

Nancy Springer: I just wanted to try to connect some of what we're talking about here. What we're going to talk more of is little bit about the building codes, the permit requirements which you might be seeing out there. What's--what are some things you can do to make your--when you want to stay in your home, how to make it more adaptable, more accessible for yourself. So, just to straighten up the difference, a lot of people get confused. They hear about civil rights in the American Disability Act. And then they hear about the sensibility and building codes. Well, there's a big difference so I'm just going to read something here for your really quick to--and hopefully without getting too heavy and too technical might explain the difference so you have a better idea of what that's all about.

So, of course, we know, building codes are created to protect health, safety and welfare, you know, for the general public. That's why we have building permits so that we can go out there, use our expertise and our training experiences to make sure that things have been constructed properly that that contractor is licensed contractor that when it's all done that it's--you can use it safely and enjoy your home and where you're at. In regards to some of the features, there are special features that are out there that make it more accessible. It could be the ramps. It could be the railings. It could be your switches. Just opening the door, things--the general things like that. And those--and those are for your safety as well. So, in 1990, the federal government enacted legislation protecting the rights of the disabled citizens. In this landmark piece of legislation known as the Americans with Disability Act, we refer to as ADA, provide civil rights protections for disabled persons relating to many facets of daily life including equal access to buildings and public places. Local jurisdictions such as the counties and the city Butte, Chico, Town of Paradise in county building departments, we enforce the building codes in addition to local regulations that follow the standards set forth in the ADA. It is important to note the difference between a building code and the ADA when designing and constructing any of these construction features that you may have. While building codes are specific articles or regulation adopted by state and local agencies, the ADA is a Federal Civil Rights Active Congress enforced by the Department of Justice.

So, local building departments, we do accessibility which would be like when you see the parking spaces with the handicaps, the disabled access signs, path of travels, the levers and stuff in your public retail offices or the places you go into the community but in regards to American disabilities' access the Department of Justice, so that's at a higher level. We recommend it. We advise contractors to step on it but is not something that we actually enforce. Therefore, construction features requiring such as size or height might also comply with the standards of ADA which maybe more general and relate to the intent and effectiveness of the construction features. So, what I kind of wanted to point out there is that there's two different guidelines that contractors and inspectors and everybody go by and it makes it difficult for them. Recently, we just had--we're having a code adoption. Every three years, we have new building codes. Lot of times, changes the designed based on disasters. Usually, that's when we got a lot of code changes. If there's an earthquake or tsunami or something like that, hurricanes,

they have us do changes. This past year, we realized that economically, it messes up contractors just so. The Department of Justice got with the state agencies and they are combining the requirements to try to make it more consistent so that when we enforce our building codes, we can get more in the guidelines of American Disabilities Act and meet those same features.

So, those are just some new things that are happening out there because they're hearing their complaints, they're seen what the needs are and how we can all be on the same page with that. So, just kind of wanted to--that there's two different things there but we are moving closer to try to get them together. A couple other things in regards to single family dwellings, if you--if it is a government funded for some reason, then, you would be required to meet the accessibility requirements or even ADA requirements. But if it's not government funded, you don't need to meet those requirements. So, when you're making your house, if you want to stay where you're living and you want to change that to make it more adaptable, those features, they do require some of the items will require building permits and there're fees associated to that and inspections where inspectors will come out and you'll hire contract to do the work. But you may not--you do not need to meet those requirements of accessibility. We highly recommend it because there's a reason why those requirements are out there. Because they--they're tried and true. They work like a ramp. As Kate and Lauren mentioned here, some people, they'll just put a ramp in but they don't build it by the guidelines that we know that work, that's not going to work for you, if it's too steep and then you'll have safety hazards and all. So, it's really important that we try to meet those kind of requirements.

One thing that we're looking forward to doing in the future--it's just something that we're thinking about right now is try to come up with some programs of where we can standardize plans in place, possibly a ramp or its already designed on a piece of paper, you come in, it maybe can be a flat rate, we'll take it to the board, we'll take to them about can we get this set of flat rate permitted, discounted rate, the plans are already drawn and then it's just more of us, a small administrative cost and then--then inspection time. We go out there. You pull the permit form and then you can install that. We can work with the local contractors with that as well. So, those are similar things that we're already thinking about doing and trying to make it happen so those will be things that you'll see in the future here.

Some other things as far as making adaptable that it kind of like Kate and Lauren already spoke to and again, Beth will give you some beautiful pictures here in a few minutes and talk to about the construction side of it is it the adaptability. Different ways that you can make your home more adoptable as a person who is over 50 now, too. I am, actually, I will be 51 in--on the 20th this month. So, when I built my home, my mom happened to be in a wheel chair. Though, disabled people and people with accessibility needs and as it gets older, it's not always just being in a wheel chair. It could be walker. It could be cane. It could be hearing. It could be visual. There're all different types of

disabilities that we can end up having where we need special needs to adopt our homes too. My mom was in a wheelchair, so when I was designing my home about nine years ago, I decided, you know, when I get older, this is the last home we're going to buy. I want to--I want to live and die here. So, I want to make this to where I can get in to as well as when she visits me. So, I put in three foot wide doorways. That's beyond what's required by our minimum code. We can always go bigger and better. I put in four foot wide hallways. I put in a ramp that comes up to my doorway. I made the leverage where they were easy to move and operate. I have my counters to where you can drop it down in microwave because as we get older and even just fast paced schedules, I'm always microwaving and some already warming up leftovers, cooked on the weekend and then warm it up all week. So, the microwave, mine is down here. It's done where my towel is the most. But things I use the most are at the lower level. You know, I was thinking of my mom being able to open those doors and get it to those areas and open the microwave and we use it. So, there're many things and many features that you can do there.

Some--and Curtis will show some as well as Beth like I said. So, I don't mean to just go too fast on that. But some other things that you can do, you know, personally myself, I prefer the thought of staying in my own home. It's comfortable to me. Secure there. I purchased that. I'm going to be owning that. Memories are there. I'm used to it too. I know the route. I can do it in the dark. I can walk through my house. So, we become very comfortable in the home. So, even if we lose some other senses, we still have that subconscious of knowing the area that you're in. So, you have that option and making it adoptable but like I said, you know, you--these permits that come along with that.

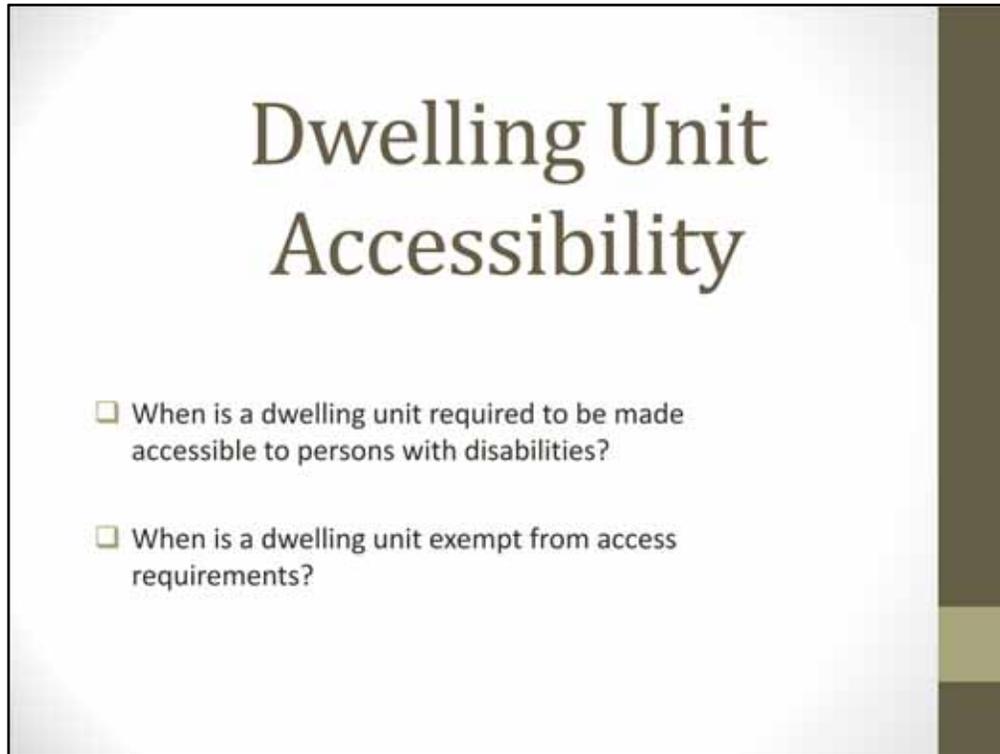
The other area is Butte County offers and you'd have to be zoned properly so that could come into our plan and department you'd have to talk with them but we do offer like learning, Kate mentioned. We have second dwellings as well. I--we have guest homes, guest homes go to 500 square feet. Second dwellings are even what we call Aunt Minnie's and I don't know where the term came from but it's the same as like a mother-in-law house. An Aunt Minnie in Beau County as in reference to, it could be somebody who you have somebody—a lot of times there are people who that they have cancer and so, they want to bring their family member home so they can take care of them. So, maybe to take care of somebody and then that individual stay in the Aunt Minnie or the caretaker is staying in the Aunt Minnie and then they're moving into the home. Or it could be just somebody has special needs and they need to better put them. So, it's not necessarily I'll believe it could just be somebody who has a disability that--in that case. So, we do have that. So, we have where you can do like a guest home. You can do a second dwelling.

You can also do garage conversions. We have an easy process for garage conversions where you may want to move in, stay local but move in with one of your family members and you can put the garage into different types of conversions in regards to living there. We also have--what's the other one. Second dwellings--and then there's

also--there's a lot of key features that came out with the Katrina disaster and that is what they're calling Katrina cottages but there's things called Echo Cottages and different agent and place cottages. And what there are is they're similar manufactured homes but they're like little houses. It's where the plans already drawn up. They have certain floor plans and did design them with all those are accessible features already in place. So, those are some options as well that are out there.

And lastly, the last thing I wanted to mention was that you need to keep in mind that it--it's very important as we age in place and as we start to stay in our homes, we need to maintain a home. I think Lauren and Kate mentioned about the CDBG grants. Butte County has this as well. Gridley, all of them Biggs, different towns. Somebody was asking, they all use them. We, as inspectors and in the field, we see those programs happening and we go out and we inspect them. And so, I do know that the other cities and stuff take advantage in that program. But you have to keep in mind that there's the maintenance factor there and it's really important to if the water heater is feeling that you get you want heaters in place. If the roof is starting to deteriorate that you need to get a new roof on just even electrical outlets if you don't keep. Maybe, you bump into and it cracks the plate, it becomes a hazard. So, it's really important to be able to maintain your house as well. So, and those kind of things do require permits and stuff. So, we try to work with individuals in regards, we--we get a lot of code enforcement complaints and we go out on those. We do work with people when that happens and try to make compliance with that. So, I'll turn it over to Curtis and we can take questions once he's done and he's can go over a little more in accessibility and how we could do that with your home as well as in the community area.

Curtis Johnson: Okay, thank you. I'm going to speak more to the technical aspects that are actually required by code. Mainly, what I'm going to focus on are housing codes that--that pertain to new buildings. More of a community type atmosphere. Your condos, your apartments, those types of locations where we're looking at access to the entire site not just you're dwelling but also within the dwelling things that are required by code that actually helped whether you're elderly or you're younger and you have disabilities. And Nancy hit on the fact that there are all kinds of different disabilities and the code tries to focus on all of them as far as helping out.



Curtis Johnson: So, what I'm going to talk about today is dwelling unit accessibility and that's required by California Code. Its' also required by Federal Code. But again, as a local agency in California, we just enforce California Code. So, I'm going to head on when a dwelling unit is required to be made accessible and when it's exempt.

Disabled Access Required...

Disabled access is required when a building includes the following:

- Apartments, lodging houses, dormitories, or timeshares containing 3 or more dwelling units
- Condominiums containing 4 or more dwelling units
- Homeless shelters
- Publicly funded housing

Curtis Johnson: If we're looking at apartments, lodging houses, dormitories, time shares, anytime, you have three or more dwelling units and that sort of a building, it's required to meet the requirements that I'm talking about. If you have less than it's considered exempt and there is no specific requirement, however, you can construct it however you like to meet your needs. Condominiums containing four or more dwelling units are required. Homeless shelters or any publicly funded housing whether it's a single family dwelling, duplex or the multifamily.



Curtis Johnson: Disabled access is not required in your single family dwellings. You're typical single family dwellings unless it's constructed with government funds. And when I say construct it with government funds, that means newly constructed not your retrofits. Your--now, there may be requirements based whatever grant or laws that you have that you put in certain features but our California Code doesn't require us to enforce that. So, that's when like Nancy referred to all the different alterations that could take place on home. Several of those will require permits. However, you're not necessarily required to meet the technical requirements of accessibility codes. Yes?

Audience member: When you say accessibility, are you talking about like getting in the front door? [Inaudible Remark]

Curtis Johnson: No, and I'm actually--I'm going to give some specific examples, yes. No, we are not talking just getting into the front door. We're going to talk about getting on to the site from public transportation if you are in a complex of several dwellings. We're talking getting on to the site, getting from the designated accessible parking locations to different amenities that are within the site, recreational facilities, into the home and then throughout the home to different features. So, I'll hit on that in a moment also.

How Many Units Must be Accessible?

- Only a percentage of the ground floor units must be fully accessible. (meaning grab bars and visual/audible devices installed)
- Only a percentage but not less than one multi-story dwelling unit per building must be made accessible.
- All ground floor units must be on an accessible path and must be "Adaptable".

The term Adaptable means the same as accessible with the exception of fixtures and workspaces may be easily altered upon request to meet required heights, clearances, etc.

Curtis Johnson: The code also dictates how many of these units have to be accessible and again, I want to emphasize, we are talking--I'm getting this more towards your multifamily dwellings, your condos, apartments. So, with that in mind, a percentage of your ground floor units have to be fully accessible and we'll get into some of those features but that means everything has to be in place, not it can be adapted later but all grab bars need to be in all mandatory features as far as lever hardware. All of that has to be in visual notification devices like their fire alarms over here. Doorbells, will have to have visual notification as well as an audible because when we're talking disabilities, there could hearing disabilities. So, I will get into that a little bit more but just to keep in mind, only a percentage of the ground floor units have to be fully accessible, only a percentage of your multistory dwellings. You'll have buildings that are--have combinations of some or single story units whereas the adjacent neighbor might be an upstairs-downstairs unit. The multistory units also, you have to have a percentage of those that are accessible. Now obviously, the upstairs is not going to be so they require a certain amount of amenities down stairs that will be accessible to you. And all of the ground floor units in any of these complexes, all of them have to be on an accessible path. So, that is whether it's required to be fully accessible at this time or not. It maybe that it could be adapted in the future and with that in mind, each of the units has to be on accessible paths so that you can get to them.

Audience member: Are you talking about public like rented places or privately owned?

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Curtis Johnson: It could be either so we're talking apartments. These are--

Audience member: An apartment could be rentable.

Curtis Johnson: Yeah, rentable units--

Audience member: Condominiums could be--

Curtis Johnson: Condominiums owned, yes, all of those apply. So, condominiums are--I may own it but if I'm in a building that has four or more condominiums in them, all these codes apply. If there is only three condos in this building, they're exempt, they don't have to do any of it.

Audience member: What about planning the development?

Curtis Johnson: More specifically, we are talking like subdivisions?

Audience member: [Inaudible Remark]

Curtis Johnson: Single, not attached to anything else. It's going to be considered a single family dwelling. If it's a single building with just one living unit, it's going to be exempted unless it's government funded.

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Audience member: But if it's multiple units, is it--

Curtis Johnson: If it's multiple units in a building, yes, it's not exempt if you get over four or yeah.

Nancy Springer: So, one comment regards that there may be one difference whereas if this is part of like--if you kind of have general plan and in most of your jurisdictions, you're going to have a general plan and then maybe conditions based on for some reason the construction of that. It may be tied to a use program, it might be tied to a subdivisions map or some type of reasoning where they may have been conditions already previously agreed upon that are set up to the general plan requirements which would be more restrictive than this. And then in that case, there may be some requirements to make to meet those accessibility requirements. So, there is that little bit of an exception there. But usually, everybody knows that right up front. And then the other thing is that I forgot to mention as far as a single family dwelling, Curtis mentioned here that all ground floor is required to be adaptable. Adaptable means by putting the blocking behind the walls or grab bars to be installed later but you don't have the grab bars, but the blocking is there or having things set up to become accessible later. Single family dwellings, I think it was like maybe even or six or eight years ago. There was a code requirement that all con--all general contractors are required to have when they're building new single family dwellings. They're required to have a list that can go to that home owner that allows them to put those features in to

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let you know. You can make this adaptable by me installing this, this, this and this and all those features should be outlined in a plan for you and that's required by state code now that they give that to you and allow you that option needs more money, but it's still something that they're supposed to provide.

Audience member: [Inaudible Remark]

Curtis Johnson: If that was built in 1978 and that could be a little complicated question because timeframes actually make you [inaudible] codes to different times. If they are individual dwellings within the building and not more than, if it's--that sort of a dwelling it would be three--so four or more. If there are four or more connected then you would be exempted. If there are--in 1978, the requirement was not in place in California. I don't believe. A lot of these laws came in in the 70s to provide these features, but they weren't actually enacted into laws by giving us guidelines. So, maybe a law came about at a certain time, but during several years, they were developing criteria for that and so I would say most likely in 1978, if you're looking at that type of unit. It's not going to have any requirements for that. Also, something to keep in mind that is under housing laws in California, whatever code the development was built under, that is what it stays under. Meaning, if you have an apartment complex of ten units or fifty units and you want to make improvements to railings, stairs, things like that. I can't require you to give me full access as if it were being built today. You're actually locked into what codes were in place at that time. That's unique, that is unique to housing access in California. There you go [inaudible].

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Audience member: [Inaudible Remark] government funded.

Curtis Johnson: Now, government funded. I'm not sure as far as the dates, but when it would come into play, but I don't think that there is any difference whether it's a government funded or private funding as far as housing access and being locked into those. I'm not 100 percent sure, not though. So, sorry.

Audience member: [Inaudible Remark]

Curtis Johnson: Yeah. Well, I am just clarifying as far as new construction. What should be in place and this things will--will help you. Yeah, as far as any retrofits, you want to go to a contractor or designer that's experienced in this. You want to go to your local building departments to find out what rules are—

Audience member: [Inaudible Remark]

Curtis Johnson: Yes, definitely. Come talk to us about what's involved and what things can be done. What things would require permits? What things would be suggested? So yes, definitely.

Seema Sehrawat: So, may be after the presentation, we can share before number for the building department and you can always contact for you specific needs.

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Curtis Johnson: Yes.

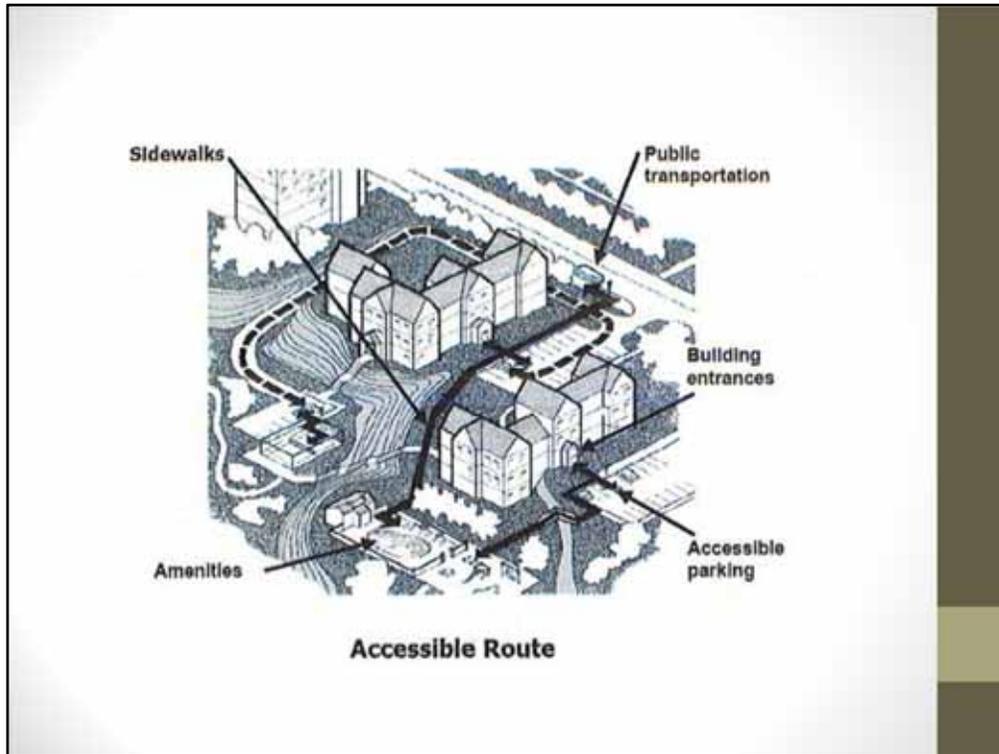
Seema Sehrawat: Thank you. Yeah, but in the interest of time, you do have to move in. We have one more speaker and that's presentation is what you want from the inside of the house. So--[inaudible], thank you.

Curtis Johnson: Okay. Nancy mentioned about the term adaptable. Adaptable is accessible and we use that term in new construction, what the exception of some of the features don't have to be in place at this time. Underneath the sink you have to be able to pull out those base cabinets. You're going to see some good pictures probably by Beth. I got a picture of two that shows that. So, these ground level units have to be adaptable so that if somebody moves in at a later date, buys this condo at a later date I can easily adapt it to meet my needs. There is going to be backing behind the walls for grab bars although they aren't required to be in right now is going to be ready to go. Those are requirements today for new construction.

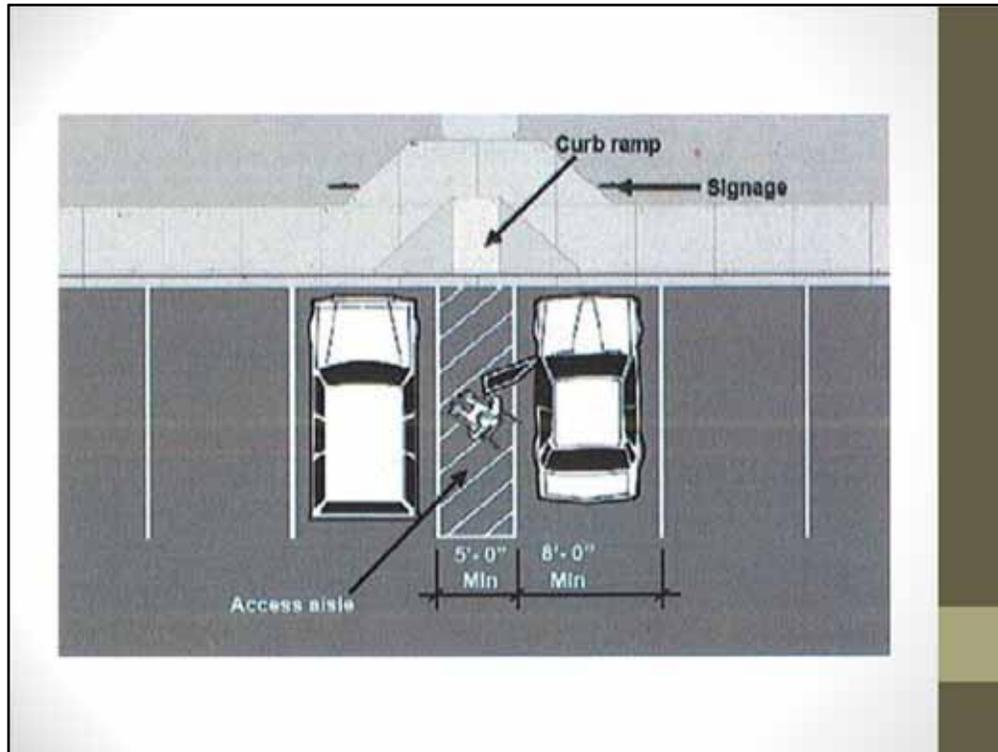
Exterior Routes

- ❑ An accessible route must be provided to the entrance of:
 - All ground floor units
 - All multi-story units required to be accessible
 - All units served by an elevator
- ❑ Access must be provided from the nearest public transportation stop to the dwellings
- ❑ Access must be provided from the designated accessible parking stalls to the dwellings
- ❑ Access must be provided to any common use facilities onsite such as:
 - Recreations rooms or outdoor recreational areas
 - Laundry facilities
 - Sales or leasing office

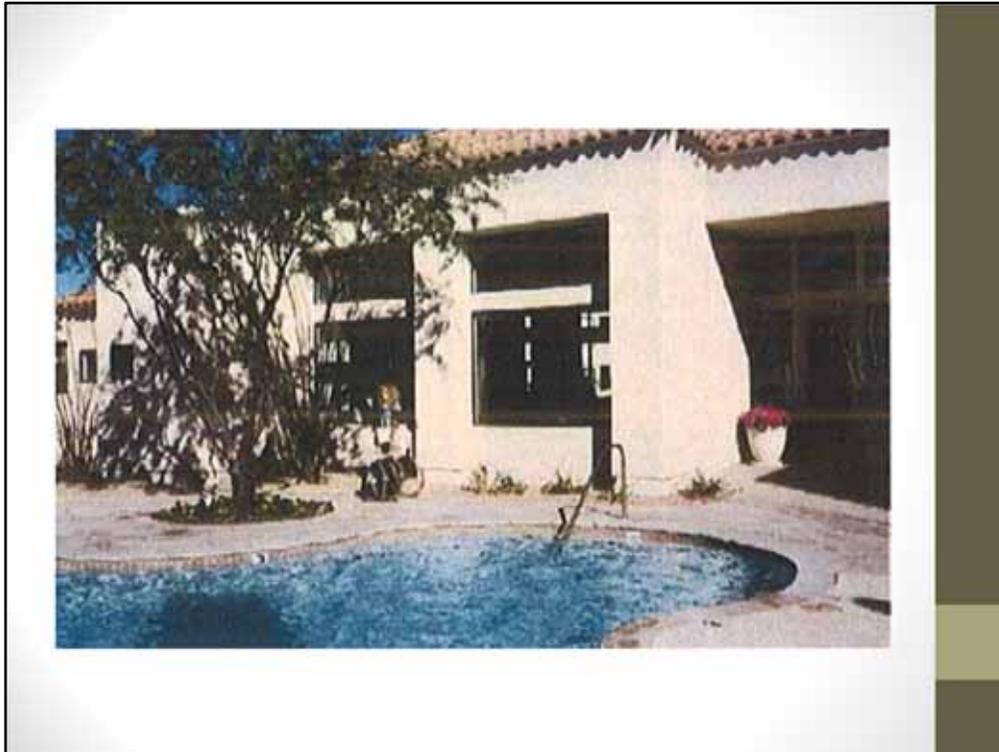
Curtis Johnson: We talked based on the question that you had about exterior routes. You do have to have access from the public way and actually the next slide is—



shows a detail, the site, access from your public way into and about the building to recreational facilities, to parking to the individual units and then we will talk about within the units themselves also there's another detail



just on accessible parking and just through that end because these newly constructed sites will have to have designated accessible parking. Also, it's very important to know that just because there's only two or three accessible spaces provided, if somebody moves in and they have needs there's an obligation to provide additional accessible parking. If somebody moves in and they have an assigned space number 21, but they have a van with a lift they're going to have to have access. There is case law and there have been law suits and they have been successful where homeowners associations, property owners have not provided those accommodations when asked for. You will lose if you do that. So, that's what a lot of the ADA and the state laws are geared for is providing access and adapting to the needs of the citizens.

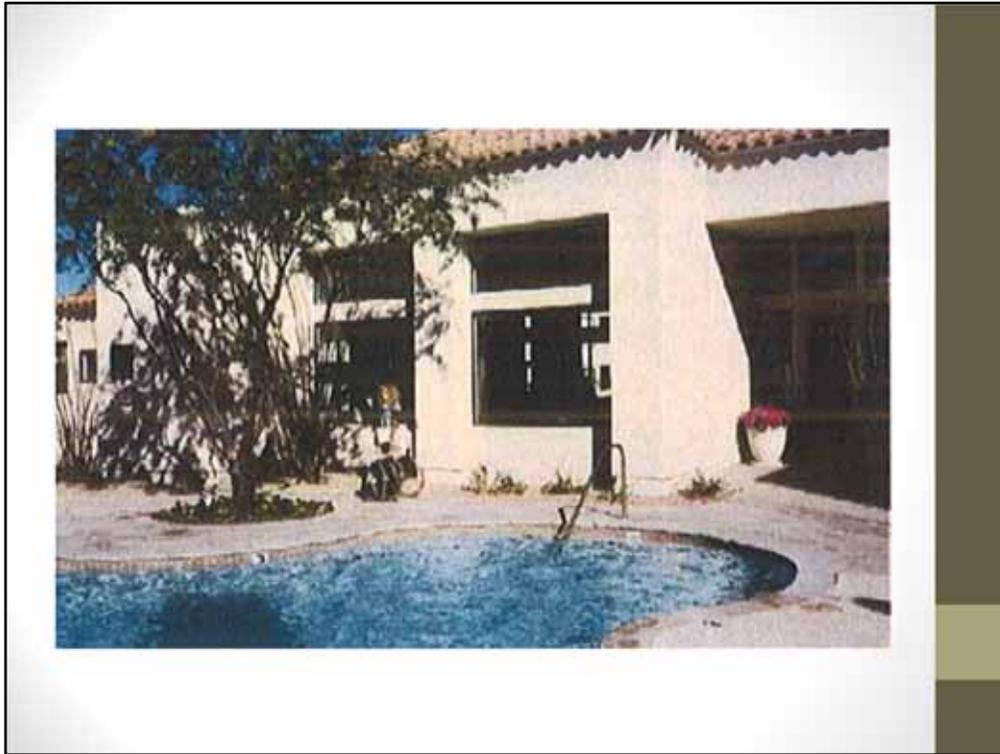


Curtis Johnson: Well, just more examples that's--this actually the previous slide as a swimming pool. This one is not a good example of what's required in the State of California. This is just showing different amenities that are on site that you have to have access to them. I can talk for probably half a day on code requirements for swimming pools in California versus Federal guidelines because they're not identical. In California you do have to have a lift device to lower somebody unassisted. They should be able to use it by themselves. There's criteria for size, space, how deeply go in the water. ADA has ups the requirements. It was last year to require pools of the certain size. Larger pools have to have at least two different entry devices. So--

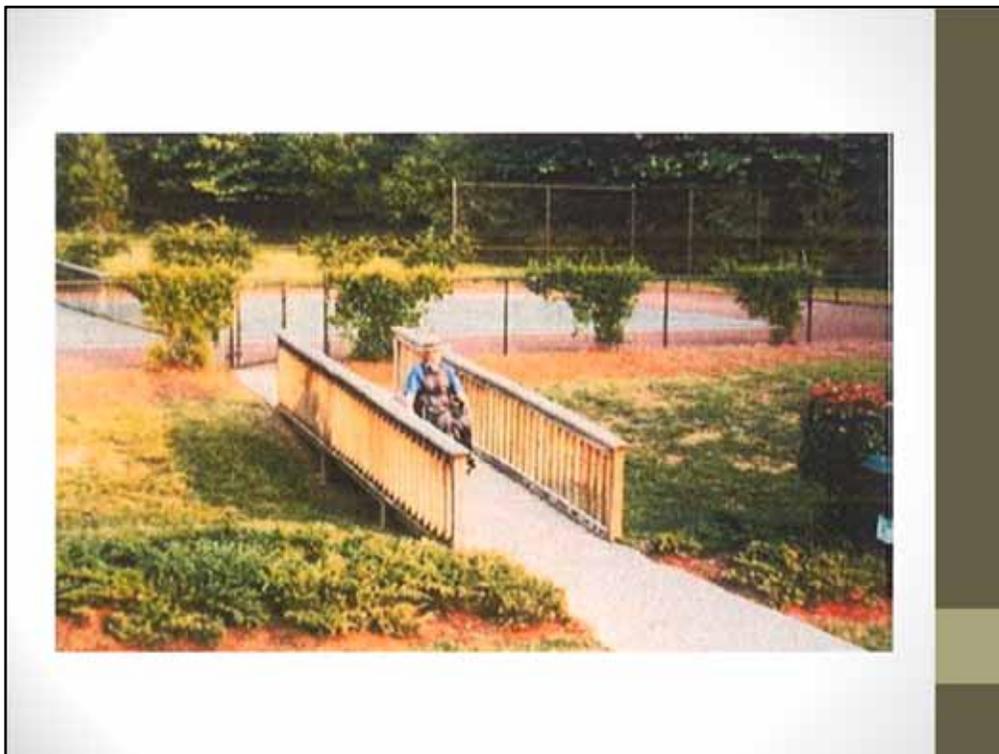
Nancy Springer: Commercial pools.

Curtis Johnson: Yeah. It would be commercial pools or--yeah. That--we can go into that for a long time. So, just keep in mind, access is everything on site. If you provide a service to one person, you're providing a service to all. So, our codes back that up.

Nancy Springer: So, just to touch on that, that's another area that people don't realize in your home and you want to stay in your home, it's another area that you need to think about of how you're going to gain access to that pool. If you have a pool and you want to keep your pool why do you need to think about the maintenance to that pool and if you're still going to be able to handle that, but also how you going to get in and out of that pool? There are all kinds of different things that are available now, things



that you can use as an individual where you don't need assistance. There are some new equipment pieces that they have available for that. So, that is still something for you if you have a small pool or something, you use your therapeutic needs or whatever. You can still maybe keep your pool and still work with that and make it more adaptable for yourself. So, just kind of keep that in mind as well.



Curtis Johnson: And this slide just shows Tennis courts. So, that was heading on the fact that any services provided you need to provide accommodation to those.

Interior Routes

A 36-inch wide accessible route must be provided into the dwelling and to each of the following:

- Through the primary entry door
- Connecting to all other exterior doors
- Clear floor space at kitchen appliances
- Bathroom fixtures
- Hallways or corridors
- Ramps

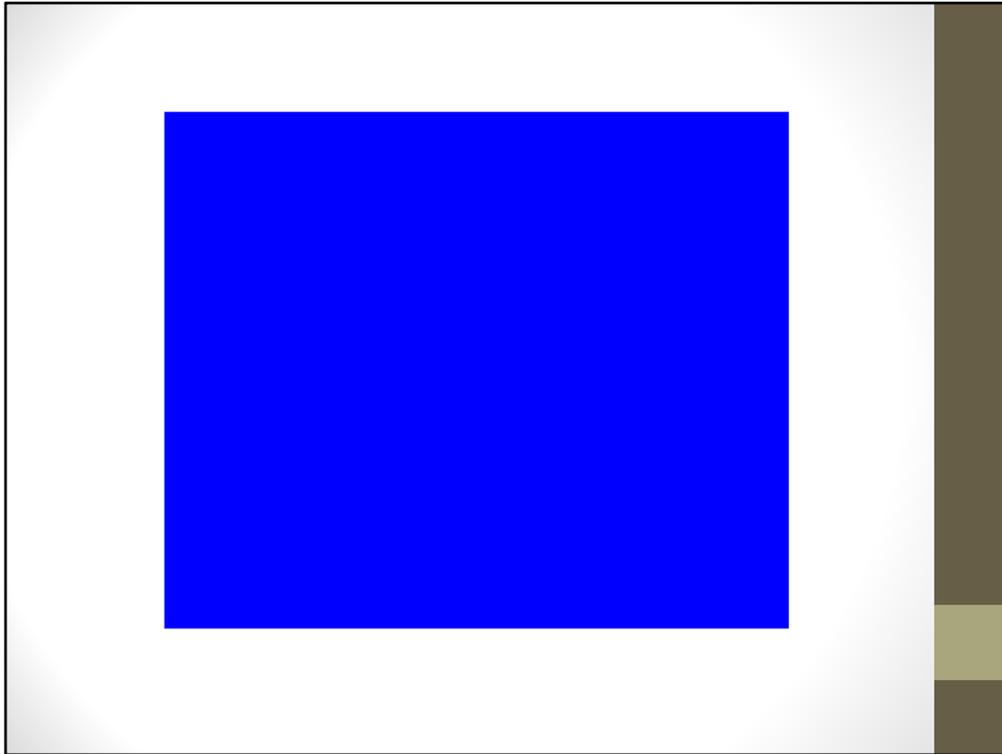
Curtis Johnson: So, out of the outside into the interior routes, you do have to have an accessible route of 36 inches wide, at least these are code minimums. A lot of times it's more helpful to have 40 inch wide or--so, we're talking code minimums today. You do have to have a 36 inch wide accessible route within the dwelling that's to the primary entry door connecting to any other secondary exits. Sliders are allowed. Your sliding door just has to maintain the 32 inch clear opening that's required for doors and there are threshold heights. You have to build to get to your bathrooms and to the fixtures and within your kitchen you have certain size requirements in there. But as far as the anterior route you just have to be able to get to those areas with the path that's at least 36 inches wide.



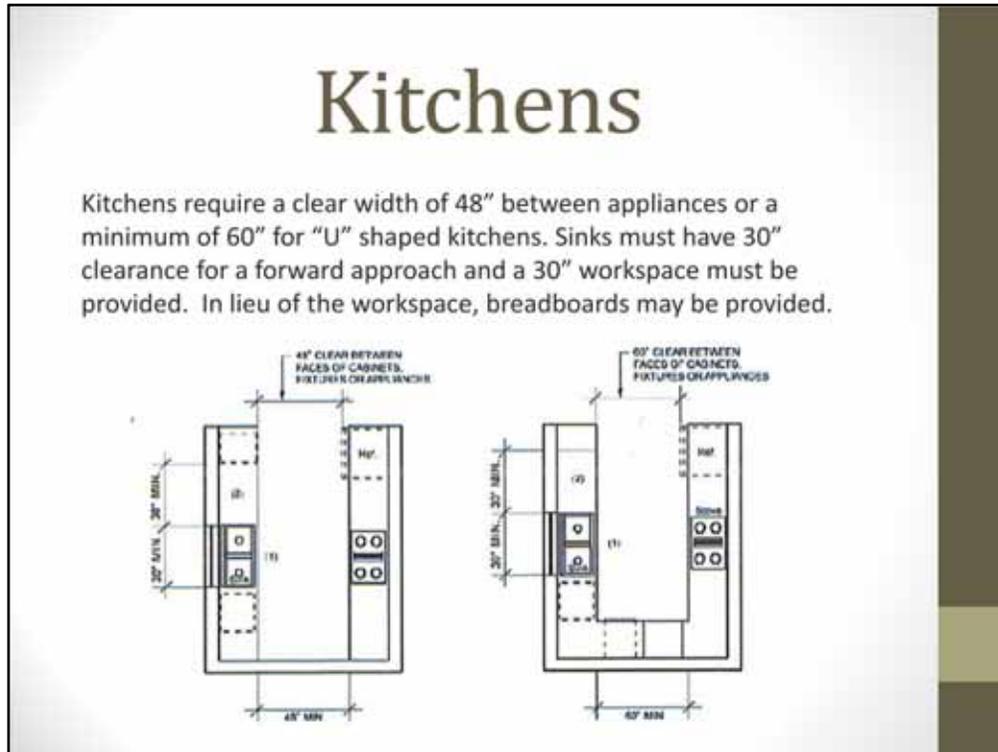
Curtis Johnson: Doors specifically have a lot of requirements to minimum height and width requirements, floor landings on each side of the doors so that you can have smooth transitions. Those requirements do change between primary entry doors and maybe a secondary balcony door. You're allowed a little bit more of a drop but it's still specified. So, this is all new construction keeping in mind not in retrofits. You do have to have minimum maneuvering clearances and doors have to be usable as far as there is maximum pressures for opening forces, exterior doors, eight and a half pounds anterior doors, five pounds for opening pressures, also your devices, your locking devices, your hardware on the door is supposed to be lever action, something that doesn't require tight grasping and twisting. So, that will aid, I mean, a lot of people don't have real good use of their hands. I have a mother-in-law who is--she can get around very, very well, but she has all the time grasping on the things really tightly. So, lever action doors are very useful, doorbells also. All of these things are actually called out by code to have specific requirements, height, et cetera.



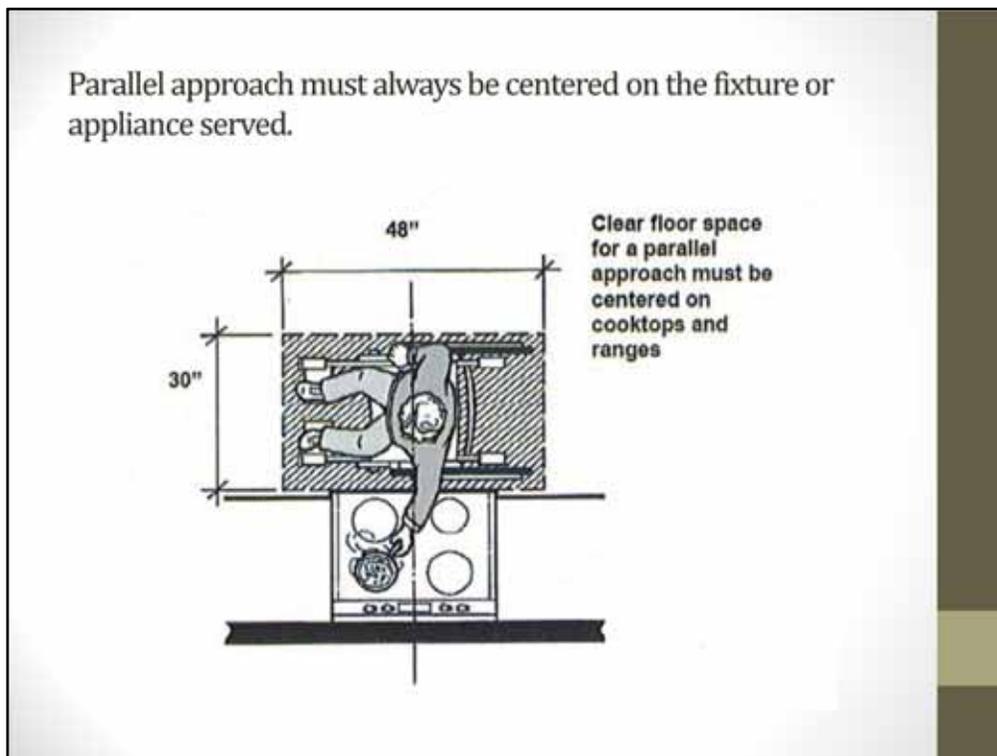
Curtis Johnson: There are couple of pictures here just to focus lever action hardware,



the 32 inch clear openings for doors, also this is maneuvering clearances about the doors. In different situations, different doors, different locations do have varying requirements for the space adjacent to the door. To be able to open it outside you may need an additional 24 inches on the left side of the door so that you can approach it. So, we're talking widen concrete in those areas so that you don't have to step often to a plant or to gain access.



Curtis Johnson: On the kitchens, kitchens do have minimum requirements, some 48 inches between appliances unless you have a U-shape kitchen where you have an appliance at the base so that you need to access that also then it has to be at least 60 inches wide. Your fixtures in kitchen have to allow four and approach 30 by 48 inch actual--I guess, that would be a clear floor space for somebody that maybe in a wheelchair to use that fixture. That space does have to be centered. That is a common problem and that somebody may try to put a stove right in a corner and if it's not centered then you're not able to fully use it. So, there are requirements for being able to approach from the front to the sink, having that base cabinet removed, working surfaces adjacent to the sink on a counter. They have minimum--maximum heights and minimum amount of space that is required for somebody to use. There are alternatives to that. You can have bread boards that meet the requirements versus an entire countertop. In accessible units they have to be fixed in the correct location. All of your adaptable units which are still like I say there are accessible units that can just have some things modified. You can actually have the counters that are designed to be lowered with simple actions. You will have several screws in place, something that could be done easily without the cabinets being cut out and completely redesigned. Those have to be done in case somebody else purchases or moves in that does need.



Curtis Johnson: So, this picture just shows a clear working space or clear floor space. This one shows a stove, but it's the same for sink or other fixtures also.

Base cabinet removed for a forward approach.



Curtis Johnson: This actually shows the base cabinets were removed so that you can have a forward approach. So, that's very common in your accessible units.

Bathing and Toilet Facilities

- Lavatories, vanities, mirrors, and towel fixtures must all be placed at the required heights
- Clear space must be provided at lavatories, toilets, and tubs/showers.
- Grab bars must be installed at toilets and tubs/showers for accessible units and backing must be installed for the future installation of grab bars for adaptable units.
- All faucets and tub/shower controls must be lever type requiring no tight grasping or twisting.

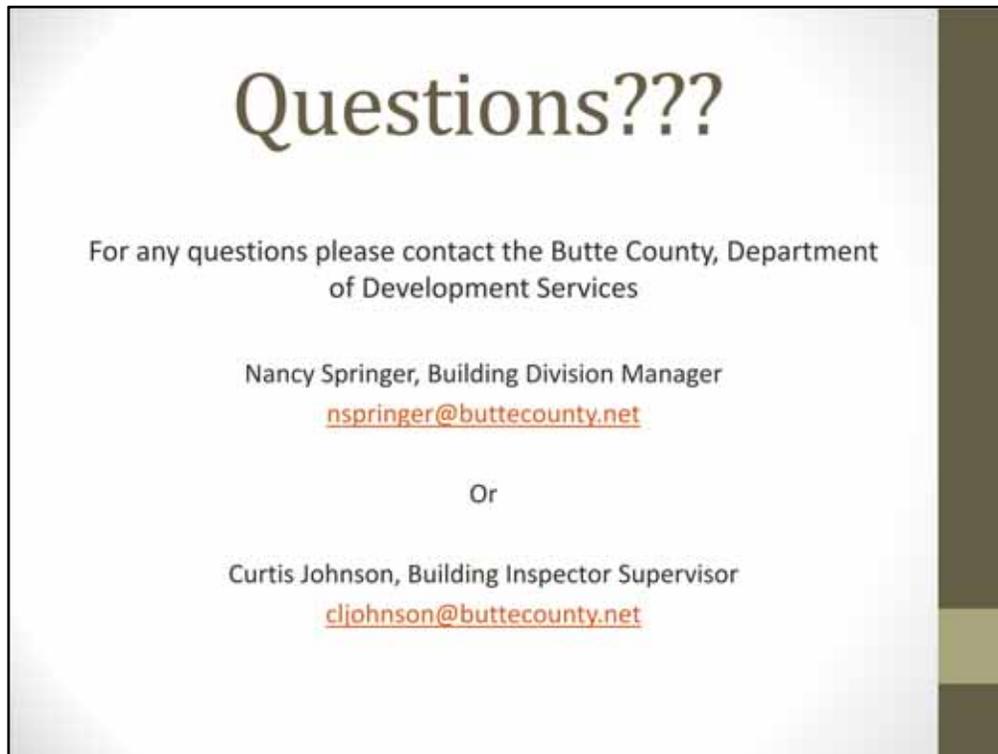
Curtis Johnson: Bathing and toilet facilities, all of your fixtures have specific mounting heights, clear floor spaces about grabbed bars required in your fully accessible units. Like I said in the adaptable units just backing in place is sufficient until such time that somebody had a later date and decides that they do need to use that. But the size of these rooms and the access to these rooms have to be provided always so that they can be easily modified to accommodate. And again, it applies also to any of your faucets controls. Those need to be lever type and in retrofit situations that's usually what you see going in, but this actually has to happen in new construction and that's whether or not it is accessible. It's adaptable. It's ready to go so you have to use the lever hardware.

Electrical & Control Heights

- ❑ Receptacles and switch outlets must be located 48" maximum and 15" minimum above the finished floor.
- ❑ Thermostats and other controls 48" max.
- ❑ Appliances and other devices may be within the reach ranges allowed by coded based on forward or parallel approach.

Example: Accessible units may not have microwaves with integrated exhaust hoods mounted above the stove. Instead there should be a receptacle mounted at the counter location and there must be a switch located within the allowable reach ranges for a kitchen exhaust hood.

Curtis Johnson: Other controls on electrical devices, you do have to install them in your multi-family dwellings, the dwellings that can easily be converted to fully accessible. You have maximum heights for electrical outlets, light switches, controls such as thermostats, alarms. One of the things that I see that stands out is every now and then you will see the fans up above the range and maybe there's a microwave out there. That's not accessible. It's a way up here. Somebody may not be able to reach that. So, in your ground floor units, your accessible units you do have to have facilities in place to have it at a lower location. Usually that means the countertop. There will be a dedicated plug that can service microwave. There will be a switch that you can control your hood. You can still have that hood up there. You can still have the controls up there, but there is going to be a power switch down here so that somebody can easily turn it on and off.



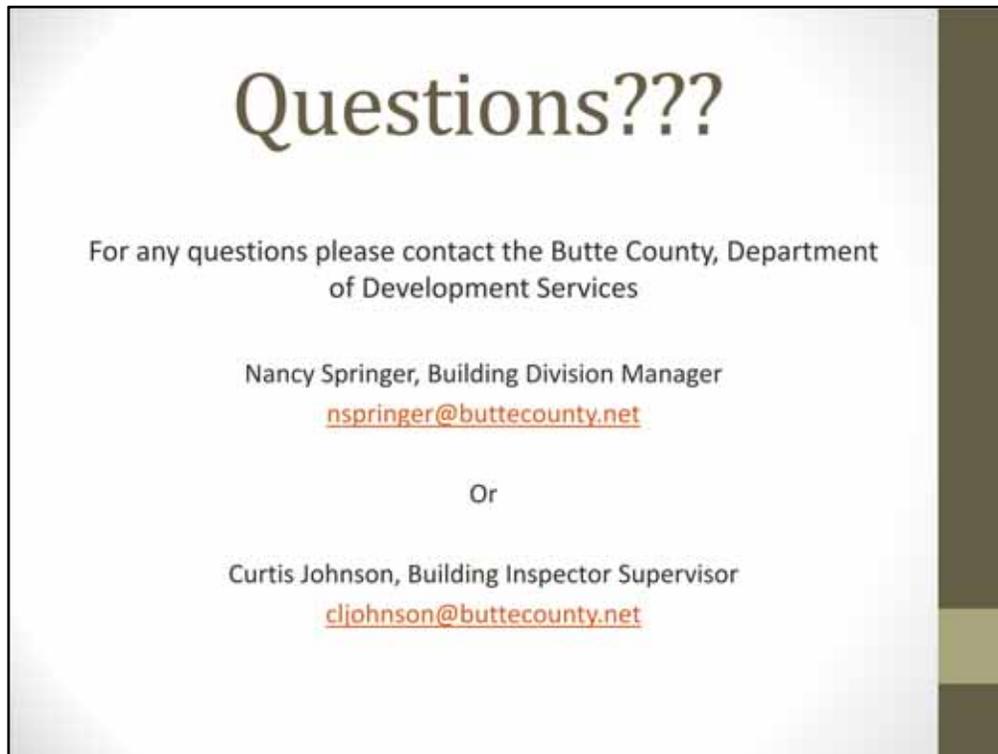
Curtis Johnson: So, that is my quick overview on something that I can talk all day about. [Laughter] And that I just want to say again these are in place. All these codes are in place at this time and they are going to aid people on the future. The items that I talked about were mainly in relation to multiple dwellings in a building. I'm not necessarily the single family, but all of these codes transition and they're all reference guides. If you come in and ask me a question about how can I make this more usable and [inaudible]. I'm going to point you to these codes because first thing [inaudible], it doesn't necessarily have a requirement that I can import. Question.

Audience member: [Inaudible Remark]

Nancy Springer: Yes.

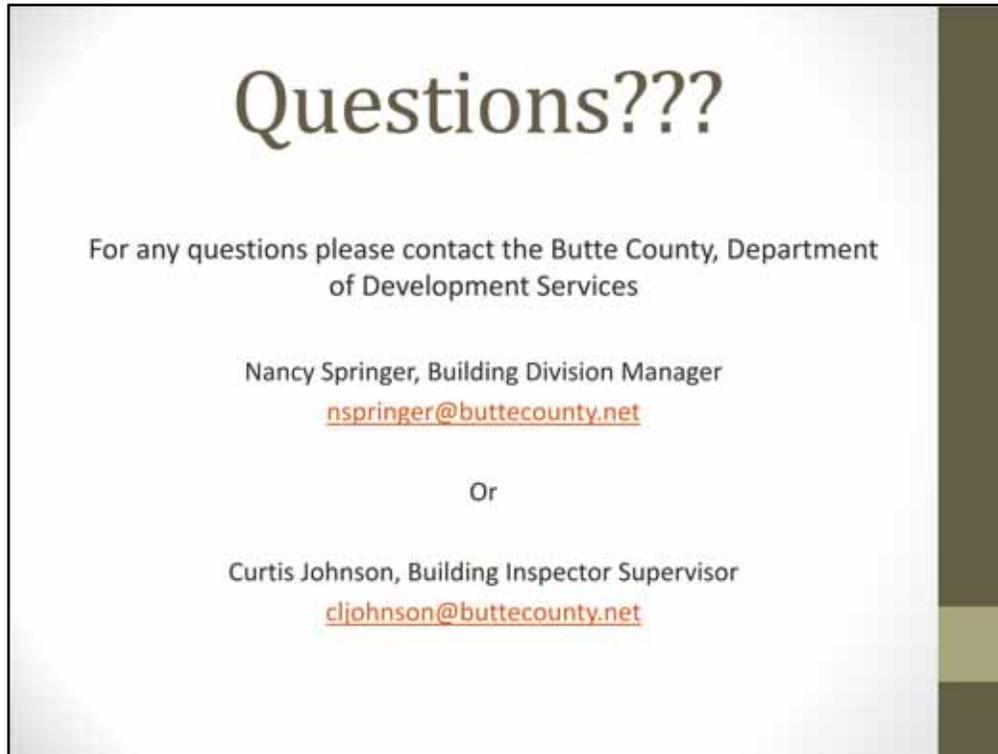
Curtis Johnson: Absolutely.

Nancy Springer: We actually remodel--we didn't remodel. What we did is we gave a taste lift to our lobby in Butte county in the Oroville office there. We didn't have any money so we were able to buy some paint and then we went to Surplus and we were able to--we have an entire new public center that is probably these three tables over. We have two accessible countertops now, one right by the door because we found a lot of people they come in and just want some work until they walk all the way across the room to get to the accessible area so we give them another one close by the door. So,



even if they're just going to walk or whatever, they can seat there. They can look out the window. We gave two seats, sitting areas. We have a table or if you want to come in and just read our codes or materials, you can plant yourself there all day if you want to leave. We don't mind, go ahead and do that. We even have a computer that you can set to do things online regularly. The general plans are there. We have these four--it's a big round table with four to five chairs. If you have small child or somebody with you, there's room for them to be there too and you're not in the way of the area at the working comment center area. So, we do have that available. I would make a suggestion if you have some specific questions in regards to the accessibility and stuff. I would like that Curtis be available to you 'cause he is our expert down there. We're working on by law through a [inaudible] that was required yet to have two more of us by 2014 and so we're in the process of going through that hidden exam and then certify that, Curtis is already certified now. And I would like to make him available to you for the more specific questions. So, if you call ahead you can even set up an appointment so that he's available there but not necessarily if you want to come in we can always make that arrangement now for the fact or you might catch them while he's in 'cause sometimes he's in the field as well. Yes, we do have that available. Thank you. [Simultaneous Talking]

Audience member: And go to shared policies in the 80 and then plot it's like the regulations and all the stuff that had to happen. And I--luckily and I'd like to be able to come on to the fact that [inaudible] not just regret the code [inaudible] have the



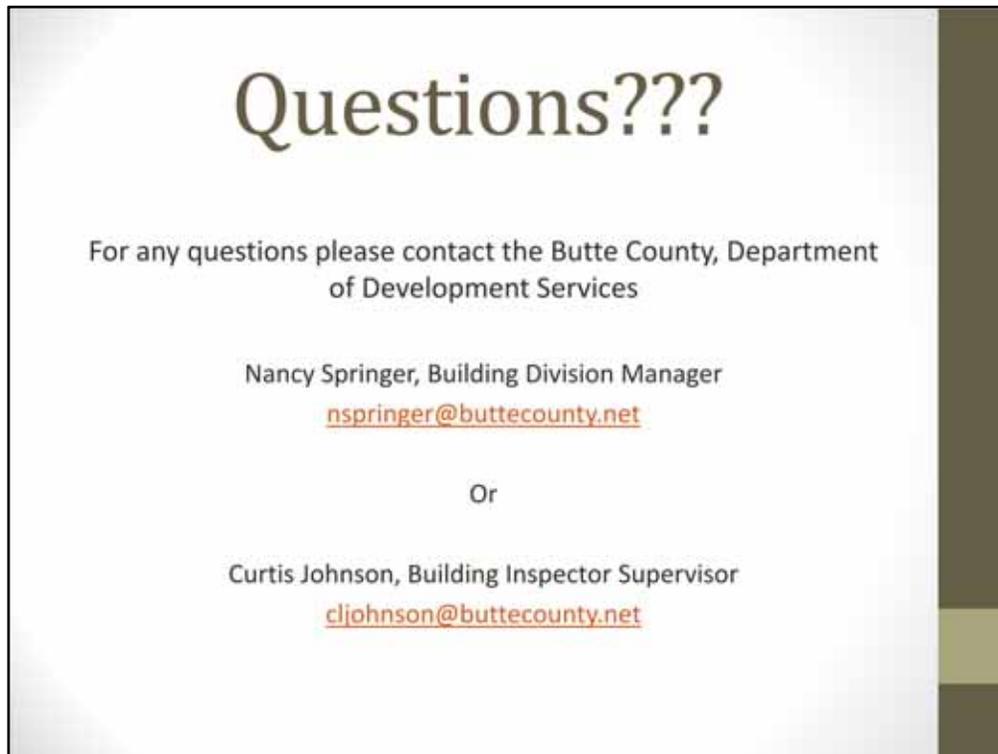
solution will help to make it work and I got three process for the [inaudible] that would--I still get lots of calls, how do I-- my mom just had a stroke and then just to--who you'd like to send it too, who do I say that you meet them. [Laughter] [Simultaneous Talking]

Seema Sehrawat: So, we do have business cards, please look down to see and understand you just want to tell your phone number and that your partners so they can directly.

Nancy Springer: It's on the card.

Curtis Johnson: It is on the card but our department number is 530-538-7601. And then depending on your question we need to speak to and they will transfer you from there by this far as a sensibility items. Yes. Just ask for me, Curtis Johnson.

Seema Sehrawat: Being to the faith, you know, you know the person now and you can only say you'll do meant that, you know, and would like to talk more details about your [inaudible] as fast as you can . So, I think you'll be able to--you know, I am really thankful to Nancy and Curtis for making them available to us. In the interest of time do we have to move on so if you have like hold on to them until the end we gave you lot of information on [inaudible] and sometimes you would--our [inaudible] are not really [inaudible] to be thinking a lot that kind of stuff. So, let me throw a question at you bringing a different frame of mind and then we'll go to that. Do you know how many



older adults still live in their own homes or in their community? I'm not talking about nursing homes. How many older does still live in their own homes or in their communities excluding nursing homes and assisted living facilities?

Curtis Johnson: Everyone over 50.

Nancy Springer: Oh, that's starting to hurt.

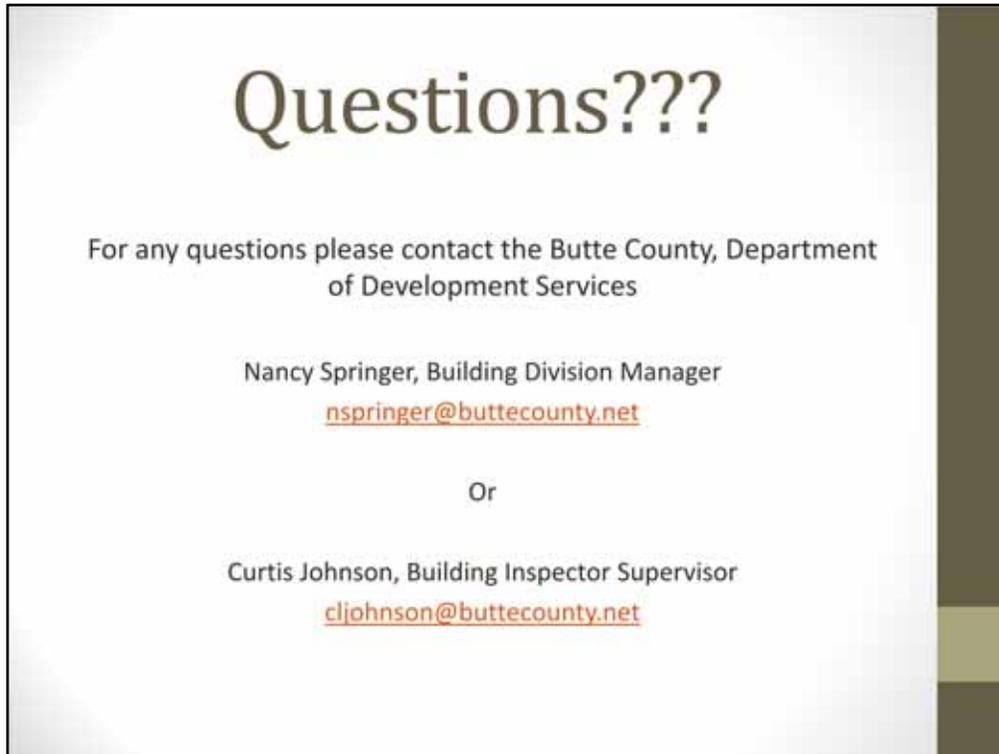
Seema Sehrawat: 10 percent of people over 50 or let's take 65 as the benchmark. If you take 65 as the benchmark how many older adults do we think live in the community not counting nursing homes and assist community place?

Audience member: 95 percent.

Seema Sehrawat: 90 percent, 95 percent. Any other?

Audience member: 70.

Seema Sehrawat: 70? The correct answer is 90 percent do still live in the community and that's why these resources are so important that it help them--will help each other to build sustainable communities that older adults can live in their own homes or in their community and not have to move to assisted living place or the nursing home



Questions???

For any questions please contact the Butte County, Department of Development Services

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Or

Curtis Johnson, Building Inspector Supervisor
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because the average concept living in a nursing home is 5,000 dollars a month. And on the assisted living is again 4,500 dollars so that's the average amount you have to pay to live in a nursing home or assisted living community. And these kind of improvements they do have some upturn cost for paying very cheaper than we going and then have to live at home and living in assisted living place or a nursing home. And I do know that circumstances are for them if you have to go about aging in place is the best option we'll begin staying our own homes, modify our homes to our needs and dying at home like Nancy said, you know, I will be that person will do what want to do that and still want to be in my community and in my home.