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

- 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)
- Electronic & Information Technology (2000)
- 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.

- **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  
  o 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](http://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