



University of Wisconsin - Whitewater Universal Design Guidelines

The purpose of these guidelines is to foster good design and discussion that fully encompasses the principals of Universal Design (UD) into the development of building design. UWW sees the ADA, ADAAG, ADAAA 2009, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, local, state and federal building codes as minimum guidelines and focuses on equal access and functional ability. UWW also incorporates the idea of social equitability into design. Social equitability requires a closer look at the programming purpose of spaces to ensure that individuals with disabilities are able to access the full range of services, programming, and social use of spaces with minimal accommodations.

1. Path of entry
2. Doorways and entrances
3. Door openers
4. Bathrooms
5. Hallways
6. Areas of service
7. Furniture
8. Additional resources
9. Justification

- 1 Path of Entry – is the path of entry from the parking area to the entrance of the building, service area or program area. This must be assessed as part of any new construction or remodel of any primary service area.

1.1 New or Remodeled Construction

- 1.1.1 An assessment of accessible parking area and needs must be completed
- 1.1.2 A review of proposed parking areas will be needed to determine if there are any barriers on the entrance route
- 1.1.3 All curb cuts and cross walks need to be assessed to determine if they meet code, if not a plan needs to be developed
 - 1.1.3.1 Truncated domes should be placed in where needed
- 1.1.4 Appropriate signage needs to be incorporated if all entrances are not accessible telling individuals where the closest accessible entrance will be

- 2 Doorways and Entrances

2.1 Building Entrances

- 2.1.1 Design for zero entry doorways: no steps or other physical barriers to the entrance
- 2.1.2 If ramped a 1:16 minimum slope
- 2.1.3 One set of doors per entrance must have an electronic pushbutton or proximity card readers for automatic opening

- 2.1.4 Doorways should have 42" of clearance, not including framing
- 2.1.5 Preference to have 2 entrances with access for flow of pedestrian traffic
- 2.2 Interior Entrances
 - 2.2.1 Entrances into areas of common areas, major activity or services need to have 40" of clearance not including framing
 - 2.2.2 Primary entrances need to have an accessible opening option, electronic pushbutton or proximity card readers for automatic opening
 - 2.2.2.1 Exception is when the doors are left open during business hours
 - 2.2.3 New interior doors should have 36" of clearance not including framing or the door
 - 2.2.4 For remodels where doorframes are not being replaced utilize drop hinges to increase clearance to 32"
- 3 Door Openers
 - 3.1 Consideration for employment, How would a staff or student employee open for the day independently?
 - 3.1.1 electronic pushbutton or proximity card readers for automatic opening should be placed on the wall or stand at 36" center.
 - 3.1.1.1.1 Ensure the location of hardware for door opener is approachable by side or front access and located on level hard surface
- 4 Bathrooms
 - 4.1 Group bathrooms
 - 4.1.1 Entrances
 - 4.1.1.1 When possible avoid building doors. Utilize design that creates zero door entries
 - 4.1.1.2 Avoid double door entries. Design for single door entry.
 - 4.1.1.3 Entries should have a minim of 40" clearance, not counting framing
 - 4.1.1.4 The entrance way of accessible vestibule should be at least 48" wide, with a 60" turn diameter
 - 4.1.2 During the design phase all wall mount amenities must be drawn
 - 4.1.2.1 Ensure social equitability by incorporating mirrors, hooks, and vanity space that are accessible
 - 4.1.2.2 Preference for at least 1 full length mirror
 - 4.1.3 Electronic pushbutton or proximity card readers for automatic opening should be planned for and wired
 - 4.1.4 When possible use motion sensor faucets when deemed appropriate
 - 4.1.5 When possible use dual flush systems for conservation of water
 - 4.1.6 Avoid toilet paper dispensers that require reaching under, preference for side roll dispensers with easy continuous roll dispensing
 - 4.1.7 Utilize air driers or automatic paper towel dispensers
 - 4.1.8 Ensure that appropriate blocking is incorporated into all bathroom builds. This allows for grab bars to be added at a later date if needed.

4.2 Unisex Bathroom or Residence Hall Bathrooms

4.2.1 Recommendations see UNC Center for UD bathroom tech sheet

4.2.1.1 http://www.design.ncsu.edu/cud/pubs_p/docs/qap_tech_screen.pdf

4.2.2 During the design phase all wall mount amenities must be drawn

4.2.2.1 Ensure social equitability by incorporating mirrors, hooks, vanity space and other amenities that are accessible

4.2.2.2 Preference for at least 1 full length mirror per unit

4.2.2.3 Avoid cabinetry under the sink

4.3 Remodeling Bathrooms Group or Unisex

4.3.1 When possible design for a zero door entry

4.3.2 When possible remove double doors

4.3.3 Electronic pushbutton or proximity card readers for automatic opening should be planned for and wired to increase access

4.3.4 Add amenities to increase social equitability

4.3.5 Recommendations see UNC Center for UD bathroom tech sheet

4.3.5.1 http://www.design.ncsu.edu/cud/pubs_p/docs/qap_tech_screen.pdf

5 Primary Hallways

5.1 6' wide

5.2 Paths of entry and footprints inside major service areas 42" minimum

6 Area of Service

6.1 An area of service is defined as a space providing a service to students, staff or faculty. This can include: information centers, eating areas, academic office, classroom, or primary office functions (admissions, advising, financial aid, etcetera).

6.1.1 Circulation Areas

6.1.1.1 Desk or circulation desks should follow the 2/3 rule. Two thirds of the surface area should be at 30" and 1/3 should be at 34".

6.1.1.2 Circulation desks or entrance desks should have a clear line of sight to guests and students.

6.1.1.3 Avoid placing the computer or other equipment in the line of sight to the door or where a guest would approach.

6.1.1.4 Pamphlet racks should be placed in accessible areas with easy side and front approach. Avoid placing print materials on counters or hung above 42" on a wall.

6.1.1.5 Seating behind the primary desk should be accessible for an employee who might use a wheelchair.

6.1.1.5.1 When creating the 60" of turning diameter in front of the circulation desks or other service spaces, include all possible seating and furniture in the drawing. The 60" diameter is based on a functioning office, not a cleared drawing.

6.1.1.6 Preference for 6' hallways in new or remodeled construction to allow 2 wheelchairs to pass.

6.1.1.7 If providing access to computers or other resources in the primary area ensures that there is an accessible computer station, work areas, or other technology.

6.1.1.7.1.1 Avoid under counter mounted computer monitors

6.1.1.8 Utilize motion sensors for lights when possible

7 Furniture

7.1 Equity of furniture

7.1.1 If a large lecture hall has tablet arms, then the accessible seating must include tables (fixed or movable) that create writing surfaces. This may mean exceeding the 30” seating width to accommodate a table and a wheelchair.

7.1.2 When purchasing new furniture

7.1.2.1 Seating – provide a variety of seating options within a building or classroom

7.1.2.1.1 With and without arms, with and without wheels, sled based seating for stability

7.1.2.2 Tables – tables on wheels or that are easily movable are preferred

7.1.3 Computer labs – all computer labs need to have accessible stations and technology

8 Architects, designers, and contractors can also refer to the State of WI, Division of State Facilities for additional accessibility guidelines:

http://www.doa.state.wi.us/dsf/masterspec_view_new.asp?catid=14&locid=4

UWW expects that design either internal or external will adhere to the strictest or most accessible guideline.

9 Justification

9.1 UWW expects that all new construction and remodel projects will meet the minimum building and accessibility guidelines. However, UWW is striving to achieve a higher level of accessibility and equitability therefore:

9.1.1 If the project will not be incorporating the UD guidelines into new or remodeled space, the project manager is responsible to put in writing, in memo format, the following

9.1.2 Rationale why the design is not incorporating UD

9.1.2.1 If the rationale is related to cost, then the program manager must show that the cost of UD will exceed 20% of the total budget

9.1.3 How alternative means of access will be met?

9.1.4 How the unit will bear the cost of accommodations on an as needed basis?

9.2 Justifications must be submitted in writing to the Vice Chancellor of Administrative Affairs and the ADA Coordinator prior to project approval

Committee Participants:

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Eric Barber, Human Resources ADA Coordinator

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