

Existing Design Standards that apply to Designing for Low-Vision:

- 1961- American National Standards Institute published ANSI A117.1, *Making Buildings Accessible to and Usable by the Physically Handicapped*
- 1968 - Congress passed the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) (P.L. 90-480)
- 1984- several federal agencies (HEW, DOD, HUD, USPO) published Uniform Federal Accessibility Standard (UFAS)
- 1990s - Congress passed the Americans with Disabilities Act (P.L. 101-336) and when the U.S. Access Board published Accessibility Guidelines

www.AccessBoard.gov

- Architectural Barriers Act of 1968
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- Telecommunications Act of 1996
- Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1998
- ADA Accessibility Guidelines (1991)
 - Supplements:
 - state and government facilities (1998)
 - children's environments (1998)
 - play areas (2000) and recreation facilities (2002)
- Transportation Vehicles (1991)
- Telecommunications Access (1998)
- Electronic & Information Technology (2000)
- Updated ADA-ABA Guidelines (2004)
- ADA Final Rule Title III, Sept., 2010

Rulemaking in development:

- Outdoor Developed Areas
 - Passenger Vessels
 - Public Rights-of-Way
 - Transportation Vehicles
 - Information and Communications Technology
 - Emergency Transportable Housing
 - Medical Diagnostic Equipment
 - Shared Use Paths
 - Classroom Acoustics
 - Human Measures –Anthropometrics.
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- ASHRAE 90.1: Commercial lighting code. Code does allow for lighting in spaces designed for people with special light needs such as those with vision loss or age-related issues.
 - ASHRAE 189.1—sustainability code for green buildings; provides for 10% less interior lighting wattage than ASHRAE

- Model Building code: ICC/ANSI A117.1
- Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) (note-these codes are similar to ADAAG)
- Draft Public Rights-of-Way Accessibility Guidelines (PROWAG)
- ANSI/IES RP-28-07 Standard developed for Senior Living
 - Should be adopted by the VA and CMS for nursing homes. Same principles apply to office environments and public buildings.

Brabyn – ANSI 703.8 standard for:
Remote Infrared Audible Sign (RIAS) System

- 703.8.1 Transmitters. Where provided, Remote Infrared Signage Transmitters shall be designed to communicate with receivers complying with Section 703.8.2.
- 703.8.2 Remote Infrared Audible Sign Receivers.
- 703.8.2.1 Frequency. Basic speech messages shall be frequency modulated at 25 kHz (+/- 10% deviation), and shall have an infrared wavelength from 850 to 950 nanometer (nm).
- 703.8.2.2 Optical power density. Receiver shall produce a 12 decibel (dB) signal-plus-noise-to-noise ratio with a kHz modulation tone at +/- 2.5 kHz deviation of the 25 kHz subcarrier at an optical power density of 26 picowatts per square millimeter measured at the receiver photosensor aperture.

Knight: www.cfm.va.gov/TIL
 Sustainability/ Energy Reduction

- EISA 2007
- Executive Order 13423 January 2007
- EPACT 2005
- Federal Leader in High Performance and Sustainable Building Memorandum of understanding

Standards applied to new VA buildings:

- Integrated Project Development
- Integrated Project Design
- 30% Energy Reduction
- 20% Water Reduction
- Day Lighting
- Sustainable Design
- LEED Silver
- Green Globe
- Greening Master Specification