

Accessibility Design Guidelines

for Existing Structures in the City of Harrisburg

Stephen R. Reed, Mayor

Department of Building and Housing Development

City of Harrisburg



Dept. of Building and Housing Development
Terri Martini, Director
Bureau of Planning
Daniel C. Leppo, Deputy Director for Planning
Beth A. Ellis, Urban Planner
Martin Luther King Jr. City Government Center
10 North Second Street, Suite 206
Harrisburg, PA 17101

www.harrisburgpa.gov

“As a protected class, people with disabilities are unique, in at least one respect, because they are the only minority that can be discriminated against solely by the design of the built environment.” – Fair Housing Act Design Manual, US Dept. of HUD, April 1998

Mayoral Endorsement

Thank you for your interest in seeking ways to increase accessibility for the disabled. The City of Harrisburg strives to be a city that offers something for everyone. This includes a wide variety of living, working, shopping, dining, and recreational opportunities. Providing accessibility for persons with disabilities to participate in these activities is important to achieving this goal.

I encourage the use of this Guide as a valuable tool in assessing accessibility in your places of business. The Department of Building and Housing Development, Plans and Permits Unit, and Center for Independent Living of Central Pennsylvania are eager to help you increase accessibility.

We hope you join the City of Harrisburg as a partner in our efforts to create a city that offers abundant accessibility for all people.

Stephen R. Reed
Mayor

Table of Contents

I.	Endorsement	1
II.	Introduction to the Issues of Accessibility	2
III.	Examples of Typical Barriers at Entrances	6
IV.	Design Solutions for Accessibility	8
	1. Ramps	
	2. Automatic Door Openers and Bells	
	3. ADA Compliant Hardware	
	4. Door Hinges: Swing-away and In-swing	
	5. Lowering Thresholds and Raising Sidewalks	
	6. Portable Ramps	
	7. Platform Lifts	
V.	Approval Process	22
VI.	Incentives for Achieving Accessibility	24
	1. Disabled Access Credit (DAC) for Small Businesses	
	2. Architectural & Transportation Barrier Removal Tax Deduction	
	3. Rehabilitation Act of 1973	
	4. Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) Program	
VII.	Conclusion	29
VIII.	Sources for Additional Information	30

I. Endorsement

This accessibility design guide, developed with input from people with disabilities, will illustrate to business and commercial property owners inexpensive ways to expand goods and services to an untapped market. In addition to people with disabilities, better access benefits everyone! Businesses benefit by increasing their customer base, potential customers who are elderly, parents who use strollers and family and friends all benefit by the removal of barriers. Accessible Communities Today (ACT), a local grassroots advocacy group of people with and without disabilities, commends the City of Harrisburg for promoting equal access for all.

ACCESS IS GOOD BUSINESS!

MAKE IT ACCESSIBLE AND WE WILL COME!

Accessible Communities Today (ACT)

A grassroots advocacy group of the Center for Independent Living of Central Pennsylvania

Please note this design guide primarily deals with exterior or point of entry architectural barriers as they relate to façade alterations. Other obstacles within buildings may also be present and should be addressed. Many of the additional sources of information listed at the end of the guide provide information on both point of entry and interior obstacles.

II. Introduction to the Issues of Accessibility

This design guide is intended to serve as a resource for Harrisburg business and commercial property owners to find solutions to make their premises accessible to persons with disabilities. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) requires all new commercial construction and renovations, as well as previously existing buildings to remove barriers to access to the extent that it is readily achievable. This is very important because businesses that do not make a good faith effort toward barrier removal risk legal consequences.

There are many barriers in the built environment for persons with mobility and sensory disabilities. The most common type of barrier is a physical barrier to those persons with mobility impairments. Persons with mobility impairments comprise nearly 10% of the U.S. population, or 25 million people. The entrance to a building itself is often a physical barrier when existing steps, door widths, weight of doors, and hardware physically prevents a person from entering that place of business. Creating accessible entrances to businesses benefits many types of people beyond the disabled, such as people pushing baby strollers. Ultimately, the ADA proactively addresses the needs of an ever-evolving population, looking ahead to the future needs of aging baby-boomers and the increase in incidence of disability that accompanies aging. By increasing accessibility as a society, a significant number of people will be able to remain active participants in the workforce, as well as all aspects of social life despite becoming disabled.

Businesses that comply with the ADA to increase access are likely to also increase commerce by broadening their customer base and potential employees, increasing the value of their property, and improving their goodwill in the community. The federal government also provides financial incentives to increase access in existing commercially used buildings.

The information and examples in this guide are designed to provide possible solutions for removing barriers, even in historic buildings. The Downtown and Midtown area of Harrisburg, both with commercial historic district areas, provided good sources of examples, mainly because many businesses in this area of the City have made the necessary alterations to achieve accessibility at the point of entry. There are many businesses that have not made any changes, but might be good candidates for improved access.

Because of local historic district designation, exterior modifications to existing buildings in Municipal Historic Districts would require approval by the Harrisburg Architectural Review Board (HARB) and Harrisburg City Council prior to issuance of a building permit to conduct the work. This guide is intended to provide solutions that if utilized in ways sensitive to historic architecture, will be looked upon favorably by the HARB. The HARB and City Council have, in fact, worked with the Administration and all past applicants to increase accessibility and have never turned down a single application.

Businesses that are not in Municipal Historic Districts do not need to obtain special HARB approval before getting a Building Permit to make accessibility modifications. Even if this is the case, the examples in this guide should be utilized to the extent possible to limit the negative impact alterations may have on an older building's unique architecture and character defining features. In all cases new accessibility features must meet the standards established in the ADA Accessibility Design Guidelines (ADAAG) and local building codes. In some cases, historic buildings may qualify for lessened requirements provided in the ADAAG (Section 4.1.7) that recognize how accessibility to modern standards may be difficult in an historic property.

In all cases, businesses are expected to make improvements for increased accessibility that are "readily achievable". How "readily achievable" is implemented is different for every business due to unique circumstances of the site including existing historic architectural features which may be character-defining and business revenue as it relates to the cost of removing a barrier. The solutions illustrated in this guide are designed to be easily implemented, perhaps in a series of steps, to ultimately achieve full accessibility.

This guide is a result of collaboration between the Mayor's Office, the City of Harrisburg Department of Building and Housing Development, the Center for Independent Living of Central Pennsylvania, the Harrisburg Architectural Review Board, and the Harrisburg Planning Commission. All contributed to the completion of this guide as a useful tool in helping businesses achieve full accessibility. Special thanks to the City of Pittsburgh Department of City Planning,

which produced the Accessibility Guide for Neighborhood Business District in the City of Pittsburgh, which served as an excellent model and resource for the development of this document.

To find out if your building is in a designated Municipal Historic District, research the Municipal Historic District map online at the City of Harrisburg website through the Department of Building and Housing Development at www.HarrisburgPA.gov or call the Bureau of Planning at 717-255-3079.

III. Examples of Typical Barriers at Entrances

The accessibility barriers used as examples in this guide are common to historic and other pre-1992 commercial buildings and include:

- Steps
- High thresholds
- Inadequate level space in front of an entrance
- Cumbersome door hardware
- Doors that require too much force to open
- Undersized door clearance widths
- Projections in the entrance path
- Uneven pavement approaching the entrance

To determine if your business has accessibility issues, please consult the Sources of Additional Information section at the end of this guide for contact information regarding the Center for Independent Living of Central Pennsylvania, which advocates on behalf of individuals with disabilities. They are experts who will help you evaluate how your business can be made more readily accessible.

TYPICAL NON-ACCESSIBLE ENTRANCES OF HISTORIC COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

These are examples of typical entrances of historic commercial properties.

The historic features of the entrances make them inaccessible to persons with mobility impairments.

These entrances, or secondary entrances, should be assessed for potential accessibility improvements that will be sensitive to the historic character-defining features of the buildings.



IV. Design Solutions for Accessibility

A variety of solutions to increase accessibility are possible at most entrances. The examples in the following pages typically do not remove important historic fabric, or negatively affect the historic appearance of buildings. But each building is different and these issues will have to be assessed on a case by case basis to ensure historic character-defining features are not destroyed. Owners of businesses in historic areas should use this guide to explore alternatives that will achieve improved access with minimal impact to their historic building. A preservation architect may be necessary to develop historically sensitive accessibility modifications if the structure has complicated barriers related to significant historic fabric.

The primary obstacle for a disabled person is often getting to the entrance door and being able to move through it. The following examples provide solutions to both of these common barrier situations. Solutions typically include adding ramps, new doors, new hardware, new hinges, door bells, automatic door openers, modifying the sidewalk, and new thresholds. Provisions of alternate services to individuals who cannot enter the establishment due to architectural barriers (along with portable ramps and lifts) should be considered as a last resort. These should be considered after an evaluation has eliminated all other possible barrier removal solutions.

It is important that business owners strive to serve all customers in the same manner through these improvements. There also may be interior barriers, which should be addressed by the business owner. These types of barriers will not be covered in this guide, but the Center for Independent Living will gladly work with the business and property owners on possible interior solutions.

1. Ramps

Steps pose significant barriers to accessibility because they cannot be easily negotiated by a person using a wheelchair or walker without assistance, potentially compromising the safety of both persons. A ramp at the front or side elevation is one of the most common solutions to overcome a step barrier to an entrance door. Ramps effectively remove barriers caused by steps by creating a smooth, level surface on which a wheelchair can easily travel and persons with difficulty walking can use easily. Unlike steps, ramps allow a person with a disability to ascend or descend levels safely and without assistance.

The ADAAG should be consulted to determine the required dimensions and slope ratio for a ramp. Depending on the necessary overall height of the ramp and the historic nature of the building, the type of handrail and slope ratios may vary. Too steep of a ramp does not truly improve accessibility and creates an unsafe means of egress for users.

A rise to run ratio of 1:12 is recommended by the ADAAG for ramps. That means one inch of rise for every twelve inches of distance. An example of a ramp that meets this design standard would be a twelve-foot long ramp to eliminate a ten-inch vertical rise at an entrance. Of course, a ramp could always be less steep if it would be better integrated into the site. Steeper ramps of 1:10 for rises of less than six inches, and 1:8 for rises of less than three inches are permitted when the site constrains the use of a 1:12 ramp. A ratio of 1:6 for rises of four inches or less are permitted when applicable to qualified historic properties as part of an accessible route to an entrance. These ratios take into account the relatively low gradient change for the overall ramps and potential site constraints.

VERTICAL RISE	REQUIRED RISE:RUN RATIO OF RAMP
Greater than 6 inches	1:12 (or greater)
Less than 6 inches (constrained site)	1:10
Less than 3 inches (constrained site)	1:8
Less than 4 inches (qualifies under ADAAG Section 4.1.7)	1:6

Any deviation from the prescribed slope ratios will require an approved special exception from the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry (L&I). Special Exceptions may be granted by L&I if the applicant can demonstrate that complying with the required dimensions is not “technically feasible” or will “threaten or destroy” important historic character defining features of the building. Illustrations and photos of ramps are included in this guide that meet these guidelines and in some cases have been approved by the HARB for construction in an historic district. Every building, site, and ramp is different and will require approval by the HARB on a case-by-case basis prior to construction. This ensures the style and material of the ramp are well suited to the characteristics of the building. Ramps should be constructed of concrete or masonry materials with metal or wood handrails. Ramps made of completely of wood are not recommended. In all cases ramps should be designed with the features, materials, and scale of the building in mind. The goal is making the ramp a new feature that does not dominate a front entrance or deplete historic character.

If a proposed ramp will extend beyond a property line into the public right of way, the business owner must contact the City of Harrisburg Planning Bureau to apply for an easement into the public sidewalk. All proposed ramps must be positioned with at least five feet of clear space for the public to pass between the ramp and the curb of the street or any other obstacle such as a tree or light pole.

WELL-DESIGNED ACCESSIBILITY RAMPS



These ramps, combined with other accessibility enhancing features, provide access for persons with mobility impairments to these places of business.



The material, design, and location of the ramps are well suited to the historic architecture of the buildings.

The result is a ramp that does not diminish the historic character of the building.

2. Automatic Door Openers and Bells

Another way to assist a person with a disability into your place of business is to install an automatic door opener or an assistance bell. By installing an automatic door opener, the need for clear space to maneuver the door open is removed and makes entering a business easy. If a business owner chooses to install an automatic door opener, they must be aware that guidelines dictate the rate of speed at which the door opens and closes, and that it must be functional during all business hours. The push pad for an automatic door opening is an excellent visual queue that your entrance is accessible.

A doorbell may also be added to an entrance instead of an automatic opener. This is often a less costly approach, but does require business employees to be trained to promptly open the door for a customer when the bell is rung and offer assistance if necessary. The doorbell must comply with height requirements set forth in the ADAAG and appropriate signage must indicate the existence of the doorbell and available assistance (see the ADAAG for signage guidelines). Be aware that “assistance” does not include lifting a wheelchair up steps. This poses a significant threat to both the person in the wheelchair and the employee. This type of “assistance” should never be done.

The installation of door openers and doorbells with signage does not require approval by HARB as long as it complies with the ADAAG standards.

DOOR BELL AND AUTOMATIC OPENER



Above is an example of a doorbell with a simple instructional sign.

To the right is an automatic door opener for large historic wooden doors. Notice the placement of the push pad on the metal railing. This prevented damage to the stone exterior of the building.

3. ADA Compliant Hardware

Sometimes the hardware on an entrance door is difficult for people with limited dexterity to grasp and turn in order to open a door and pass through. In these cases, business owners should replace door hardware with accessible hardware, which is easily grasped and used, even with a closed fist. Another alternative (in the case of in-swinging doors) is the installation of hardware that remains unlatched during business hours so the door can simply be pushed open. This solution should not cause a compromise to security since other locks can be installed and secured during non-business hours.

Simple modification of hardware on an existing entrance door will not require approval by the HARB, but should be chosen to suit the door's style as much as possible without significantly damaging historic doors.

4. Door Hinges: Swing-away and In-swing

Swing-away hinges are a potential solution when the entrance door itself, not the framing, creates an entrance less than 32 inches wide. These hinge devices increase the usable width of a door opening by allowing the door to swing out of the door opening, thereby increasing its clearance. The installation of swing-away hinges on an existing entry door will not require approval of the HARB since the work will not impact the appearance of the entrance.

In-swing hinges can solve another type of entrance barrier. According to the ADAAG, a door must have a level area in front of the door to provide a safe and stable place for a person to open and pass through the door. The size of the area depends upon the location and swing of the door. At least 18 inches of flat space at the pull side of the door is required when a door swings out from the building. Many times the recommended size landing is not possible, especially when a small ramp is needed to overcome a single step up to the door or the site is constrained. To eliminate this problem the door swing can be changed to swing inward. This reduces the amount of flat space required on the outside of the door by creating it on the inside of the door. However, in-swinging doors may not be permitted under the Statewide Building Code depending on the type and occupancy of your business. Check with a Bureau of Codes to determine if your business could use this kind of entrance door.

5. Lowering a Threshold or Raising the Sidewalk

When the distance between the exterior and interior of a place of business is minimal, it may be adequate to replace a threshold or raise the sidewalk. A threshold with a greater than one inch rise, or a small step up does pose a significant barrier to a person using a wheelchair. Replacing or modifying the threshold to create a smooth transition through the doorway is a simple solution. Similarly, it may be possible to gradually raise the sidewalk a few inches in the area surrounding an entrance. This is important to keep in mind if the sidewalk must be repaired or replaced anyway.

THRESHOLD BARRIER AND A POSSIBLE SOLUTION



The photo on the left shows a two-inch high threshold. Although only a small rise, the threshold creates a significant barrier for a person using a wheelchair.

Changing the threshold to eliminate the two-inch rise, would increase the accessibility to that place of business.

The image on the right is an example of a sidewalk that was gradually raised to eliminate the small change in elevation.

6. Portable Ramps

Portable ramps may be a solution to overcoming a single step barrier to an entrance. However, they are to be considered a last resort. If a portable ramp is suitable for an entrance, so might be the construction of a permanent low ramp, potentially only a few feet long. Signage similar to that at doorbells should be installed to make persons aware that a portable ramp is available for use.

It is also important to consider the design of the ramp carefully. A portable ramp should not be so steep that it is unsafe to use. Meeting the required rise to run ratios for ramps is one way to ensure safety. Portable ramps are typically made of aluminum so they are light enough to easily move into place, but strong enough to support the user. Two styles of portable ramps that should be avoided are those that telescope and those that have two parallel ramps with an open space in the middle. These styles are not universally useable and can be dangerous to use. Similarly, portable ramps that fold up may have hinges that get caught under some types of wheelchairs.

PORTABLE RAMP AND DOORBELL WITH SIGNAGE



A doorbell with an instructional sign, combined with the use of a metal portable ramp create an accessible entrance for this business. Note: The portable ramp is not too steep, is made of metal for durability, and has guide edges that increase safety of use.

7. Platform Lifts

Platform lifts are another solution to overcome step barriers at the entrance to an existing building, especially when the construction of a ramp will not be suitable on the site or the steps are architecturally significant to the historic character of the building. Lifts can be difficult to operate and maintain. They can also be subject to mechanical failure that disrupts their use. Mechanical lifts should not be considered as a solution unless others have been explored, such as making a secondary entrance accessible.



The platform lift provides increased accessibility to this place of business.

The width of the sidewalk, number of steps, and narrow width of the building made this the only solution viable for the front entrance.

Maintenance and ease of use are important factors that must be considered when considering a lift. Making a secondary entrance accessible may be a better solution.

V. Approval Process

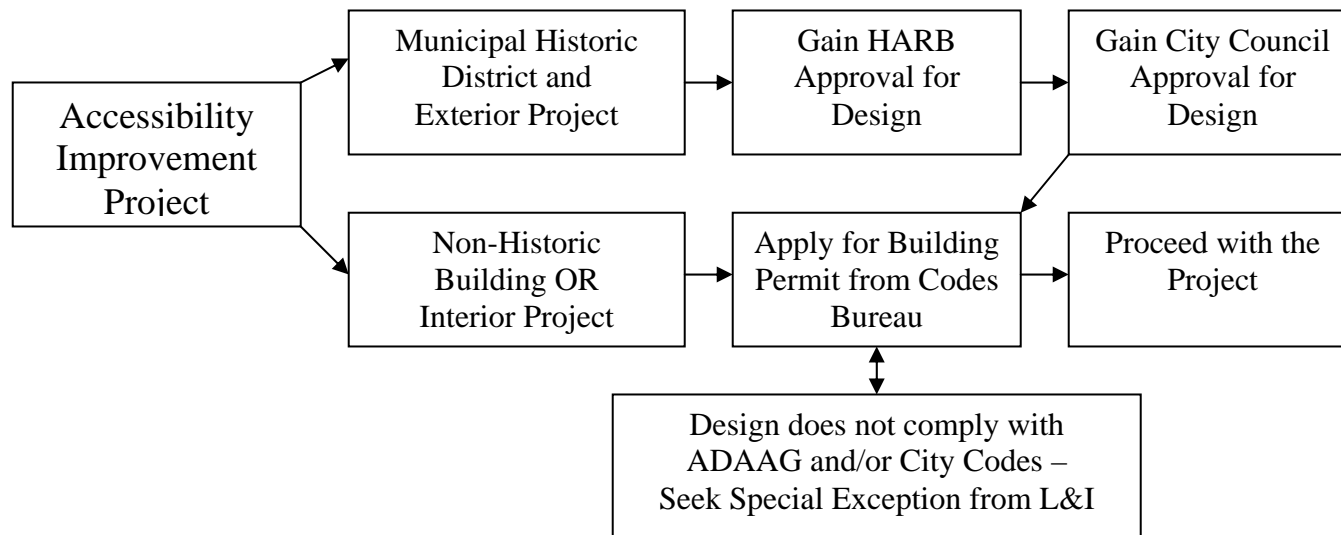
Most accessibility modifications that alter the entrance of a building will require a regular building permit or an Historic District Building Permit and Certificate of Appropriateness.

The Harrisburg Architectural Review Board (HARB) will review modifications that impact the exterior of a property located within one of Harrisburg's six Municipal Historic Districts. Small alterations that do not have any significant impact on an exterior, such as adding a doorbell with a small sign, installing a push-pad for an automatic door opener, or changing hardware and hinges do not generally require HARB review. The most common modification reviewed by the HARB is the installation of ramps and the replacement of doors.

The new Pennsylvania Uniform Construction Code (UCC), under which the City of Harrisburg participates, allows certified City of Harrisburg code officials to review and approve non-residential building permits for accessibility modifications. If an historic property has conditions that do not allow it to meet the strict dimensional requirements of the ADAAG, a special exception can be applied for with the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry (L&I). The City of Harrisburg Bureau of Codes cannot grant any variance to dimensional requirements prescribed by the ADAAG. The Accessibility Board at L&I is known to be strict in interpreting and applying the requirements of the ADAAG in their review of variance applications. Finding solutions to increase

access that do meet the ADAAG standards is recommended. An example of a modification that may require a variance is a small site where a new ramp has to be built at a steeper slope than recommended.

In all cases, using this guide, working with the City of Harrisburg Bureau of Planning and Bureau of Codes, and with organizations such as The Center for Independent Living of Central Pennsylvania in planning accessibility improvements will help your project go smoothly and produce the best results possible.



VI. Economic Incentives for Increasing Accessibility

This section includes information on financial incentives to increase accessibility and employment opportunities for persons with disabilities. The information contained in this section was current as of December 2004. Always consult with a tax professional to determine the eligibility of your business and potential changes to these programs. For additional information on the tax related programs in this section contact a local Internal Revenue Service Office at: <http://www.irs.gov>.

1. Disabled Access Credit (DAC) for Small Businesses

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, (OBRA '90), contains a tax incentive to encourage small businesses to comply with the ADA. The DAC is found in Section 11611 of OBRA '90, which establishes Section 44 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. DAC is available to an "eligible small business" and is equal to 50% of the "eligible access expenditures" which exceed \$250 but do not exceed \$10,250, for a maximum credit of \$5,000 a year.

DAC became effective on November 5, 1990, and applies to expenditures paid or incurred after that date. It is included as part of the General Business Credit and is subject to the rules of current law which limit the amount of General Business Credit that can be used for any taxable year. DAC can be carried forward up to 15 years and back for three years but not back to a taxable year prior to the date of enactment.

An "eligible small business" is "any person" whose gross receipts did not exceed \$1,000,000 for the preceding taxable year, or who employed not more than 30 full-time employees during the preceding year. "Eligible access expenditures" are defined as "amounts paid or incurred by an eligible small business for the purpose of enabling small businesses to comply with applicable requirements" of the ADA.

Removing architectural, communication, physical or transportation barriers, which prevent a business from being accessible to, or usable by, individuals with disabilities are qualified expenditures.

All expenditures must be "reasonable" and must meet the standards promulgated by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) with the concurrence of the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board. Expenses incurred for new construction are not eligible. For the purposes of DAC, disability is defined exactly as in the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. The tax credit is available every year and can be claimed on IRS Tax Form 8826.

2. Architectural & Transportation Barrier Removal Tax Deduction

In 1986, Congress amended Section 190 of the Tax Reform Act to extend permanently the annual tax deduction for the removal of architectural and transportation barriers. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 amended Section 190 and reduced the deduction from \$35,000 to \$15,000, effective for tax years after 1990.

Under Section 190, businesses may choose to deduct up to \$15,000 for making a facility or public transportation vehicle owned or leased for use in the business more accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. A facility is all or any part of a building, structure, equipment, road, walk, parking lot, or similar property. The deduction can be claimed every year.

Some examples of qualified deductions include: making walkways at least 48 inches wide, providing accessible entrances, parking spaces, water fountains, and/or restrooms. The deduction may not be used for expenses incurred for new construction, for a complete renovation of a facility or public transportation vehicle, or for the normal replacement of depreciable property.

Amounts in excess of the \$15,000 maximum annual deduction may be added to the basis of the property subject to depreciation. In order for expenses to be deductible, accessibility standards established under the Section 190 Regulations must be met. Information on this deduction can be found in IRS Publications 907 and 535.

3. Rehabilitation Act of 1973

The Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Program has a 73-year history of assisting people with disabilities to prepare for and enter the competitive work force. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, authorizes annual federal funding to state VR agencies to achieve the goals of the program.

An On-The-Job Training Program can be set up by a VR with an employer for an individual VR client. The payment of wages to the employee can be shared with the VR for a limited time on a negotiated schedule. The position must be permanent full time, and pay above minimum wage. The VR staff can assist an employer in a number of ways, including acting as a recruiter and consultant, conducting job analyses or providing rehabilitation engineering services for architectural barrier removal and worksite modifications. They can also conduct awareness training for a company's management and supervisory personnel.

For more information on with workforce incentive program, contact the Pennsylvania Office of Vocational Rehabilitation within the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

4. Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) Program

The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC), authorized by the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 is a federal tax credit that encourages employers to hire nine targeted groups of job seekers by reducing employers' federal income tax liability. On October 4, 2004, the President signed into law the Working Families Tax-Relief Act of 2004, extending the WOTC program without change, for a two-year period through December 31, 2005. The reauthorization is retroactive to December 31, 2003 and applies to new hires that begin work for an employer after December 31, 2003 and before January 1, 2006.

Persons with disabilities are a qualified group of new workers if they are part of the targeted groups. The groups of qualified individuals include: recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI), certified VR participants, veterans, ex-felons, food stamp recipients, or summer youth employees. The tax credit can be claimed for as much as \$2,400 per qualified new worker. For a qualified summer youth employee the limits are \$750 for working 120 hours or \$1,200 working 400 hours or more.

There are important steps that must be taken prior to, or on the first day of employment. For additional information on this incentive program, see: <http://www.us.es.doleta.gov/wotcdata.asp>

VII. Conclusion

Achieving full accessibility in existing buildings is a lofty goal that the ADA strives toward and is shared by the City of Harrisburg and the Center for Independent Living of Central Pennsylvania. For historic commercial used buildings it is a true challenge recognized by the law. And in fact, some historic buildings with commercial uses will never achieve accessibility due to severe architectural barriers that are character-defining features of the building. But for many buildings and sites, solutions are within reach. From door bells to ramps and thresholds, improvements can be made that will not have a negative effect on your historic building, but will have a great effect on the life of someone who wants to pass through your doorway and be part of your business.

We hope the guide has been useful to you as you begin to understand and address the physical barriers your place of business may pose to persons with disabilities.

Please feel free to share this guide with others. An electronic version is downloadable at:
www.HarrisburgPA.gov/bhDevelopment/Planning.

VIII. Additional Sources of Information

ADA Home Page

Department of Justice website with extensive information on all things related to the Americans with Disabilities Act. Available online at:

<http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/adahom1.htm>

ADA&IT – Information Center on the ADA and Accessible Information Technology

Available online at: <http://www.adainfo.org>

ADAAG – Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines

Available online at: <http://www.access-board.gov/adaag/html/adaag.htm>

Americans with Disabilities Act Guide for Small Business

Available online from the U.S. Small Business Administration at: <http://www.sba.gov/ada/>

Center for Independent Living of Central Pennsylvania

207 House Avenue, Suite 107

Camp Hill, PA 17011-2308

Website: <http://www.cilcp.org/>

Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry

Room 1700

7th and Forster Streets

Harrisburg, PA 17120

General Information - 717-787-5279

Website: <http://www.dli.state.pa.us/>

Preservation Brief #32: Making Historic Properties Accessible

Prepared by the National Park Service and available online at

<http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/briefs/brief32.htm>

The Access Board

Website: <http://www.access-board.gov> or call (800) 872-2253 for additional information on accessibility and federal design guidelines.

City of Harrisburg

Department of Building and Housing Development

(717) 255-6480.