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## DOJ Adopts ADA 2010 Standards for Title II and Title III

After a long wait, the US Department of Justice (DOJ) officially adopted revisions to its regulations under Title II and Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The changes to the regulations were announced on July 26, the 20th anniversary of the ADA, and were published in the Federal Register on September 15. Compliance with the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design is permitted as of September 15, 2010, and required after March 15, 2012.

There are many changes to the regulations for both Title II and Title III that pertain to ticketing, service animals, wheelchairs and other power-driven mobility devices, and effective communication. Changes specific to Title II include provisions on

See 2010 Standards, page 2



Credit: HR Gray and Associates

## Detroit Curb Ramps Being Redone to Comply with Federal Law

Five years ago, a federal judge ordered the City of Detroit to install curb ramps at city intersections to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Today, a number of streets are still not accessible, because hundreds of curb ramps were improperly installed and are now in the process of being redone. By the end of 2010, \$41.2 million will have been spent on getting the city in compliance with the ADA, and because of the past errors, a federally appointed consultant is monitoring the installation—and sometimes re-installation—of the access ramps.

Ann Arbor attorney Mark Finnegan sued the city in 2005 on behalf of advocacy groups for individuals with disabilities, for lack of compliance with the ADA. Finnegan said that since 1992, city contractors had been installing the curb ramps incorrectly—in

See Detroit, page 7

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DESK



by John P. S. Salmen

## There's a Depth Charge in the Safe Harbor

All this pleasant talk about how reasonable the safe harbors are in the new 2010 ADA for both Title II and Title III entities hides a critical change. What constitutes a barrier or program accessibility is now defined by the new construction standards. Prior to these new rules, 28 CFR Section 36.304 Removal of Barriers made no attempt to define what was or what was not a barrier, leaving that up to the plaintiffs and defendants. By the same token for Title II entities, program accessibility had no connection to the technical standards.

The 2010 ADA regulation, on the other hand, establishes the new construction standards (1991 or 2010

depending on conditions) as the measure of whether or not something is a barrier. And for Title II entities, 28 CFR Section 36.150 ties program accessibility to those same new construction criteria.

This gives drive-by plaintiffs and their attorneys the ability to win barrier complaints on the basis of slight differences from the technical standards. Costly modification of elements for minimal functional improvement could become the bludeon of disgruntled citizens and customers. 

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### 2010 Standards, from page 1

residential housing offered for sale to individual owners, and detention and correctional facilities, while changes specific to Title III cover reservations made for places of lodging, as well as timeshares, condominium hotels and other places of lodging.

The changes to the design guidelines are sweeping, with a new structure and streamlined organization. DOJ adopted the 2004 ADAAG published by the US Architectural and Transporta-

tion Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board) and added additional criteria in Subpart D. (The DOJ plans to eventually merge the two into a single document.) The new rules address recreation facilities (amusement rides, recreational boating facilities, exercise machines and equipment, fishing piers and platforms, and golf and miniature golf facilities); play areas; swimming pools, wading pools and spas; saunas and steam rooms; public facilities, including detention and correctional facilities, judicial facilities and resi-

dential dwelling units; and revised criteria from the Access Board's 1991 Guidelines.

The 2010 Standards will have significant impact on municipalities and private businesses, including the lodging industry (see page 10). Watch for coming issues of the *UDN* and our monthly *UDN Direct* for more information on how the 2010 Standards will impact your facilities. 

**UNIVERSAL**  
Accessibility and the Americans with Disabilities Act  
**DESIGN**

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## House, Senate Move Accessible Technology Bills Forward

The US House of Representatives and the Senate approved companion versions of legislation aimed at making the internet and mobile phones more accessible to people with disabilities. The House passed the “Twenty-First Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act” (HR 3101), introduced by Rep. Edward Markey (D-MA), on July 26, 2010, while the Senate passed its version on August 5th.

The bill would require the online versions of television shows to be closed-captioned and would require remote controls to have an easy-to-use button for closed-captioning on both broadband and cable television, among other provisions that will benefit individuals with blindness or deafness, as well as those with visual and hearing impairments. Additionally, smart phones and mobile devices will be made more accessible to individuals with disabilities, and internet-based phone calls would have to be accessible with hearing aids.

“People with disabilities will now have the electronic ramps they need to access internet-enabled TV and phone services,” said Jennifer Simpson of the American Association of People with Disabilities (AAPD). “This is a huge step forward and very exciting for our deaf, hearing loss, speech-disabled, blind and deaf-blind communities,” Simpson added.

Both bills have been sent to the other chamber and are awaiting action.

The Senate bill, after amendment, now provides an exception for technical feasibility with regard to the provision of accessible emergency information in certain video displays, paving the way for the telecommunications and consumer electronics industries to support the legislation. (During earlier debates, representatives of several industry associations expressed concern that the legislation may impose burdensome compliance costs on manufacturers.)

“This legislation will help Americans with disabilities have greater access to a wide

range of communication technologies,” US Telecom President & CEO Walter B. McCormick Jr. said in a statement, “providing a sound and sensible roadmap for achieving greater

## No “Access-to-Voting” Suit under ADA Regulation

Voters with visual and manual impairments in Duval County, FL, do not have the legal right to obtain an injunction under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) to require the county to provide accessible voting machines, according to the US Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit (*American Association of People with Disabilities v. Harris*). The regulation, 28 CFR §35.151(b), provides that a public facility “shall, to the maximum extent feasible, be altered in such manner that the altered portion of the facility is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities.” The appellate court disagreed with the district court’s conclusion that the regulation required that the county purchase optical scan machines when it was technologically and financially feasible, and that by not doing so, the voting facility was not “readily accessible and usable by individuals with disabilities.” According to the appellate court, even if Section 35.151(b) did create a private right of action, it would be inapplicable in this case, because the regulation only “addresses physical access by the disabled to public buildings.”

## Access Board Seeks Comment on Transportation Guidelines

In the July 26 Federal Register, the US Access Board published a notice of proposed rulemaking, revising and updating its ADA Accessibility Guidelines for Transportation Vehicles. These revisions cover buses, over-the-road buses and vans. Two previous drafts of the guidelines were released for comment in April 2007 and November 2008. Comments are due November 23; for more information, contact Jim Pecht at [pecht@access-board.gov](mailto:pecht@access-board.gov).



**Check out even more Reg/Leg Watch articles at [www.UDConsultants.com](http://www.UDConsultants.com)!!**

**“People with disabilities will now have the electronic ramps they need to access internet-enabled TV and phone services.”**

Jennifer Simpson  
AAPD

## Powerful Women Forging our Future

*Marsha Mazz: Queen of ADAAG*

by Lindsey Scherloun

On the surface she is an ordinary woman, proud of her children; her lighthearted voice laughs while she talks. She sleeps, she eats. Underneath, however, something else is happening. Like many people ensnared in the details of access to our environment, she is quietly noticing curb height, aisle width and ramp slope in all too many of her everyday activities.

Marsha Mazz, recipient of the 2010 Ronald H. Brown Standards Leadership Award, was a “key catalyst” in coordinating federal criteria for accessibility in the 2004 revision of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines (ADA/ABAAG). This work has a dramatic effect on the lives of people with disabilities and it follows into her life as well. “Because I’m someone with a disability,” she explains, mentioning low vision and hearing loss, “I’ve had an interest in accessibility all my life, and I can thank my mother for her persistence as an advocate and as a role model.” Concerned that her daughter’s needs were met, Mazz’s mother started an organization assisting the disability community. “I guess it runs in the family,” she says, imparting that same sentiment into her own children. “I can remember walking up a ramp with my daughter, who was about



Marsha Mazz

10 years old, and she goes ‘Oh! Mom! This ramp is really really too steep!’” She laughs, “I’ve created a monster!”

ADAAG was originally drawn up in nine months after the passage of the ADA, and many held hopes that federal agencies would have the ability to implement the guidelines quickly. But the guidelines were relatively limited and hard to decipher in the midst of the many model building codes like ANSI and NFPA 5000.

Twenty years later Mazz celebrates the ADA’s 20th anniversary and her own 20th year at the US Access Board, ([http://www.access-board.](http://www.access-board.gov)

[gov](http://www.access-board.gov)), as well as the much anticipated adoption of the new 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design by the US Department of Justice. “We’ve all been waiting a long time,” Marsha says, with sort of an exasperated chuckle.

The revision began 14 years ago in 1996 with the creation of an advisory committee to collaborate on an initial recommendation. In 1998, the committee work complete, the Access Board ran the revision through its own official process. Though it is a government agency, Mazz’s description of the Access Board’s operations sounds quite intimate. “The Department of Justice is the accessibility department store, and we’re the accessibility boutique,” she jokes. Made up of representatives of 12 federal agencies and 13 appointed members of the public, the Access Board is a diverse crowd. “My major responsibility,” she says, as essentially a facilitator in the process, “was not to dictate to these groups what the words should say but to help them ensure that the words on the page said what they wanted them to say.”

As if to slow down a bit more, the Board added another step by amending the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines simultaneously, ensuring accessible elements in federal buildings are consistent with those in ADA-covered buildings.

Unifying not only the ADA and ABA guidelines but also “harmonizing” those with model code requirements such as ANSI A117 was a major part of Mazz’s role. A true collaborator in what seems like a potentially frustrating volley, Mazz valued the input from both accessibility advocates and industry members, finding it “a very reciprocal process.”

After a “public comment period” and more revisions, ADA/ABAAG was released. Six years later Mazz forgives DOJ’s delay because of complications like grandfathering. “That took them a while to sort out,” Mazz concedes.

A lot has changed since 1996, and Mazz already notes several things she would modify. “It is kind of like painting the Brooklyn Bridge,” she laughs. “It’s all painted and then when you turn around, the other end has gotten rusty.” A living document, it adapts to parallel changing

See Mazz. page 7

**“Because I’m someone with a disability, I’ve had an interest in accessibility all my life, and I can thank my mother for her persistence as an advocate and a role model.”**

Marsha Mazz

## PHILIPPINES

### Legislator Seeks “Talking” ATMs for Individuals with Visual Impairment

Philippine legislator Lorenzo Tañada III of Quezon is seeking support for his “ATM Access for the Visually Impaired Act,” which will provide individuals with visual impairments access to automated teller machines (ATMs) equipped to conduct transactions by means of an audio transmission system. This bill also requires that ATMs installed prior to enactment of the proposed law be upgraded or replaced with machines that provide this function.

“Making ATMs accessible to the visually impaired sends a strong message that any physical disability should not be a bar to the enjoyment of such modern conveniences, as these can easily be adapted to their special needs,” Tañada said.

Talking ATMs provide audible instructions so that persons who cannot read an ATM screen can independently use the machine. All audible information is delivered privately through a standard headphone jack on the face of the machine or an attached telephone handset. Information is delivered to the customer either through prerecorded sound files or via text-to-speech synthesis.

The first talking ATM in the US was installed in 1999 in San Francisco. Since then, tens of thousands of these machines—built by manufacturers such as NCR, Diebold, Fujitsu, Triton and Wincor-Nixdorf—have been installed in this country.

## AUSTRALIA

### Making All New Homes “Livable” by 2020

Two leading organizations in Australia—Master Builders Australia and the Housing Industry Association—have agreed to make all new homes compliant with Universal Design principles by 2020. Leaders from the country’s housing industry and disability sector collaborated on the development of voluntary standards for universal housing design through their government’s National Dialogue on Universal Design.

The Livable Housing Design Guidelines define a livable home as one that is easy to enter, easy to move around in, capable of easy and cost-effective adaptation, and designed to anticipate and respond to the changing needs of home occupants. Homes built to meet the Guidelines include six core

design elements:

- A safe and continuous path of travel from the street entrance and/or parking area to a dwelling entrance that is level;
- At least one level entrance into the dwelling;
- Internal doors and corridors that facilitate comfortable and unimpeded movement between spaces;
- A toilet on the ground (or entry) level that provides easy access;
- A bathroom that contains a step-free shower recess; and
- Reinforced walls around the toilet, shower and bath to support the safe installation of grab bars at a later date.

The Guidelines establish three levels of standards—silver, gold and platinum—and focus on 16 key design elements. The Guidelines also provide detailed instructions on how to meet each level of compliance for each element.

Ian Yates, CEO of the Council on the Aging (COTA), whose group has been campaigning for a broad application of Universal Design principles for over a decade and was directly involved in the development of the guidelines, said they would prove useful for older Australians. “One of the big issues that always gets raised is that it costs money to do this, but in fact, the industry tells us that the cost is only two or three thousand dollars extra for each house. The more [the guidelines] are adopted, the less that cost will be,” Yates remarked.

To reinforce the country-wide support for this effort, the Australian government will contribute \$1 million toward the establishment of an organization that will promote the new livable housing guidelines. Read more about the guidelines: <http://www.fahcsia.gov.au/sa/housing/pubs/housing/Pages/LivableHousingDesignGuidelines.aspx>. 

“World Update” is compiled by Elaine Ostroff, Hon. AIA, founding director of the Institute for Human Centered Design, and Larry Hoffer, UDN Editor. If you have information about international universal design efforts that you would like to have published in Universal Design Newsletter, write to us at: 6 Grant Ave., Takoma Park, MD 20912; or contact [publisher@universaldesign.com](mailto:publisher@universaldesign.com).



*To reinforce the country-wide support for this effort, the Australian government will contribute \$1 million toward the establishment of an organization that will promote the new livable housing guidelines.*

## The Role of Universal Design in Product Design

Famed designer/inventor James Dyson said that good design "...will explain why [a product] is better and why it should be bought." For a number of years, good design and functionality didn't always work in tandem; beautifully-designed products often lacked true functionality, while more functional products were less aesthetically pleasing. Then, companies such as Apple and Dyson began meshing design and functionality, and consumers realized they could have elegantly designed products that actually served a necessary purpose.

The same has held true for Universally-Designed products. For many years, products designed to serve individuals with disabilities have been largely utilitarian in nature. When Sam Farber recognized that his wife's arthritis was causing her difficulty using kitchen gadgets, he changed the paradigm when he created the OXO Good Grips line of products, that served as a catalyst for other companies to recognize that products serving the needs of all people, regardless of ability, could be as aesthetically pleasing as they are useful.

"Integration of Universal Design principles is certainly becoming more common in design practice," said Jim Mueller, principal of JLM, Inc. "Many products incorporate UD features. The high-grip handles pioneered by OXO have become ubiquitous, not only among other kitchen utensils, but also other hand tools used in the garden and shop. The principles of Universal Design are much more integrated into the overall design and development process."

Products developed using Universal Design principles haven't been confined just to the kitchen and the household arenas. Health care products are beginning to demonstrate considerable awareness of these principles—everything from the simple, intuitive design of automatic defibrillators to blood pressure and blood sugar monitors. Moreover, the wireless arena boasts everything from word prediction software for easier text messaging to a growing inventory of downloadable accessibility applications.

Eric Anderson, president of the Industrial Designers Society of America (IDSA), a nonprofit organization representing Industrial (product) Designers, is concerned that Universally-Designed products aren't recognizing the needs of all con-

sumers. "More attention has been given to products designed for those with a range of physical abilities, but less attention has been given to individuals who are blind or have visual impairments. This is seen most dramatically with the proliferation of digitally-driven products, those that have high touch screen-based interactions. While products like the iPhone are highly celebrated for their design excellence, they are not yet a favorite of the blind community."

Consumer demand for Universal Design is increasing, especially as the baby boomer generation continues to age. Another factor in the increased consumer demand for Universal Design, according to Mueller, is the ongoing evolution of legislation impacting Product Design, including the ADA, Section 255 of the Telecommunications Act, Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act Amendments, and the 21st Century Communications & Video Accessibility Act (see Reg/Leg Watch, page 3).

Anderson, who is also an assistant professor at Carnegie Mellon University, said that, given the increased demand for Universally-Designed products, Universal Design

is becoming a component in design education programs. According to IDSA, 65 colleges and universities in the US and Canada offer Industrial Design programs.

"I believe that all Industrial Design programs either have Universal Design integrated into courses or offer it as a focused area of study," Anderson explained. "It is now standard that student presentations reflect Universal Design considerations."

What's next for the interrelationship between Universal Design and Product Design? Mueller sees a growing alliance between proponents of green design and those of Universal/



OXO Good Grips Mandoline Slicer

### Seven Principles of UD

- 1 Equitable Use
- 2 Flexibility in Use
- 3 Simple & Intuitive Use
- 4 Perceptible Information
- 5 Tolerance for Error
- 6 Low Physical Effort
- 7 Size and Space for Approach and Use

## Detroit, from page 1

some cases, the slopes were wrong. The suit led to the appointment of H.R. Gray and Associates, an Ohio-based construction consulting firm, to consult with the city and monitor its progress for the court.

There were 15,000 curb ramps installed in the city through 2009; by the end of 2010, there are expected to be a total of 10,390 curb ramps installed throughout the city, as well as 2,031 newly installed curb ramps in the five-square-mile downtown area highlighted in the court settlement. (All told, the progress made accounts for 32 percent of the 87,000 curb ramps which were missing or needed to be corrected.)

"It's our obligation," said Al Jordan, director of the city's Department of Public Works (DPW). "If it's not right or if it wasn't right, we're taking the position that we will make it right." While significant progress has been made, there still remains disagreement as to where some curb ramps should go. Finnegan believes that the DPW is not installing ramps on all sides of some intersections, while Jordan contends that installing curb ramps along major streets, including where there is

no crossing signal, would make it more dangerous for a person with disabilities, because it could be interpreted as if it is safe to cross the street at any point, not just at crossing signals.

One place where there is agreement is that some curb ramps are more necessary than others. Under the ADA mandate, curb ramps must be installed even at intersections in desolate parts of the city, where few people live or travel. Advocates for people with disabilities are willing to negotiate with city officials on some curb ramps if the city can come up with a fair policy addressing the issue. And at least one transportation expert says making some allowances for the city's sparse areas would be helpful.

"It's a big impact...especially when you start talking about municipalities like Detroit," remarked Tim Colling, senior research engineer with the Michigan Tech Transportation Institute at Michigan Technological University.

This year, \$24.2 million will be spent on the curb ramps, in addition to the \$17 million spent through 2009 to install the truncated dome detectable warnings. 

**"It's our obligation. If it's not right or if it wasn't right, we're taking the position that we will make it right."**

Al Jordan  
Detroit Department of  
Public Works

## Mazz, from page 4

expectations of a built environment. Early in her career, "I was of the opinion that the only thing necessary was enforcement of the building code." After consistently finding barriers, she requested a meeting with the county building official. "I really took him to task and implied that he wasn't such a good guy because he wasn't enforcing the ANSI standard." He opened up the code and very gently, "said to me, 'well Marsha, I can't really enforce it the way you think it should be, because look what the building code says.'" It was a mere paragraph, she remembers, with vague scoping instructions to make a few parking spaces accessible. Since then the standards haven't changed substantially but scoping has expanded, giving increasingly comprehensive authority to enforcement of standards.

Mazz remembers buildings which "were literally designed in a way that prevented people of different races from mingling. We don't do that anymore," she says frankly, but in terms of access to a built environment we're not quite there. Universal Design goes far beyond ac-

cessibility. "I think it's more of a mindset than something that can be enforced through a civil rights law or a building code."

The future holds many undeveloped and challenging areas, like the communication disabilities Mazz finds particularly interesting. Classroom acoustics, for example, are an important frontier to allow children with hearing or learning disabilities to acquire information effectively. As we approach such inclusive ideologies, access to basic concepts like knowledge will undoubtedly improve our society.

"If I do my job well," Mazz reflects, "it benefits people with disabilities *and others*." 

We will continue to highlight the people who have made, and continue to make, significant contributions to the Universal Design and disability communities. We welcome your feedback.

Is there someone you'd like to see highlighted in a subsequent article? Please let us know; send your suggestions or other comments to [publisher@UniversalDesign.com](mailto:publisher@UniversalDesign.com).

## Access to Design Professions: E-Mentoring Program

The Access to Design Professions (ADP) project is a Universal Design Leadership Initiative funded in part by the National Endowment for the Arts and created by the Institute for Human Centered Design. The ADP was developed to find ways that people with disabilities can enter and sustain themselves in the professions of architecture, industrial design, interior design and landscape architecture.

ADP's E-Mentoring Program was initially designed to provide mentorships between design professionals and students with disabilities who are interested in design or entry-level designers with disabilities. The Program provides short-term mentoring and advice as well as longer-term mentoring (To meet requests, the Program was expanded to include designers who become disabled in mid-career). Mentors are currently available in the fields of accessible design/home modification, architecture, graphic design, interior design, landscape architecture, and urban design/architecture and planning.

All of the communication between mentors and protégés is electronic. "One big advantage of e-mentoring is that mentors and protégés can be located anywhere as long as they have electronic access," explained Ruth Lusher, the former manager of the US Department of Justice's ADA Technical Assistance Program, who now coordinates the E-Mentoring Program. "While most of our mentors and protégés are located in the US, some are located in other countries; none of our matched pairs are located in close proximity to each other."

The Program has had a great deal of success, but one of the biggest challenges it faces is recruiting mentors and protégés. Traditional methods, such as outreach to design schools and at industry conferences, are now being supplemented with social media outlets such as Facebook, as well as help from affiliated groups and individuals. "Resources are always an issue, since programs like ours rely on volunteers," Lusher said.

Lusher sees tremendous opportunities to grow the Program moving forward. Current goals include expanding the involvement of those with non-traditional disabilities and non-apparent disabilities, such as learning disabilities or cogni-

tive impairments. And as an interesting measure of the Program's success, Lusher mentioned that one in five applicants does not have a disability, "unless one were to consider wearing glasses or being an older student a disability, which we do not."

Although the Program may face challenges in finding enough mentors to meet the demand of aspiring or practicing designers with disabilities, a recent example demonstrates the Program's success. An older student who had returned to school to obtain a design degree because his increasing disability prevented him from continuing to work at his job was struggling, and although he had very good grades, he was dropping out of school to find work to support his family. His mentor helped him to hone his resume and portfolio and practice interviewing. He was successful in obtaining interviews in the midst of the recession but wasn't able to find a job. With guidance from his mentor, he decided returning to school to finish his degree was his best option. In May 2010, he graduated with his design degree and quickly found a paid internship with a state-affiliated organization, and is now being groomed for a permanent position.

For more information on the E-Mentoring Program, visit the program web site at [www.access-todesign.org](http://www.access-todesign.org) or contact Ruth Lusher at [rlusher@HumanCenteredDesign.org](mailto:rlusher@HumanCenteredDesign.org). ■

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## Product Design, from page 6

Inclusive Design, especially among those whose customers include baby boomers.

Anderson believes Universal Design will continue to gain purchase in the industrial design community, as more companies follow the business model set by OXO, a company driven by Universal Design principles. "The more attention that Industrial Designers place on the user experience, the more we'll see improvements with regard to Industrial Design," he said. "While there will continue to be innovators and followers in this movement, hopefully we'll see more of the former and less of the latter." ■

**ADP was developed to find ways that people with disabilities can enter and sustain themselves in the professions of architecture, industrial design, interior design, and landscape architecture.**

**Portable Aquatic Lift (PAL)**

The 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design require that swimming pools under 300 linear feet have one means of access (either an ADA-compliant pool lift or a sloped entry) and pools with more than 300 linear feet of pool wall must have a second means of entry (another lift or ramp, or a transfer wall, transfer system or pool stairs). The ADA-compliant Portable Aquatic Lift (PAL) is completely portable, perfect for those facilities that need a lift for multiple locations or would like to store the unit away when not in use. Requiring no mounting to the pool deck, the PAL contains over 700 pounds of counterweight to support a lifting capacity of 300 pounds.



Portable Aquatic Lift

The PAL was the first completely portable, battery-powered lift available on the market. It has a rechargeable battery and the user can operate it via a waterproof hand control. The PAL is constructed of stainless steel and aluminum, and is powder coated for maximum durability.

**Great Grips**

The simple act of opening a door is taken for granted by most, but for elderly people, or individuals with disabilities or with arthritis, turning a round doorknob can be a difficult and often painful experience. Great Grips doorknob grips are made from a soft and comfortable latex-free material, and can easily be installed on any doorknob—simply moisten with water and stretch over the doorknob. And each grip features a “mini-lever,” so doorknobs can be turned with just a finger, a closed fist or a flail hand.



Great Grips

Great Grips also eliminate the static shock people often get when touching a metal doorknob, and they provide insulation from hot and cold knobs. Plus, Great Grips can also be used on faucets to assist with turning handles at the sink, bathtub or shower.

**Renegade Wheelchairs**

Renegade All-Terrain Wheelchairs offer the user an eight-speed geared advantage over traditional wheelchairs. Shifting into lower gears for mud, sand and snow gives the user the freedom to go where they have not been able to go with traditional wheelchairs. Simply shift into higher gears for pavement and other hard surfaces. When using your Renegade as a traditional manual chair, store the push-bars under the seat and push the chair hand-to-wheel.



Renegade Wheelchair

The Renegade is a complete system with a range of accessories designed to fit a busy and active lifestyle, including a trailer hitch, snow plow, winter skis, snow chains, fishing pole holder and gun rack.

**Schlage Maximum Security Indicator Deadbolt**

The Schlage Indicator deadbolt features a message display panel on the exterior trim, showing either “VACANT” (in green) or “IN USE” (in red). For use in commercial restrooms or fitting rooms, the ADA-compliant lock has a thumb turn on the interior trim and no keyed cylinder, although it does come with an emergency key. The lock has a 1-inch projection deadbolt and heavy-duty strike plates, with 3-inch mounting screws to resist impact blows, and two heavy-duty, 1/4-inch mounting screws to secure the deadbolt to the door. 



Schlage Deadbolt



**S.R. Smith LLC**  
(Portable Aquatic Lift)  
<http://www.srsmith.com/dealersearch.php>

**Colorado Great Grips, Inc.**  
(Doorknob Grips)  
6545 White Falcon Circle  
Colorado Springs, CO 80919  
<http://www.greatgrips.com>

**Renegade Wheelchairs**  
127 Main Street South  
Portland, ME 04106  
<http://www.renegadewheelchairs.com>  
866.964.9309

**The Hardware Hut**  
(Deadbolt)  
<http://www.thehardwarehut.com>  
800.708.6649

## Top Ten Things the Lodging Industry Needs to Know About the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design

At long last, the US Department of Justice officially adopted the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design with their publication in the September 15, 2010, Federal Register. The following 10 issues will likely have a significant effect on lodging and other types of facilities.

**1. Reach Range Requirements:** The compliant reach range has been reduced. Nothing may be placed higher than 48 inches or lower than 15 inches.

**2. Water Closet Clearances:** The water closet (toilet) must now be located in a 5' X 5' clear floor space. Lavatories can no longer overlap the water closet clearance.

**3. Reservations:** Places of lodging must identify and describe accessible features of a guest room; hold back accessible guest rooms for people with disabilities until all other guest rooms of that type have been rented; and ensure a reserved accessible guest room is removed from all reservations systems so that it is not inadvertently released to someone other than the person who reserved the accessible room. In addition, guests with disabilities must be able to make reservations for accessible guest rooms during the same hours and in the same manner as other guests.

**4. Use of Wheelchairs and Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices:** Wheelchairs (and other devices designed for use by people with mobility impairments) must be permitted in all areas open to pedestrian use. Other power-driven mobility devices (a range of devices not designed for individuals with mobility impairments, such as the Segway® PT, but which are often used

by individuals with disabilities as their mobility device of choice) must be permitted unless they would fundamentally alter a place of lodging's programs, services or activities, create a direct threat, or create a safety hazard.

**5. Service Animals:** Individuals with service animals have the same right of access to all areas of a public accommodation as members of the public, program participants and invitees. Individuals with mental disabilities who use service animals trained to perform a specific task are also covered. The Standards also allow for the use of miniature horses as service animals in specific instances.

**6. Partially Obstructed T-Turn:** One leg of a T-Turn can provide only knee and toe clearance.

**7. Guestroom Door Signage:** High contrast tactile and Braille guest room number signage can be located on the face of in-swinging doors with closers.

**8. Vanity Equity:** Accessible guest rooms must have bath vanity counters of the same size as comparable non-accessible guest rooms.

**9. Swimming Pools:** Accessible means of entry/exit—including a pool lift or sloped entry, and either a transfer wall, transfer system or pool stairs—are required for swimming pools.

**10. Guest Rooms:** No more than 10 percent of mobility accessible guest rooms can be used to provide the required number of guestrooms equipped with communication features for hearing impaired guests. Additionally, guest rooms with mobility features and communication features must be dispersed among the various classes of guest rooms in both new construction and alteration projects. ■

One leg of a T-Turn can provide only knee and toe clearance.

### Knee Clearance at Museum Exhibit Tables

DESIGN  
TIP

**? PROBLEM:** How do you ensure that an exhibit table in a museum always provides exactly 27 inches of clear height for long cane detectability and wheelchair knee clearance?

**TIP:** While you can require the table height to be exactly 27 inches, the reality is that the fabrication and installation of the table may make

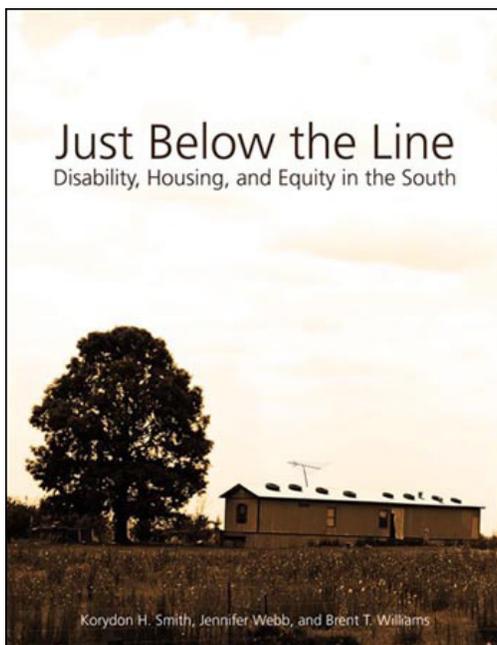
the height slightly higher or lower. Other factors, such as carpeting that through time would allow the table to sink in, thus reducing the height from the floor to the table bottom, should also be considered. We recommend providing adjustable-height screw-feet on tables or fixtures to allow them to be adjusted over time as conditions vary. ■

### ***Universal Design Handbook, Second Edition***

Nearly 10 years after its groundbreaking first edition, the second edition of the ***Universal Design Handbook*** will be released this month. A one-stop professional reference to designing products and facilities for older adults, people with disabilities and children, the second edition was compiled by Editor in Chief Wolfgang Preisler and Senior Editor Korydon Smith. In addition to completely updated chapters and illustrations, the Handbook features:

- Global coverage of policies, requirements and case studies, including coverage of the latest Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) design requirements;
- Presentation of the full scope of universal design, from urban scale to multimedia;
- Examples of standards and guidelines that architects and designers can use to create more universally accessible and usable environments; and
- Coverage of accommodation issues in case studies on residential, commercial, transportation and educational facilities.

For more information, visit <http://www.mhprofessional.com>.



### ***Understanding the Fair Housing Amendments Act (FHAA)***

The Fair Housing Amendments Act (FHAA) is intended to increase housing opportunities for people with disabilities. However, individuals must come forward with concerns or file complaints if they believe their rights have been violated; society has no other way of detecting discrimination if it occurs. ***Understanding the Fair Housing Amendments Act***, a publication of the United Spinal Association, was designed to help individuals with disabilities and disability advocates understand the FHAA. The brochure explains the law and how people with disabilities can make the law work for them. It also helps building owners and operators understand their responsibilities and the enforcement process to which people with disabilities are entitled.

Topics covered include types of housing facilities covered, prohibited actions, reasonable accommodations, accessibility requirements in new construction, the complaint process, and remedies and damages. To obtain this free brochure, visit [http://www.disability.gov/housing/laws\\_%26\\_regulations](http://www.disability.gov/housing/laws_%26_regulations).

### ***Just Below the Line: Disability, Housing, and Equity in the South***

Written by Korydon H. Smith, Jennifer Webb and Brent T. Williams, ***Just Below the Line: Disability, Housing, and Equity in the South*** explains how reworking the policies and practices of the housing industry in the South can serve as a model for the rest of the nation in meeting the physical and social needs of persons with disabilities and aging baby boomers. The South, with its high rates of poverty, older residents, residents with disabilities, extensive rural areas, and out-of-date housing policies and practices, serves as a veritable “canary in the coal mine” for the impending nationwide housing crisis. This book can be used by policy makers, designers, builders, realtors, advocates and housing consumers to promote the production of equitable housing nationwide.

For more information, visit <http://www.uark.edu/~uaprinform/titles/sp10/smith.html>. 

***Universal Design Handbook is a one-stop professional reference to designing products and facilities for older adults, people with disabilities and children.***

# CALENDAR

Events to be placed in the UDN Calendar must be received three weeks before the publication date.

**Oct. 7-8, 2010: ADAAG/ABAAG Training with US Access Board**, Albuquerque, NM. This training is sponsored by the Southwest Disability Conference and New Mexico Governor's Commission on Disability. Contact: [Hope.Reed@state.nm.us](mailto:Hope.Reed@state.nm.us).

**Oct. 9-12, 2010: Universal Design Summit 4: Creating Universal Homes & Communities**, St. Louis, MO. The goal of this national conference is to bring about community integration, participation and enhancement of the independence of all people. Contact: [www.UDInstitute.org](http://www.UDInstitute.org).

**Oct. 14-16, 2010: Visions of an Inclusive Community 2010**, Tampa, FL. The conference includes tracks on the built environment, community engagement and community support. **Elaine Ostroff** will be a keynote speaker. Contact: [www.vic2010.com](http://www.vic2010.com).

**Oct. 18-21, 2010: National Association of ADA Coordinators National Conference**, San Diego, CA. Training for architects, engineers, ADA coordinators, attorneys on access, services and design. Contact: <http://askjan.org/naadac/> or 888.679.7227 ext 1.

**Oct. 19-21, 2010: Universal Access in Airports 2010**, Houston, TX. Presented by Open Doors Organization and International Air Transport Association. Contact: <http://www.opendoorsnfp.org> or 773.388.8839.

**Oct. 30-Nov. 3, 2010: The 3rd International Conference for Universal Design**, Hamamatsu City. This conference will be hosted by the International Association for Universal Design (IAUD). Contact: [www.iaud.net/en/event/090731.html](http://www.iaud.net/en/event/090731.html).

**Nov. 3-5, 2010: Architectural Exchange East**, Richmond, VA. UDN Publisher **John P.S. Salmen** will lead "New ADA Requirements: What You Need to Know," from 4:30-6:00 pm on Nov. 4. Contact: [www.archex.net](http://www.archex.net).

**Nov. 8-10, 2010: US Architectural & Transportation Barriers Compliance Board Meeting**, Washington, DC. Contact: [www.access-board.gov/about/meetings.htm](http://www.access-board.gov/about/meetings.htm).

**Nov. 17-19, 2010: Build Boston's Annual Symposium and Trade Show**, Boston, MA. Daylong Symposium on Socially Sustainable Design on November 18 with national and international experts, plus the first US Design Challenge with the Helen Hamlyn Centre of London. (The Helen Hamlyn Centre of London's Royal College of Art has a special research focus on inclusive design, patient safety and workplace design.) Contact: [www.buildboston.com](http://www.buildboston.com).

**Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 2010: "Participation: the Challenge," 11th Participatory Design Conference (PDC 2010)**, Sydney, Australia. Contact: <http://www.pdc2010.org>.

**June 5-8, 2011: Festival of International Conferences on Caregiving, Disability, Aging and Technology (FICCDAT)**, Toronto, Canada. Includes the International Conference on Best Practices in Universal Design. Contact: <http://www.ficcdat.ca/>.

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