

Draft -- August 12, 2002

USDA Forest Service

Outdoor Recreation Accessibility Guidelines

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PREAMBLE

USDA Forest Service Outdoor Recreation Accessibility Guidelines

Date of Draft August 12, 2002

The USDA Forest Service Outdoor Recreation Accessibility Guidelines documentation includes this preamble and the Forest Service Outdoor Recreation Accessibility Guidelines (FSORAG). Briefly, the purpose of each document is as follows:

- The Preamble describes the background of the FSORAG, beginning with the Forest Services development of universal design guidelines for outdoor recreation areas. It also addresses related issues such as alteration and maintenance and extent of application.
- The FSORAG specifies 6 sections of technical provision that apply to newly constructed or altered constructed features in outdoor recreation areas. It also details four conditions of departure that, when they occur, provide for deviation from specific technical provisions.

Background

Since the late 1980s the USDA Forest Service (Forest Service) has been working to develop accessibility guidelines that also recognize and protect the unique characteristics of the natural setting. The 1993 publication Universal Access to Outdoor Recreation, a Design Guide (Design Guide) contained these Forest Service proposed accessibility guidelines. The agency took this proposal to the Federal Access Board (Access Board), the agency responsible for accessibility guidelines, which established a review process with the public and other agencies. The Access Board convened a Recreation Access Advisory Committee (RAAC) in July 1993 as the first step in developing the additional provisions and special application sections for the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG). The RAAC issued a report in July 1994 that addressed the various types of recreation facilities and identified the features of each facility type that were not adequately addressed by ADAAG. The RAAC made recommendations for developing accessibility guidelines at that time for those features.

The Access Board published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM) in September 1994 requesting public comment on the RAAC's recommendations. The public comments expressed support for many of the recommendations. However, the public comments also revealed a lack of consensus on some major issues regarding outdoor developed areas among

interests that potentially would be affected by accessibility guidelines for those facilities. Consequently, the Access Board decided to develop proposed accessibility guidelines for outdoor developed areas through regulatory negotiation. A regulatory negotiation is a supplement to the traditional rulemaking process that allows for face-to-face negotiations among representatives of affected interests Forest Service, with a goal of arriving at a consensus decision on the text of a proposed rule. The Forest Service was represented as one of the twenty-four members of that Regulatory Negotiation (RegNeg) Committee.

The final report of the RegNeg Committee was issued in September 1999. The scoping and technical provisions proposed in that report are referred to in this document as the draft Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas. Those draft guidelines encompass outdoor recreation access routes, beach access routes, camping and picnicking areas and elements, and pedestrian hiking trails.

In April 2000 the Forest Service issued an interim policy directing the agency to cease following the scoping and technical provisions, as well as signage recommendations, in the Forest Service Design Guide. This interim policy directed the Forest Service, from that date forward, to replace the Design Guide with the scoping and technical provisions in the Access Board's Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas. This direction was issued because it was assumed that those guidelines would soon complete the rulemaking process.

Due to a number of delays, these guidelines are not expected to complete the rulemaking process for several years. These draft Access Board guidelines reflect RegNeg committee member compromises and as a result are often complicated. During the time the Forest Service has been using these draft guidelines, it has become clear that there is much confusion when they are applied on the ground.

The USDA Office of General Counsel (OGC) has reminded the Forest Service that statute mandates that all new construction and reconstruction of facilities, programs, campgrounds, trails, and so on must be in compliance with accessibility guidelines, even while the Access Boards draft guidelines for outdoor recreation areas are being finalized. OGC further reminded the Forest Service that the Access Boards draft guidelines have not as yet been through public comment and the complete rulemaking process.

The only accessibility guidelines that have completed the rulemaking process are the 1988 Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) and the 1991 Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG). Both guidelines address highly developed environments. Under these guidelines, campgrounds and condominiums, sidewalks and trails would be required to meet the same accessibility requirements. This is not always appropriate to the various settings and recreation experiences offered by each of those areas. In

the outdoor recreation environment the visitor selects the type of recreation and the setting in which to pursue that activity.

In the absence of final guidelines from the Federal Access Board on outdoor developed areas, The USDA Office of General Counsel (OGC) informed the Forest Service of the need to select one of the following options.

- Option 1: Follow UFAS/ADAAG.
- Option 2: Stop all new construction and reconstruction of outdoor developed areas until the Access Board guidelines are finalized.

Neither of these two options appears reasonable for the Forest Service to follow because neither would permit the agency to meet the expectations and outdoor recreation needs of visitors while at the same time protecting the natural resources.

- Option 3 Develop a Forest Service version of the draft guidelines as the proposed Forest Service Outdoor Recreation Accessibility Guidelines. Complete the directives process, including publication in the Federal Register with public comment, which would result in final agency accessibility guidelines. These guidelines would then serve the agency until such time as the Federal Access Board accessibility guidelines for outdoor recreation are finalized, if those yet to be developed Access Board guidelines provide a higher standard of accessibility than the FSORAG require.

The third option appears the most reasonable to enable the Forest Service to provide the highest level of accessibility while maintaining the character and experience of the outdoor recreation setting the visitor seeks. Therefore, the national accessibility program manager has been directed by the Washington Office to follow this course of action.

The Forest Service approach to the development of these guidelines was to first separate the components of the RegNeg guidelines into two sections. The first section, entitled the Forest Service Outdoor Recreation Accessibility Guidelines (FSORAG), encompasses outdoor recreation access routes, beach access routes, camping and picnicking areas and elements. The second section, entitled the Forest Service Trail Accessibility Guidelines (FSTAG), is under development and will be addressed in a separate document. The FSTAG addresses trails that are managed for pedestrian use.

The Forest Service formed a committee of agency employees comprised of the national accessibility program manager and the Forest Service representative to the Access Board Regulation Negotiation committee, with input from the Regional Recreation Accessibility Coordinators, the Chief Landscape Architect, the Developed Sites Program Manager, and their teams of specialists.

The Forest Service committee believes that accessibility guidelines should be closely modeled after the draft RegNeg accessibility guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas. This decision was based on the need to ensure the least possible disruption to the agency's employees and partners who are involved in the process of construction/reconstruction of the agency's outdoor recreation facilities when the Access Board guidelines finally do complete the rulemaking process.

The Forest Service draft guidelines have been developed with the following goals:

1. Protect resource and environment
2. Preserve experience
3. Provide for equality of opportunity
4. Maximize accessibility
5. Be reasonable
6. Address safety
7. Be clear, simple, and understandable
8. Provide guidance
9. Be enforceable and measurable
10. Be based on independent use by persons with disabilities
11. Comply with the Architectural Barriers Act (1968), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (1973, as amended) and as much as possible with the current Federal accessibility guidelines.
12. Integrate the Forest Service universal design policy

RELATED ISSUES

Source of Wheelchair Dimensions and Reach Ranges Used in the FSORAG

The Forest Service's proposed guidelines for outdoor recreation address design, construction, and alteration in the same manner that the RegNeg committee approached the issue, by referencing citations in the American with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) that address fixed facilities. The ADAAG is based on the dimensions and use patterns of assistive devices, specifically wheelchairs, commonly referenced throughout ADAAG.

Section-by-Section Analysis

This portion of the preamble contains a more in-depth summary of the concepts that apply to the various proposed accessibility guidelines for which clarification has been requested. The scoping and specifications of the proposed guidelines follow this section.

1.0 Outdoor Recreation Areas General and Extent of Application Outdoor Recreation Areas

Sections 1 through 6 include scoping and technical provisions for outdoor recreation areas. Other constructed features in these outdoor recreation areas not specifically addressed in these guidelines, shall comply with the applicable requirements of ADAAG section 4. For example, where general parking is provided, the provisions of ADAAG 4.1.2 (5) and 4.6 apply.

Application of Proposed Accessibility Guidelines

The proposed FSORAG requires all newly constructed and altered camping facilities, picnic areas, and beach access and outdoor recreation access routes under Forest Service authorization to comply with sections 1 through 6. Compliance with this section will not always result in facilities that will be accessible to all persons with disabilities. These guidelines recognize that at some locations the natural environment will prevent full compliance with certain technical provisions.

Proposed section 1.0 defines the extent of application. Deviations are permitted from certain technical provisions of this section, where specified, and where at least one of four conditions described below is present for picnic and camping facilities, and beaches. Each technical provision must be examined individually to determine whether a deviation from that provision is permitted. Section 1.0 does **not** provide an overall exemption of the all of the outdoor elements. When a deviation is permitted, the proposed guidelines specifically provide an exception to the respective technical provision.

This process for permitting deviations is essential as the outdoor environment is very different than a constructed indoor environment. Factors that influence the ability to provide fully accessible facilities such as soil, surrounding vegetation, hydrology, terrain, and surface characteristics, are fundamental to the outdoor area. The Forest Service realizes that without the opportunity to depart from the technical provisions, compliance may significantly and unacceptably alter the nature of the outdoor experience the visitor is seeking.

When the condition for departure no longer exists, the technical provision re-applies. For example, in a reconstruction project, the outdoor recreation access route (ORAR) to a campsite must be located on steep ground. The terrain may make it difficult to meet the running slope provision without severe cuts or fills. A review of section 1.0 indicates that one of the conditions of departure exists and a deviation from the slope provision would be permitted. However, all other provisions (width, surfacing, cross slope, and so on) would still apply. In addition, all other constructed features, such as tables and grills, would still be required to meet the applicable provisions in these guidelines. Once the terrain

flattens out and slope is no longer an issue, the deviation is no longer permitted. At this point, the provision for slope must be met.

The conditions that permit deviations from specific technical provisions are:

1. Where compliance would cause substantial harm to cultural, historic, religious, or significant natural features or characteristics;

For example, a significant natural feature may include a large rock, outcrop, tree, or a water feature that would block or interfere with or would be directly or indirectly altered or destroyed by construction of the outdoor recreation facility or element at that point. This includes areas protected under Federal or State laws, such as areas with threatened or endangered species or designated wetlands that could be threatened or destroyed by full compliance with the technical provisions. It also includes areas where compliance would directly or indirectly substantially harm natural habitat or vegetation.

Significant cultural features include areas such as archaeological sites, sacred lands, burial grounds and cemeteries, Indian tribal protected sites, and so on. Significant historical features include properties on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or other places of recognized historic value.

Significant religious features include Indian sacred sites and other properties designated or held sacred by an organized religious belief or church.

2. Where compliance would substantially alter the nature of the setting or would not comply with the unit's Land and Resource Management Plan;

Outdoor elements such as picnic and camping areas are designed to provide a particular opportunity for the user. There was concern that in some areas complying with the technical provisions could change the nature of some recreation opportunities. Further, compliance could negatively impact the unique characteristics of the natural setting--the reasons why people choose to recreate in the outdoor rather than the indoor environment. People using primitive camping areas, for example, often experience the outdoor environment in a more natural state with limited or no development. Evidence of manufactured building materials or engineered construction techniques in such a setting can change its primitive character, and therefore, the user's experience. In these settings, people are generally looking for a higher degree of challenge and risk where they can use their outdoor/survival skills, compliance with the technical provisions, particularly those related to surface and obstacles, could destroy the "natural" or "undeveloped" nature of the setting. This condition addresses these concerns.

3. Where compliance would require construction methods or materials that are prohibited by Federal, State, or local regulations or statutes;

For example, Federally designated and some State designated Wilderness Areas prohibit use of mechanized equipment, limiting construction methods to hand tools. Imported materials may be prohibited in order to maintain the integrity of

the natural ecosystem. Construction methods and materials employed in designated wetlands or coastal areas are strictly limited. For traditional, historic, or other reasons, some outdoor recreation access routes are built using only the native soil for surfacing, which may not be firm and stable. Federal statutes such as the Wilderness Act and the Endangered Species Act, and the State and local statutes often impose restrictions to protect or address environmental concerns. Many aquatic features are protected under Federal or State laws. Some constructed water crossings, which would be required to provide accessibility, may not be permitted under certain laws or regulations. “Local regulations and statutes” have been included to address conditions where “conservation easements” or “development rights” programs have prohibited or restricted construction methods and practices. For example, where land is purchased from farms, certain use restrictions may prohibit the importation of surfacing.

4. Where compliance would not be feasible due to terrain or the prevailing construction practices.

For example, when reconstructing an outdoor recreation access route (ORAR) complying with the technical provisions, particularly running slope in areas of steep terrain may require extensive cuts or fills that would be difficult to construct and maintain, or cause drainage and erosion problems. Certain soils are highly susceptible to erosion. Other soils expand and contract along with water content. If compliance requires techniques that conflict with the natural drainage or existing soil, the ORAR would be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain. This condition may also apply where construction methods for particularly difficult terrain or an obstacle would require the use of equipment other than that typically used in that setting. One example is requiring the use of a bulldozer to remove a rock outcropping where access to that area by large equipment may not be possible without destroying the surrounding environment.

Several of these conditions for departures are consistent with other exceptions in ADAAG and the ADA. For example, it may be impracticable in new construction to follow ADAAG where soil and terrain pose obstacles that cannot be remedied. Compliance with the provision for a firm and stable surface might conflict with the prevailing construction practices by requiring the importation of a new surfacing material that would not otherwise have been used. For example, if the prevailing construction practices would not include the importation of a new surface material and the natural surface material could not be made firm and stable, the ORAR may not be able to comply with that specific provision.

The term “not feasible” is used in this situation to specify what is “reasonably doable”. It does not refer to the technical feasibility or possibility of full compliance with the technical provisions.

The intent of this conditional departure is to recognize that the effort and resources required to comply would not be disproportionately high relative to the level of access created. Although technically feasible, the effort and resources required are not “reasonable.” It is not intended to automatically exempt the area from the technical provisions simply because of a particular construction practice,

(e.g. the use of hand tools or to suggest that hand tools should be used to avoid compliance) when more expedient methods and resources are available.

2.0 Outdoor Recreation Access Routes

3.0 Beach Access Routes

4.0 Picnic Area Constructed Features

The Forest Service policy of universal design directs the agency to construct, purchase and install only accessible elements/constructed features. For example while altering a picnic site, the terrain might preclude the outdoor recreation access route to a picnic table from complying with the accessibility guidelines, because doing so would substantially alter the setting. However, an accessible picnic table would still be placed in that location. By doing so the individual selects the location where he/she wants to picnic and is not limited by the locations of certain accessible tables. All picnic table, pedestal grills, and so on purchased or constructed by the are to be accessible in compliance with universal design.

4.1 Picnic Tables

4.2 Cooking Surfaces, Grills, Pedestal Grills

5.0 Campground Constructed Features

The Forest Service policy of universal design directs the agency to construct, purchase and install only accessible elements/constructed features. For example while constructing or rehabilitating campsite, the terrain might preclude the outdoor recreation access route to the campsite from complying with the accessibility guidelines, because doing so would substantially alter the setting. However all the components and furnishings of the campsite would still comply with the FSORAG. By doing so the individual selects the location where he/she wants to camp and is not limited by the locations of the accessible features of the campsite, surface, parking, table, fire ring, and so on. All picnic tables, fire rings, and so on purchased or constructed by the unit are to be accessible, in compliance with universal design.

5.1 Camping Spaces

5.2 Tent Pads and Tent Platforms

5.3 Fire Rings

An exception to the 9"height of the fire building surface is provided, where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists. For example, in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness campfire sites are designated by a circle of rocks or other low profile designation appropriate to that wilderness setting. If a fire ring with a 9" fire building surface were required in that setting, the fire ring would require higher sides resulting in a substantial negative impact on the natural wilderness setting.

5.4 Wood Stoves and Fireplaces

5.5 Utilities

5.5.2 Controls and Operating Mechanisms are required to comply with the accessible standards in ADAAG and be operable with one hand, without pinching, grasping, or twisting of the wrist and require no more than 5 lbs. of pressure. If the control can be operated with one closed fist exerting no more than 5 lbs. of pressure, it should be in compliance.

Because of the depth of many wells utilizing hand pumps, a force greater than 5 lbs. is generally required to access the water supply. Until hand pumps are developed and available that can meet the accessibility standard for operating controls, while appropriately accessing the water supply, there is an exception for hand pump operating controls to comply with this requirement.

5.6 Utility Sinks (Deep)

6.0 Other Constructed Features

6.1 Benches

6.2 Trash/Recycling Containers

6.2.5 Controls and Operating Mechanisms are required to comply with the accessible standards in ADAAG and be operable with one hand, without pinching, grasping, or twisting of the wrist. Also requiring no more than 5 lbs. of pressure. If the control can be operated with one closed fist exerting no more than 5 lbs. of pressure, it should be in compliance.

Because of the **bear control safety issue** inherent in the design of trash and recycling container hinged lids and other operating controls, a force greater than 5 lbs. is often required to access the trash container. Until trash and recycling containers are developed and available that can meet the accessibility standard for operating controls, while complying with the large animal restriction needs, there is an exception for trash and recycling container operating controls to comply with this requirement in recreation areas where bears and other large animals pose a risk to humans.

6.3 Overlooks/Viewing Areas

6.4 Telescopes/Periscopes

6.5 Mobility Device Storage

6.6 Pit Toilets

A pit toilet is a primitive outhouse that may consist simply of holes dug in the ground covered by a toilet riser. The riser may or may not be surrounded by walls and a roof. Pit toilets are generally located in remote, undeveloped areas, and are provided primarily for resource protection rather than visitor convenience and comfort. Pit toilets may be permanent installations, or may be moved from one location to another as the hole is filled or the area becomes overly impacted from use.

6.7 Warming Huts

6.8 Outdoor Rinsing Showers

6.9 Use of International Symbol of Accessibility (ISA)

The ISA is to be used with caution, ensuring that all areas are in full compliance with the applicable accessibility guidelines where the symbol is used.

**FOREST SERVICE
OUTDOOR RECREATION ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES**

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FOREST SERVICE OUTDOOR RECREATION ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES

Outdoor recreation areas covered by these USDA Forest Service Outdoor Recreation Accessibility Guidelines include picnic areas, campgrounds, overlooks and viewing areas, as well as developed sites constructed features (site furnishings such as picnic tables, pedestal grills), outdoor recreation access routes, and beach access routes. All other facilities (e.g. toilet buildings, information centers) shall comply with the applicable requirements of Section 4 of the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) or the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG), whichever provides the higher standard for the application (e.g. for elevators UFAS is the higher standard).

Components not included in these guidelines are:

- ❖ Forest Service Trails Accessibility Guidelines (www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/accessibility)
- ❖ Boating and fishing facilities (addressed as Recreation Facilities in the Access Board Recreation Accessibility Guidelines (www.access-board.gov))
- ❖ Play Areas (www.access-board.gov)
- ❖ Sports Arenas (www.access-board.gov)
- ❖ Golf Courses (www.access-board.gov)
- ❖ Places of Amusement (www.access-board.gov)

1.0 General. All newly designed and constructed camping facilities, picnic areas, and beach access routes or altered portions thereof shall comply with these Guidelines.

1.1 Extent of Application. Deviations from any of the Technical Provisions in sections 2 through 6 are permitted only where specified, and where at least one of the following conditions of departure is present. Deviations must be determined on a provision-by-provision basis. Once the on-site circumstance(s) that justified the deviation is no longer present, then the provision must be met

Conditions of Departure:

1. Where compliance would cause substantial harm to cultural, historic, religious, or natural features or characteristics; **or**
2. Where compliance would substantially alter the nature of the setting or the purpose of the facility, or portion of the facility, or would not comply with the forest's land and resource management plan; **or**
3. Where compliance would require construction methods or materials that are prohibited by federal, state, or local regulations or statutes; **or**
4. Where compliance would not be feasible due to terrain or the prevailing construction practices.

1.2 Definitions.

Beach Access Route. A continuous unobstructed path designated for pedestrian use that crosses the surface of the beach.

Developed Trailhead. The transfer point between a trail and a road, lake, or airfield that may have developments that facilitate the transfer from one transportation mode to another. In addition, it may contain a parking area, information kiosks, restrooms, water hydrants, and may be reached by vehicular or pedestrian access. Junctions between trails where there is no other access or a location where a trail crosses a road and public access from the road is not expected or is discouraged are not developed trailheads.

Pit Toilet. A pit toilet is a primitive outhouse that may consist simply of holes dug in the ground covered by a toilet riser. The riser may or may not be surrounded by walls and a roof. Pit toilets are generally located in remote, undeveloped areas, and are provided primarily for resource protection rather than visitor convenience and comfort. Pit toilets may be permanent installations, or may be moved from one location to another as the hole is filled or the area becomes overly impacted from use.

Outdoor Recreation Access Route. A continuous unobstructed path designated for pedestrian use that connects accessible elements within a picnic area, camping area, or developed trailhead.

2.0 OUTDOOR RECREATION ACCESS ROUTE (ORAR).

2.1 Slopes. Slopes shall comply with 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.

2.1.1 Running slope. Running slope of outdoor recreation access routes shall comply with one or more of the provisions of this section. No more than 15% of the total length of the outdoor recreation access route may exceed a slope of 1:12 (8.33 %).

2.1.1.1 Running slope shall be 1:20 (5 %) or less for any distance.

2.1.1.2 Running slope up to 1:12 (8.33 %) may be permitted for up to 50 feet (15250 mm). Resting intervals complying with 2.2 shall be provided at distances no greater than 50 feet (15250 mm) apart.

Exception 1. In alterations only where one or more condition specified in 1.1 applies, a running slope up to 1:12 (8.33 %) may be permitted for up to 100 feet (30500 mm). Resting intervals

complying with 2.2 shall be provided at distances no greater than 100 feet (30500 mm) apart.

Exception 2. *In alterations only* this provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

2.1.1.3 Running slope up to 1:10 (10 %) may be permitted for up to 30 feet (9150 mm). Resting intervals complying with 2.2 shall be provided at distances no greater than 30 feet (9150 mm) apart.

Exception 1. *In alterations only* where one or more Condition of Departure (1.1) exists, a running slope up to 1:10 (10 %) may be permitted for up to 50 feet (15250 mm). Resting intervals complying with 2.2 shall be provided at distances no greater than 50 feet (15250 mm).) apart.

Exception 2. *In alterations only* this provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

2.1.2 Cross Slope. The cross slope of outdoor recreation access routes shall be no more than 1:33 (3 %).

2.2 Resting Intervals. Resting interval shall be 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum in length, shall have a width at least as wide as the widest portion of the outdoor recreation access route leading to the resting interval, and have a slope not exceeding 1:33 (3 %) in any direction.

2.3 Surface. The surface of the outdoor recreation access route shall be firm and stable. The type of surface should be appropriate to the setting and level of development.

2.4 Clear Tread Width. The minimum clear tread width of outdoor recreation access routes shall be 36 inches (915 mm).

Exception. The minimum width shall be no less than 32 inches (815 mm) for a maximum distance of 24 inches (610 mm) where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

2.5 Passing Space. Where the clear tread width of outdoor recreation access route is less than 60 inches (1525 mm), passing spaces shall be provided at intervals of 200 feet (61 m) maximum. Passing spaces shall be either a 60-inch (1525 mm) minimum by 60-inch (1525 mm) minimum space, or an intersection of two walking surfaces which provide a T-shaped space complying with ADAAG 4.2.3, provided that the arms and stem of the T-shaped space extend at least 48 inches (1220 mm) beyond the intersection.

Exception. Passing spaces shall be provided at intervals of up to 300 feet (91 m) maximum where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

2.6 Tread Obstacles. Where tread obstacles exist along an outdoor recreation access route, they shall not exceed 1 inch (25 mm) maximum in height.

Exception. Tread obstacles of 2 inches (50 mm) high maximum shall be permitted where beveled with a slope no greater than 1:2 and where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

2.7 Protruding Objects. Protruding objects on outdoor recreation access routes shall comply with ADAAG 4.4

2.8 Openings. Openings in the surfaces of outdoor recreation access routes shall be of a size that does not permit passage of a ½ inch (13 mm) diameter sphere. Elongated openings shall be placed so that the long dimension is perpendicular or diagonal to the dominant direction of travel.

Exception. Openings are permitted to run parallel to the dominant direction of travel, so long as the opening does not permit passage of a 1/4-inch (6.5 mm) diameter sphere.

2.9 Edge Protection. Where edge protection is provided, the edge protection shall be no less than 3 inches (75 mm) in height.

3.0 BEACH ACCESS ROUTE.

3.1 General. Beach access routes shall be provided according to section 3.0 and shall coincide with or be located in the same area as the general circulation path to the maximum extent feasible.

3.1.1 New Beach. Where a beach is newly constructed, a minimum of one beach access route complying with 3.2 through 3.10, shall be provided for every ½ mile of linear feet of new beach. The beach route shall extend to the high tide level, mean riverbed level, or the normal recreation water level.

3.1.2 Existing Beach. Where a pedestrian access route is constructed from a developed site to or along the edge of an existing beach, a beach access route complying with 3.2 through 3.10 shall be provided and extend to the high tide level, mean river bed level, or to the normal recreation water level.

Exceptions: **1.** A temporary beach access route is permitted. **2.** Routes, which are created solely for shoreline maintenance, shall not be required to comply with 3.0. **3.** Routes provided solely as undeveloped public easements shall not be required to comply with 3.0. **4.** A beach access route shall not be required, provided that another beach access route exists within ½ mile and is within the beach of the same jurisdiction. **5.** When existing beaches are replenished for beach nourishment, the alterations provisions shall not apply. **6.** A beach access

route is not required when the pedestrian route along the edge of an existing beach is elevated 6 inches (150 mm) or higher above the beach surface.

3.2 Slopes. Slopes shall comply with 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

3.2.1 Running slope. Running slope of beach access routes shall comply with one or more of the provisions of this section.

3.2.1.1 Running slope shall be 1:20 (5 %) or less for any distance.

3.2.1.2 Running slope up to 1:12 (8.33 %) may be permitted for up to 50 feet (15250). Resting intervals complying with 3.3 shall be provided at distances no greater than 50 feet (15250) apart.

3.2.1.3 Running slope up to 1:10 (10 %) may be permitted for up to 30 feet (9150 mm). Resting intervals complying with 3.3 shall be provided at distances no greater than 30 feet (9150 mm) apart.

3.2.2 Cross Slope. The cross slope of the beach access route shall be 1:33 (3%) maximum.

Exception: Cross slopes of up to 1:20 (5 %) maximum shall be permitted to ensure proper drainage.

3.3 Maneuvering Space/Resting Interval. Maneuvering space shall be provided at the high tide level, mean river bed level, normal recreation water level, or end of the beach access route. Maneuvering space shall not overlap with the beach access route and shall be either a 60-inch (1525 mm) minimum by 60-inch (1525 mm) minimum space, or an intersection of two walking surfaces which provided a T-shaped space complying with ADAAG 4.2.3, provided that the arms and stem of the T-shaped space extend at least 48 inches (1220 mm) beyond the intersection.

3.4 Surface. The surface of the beach access route shall be firm and stable. The type of surface should be appropriate to the setting and level of development.

3.5 Clear Tread Width. The clear tread width of a beach access route shall be 36 inches (915 mm) minimum.

3.6 Passing Space. Where the clear width of the beach access route is less than 60 inches (1525 mm), passing spaces shall be provided at intervals of 200 feet (61 m) maximum. Passing spaces shall be either a 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum by 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum space, or an intersection of two walking surfaces, which provide a T-shaped space complying with ADAAG 4.2.3 provided that the arms and stem of the T-shaped space extend at least 48 inches (1220 mm) beyond the intersection.

3.7 Changes in Level. Obstacles in the beach access route shall not exceed 1 inch (25 mm) maximum in height.

3.8 Protruding Objects. Protruding objects shall comply with ADAAG 4.4.

3.9 Openings. Openings in the surfaces of the beach access route shall be of a size that does not permit passage of a ½-inch (13 mm) diameter sphere. Elongated openings shall be placed so that the long dimension is perpendicular or diagonal to the dominant direction of travel.

Exception: Elongated openings are permitted to run parallel to the dominant direction of travel, where the opening does not permit passage of ¼-inch (6.5 mm) sphere.

3.10 Edge Protection. If the drop-off from the beach access route to the beach is 6 inches (150 mm) or higher, the beach access route shall have curbs, walls, railings, or projecting surfaces that prevent people from falling off the route. Edge protection shall be a minimum of 2 inches (50 mm). If the drop-off is greater than 1 inch (25 mm), but less than 6 inches (150 mm), then the edge must be beveled.

4.0 CONSTRUCTED FEATURES FOR PICNIC AREAS.

4.1 PICNIC TABLES

4.1.1 General. Where picnic tables are provided in a picnic area, each picnic table shall comply with section 4.0. A minimum of 20% of the total number of tables provided shall be connected to an outdoor recreation access route complying with 4.0.

4.1.2. Number of Wheelchair Seating Spaces. A picnic table shall have at least one wheelchair seating space. The total number of required wheelchair seating spaces shall comply with figure 4.1.2. Each wheelchair seating space shall comply with 4.1.3.

Figure 4.1.2

Table Top Perimeter	Typical Table (2'-6" width)	# of Wheelchair Spaces
Less than 25 linear feet	Up to a 9- ft. table	1 space
25 lf - 44 linear feet	10-, 12-, 16- or 18- ft table	2 spaces
45 lf - 64 linear feet	Typically custom built table	3 spaces
65 lf - 84 linear feet	Typically custom built table	4 spaces
85 lf - 104 linear feet	Typically custom built table	5 spaces

4.1.3 Wheelchair Seating Space Size. The seating space shall contain knee space at least 27 inches (685 mm) high, 30 inches (760 mm) wide, and 19 inches (485 mm) deep. Toe clearance 9 inches (230 mm) minimum in height shall extend an additional 5 inches (125 mm) minimum from the knee clearance. Clear floor or ground space complying with ADAAG 4.2.4.1 and 4.2.4.2 shall be provided at each seating space required to be accessible.

4.1.4 Table Clearance. A 36-inch (915 mm) minimum clear floor or ground space surrounding the useable portion of the table, measured from the seat, shall be provided.

4.1.5 Slope. The slope of clear spaces required by 4.1.3 and 4.1.4 shall not exceed 1:33 (3%) in any direction.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

4.1.6 Surface. The surface of clear spaces required by 4.1.3 and 4.1.4 shall be firm and stable. The type of surface should be appropriate to the setting and level of development.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

4.2 COOKING SURFACES, GRILLS, PEDESTAL GRILLS

4.2.1 General. Where cooking surfaces, grills, or pedestal grills are provided in an area, each cooking surface, grill, or pedestal grill shall comply with section 4.2. A minimum of 20% of the total number of cooking surfaces, grills, or pedestal grills shall be connected to an outdoor recreation access route complying with 2.0.

4.2.2 Cooking Surface Height. The cooking surface shall be 15 inches (380 mm) minimum and 34 inches (865 mm) maximum above the ground or floor surface.

4.2.3 Controls. Controls and operating mechanisms shall comply with ADAAG 4.2.5, 4.2.6, and 4.27.4.

4.2.4 Clear Floor or Ground Space. All usable portions of the cooking surface shall be provided with a clear floor or ground space which is 48 inches (1220 mm) minimum in depth measured from the cooking surface and 48 inches (1220 mm) minimum in width.

Exception: The minimum depth may be reduced to no less than 36 inches (915 mm) where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

4.2.5 Slope. The slope of clear spaces required by 4.2.4 shall not exceed 1:33 (3%) in any direction.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

4.2.6 Surface. The surface of the clear space required by 4.2.4 shall be firm and stable. The type of surface should be appropriate to the setting and level of development.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

5.0 CONSTRUCTED FEATURES FOR CAMPING AREAS

5.1 CAMPING SPACES.

5.1.1 General. Where camping spaces (e.g. for RVs and trailers, tents, camping shelters, or tent pads and platforms) are provided, the provisions of 5.0 shall apply. A camping space is defined as the camp unit with constructed features (i.e. site furnishings such as picnic tables, grills, fire rings, utilities, and other related elements) and the parking spur for vehicle parking. Camp units shall comply with 5.1.1, 5.1.2, and 5.1.3. Parking spurs shall comply with provisions 5.1.1, 5.1.4 through 5.1.6.

5.1.2 Surface. Ground surface in all camping spaces provided in campgrounds shall be firm and stable. The type of surface should be appropriate to the setting and level of development.

5.1.3 Camp Units. All constructed features provided in a camp unit shall comply with the applicable sections of 4, 5 and 6.

5.1.4 Parking Spurs - Minimum Number. Where parking spurs are provided adjacent or attached to camp units, accessible parking spurs shall be provided in accordance with Figure 5.1 and provisions 5.1.1, 5.1.4 through 5.1.6. The remaining parking spurs in the campground not addressed by Figure 5.1 shall comply with 5.1.5.3.

Figure 5.1

Number of Camping Units	Minimum Number of Accessible Parking Spurs
1 to 10	1
11 to 25	2
26 to 50	3
51 to 75	4
76 to 100	5
101 to 150	7
151 to 200	8
201 to 300	10
301 to 400	12
401 to 500	13
501 to 1000	2 percent of total
1001 and over	20 plus 1 for each 100 over 1000

5.1.5 Accessible Parking. Parking spurs required to be accessible by Figure 5.1 shall comply with the applicable section of 5.1.5.

Exception: Where camping spaces are designed to accommodate both tent camping and recreational vehicle or trailer use, at least 50 % of the accessible multi-use spaces required to be accessible shall comply with 5.1.5.1 and the other spaces required to be accessible shall comply with 5.1.5.2.

5.1.5.1. RV and Trailer Parking Spurs. Parking for RV and trailer required to be accessible by Figure 5.1 shall have a minimum width of 20 feet (6100 mm).

Exception: If the two accessible RV camping spaces are side by side the total width of the combined parking spur can be 36 feet (10980 mm).

5.1.5.2 Parking Spurs for Tent Camping and Shelter Camping. Parking for tent and shelter camping spaces required to be accessible by Figure 5.1 shall have a minimum width of 16 feet (4880 mm).

5.1.5.3 Parking Spaces not addressed by Table 5.1. Where feasible and where appropriate to the setting the remaining parking spurs provided in the campground not addressed by Figure 5.1 shall be a minimum of 16 feet (4880 mm) wide. All other constructed features provided in these spaces shall comply with the applicable sections of 4, 5, and 6.

Exception: Provision 5.1.5.3 does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

5.1.5.4 Slope of Parking Spur. Slope of camping space parking required to be accessible by section 5.1.4 shall comply with the applicable section of 5.1.5.4.

5.1.5.4.1 Vehicle Parking Area. The slope of the area where vehicle is parked shall not exceed 1:33 (3%) in any direction.

5.1.5.4.2 Parking Area Driveway. The running slope of the section of the camping space parking that serves as a driveway between the campground road and area where vehicle is parked up to 1:12 (8.33 %) may be permitted for up to 50 feet (15250 mm).

Exceptions:

1. Running slope up to 1:10 (10%) may be permitted for up to 30 feet (9150mm).
2. Section 5.1.5.4.2 does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

5.1.6 Identification. Accessible camping spaces shall be identified at the entrance kiosk, bulletin board or information sign.

5.2 TENT PADS AND TENT PLATFORMS.

5.2.1 General. Tent pads and tent platforms required to be accessible shall comply with section 5.2 and, when provided at a campsite in a developed campground, shall be located on an outdoor recreation access route complying with 2.0.

5.2.2 Clear Floor or Ground Space. The tent pad and platform shall include a 48 inches (1220 mm) minimum wide clear floor or ground space surrounding the tent.

Exception: The clear space may be reduced to no less than 36 inches (915 mm) where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

5.2.3 Slope. The slope of the tent pad or platform shall not exceed 1:33 (3%) in any direction.

5.2.4 Tent Pad Surface. The tent pad shall have a surface which is firm and stable and designed to allow use of tent stakes and other securement devices.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

5.2.5 Tent Platform Surface. The surface of the tent platform shall be firm and stable. The type of surface should be appropriate to the setting and level of development.

5.2.6 Edge Protection. Curbs, walls, railing, or projecting surfaces that prevent people from slipping off the tent platform shall be provided and curbs shall be a minimum of 3 inches (75 mm) high.

5.2.7 Connection. The surface of the tent platform shall be accessed by either a ramp, by transfer, or directly from the adjacent ground surface.

5.3 FIRE RINGS

5.3.1 General. Where fire rings are provided in a picnic area, each fire ring shall comply with section 5.3. A minimum of 20% of the total number of fire rings provided shall be connected to an outdoor recreation access route complying with 2.0.

5.3.2 Fire Surface Height. The fire building surface shall be 9 inches (230 mm) minimum above the ground or floor surface.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

5.3.3 Raised edge. In custom built fire rings with a raised edge or curb, the combined distance over the edge or curb down to the fire building surface shall be 24 inches (610 mm) maximum.

5.3.4 Clear Floor or Ground Space. All usable portions of the fire ring shall be provided with a clear floor or ground space extending 48 inches (1220 mm) minimum in depth from the fire ring and 48 inches (1220 mm) minimum wide.

Exception: The minimum depth may be reduced to no less than 36 inches (915 mm) minimum where at least one Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

5.3.5 Slope. The slope of clear spaces required by 5.3.4 shall not exceed 1:33 (3.33%) in any direction.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

5.3.6 Surface. The surface of the clear space required by 5.3.4 shall be firm and stable. The type of surface should be appropriate to the setting and level of development.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

5.4 WOOD STOVES AND FIREPLACES

5.4.1 General. Each fireplace and wood stove shall comply with 5.4 and shall be connected by an outdoor recreation access route complying with 2.0.

5.4.2 Clear Floor or Ground Space. All useable portions of the wood stove or fireplace shall be provided with a clear floor or ground space with a minimum depth of 48 inches (1220 mm) measured from the wood stove or fireplace and minimum of 48 inches (1220 mm) wide.

Exception: The minimum depth may be reduced to no less than 36 inches (915 mm) where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

5.4.3 Slope. Slope of clear spaces required by 5.4.2 shall not exceed 1:33 (3%) in any direction.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

5.4.4 Surface. The surface of the clear space required by 5.4.2 shall be firm and stable. The type of surface should be appropriate to the setting and level of development.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

5.4.5 Controls. Controls shall comply with ADAAG 4.27.

5.5 UTILITIES.

5.5.1 General. Electric, water, sewage and other similar type utilities serving accessible elements, shall comply with section 5.5.

5.5.2 Controls and Operating Mechanisms. Controls and operating mechanisms shall comply with ADAAG 4.27.

Exceptions:

1. ADAAG 4.27.3 and ADAAG 4.27.4 do not apply to sewage hookups.
2. ADAAG 4.27.4 does not apply to hand pumps – until hand pumps that comply with ADAAG 4.27.4 are available.

5.5.3 Water Spouts. Fixed water spouts shall be located 28 inches (710 mm) minimum to 36 inches (915 mm) maximum above the ground or floor surface and shall be centered at the edge of a 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum by 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum clear space.

5.5.4 Slope. The slope of the clear spaces required 5.5.2 and 5.5.3 shall not exceed 1:33 (3%) in any direction.

5.5.5 Surface. The surface of the clear space required by 5.5.2 and 5.5.3 shall be firm and stable. The type of surface should be appropriate to the setting and level of development.

5.6 UTILITY SINKS

5.6.1 General. Where utility sinks are provided, at least 5 %, but no less than one of each type provided in each accessible room or space, shall comply with 5.6 and shall be connected by an outdoor recreation access route complying with 2.0.

5.6.2 Clear Floor or Ground Space. Clear space complying with ADAAG 4.2.4 for a forward or parallel approach shall be provided.

5.6.3 Slope. The slope of the clear space required by 5.6.2 shall not exceed 1:33 (3%) in any direction.

5.6.4 Surface. The surface of clear space required by 5.6.2 shall be firm and stable. The type of surface should be appropriate to the setting and level of development.

5.6.5 Height. The counter or rim shall be 34 inches (865 mm) maximum above the ground or floor surface.

5.6.6 Depth. The bottom of the bowl shall be 15 inches (380 mm) minimum above the ground or floor surface.

5.6.7 Controls. Controls and operating mechanisms shall comply with ADAAG 4.27.3 and ADAAG 4.27.4.

6.0 OTHER CONSTRUCTED FEATURES

6.1 BENCHES

6.1.1 General. Where benches are provided in an area, each shall comply with 6.1. A minimum of 20% of the total number of benches shall be connected to an outdoor recreation access route complying with 2.0.

Exception: The requirements of 6.1.1 do not apply to benches provided in assembly areas covered by ADAAG 4.1.3(19).

6.1.2 Height. The front edge of the seat shall have a height between 17 inches (430 mm) minimum to 19 inches (485 mm) maximum above the ground or floor space

6.1.3 Backrest and Armrest. At least 50% of the benches, but no less than 1, shall have a backrest running the full length of the bench. In addition, at least one armrest shall be provided on 50% of the benches with a backrest. Armrest shall comply with ADAAG 4.26.3.”

6.1.4 Clear Floor or Ground Space. At least one clear floor or ground space complying with ADAAG 4.2.4 shall be provided adjacent to the bench. This space shall not overlap with the outdoor recreation access route.

6.1.5 Slope. The slope of the clear space required by 6.1.4 shall not exceed 1:33 (3%) in any direction.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

6.1.6 Surface. The surface of the clear space required by 6.1.4 shall be firm and stable. The type of surface should be appropriate to the setting and level of development.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

6.2 TRASH AND RECYCLING CONTAINERS

6.2.1 General. Each trash or recycling containers provided shall comply with section 6.2.1 and shall be connected by an outdoor recreation access route complying 6.2.

Exception: 50 % of the bins in multi-bin containers are exempt from this provision.

6.2.2 Clear Floor or Ground Space. Clear space shall comply with ADAAG 4.2.4.1 and ADAAG 4.2.4.2.

6.2.3 Slope. Slope of clear spaces required by 6.2.2 shall not exceed 1:33 (3%) in any direction.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

6.2.4 Surface. The surface of the clear space required by 6.2.2 shall be firm and stable. The type of surface should be appropriate to the setting and level of development.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

6.2.5 Controls and Operating Mechanisms. Controls and operating mechanisms shall comply with ADAAG 4.2.5, ADAAG 4.2.6, and ADAAG 4.27.4.

Exception: The requirements of ADAAG 4.27.4 do not apply to hinged lids and controls designed for large animal exclusion - until such containers are developed and available.

6.3 OVERLOOKS/VIEWING AREAS.

6.3.1 General. Where viewing areas are provided on designated overlooks, each viewing area shall comply with 6.0 and be located on an outdoor recreation access route complying with 2.0.

Exceptions:

1. Where multiple viewing areas are provided, a minimum of one of each viewing opportunity for distinct points of interest shall be accessible.
2. The provision of 6.1 does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

6.3.2 Unrestricted Viewing Opportunities. Each location providing viewing opportunities for distinct points of interest shall provide at least one unrestricted viewing opportunity for each distinct point of interest. Viewing opportunities shall accommodate eye levels between 32 inches (815 mm) minimum to 51 inches (1295 mm) maximum.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

6.3.3 Maneuvering Space. The viewing area shall have at least one maneuvering space complying with ADAAG 4.2.3.

6.3.4 Slope. The maneuvering space required by 6.3.3 shall have a slope that does not exceed 1:33 (3%) in any direction.

Exceptions: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

6.3.5 Surface. The surface of maneuvering space required by 6.3.3 shall be firm and stable. The type of surface should be appropriate to the setting and level of development.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

6.4 TELESCOPES/PERISCOPES

6.4.1 General. Where telescopes or periscopes are provided in an area, at least 20 %, but never less than one, shall comply with 6.4. Where only one is provided, it shall comply with 6.4 and also be usable from the standing position. Telescopes and periscopes required to comply with this provision shall be connected by an outdoor recreation access route (2.0).

6.4.2 Controls. Controls and operating mechanisms shall comply with ADAAG 4.27.

6.4.3 Eye Piece. The eye piece shall be usable from the seated position for viewing each point of interest.

6.4.4 Maneuvering Space. At least one maneuvering space complying with ADAAG 4.2.3 shall be provided at telescopes and periscopes required to comply with 6.4.

6.4.5 Slope. The slope of the maneuvering space required by 6.4.4 shall not exceed 1:33 (3%) in any direction.

6.4.6 Surface. The surface of the maneuvering space required by 6.4.4 shall be firm and stable. The type of surface should be appropriate to the setting and level of development.

6.5 MOBILITY DEVICE STORAGE

6.5.1 General. Where storage facilities are provided and individuals using wheelchairs or other individual mobility devices transfer from one individual mobility device to another individual mobility device, at least one storage facility shall comply with 6.5 and shall be connected by an outdoor recreation access route complying with 2.0.

6.5.2 Size. Storage facilities designed for mobility devices shall be 38 inches (965 mm) minimum in height, 28 inches (710 mm) minimum in width and 40 inches (1015 mm) minimum in length.

6.5.3 Clear Floor or Ground Space. Clear space complying with ADAAG 4.2.4 shall be provided.

6.5.4 Slope. The slope of the clear space required by 6.5.3 shall not exceed 1:33 (3%) in any direction.

6.5.5 Surface. The surface of the clear space required by 6.5.3 shall be firm and stable. The type of surface should be appropriate to the setting and level of development.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

6.5.6 Controls and Operating Mechanisms. Controls and operating mechanisms shall comply with ADAAG 4.27.3 and ADAAG 4.27.4.

6.6 PIT TOILETS

6.6.1 General. Where pit toilets are provided, each pit toilet shall comply with 6.6.

6.6.2 Height. The height of the riser shall comply with ADAAG 4.16.3.

6.6.3 Clear Floor or Ground Space. Clear floor or ground space shall be provided at each pit toilet and shall comply with ADAAG 4.16.2.

Exceptions:

1. The clear floor or ground space required by ADAAG 4.16.2 shall be permitted to be reduced to 48 inches (1220 mm) by 48 inches (1220 mm) where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.
2. The provision 6.6.3 does not apply where a 48-inch (1220 mm) by 48-inch (1220 mm) clear floor or ground space can not be provided where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

6.6.4 Slope. The slope of the clear space required by 6.6.3 shall not exceed 1:33 (3%) in any direction.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

6.6.5 Surface. The surface of the clear space required by 6.6.3 shall be firm and stable. The type of surface should be appropriate to the setting and level of development.

Exception: This provision does not apply where a Condition of Departure (1.1) exists.

6.6.6 Grab Bars. Where the pit toilet is provided with walls, grab bars complying with ADAAG 4.16.4 shall be provided.

6.7 WARMING HUTS

6.7.1 General. Each warming hut shall comply with the applicable provisions of section 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 and shall contain a turning space complying with ADAAG 4.2.3.

6.8 OUTDOOR RINSING SHOWERS

6.8.1 General. Where one or more rinsing showers are provided at a location, at least one will be a low shower complying with 6.8.2 and 6.8.4 through 6.8.7, and at least one shall be a high shower complying with 6.8.3 and 6.8.4 through 6.8.7. Where only one rinsing shower is provided, it shall comply with 6.8.2, 6.8.3, and 6.8.4 through 6.8.7.

6.8.2 Low Outdoor Rinsing Shower.

6.8.2.1 Height. A fixed shower head shall be provided and located 48 inches (1220 mm) minimum to 54 inches (1370 mm) maximum above the ground or floor.

Exception: A hand held shower spray unit complying with ADAAG 4.21.6 is permitted.

6.8.2.2 Grab Bar. Grab bars shall be provided and shall comply with ADAAG 4.26. In addition, at least one grab bar shall comply with one of the following provisions.

6.8.2.3 Vertical Grab Bar. Where the showerhead is mounted on a post, a vertical grab bar shall be provided under the showerhead and shall start 33 inches (840 mm) maximum above the floor and extend to within at least 3 in (75 mm) of the showerhead.

6.9.2.4 Circular Grab Bar. Where the showerhead is mounted on a post, a grab bar that surrounds the usable part of the post shall be provided. The grab bar shall be provided 33 inches (840 mm) minimum to 36 inches (915 mm) maximum above the floor.

6.8.2.5 Horizontal Grab Bar. A horizontal grab bar extending 18 inches (455 mm) minimum in both directions from the centerline of the showerhead shall be provided under the showerhead. The grab bar shall be provided 33 inches (840 mm) minimum to 36 inches (915 mm) maximum above the floor.

6.8.3 High Outdoor Rinsing Shower

6.8.3.1 Height. A fixed shower head shall be provided and shall be located a minimum of 72 inches (1830 mm) above the ground or floor.

Exception: A hand held shower spray unit complying with ADAAG 4.26.1 is permitted.

6.8.3.2 Grab Bar. Grab bars shall be provided and shall comply with ADAAG 4.26. In addition, at least one of the grab bars shall comply with the following provisions.

6.8.3.3 Vertical Grab Bar. Where the shower head is mounted on a post, a vertical grab bar shall be provided under the shower head and shall be provided 33 inches (840 mm) maximum above the floor and extend to within at least 3 inches (75 mm) of the shower head.

6.8.3.4 Circular Grab Bar. Where the shower head is mounted on a post, a grab bar surrounding the usable part of the post shall be provided. The grab bar shall be provided 33 inches (840 mm) minimum to 36 inches (915 mm) maximum above the floor.

6.8.3.5 Horizontal Grab Bar. A horizontal grab bar extending 18 inches (455 mm) minimum in both directions from the center line of the shower head shall be provided under the shower head. The grab bar shall be provided 33 inches (840 mm) minimum to 36 inches (915 mm) maximum above the floor.

6.8.4 Controls. Controls shall comply with ADAAG 4.27.4. If self-closing controls are used, the controls shall remain open for at least 10 seconds.

6.8.5 Clear Floor or Ground Space. A clear floor or ground space of 60 inches (1525 mm) diameter minimum shall be provided and shall be located so that the water from the showerhead is directed toward the center of the clear space.

6.8.6 Slope. Slope of clear space required by 6.8.5 shall not exceed 1:33 (3 %) maximum in any direction.

6.8.7 Surface. Surface of clear space required by 6.8.5 shall be firm and stable. The type of surface should be appropriate to the setting and level of development.

6.9 USE OF INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL OF ACCESSIBILITY (ISA).

6.9.1 General. The ISA is only to be posted where all elements and areas comply with UFAS, ADAAG, or final Forest Service Accessibility Guidelines. In accordance with ADAAG 4.1.2 (7) the ISA is to be posted at the following four areas:

- accessible parking space in developed parking lots (does not refer to parking spurs provided at camp units)
- accessible loading zone
- accessible entrance to a building - if the main entrance is not accessible
- accessible restroom or bathing facility

6.9.2 Color of ISA. The ISA is to be posted in accordance with ADAAG 4.30.7 in high contrast colors. The ISA is not required to be blue and white when posted on Federally managed lands. At accessible parking spaces the ISA signs should comply with MUTCD, Section 2B.35 with accessibility symbol displayed blue and white, to be enforceable. Also, the only approved color for pavement markings to designate accessible parking spaces is blue per MUTCD 3A.05.