



APAC-BE Certification Exam

Practice Test

ANSWER KEY

Correct answers in bold

1. When, under the 2010 ADA Standards, can a lavatory installed 18” minimum from the water closet centerline overlap the clear floor space of an accessible water closet?
 - a. When the lavatory is in a restroom that is located on an inaccessible level
 - b. When the lavatory is in a single occupancy toilet room accessed only through a private office and not for common use or public use
 - c. ***In residential dwelling units, when the lavatory has compliant knee and toe clearance or removable base cabinets and the depth of the clear floor space at the water closet is 66” minimum**

Resource: *2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design*, Section 604.3.2 Exception, Advisory 206.2.3

2. A retail clothing store on the East Coast is expanding their dressing rooms. No other work is being done in the store and the landlord is not providing any funds for these alterations. Which requirement applies?
- a. The existing parking serving the store must be fully accessible.
 - b. At least one of each type of point-of-sale must have a counter that is 36" maximum in height.
 - c. ***At least 5 percent, but no fewer than one of each type of dressing room, must be fully accessible.**

Resource: ADA Title III Part 36, Subpart D, 36.403(d); *2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design*, Sections 222 and 803

3. A building owner is replacing some existing accessible water closets that are worn out. What accessibility requirements must be met under this scope of work?
- a. ***The height of the toilet seats must be between 17" and 19" AFF and the flush control must be located on the wide/open side of the toilet area.**
 - b. The grab bars for the new water closets must be between 33" and 36" AFF measured to the top of the gripping surface and must be of compliant length and positioning.
 - c. The new water closets must have adequate clear floor space which is 60" minimum wide along the wet wall and 56" minimum deep perpendicular from the wet wall.

Resource: *2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design*, Section 202.3; "Guide to the ADA Accessibility Standards," Section 202.3 Alterations, Application of the Standards in Alterations

4. A church is a polling place for local, state, and federal elections. What provisions must be made for users with disabilities?
- a. An accessible restroom must be provided.
 - b. None. Churches are exempt from the ADA.
 - c. ***Temporary measures must be taken to provide an accessible route to the voting area.**

Resource: Guidance and Resource material from ADA.gov: “The Americans with Disabilities Act and Other Federal Laws Protecting the Rights of Voters with Disabilities”

5. In a multifamily facility, which type of unit is required to have an accessible parking space located on the shortest accessible route?
- a. IBC Type A unit
 - b. FHA covered dwelling unit
 - c. ***2010 ADA Standards unit with mobility features**

Resource: *2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design*, Section 208.3.2

6. When is an apartment complex required to provide an accessible means of entry to their pool, which is open only to residents and their guests?
- a. This is always required.
 - b. ***This is required only when there are public funds involved in the project.**
 - c. This is required only when a tenant requests a reasonable accommodation.

Resource: FHA Design Manual, page 2.7; 2021 IBC Section 1114.4.14 Exception 3; *2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design*, Section 233.1 Advisory

7. Which of the following types of facilities have identical requirements for bathing areas?

- a. ***1) Accessible dorm rooms and 2) Accessible hotel rooms**
- b. 1) FHA covered dwelling units and 2) Accessible hospital patient rooms
- c. 1) Accessible assisted living residences and 2) IBC/ANSI Type A dwelling units

Resource: *2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design*, Section 233, U.S. Access Board's "Note to reader" beginning "Housing at a place of education."

8. Which of the following is NOT required to be directly connected by an accessible route to the accessible entrance of a new hotel?

- a. The hotel's playground
- b. Accessible parking for staff
- c. ***Nearby bus stops in the public right-of-way**

Resource: *2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design*, Sections 106.5 Defined Terms, Section 206.2.1 Site Arrival Points

9. A rural hotel that currently has no accessible guest rooms is adding a new wing. The new rooms will have cosmetic upgrades when compared to the original hotel rooms, but all rooms in the hotel have two beds and one bath. The owner wants to locate all the required accessible guest rooms for the entire hotel in the new wing even though an exception to the 2010 ADA Standards allows him to base the number of accessible

rooms on the number in the addition. Which question is most important to answer before giving your advice?

- a. Does the hotel plan to alter the existing rooms within the next five years?
- b. *Will the new rooms be offered at the same price as the existing rooms?**
- c. Will the accessible route to the new rooms be longer than the route to the existing rooms?

Resource: DOJ 28 CFR 36.201 General and 36.202 Activities; *2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design*, Section 224.1.1 Alterations [guest rooms]

10. When the DOJ adopted the 2010 ADA Standards, some requirements in the 1991 ADA Standards were updated, and others, such as pertaining to swimming pools, added entirely new scoping and technical requirements to the Standards. What term did the DOJ use to label these new requirements?

- a. Incremental requirements
- b. *Supplemental requirements**
- c. Complimentary requirements

Resource: DOJ 28 CFR 36.304 Removal of Barriers and 36.403 Alterations: Path of travel

11. A new 4-story office building with more than 3,000 square feet per story will have an occupied roof with more than 3,000 square feet containing seating areas, tables, and a self-serve bar. The 2018 IBC is the local building code. The owner would like to stop the elevator on the

4th floor and access the roof by stairways. What do you advise regarding access to the roof?

- a. ***The IBC requires an occupied roof to be on an accessible route, so the elevator must serve the roof.**
- b. The 2010 ADA Standards are not clear on whether an occupied roof is a “story” that would trigger the requirement for an accessible route. However, it would be contrary to the spirit of the ADA to not make the roof accessible.
- c. The occupied roof need not be on an accessible route if seating areas, tables, and a self-serve bar are provided in a comparable accessible area, such as an outdoor deck.

Resource: 2018 IBC Section 1104.4 Multistory buildings and facilities

12. The City of Leaping Locusts plans to construct a new 6-story low-income apartment building downtown. They will use a mix of federal, state, and local funding sources, including Low-Income Housing Tax Credits and Community Development Block Grants. They also have some private investments from a local charity. Which federal laws and standards requiring accessibility are most likely to apply?

- a. The Fair Housing Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act
- b. The Architectural Barriers Act and Title II of the ADA
- c. ***The Fair Housing Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, the Architectural Barriers Act, and Title II of the ADA**

Resource: Application sections of the Fair Housing Accessibility Guidelines, the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards, and the *2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design*

13. A religious organization is building a school. To serve their recruitment mission, they plan to admit children of all religions and will require them to participate in religious instruction. The DOJ Title III ADA regulations would exempt the school because it is controlled by a religious organization. The local building code is the 2018 IBC. Would the 2018 IBC require the school to be accessible?

a. ***Yes.**

b. No.

c. It depends.

Resource: 2018 IBC Sections 1101 General and 1102 Compliance

14. HUD has deemed the 2010 ADA Standards to be equivalent to UFAS with “11 exceptions.” Which of the following provisions in the 2010 ADA Standards is NOT deemed equivalent by HUD and cannot be used to satisfy their Section 504 requirements?

a. Section 809.4 Toilet Facilities and Bathing Facilities requiring only one bathroom minimum to be accessible

b. ***Section 203.9 Employee Work Areas exempting such areas from most accessibility requirements**

c. Exception 2 to Section 206.2.3 Multi-Story Buildings and Facilities allowing a 2-story public (Title II) building to NOT provide elevator or lift access to one of the two stories if that story has an occupant load of five or fewer people and does not contain public use space

Resource: Department of Housing and Urban Development, 24 CFR Part 8 HUD Instructions for use of alternative accessibility standard (79 FR 29671), aka HUD Deeming Notice

15. The DOJ established the 2010 ADA Standards for Titles II and III based on the 2004 ADAAG published by the Access Board. In so doing, the DOJ added some new requirements and modified others. Which of the following requirements was not part of the 1991 ADA Standards and is now part of the 2010 ADA Standards?

- a. Readily achievable barrier removal
- b. Access to electric vehicle charging stations
- c. ***Accessible housing at places of education**

Resource: DOJ 28 CFR 36.406 Standards for new construction and alterations

16. A local government is building and directly operating a nursing home. They have asked you how many of the patient rooms must be accessible. The applicable building code is the 2021 IBC, which, like the 2010 ADA Standards, requires 50% of the patient rooms in the nursing home to be accessible. However, the IBC permits 90% of the required accessible rooms to be designed for assisted transfer. Such rooms have more space between the toilet and the side wall, fold-down grab bars, and other features that conflict with the ADA requirements. What do you do?

- a. You advise them that the IBC requirements were specifically developed for nursing homes and other places where occupants typically need help transferring and that they should use those requirements instead of the ADA.
- b. You advise them that the IBC provides a different standard than the ADA. You suggest that they comply with the ADA instead of the local building code because they can get a waiver from the

local requirements and cannot get a waiver from the federal requirements.

- c. ***You advise them that Section 103 Equivalent Facilitation of the 2010 ADA Standards permits the use of alternative designs to those prescribed, provided they result in substantially equivalent or greater accessibility and usability. You provide information from ICC regarding the intent of the IBC criteria, but you make clear that the decision is theirs to make.**

Resource: *2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design*, Section 103 Equivalent Facilitation