



Scope

This bulletin is intended to provide basic guidance relating to accessibility for existing buildings. It is intended as a guideline only and must be used in conjunction with the complete text of the International Building Code, ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998 and Texas Accessibility Standards to prepare a complete design.

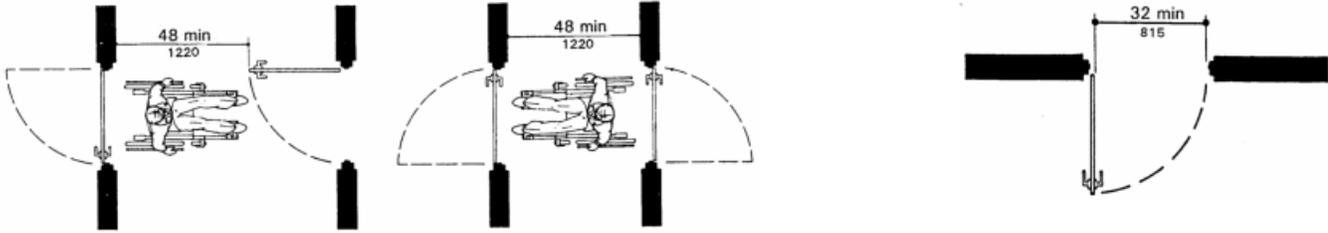
Alterations to facilities, spaces or elements (including renovations) on or after January 26, 1992, also must comply with the Standards. If you build a new facility or modify your existing one, (for example, work such as restriping the parking area, replacing the entry door or renovating the sales counter), make sure to consult the Standards and the title III regulations for the specific requirements. Renovations or modifications are considered to be alterations when they affect the usability of the element or space. For example, installing a new display counter, moving walls in a sales area, replacing fixtures, carpet or flooring, and replacing an entry door. However, simple maintenance, such as repainting a wall is not considered an alteration by the ADA. Many communities also have State or local accessibility codes enforced by local building inspectors. When a local accessibility code exists, you must follow both the code and the ADA requirements.

Enabling Legislation- Texas Accessibility Standards

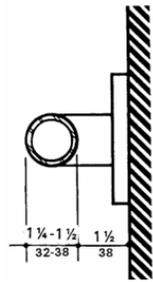
1.2 Authority. Section 5(c), Article 9102, Texas Civil Statutes, requires the commissioner to adopt standards and specifications that are consistent in effect to those adopted by the American National Standards Institute, Inc. (ANSI), or its federally recognized successor in function. Section 5(c) also requires adopted standards and specifications be consistent to those adopted under federal law. These standards, including the appendix, are intended to be consistent to those contained in ADAAG, and are generally the same as ADAAG except as noted by italics.

Requirements for buildings constructed prior to July 1, 1976

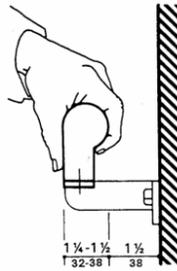
- **Change of Occupancy (example: home to a business or office to a church)** Based on IBC section 3409, the following features are to be provided when occupancy changes are made to existing buildings:
 1. At least one accessible building entrance. Detail #1
 2. At least one accessible route from an accessible building entrance to primary function areas. (Restrooms) Detail #2
 3. Accessible parking where parking is provided. Detail #3
 4. Signage conforming with IBC section 1106 at accessible parking. Detail #4
 5. An accessible loading zone where loading zones are provided. Detail #5
 6. An accessible route between accessible parking and accessible loading zones to an accessible building entrance. Detail #6



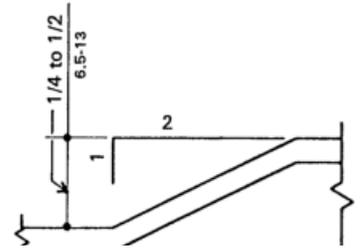
Distance between sets of entry doors. Clear door opening width is 32".



Grab Bar



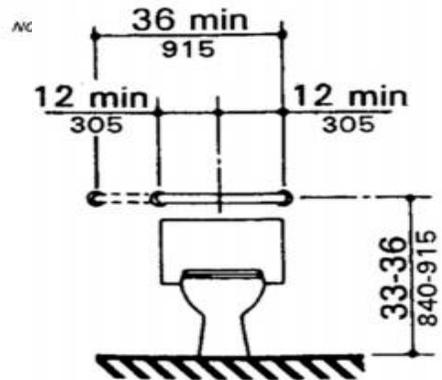
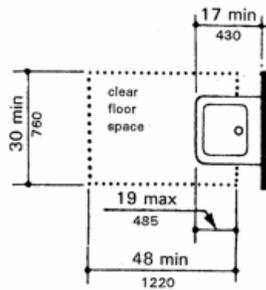
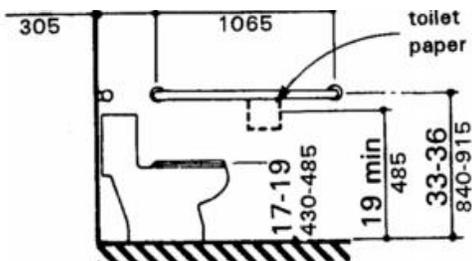
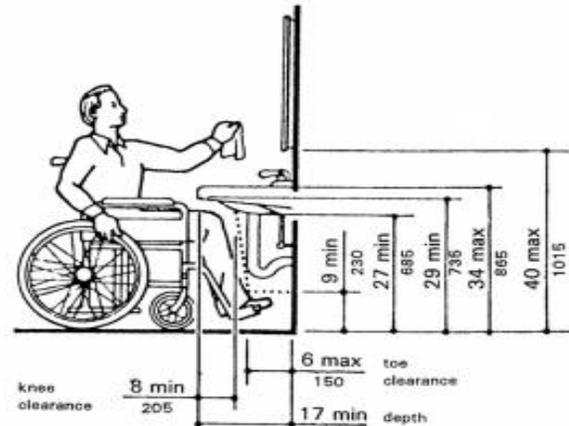
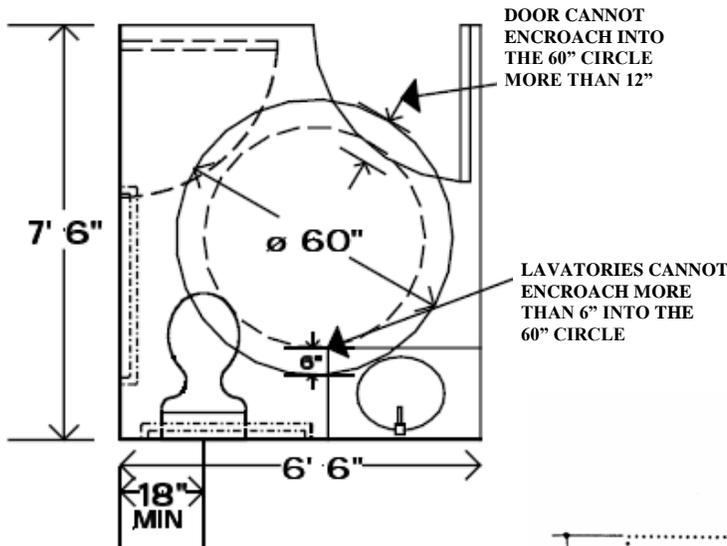
Handrail



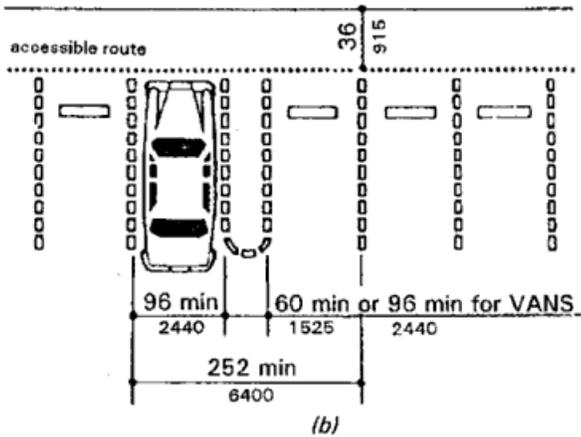
Maximum Door Threshold 1/2"

Grab bar and handrail dimensions

Detail #1



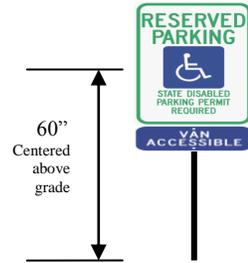
Restroom dimensions



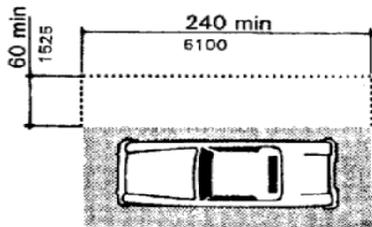
Parking dimensions
Detail #3



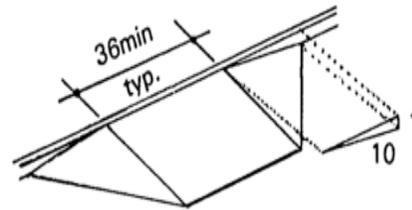
Parking Surface Emblem
(36" minimum dimensions)



Signage
Detail #4



Passenger Loading Zone Aisle
Detail #5



Typical Curb Cut
Detail #6

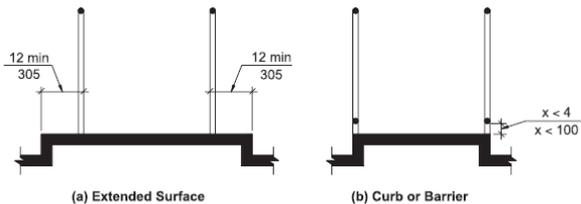
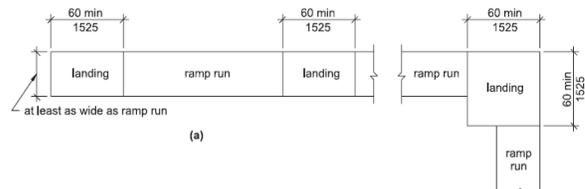


Fig. 405.9
Ramp Edge Protection

Review all Ramp Details
Detail #7



1:12 maximum slope – 36" minimum width

Typical Ramp
Detail #8

Tax Credits and Deductions

To assist businesses with complying with the ADA, Section 44 of the IRS Code allows a tax credit for small businesses and Section 190 of the IRS Code allows a tax deduction for all businesses. The tax credit is available to businesses that have total revenues of \$1,000,000 or less in the previous tax year or 30 or fewer full-time employees. This credit can cover 50% of the eligible access expenditures in a year up to \$10,250 (maximum credit of \$5000). The tax credit can be used to offset the cost of undertaking barrier removal and alterations to improve accessibility; providing accessible formats such as Braille, large print and audio tape; making available a sign language interpreter or a reader for customers or employees, and for purchasing certain adaptive equipment. The tax deduction is available to all businesses with a maximum deduction of \$15,000 per year. The tax deduction can be claimed for expenses incurred in barrier removal and alterations. To learn more about the tax credit and tax deduction provisions, contact the DOJ ADA Information Line.