



2010 ADA Standards Courtroom Requirements



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Learning Objectives

- New requirements of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessibility Design
- Implementation dates
- New requirements for courtrooms
- Different accessibility choices
- Implementing your choice
 - Ramps
 - Courtroom Lifts
 - Adaptability Package

Overview

The Department of Justice published revised regulations for Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 “ADA” in the Federal Register on September 15, 2010. These regulations adopted revised, enforceable accessibility standards called the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design “2010 Standards” or “Standards”.

The 2010 Standards set minimum requirements – both scoping and technical – for newly designed and constructed or altered State or local government facilities, public accommodations, and commercial facilities to be readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities.

2010 Standards for Public Accommodations and Commercial Facilities: Title III

28 CFR Part 36 Subpart D + 2004 ADAAG = 2010 ADA Standard

Compliance Date for Title III

The compliance date for the 2010 Standards for new construction and alterations is determined by :

- the date the last application for a building permit or permit extension is certified to be complete by a State, county, or local government;
- the date the last application for a building permit or permit extension is received by a State, county, or local government, where the government does not certify the completion applications; or
- the start of physical construction or alteration, if no permit is required.

If that date is on or after March 15, 2012, then new construction and alterations must comply with the 2010 Standards. If that date is on or after September 15, 2010, and before March 15, 2012, then new construction and alterations must comply with either the 1991 or the 2010 Standards.

2010 Standards for State and Local Government Facilities: Title II

28 CFR part 35.151 + 2004 ADAAG = 2010 ADA Standard
Compliance Date for Title II:

- If the start date for construction is on or after March 15, 2012, all newly constructed or altered State and local government facilities must comply with the 2010 Standards. Before that date, the 1991 Standards, the UFAS, or the 2010 Standards may be used for projects when the start of construction commences on or after September 15, 2010.
- **EXCEPTION:** If elements in existing facilities already comply with corresponding elements in the 1991 Standards or UFAS and are not being altered, then title II entities are not required to make changes to those elements to bring them into compliance with the 2010 Standards.

ADA 2010 Revisions Summarized

2010 ADA Standards for Accessibility Design

New requirements:

- Courtrooms: Requires access be provided to spectator seating, jury boxes, witness stands, and attorney's areas and other areas used by the public in all courtrooms.
- All Courtroom Work Stations must be adaptable.
- Wheelchair Turning Space: Requires adequate space for a wheelchair to make a 180° turn.
- Jury Boxes & Witness Stands: Requires at least one accessible wheelchair space.

ADA 2010 Revisions Summarized

Public Areas in Courtrooms

- The 2010 ADA Standards for Accessibility Design require all Public Areas in the Courtroom – Attorney Tables, Jury Box, and Witness Stand be accessible in all courtrooms.
- Options available:
 - Place station at floor level
 - Use ramps
 - Use Courtroom Lifts

ADA 2010 Revisions Summarized

Non-Public Areas in Courtrooms

- The 2010 ADA Standards for Accessibility Design require all Courtroom Stations that are not accessible to be made adaptable.
- Options available:
 - Place station at floor level
 - Use ramps
 - Use Courtroom Lifts
 - Use Adaptability Package

Implementation

Elevated Courtroom Stations

- Ramps or lifts can be used for access.
- **ACCESS MUST BE PERMANENT** – portable, fold-out or telescoping ramps or lifts are not permitted.
- Removable seats can overlap the wheelchair space.
- Station can be made adaptable for future accessibility. Adaptability package is now available to simplify compliance.



Implementation Considerations

Implementation

Introduction

- Some areas are simply not accessible without the use of a ramp or lift system
- For example, witness stands, jury boxes, court clerk & reporters stations, and judges' benches



Implementation

Site Preparation for Ramps

What site preparation is required?

- Will courtroom layout have to be changed?
- Is there adequate floor space available for a ramp?
- Will the ramp require a major modification to the floor?
- Are tripping hazards created?
- Are normal foot traffic patterns changed?

Implementation

Space Requirements for Ramps

- How much space does the device require? A minimum of 5 sq. ft. per inch of rise!
- What is the cost of floor space? Courtroom space is averaging about \$400 per sq. ft. across the USA or \$2,000 per inch of rise!
- Is the space available or will it need to be reallocated? Dedicated, single purpose space is precious in courtrooms.
- Will the space be well utilized? Unless the ramp is used by all, the space is seldom used.
- The ramp commits the space forever. No rearrangement is possible.

Implementation

Courtroom Ramps

- Courtroom ramps allow both mobility-impaired and pedestrian traffic with some compromises.
- They require considerable space and are challenging to integrate into courtroom design.



Implementation

Desired Features

- Accessibility - Good
- Ease of Operation - Fair
- Space Efficiency - Poor
- Aesthetics – Design Dependent
- Cost - High
- Maintenance - Low
- Ease of Installation – Makes floor work more complex; difficult as retrofit



Implementation

Site Preparation for Lifts

What site preparation is required?

- Will millwork have to be changed?
- Will the device require a pit below floor level?
- What type of electrical power is required?

Implementation

Space Requirements for Lifts

- How much space does the device require? No additional space is required. The lift is included in the witness stand space.
- What is the cost of floor space? Courtroom space is averaging about \$400 per sq ft across the USA. No additional space is required.
- Is the space available or will it need to be reallocated? Witness stand space is available and no reallocation is needed.
- Will the space be well utilized? The space is used by both able-bodied and mobility impaired alike.

Implementation

Courtroom Lifts

- Courtroom Lifts are a viable option when floor space is limited & design flexibility is needed
- Courtroom Lifts require no additional space and are integrated into the courtroom design
- Courtroom Lifts provide accessibility without detracting from Courtroom decorum
- Courtroom lifts allow both mobility-impaired and pedestrian traffic



Implementation

Desired Features

- Accessibility - Good
- Ease of Operation - Good
- Space Efficiency - Good
- Aesthetics – Good, concealed
- Cost - Moderate
- Maintenance – Periodic inspections required
- Ease of Installation – Straight forward new or retrofit



Implementation

Selection Criteria:

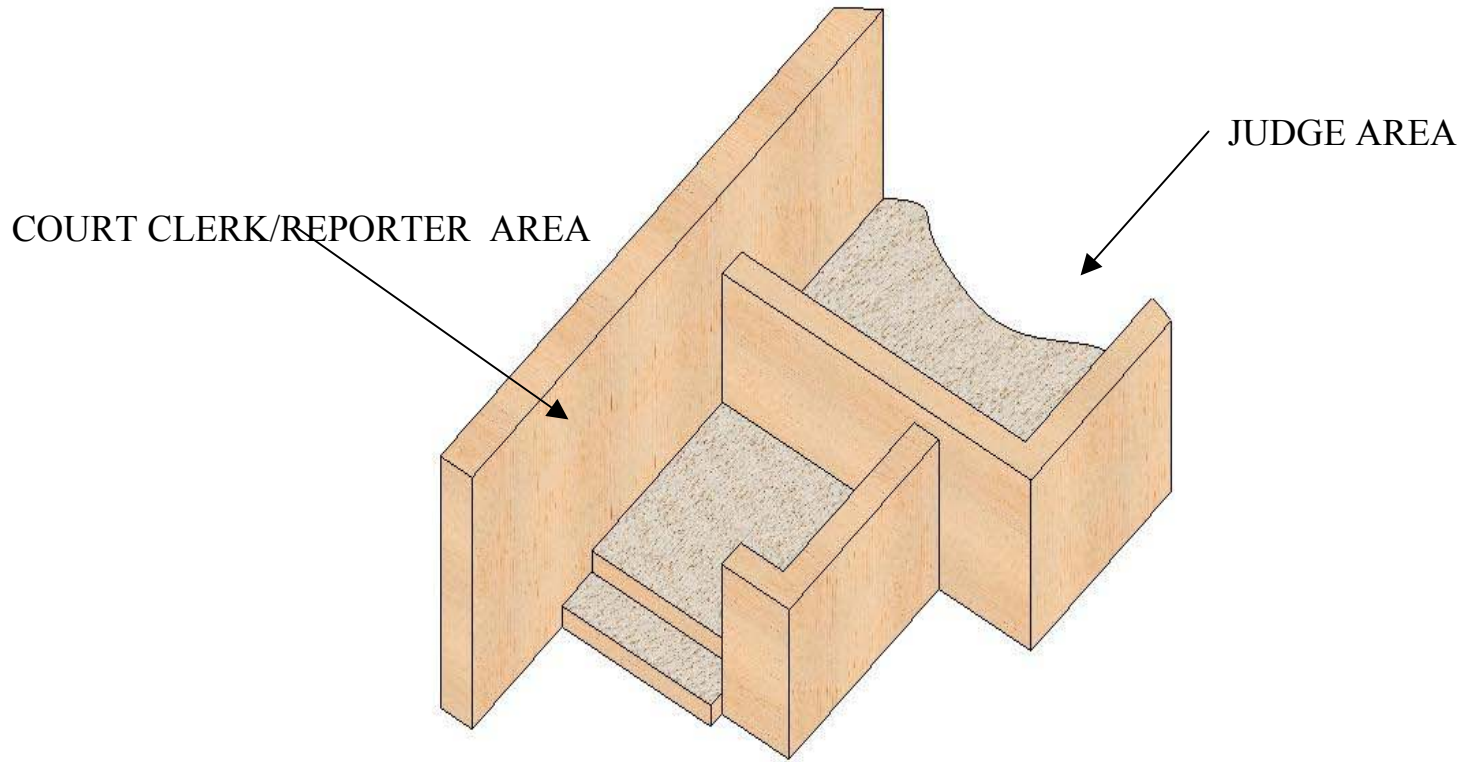
- Project Funding
- Perceptions about Lifts
- Installation Costs
- Ease of Use
- Visual Impact
- Space Requirement



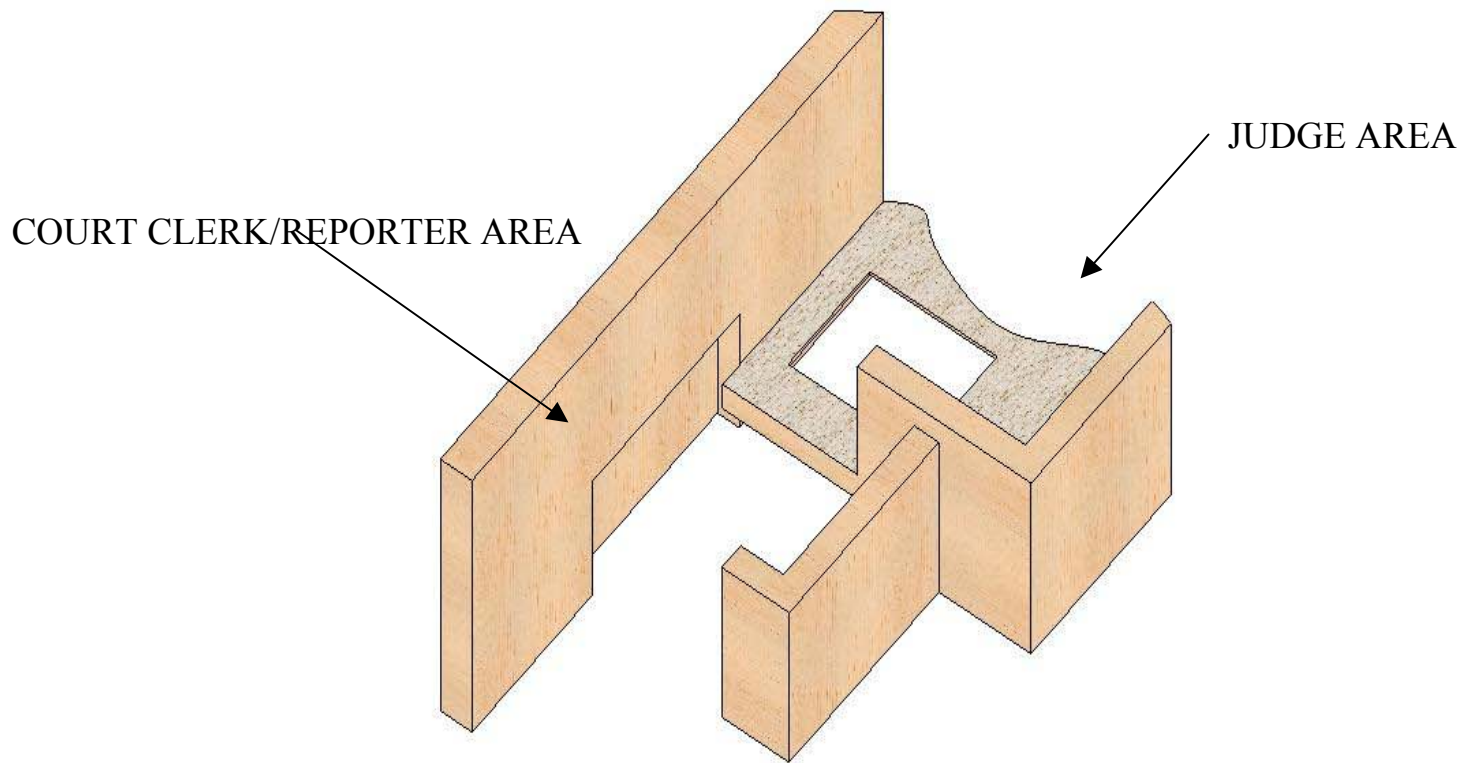
Implementation

Adaptability Package

- Prepares Judges' Bench Elevated Work Station for the future installation of a Courtroom Lift at minimum cost with minimum disruption to the Court schedule and the installed millwork.
- Adaptability Package consists of drawings and specifications used by the General Contractor at the time of Judges' Bench Elevated Work Station structural build-out.



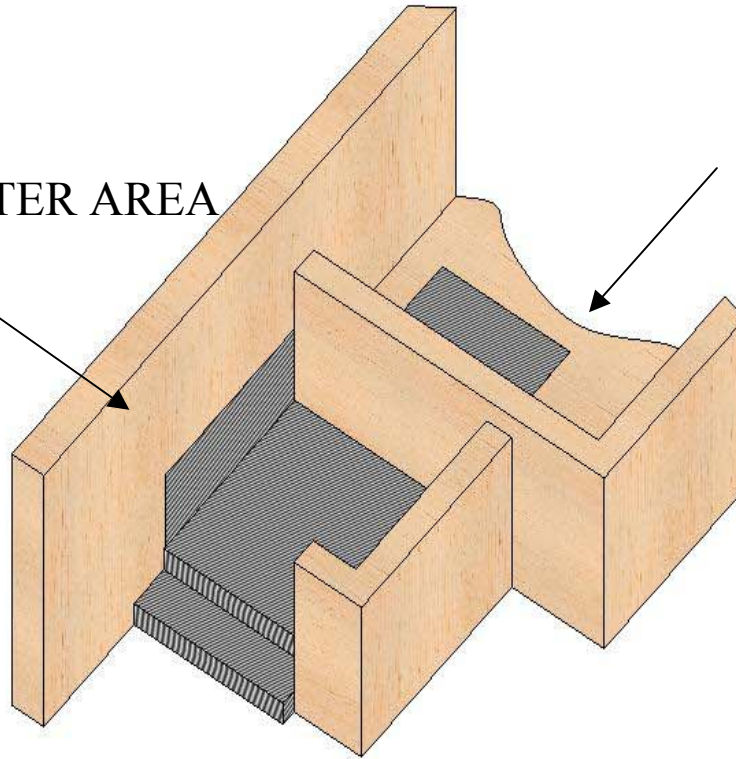
EXISTING MILLWORK



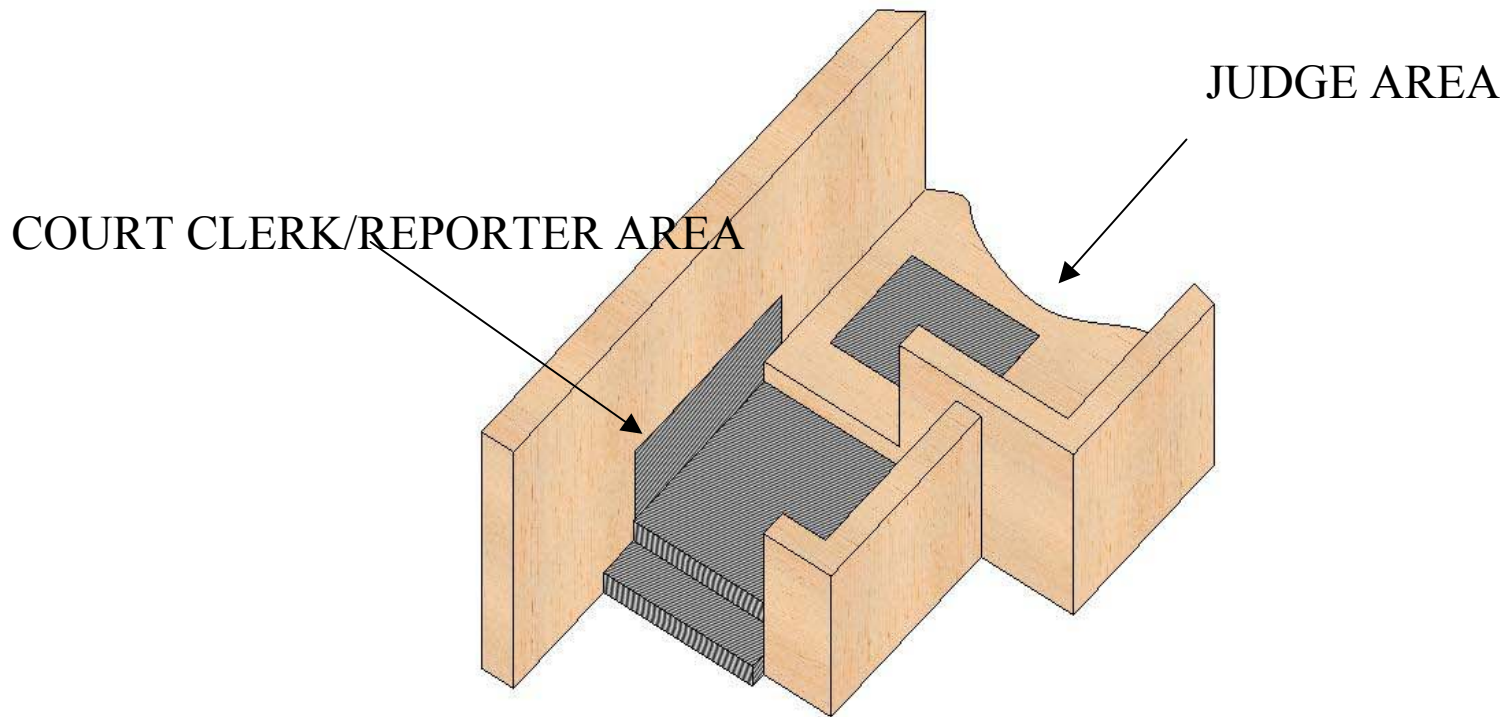
MODIFICATIONS TO ACCEPT COURTROOM LIFT

COURT CLERK/REPORTER AREA

JUDGE AREA

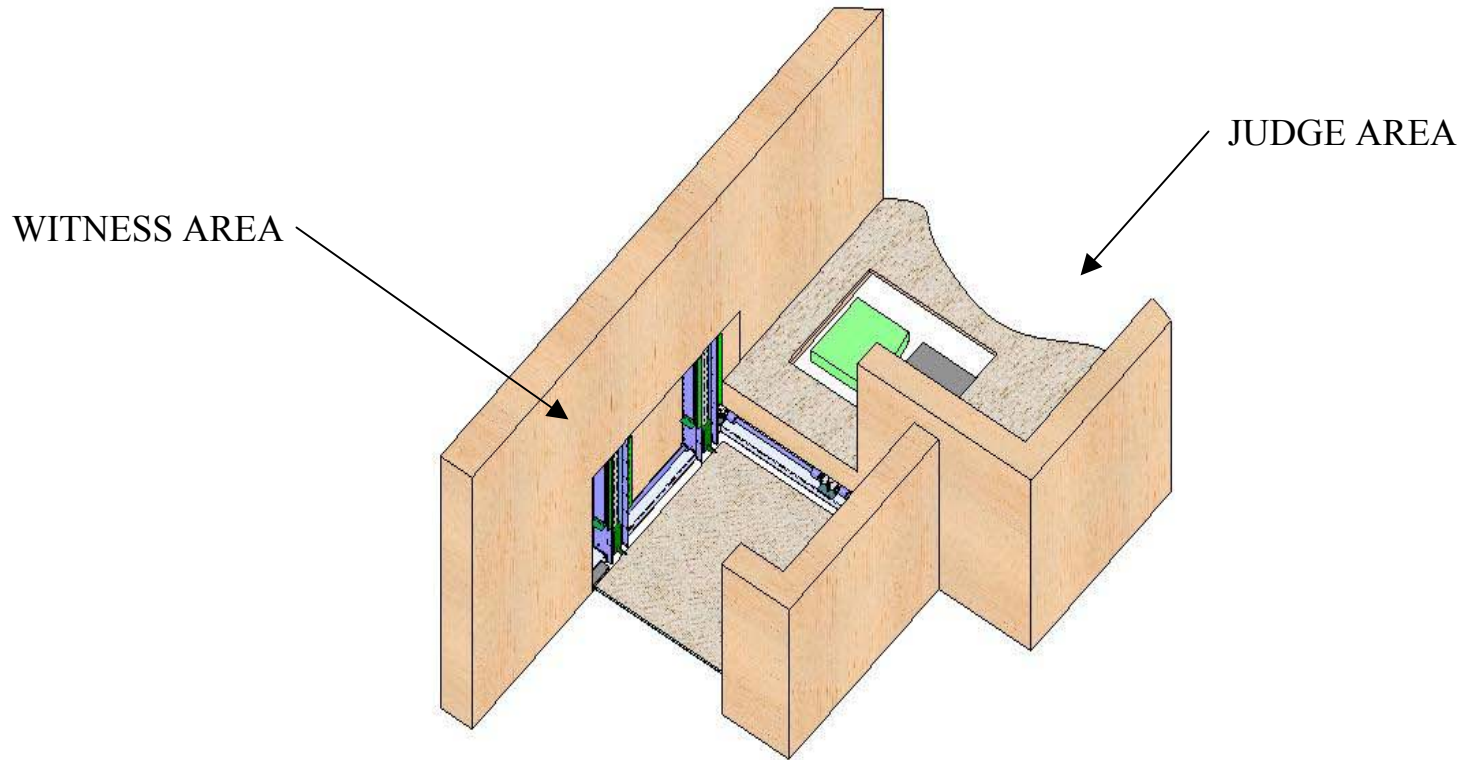


MILLWORK MODIFICATION AREAS

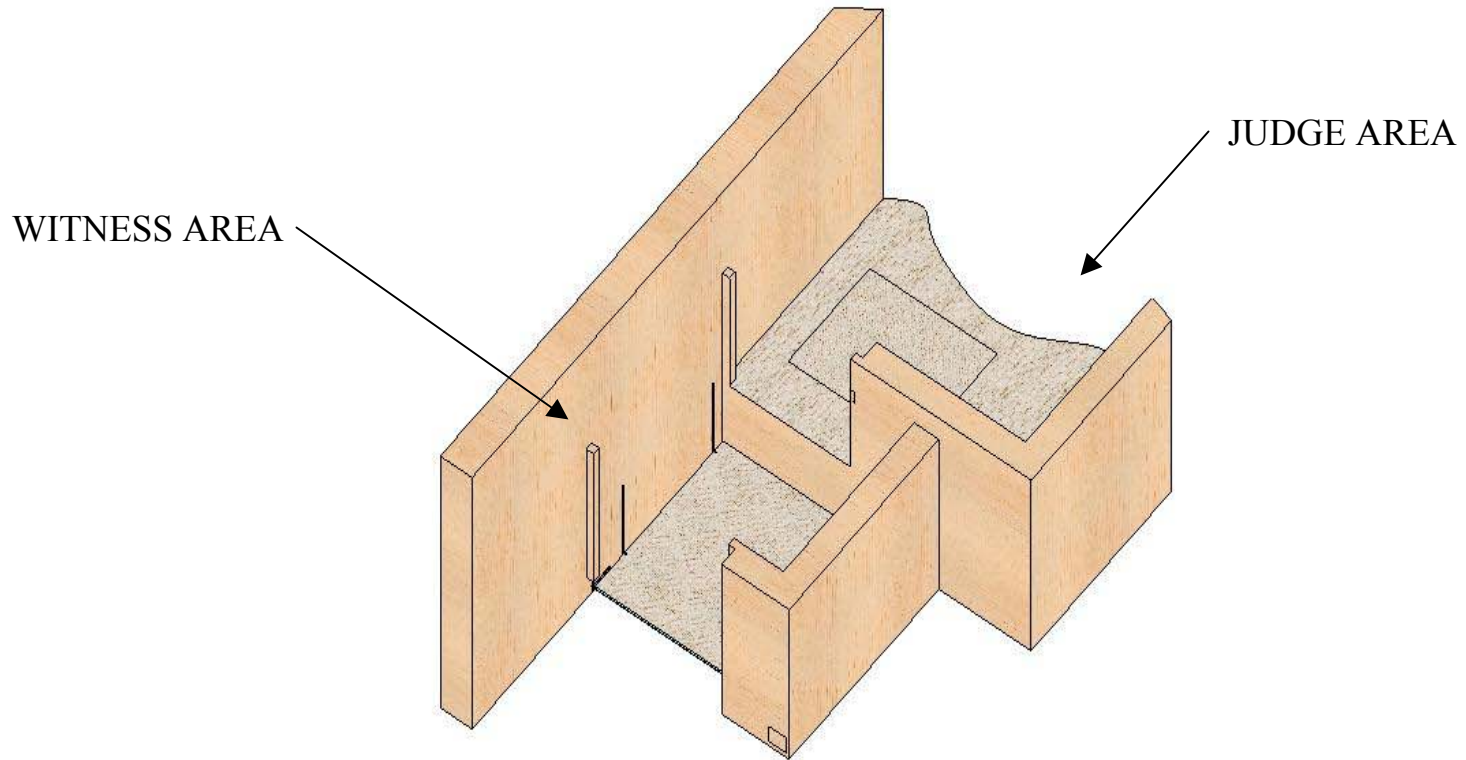


MILLWORK MODIFICATION AREAS

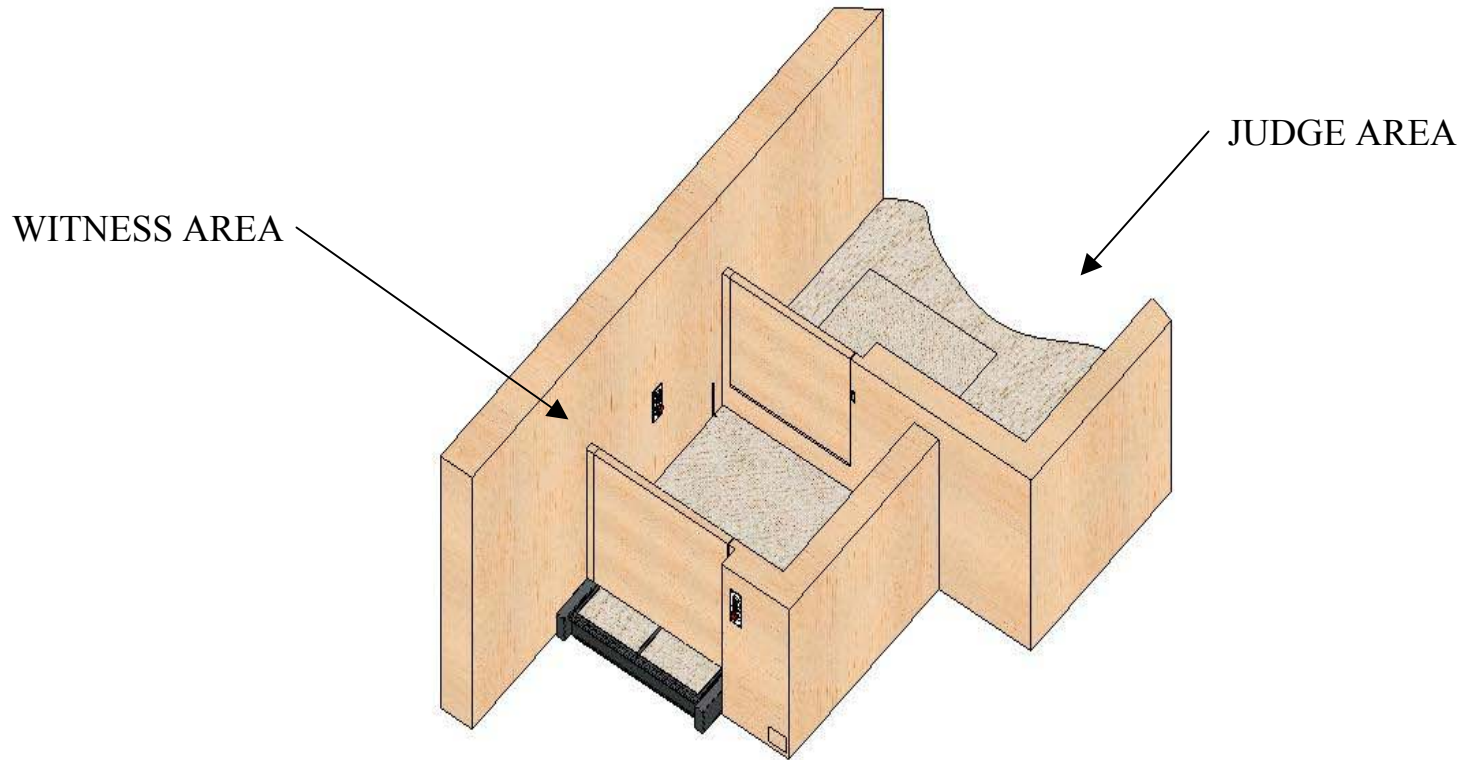
How a Courtroom Lift Operates



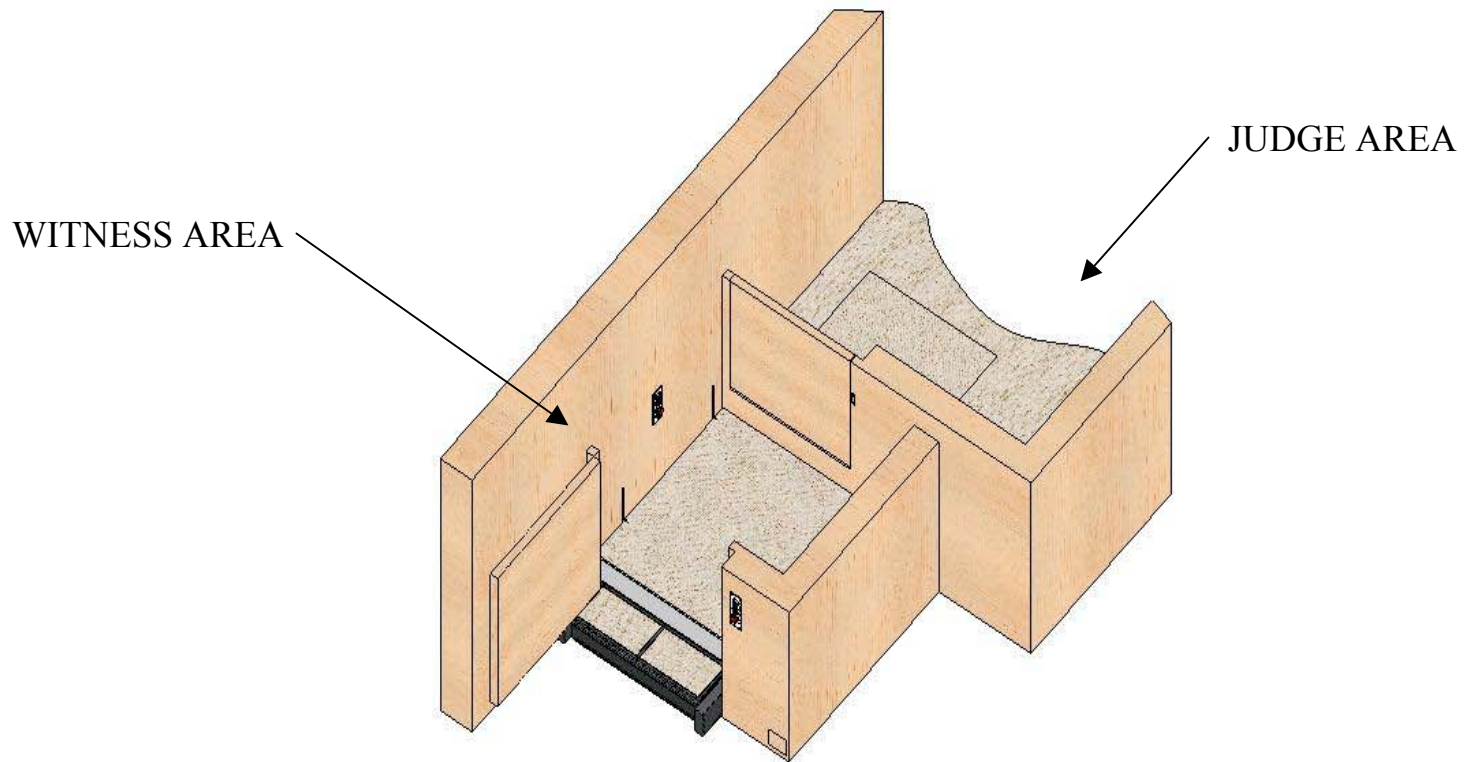
COURTROOM LIFT INITIAL INSTALLATION



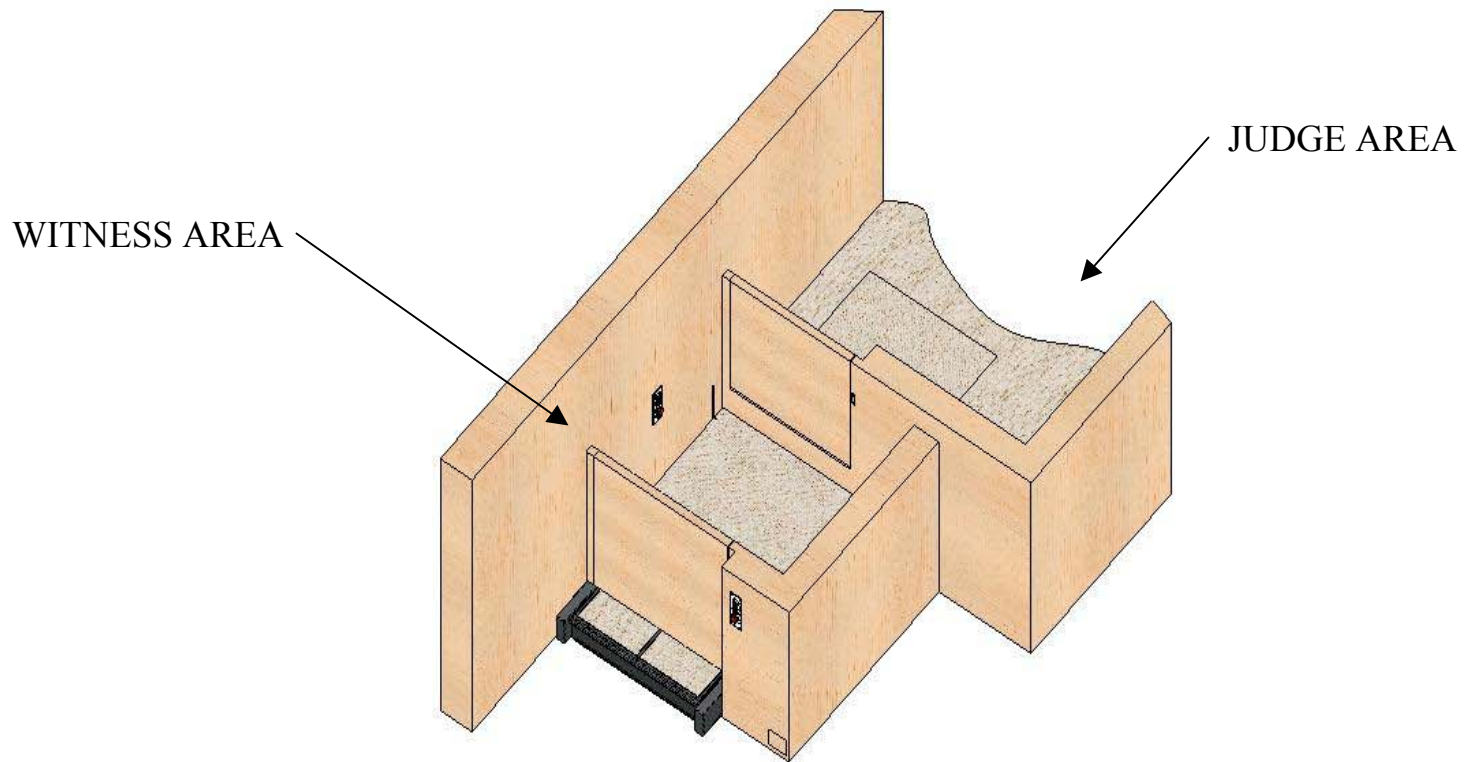
ADDITIONAL MILLWORK INSTALLATION



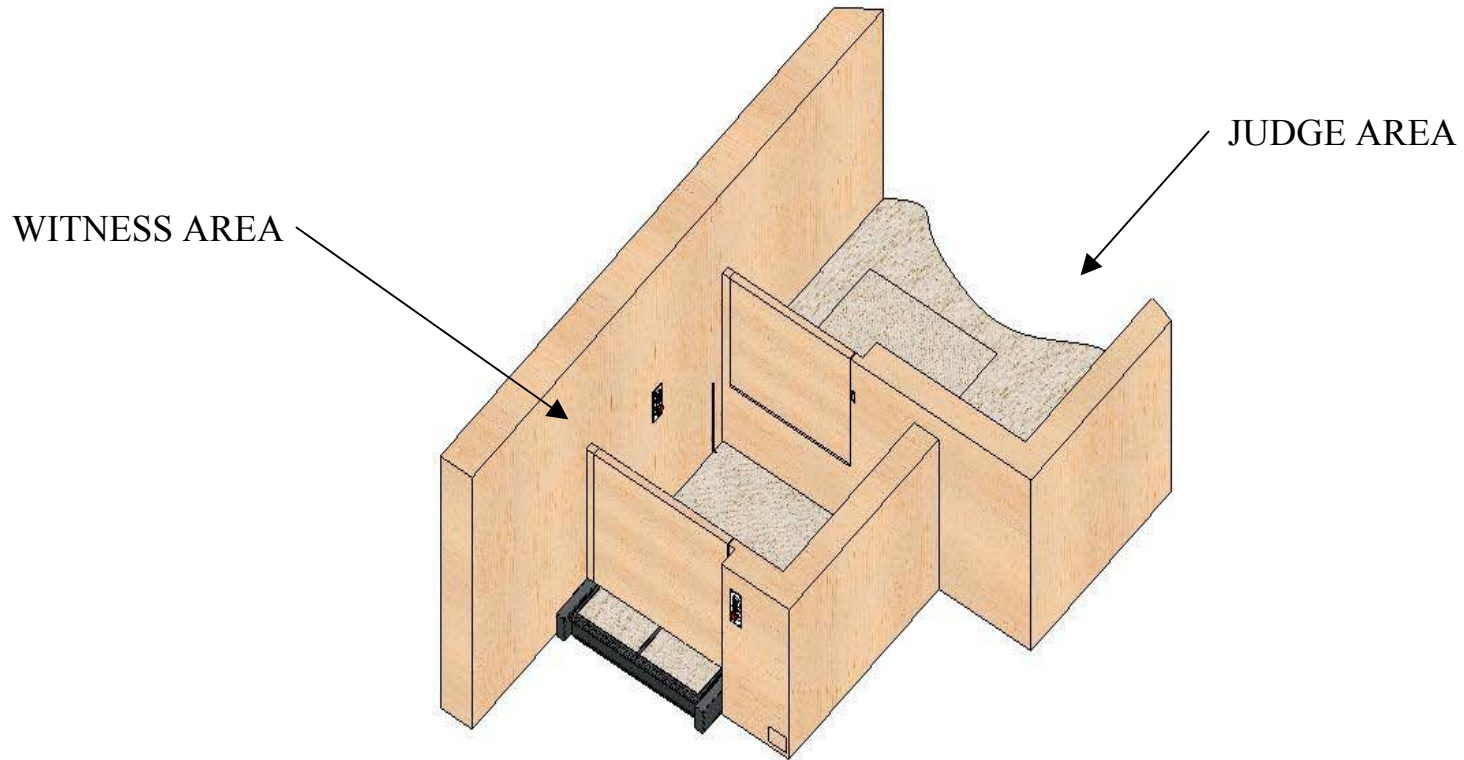
COURTROOM LIFT & MILLWORK FINAL INSTALLATION



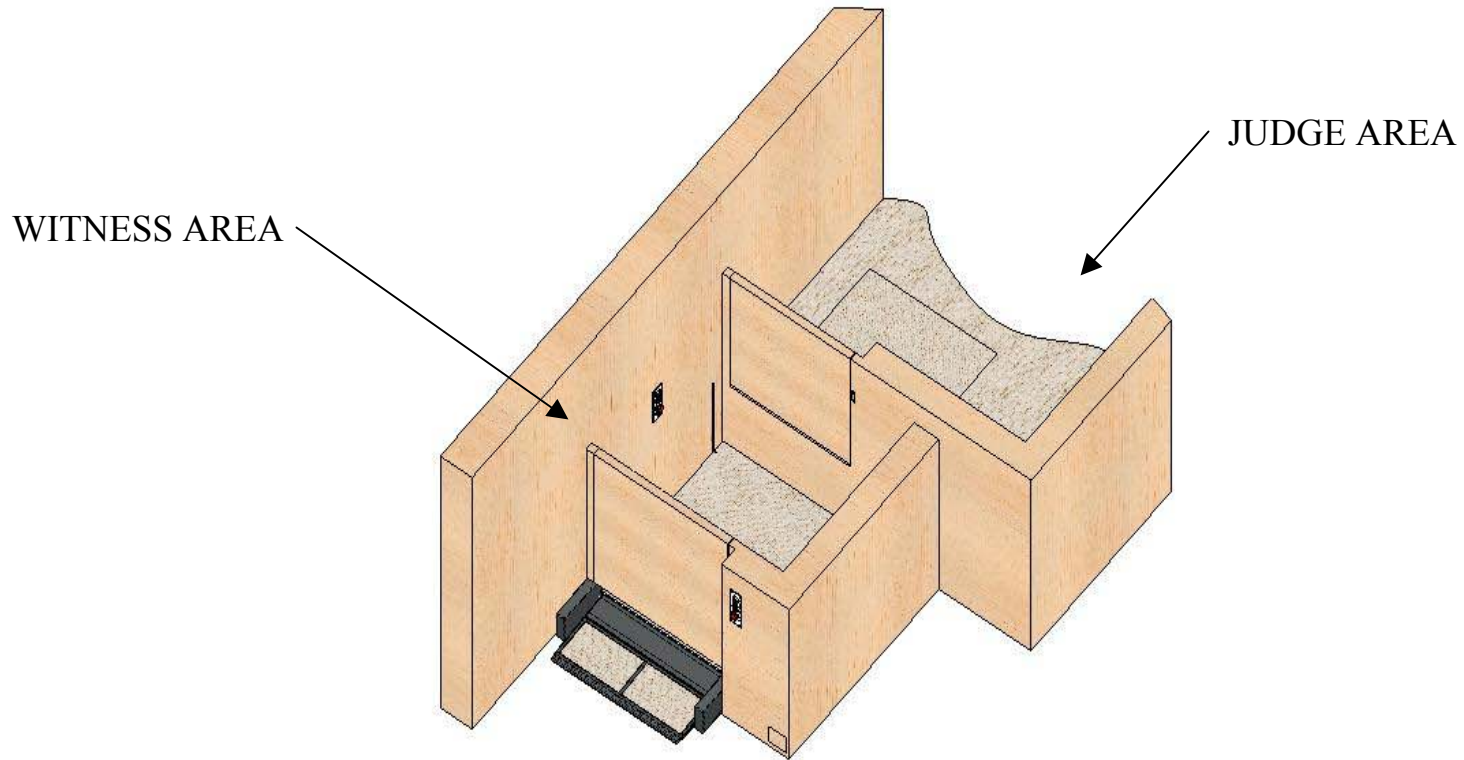
COURTROOM LIFT AT “PARK” POSITION



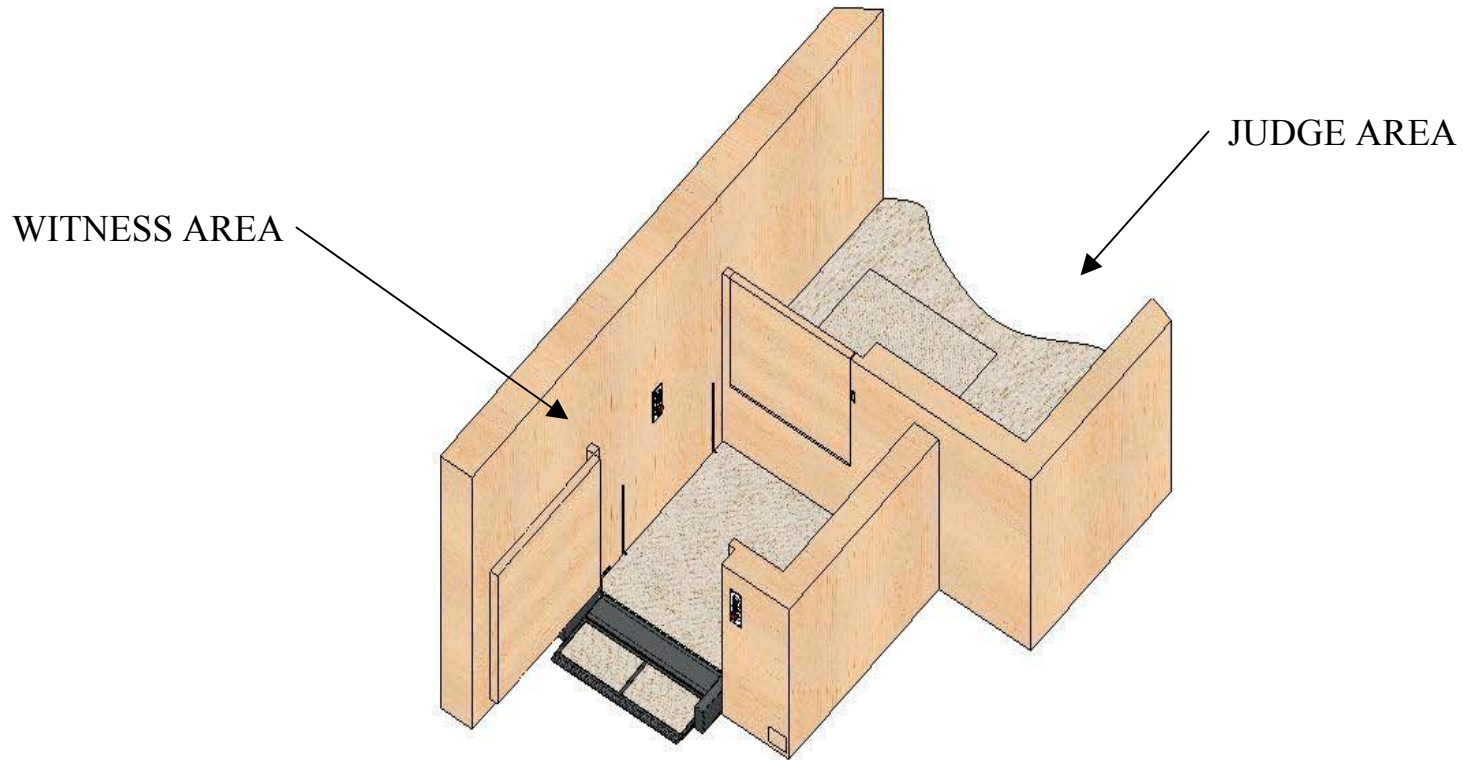
COURTROOM LIFT AT “PARK” POSITION (GATES CLOSED)



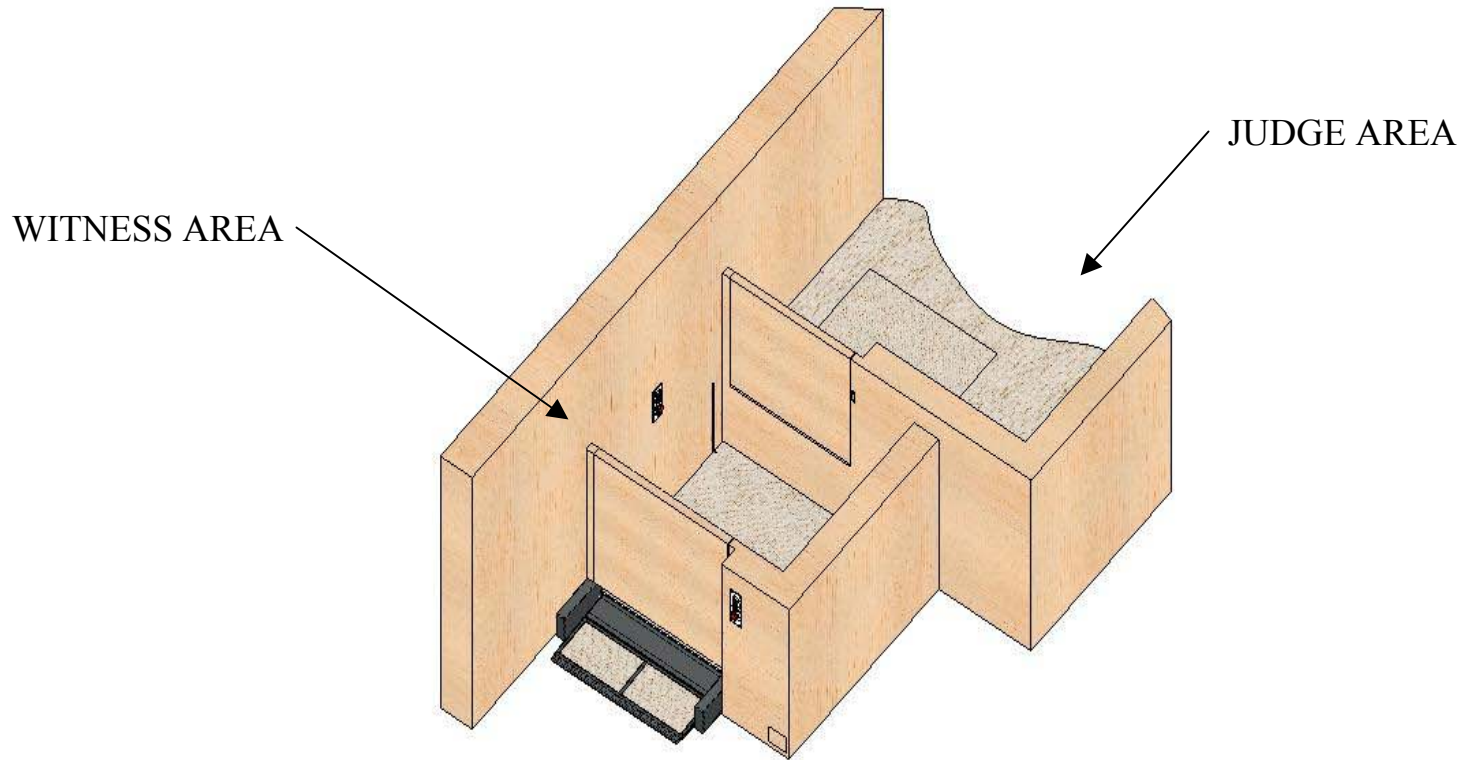
COURTROOM LIFT AT LOWER LEVEL (GATES CLOSED)



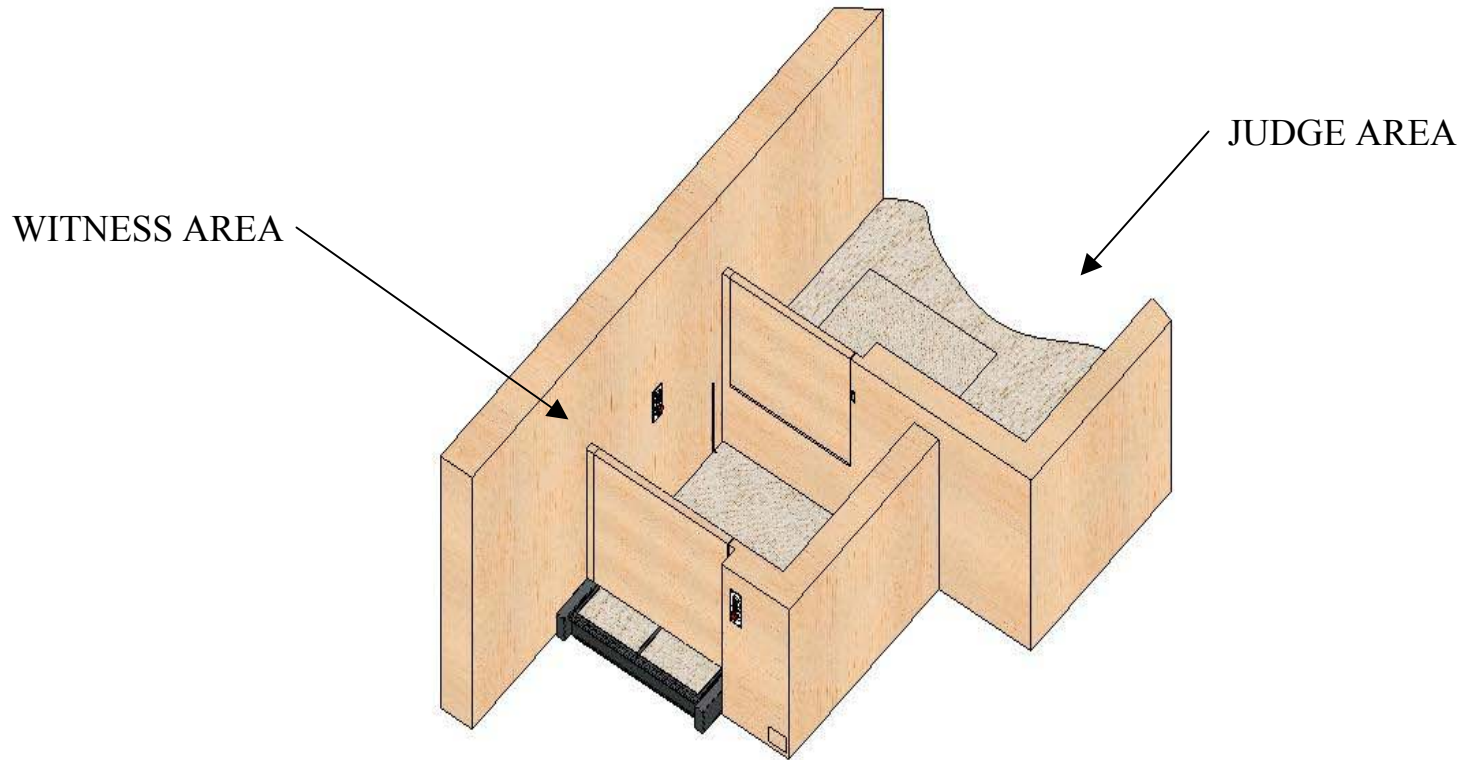
COURTROOM LIFT AT LOWER LEVEL (RAMP EXTENDED)



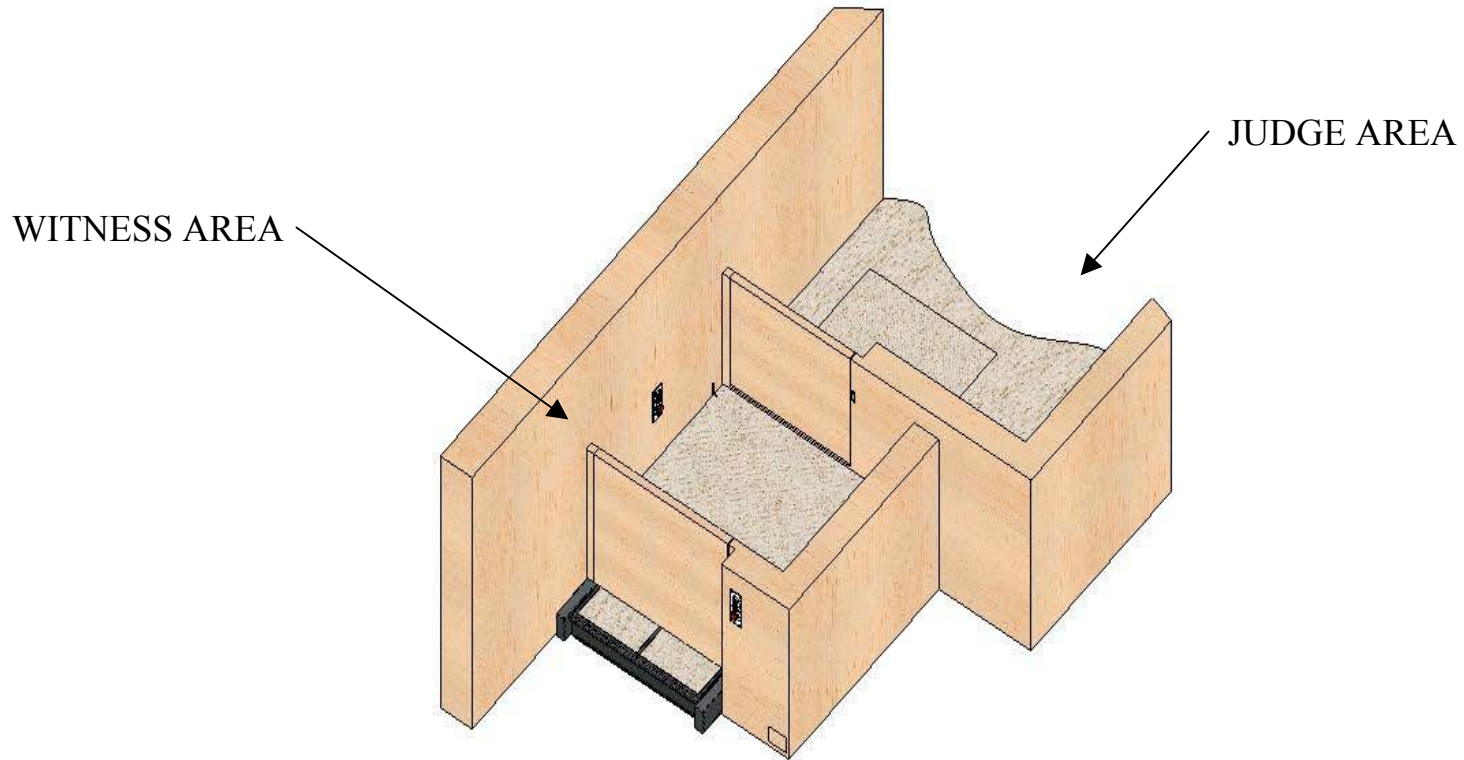
COURTROOM LIFT AT LOWER LEVEL (INGRESS/EGRESS)



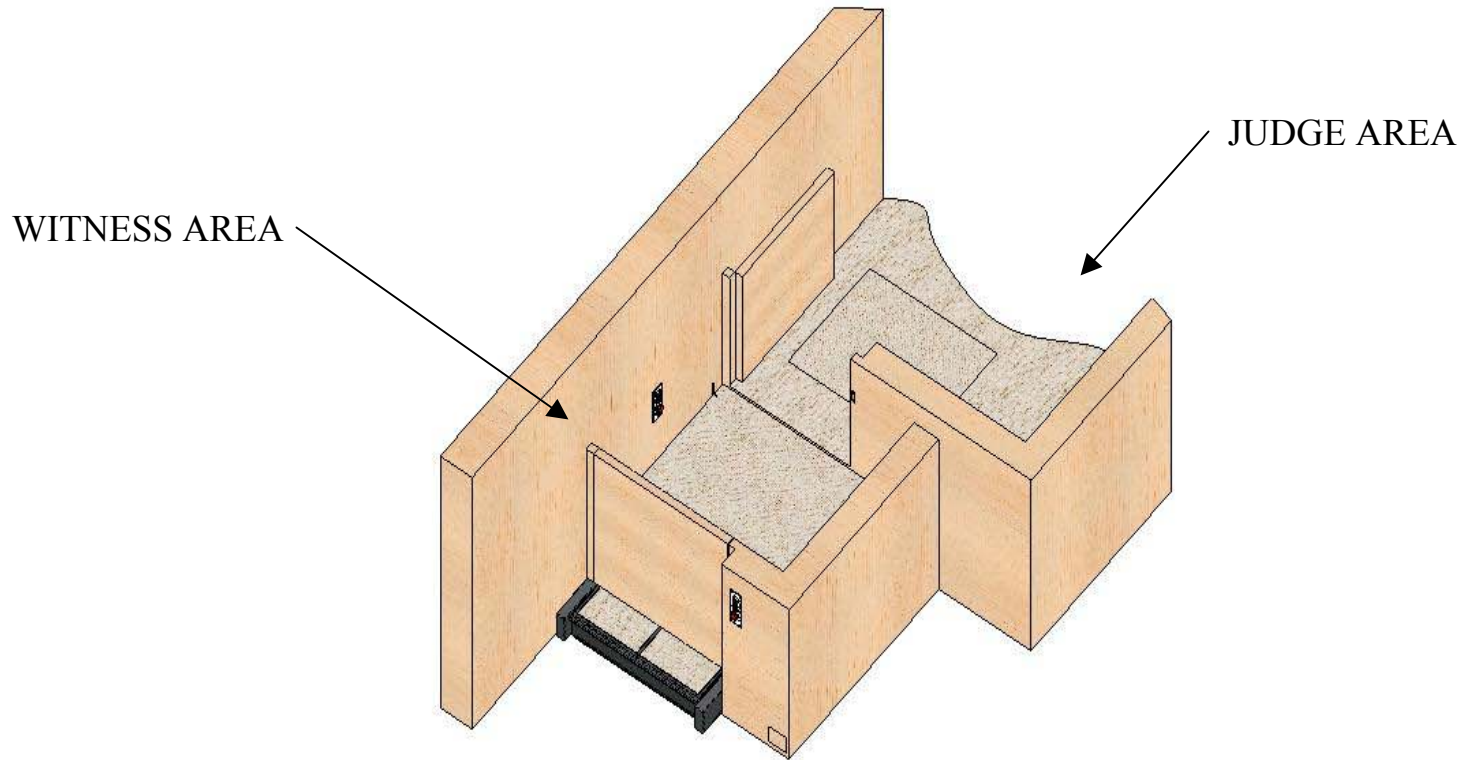
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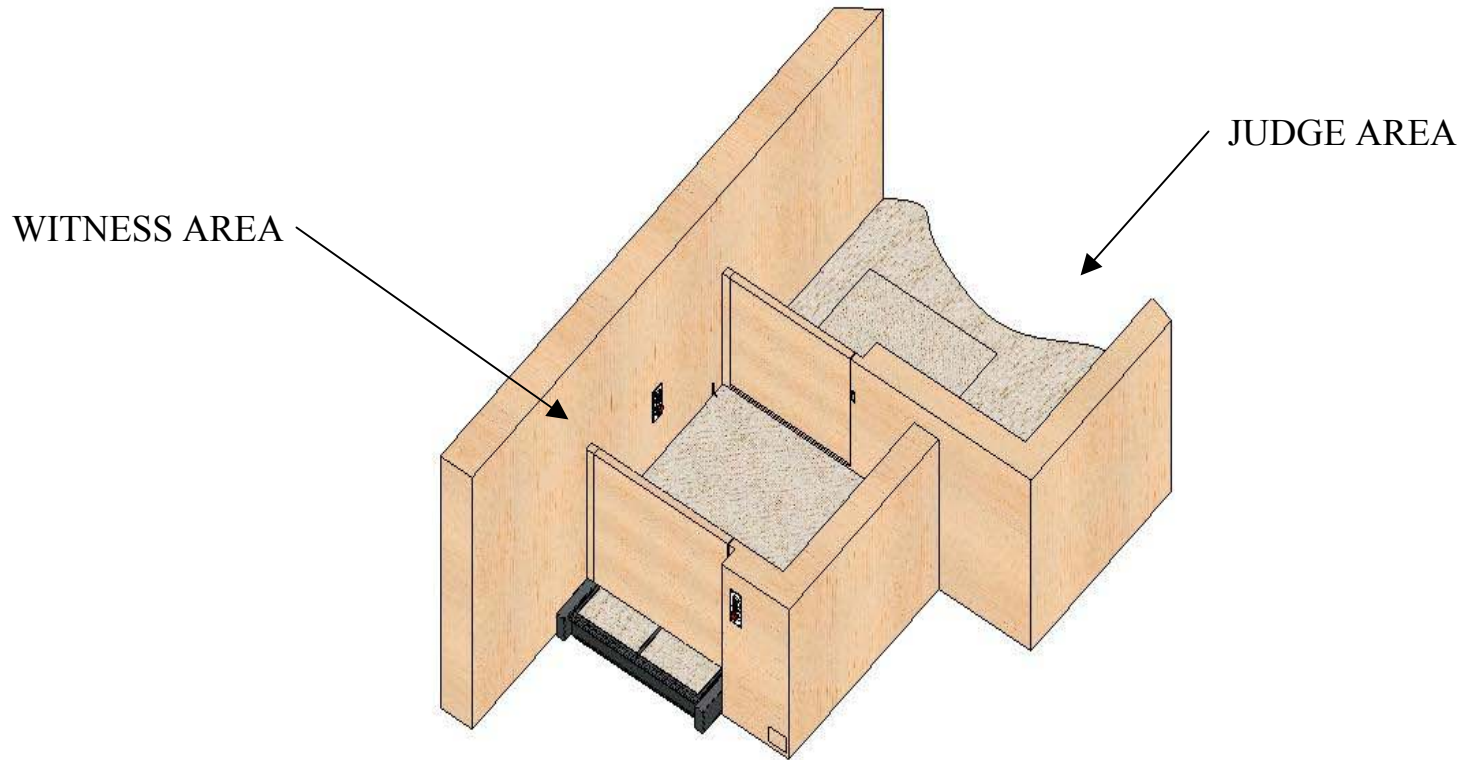
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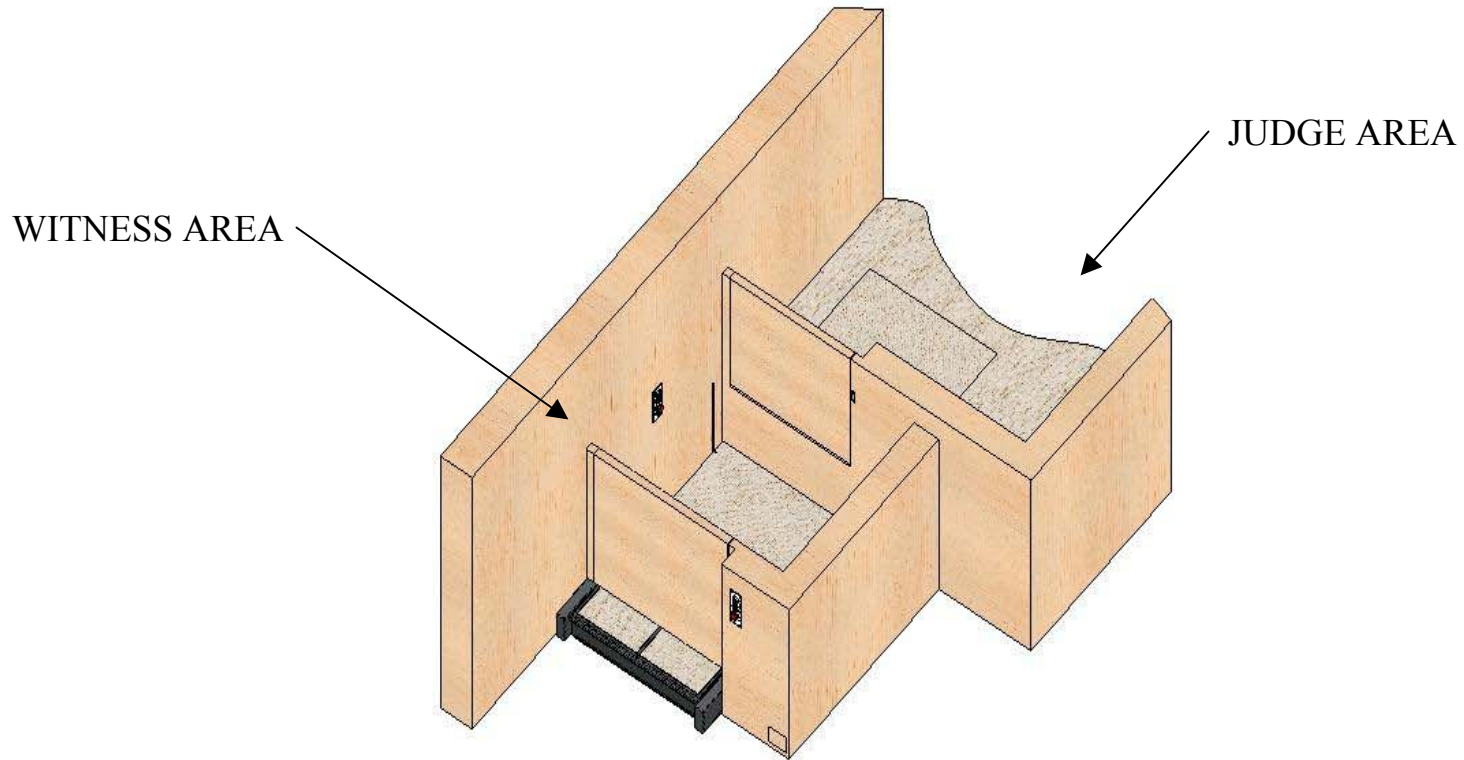
COURTROOM LIFT AT UPPER LEVEL (GATES CLOSED)



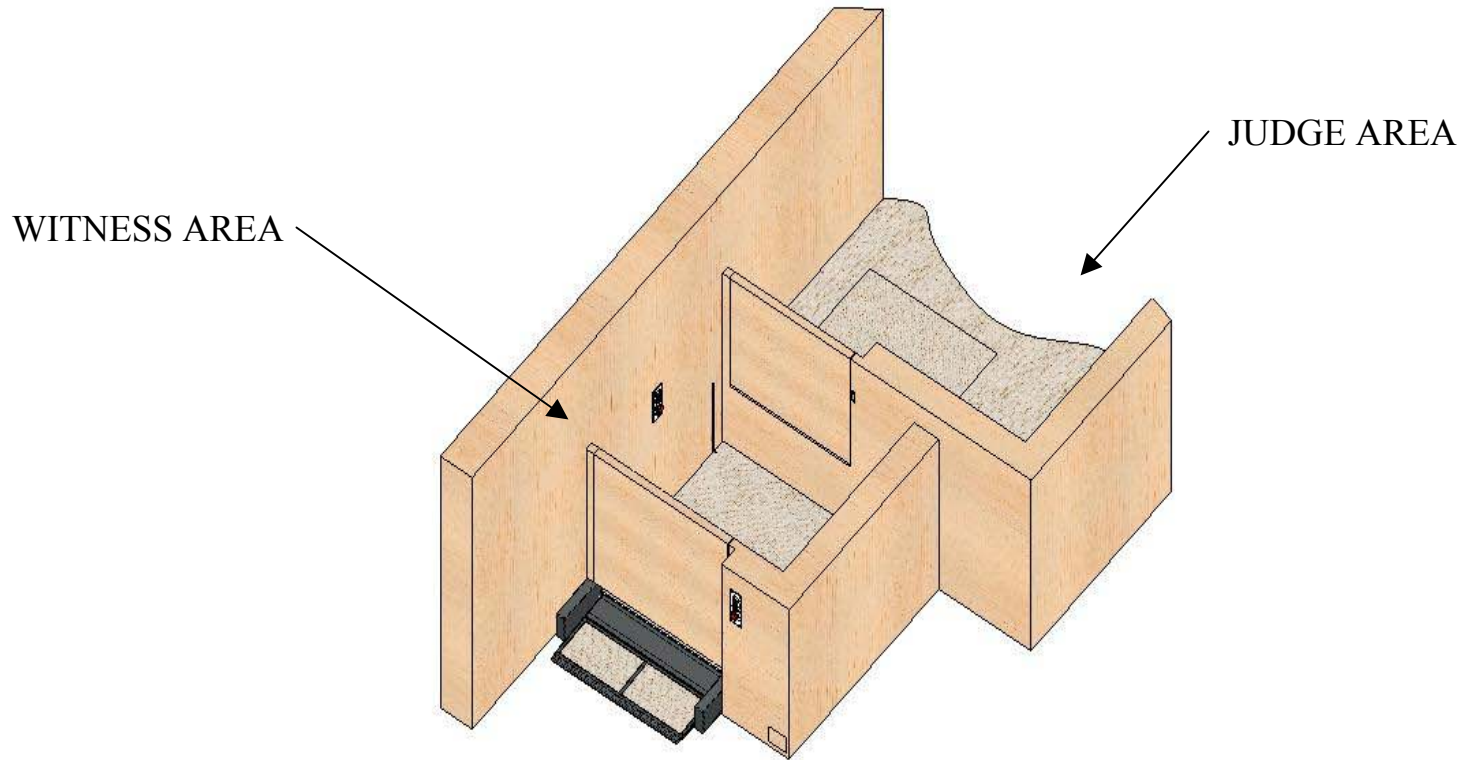
COURTROOM LIFT AT UPPER LEVEL (INGRESS/EGRESS)



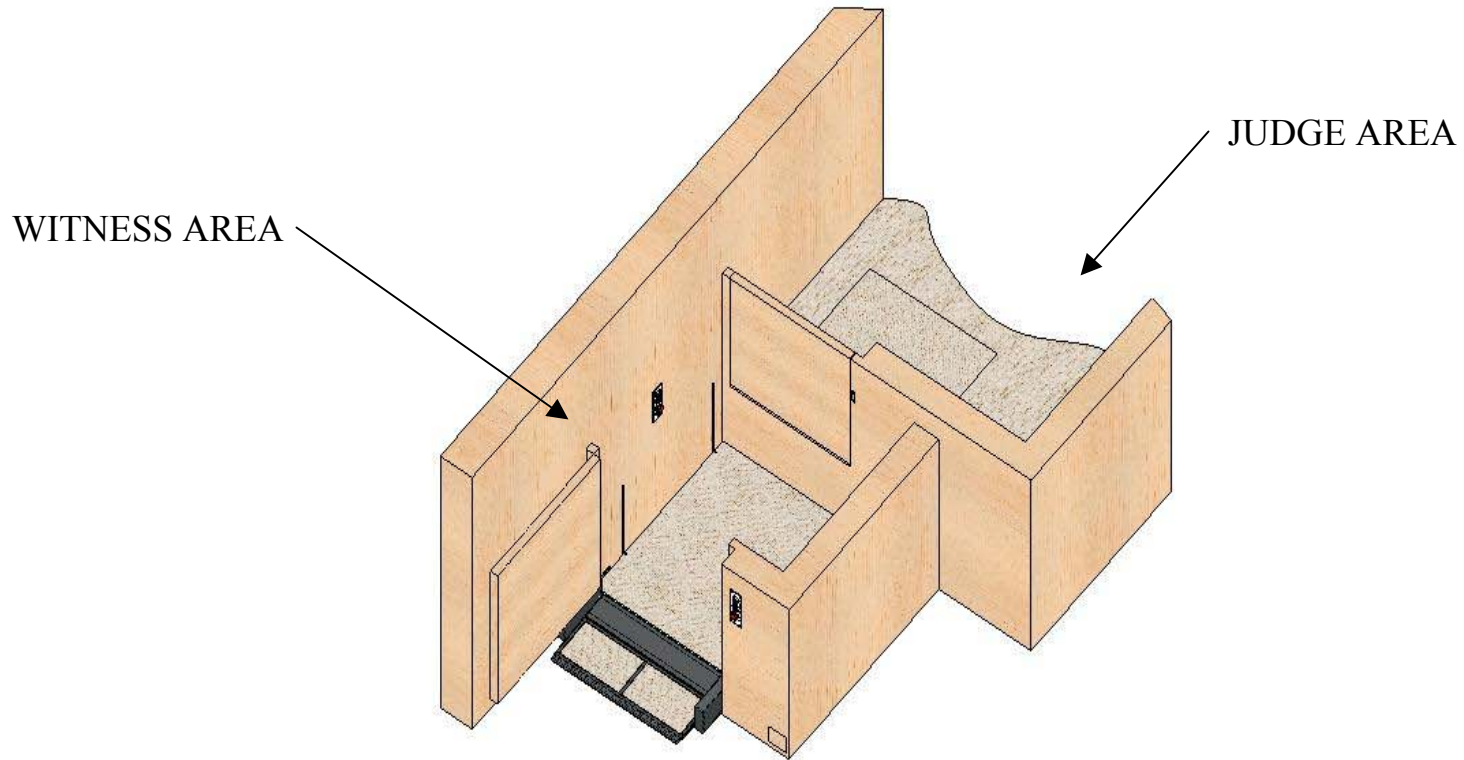
COURTROOM LIFT AT UPPER LEVEL (GATES CLOSED)



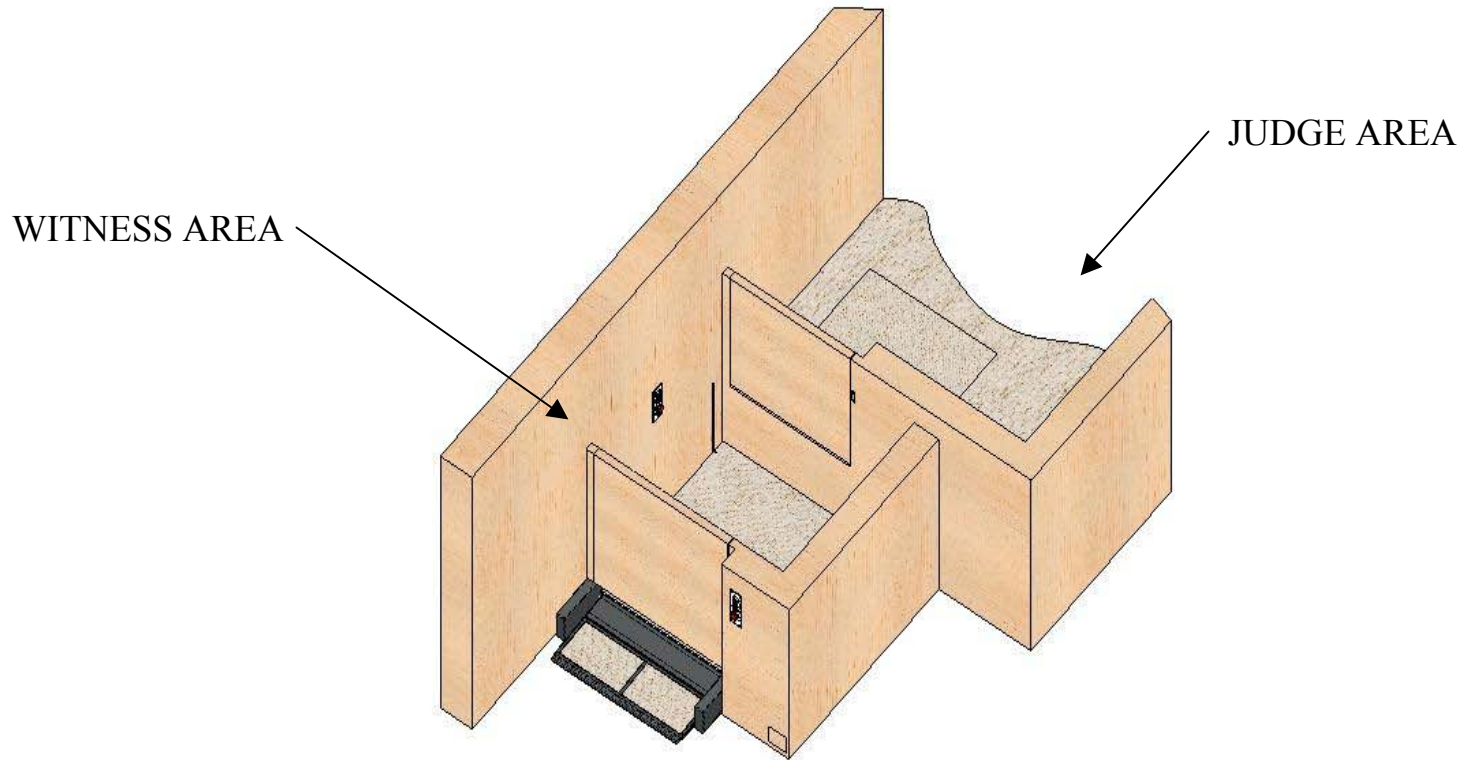
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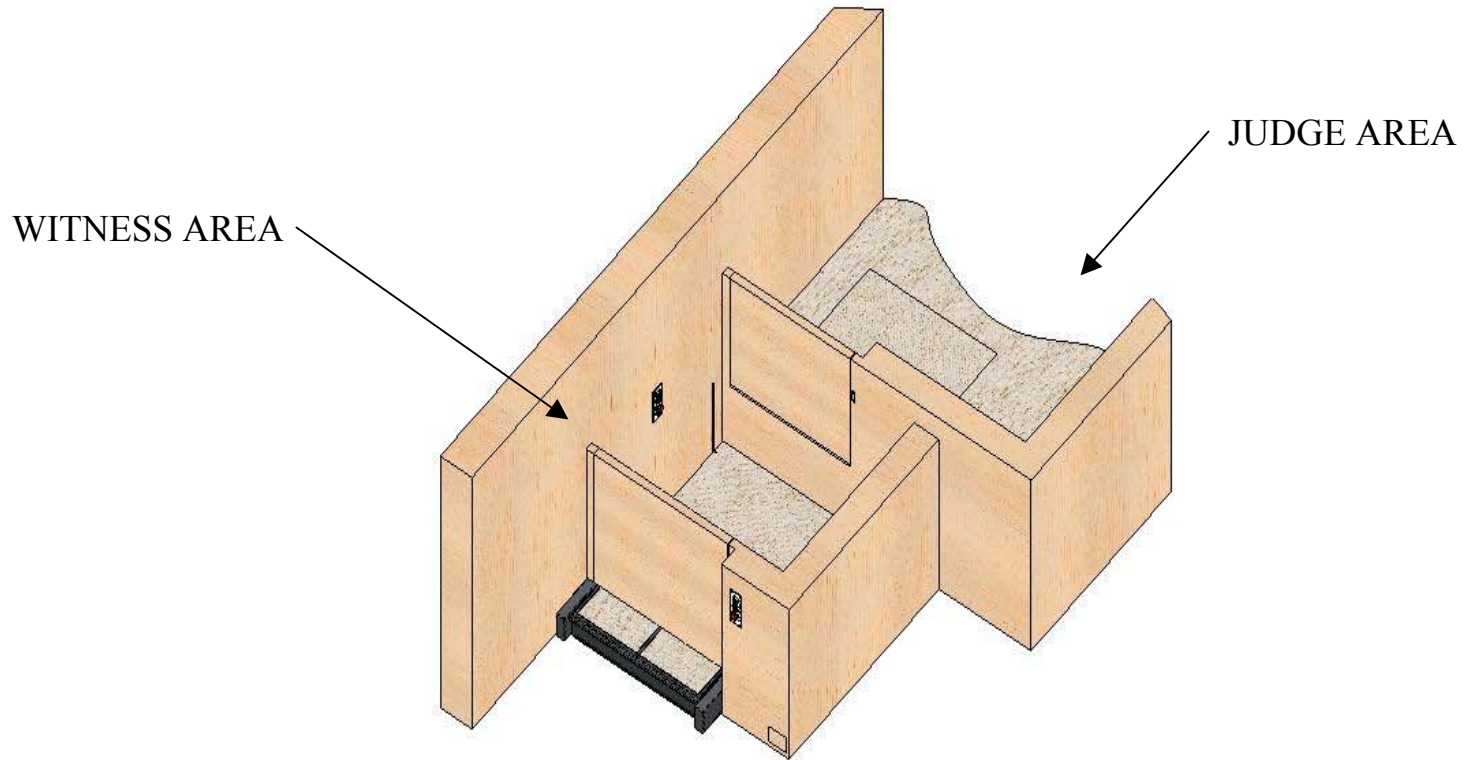
COURTROOM LIFT AT LOWER LEVEL (RAMP EXTENDED)



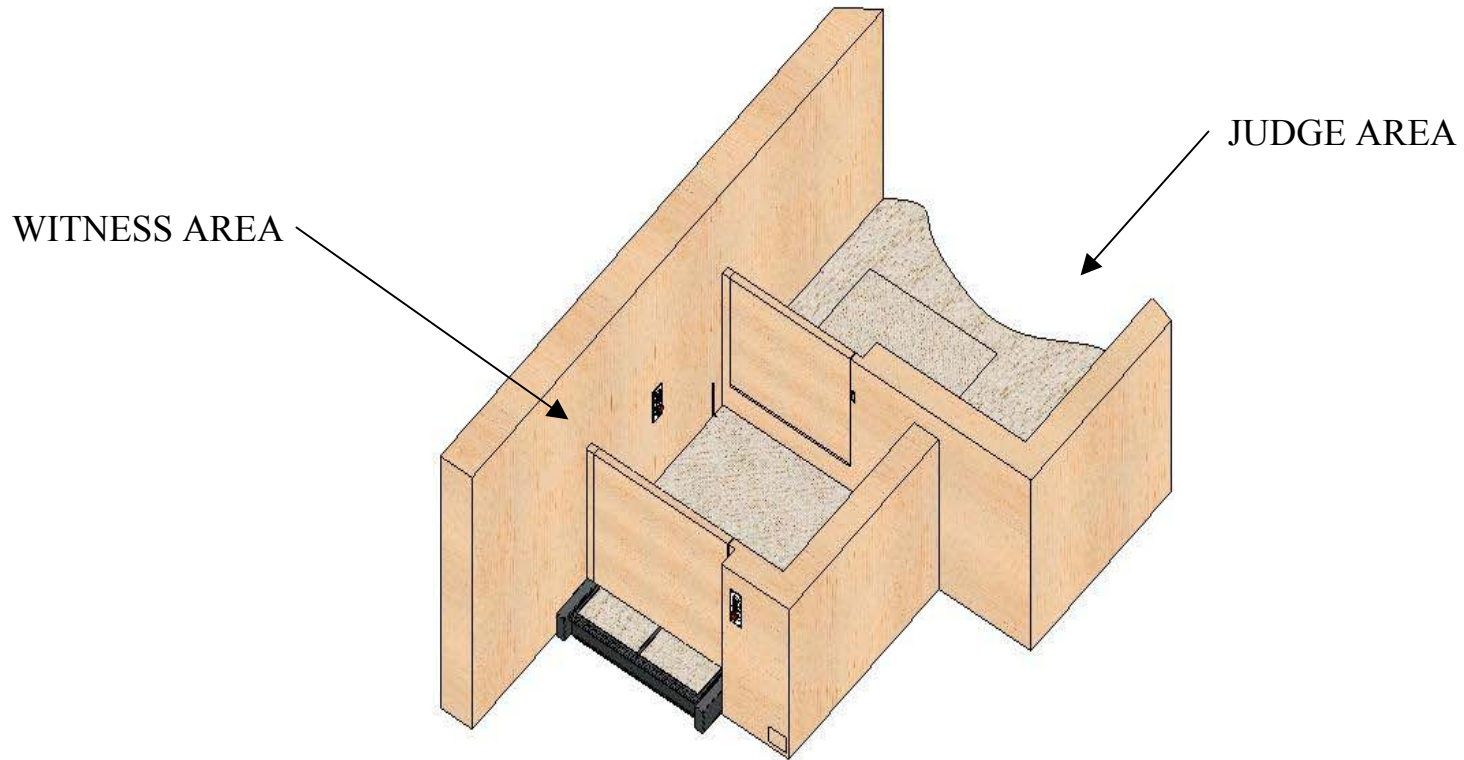
COURTROOM LIFT AT LOWER LEVEL (INGRESS/EGRESS)



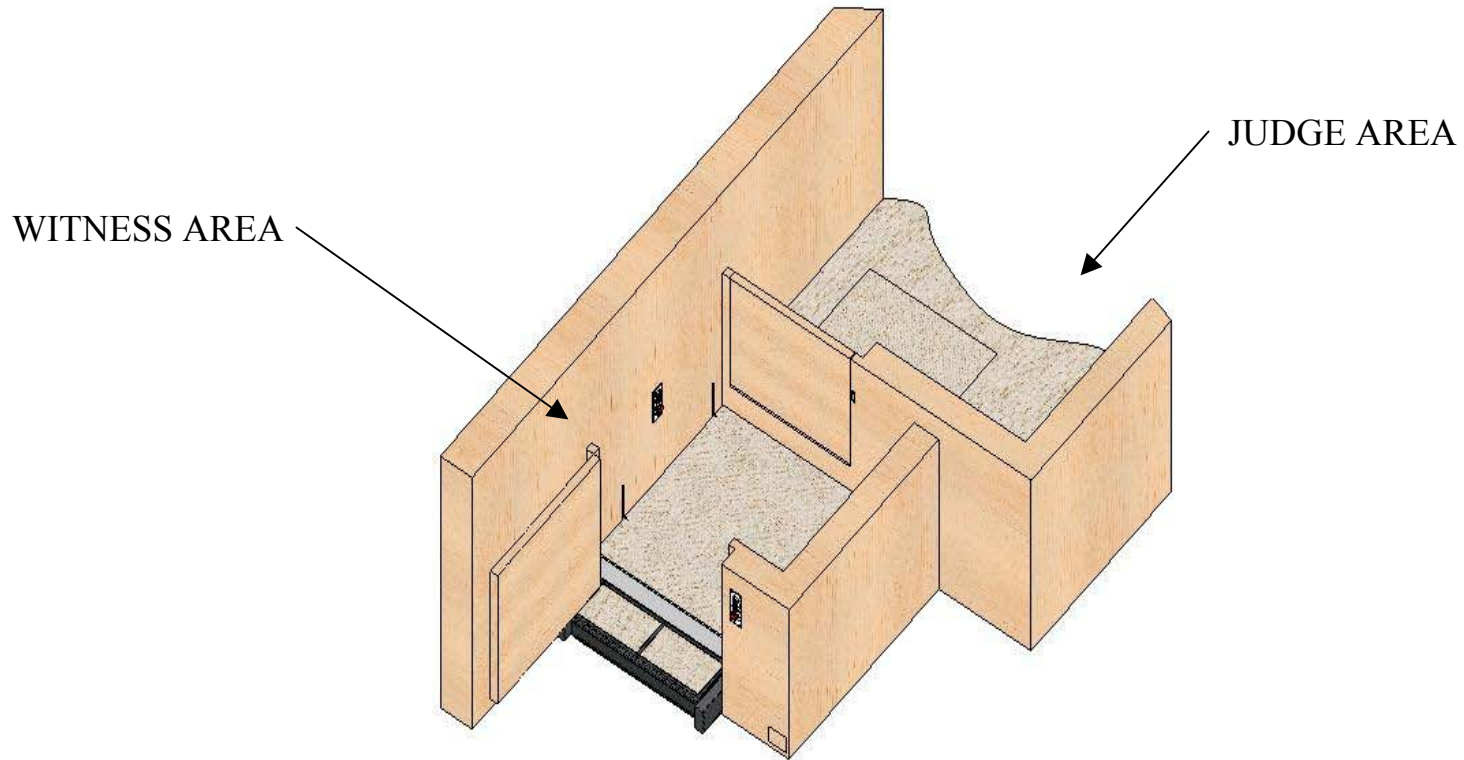
COURTROOM LIFT AT LOWER LEVEL (RAMP EXTENDED)



COURTROOM LIFT AT LOWER LEVEL (GATES CLOSED)



COURTROOM LIFT AT "PARK" POSITION (GATES CLOSED)



COURTROOM LIFT AT “PARK” POSITION

Course Summary

- 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design affirms the right of people to enjoy "equal access to basic institutions...including courtrooms."
- Courtroom lifts do not take any valuable floor space away from other uses.
- Courtroom lifts allow movement-impaired people to fulfill their obligations in court like anyone else. Equal justice under the law.
- Courtroom lifts can also provide access to the bench for mobility-impaired judges and clerks.
- Adaptability Packages allow elevated courtroom stations to be prepared for future accessibility via a courtroom lift.



LIFT-U®

Division of Hogan Mfg., Inc.
Innovative Products for Independent Access

Thank You for Your Time

**This concludes the American Institute of Architects
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