comments	Possible Solutions
2.1	Does the accessible entrance provide direct access to the main floor, lobby and elevator? [See 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design – 206.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No	Photo #:	• Create accessible route • •
Interior Accessible Route				
2.2	Are all public spaces on at least one accessible route? [206.2.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No	Photo #:	• Create accessible route • •
2.3	Is the route stable, firm and slip-resistant? [40.2, 302.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No	Photo #:	• Repair uneven surfaces • •
2.4	Is the route at least 36 inches wide? [403.5.1] Note: The accessible route can narrow to 32 inches min. for a max. of 24 inches. These narrower portions of the route must be at least 48 inches from each other.	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		• Widen route • •

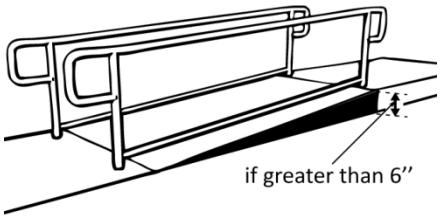
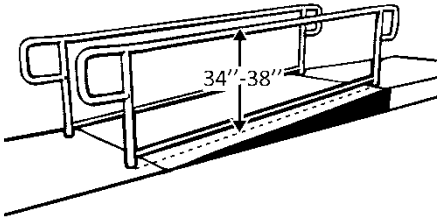
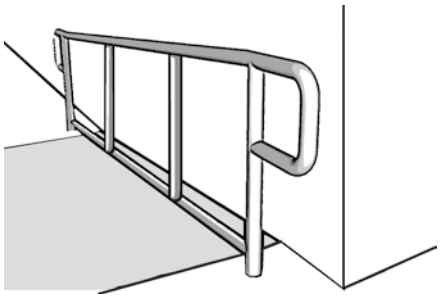
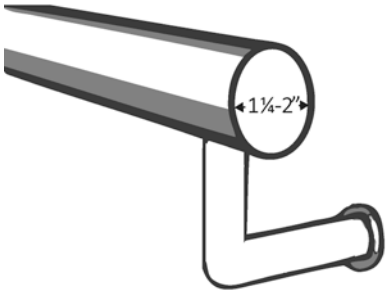
				Photo #:	
2.5	If the route is greater than 200 feet in length and less than 60 inches wide, is there a passing space no less than 60 x 60 inches? [403.5.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Widen route for passing space • •
2.6	Is the running slope no steeper than 1:20, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least 20 inches of route run? [403.3] Note: If the running slope is steeper than 1:20, treat as a ramp and add features such as edge protection and handrails.	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Regrade • •
2.7	Is the cross slope no steeper than 1:48? [403.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Regrade • •

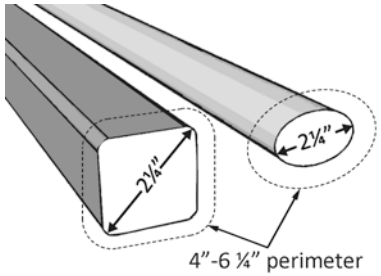
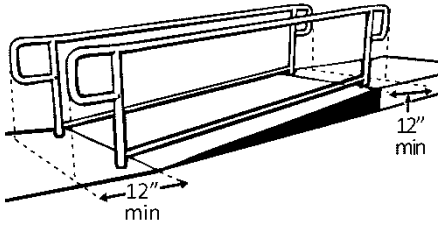
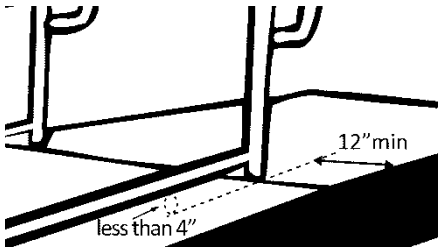
2.8	Do all objects on circulation paths through public areas, e.g. fire extinguishers, drinking fountains, signs, etc., protrude no more than 4 inches into the path? Or If an object protrudes more than 4 inches, is the bottom leading edge at 27 inches or lower above the floor? [307.2] Or Is the bottom leading edge at 80 inches or higher above the floor? [307.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:	 Or  Or 	Photo #:	• Remove object • Add tactile warning such as permanent planter or partial walls •
2.9	Are there elevators or platform lifts to all public stories? Note: Vertical access is not required in new construction or alterations if a facility is less than three stories or has less than 3,000 square feet per story, unless the facility is a shopping center, shopping mall,	☐ Yes ☐ No			• Install if necessary • Offer goods and services on an accessible story •

	professional office of a health care provider, transportation terminal, state facility or local government facility			Photo #:	

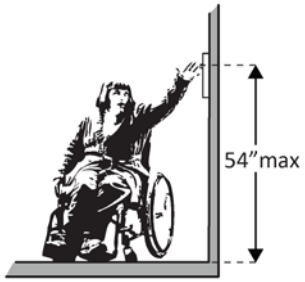
Ramps					
2.10	If there is a ramp, is it at least 36 inches wide? [405.5] Note: If there are handrails, measure between the handrails.	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter ramp • •
2.11	Is the surface stable, firm and slip resistant? [405.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Resurface ramp • •
2.12	For each section of the ramp, is the running slope no greater than 1:12, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least 12 inches of ramp run? [405.2] Note: Rises no greater than 3 inches with a slope no steeper than 1:8 and rises no greater	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:			• Lengthen ramp to decrease slope • Relocate ramp •

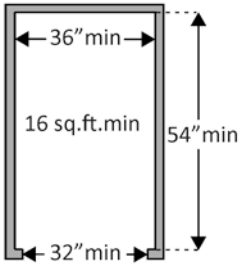
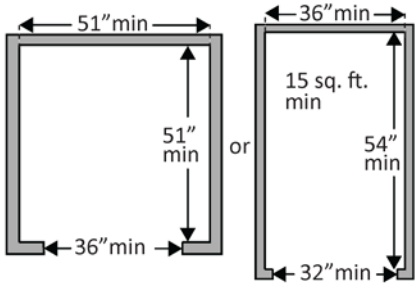
	than 6 inches with a slope no steeper than 1:10 are permitted when due to space limitations.			Photo #:	
2.13	Is there a level landing that is at least 60 inches long and at least as wide as the ramp: At the top of the ramp? At the bottom of the ramp? [405.7.2, 405.7.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter ramp • Relocate ramp •
2.14	Is there a level landing where the ramp changes direction that is at least 60 x 60 inches? [405.7.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Increase landing size • •

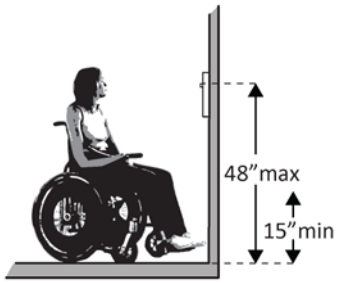
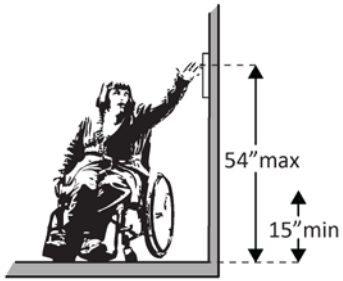
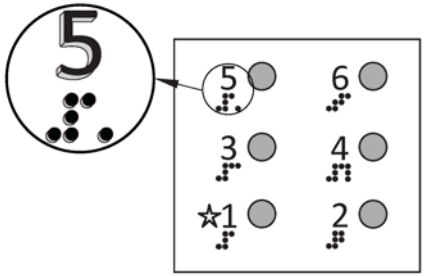
2.15	If the ramp has a rise higher than 6 inches are there handrails on both sides? [405.8]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Add handrails • •
2.16	Is the top of the handrail gripping surface no less than 34 inches and no greater than 38 inches above the ramp surface? [505.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust handrail height • •
2.17	Is the handrail gripping surface continuous and not obstructed along the top or sides? [505.3] If there are obstructions, is the bottom of the gripping surface obstructed no more than 20%? [505.6]	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure or replace handrails • •
2.18	If the handrail gripping surface is circular, is it no less than 1 ¼ inches and no greater than 2 inches in diameter? [505.7.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Replace handrails • •

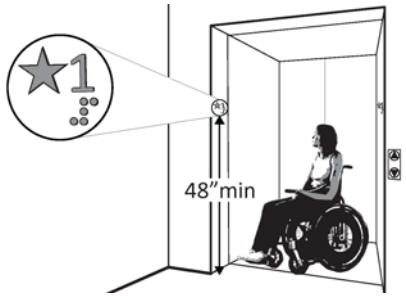
2.19	If the handrail gripping surface is non-circular: Is the perimeter no less than 4 inches and no greater than 6¼ inches? Is the cross section no greater than 2¼ inches in diameter? [505.7.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Replace handrails • •
2.20	Does the handrail: Extend at least 12 inches horizontally beyond the top and bottom of the ramp? Return to a wall, guard, or landing surface? [505.10.1] Note: If a 12" extension would be hazardous (in circulation path), it is not required	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Alter handrails • •
2.21	To prevent wheelchair casters and crutch tips from falling off: Does the surface of the ramp extend at least 12 inches beyond the inside face of the handrail? Or	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No			• Add curb • Add barrier • Extend ramp width • •

	Is there a curb or barrier that prevents the passage of a 4-inch diameter sphere? [405.9.1, 405.9.2]	Measurement:		Photo #:	

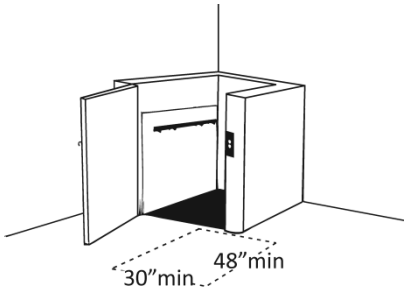
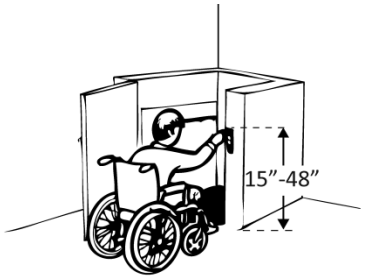
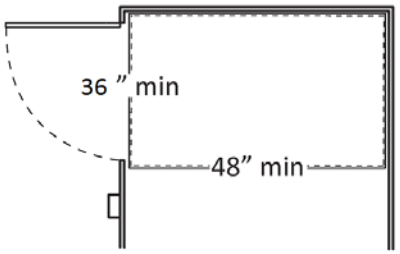
Elevators – Full Size & LULA (limited use, limited application) LULA elevators are often used in alterations.					
2.22	If there is a full size or LULA elevator, are the call buttons no higher than 54 inches above the floor? [407.2.1.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Change call button height • •
2.23	If there is a full size or LULA elevator, does the sliding door reopen automatically when obstructed by an object or person?* [407.3.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	* If constructed before 3/15/2012 and manually operated, the door is not required to reopen automatically • Install opener •

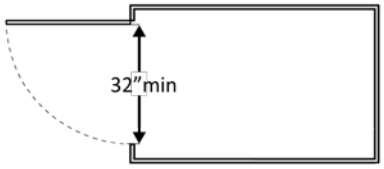
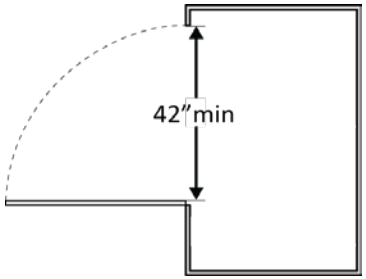
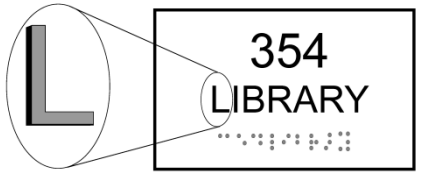
2.24	If there is a LULA elevator with a swinging door: Is the door power- operated? Does the door remain open for at least 20 seconds when activated? [403.3.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No Time:		Photo #:	• Add power operated door • Adjust opening time •
2.25	If there is a full size elevator: Is the interior at least 54 inches deep by at least 36 inches wide with at least 16 sq. ft. of clear floor area? Is the door opening width at least 32 inches? [407.4.1 Exception]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Replace elevator • •
2.26	If there is a LULA elevator, is the interior: At least 51 inches deep by 51 inches wide with a door opening width of at least 36 inches? Or At least 54 inches deep by at least 36 inches wide with at least 15 sq. ft. of clear floor area and a door opening width of at least 32 inches? [408.4.1 Exceptions 1 and 2]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Replace elevator • •

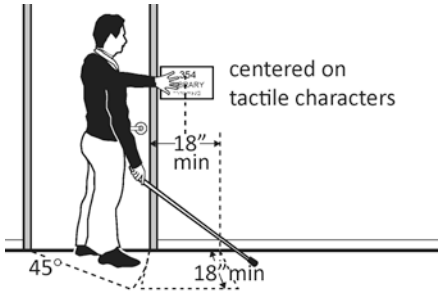
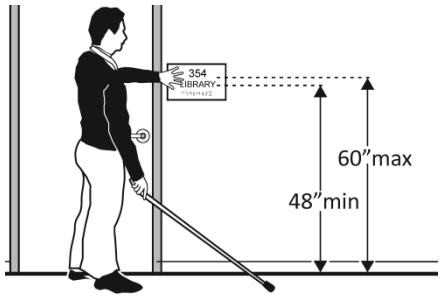
2.27	If there is a full size or LULA elevator, are the in-car controls: No less than 15 inches and no greater 48 inches above the floor? Or Up to 54 inches above the floor for a parallel approach? [408.4.6, 407.4.6.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:	 Or 	Photo #:	• Change control height • •
2.28	If there is a LULA elevator, are the in-car controls centered on a side wall? [408.4.6]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure controls • •
2.29	If there is a full size or LULA elevator: Are the car control buttons designated with raised characters? Are the car control buttons designated with Braille?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No			• Add raised characters • Add Braille •

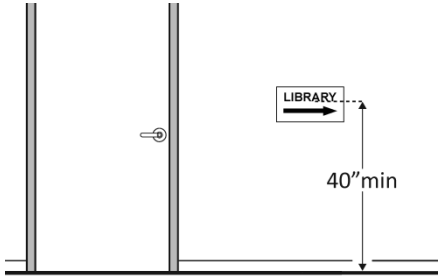
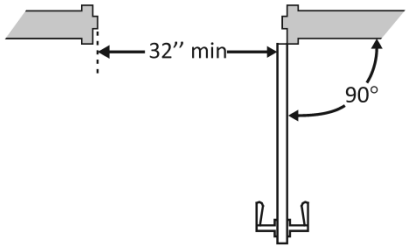
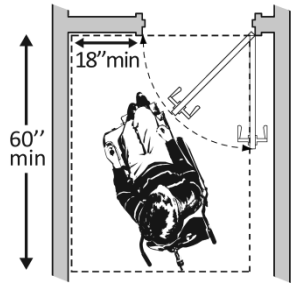
	[407.4.7.1, 703.2]			Photo #:	
2.30	If there is a full size elevator, are there audible signals which sound as the car passes or is about to stop at a floor? [407.4.8]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Install audible signals • •
2.31	If there is a full size or LULA elevator: Is there a sign on both door jambs at every floor identifying the floor? Is there a tactile star on both jambs at the main entry level? Do text characters contrast with their backgrounds? Are text characters raised? Is there Braille? Is the sign mounted between 48 inches to the baseline of the lowest character and 60 inches to the baseline of the highest character above the floor?* [407.2.3, 408.2.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Install signs • Change sign height • • * If constructed before 3/15/2012 and mounted no higher than 60 inches to the centerline of the sign, relocation is not required

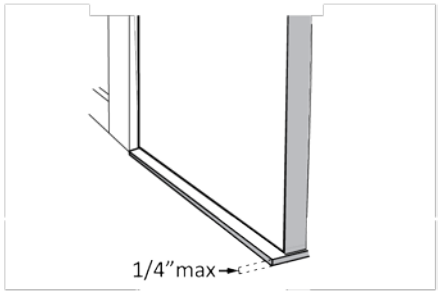
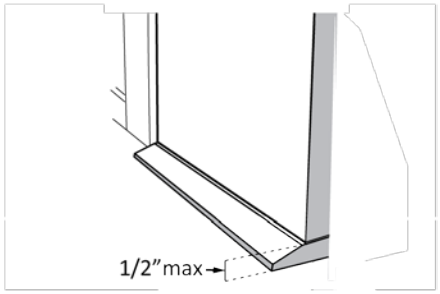
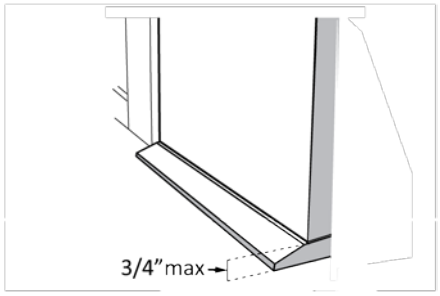
Platform Lifts

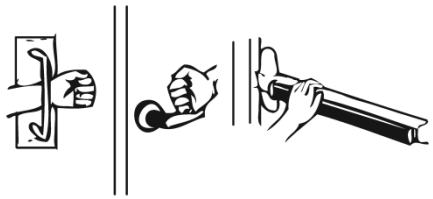
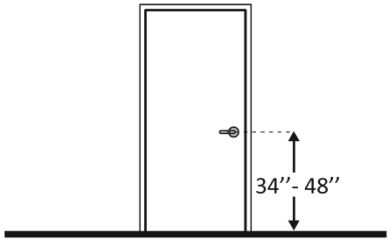
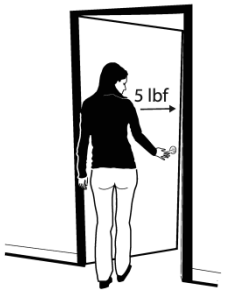
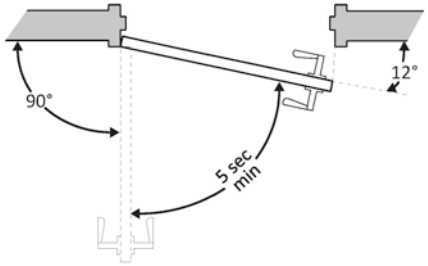
2.32	If a lift is provided, can it be used without assistance from others? [410.1]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Reconfigure so independently operable • •
2.33	Is there a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long for a person using a wheelchair to approach and reach the controls to use the lift? [410.5]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Remove obstructions • •
2.34	Are the lift controls no less than 15 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor? [410.5]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Change control height • •
2.35	Is there a clear floor space at least 36 inches wide by at least 48 inches long inside the lift? [410.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Replace lift • •

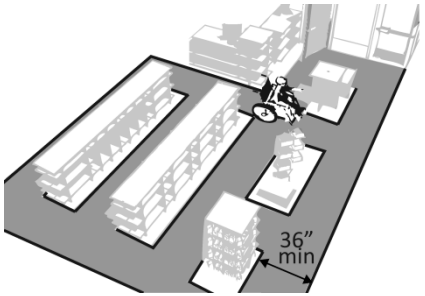
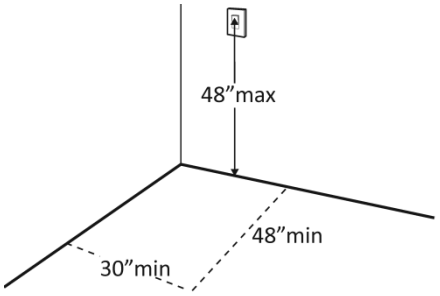
2.36	If there is an end door, is the clear opening width at least 32 inches? [410.6]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter door width • •
2.37	If there is a side door, is the clear opening width at least 42 inches? [410.6]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter door width • •
Signs "Tactile characters" are read using touch, i.e. raised characters and Braille.					
2.38	If there are signs designating permanent rooms and spaces not likely to change over time, e.g. room numbers and letters, room names, and exit signs: [216.2] Do text characters contrast with their backgrounds? [703.5] Are text characters raised? [703.2] Is there Braille? [703.3] Is the sign mounted:	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No			• Install tactile sign • Relocate sign •

On the wall on the latch side of the door? [703.4.2] Note: Signs are permitted on the push side of doors with closers and without hold-open devices. With clear floor space beyond the arc of the door swing between the closed position and 45-degree open position, at least 18 x 18 inches centered on the tactile characters?* [703.4.2] So the baseline of the lowest character is at least 48 inches above the floor and the baseline of the highest character is no more than 60 inches above the floor? * [703.4.1] Note: If the sign is at double doors with one active leaf, the sign should be on the inactive leaf; if both leaves are active, the sign should be on the wall to the right of the right leaf.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:	 	Photo #:	*If constructed before 3/15/2012 and a person may approach within 3 inches of the sign without encountering protruding objects or standing within the door swing, relocation not required *If constructed before 3/15/2012 and mounted no higher than 60 inches to the centerline of the sign, relocation not required

2.39	If there are signs that provide direction to or information about interior spaces: Do text characters contrast with their backgrounds? [703.5.1] Is the sign mounted so that characters are at least 40 inches above the floor? [703.5.6] Note: Raised characters and Braille are not required.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Install signs with contrasting characters • Change sign height •
Interior Doors – to classrooms, medical exam rooms, conference rooms, etc.					
2.40	Is the door opening width at least 32 inches clear, between the face of the door and the stop, when the door is open 90 degrees? [404.2.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Install offset hinges • Alter the doorway •
2.41	If there is a front approach to the pull side of the door, is there at least 18 inches of maneuvering clearance beyond the latch side plus at least 60 inches clear depth? Note: See 2010 Standards 404.2.4 for maneuvering clearance requirements on the push side of the door and side approaches to the pull side of the door.	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:			• Remove obstructions • Reconfigure walls • Add automatic door opener

	On both sides of the door, is the floor surface of the maneuvering clearance level (no steeper than 1:48)? [404.2.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	
2.42	If the threshold is vertical is it no more than ¼ inch high? Or No more than ½ inch high with the top ¼ inch beveled no steeper than 1:2, if the threshold was installed on or after the 1991 ADA Standards went into effect (1/26/93)? Or No more than ¾ inch high with the top ½ inch beveled no steeper than 1:2, if the threshold was installed before the 1991 ADA Standards went into effect (1/26/93)? [404.2.5, 303.2] Note: The first ¼ inch of the ½ or ¾ inch threshold may be vertical; the rest must be beveled.	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:	  	Photo #:	• Remove or replace threshold • •

2.43	Is the door equipped with hardware that is operable with one hand and does not require tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist? Door handle? Lock (if provided)? [404.2.7]	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Replace inaccessible knob with lever, loop or push hardware • Add automatic door opener •
2.44	Are the operable parts of the hardware no less than 34 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor? [404.2.7]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Change hardware height • •
2.45	Can the door be opened easily (5 pounds maximum force)? [404.2.9] Note: You can use a pressure gauge or fish scale to measure force. If you do not have one you will need to judge whether the door is easy to open.	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust or replace closers • Install lighter doors • Install power-assisted or automatic door openers
2.46	If the door has a closer, does it take at least 5 seconds to close from an open position of 90 degrees to a position of 12 degrees from the latch? [404.2.8.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust closer • •

Rooms and Spaces – stores, supermarkets, libraries, etc.					
2.47	Are aisles and pathways to goods and services, and to one of each type of sales and service counters, at least 36 inches wide? [403.5.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Rearrange goods, equipment and furniture • •
2.48	Are floor surfaces stable, firm and slip resistant? [302.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Change floor surface • •
2.49	If there is carpet: Is it no higher than ½ inch? Is it securely attached along the edges? [302.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Replace carpet • •
Controls – light switches, security and intercom systems, emergency/alarm boxes, etc.					
2.50	Is there a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long for a forward or parallel approach? [305.3] Are the operable parts no higher than 48 inches above the floor?* [309.3, 308]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:			• Change height of control • • *If constructed before 3/15/2012 and a parallel approach is provided, controls can be 54 inches above the floor

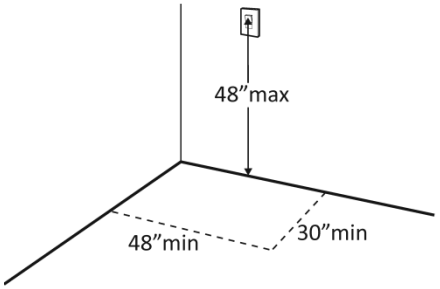
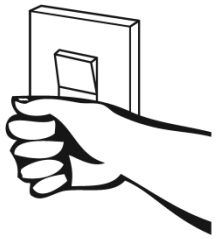
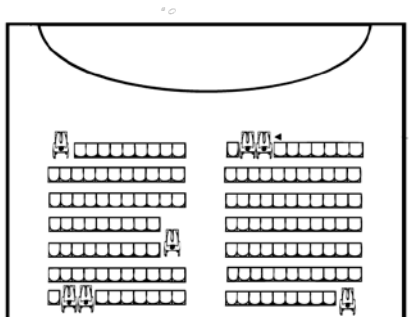
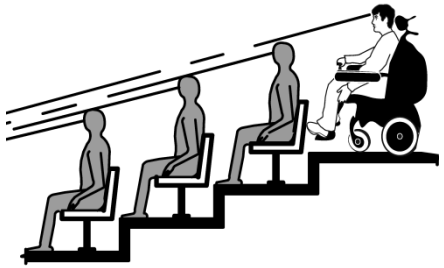
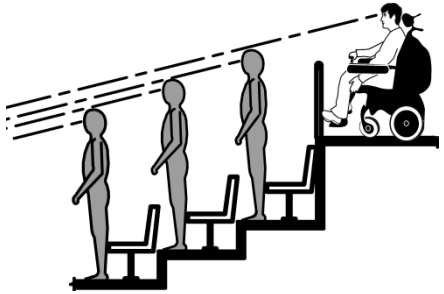
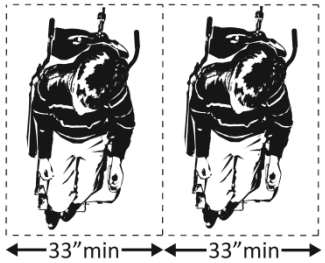
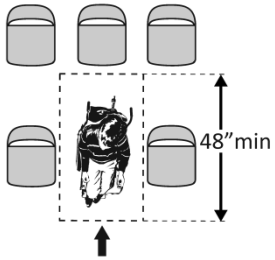
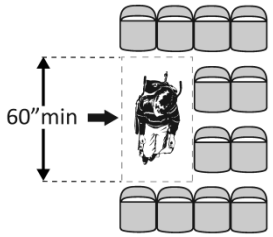
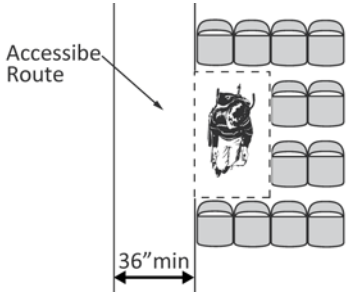
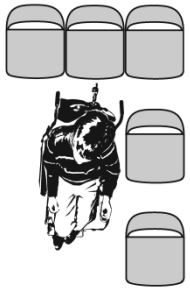
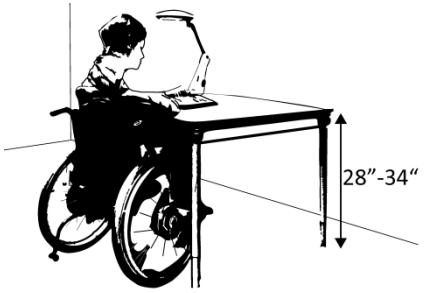
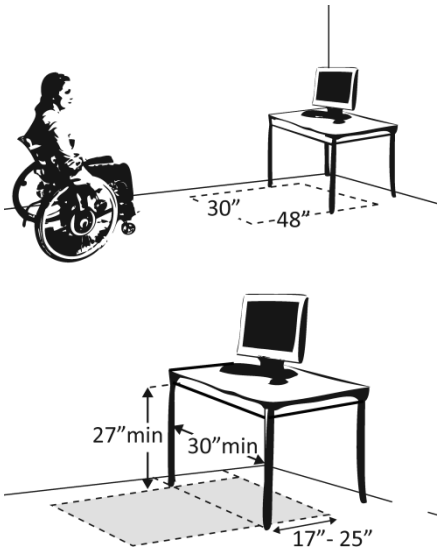
			Photo #:	
2.51	Can the control be operated with one hand and without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist? [309.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No	 Photo #:	• Replace control • •
Seating: Assembly Areas – theaters, auditoriums, stadiums, theater style classrooms, etc.				
2.52	Are an adequate number of wheelchair spaces provided? [221.2.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Total #: Wheelchair #:	**# of Seats** / **Wheelchair Spaces** 4 - 25 / 1 26 - 50 / 2 51 - 150 / 4 151 - 300 / 5 300+ see 2010 Standards 221.2.1.	Photo #:	• Reconfigure to add wheelchair spaces • •
2.53	Are wheelchair spaces dispersed to allow location choices and viewing angles equivalent to other seating, including specialty seating areas that provide distinct services and amenities? [221.2.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No		• Reconfigure to disperse wheelchair spaces • •

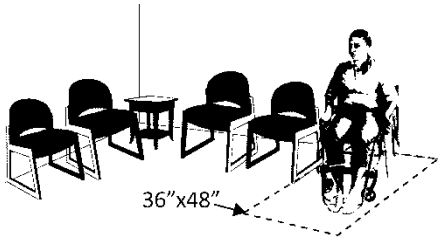
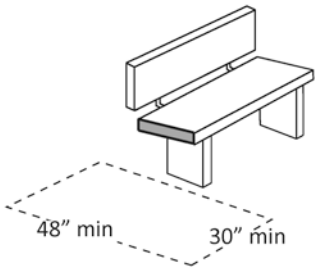
			Photo #:	
2.54	Where people are expected to remain seated, do people in wheelchair spaces have a clear line of sight over and between the heads of others in front of them? [802.2.1.1, 802.1.1.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No	 Photo #:	• Alter for line of sight • •
2.55	Where people are expected to stand, do people in wheelchair spaces have a clear line of sight over and between the heads of others in front of them? [802.2.2.1, 802.1.2.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No	 Photo #:	• Alter for line of sight • •
2.56	If there is a single wheelchair space, is it at least 36 inches wide? [802.1.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:	 Photo #:	• Alter space • •

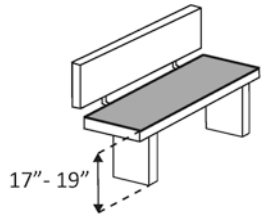
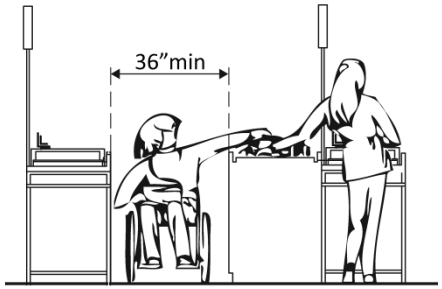
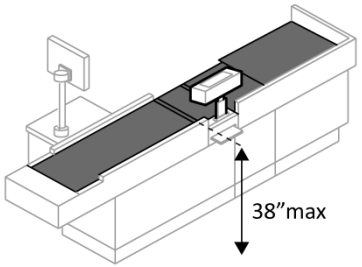
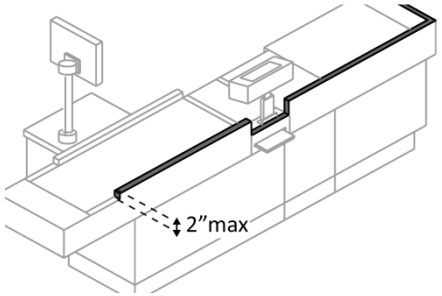
2.57	If there are two adjacent wheelchair spaces, are they each at least 33 inches wide? [802.1.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter spaces • •
2.58	If the wheelchair space can be entered from the front or rear, is it at least 48 inches deep? [802.1.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter space • •
2.59	If the wheelchair space can only be entered from the side, is it at least 60 inches deep? [802.1.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter space • •
2.60	Do wheelchair spaces adjoin, but not overlap, accessible routes? [802.1.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Alter spaces • •

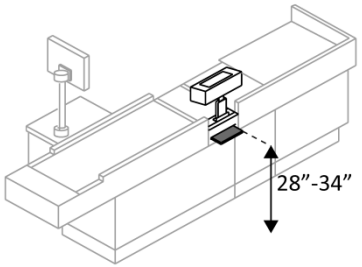
2.61	Is there at least one companion seat for each wheelchair space? [221.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Add companion seats • •
2.62	Is the companion seat located so the companion is shoulder-to-shoulder with the person in a wheelchair? [802.3.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Alter seating • •
2.63	Is the companion seat equivalent in size, quality, comfort and amenities to seating in the immediate area? [802.3.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Add equivalent seating • •
Seating: At dining surfaces (restaurants, cafeterias, bars, etc.) and non-employee work surfaces (libraries, conference rooms, etc.)					
2.64	Are at least 5%, but no fewer than one, of seating and standing spaces accessible for people who use wheelchairs? [226.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Total #: Wheelchair #:		Photo #:	• Alter to provide accessible spaces • •
2.65	Is there a route at least 36 inches wide to accessible seating? [403.5.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Widen route • •

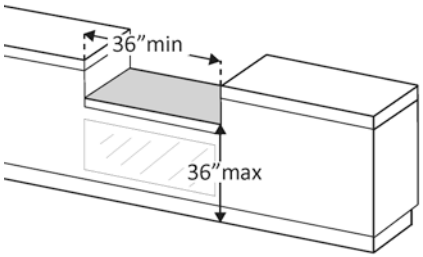
2.66	At the accessible space(s), is the top of the accessible surface no less than 28 inches and no greater than 34 inches above the floor? [902.3] Note: If for children, the top should be no less than 26 inches and no greater than 30 inches above the floor.	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter surface height • •
2.67	Is there a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long for a forward approach? [305.3] Does it extend no less than 17 inches and no greater than 25 inches under the surface? Is there knee space at least 27 inches high and at least 30 inches wide? [306.2, 306.3] Note: If for children, the knee space may be 24 inches high.	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter table or work surface • Add accessible table or work surface •

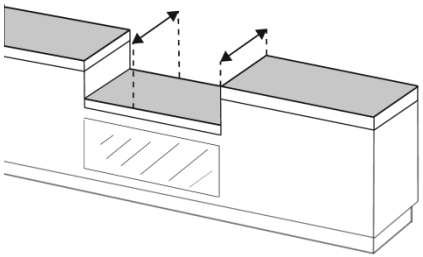
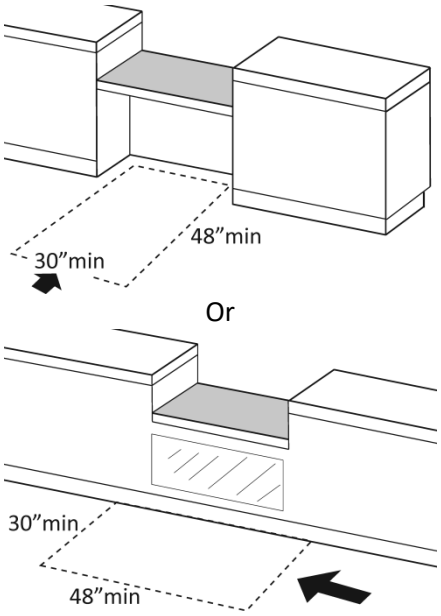
Seating: General – reception areas, waiting rooms, etc.

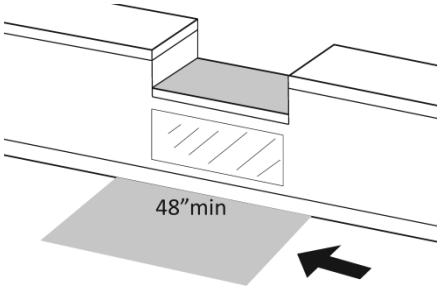
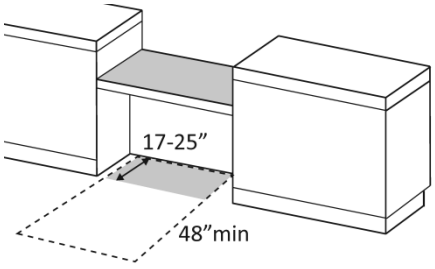
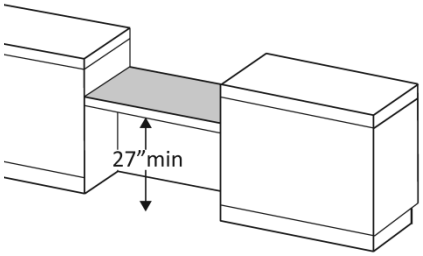
2.68	Is there at least one space at least 36 inches wide by at least 48 inches long for a person in a wheelchair? [802.1.2, 802.1.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Move furniture and equipment to provide space • •
Benches – In locker rooms, dressing rooms, fitting rooms This section does not apply to any other benches.					
2.69	In locker rooms, dressing rooms and fitting rooms, is there at least one room with a bench? [222.1, 803.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Add bench • •
2.70	Is there a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long at the end of the bench and parallel to the short axis of the bench? Is the bench seat at least 42 inches long and no less than 20 inches and no greater than 24 inches deep? Does the bench have back support or is it affixed to a wall? Is the top of the bench seat no less than 17 inches and no greater than 19 inches above the floor? [903]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:			• Move bench • Replace bench • Affix bench to wall • •

			Photo #:	
Check-Out Aisles – supermarkets, large retail stores, etc.				
2.71 Is the aisle at least 36 inches wide? [904.3.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Widen aisle • •
2.72 Is the counter surface of at least one aisle no higher than 38 inches above the floor? [904.3.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Lower counter • •
2.73 Is the top of the counter edge protection no higher than 2 inches above the counter surface? [904.3.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Lower edge protection • •

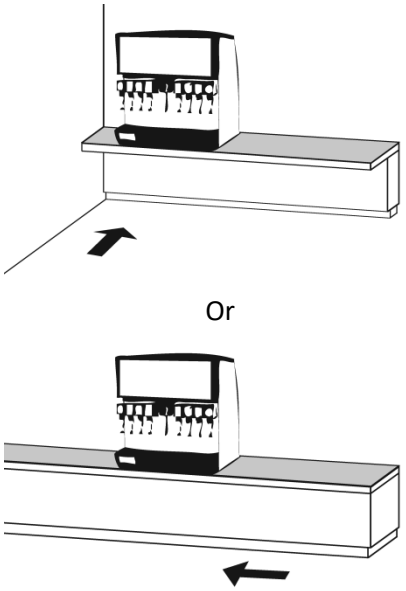
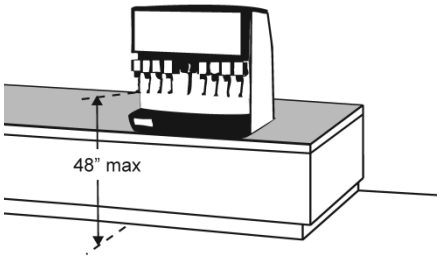
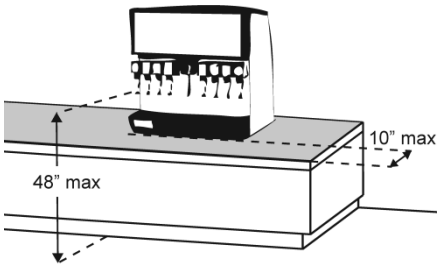
2.74	If there is a check writing surface, is the top no less than 28 inches and no greater than 34 inches above the floor? [904.3.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter check writing surface • •
2.75	If there is more than one check-out aisle is there a sign with the International Symbol of Accessibility at the accessible aisle? [216.11]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Add sign • •

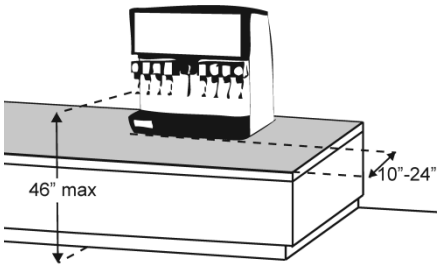
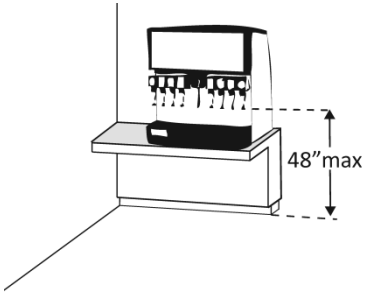
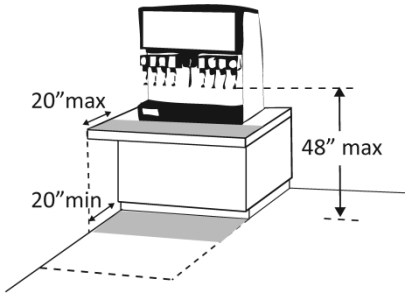
Sales & Service Counters – banks, stores, dry cleaners, auto repair shops, fitness clubs, etc.					
2.76	Is there a portion of at least one of each type of counter that is: No higher than 36 inches above the floor? At least 36 inches long? [904.4.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Lower section of counter • Lengthen section of counter •

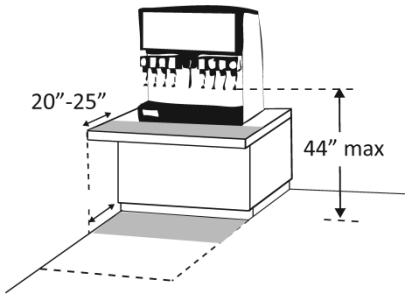
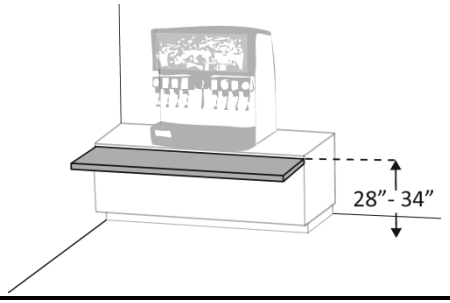
2.77	Does the accessible portion of the counter extend the same depth as the counter top? [904.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:	 Photo #:	• Alter accessible portion • •
2.78	Is there a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long for a forward or parallel approach? [904.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Parallel Measurement: ☐ Forward Measurement:	 Photo #:	• Reconfigure to provide a parallel or forward approach • •

2.79	For a parallel approach, is the clear floor space positioned with the 48 inches adjacent to the accessible length of counter? [904.4.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• If a parallel approach is not possible, a forward approach is required • •
2.80	For a forward approach: Do no less than 17 and no greater than 25 inches of the clear floor space extend under the accessible length of the counter? [306.2.2, 306.2.3] Is there at least 27 inches clearance from the floor to the bottom of the counter? [306.3.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:	 	Photo #:	• Reconfigure to provide knee clearance • •

Food Service Lines – in cafeterias, salad bars, eat-in fast food establishments, etc.

2.81	Does at least one of each type of self-service shelf or dispensing device for tableware, dishware, condiments, food and beverages have a forward or parallel approach? [904.5.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Forward ☐ Parallel		Photo #:	• Reconfigure to provide approach • •
2.82	If there is an unobstructed parallel approach, is the shelf or dispensing device no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [308.3.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Lower shelf and/or dispensing device • •
2.83	If there is a shallow obstruction no deeper than 10 inches with a parallel approach, is the shelf or dispensing device no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [308.3.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Lower shelf and/or dispensing device • •

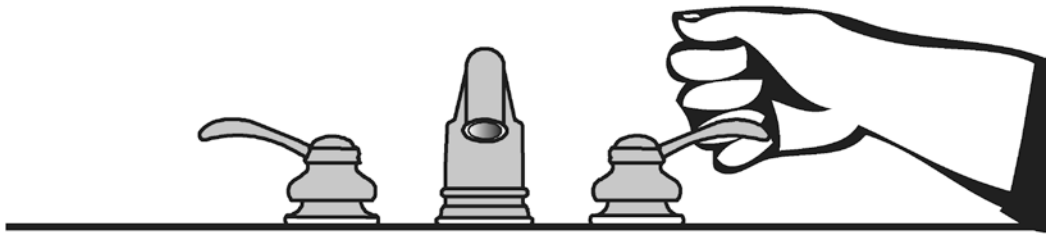
2.84	If there is an obstruction no less than 10 inches and no greater than 24 inches deep with a parallel approach, is the shelf or dispensing device no higher than 46 inches above the floor? [308.3.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Lower shelf and/or dispensing device • •
2.85	If there is an unobstructed forward approach, is the shelf or dispensing device no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [308.2.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Lower shelf and/or dispensing device • •
2.86	If there is an obstruction no deeper than 20 inches with a forward approach: Does clear floor space extend under the obstruction that is at least the same depth as the obstruction? Is the shelf or dispensing device no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [904.5.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure to provide knee space • Lower shelf and/or dispensing device •

2.87	If the obstruction is no less than 20 inches and no greater than 25 inches deep with a forward approach: Does clear floor space extend under the obstruction that is at least the same depth as the obstruction? Is the shelf or dispensing device no higher than 44 inches above the floor? [904.5.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure to provide knee space • Lower shelf and/or dispensing device •
2.88	If there is a tray slide, is the top no less than 28 inches and no greater than 34 inches above the floor? [904.5.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure • •
		☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• • •
		☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• • •

The ADA Checklist for Existing Facilities

Priority 3 - Toilet Rooms

Based on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design



Project

Building

Location

Date

Surveyors

Contact Information

When toilet rooms are open to the public they should be accessible to people with disabilities.

Institute for Human Centered Design
www.HumanCenteredDesign.org

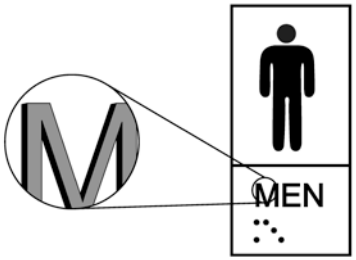
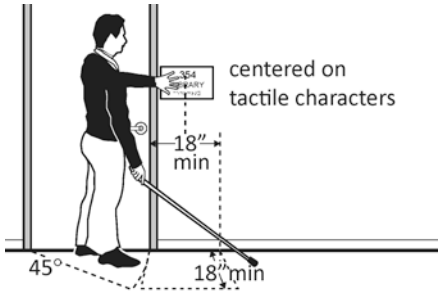
ADA National Network
Questions on the ADA 800-949-4232 voice/tty
www.ADAchecklist.org

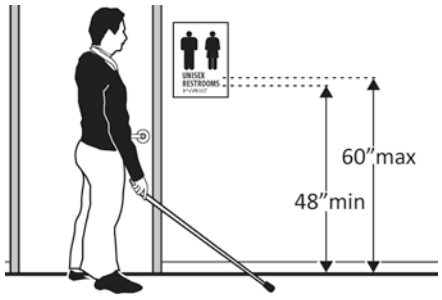
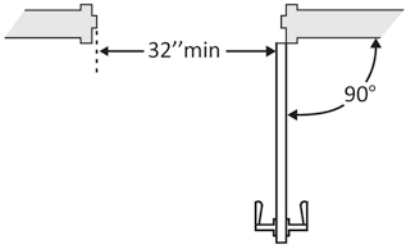
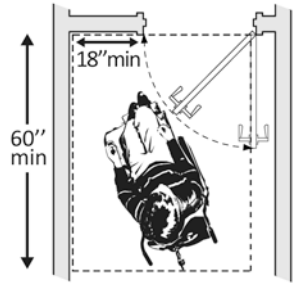
This checklist was produced by the New England ADA Center, a project of the Institute for Human Centered Design and a member of the ADA National Network. This checklist was developed under a grant from the Department of Education, NIDRR grant number H133A060092-09A. However the contents do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government.

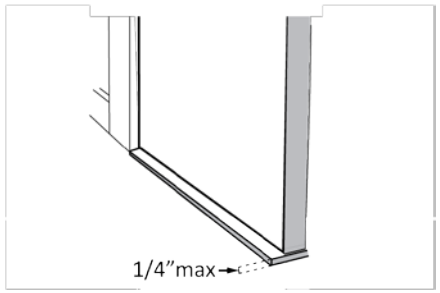
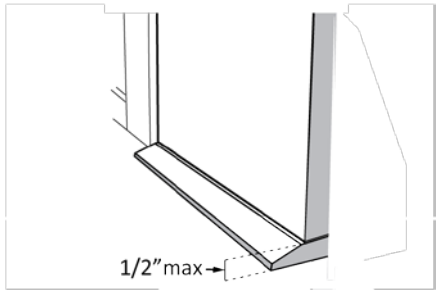
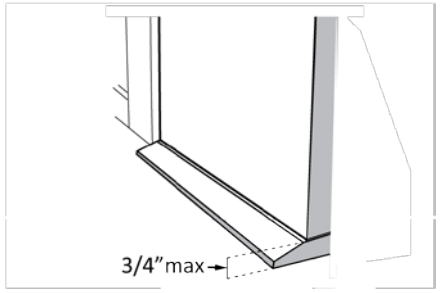
Questions or comments on the checklist contact the New England ADA Center at 617-695-0085 voice/tty or ADAinfo@NewEnglandADA.org

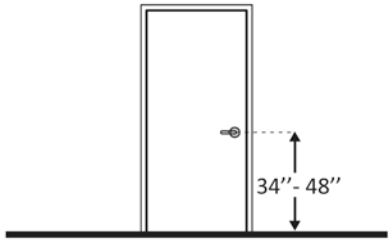
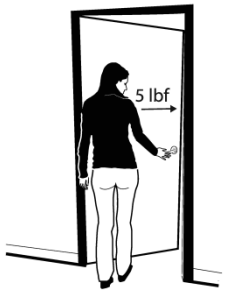
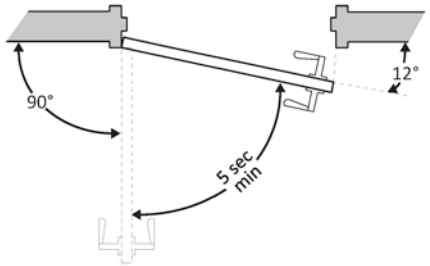
For the full set of checklists, including the checklists for recreation facilities visit www.ADAchecklist.org.

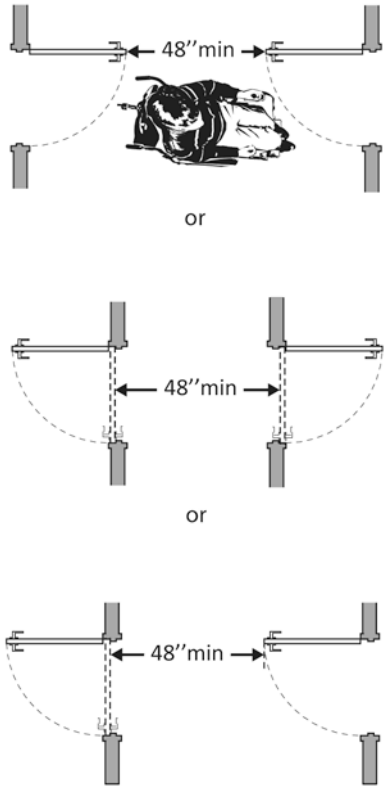
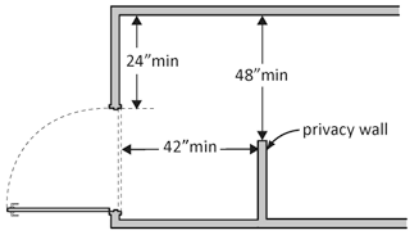
Priority 3 – Toilet Rooms			**Comments**	**Possible Solutions**
3.1 If toilet rooms are available to the public, is at least one toilet room accessible? (Either one for each sex, or one unisex.) Note: If toilet rooms are chiefly for children, e.g., in elementary schools and day care centers, use the children's specifications in Toilets - 604.1, 604.8, 604.9, 609.4 and Lavatories and Sinks – 606.2.	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Reconfigure toilet rooms • Combine toilet rooms to create one unisex accessible toilet room •
3.2 Are there signs at inaccessible toilet rooms that give directions to accessible toilet rooms? [See 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design – 216.8]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Install signs • •
3.3 If not all toilet rooms are accessible, is there a sign at the accessible toilet room with the International Symbol of Accessibility? [216.8]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Install sign • •
Accessible Route				
3.4 Is there an accessible route to the accessible toilet room? [206.2.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No			• Alter route • •

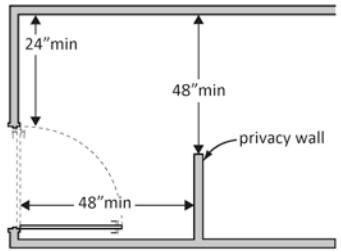
				Photo #:	
Signs at Toilet Rooms					
3.5	Do text characters contrast with their backgrounds? [703.5]	☐Yes ☐No			• Install tactile sign • Relocate sign •
	Are text characters raised? [703.2]	☐Yes ☐No			
	Is there Braille? [703.3]	☐Yes ☐No			
	Is the sign mounted: On the wall on the latch side of the door? [703.4.2]	☐Yes ☐No			
	Note: Signs are permitted on the push side of doors with closers and without hold-open devices.				
	With clear floor space beyond the arc of the door swing between the closed position and 45-degree open position, at least 18 x 18 inches centered on the tactile characters? * [703.4.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:			*If constructed before 3/15/2012 and a person may approach within 3 inches of the sign without encountering protruding objects or standing within the door swing, relocation not required
	So the baseline of the lowest character is at least 48 inches above the floor and the	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:			

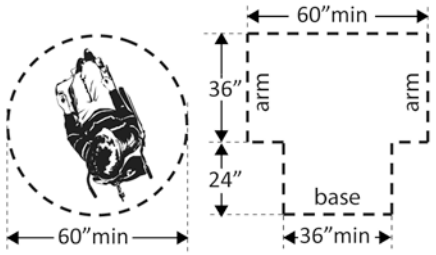
	baseline of the highest character is no more than 60 inches above the floor? * [703.4.1] Note: If the sign is at double doors with one active leaf, the sign should be on the inactive leaf; if both leaves are active, the sign should be on the wall to the right of the right leaf.			Photo #:	*If constructed before 3/15/2012 and mounted no higher than 60 inches to the centerline of the sign, relocation is not required
Entrance					
3.6	Is the door opening width at least 32 inches clear, between the face of the door and the stop, when the door is open 90 degrees? [404.2.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Install offset hinges • Alter the doorway •
3.7	If there is a front approach to the pull side of the door is there at least 18 inches of maneuvering clearance beyond the latch side plus 60 inches clear depth? Note: See 2010 Standards 404.2.4 for maneuvering clearance requirements on the push side of the door and side approaches to the pull side of the door On both sides of the door, is the	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:			• Remove obstructions • Reconfigure walls • Add automatic door opener

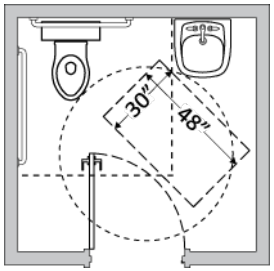
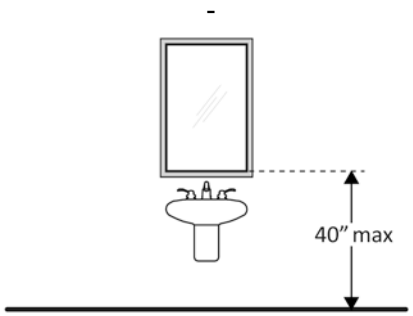
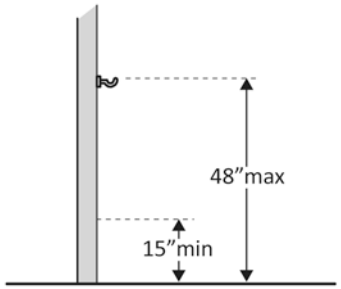
	floor surface of the maneuvering clearance level (no steeper than 1:48)? [404.2.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	
3.8	If the threshold is vertical is it no more than ¼ inch high? Or No more than ½ inch high with the top ¼ inch beveled no steeper than 1:2, if the threshold was installed on or after the 1991 ADA Standards went into effect (1/26/93)? Or No more than ¾ inch high with the top ½ inch beveled no steeper than 1:2, if the threshold was installed before the 1991 ADA Standards went into effect (1/26/93)? [404.2.5, 303.2] Note: The first ¼ inch of the ½ or ¾ inch threshold may be vertical; the rest must be beveled.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:	  	Photo #:	• Remove or replace threshold • •

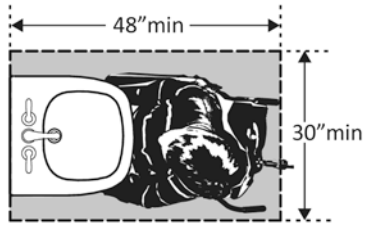
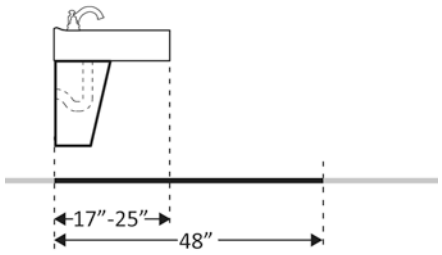
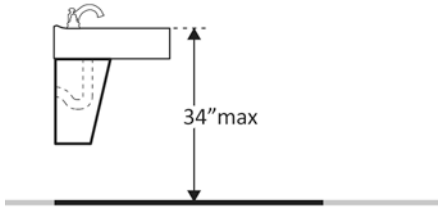
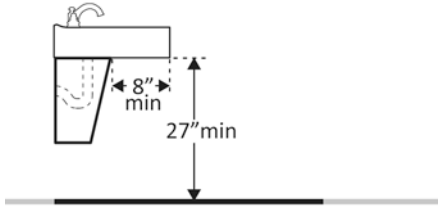
3.9	Is the door equipped with hardware that is operable with one hand and does not require tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist? Door handle? Lock (if provided)? [404.2.7]	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Replace inaccessible knob with lever, loop or push hardware • Add automatic door opener •
3.10	Are the operable parts of the door hardware mounted no less than 34 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor? [404.2.7]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Change hardware height • •
3.11	Can the door be opened easily (5 pounds maximum force)? [404.2.9] Note: You can use a pressure gauge or fish scale to measure force. If you do not have one you will need to judge whether the door is easy to open.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust or replace closers • Install lighter doors • Install power-assisted or automatic door openers
3.12	If the door has a closer, does it take at least 5 seconds to close from an open position of 90 degrees to a position of 12 degrees from the latch? [404.2.8.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust closer • •

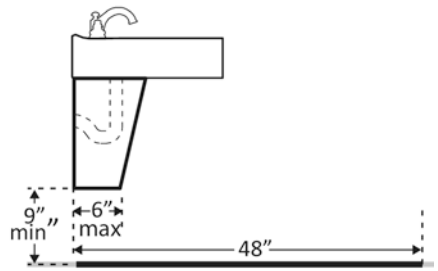
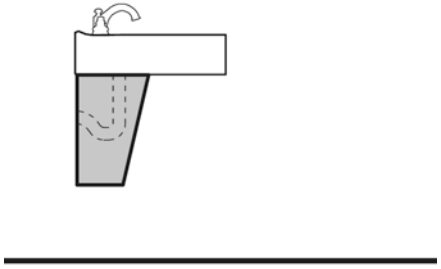
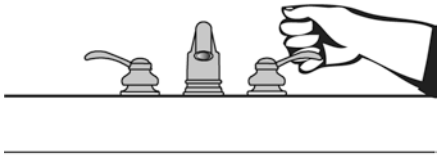
3.13	If there are two doors in a series, e.g. vestibule, is the distance between the doors at least 48 inches plus the width of the doors when swinging into the space? [404.2.6]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Remove inner door • Change door swing •
3.14	If there is a privacy wall and the door swings out, is there at least 24 inches of maneuvering clearance beyond the door latch side and 42 inches to the privacy wall? [404.2.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure space • •

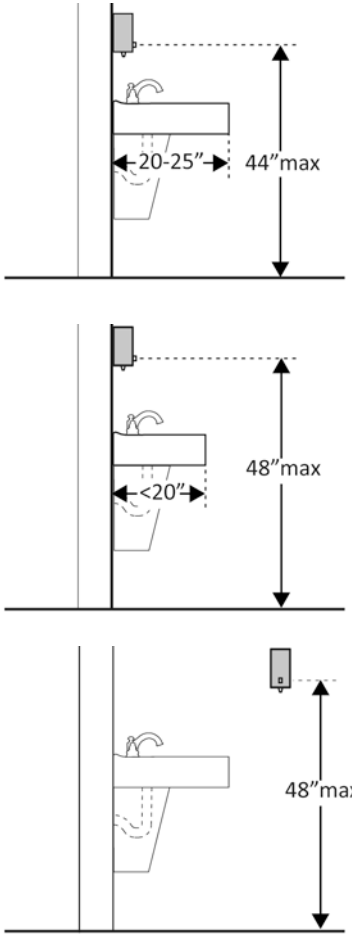
3.15	If there is a privacy wall and the door swings in, is there at least 24 inches of maneuvering clearance beyond the door latch side and at least 48 inches to the privacy wall if there is no door closer or at least 54 inches if there is a door closer? [404.2.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure space • •

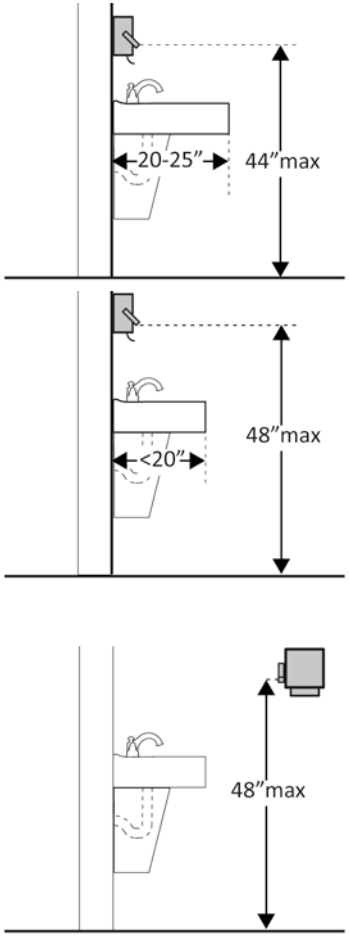
In the Toilet Room					
3.16	Is there a clear path to at least one of each type of fixture, e.g. lavatory, hand dryer, etc., that is at least 36 inches wide? [403.5.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Remove obstructions • •
3.17	Is there clear floor space available for a person in a wheelchair to turn around, i.e. a circle at least 60 inches in diameter or a T-shaped space within a 60-inch square? [603.2.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Move or remove partitions, fixtures or objects such as trash cans • •

3.18	In a single user toilet room if the door swings in and over a clear floor space at an accessible fixture, is there a clear floor space at least 30 x 48 inches beyond the swing of the door? [603.2.3 Exception 2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reverse door swing • Alter toilet room •
3.19	If the mirror is over a lavatory or countertop, is the bottom edge of the reflecting surface no higher than 40 inches above the floor? Or If the mirror is not over the lavatory or countertop, is the bottom edge of the reflecting surface no higher than 35 inches above the floor?* [603.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	* If installed before 3/15/2012 and the bottom edge of the reflecting surface is no higher than 40 inches above the floor, lowering the mirror to 35 inches is not required • Lower the mirror • Add another mirror •
3.20	If there is a coat hook, is it no less than 15 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor?* [603.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust hook • Replace with or provide additional accessible hook • * If installed before 3/15/2010 and the clear floor space allows a parallel approach, the coat hook may be 54 inches above the floor.

Lavatories The 2010 Standards refer to sinks in toilet rooms as lavatories.					
3.21	Does at least one lavatory have a clear floor space for a forward approach at least 30 inches wide and 48 inches long? [606.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter lavatory • Replace lavatory •
3.22	Do no less than 17 inches and no greater than 25 inches of the clear floor space extend under the lavatory so that a person using a wheelchair can get close enough to reach the faucet? [306.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter lavatory • Replace lavatory •
3.23	Is the front of the lavatory or counter surface, whichever is higher, no more than 34 inches above the floor? [606.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter lavatory • Replace lavatory •
3.24	Is there at least 27 inches clearance from the floor to the bottom of the lavatory that extends at least 8 inches under the lavatory for knee clearance? [306.3.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter lavatory • Replace lavatory •

3.25	Is there toe clearance at least 9 inches high? [306.3.3] Note: Space extending greater than 6 inches beyond the available toe clearance at 9 inches above the floor is not considered toe clearance.	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Alter lavatory • Replace lavatory •
3.26	Are pipes below the lavatory insulated or otherwise configured to protect against contact? [606.5]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Install insulation • Install cover panel •
3.27	Can the faucet be operated without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist? Is the force required to activate the faucet no greater than 5 pounds? [606.4]	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Adjust faucet • Replace faucet •
Soap Dispensers and Hand Dryers					

3.28 Are the operable parts of the soap dispenser within one of the following reach ranges: Above lavatories or counters no less than 20 inches and no greater than 25 inches deep: no higher than 44 inches above the floor? [308.2.2] Above lavatories less than 20 inches deep: no higher than 48 inches above the floor? Not over an obstruction: no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [308.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust dispensers • Replace with or provide additional accessible dispensers •

3.29	Are the operable parts of the hand dryer or towel dispenser within one of the following reach ranges: Above lavatories or counters no less than 20 inches and no greater than 25 inches deep: no higher than 44 inches above the floor? Above lavatories less than 20 inches deep: no higher than 48 inches above the floor? Not over an obstruction: no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [308.2] Can the operable parts of the hand dryer or towel dispenser be operated without tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist? Is the force required to activate the hand dryer or towel dispenser no greater than 5 pounds? [309.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust dispensers • Replace with or provide additional accessible dispensers •

Water Closets in Single-User Toilet Rooms and Compartments (Stalls) The 2010 Standards refer to toilets as water closets.

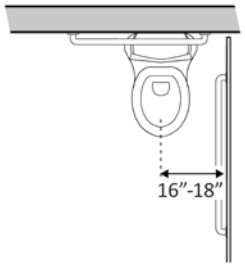
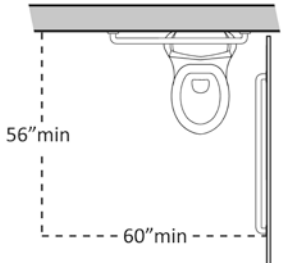
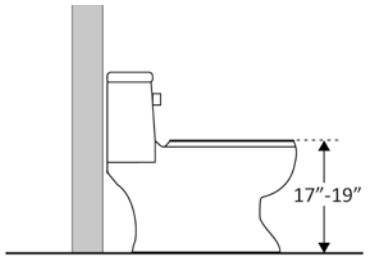
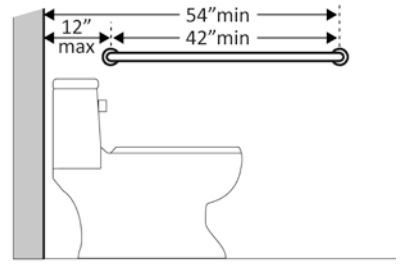
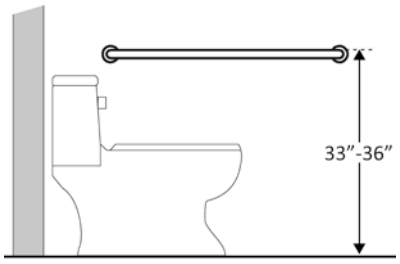
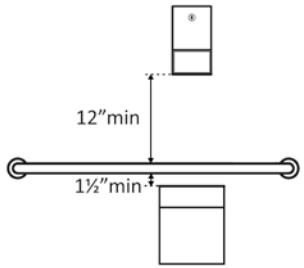
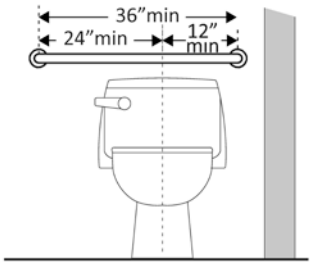
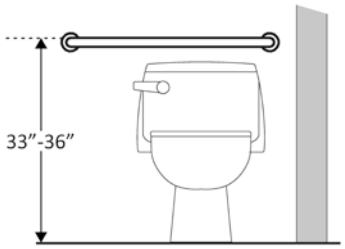
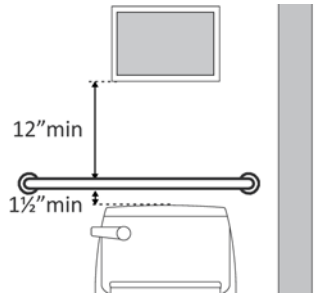
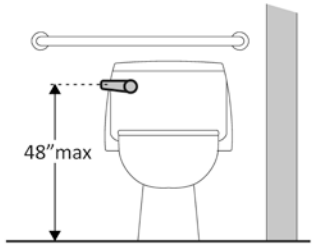
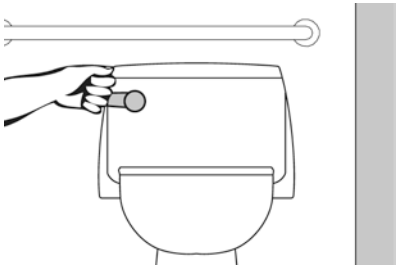
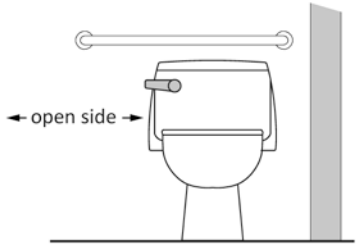
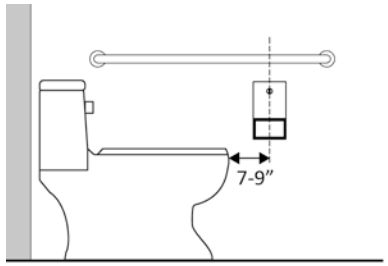
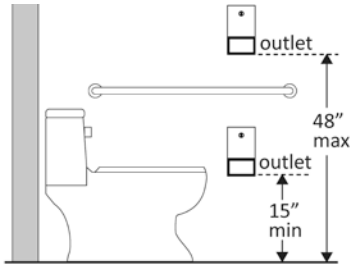
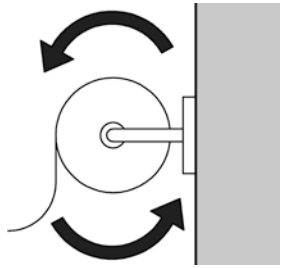
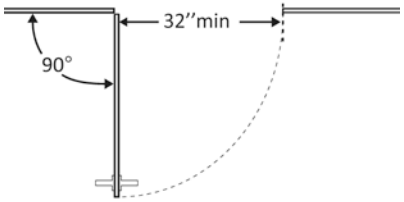
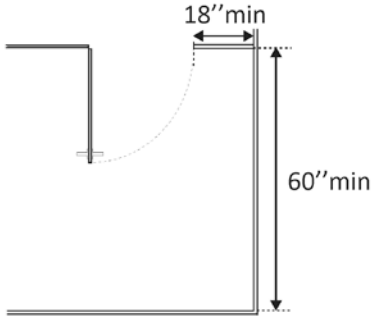
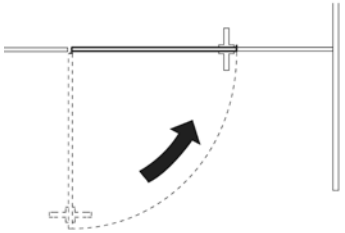
3.30	Is the centerline of the water closet no less than 16 inches and no greater than 18 inches from the side wall or partition? [604.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Move toilet • Replace toilet • Move partition •
3.31	Is clearance provided around the water closet measuring at least 60 inches from the side wall and at least 56 inches from the rear wall?* [604.3.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:			* If constructed before 3/15/12, clearances around water closets in single user toilet rooms can be 48 inches wide by 66 inches long or 48 inches wide by 56 inches long (depending on the approach to the water closet, see 1991 Standards Figure 28) and the lavatory may overlap that clearance if the door to the room does not swing into the required clearances at fixtures (such as lavatories, water closet and urinals) and the edge of the lavatory is at least 18 inches from the centerline of the water closet • Alter room/compartment for clearance • •

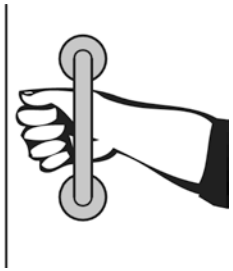
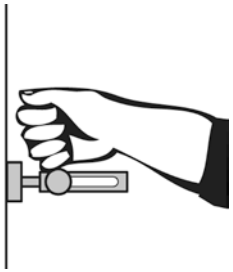
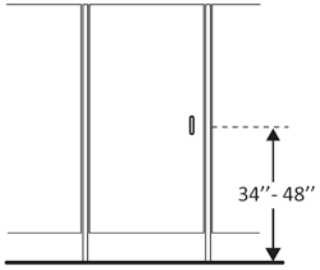
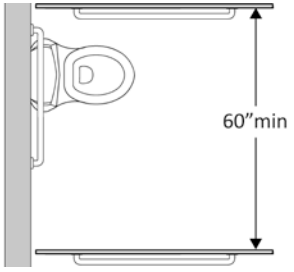
				Photo #:	
3.32	Is the height of the water closet no less than 17 inches and no greater than 19 inches above the floor measured to the top of the seat? [604.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust toilet height • Replace toilet •
3.33	Is there a grab bar at least 42 inches long on the side wall? Is it located no more than 12 inches from the rear wall? Does it extend at least 54 inches from the rear wall? [604.5.1] Is it mounted no less than 33 inches and no greater than 36 inches above the floor to the top of the gripping surface? [609.4] Is there at least 12 inches clearance between the grab bar	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No	 		• Install grab bar • Relocate grab bar • Relocate objects •

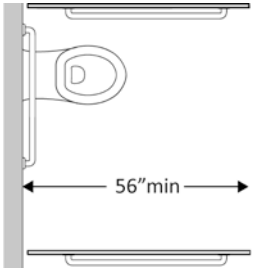
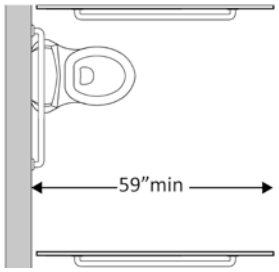
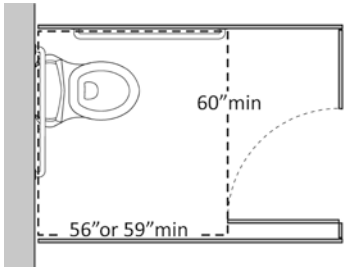
	and projecting objects above?* Is there at least 1½ inches clearance between the grab bar and projecting objects below?* Is the space between the wall and the grab bar 1 ½ inches? [609.3]	Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	* If constructed before 3/15/2012 grab bars do not need to be relocated; there are no space requirements above and below grab bars in the 1991 Standards
3.34	Is there a grab bar at least 36 inches long on the rear wall? Does it extend at least 12 inches from the centerline of the water closet on one side (side wall)? Does it extend at least 24 inches on the other (open) side? [604.5.2] Is it mounted no less than 33 inches and no greater than 36 inches above the floor to the top of the gripping surface? [609.4] Are there at least 12 inches clearance between the grab bar and protruding objects above?* Are there at least 1½ inches	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No	 		• Install grab bar • Relocate grab bar • Relocate objects • * If constructed before 3/15/2012 grab bars do not need to be relocated; there are no space

	clearance between the grab bar and projecting objects below?* Is the space between the wall and the grab bar 1½ inches? [609.3]	Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	requirements above and below grab bars in the 1991 Standards
3.35	If the flush control is hand operated, is the operable part located no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [604.6]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Move control • Install sensor with override button no higher than 48 inches •
3.36	If the flush control is hand operated, can it be operated with one hand and without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist? Is the force required to activate the flush control no greater than 5 pounds? [605.4]	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Change control • Adjust control •
3.37	Is the flush control on the open side of the water closet? [604.6]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Move control • •

3.38	Is the toilet paper dispenser located no less than 7 inches and no greater than 9 inches from the front of the water closet to the centerline of the dispenser?* [604.7]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	* If constructed before 3/15/2012 dispenser does not need to be relocated if it is within reach from the water closet seat; the 1991 Standards do not specify distance from the front of the water closet • Relocate dispenser • •
3.39	Is the outlet of the dispenser: Located no less than 15 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor? Not located behind grab bars? [604.7]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Relocate dispenser • •
3.40	Does the dispenser allow continuous paper flow? [604.7]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Adjust dispenser • Replace dispenser •
Toilet Compartments (Stalls)					

3.41	Is the door opening width at least 32 inches clear, between the face of the door and the stop, when the door is open 90 degrees? [604.8.1.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Widen door width • •
3.42	If there is a front approach to the pull side of the door, is there at least 18 inches of maneuvering clearance beyond the latch side plus 60 inches clear depth? [604.8.1.2] Note: See 2010 Standards 604.8.1.2 Doors for maneuvering clearance requirements on the push side of the door and side approaches to the pull side of the door	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Remove obstructions • •
3.43	Is the door self-closing? [604.8.1.2]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Add closer • Replace door •

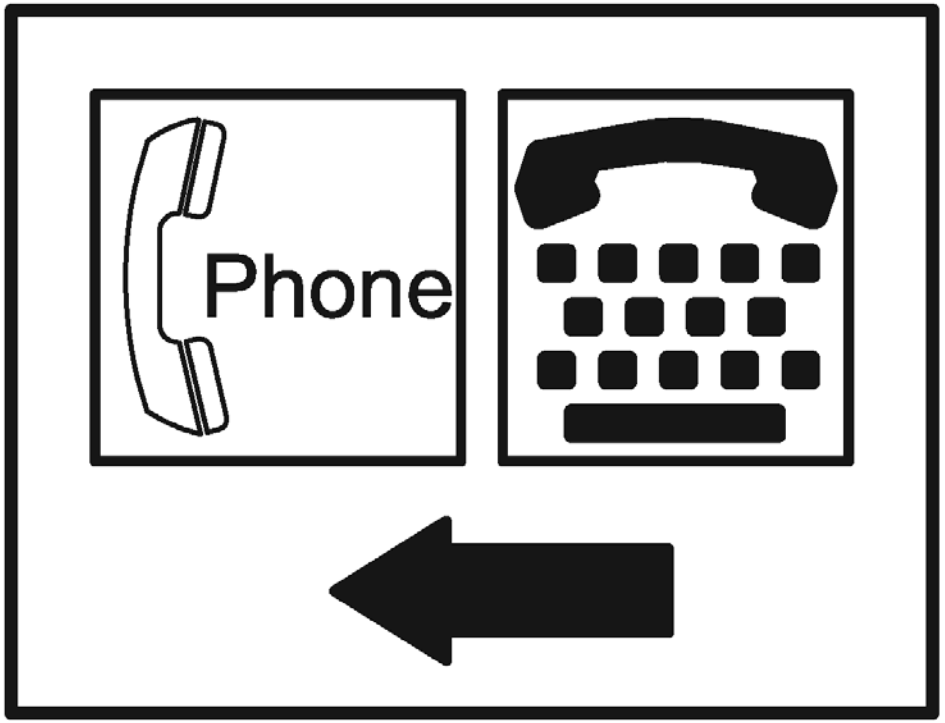
3.44	Are there door pulls on both sides of the door that are operable with one hand and do not require tight grasping pinching or twisting of the wrist?* [604.8.1.2]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	* If constructed before 3/15/2012 door pulls do not need to be added; door pulls are not required in the 1991 Standards • Replace hardware • •
3.45	Is the lock operable with one hand and without tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist? [309.4]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Replace lock • •
3.46	Are the operable parts of the door hardware mounted no less than 34 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor? [404.2.7]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Relocate hardware • •
3.47	Is the compartment at least 60 inches wide? [604.8.1.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Widen compartment • •

3.48	If the water closet is wall hung, is the compartment at least 56 inches deep? [604.8.1.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Widen compartment • •
3.49	If the water closet is floor mounted, is the compartment at least 59 inches deep? [604.8.1.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter compartment • •
3.50	If the door swings in, is the minimum required compartment area provided beyond the swing of the door (60 inches x 56 inches if water closet is wall hung or 59 inches if water closet is floor mounted)? [604.8.1.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reverse door swing • Alter compartment •

ADA Checklist for Existing Facilities

Priority 4 – Additional Access

Based on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design



Project _____

Building _____

Location _____

Date _____

Surveyors _____

_____

Contact Information _____

_____

Amenities such as drinking fountains and public telephones should be accessible to people with disabilities.

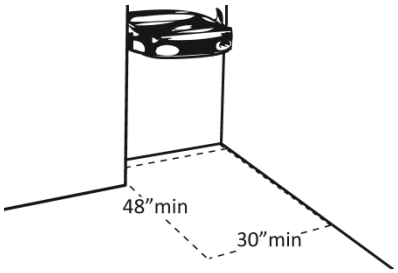
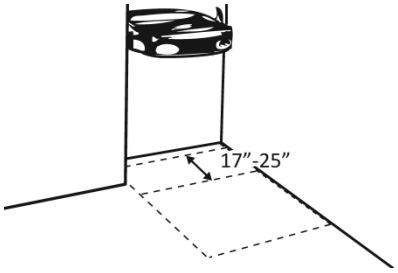
Institute for Human Centered Design
www.HumanCenteredDesign.org

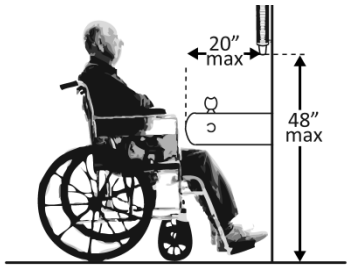
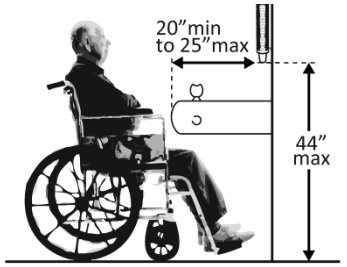
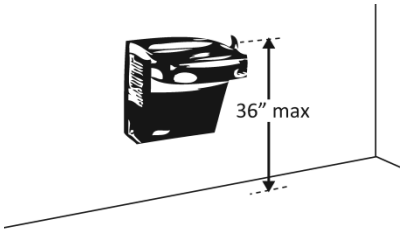
ADA National Network
Questions on the ADA 800-949-4232 voice/tty
www.ADAchecklist.org

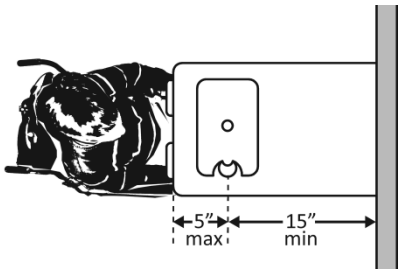
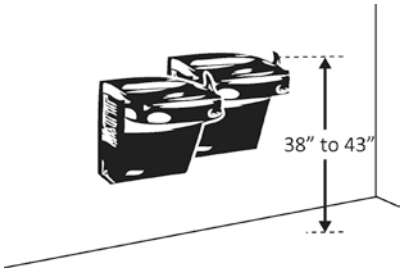
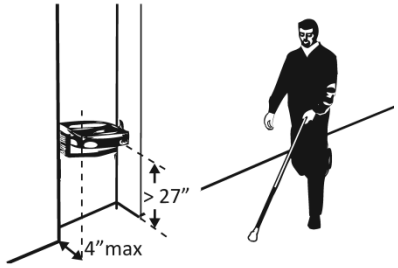
This checklist was produced by the New England ADA Center, a project of the Institute for Human Centered Design and a member of the ADA National Network. This checklist was developed under a grant from the Department of Education, NIDRR grant number H133A060092-09A. However the contents do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government.

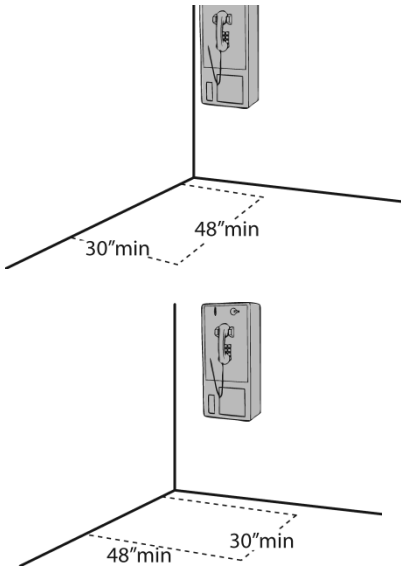
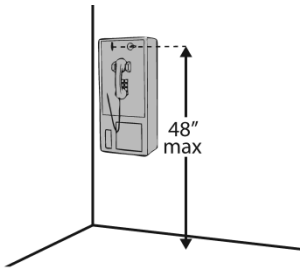
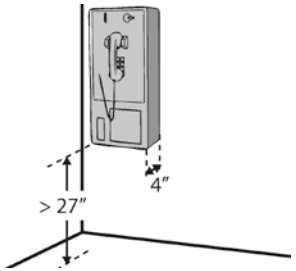
Questions or comments on the checklist contact the New England ADA Center at 617-695-0085 voice/tty or ADAinfo@NewEnglandADA.org

For the full set of checklists, including the checklists for recreation facilities visit www.ADAchecklist.org.

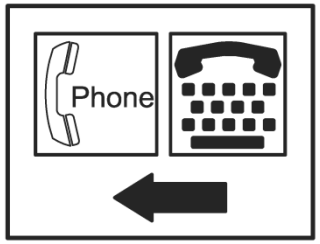
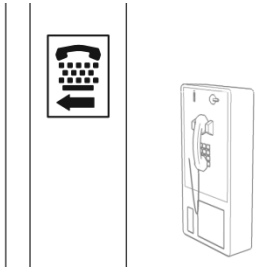
Priority 4 – Additional Access			Comments	Possible Solutions
Drinking Fountains				
4.1	Does at least one drinking fountain have a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide x at least 48 inches long centered in front of it for a forward approach?* [See 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design – 602.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	*If installed before 3/15/2012, a parallel approach is permitted and the clear floor space is not required to be centered • Alter space • Relocate drinking fountain • Install a drinking fountain in another location
4.2	If there is a forward approach, do no less than 17 inches and no greater than 25 inches of the clear floor space extend under the drinking fountain? [306.2.2, 306.2.3] Note: If the drinking fountain is primarily for children’s use and the spout is no more than 30 inches above the floor and no more than 3 ½ inches from the edge of the unit, a parallel approach is permitted.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter space • Replace drinking fountain •

4.3	If the drinking fountain is no deeper than 20 inches, are the operable parts no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [308.2.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust drinking fountain • Replace drinking fountain •
4.4	If the drinking fountain is no less than 20 inches and no greater than 25 inches deep, are the operable parts no higher than 44 inches above the floor? [308.2.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust drinking fountain • Replace drinking fountain •
4.5	Can the control be operated with one hand and without tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist? Is the force required to activate the control no more than 5 pounds? [309.4]	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Change control • Adjust control •
4.6	Is the spout outlet no higher than 36 inches above the floor? [602.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust drinking fountain • Replace drinking fountain •

4.7	Is the spout: At least 15 inches from the rear of the drinking fountain? No more than 5 inches from the front of the drinking fountain? [602.5]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust spout • Replace drinking fountain •
4.8	If there is more than one drinking fountain, is there at least one for standing persons? [211.2] Is the spout outlet no lower than 38 inches and no higher than 43 inches above the floor? [602.7]	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust drinking fountain • Install new drinking fountain for standing height •
4.9	If the leading (bottom) edge of the fountain is higher than 27 inches above the floor, does the front of the fountain protrude no more than 4 inches into the circulation path? [307.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust drinking fountain • Replace drinking fountain • Add tactile warning such as permanent planter or partial walls

Public Telephones					
4.10	Does at least one telephone have a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide x at least 48 inches long for a parallel or forward approach? [704.2.1]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Move telephone • Install new telephone for clear floor space •
4.11	Is the highest operable part of the telephone no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [704.2.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust telephone • •
4.12	If the leading (bottom) edge of the telephone is higher than 27 inches above the floor, does the front of the telephone protrude no more than 4 inches into the circulation path? [307.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust telephone • •

4.13	Does at least one telephone have a volume control? [704.3]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Install volume control • Replace telephone with one that has volume control •
4.14	Is the volume control identified by a pictogram of a telephone handset with radiating sound waves? [703.7.2.3]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Add pictogram • •
4.15	Does at least one telephone have a TTY? [217.4.1] Note: TTY's are devices that employ interactive text-based communication through the transmission of coded signals across the telephone network. They are mainly used by people who are deaf and/or cannot speak.	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Install TTY • •
4.16	Is the touch surface of the TTY keypad at least 34 inches above the floor? [704.4.1] Note: If a seat is provided, the TTY is not required to be 34 inches minimum above the floor.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust height of TTY • •

4.17	Is the TTY identified by the International Symbol of TTY? [703.7.2.2]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Add symbol • •
4.18	Do signs that provide direction to public telephones also provide direction to the TTY? [216.9.2]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Add signs • •
4.19	Do telephones that do not have a TTY provide direction to the TTY? [216.9.2]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Add signs • •
Fire Alarm Systems					
4.20	If there are fire alarm systems, do they have both flashing lights and audible signals? [702.1]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Install audible and visual alarms • •

Additional Excerpts from the U.S. Department of Justice
Checklist for Emergency Shelters

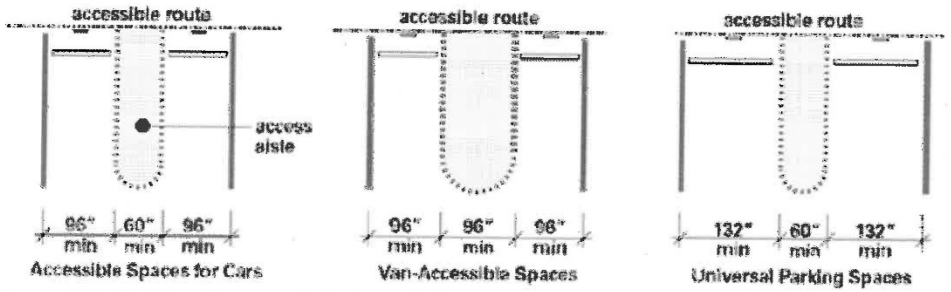
2. Parking Spaces Checklist

B1. When parking areas are provided at the shelter site, count the total number of parking spaces provided in each area. Is the minimum number of accessible parking spaces provided, based on the total number of available parking spaces (see table below)? [ADA Standards § 4.1.2(5)(a)] Yes ____ No ____

Total Number of Parking Spaces in Each Parking Area	Required Minimum Number of Accessible Spaces
1 - 25	1 van-accessible space w/min. 96-inch-wide access aisle (van space)
26 - 50	1 space w/min. 60-inch-wide access aisle + 1 van space
51 - 75	2 spaces w/min. 60-inch-wide access aisle + 1 van space
76 - 100	3 spaces w/min. 60-inch-wide access aisle + 1 van space
101 - 150	4 spaces w/min. 60-inch-wide access aisle + 1 van space

If more than 150 parking spaces are provided in a particular lot, see section 4.1.2 of the ADA Standards for the number of accessible parking spaces required.

B2. Does each accessible parking space have its own, or share, an adjacent access aisle that is least 60 inches (5 feet) wide? [ADA Standards § 4.6.3] Yes ____ No ____



Accessible Parking Spaces Showing Minimum Width of Vehicle Space and Access Aisle

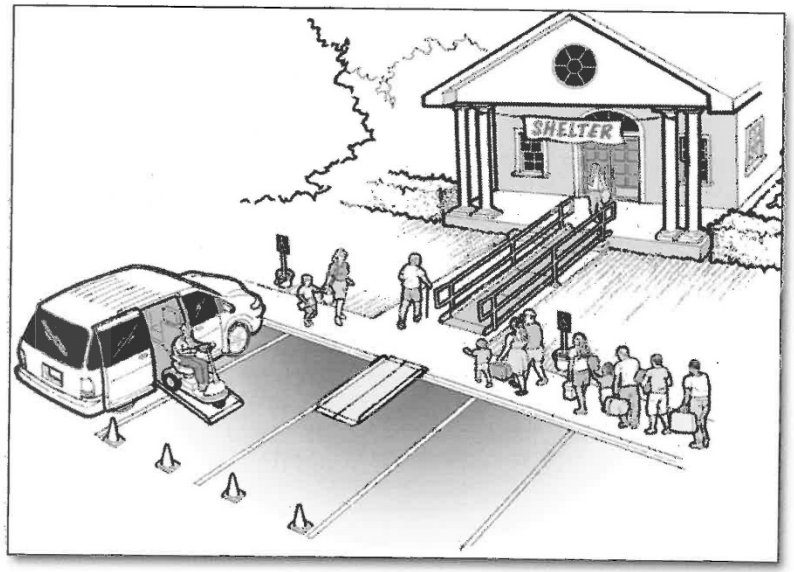
Notes/Comments

3. Temporary Solutions for Emergency Sheltering - Parking

Problem: Parking at the shelter facility either has no accessible parking, not enough accessible parking, or accessible parking spaces are not on level ground.

Suggestion: Find a fairly level parking area near the accessible entrance and mark the area for accessible parking spaces. Three regular parking spaces will make two accessible parking spaces with a shared access aisle. Provide a sign designating each accessible parking space. Ensure there is an accessible route from each access aisle to the accessible entrance.

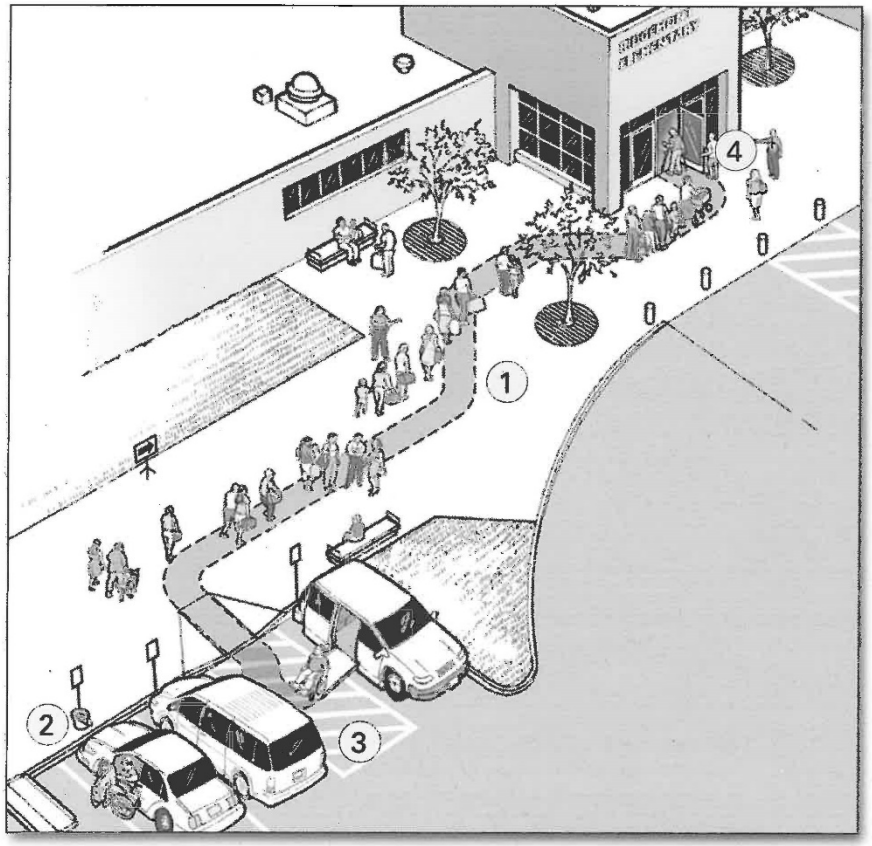
If temporary accessible spaces are used, mark the temporary accessible parking spaces with traffic cones or other temporary elements. Traffic cones can also be used to mark off an access aisle if designated accessible parking spaces lack an access aisle or if the access aisle is too narrow. At least one accessible parking space should be a van-accessible parking space with an access aisle that is at least 96 inches wide.



Three standard parking spaces are converted into an accessible parking space with an access aisle. Cones mark the access aisle and a temporary curb ramp with edge protection connects to an accessible route to the shelter.

C. Sidewalks and Walkways

1. Typical Issues for Individuals Who Use Wheelchairs, Scooters, or other Mobility Devices



An accessible entrance to a shelter with accessible parking and an accessible drop-off area

An accessible route connects accessible passenger drop-off areas, accessible parking spaces, and other accessible elements, like a route from a bus stop, to an accessible building entrance. The accessible route is essential for people who have difficulty walking or who use wheelchairs or other mobility aids to get to the accessible entrance of the shelter. The accessible route must be at least 36 inches wide (it may narrow briefly to 32 inches wide where utility poles, signs, etc. are located along the accessible route). Abrupt level changes, steps, or steep running or cross slopes cannot be part of an accessible route. Where ramps are used, they cannot be steeper than 1:12. Ramps with a vertical rise of more than 6 inches must have handrails on both sides. Ramps must also have edge protection to stop wheelchairs from falling off the sides, and level landings at the top and bottom of each segment and where the ramp changes direction.

Notes:

(1) Accessible route

(2) Accessible drop-off area

(3) Accessible parking with van-accessible parking space

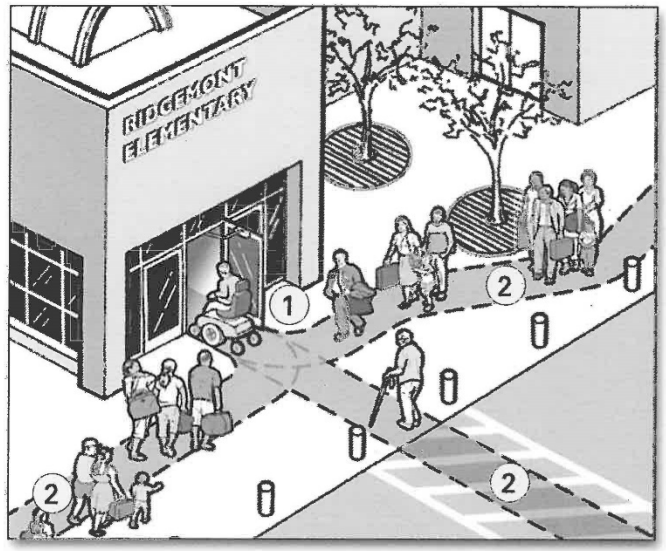
(4) Accessible entrance to shelter

D. Entering the Emergency Shelter

Building Entrance

A shelter must have at least one accessible entrance that is on an accessible route. An accessible entrance must provide at least one accessible door with maneuvering space, accessible hardware, and enough clear width to allow people who use crutches, a cane, walker, scooter, or wheelchair to use it.

If the accessible entrance is not the main entrance to the facility that is being used as a shelter, signs must be located at inaccessible entrances to direct evacuees and volunteers to the accessible entrance. The accessible entrance must be unlocked when other shelter entrances are unlocked.



Notes:

(1) Accessible entrance to the shelter.

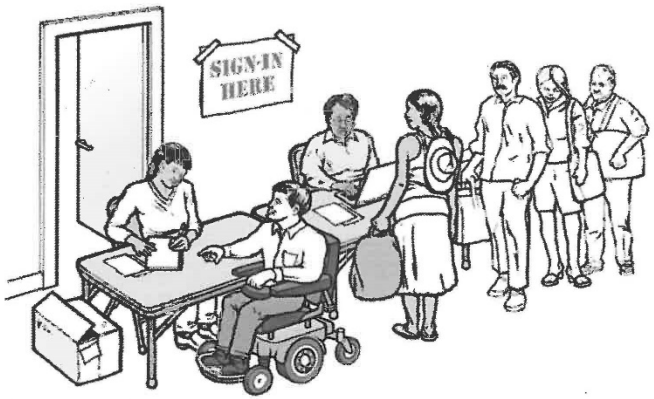
(2) Accessible route connecting accessible parking and drop-off area (if provided) to the accessible entrance.

Examples of signs for inaccessible shelter entrances directing people to the accessible entrance.

F. Check-In Areas

A shelter usually has one or more check-in areas located near the entrance to the shelter. When check-in areas are provided, then at least one accessible check-in location should be provided. The accessible check-in area should be at the accessible entrance or signs should give directions to the accessible check-in area.

If a permanent reception counter is used for check-in, make sure to provide a writing surface at an accessible height for people who use a wheelchair, scooter, or other mobility device. This may be a part of the reception counter that is no higher than 36 inches above the floor, a folding shelf or an adjacent table, or a clip board.



An accessible check-in location using a folding table with a height that people who use wheelchairs can easily reach.

F1. Is there an accessible route that connects the accessible entrance to areas that are likely to be used to register people as they arrive at the shelter? [ADA Standards § 4.3] Yes ____ No ____

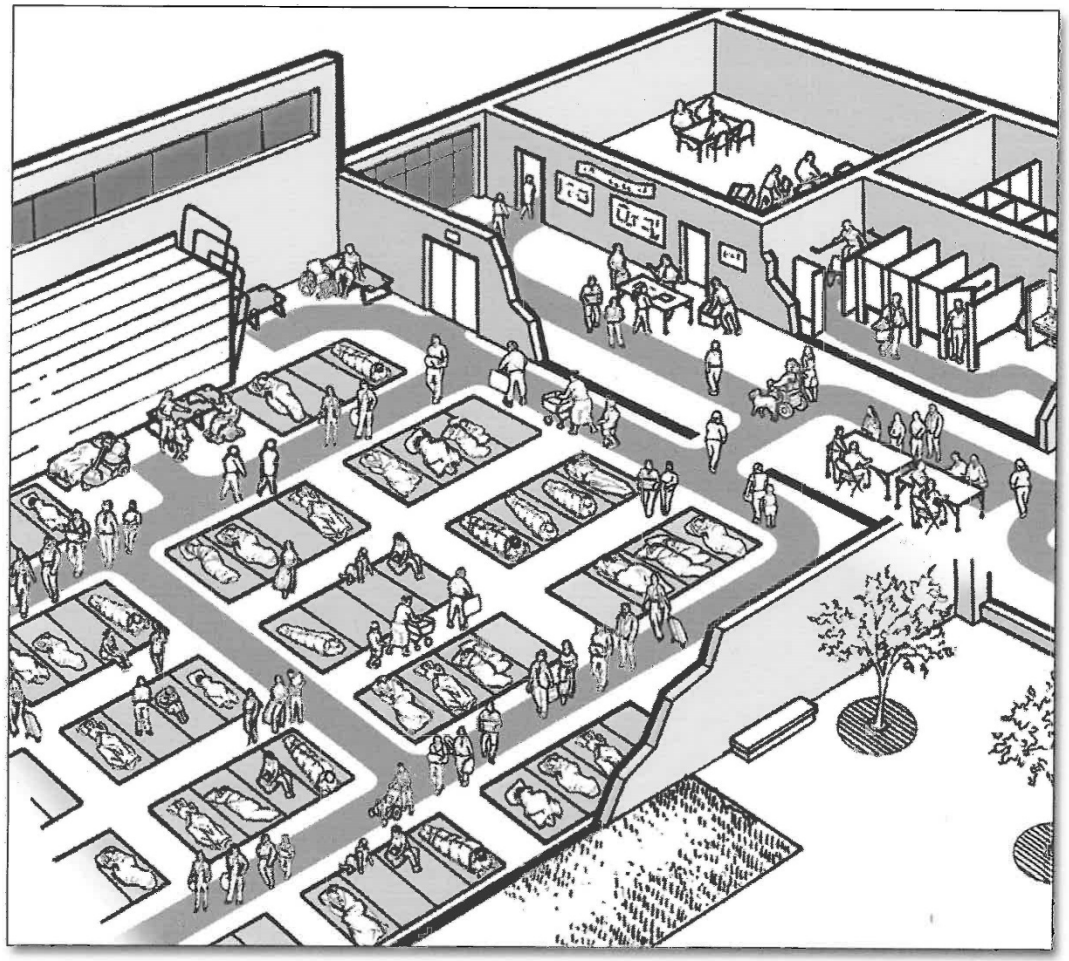
F2. If there is a built-in reception or other type of counter, does it have a section that is at least three feet long that is no higher than 36 inches above the floor or is there a nearby surface that is not higher than 36 inches above the floor? [ADA Standards § 7.2] Yes ____ No ____

Notes/Comments

Living at the Emergency Shelter

G. Sleeping Areas

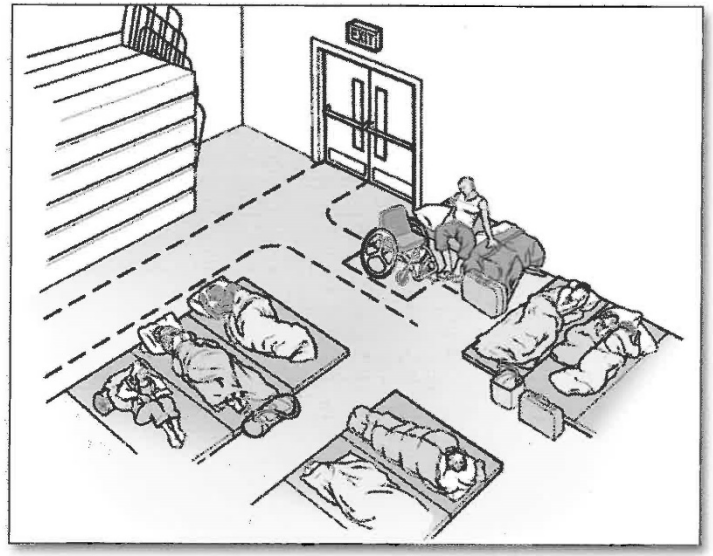
Each accessible sleeping area needs to be on an accessible route connecting it to other activity areas in the shelter, including toilet rooms and bathing areas. An accessible route with adequate circulation and maneuvering space provides access in the sleeping areas for people who use wheelchairs or scooters and this route serves each accessible bed or cot.



Interior of one section of a shelter's sleeping area. The shaded pathway indicates the accessible route, which provides access to accessible beds, cots, and other activity areas in the space plus the toilet rooms and other activity areas in the shelter.

ADA Emergency Shelter Checklist

Accessible cots have a sleeping surface at approximately the same height above the floor as the seat of a wheelchair (17 to 19 inches above the floor). When placed in several sections of the sleeping area, individuals who use a wheelchair, scooter, or other mobility device will be able to sleep near their family or other companions. An accessible route is needed to provide access to each accessible cot and a clear space at least 36 inches wide is needed along the side of the cot to make it possible to transfer between the mobility device and the cot. A preferred location for accessible cots is to have one side against a wall. This helps to stabilize the cot and the wall can act as a backrest when the person sits up on the cot.



An accessible cot positioned against a wall. Dashed lines indicate the accessible route and clear floor space next to the cot.

Notes/Comments

G1. Is there an accessible route, at least 36 inches wide, that connects each sleeping area with other shelter activity areas? Yes _____ No _____

Note: it may narrow to 32 inches wide for up to 2 feet in length.

[ADA Standards § 4.3.2(3)]

G2. Is the accessible route free of steps and abrupt level changes over 1/2 inch? Yes _____ No _____

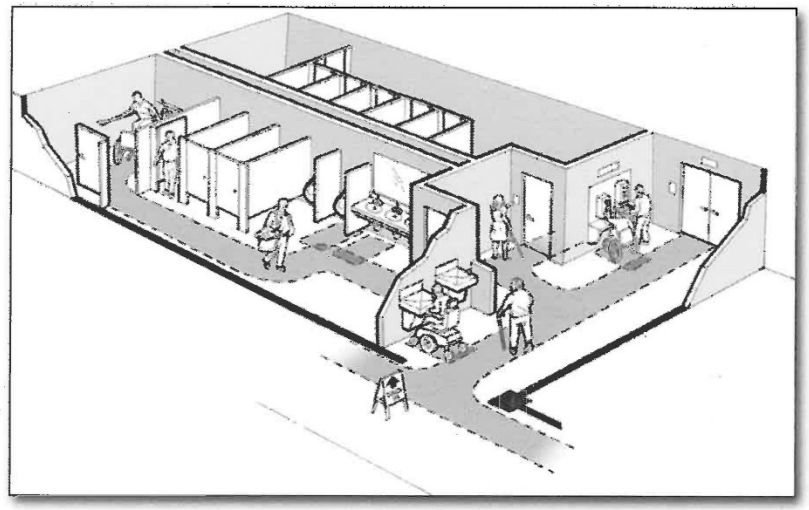
Note: level changes between 1/4 inch and 1/2 inch should be beveled.

[ADA Standards §§ 4.1.3(1), 4.3.8]

Note: Although the facility survey cannot check the accessibility of the cots because they will not be installed until the shelter is in use, planning for setting up the sleeping area and for arranging the cots and mats should include providing space for an accessible route and clear floor space at each accessible cot. Cots used by people who are blind or who have low vision should be in an easily locatable area.

H. Restrooms and Showers

At least one set of toilet rooms serving the shelter must be accessible to individuals who use a wheelchair, scooter, or other mobility device. In large shelters where more than one set of toilet rooms is needed to serve the occupants, it may be necessary to provide additional accessible toilet facilities or to establish policies to assure that individuals with disabilities have access to the accessible facilities.



Interior of an accessible toilet room showing accessible route, clear floor space at accessible fixtures, and the wide accessible toilet stall.

Notes/Comments

H1. If a sign is provided at the toilet room entrance (e.g. Men, Women, Boys, Girls, etc.), is a sign with raised characters and Braille mounted on the wall adjacent to the latch? [ADA Standards § 4.30.6] Yes ____ No ____

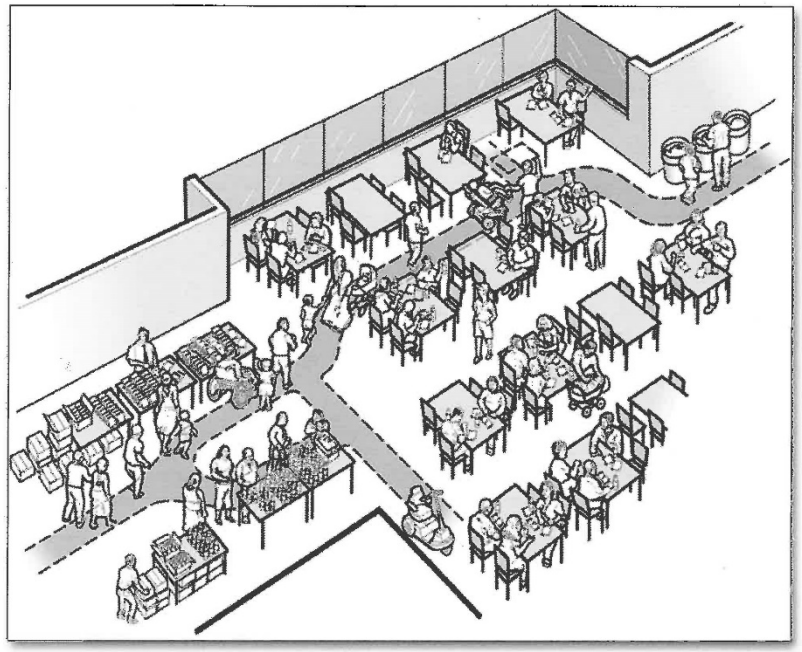
If No, install a sign with raised characters and Braille on the wall adjacent to the latch side of the door and centered 60 inches above the floor and leave the existing sign in place on the door if removing it will damage the door.

Note: an additional sign may be mounted on the toilet room door but this cannot be considered to be the accessible sign which must be mounted on the wall adjacent to the latch side of the door.

			Notes/Comments
H2.	Does the door to the toilet room provide at least 32 inches clear passage width when the door is open 90 degrees? [ADA Standards § 4.13.5]	Yes ____ No ____	
H3.	Is the hardware (e.g., lever, pull, panic bar) usable with one hand without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist? [ADA Standards § 4.13.9] If No, can the door be propped open without compromising privacy, or can the hardware be modified by adding new accessible hardware, or adapting or replacing hardware?	Yes ____ No ____	
H4.	On the pull side of the door, is there at least 18 inches clearance provided on the latch side if the door is not automatic or power-operated? [ADA Standards § 4.13.6, Fig. 25]	Yes ____ No ____	
H5.	If there is a raised threshold, is it no higher than 3/4 inch at the door and beveled on both sides? [ADA Standards §§ 4.1.6(3)(d)(ii), 4.13.8] If No, replace threshold with one with beveled sides or add a sloped insert.	Yes __ No___ NA__	
H6.	If the entry has a vestibule, is there a 30-inch by 48-inch clear floor space inside the vestibule where a wheelchair or scooter user can be outside the door swing? [ADA Standards § 4.13.7] If No, possible solutions include leaving the inner door open or removing the outer door.	Yes ____ No ____	

K. Eating Areas

An accessible route, at least 36 inches wide and without steps or steep slopes, must be provided to and throughout the food service and eating areas of the shelter. The accessible route allows people who use wheelchairs, scooters, and other mobility devices to get to all of the food and drink items in the shelter and to accessible tables and seating.



A serving and eating area in a shelter are shown above. The shaded pathway illustrates the accessible route connecting the entrance, serving areas, accessible seats and tables, and the exit.

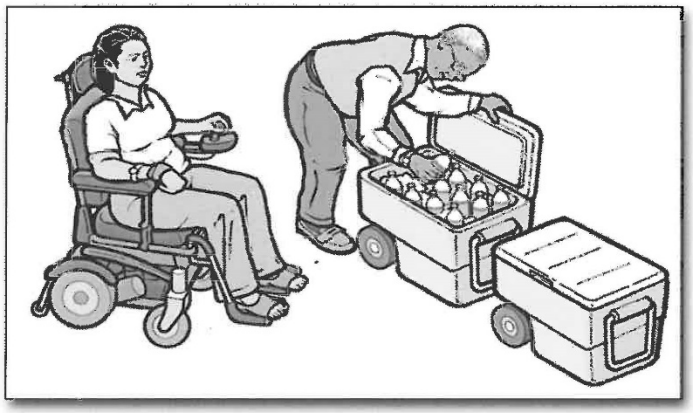
Notes/Comments

			Notes/Comments
K1.	Is there an accessible route, at least 36 inches wide, that connects each of the shelter activity areas with the food service and eating areas (it may narrow to 32 inches wide for up to 2 feet in length)? [ADA Standards § 4.3.2(3)]	Yes ____ No ____	
K2.	Is there an accessible route that is at least 36 inches wide that connects accessible tables with serving, condiment, and dispenser areas? [ADA Standards § 5.3; 4.3.8]	Yes ____ No ____	
K3.	In each eating area, if tables with fixed seats are provided, do at least 5% of each type of table with fixed seats have accessible locations with knee space at least 27 inches high, at least 19 inches deep, and at least 30 inches wide with a table top 28 to 34 inches above the floor? [ADA Standards § 5.1] *Note: If movable tables and chairs are used as shown, then locate at least 5% of the tables adjacent to an accessible route. Tables can be relocated as needed during operation of the shelter.*	Yes ____ No ____	
K4.	If built-in food, drink, condiment, and tableware dispensers are provided, are dispensers and operating controls mounted no higher than 54 inches above the floor if clear floor space is provided for a side approach? [ADA Standards § 5.5]	Yes ____ No ____	
K5.	If the operating controls are set back 10 to 24 inches from the front edge of the counter or table are they no higher than 46 inches above the floor? [ADA Standards § 5.5]	Yes ____ No ____	
K6.	If food service lines are provided, is an accessible route provided (at least 36 inches wide) and are the tray slides no higher than 34 inches above the floor? [ADA Standards § 5.5]	Yes ____ No ____	

OTHER ISSUES

L. Availability of Electrical Power

Emergency shelters should have a way to provide a back-up power supply when the electrical service is interrupted. The back-up power is needed to provide refrigeration of medicines, operation of supplemental oxygen and breathing devices, and for charging the batteries of power wheelchairs and scooters. Individuals whose medications (certain types of insulin, for example) require constant refrigeration need to know if a shelter provides supplemental power for refrigerators or ice-packed coolers. Individuals who use medical support systems, such as supplemental oxygen, or who require periodic breathing treatments using powered devices rely on a stable source of electricity. These individuals must have access to electric power from a generator or other source of electricity while at a shelter.



In general, in each community or area where a shelter is provided, a facility must have one or more back-up generators or other sources of electricity so that evacuees with a disability who rely on powered devices can have access to electrical power while at the shelter.

L1. Is there a backup source of electrical power for the facility? Yes _____ No _____

L2. Is there a refrigerator or other equipment, such as coolers with a good supply of ice, at the shelter? Yes _____ No _____

Notes/Comments

M. Single-User or "Family" Toilet Room

Notes/Comments

In many schools and large facilities where emergency shelters are often located, single-user toilet rooms may be provided for staff. In those facilities built or altered since the ADA went into effect, single-user toilet rooms should have accessible features that could be useful during shelter operation. These features include an accessible entrance and turning and maneuvering spaces. These rooms should also have been built to allow grab bars, accessible controls, and accessible hardware to be easily installed.

As part of the planning for operating an emergency shelter, facilities operators should consider using an available staff toilet room, if provided, as a single-user or "family" toilet room. When provided in addition to large accessible toilet rooms, this type of facility permits a person with a disability to receive assistance from a person of the opposite sex.

M1. If a sign is provided at the toilet room entrance (e.g. Men, Women, Boys, Girls, etc.), is a sign with raised characters and Braille mounted on the wall adjacent to the latch side of the door and centered 60 inches above the floor? [ADA Standards § 4.1.3(16)(a)] Yes ____ No ____

If No, install a sign with raised characters and Braille on the wall adjacent to the latch side of the door and centered 60 inches above the floor and leave the existing sign in place on the door if removing it will damage the door.

Note: an additional sign may be mounted on the toilet room door but this cannot be considered to be the accessible sign which must be mounted on the wall adjacent to the latch side of the door.

M2. Does the door to the toilet room provide at least 32 inches clear passage width when the door is open 90 degrees? [ADA Standards § 4.13.5] Yes ____ No ____

M3. Is the hardware (e.g., lever, pull, etc.) usable with one hand without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist? [ADA Standards § 4.13.9] Yes ____ No ____

If No, add new accessible hardware or adapt/replace hardware.

M4. On the latch, pull side of the door, is there at least 18 inches clearance provided if the door is not automatic or power operated? [ADA Standards § 4.13.6; Fig. 25] Yes _____ No _____

M5. If there is a raised threshold, is it no higher than 3/4 inch at the door and beveled on both sides? [ADA Standards §§ 4.1.6(3)(d)(ii); 4.13.8] Yes _____ No _____
If No, replace threshold with one with beveled sides or add a sloped insert.

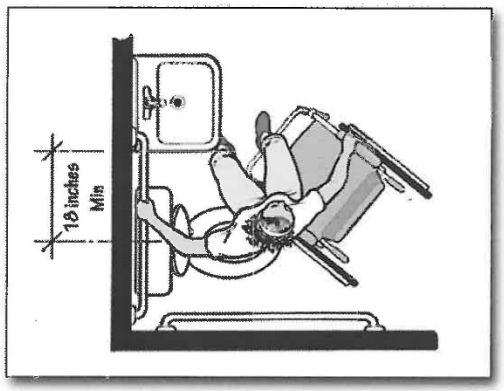
M6. Inside the room is there an area for a person who uses a wheelchair to turn around - either a 60-inch diameter circle or a "T"-shaped turn area? [ADA Standards §§ 4.22.3; 4.2.3] Yes _____ No _____

M7. If the door swings into the room, does the door swing not overlap the required clear floor space for the toilet or lavatory? [ADA Standards §§ 4.22.2; 4.2.4.1] Yes _____ No _____

Note: In the figure below the clear floor space for the toilet extends at least 66 inches from the back wall.

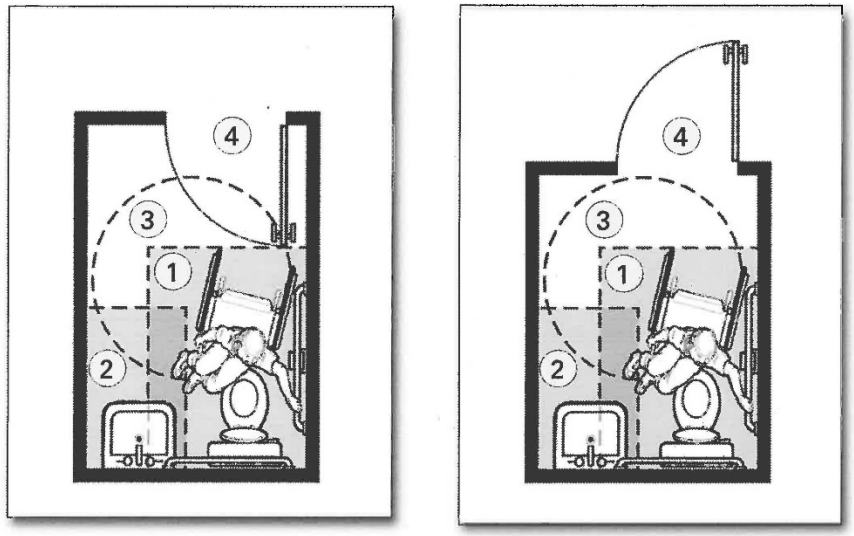
M8. Is there at least 18 inches between the center of the toilet and the side of the adjacent lavatory? [ADA Standards § 4.16.2; Fig. 28] Yes _____ No _____

M9. Does the lavatory have at least a 29-inch-high clearance under the front edge and the top of the rim no more than 34 inches above the floor? [ADA Standards § 4.19.2] Yes _____ No _____



Plan view showing the minimum amount of space required between the toilet and the adjacent lavatory.

Notes/Comments



Notes:

(1) 48-inch minimum by 66-inch minimum clear floor space for toilet

(2) 48-inch minimum by 30-inch minimum clear floor space for lavatory

(3) 60-inch minimum turning space

(4) door swing

Plan view of a single-user toilet room showing the door swing not overlapping the dark toned area indicating the clear floor space for the toilet and lavatory. The door swing may overlap the turning space indicated by the circular area.

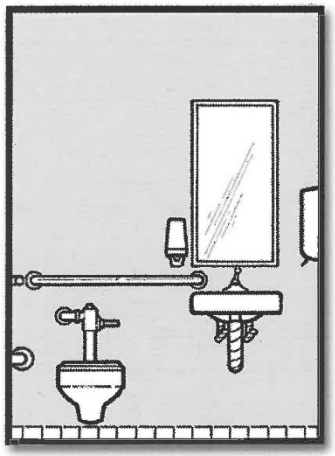
M10. Are the drain and hot water pipes for the lavatory insulated or otherwise configured to protect against contact? [ADA Standards § 4.19.4] Yes _____ No _____

M11. Does that lavatory have controls that operate easily with one hand, without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist? [ADA Standards § 4.19.5] Yes _____ No _____

Notes/Comments

M12. If a mirror is provided, is the bottom of the reflecting surface no higher than 40 inches above the floor or is a full length mirror provided?
[ADA Standards § 4.19.6]

Yes ____ No ____



Front view of toilet, lavatory, mirror and soap dispenser

M13. For each type of dispenser, receptacle, or equipment, is there clear floor space at least 30 inches wide x 48 inches long adjacent to the control or dispenser (positioned either parallel to the control or dispenser or in front of it)?
[ADA Standards §§ 4.23.7; 4.27.2; 4.2.5 and Fig 5; 4.2.6 and Fig 6]

Yes ____ No ____

M14. Is the operating control (switch, lever, button, or pull) for each type of dispenser or built-in equipment no higher than 54 inches above the floor (if there is clear floor space for a parallel approach) or 48 inches (if there is clear floor space for a front approach)?
[ADA Standards § 4.23.7; 4.27.3; 4.27.2; 4.2.5 and Fig 5; 4.2.6 and Fig 6]

Yes ____ No ____

M15. Are all built-in dispensers, receptacles, or equipment mounted so the front does not extend more than 4 inches from the wall if the bottom edge is between 27 inches and 80 inches above the floor?
[ADA Standards §§ 4.23.7; 4.27; 4.4.1; Fig. 8]

Yes ____ No ____

M16. Is the centerline of the toilet 18 inches from the adjacent side wall?
[ADA Standards § 4.16.2; 4.17.3]

Yes ____ No ____

Notes/Comments

M17. Is the top of the toilet seat 17 to 19 inches above the floor? [ADA Standards § 4.16.3] Yes ____ No ____

M18. Is the flush valve located on the side adjacent to the lavatory? [ADA Standards § 4.16.5] Yes ____ No ____

M19. Is a horizontal grab bar at least 40 inches long securely mounted on the adjacent side wall 33 to 36 inches above the floor with one end no more than 12 inches from the back wall? [ADA Standards §§ 4.16.4; 4.17.6] Yes ____ No ____

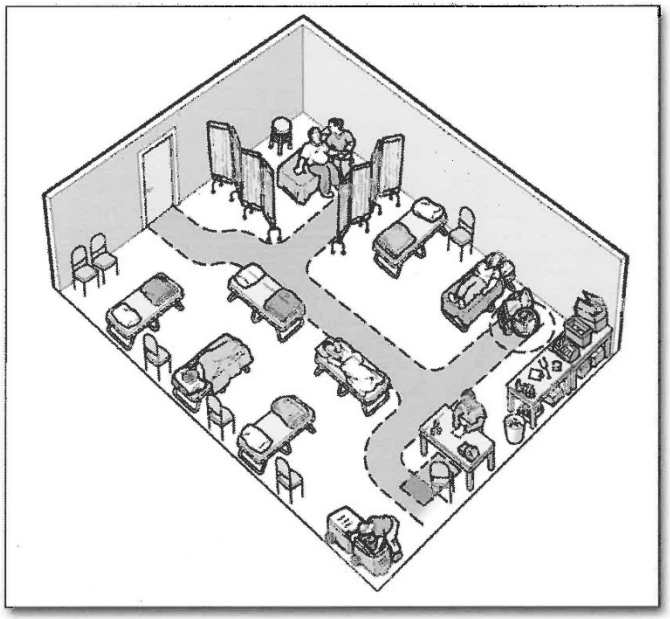
M20. Is there a horizontal grab bar at least 36 inches long securely mounted behind the toilet 33 to 36 inches above the floor with one end no more than 6 inches from the side wall? [ADA Standards §§ 4.16.4; 4.17.6] Yes ____ No ____

M21. If a coat hook is provided, is it mounted no higher than 54 inches above the floor for a side approach or 48 inches above the floor for a front approach? [ADA Standards § 4.25.3] Yes ____ No ____

Notes/Comments

N. Health Units/Medical Care Areas

In many schools, where emergency shelters are often located, nurses' rooms or other types of health care facilities may be provided. These health care facilities should be on an accessible route and have accessible features, including an accessible entrance, an accessible route to the different types of services offered within the medical care unit, turning and maneuvering spaces, and cots or beds that are at a height to which people who use mobility devices can easily transfer.



An overhead view of a medical care area with a shaded pathway showing the accessible route shown and clear floor spaces.

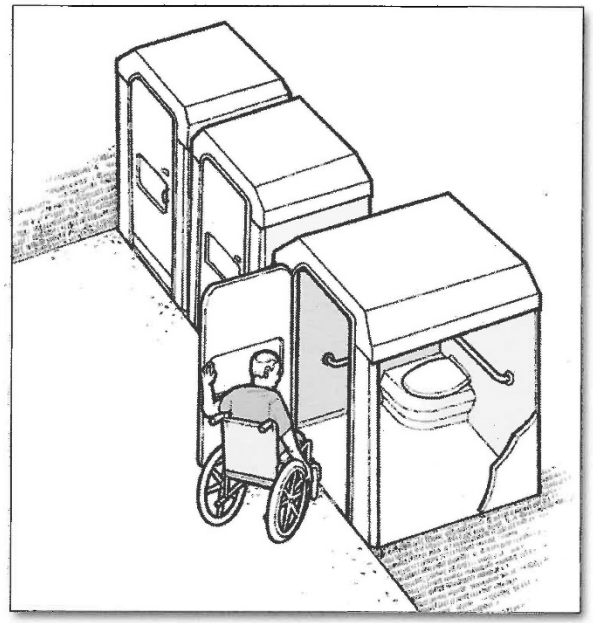
N1. Is there an accessible route, at least 36 inches wide, that connects each of the shelter activity areas with the health units and medical care areas (it may narrow to 32 inches wide for up to 2 feet in length)? [ADA Standards § 4.3.2(3)] Yes _____ No _____

Notes/Comments

O. Accessible Portable Toilets

Portable toilets are often used at emergency shelters to supplement permanent toilet facilities. When portable toilets are provided, at least one must be a unit with accessible features that is located on an accessible route connecting it with the shelter. For the entrance to an accessible portable toilet to be usable, there must either be no step or a ramp must be installed that extends extends from the hinge side of the door to at least 18 inches beyond the latch side of the door.

Accessible portable toilets should similar features to a standard accessible toilet stall including an accessible door, side and rear grab bar, clear space next to the toilet, and maneuvering space.



A person using a wheelchair enters an accessible portable toilet. The unit is positioned to provide a flush entry from the accessible route.