



*Accessible and Usable
Buildings and Facilities*

1998
Standard &
Commentary

1998 ICC/ANSI A117.1 Standard and Commentary

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FOREWORD

(This Foreword is not part of American National Standard A117.1-1998.)

The 1961 edition of ANSI Standard A117.1 presented the first criteria for accessibility to be approved as an American National Standard and was the result of research conducted by the University of Illinois under a grant from the Easter Seal Research Foundation. The National Easter Seal Society and the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities became members of the Secretariat and the Standard was reaffirmed in 1971.

In 1974, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development joined the Secretariat and sponsored needed research, which resulted in the 1980 edition. After further revision that included a special effort to remove application criteria (scoping requirements), the 1986 edition was published and, when requested in 1987, the Council of American Building Officials (CABO) assumed the Secretariat. Central to the intent of the change in the Secretariat was the development of a standard that, when adopted as part of a building code, would be compatible with the building code and its enforcement. This edition has largely achieved that goal. In 1998, CABO became the International Code Council (ICC).

Suggestions for improving this edition will be welcome. They should be sent to ICC, Secretariat, ANSI A117 Committee, 500 New Jersey Ave, NW, 6th floor, Washington DC 20001.

This Standard was processed and approved for submittal to ANSI by the Accredited Standards Committee on Architectural Features and Site Design of Public Buildings and Residential Structures for Persons with Handicaps (A117). Committee approval of the Standard does not necessarily imply that all Committee members voted for its approval. At the time it approved this Standard, the A117 Committee had the following members:

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US Department of Agriculture Larry B. Fleming
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US Department of Housing and
Urban Development Nelson A. Carbonell
Cheryl D. Kent (Alt)
Alan Rothman (Alt)

US Department of Veterans Affairs Dennis Hancher

World Institute on Disability Hale Zukas

Individual Members

Brian D. Black
Patrick J. Higgins
Jake L. Pauls

Special recognition is provided to the following individuals who also contributed as members of the committee during this review cycle:

Richard Hudnut (Chair 1987-1997)
Frank Bosak (Vice-Chair 1987-1997)
John P.S. Salmen

PREFACE

Purpose and Application

This standard contains technical specifications (i.e., how to) for elements that are used in creating accessible functional spaces. For example, it specifies technical requirements for making doors, routes, seating and other elements accessible. These accessible elements are used for designing accessible functional spaces such as classrooms, hotel rooms, lobbies or offices.

This standard does not include scoping criteria (i.e., what, where and how many). Scoping provisions are contained in laws, ordinances or model building codes that reference this standard. This standard is for adoption by government agencies and by organizations setting model codes to achieve uniformity in the technical design criteria in building codes and other regulations. This standard is also used by nongovernmental entities as technical design guidelines or requirements to make buildings and facilities accessible to and usable by persons with physical disabilities.

Provisions of this standard are suitable for:

- the design and construction of new buildings and facilities, including both spaces and elements, site improvements and public walks.
- remodeling, alteration and rehabilitation of existing construction.
- permanent, temporary and emergency conditions.

Criteria are established for individual building spaces and elements. The intention is that these accessible spaces and elements combine to provide accessibility throughout a building and related site facilities. General criteria, such as the minimum width of an accessible route, can apply to different building or site elements, including sidewalks, corridors and aisles between library stacks. Other criteria are for specific elements such as drinking fountains, water closets, sinks and lavatories.

The principal purpose of the commentary is to provide a basic volume of knowledge and facts relating to building construction as it pertains to the regulations set forth in ICC A117.1.

In the chapters that follow, discussions focus on the full meaning and implications of the text. Guidelines suggest the most effective method of application, and the consequences of not adhering to the text. Illustrations are provided to aid understanding; they do not necessarily illustrate the only methods of achieving compliance.

The format of the commentary includes the full text of each section, table and figure in the standard, followed immediately by the commentary applicable to that text. At the time of printing, the commentary reflects the most up-to-date text of the 1998 ICC/ANSI A117.1. Each section's narrative includes a statement of its objective and intent and usually includes a discussion about why the requirement commands the conditions set forth. Standard text and commentary text are easily distinguished from each other. All standard text is shown as it appears in the ICC/ANSI A117.1 and all commentary is indented below the text with the symbol ❖.

Readers should note that the commentary is to be used in conjunction with the ICC/ANSI A117.1 and not as a substitute for the standard. The commentary is advisory only; the code official alone possesses the authority and responsibility for interpreting the code and referenced standards.

Comments and recommendations are encouraged, for through your input, we can improve future editions. Please direct your comments to the Codes and Standards Development Department at the Chicago District Office.

Recommendations to Adopting Authorities

Administration

This standard does not establish which occupancy or building types are covered and the extent to which each type is covered. Such requirements for application of this standard must be specified by the adopting authority, including which and how many functional spaces and elements are to be made accessible within each building type.

The standard does not establish which or how many buildings, facilities and spaces or elements within these spaces must be made accessible. This standard correlates with the adoption of scoping provisions by the administrative authority. This is typically accomplished through the adoption of a model building code which references this standard. The adopted scoping provisions will establish where accessibility is required, and this standard will establish how those required elements and spaces are to be made accessible. A set of recommended scoping provisions was developed by the Board for the Coordination of the Model Codes of the *Council of American Building Officials*, and is reflected in the cur-

rent editions of the model building codes. The International Code Council (ICC) continues developing requirements through their public hearings and code development process.

By adopting this standard through the building code, enforcement can be accomplished at the state or local level. In contrast, the requirements of Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) can be enforced only as a civil rights statute by the United States Department of Justice. Although many provisions in this standard are comparable to parallel requirements contained in the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG), compliance with the ADA should be verified independently.

The ICC/ANSI A117.1 1998 and 2003 editions have been designated by the department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as 'safe harbor' documents for compliance with the technical provisions of the Fair Housing Act (FHA). However, scoping provisions for how many units must comply are contained in the FHA or the *International Building Code* (IBC®) 2003 or 2006 editions.

Number of Spaces and Elements

The administrative authority adopting this standard must specify the actual number of spaces and elements—or establish procedures for determining them—based on, but not limited to:

- population to be served.
- availability to occupants, employees, customers and visitors.
- distances and time required to use the accessible elements.
- provision of equal opportunity and treatment under the law.

The need for accessible spaces and elements can vary widely. For example, the number of parking spaces for some medical facilities may be significantly greater than for most commercial office buildings.

Remodeling

The specifications in this standard are based on the functional requirements of persons with physical disabilities. The administrative authority adopting this standard must specify the extent to which it is to cover remodeling, alteration or rehabilitation within its jurisdiction.

The administrative authority specifies the extent to which this standard applies to existing buildings, including buildings of historic significance. Accessibility in historic buildings and facilities that must be made accessible and usable by persons with disabilities should be accomplished in a manner that maintains the significant historic fabric and historic aspects of such buildings and facilities.

Historic aspects are the particular features of the historic site, building or facility that give it its historic significance. These may include historic background, noteworthy architecture, unique design, works of art, memorabilia and artifacts. Historic fabric consists of the original materials and portions of the building intact when exposed, or as they appeared and were used in the past. Historic buildings are buildings and facilities that are eligible for listing or are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or such properties designated as historic under a statute of the appropriate state or local government body.

If the historic fabric or historic aspects are threatened or destroyed by strict compliance with the provisions of this standard, reasonably equivalent access and use may be accomplished by using these concepts. Reasonably equivalent access and use means that the entry to, and use of, a building or facility by persons with disabilities is achieved with standards or measures which are individually tailored to the historic building or facility.

Should the above still be deemed to destroy the historic fabric or historic aspect, additional consideration may be given to the following:

1. Deviations should be on an item-by-item or case-by-case basis.
2. Interpretive exhibits and/or equal services of significant historic aspects which do not comply with this standard are provided for the public in a location fully accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities, including people with hearing and sight impairments.
3. Services are provided in an accessible location equal to those services provided in the locations that do not comply with this standard.
4. The owner/designer has submitted written documentation stating the reasons for the consequent exemption. Such statements should include the opinions and/or comments of a representative local group of persons with disabilities and should be submitted to the administrative authority for approval.

Review Procedures

To promote effective compliance with the requirements of this standard, the administrative authority adopting it should establish a review and approval procedure for construction projects that come under its jurisdiction.

Where this standard is adopted by the administrative authority, a construction project that must comply with these provisions should be reviewed for compliance in the same manner the project is reviewed to determine compliance with other provisions of the building code.

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Chapter 1. Application and Administration

❖ Chapter 1 provides for the general application of this document.

- Section 101 establishes the purpose of the standard.
- Section 102 establishes the basis for the technical requirements.
- Section 103 allows for alternative compliance.
- Section 104 establishes conventions used for the requirements.
- Section 105 is a list of referenced standards.
- Section 106 includes definitions for the purpose of this document.

101 Purpose

The specifications in Chapters 3 through 9, and Sections 1002 and 1004 of this standard make sites, facilities, buildings and elements accessible to and usable by people with such physical disabilities as the inability to walk, difficulty walking, reliance on walking aids, blindness and visual impairment, deafness and hearing impairment, in coordination, reaching and manipulation disabilities, lack of stamina, difficulty interpreting and reacting to sensory information, and extremes of physical size. The intent of these sections of the standard is to allow a person with a physical disability to independently get to, enter, and use a site, facility, building, or element.

Section 1003 of this standard provides technical criteria for Type B dwelling units. These criteria are intended to be consistent with the intent of only the technical requirements of the Federal Fair Housing Act Accessibility Guidelines. These Type B dwelling units are intended to supplement, not replace, accessible Type A dwelling units as specified in this standard.

This standard is intended for adoption by government agencies and by organizations setting model codes to achieve uniformity in the technical design criteria in building codes and other regulations.

❖ Independence for persons with physical and sensory disabilities is a primary goal of this standard. It is essential that accessibility into and throughout buildings and facilities be part of the initial design process. ICC A117.1 provides details, dimensions and specifications to help building designers develop their plans so that the facility will offer unobstructed entry and ease of use to all users with disabilities.

The technical specifications in this standard are intended to create elements and spaces that can be used independently by persons with disabilities. The re-

quirements are based on anthropometrics for an average adult male, and may not be appropriate for all applications.

The intent is to serve as wide a spectrum of persons with disabilities as possible based on currently available knowledge and experience. Because needs and capabilities vary from individual to individual, it is not possible to set technical criteria that would permit independent use by all persons with disabilities. For example, not everyone is able to transfer from a wheelchair to a water closet, even though the clearances necessary for such a transfer satisfy this standard. Criteria contained in the standard are based on the best information and research available to the A117.1 Standard Review Committee during the process of review and update for the standard. The Committee welcomes results of recent research from all interested and affected parties.

For dwelling units and sleeping units, the Standard provides three distinct sets of criteria: Accessible units (Chapters 3 through 9), Type A units (Section 1002) and Type B units (Section 1006). The requirements in Section 1003 for Type B dwelling units provide technical criteria that are consistent with the requirements of the Fair Housing Act. The criteria provide a lesser level of accessibility than Accessible dwelling units or Type A dwelling units. For additional information, see the commentary in Chapter 10.

Understanding and consistency in the application of the criteria throughout the country would be of immeasurable value to the person with a disability, as well as building regulators, designers and owners, and the community in general. Consistency would result in a greater level of comfort for a person with a disability in his or her daily activities. A person with a disability would know what to expect within a facility instead of finding new obstacles to overcome in each situation. There are many accessibility features that benefit not only people with disabilities but are also a tangible benefit to people without disabilities.

101.1 Applicability. Sites, facilities, buildings, and elements required to be accessible shall comply with the applicable provisions of Chapters 3 through 9.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Type A dwelling units shall comply with Section 1002.
2. Type B dwelling units shall comply with Section 1003.
3. Dwelling units required to have accessible communication features shall comply with Section 1004.