Agenda

• Covered Facilities
• Patient Sleeping Rooms
• Parking & Passenger Loading Zones
• Accessible Routes
• Employee Work Areas
• Service Counters
• Public and Common Use Areas
• Medical Diagnostic Equipment

Medical Care and Long-Term Care Facilities
§223 & §805
Covered Facilities

- Hospitals, Rehabilitation Facilities, Psychiatric Facilities and Detoxification Facilities
- Long-term Care Facilities

Covered Facilities cont’d

- Medical units in detention and correctional facilities
- Professional Offices of Healthcare Providers
Patient Sleeping Rooms

• §223.2 - Hospitals, Rehabilitation Facilities, Psychiatric Facilities and Detoxification Facilities:
  Conditions Affecting Mobility
  – Specializing 100%
  – Not specializing 10%

• §223.3 Long-term care: 50%
Patient Sleeping Room Dispersion

Medical Care Facilities Covered by 2010 ADA Standards:
Must disperse accessible patient bedrooms in a manner that is “proportionate” by type of medical specialty

Regulatory sections 35.151(h) and 36.406(g) incorporated by DOJ

Patient Sleeping Rooms Alterations and Additions

Based on the number altered or added until overall number reached – maintains dispersion
Long Term Care Facilities

§223 Medical Care and Long-Term Care Facilities

§223.3 Long-Term Care Facilities

“In licensed long-term care facilities, at least 50 percent, but no fewer than one, of each type of resident sleeping room shall provide mobility features complying with 805.”

Doors – Latch Side Clearance

§404.2.4 Maneuvering Clearances must not be obstructed
ADA regulations to maintain accessible features
Doors – §404.2.4 Exception

Entry doors to hospital patient rooms not required to provide the clearance beyond the latch side of the door.

Turning Space (§805.2)

Turning space complying with §304 must be provided within the room
Clear or Ground Floor Space (§805.3)

must provide a clear floor space complying with section §305 on both sides of the bed

Patient Sleeping Rooms
Toilet and Bathing

Those *serving* patient rooms required to be accessible

– Exception for toilets in critical care or intensive care patient rooms
Toilet & Bathing Facilities (§213)

In new construction, all toilet and bathing facilities must be accessible, except:

- portable units (5% min)
- clustered single user toilet rooms (50% min)

ANSI A117 Working Groups

Working Group on Assisted Toileting and Bathing

Establishing technical requirements for toileting and bathing facilities designed for assisted use.

- Based on study by Rothchild’s Foundation
- Assisted living, nursing homes and rehabilitation facilities (resident bathrooms)
- Alternative to units required to provide independent access
- Specifications for toilets and roll-in showers
- IBC 2021 to include scoping
Communication Features

TTY's

§217.4.6 - Public *pay* telephones

Where provided at hospital emergency room, recovery room, or waiting room – at least one TTY
Fire Alarms Systems
§702.1 General - NFPA 72

• NFPA 72 National Fire Alarm Code (1999 or 2002) – referenced standard
• National Fire Protection Association (www.nfpa.org)

Fire Alarms Systems
§702.1 - Medical Facilities

• EXCEPTION: Fire alarm systems in medical care facilities permitted to be provided in accordance with industry practice
Parking and Passenger Loading Zones

New Construction

Access Required

• Parking is not required to be provided
• Where parking is provided, it must include accessible parking spaces
• Excludes commercial vehicle storage, law enforcement vehicles, or vehicle impound parking
Accessible Parking Scoping

- Where visitor, patron, or employee parking is provided
- Calculated on a facility by facility basis
- A facility can be a single space, a parking lot, a parking floor within a building, or a stand-alone parking structure

### 208.2 Parking Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Number of Parking Spaces Provided in Parking Facility</th>
<th>Minimum Number of Required Accessible Parking Spaces</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 25</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 to 50</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>301 to 400</td>
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<tr>
<td>401 to 500</td>
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<tr>
<td>501 to 1000</td>
<td>2 percent of total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001 and over</td>
<td>20, plus 1 for each 100, or fraction thereof, over 1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Accessible Parking

• §208.2.1 Hospital Outpatient Facilities: 10% of spaces
• §208.2.2 Rehabilitation and Outpatient Physical Therapy Facilities: 20%

Accessible Parking Scoping

• Doctor’s Offices: use table
• Medical Equipment Retail Facilities: use table

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§208.3 Location – Exception 2

Accessible Parking

Loading Zone Access Aisle

Figure 503.3
Passenger Loading Zone Access Aisle
Passenger Loading at Entrance (§209.3)

- Required where period of stay exceeds 24 hours
- Canopy not required as was in 1991 ADA Standard

Loading Zone Vertical Clearance

114”
Parking Space Signs

- International Symbol of Access required to designate and reserve accessible spaces
- 60 inches minimum to bottom of sign
- “Van Accessible” added for van spaces
- Exception: sign not required where 4 or fewer spaces are provided

Parking Meters and Pay Stations

Forward or Side Approach

Operable Parts

48” max

15” min
Electric Vehicle Charging Stations

- The Standards do not include specific provisions for electric vehicle (EV) charging stations.
- Advisable to address access to EV charging stations so that they are usable by people with disabilities.
- If provided, accessible spaces at EV charging stations cannot count toward the minimum number of accessible car and van parking spaces required in a parking facility.

Accessible Routes
Accessible Routes (§206)

At least one accessible route to building entrances from site arrival points provided

- parking & passenger loading zones
- streets & sidewalks
- transportation stops

Accessible Routes

At least one AR must connect to:

- each accessible room and space
- each story (unless an exception applies)
- each level on a floor required to be accessible
- each accessible element
Handrails along Routes (403.6)

Handrails - where provided along walking surfaces other than ramps or stairs also must comply (excluding elevator cars)

Route Location (§206.3)

Must coincide or be in same area as general circulation paths

If circulation path is interior, AR must be interior
**Vertical Access**

- **Required** for Professional Offices of a Healthcare Provider
  - Where a State-regulated professional provides physical or mental health services to the public
- **Title II** entities and Federal facilities

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**Multi-Story Facilities (§206.2.3)**

At least one accessible route must connect each story & mezzanine (unless an exception applies)
Exceptions (§206.2.3)

Accessible Route between floors ("elevator exception")

Private sector facilities only:

- less than 3 stories
- OR
- less than 3,000 sf/flr)

Exceptions

Accessible route required to upper story:

- containing a health care facility
- containing a sales/rental establishment (if facility contains at least 5 total)
Protruding Objects

- Applies to all circulation paths (F204)

Signs (§216)

- Tactile/visual – labels for permanent rooms & spaces, exit doors
- Visual only – directional or informational signs
- Exempt: temporary signs, building menus, directories, addresses, company names and logos
Tactile Signs

Scoping (interior & exterior):

- Restroom labels (at entry)
- Room numbers/ names (not likely to change)
- Floor levels
- Exit access/discharge
- Areas of Rescue Assistance

Signs (216)

Required Signs
- Means of egress
- Parking
- Entrances
- Elevators
- Toilet and bathing rooms
- TTYs
- Assistive listening systems
- Check-out aisles

Other Info Pictograms
- Directional Signs
Employee Work Areas

Employee Work Area (§106.5)

“All or any portion of a space used only by employees and used only for work. Corridors, toilet rooms, kitchenettes and break rooms are **not** employee work areas.”

- **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)**
  Limited access required
  “approach, enter, and exit”.

- **Architectural Barriers Act (ABA)**
  Must be accessible.
Employee Work Areas

Requirements for hand wash sinks in exam rooms

Service Counters
Minimum Number & Dispersion
(§227.3)

• At least 1 of each type of counter
• Each type of function at a counter
• Dispersion where counters dispersed

Check-In Counter

Accessible portion must be as deep as the counter depth for customer use.
Service Counters

Side or Forward Approach Required

Public and Common Use Areas
Example: Medical Care Suite

Public & Common Use Areas: Full Access

- Dressing Rooms: access to at least 5% of each type
- Exams Rooms & Doctors’ Offices: 100% scoping (public access)
- Toilet rooms – access to all (50%: clustered single user of same type)

Common Use Spaces - Living
Dining & Work Surfaces (§226)

- Access to at least 5% of surfaces
- Applies to both standing and seating spaces
  Dispersion within space/ facility required

Tray Slides

Tray slides are not required but must comply where provided
Recreation/Rehabilitation Facilities

- Play areas
- Exercise or workout rooms
- Exercise equipment
- Locker rooms
- Swimming pools
- Spas or Saunas

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Children’s Toilets

Advisory information provides guidance according to age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ages 3 &amp; 4</th>
<th>Ages 5 - 8</th>
<th>Ages 9 - 12</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WC Centerline</td>
<td>12 in</td>
<td>12 - 15 in</td>
<td>15 - 18 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet Seat Height</td>
<td>11 - 12 in</td>
<td>12 - 15 in</td>
<td>15 - 17 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grab Bar Height</td>
<td>18 - 20 in</td>
<td>20 - 25 in</td>
<td>25 - 27 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispenser Height</td>
<td>14 in</td>
<td>14 - 17 in</td>
<td>17 - 19 in</td>
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Medical Diagnostic Equipment (MDE)

Rehabilitation Act §510

- Mandates the Access Board to issue minimum technical criteria for accessible medical diagnostic equipment in consultation with FDA

Affordable Care Act amends the Rehabilitation Act to address access to MDE (March 23, 2010)
Rehabilitation Act §510

• Specifically addresses equipment in:
  - Physicians offices, clinics, emergency rooms, hospitals, other medical settings.
  - Includes optometrists and dentists
• Scoping to be determined in appropriate regulatory or administrative context
• Final Standards are voluntary until adopted by an enforcing Agency e.g., DOJ for the Americans with Disabilities Act
• Can be voluntarily adopted through policy

MDE - Examples

• Examination tables and chairs
• Weight scales, x-ray machines
• Radiological and mammography equipment
Patient Positions the Equipment Supports

- in a supine, prone, or side-lying position
- seated in a wheelchair
- in a seated position
- in a standing position

DOJ Guidance is Available

[Website: ada.gov]
800-514-0301
Standards for Accessible Medical Diagnostic Equipment
www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/health-care/about-this-rulemaking/final-standards

Technical Guides to the Standards
Available on the Access Board website
Questions?

U.S. Access Board

(800) 872-2253 (voice)
(800) 993-2822 (TTY)

E-mail: ta@access-board.gov
www.access-board.gov