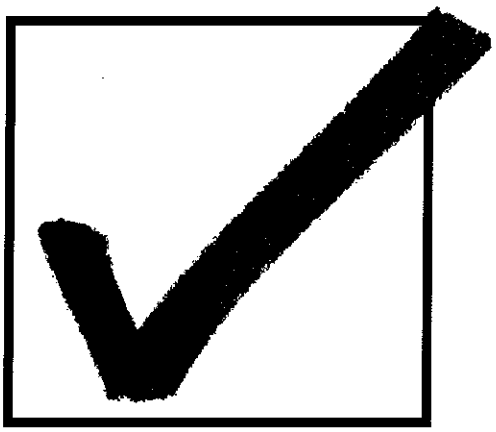
Checklist for Existing Facilities version 2.1

The Americans with Disabilities Act Checklist for Readily Achievable Barrier Removal

August 1995



ADA TITLE III COMPLIANCE MATERIALS

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Introduction

Title III of the **Americans with Disabilities Act** requires public accommodations to provide goods and services to people with disabilities on an equal basis with the rest of the general public. The goal is to afford every individual the opportunity to benefit from our country's businesses and services, and to afford our businesses and services the opportunity to benefit from the patronage of all Americans.

The regulations require that architectural and communication barriers that are structural must be removed in public areas of **existing facilities** when their removal is **readily achievable**—in other words, easily accomplished and able to be carried out without much difficulty or expense. **Public accommodations** that must meet the barrier removal requirement include a broad range of establishments (both for-profit and nonprofit)—such as hotels, restaurants, theaters, museums, retail stores, private schools, banks, doctors' offices, and other places that serve the public. People who own, lease, lease out, or operate places of public accommodation in existing buildings are responsible for complying with the barrier removal requirement.

The removal of barriers can often be achieved by making simple changes to the physical environment. However, the regulations do not define exactly how much effort and expense are required for a facility to meet its obligation. This judgment must be made on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration such factors as the size, type, and overall financial resources of the facility, and the nature and cost of the access improvements needed. These factors are described in more detail in the ADA regulations issued by the Department of Justice.

The process of determining what changes are readily achievable is not a one-time effort; access should be re-evaluated annually. Barrier removal that might be difficult to carry out now may be readily achievable later. Tax incentives are available to help absorb costs over several years.

Purpose of This Checklist

This checklist will help you identify accessibility problems and solutions in existing facilities in order to meet your obligations under the ADA.

The goal of the survey process is to plan how to make an existing facility more usable for people with disabilities. The Department of Justice (DOJ) recommends the development of an Implementation Plan, specifying what improvements you will make to remove barriers and when each solution will be carried out: "... Such a plan... could serve as evidence of a good faith effort to comply... "

Technical Requirements

This checklist details some of the requirements found in the ADA Standards for Accessible Design (Standards). The ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG), when adopted by DOJ, became the Standards. The Standards are part of the Department of Justice Title III Regulations, 28 CFR Part 36 (*Nondiscrimination on the basis of disability... Final Rule*). Section 36.304 of this regulation, which covers barrier removal, should be reviewed before this survey is conducted.

However, keep in mind that full compliance with the Standards is required only for new construction and alterations. The requirements are presented here as a guide to help you determine what may be readily achievable barrier removal for existing facilities. The Standards should be followed for all barrier removal unless doing so is not readily achievable. If complying with the Standards is not readily achievable, you may undertake a modification that does not fully comply, as long as it poses no health or safety risk.

In addition to the technical specifications, each item has a scoping provision, which can be found under Section 4.1 in the Standards. This section clarifies when access is required and what the exceptions may be.

Each state has its own regulations regarding accessibility. To ensure compliance with all codes, know your state and local codes and use the more stringent technical requirement for every modification you make; that is, the requirement that provides greater access for individuals with disabilities. The barrier removal requirement for existing facilities is new under the ADA and supersedes less stringent local or state codes.

What This Checklist is Not

This checklist does not cover all of the requirements of the Standards; therefore, it is **not** for facilities undergoing new construction or alterations. In addition, it does not attempt to illustrate all possible barriers or propose all possible barrier removal solutions The Standards should be consulted for guidance in situations not covered here.

The Title III regulation covers more than barrier removal, but this checklist does **not** cover Title III's requirements for nondiscriminatory policies and practices and for the provision of auxiliary communication aids and services. The communication features covered are those that are **structural** in nature

Priorities

This checklist is based on the four priorities recommended by the Title III regulations for planning readily achievable barrier removal projects:

Priority 1: Accessible **approach and entrance**
Priority 2: Access to **goods and services**
Priority 3: Access to **rest rooms**
Priority 4: Any **other measures** necessary

Note that the references to ADAAG throughout the checklist refer to the Standards for Accessible Design.

How to Use This Checklist

✓ **Get Organized:** Establish a time frame for completing the survey. Determine how many copies of the checklist you will need to survey the whole facility. Decide who will conduct the survey. It is strongly recommended that you invite two or three additional people, including people with various disabilities and accessibility expertise, to assist in identifying barriers, developing solutions for removing these barriers, and setting priorities for implementing improvements.

✓ **Obtain Floor Plans:** It is very helpful to have the building floor plans with you while you survey. If plans are not available, use graph paper to sketch the layout of all interior and exterior spaces used by your organization Make notes on the sketch or plan while you are surveying

✓ **Conduct the Survey:** Bring copies of this checklist, a clipboard, a pencil or pen, and a flexible steel tape measure. With three people surveying, one person numbers key items on the floor plan to match with the field notes, taken by a second person, while the third takes measurements. ***Be sure to record all dimensions!*** As a reminder, questions that require a dimension to be measured and recorded are marked with the ruler symbol. Think about each space from the perspective of people with physical, hearing, visual, and cognitive disabilities, noting areas that need improvement.

✓ **Summarize Barriers and Solutions:** List barriers found and ideas for their removal. Consider the solutions listed beside each question, and add your own ideas. Consult with building contractors and equipment suppliers to estimate the costs for making the proposed modifications

✓ **Make Decisions and Set Priorities:** Review the summary with decision makers and advisors Decide which solutions will best eliminate barriers at a reasonable cost. Prioritize the items you decide upon and make a timeline for carrying them out Where the removal of barriers is not readily achievable, you must consider whether there are **alternative methods** for providing access that *are* readily achievable.

✓ **Maintain Documentation:** Keep your survey, notes, summary, record of work completed, and plans for alternative methods on file.

✓ **Make Changes:** Implement changes as planned. Always refer directly to the Standards and your state and local codes for complete technical requirements before making any access improvement. References to the applicable sections of the Standards are listed at the beginning of each group of questions If you need help understanding the federal, state, or local requirements, contact your Disability and Business Technical Assistance Center.

✓ **Follow Up:** Review your Implementation Plan each year to re-evaluate whether more improvements have become readily achievable.

To obtain a copy of the Title III regulations and the Standards or other technical information, call the U.S. Dept. of Justice ADA Information Line at (800) 514-0301 Voice, (202) 514-0381 TDD, or (800) 514-0383 TDD. For questions about ADAAG, contact the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board at (800) USA-ABLE.

QUESTIONS			POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Priority **1**	**Accessible Approach/Entrance**		
People with disabilities should be able to arrive on the site, approach the building, and enter as freely as everyone else. At least one route of travel should be safe and accessible for everyone, including people with disabilities.			
	Yes	**No**	
Route of Travel (ADAAG 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7) Is there a route of travel that does not require the use of stairs?	☐	☐	☐ Add a ramp if the route of travel is interrupted by stairs. ☐ Add an alternative route on level ground.
Is the route of travel stable, firm and slip-resistant?	☐	☐	☐ Repair uneven paving ☐ Fill small bumps and breaks with beveled patches. ☐ Replace gravel with hard top.
Is the route at least 36 inches wide?	☐	☐	☐ Change or move landscaping, furnishings, or other features that narrow the route of travel. ☐ Widen route.
	☐ width		
Can all objects protruding into the circulation paths be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane? **In order to be detected** using a cane, an object must be within 27 inches of the ground. Objects hanging or mounted overhead must be higher than 80 inches to provide clear head room. It is not necessary to remove objects that protrude less than 4 inches from the wall.	☐	☐	☐ Move or remove protruding objects. ☐ Add a cane-detectable base that extends to the ground. ☐ Place a cane-detectable object on the ground underneath as a warning barrier.
	☐ distance from wall/ height		
Do curbs on the route have curb cuts at drives, parking, and drop-offs?	☐	☐	☐ Install curb cut. ☐ Add small ramp up to curb.
Ramps (ADAAG 4.8) Are the slopes of ramps no greater than 1:12? **Slope is given as a ratio of the height to the length.** 1:12 means for every 12 inches along the base of the ramp, the height increases one inch. For a 1:12 maximum slope, **at least** one foot of ramp length is needed for each inch of height.	☐	☐	☐ Lengthen ramp to decrease slope. ☐ Relocate ramp. ☐ If available space is limited, reconfigure ramp to include switchbacks.
	☐ slope		

QUESTIONS	Yes	No	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Ramps, continued Do all ramps longer than 6 feet have railings on both sides?	☐	☐	☐ Add railings.
Are railings sturdy, and between 34 and 38 inches high?	☐	☐	☐ Adjust height of railing if not between 30 and 38 inches. ☐ Secure handrails in fixtures.
Is the width between railings or curbs at least 36 inches?	☐	☐	☐ Relocate the railings. ☐ Widen the ramp.
Are ramps non-slip?	☐	☐	☐ Add non-slip surface material.
Is there a 5-foot-long level landing at every 30-foot horizontal length of ramp, at the top and bottom of ramps and at switchbacks?	☐	☐	☐ Remodel or relocate ramp
Does the ramp rise no more than 30 inches between landings?	☐	☐	☐ Remodel or relocate ramp.
Parking and Drop-Off Areas (ADAAG 4.6) Are an adequate number of accessible parking spaces available (8 feet wide for car plus 5-foot access aisle)? For guidance in determining the appropriate number to designate, the table below gives the ADAAG requirements for new construction and alterations (for lots with more than 100 spaces, refer to ADAAG): **Total spaces** — **Accessible** 1 to 25 — 1 space 26 to 50 — 2 spaces 51 to 75 — 3 spaces 76 to 100 — 4 spaces	☐	☐	☐ Reconfigure a reasonable number of spaces by repainting stripes.
Are 8-foot-wide spaces, with minimum 8-foot-wide access aisles, and 98 inches of vertical clearance, available for lift-equipped vans? **At least one of every 8 accessible spaces** must be van-accessible (with a minimum of one van-accessible space in all cases).	☐	☐	☐ Reconfigure to provide van-accessible space(s).

number of accessible spaces

Note widths of existing accessible spaces:

height

width

length

rise

width/ vertical clearance

QUESTIONS	Yes	No	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Parking and Drop-Off Areas, continued			
Are the access aisles part of the accessible route to the accessible entrance?	☐	☐	☐ Add curb ramps ☐ Reconstruct sidewalk.
Are the accessible spaces closest to the accessible entrance?	☐	☐	☐ Reconfigure spaces
Are accessible spaces marked with the International Symbol of Accessibility? Are there signs reading "Van Accessible" at van spaces?	☐	☐	☐ Add signs, placed so that they are not obstructed by cars.
Is there an enforcement procedure to ensure that accessible parking is used only by those who need it?	☐	☐	☐ Implement a policy to check periodically for violators and report them to the proper authorities
Entrance (ADAAG 4.13, 4.14, 4.5)			
If there are stairs at the main entrance, is there also a ramp or lift, or is there an alternative accessible entrance? **Do not use a service entrance as the accessible entrance** unless there is no other option.	☐	☐	☐ If it is not possible to make the main entrance accessible, create a dignified alternate accessible entrance. If parking is provided, make sure there is accessible parking near all accessible entrances
Do all inaccessible entrances have signs indicating the location of the nearest accessible entrance?	☐	☐	☐ Install signs before inaccessible entrances so that people do not have to retrace the approach.
Can the alternate accessible entrance be used independently?	☐	☐	☐ Eliminate as much as possible the need for assistance—to answer a doorbell, to operate a lift, or to put down a temporary ramp, for example.
Does the entrance door have at least 32 inches clear opening (for a double door, at least one 32-inch leaf)?	☐	☐	☐ Widen the door to 32 inches clear ☐ If technically infeasible, widen to 31-3/8 inches minimum. ☐ Install offset (swing-clear) hinges.
Is there at least 18 inches of clear wall space on the pull side of the door, next to the handle? **A person using a wheelchair** or crutches needs this space to get close enough to open the door.	☐	☐	☐ Remove or relocate furnishings, partitions, or other obstructions. ☐ Move door. ☐ Add power-assisted or automatic door opener.

clear opening

clear space

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QUESTIONS	Yes	No	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Entrance, continued			
Is the threshold edge 1/4-inch high or less, or if beveled edge, no more than 3/4-inch high?	☐	☐	☐ If there is a single step with a rise of 6 inches or less, add a short ramp. ☐ If there is a threshold greater than 3/4-inch high, remove it or modify it to be a ramp.
	height		
If provided, are carpeting or mats a maximum of 1/2-inch high?	☐	☐	☐ Replace or remove mats.
	height		
Are edges securely installed to minimize tripping hazards?	☐	☐	☐ Secure carpeting or mats at edges.
Is the door handle no higher than 48 inches and operable with a closed fist?	☐	☐	☐ Lower handle. ☐ Replace inaccessible knob with a lever or loop handle. ☐ Retrofit with an add-on lever extension.
	height		
The "closed fist" test for handles and controls: Try opening the door or operating the control using only one hand, held in a fist. If you can do it, so can a person who has limited use of his or her hands.			
Can doors be opened without too much force (exterior doors reserved; maximum is 5 lbf for *interior* doors)?	☐	☐	☐ Adjust the door closers and oil the hinges. ☐ Install power-assisted or automatic door openers. ☐ Install lighter doors.
	force		
You can use an inexpensive force meter or a fish scale to measure the force required to open a door. Attach the hook end to the doorknob or handle. Pull on the ring end until the door opens, and read off the amount of force required. If you do not have a force meter or a fish scale, you will need to judge subjectively whether the door is easy enough to open.			
If the door has a closer, does it take at least 3 seconds to close?	☐	☐	☐ Adjust door closer
	seconds		

QUESTIONS	Yes	No	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Priority

2 Access to Goods and Services

Ideally, the layout of the building should allow people with disabilities to obtain materials or services without assistance.

	Yes	No	
Horizontal Circulation (ADAAG 4.3) Does the accessible entrance provide direct access to the main floor, lobby, or elevator?	☐	☐	☐ Add ramps or lifts. ☐ Make another entrance accessible.
Are all public spaces on an accessible route of travel?	☐	☐	☐ Provide access to all public spaces along an accessible route of travel.
Is the accessible route to all public spaces at least 36 inches wide?	☐	☐	☐ Move furnishings such as tables, chairs, display racks, vending machines, and counters to make more room.
Is there a 5-foot circle or a T-shaped space for a person using a wheelchair to reverse direction?	☐	☐	☐ Rearrange furnishings, displays, and equipment.
Doors (ADAAG 4.13) Do doors into public spaces have at least a 32-inch clear opening?	☐	☐	☐ Install offset (swing-clear) hinges. ☐ Widen doors.
On the pull side of doors, next to the handle, is there at least 18 inches of clear wall space so that a person using a wheelchair or crutches can get near to open the door?	☐	☐	☐ Reverse the door swing if it is safe to do so. ☐ Move or remove obstructing partitions.
Can doors be opened without too much force (5 lbf maximum for interior doors)?	☐	☐	☐ Adjust or replace closers. ☐ Install lighter doors. ☐ Install power-assisted or automatic door openers.
Are door handles 48 inches high or less and operable with a closed fist?	☐	☐	☐ Lower handles ☐ Replace inaccessible knobs or latches with lever or loop handles. ☐ Retrofit with add-on levers. ☐ Install power-assisted or automatic door openers.
Are all threshold edges 1/4-inch high or less, or if beveled edge, no more than 3/4-inch high?	☐	☐	☐ If there is a threshold greater than 3/4-inch high, remove it or modify it to be a ramp. ☐ If between 1/4- aand 3/4-inch high, add bevels to both sides.

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QUESTIONS	Yes	No	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Rooms and Spaces (ADAAG 4.2, 4.4, 4.5)			
Are all aisles and pathways to materials and services at least 36 inches wide?	☐	☐	☐ Rearrange furnishings and fixtures to clear aisles.
	width		
Is there a 5-foot circle or T-shaped space for turning a wheelchair completely?	☐	☐	☐ Rearrange furnishings to clear more room.
	width		
Is carpeting low-pile, tightly woven, and securely attached along edges?	☐	☐	☐ Secure edges on all sides. ☐ Replace carpeting.
In circulation paths through public areas, are all obstacles cane-detectable (located within 27 inches of the floor or higher than 80 inches, or protruding less than 4 inches from the wall)?	☐	☐	☐ Remove obstacles. ☐ Install furnishings, planters, or other cane-detectable barriers underneath.
	height/ protrusion		
Emergency Egress (ADAAG 4.28)			
If emergency systems are provided, do they have both flashing lights and audible signals?	☐	☐	☐ Install visible and audible alarms. ☐ Provide portable devices.
Signage for Goods and Services (ADAAG 4.30)			
Different requirements apply to different types of signs.			
If provided, do signs and room numbers designating permanent rooms and spaces where goods and services are provided comply with the appropriate requirements for such signage?	☐	☐	☐ Provide signs that have raised letters, Grade II Braille, and that meet all other requirements for permanent room or space signage. (See ADAAG 4.1.3(16) and 4.30.)
• Signs mounted with centerline 60 inches from floor	Y ☐	N ☐	height
• Mounted on wall adjacent to latch side of door, or as close as possible.	☐	☐	
• Raised characters, sized between 5/8 and 2 inches high, with high contrast (for room numbers, rest rooms, exits).	☐	☐	character height
• Brailled text of the same information	☐	☐	
• If pictogram is used, it must be accompanied by raised characters and braille.	☐	☐	

QUESTIONS	Yes	No	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Directional and Informational Signage The following questions apply to directional and informational signs that fall under Priority 2.			
If mounted above 80 inches, do they have letters at least 3 inches high, with high contrast, and non-glare finish?	☐	☐	☐ Review requirements and replace signs as needed, meeting the requirements for character size, contrast, and finish.
letter height			
Do directional and informational signs comply with legibility requirements? (Building directories or temporary signs need not comply.)	☐	☐	☐ Review requirements and replace signs as needed.
Controls (ADAAG 4.27) Are all controls that are available for use by the public (including electrical, mechanical, cabinet, game, and self-service controls) located at an accessible height?	☐	☐	☐ Relocate controls.
height			
Reach ranges: The maximum height for a side reach is 54 inches; for a forward reach, 48 inches. The minimum reachable height is 15 inches for a front approach and 9 inches for a side approach.			
Are they operable with a closed fist?	☐	☐	☐ Replace controls.
Seats, Tables, and Counters (ADAAG 4.2, 4.32, 7.2) Are the aisles between fixed seating (other than assembly area seating) at least 36 inches wide?	☐	☐	☐ Rearrange chairs or tables to provide 36-inch aisles.
width			
Are the spaces for wheelchair seating distributed throughout?	☐	☐	☐ Rearrange tables to allow room for wheelchairs in seating areas throughout the area. ☐ Remove some fixed seating.
Are the tops of tables or counters between 28 and 34 inches high?	☐	☐	☐ Lower part or all of high surface. ☐ Provide auxiliary table or counter.
height			
Are knee spaces at accessible tables at least 27 inches high, 30 inches wide, and 19 inches deep?	☐	☐	☐ Replace or raise tables.
height/ width/ depth			

QUESTIONS	Yes	No	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Seats, Tables, and Counters, continued			
At each type of cashier counter, is there a portion of the main counter that is no more than 36 inches high?	☐	☐	☐ Provide a lower auxiliary counter or folding shelf. ☐ Arrange the counter and surrounding furnishings to create a space to hand items back and forth.
	☐ height		
Is there a portion of food-ordering counters that is no more than 36 inches high, or is there space at the side for passing items to customers who have difficulty reaching over a high counter?	☐	☐	☐ Lower section of counter. ☐ Arrange the counter and surrounding furnishings to create a space to pass items.
	☐ height		
Vertical Circulation (ADAAG 4.1.3(5), 4.3) Are there ramps, lifts, or elevators to all public levels?	☐	☐	☐ Install ramps or lifts. ☐ Modify a service elevator. ☐ Relocate goods or services to an accessible area.
On each level, if there are stairs between the entrance and/or elevator and essential public areas, is there an accessible alternate route?	☐	☐	☐ Post clear signs directing people along an accessible route to ramps, lifts, or elevators
Stairs (ADAAG 4.9) The following questions apply to stairs connecting levels *not* serviced by an elevator, ramp, or lift.			
Do treads have a non-slip surface?	☐	☐	☐ Add non-slip surface to treads.
Do stairs have continuous rails on both sides, with extensions beyond the top and bottom stairs?	☐	☐	☐ Add or replace handrails if possible within existing floor plan.
Elevators (ADAAG 4.10) Are there both visible and verbal or audible door opening/closing and floor indicators (one tone = up, two tones = down)?	☐	☐	☐ Install visible and verbal or audible signals.
Are the call buttons in the hallway no higher than 42 inches?	☐	☐	☐ Lower call buttons. ☐ Provide a permanently attached reach stick.
	☐ height		
Do the controls inside the cab have raised and braille lettering?	☐	☐	☐ Install raised lettering and braille next to buttons.

QUESTIONS	Yes	No	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Elevators, continued			
Is there a sign on both door jambs at every floor identifying the floor in raised and braille letters?	☐	☐	☐ Install tactile signs to identify floor numbers, at a height of 60 inches from floor.
If an emergency intercom is provided, is it usable without voice communication?	☐	☐	☐ Modify communication system.
Is the emergency intercom identified by braille and raised letters?	☐	☐	☐ Add tactile identification.
Lifts (ADAAG 4.2, 4.11)			
Can the lift be used without assistance? If not, is a call button provided?	☐	☐	☐ At each stopping level, post clear instructions for use of the lift. ☐ Provide a call button
Is there at least 30 by 48 inches of clear space for a person in a wheelchair to approach to reach the controls and use the lift?	☐	☐	☐ Rearrange furnishings and equipment to clear more space.
Are controls between 15 and 48 inches high (up to 54 inches if a side approach is possible)?	☐	☐	☐ Move controls.

Priority 3

Usability of Rest Rooms

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

Getting to the Rest Rooms (ADAAG 4.1)			
If rest rooms are available to the public, is at least one rest room (either one for each sex, or unisex) fully accessible?	☐	☐	☐ Reconfigure rest room. ☐ Combine rest rooms to create one unisex accessible rest room.
Are there signs at inaccessible rest rooms that give directions to accessible ones?	☐	☐	☐ Install accessible signs.
Doorways and Passages (ADAAG 4.2, 4.13, 4.30)			
Is there tactile signage identifying rest rooms?	☐	☐	☐ Add accessible signage, placed to the side of the door, 60 inches to centerline (not on the door itself).
Mount signs on the wall, on the latch side of the door, complying with the requirements for permanent signage. Avoid using ambiguous symbols in place of text to identify rest rooms.			

QUESTIONS	Yes	No	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Doorways and Passages, continued Are pictograms or symbols used to identify rest rooms, and, if used, are raised characters and braille included below them?	☐	☐	☐ If symbols are used, add supplementary verbal signage with raised characters and braille below pictogram symbol.
Is the doorway at least 32 inches clear?	☐	☐	☐ Install offset (swing-clear) hinges. ☐ Widen the doorway.
	clear width		
Are doors equipped with accessible handles (operable with a closed fist), 48 inches high or less?	☐	☐	☐ Lower handles. ☐ Replace knobs or latches with lever or loop handles. ☐ Add lever extensions. ☐ Install power-assisted or automatic door openers.
	height		
Can doors be opened easily (5 lbf maximum force)?	☐	☐	☐ Adjust or replace closers. ☐ Install lighter doors. ☐ Install power-assisted or automatic door openers.
	force		
Does the entry configuration provide adequate maneuvering space for a person using a wheelchair?	☐	☐	☐ Rearrange furnishings such as chairs and trash cans. ☐ Remove inner door if there is a vestibule with two doors. ☐ Move or remove obstructing partitions.
	clear width		
A person in a wheelchair needs 36 inches of clear width for forward movement, and a 5-foot diameter or T-shaped clear space to make turns. A minimum distance of 48 inches clear of the door swing is needed between the two doors of an entry vestibule.			
Is there a 36-inch-wide path to all fixtures?	☐	☐	☐ Remove obstructions.
	width		
Stalls (ADAAG 4.17) Is the stall door operable with a closed fist, inside and out?	☐	☐	☐ Replace inaccessible knobs with lever or loop handles ☐ Add lever extensions.
Is there a wheelchair-accessible stall that has an area of at least 5 feet by 5 feet, clear of the door swing, OR is there a stall that is less accessible but that provides greater access than a typical stall (either 36 by 69 inches or 48 by 69 inches)?	☐	☐	☐ Move or remove partitions. ☐ Reverse the door swing if it is safe to do so.
	length/ width		

QUESTIONS	Yes	No	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Stalls, continued In the accessible stall, are there grab bars behind and on the side wall nearest to the toilet?	☐	☐	☐ Add grab bars.
Is the toilet seat 17 to 19 inches high?	☐ ☐ ☐ height		☐ Add raised seat.
Lavatories (ADAAG 4.19, 4.24) Does one lavatory have a 30-inch-wide by 48-inch-deep clear space in front? **A maximum of 19 inches of the required depth may be under the lavatory.**	☐ ☐ ☐ clear space		☐ Rearrange furnishings. ☐ Replace lavatory. ☐ Remove or alter cabinetry to provide space underneath. ☐ Make sure hot pipes are covered. ☐ Move a partition or wall.
Is the lavatory rim no higher than 34 inches?	☐ ☐ ☐ height		☐ Adjust or replace lavatory.
Is there at least 29 inches from the floor to the bottom of the lavatory apron (excluding pipes)?	☐ ☐ ☐ height		☐ Adjust or replace lavatory.
Can the faucet be operated with one closed fist?	☐	☐	☐ Replace with paddle handles.
Are soap and other dispensers and hand dryers within reach ranges (see page 7) and usable with one closed fist?	☐	☐	☐ Lower dispensers. ☐ Replace with or provide additional accessible dispensers.
Is the mirror mounted with the bottom edge of the reflecting surface 40 inches high or lower?	☐ ☐ ☐ height		☐ Lower or tilt down the mirror. ☐ Add a larger mirror anywhere in the room.

Priority

4 Additional Access

Note that this priority is for items not required for basic access in the first three priorities.
When amenities such as drinking fountains and public telephones are provided, they should also be accessible to people with disabilities.

Drinking Fountains (ADAAG 4.15) Is there at least one fountain with clear floor space of at least 30 by 48 inches in front?	☐ ☐ ☐ clear space		☐ Clear more room by rearranging or removing furnishings.

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QUESTIONS	Yes	No	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Drinking Fountains, continued			
Is there one fountain with its spout no higher than 36 inches from the ground, and another with a standard height spout (or a single "hi-lo" fountain)?	☐	☐	☐ Provide cup dispensers for fountains with spouts that are too high ☐ Provide accessible cooler
	height		
Are controls mounted on the front or on the side near the front edge, and operable with one closed fist?	☐	☐	☐ Replace the controls
Is each water fountain cane-detectable (located within 27 inches of the floor or protruding into the circulation space less than 4 inches from the wall?	☐	☐	☐ Place a planter or other cane-detectable barrier on each side at floor level
	height/ protrusion		
Telephones (ADAAG 4.31)			
If pay or public use phones are provided, is there clear floor space of at least 30 by 48 inches in front of at least one?	☐	☐	☐ Move furnishings. ☐ Replace booth with open station
	clear space		
Is the highest operable part of the phone no higher than 48 inches (up to 54 inches if a side approach is possible)?	☐	☐	☐ Lower telephone
	height		
Does the phone protrude no more than 4 inches into the circulation space?	☐	☐	☐ Place a cane-detectable barrier on each side at floor level
	protrusion		
Does the phone have push-button controls?	☐	☐	☐ Contact phone company to install push-buttons
Is the phone hearing-aid compatible?	☐	☐	☐ Have phone replaced with a hearing-aid compatible one
Is the phone adapted with volume control?	☐	☐	☐ Have volume control added
Is the phone with volume control identified with appropriate signage?	☐	☐	☐ Add signage
If there are four or more public phones in the building, is one of the phones equipped with a text telephone (TT or TDD)?	☐	☐	☐ Install a text telephone ☐ Have a portable TT available ☐ Provide a shelf and outlet next to phone
Is the location of the text telephone identified by accessible signage bearing the International TDD Symbol?	☐	☐	☐ Add signage