CSCE President's Task Force on Accessibility

# Applying an Accessibility Lens to the Built Environment

***Flora Footbridge over Rideau Canal: a fully accessible structure. (2019)***

# Speakers and Perspectives

## Alan Perks, P.Eng.

- Engineer-in-Residence, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Ottawa


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- Engineer-in-Training & Accessibility Specialist, Parsons Corporation

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- Senior Engineer, Guidelines and Standards, Infrastructure and Water Services Department, City of Ottawa

# Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Overview of the Task Force
3. Overview of Accessibility and Universal Design
4. Application of an Accessibility Lens
5. Past Work of the Task Force
6. Future Work of the Task Force
7. Practical Recommendations and Resources
8. References
9. Q&A and Discussion

# The Task Force At A High-Level

Origins, Overview and Purpose, Leadership and Impact

**Established**

- 2018 CSCE Annual Conference

**Purpose:**

- Promote accessibility and Universal Design in civil engineering
- Address gaps in education, practice, and policy

**Focus Areas:**

- Education, Professional Practice, Communication, Outreach, Advocacy, Inclusion

**Leadership & Impact:**

- Led by Alan Perks, Past CSCE President
- Strongly advocates for inclusive design, e.g., for housing and public space

Beaverbrook Art Gallery, 1959

Beaverbrook Art Gallery, 2017

# The Task Force At A High-Level continued…

Strategic Focus + Formation and Goals

Strategic Focus

- Balances **immediate improvements** with **long-term integration** of accessibility standards
- Delivers practical, scalable improvements for inclusive access


**Short-term wins**

- Temporary ramps
- Portable threshold ramps

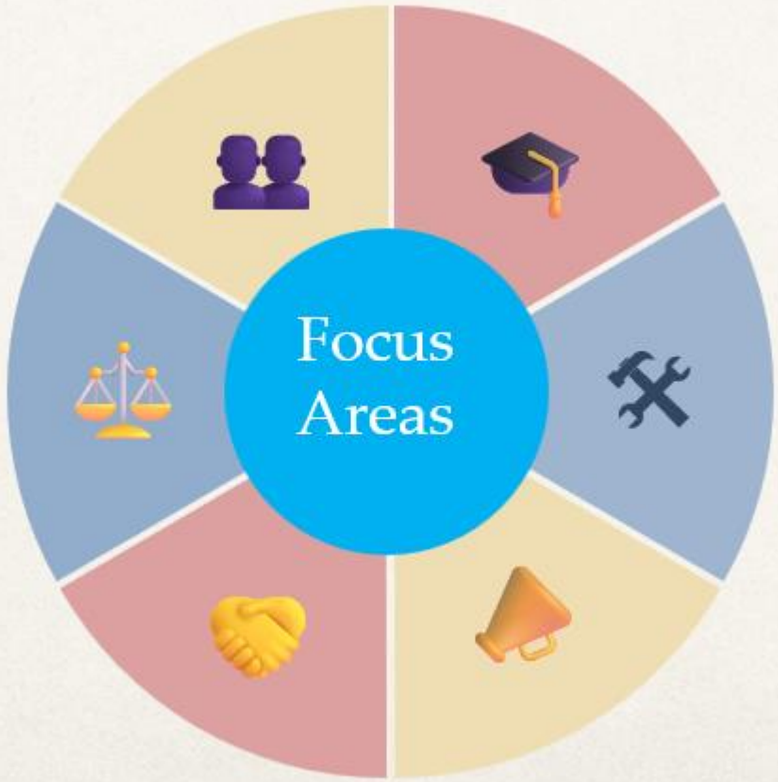
**Long-term solutions**

- Permanent, code-compliant ramps
- Seamless building access through integrated landscaping

# The Task Force At A High Level

Focus Areas

## Focus Areas




✓***Education***: Learning Modules across Canada

✓***Practice***: include in Professional Accreditation

✓***Communication***: Web portal, videos, brochures, check

✓***Outreach***: National Lecture Tours, webinars, partnerships

✓***Advocacy***: Architects, municipal officials, clients, regulators

✓***Inclusion***: Involve persons with complex disabilities.

# 3.0 Overview of Accessibility & Universal Design

Principles of Universal Design → Regulatory Framework

# Universal Design – Part 1

Definition

What is Universal Design?

Dictionary Definition from the Founder of Universal Design

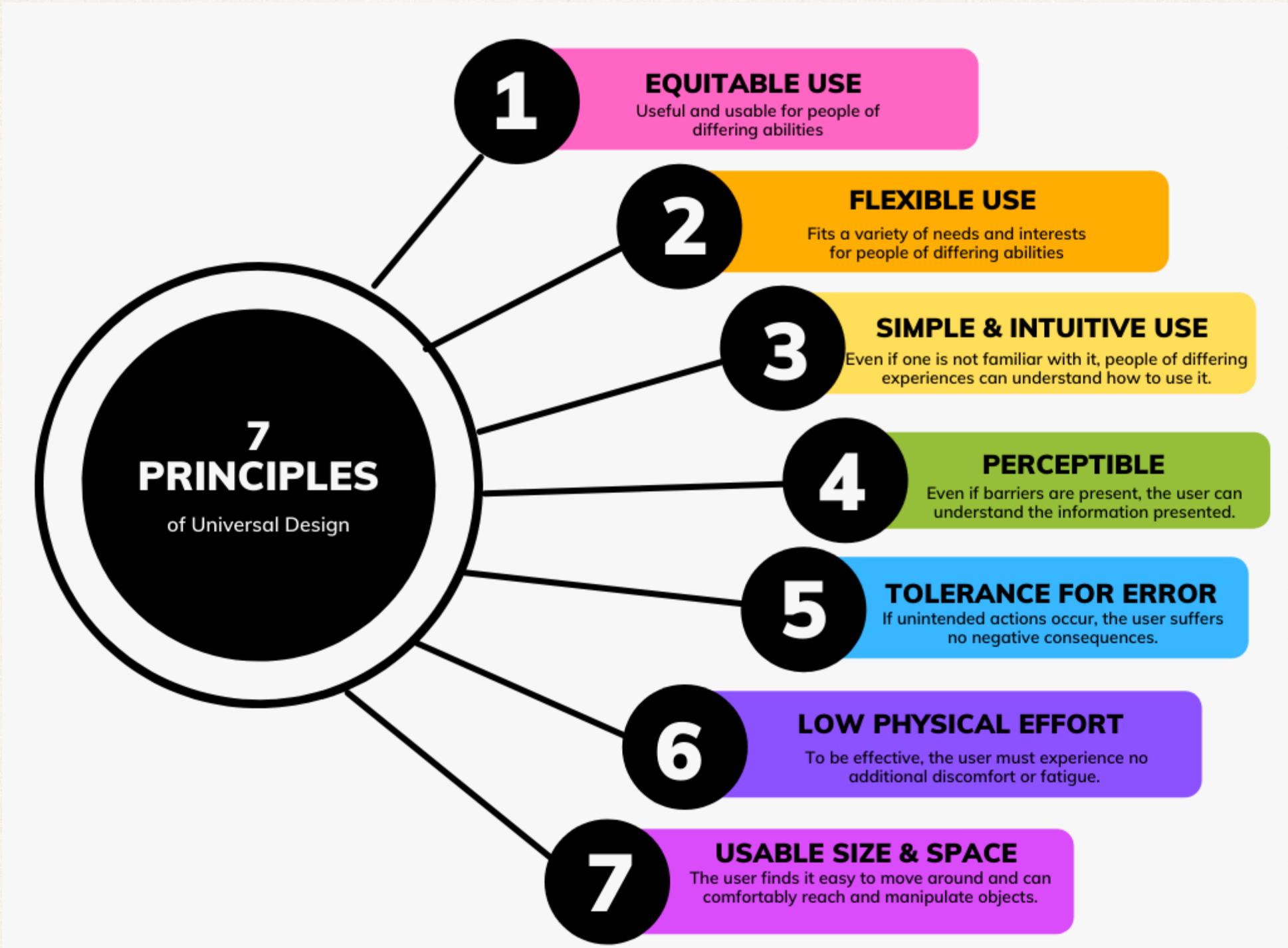
Universal Design

*Noun*

1. “the design of products and environments to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design” Ronald Mace, 1988.

# Universal Design – Part 2

7 Principles of Universal Design

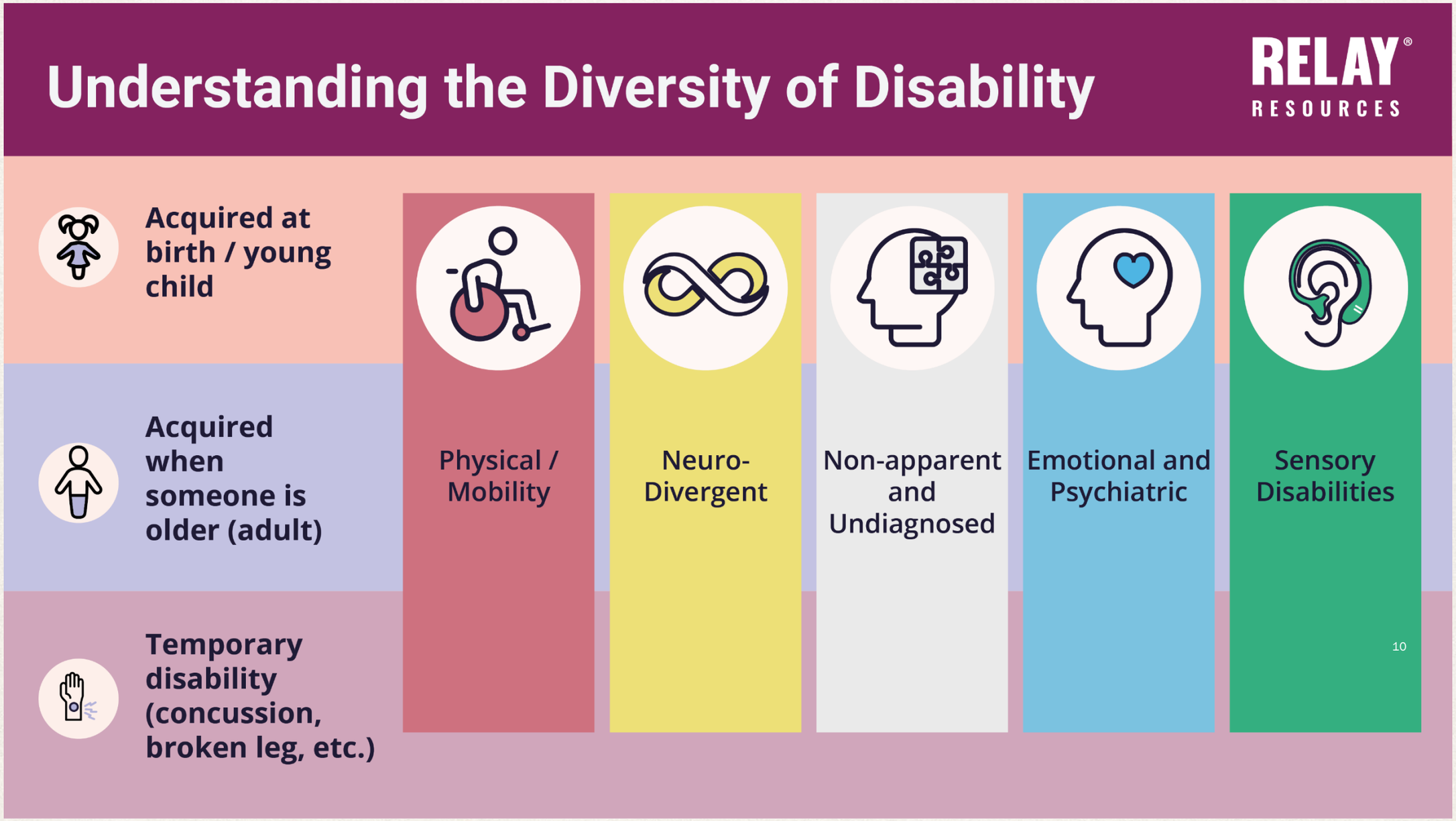



Source: UNIVERSAL DESIGN FOR LEARNING - Transition & Technology

Infographic created by EM Lee through Canva

# Universal Design – Part 3

Barrier-Free and Meaningful Access




Source: [Understanding the Diversity of Disability]

# Regulatory Framework

Federal, Provincial, Municipal, ASC/CSA B651

**Federal Framework**

Accessible Canada Act (2019):

- Mandates removal of barriers in federally regulated sectors (e.g., transportation, banking, telecom)
- Established the Office of the Accessibility Commissioner to oversee compliance

Accessibility Standards Canada (2019):

- Develops national standards via diverse volunteer committees

Canadian Human Rights Act (updated 2024):

- Prohibits disability discrimination in federally regulated services

National Building Code of Canada (2020):

- Sets technical design requirements, including accessibility

# Regulatory Framework continued…

Federal, Provincial, Municipal, ASC/CSA B651

Provincial Legislation

- Ontario:
  - Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (2005)
  - Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation - (IASR)
  - Ontario Building Code (2024)
- British Columbia:
  - Accessible BC Act (2021)
  - BC Building Code (2024) aligned with NBCC
- Quebec:
  - Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms
  - Loi assurant l'exercice des droits des personnes handicapées en vue de leur intégration scolaire, professionnelle et sociale translated as Act to Secure the Handicapped in the Exercise of Their Rights with a View to Achieving Social, School and Workplace Integration (1980)

Municipal Requirements

- ASC/CSA B651 (2023)

# 4.0 Application Of An Accessibility Lens

Role of the Engineer → During All Stages of a Project →Universal Design →Built Environment Examples

# Role of the Engineer

Advocate for Inclusion

Engineers as Advocates for Inclusion

- Engineers are stewards of public safety and equity, responsible for designing inclusive infrastructure
- The professional license empowers engineers to advocate for accessibility from a technical and ethical perspective
- Leverage technical expertise and Universal Design principles to develop innovative, inclusive solutions
- Engage stakeholders and ensure accountability for accessible outcomes
- Champion accessibility across all project phases

“Nothing for Us Without Us”

- CTFA emphasizes the inclusion of people with disabilities in decision-making
- Meaningful engagement includes:
  - Accessibility consultants on project teams
  - Direct consultation with individuals with lived experience
  - Collaboration with advisory groups and community organizations

# During All Stages Of A Project

Key considerations and best practices for maintaining accessibility throughout all stages of a project

## 1. Planning Stage

- Stakeholder Engagement: Collaborate with community groups, accessibility advocates, and individuals with lived experiences to identify needs and priorities.
- Feasibility Assessments: Conduct accessibility audits of proposed sites to identify barriers and opportunities for inclusive design.
- Policy Alignment: Ensure projects align with accessibility legislation, such as the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA) and CSA B651 standards.

## 2. Design Stage

- Universal Design Integration: Incorporate principles of Universal Design to ensure inclusivity for all users from the outset.
- Innovative Solutions: Explore emerging technologies and materials that enhance accessibility, such as tactile surfaces, audible signals, and wayfinding systems.
- Detailed Reviews: Perform rigorous design reviews to identify potential accessibility gaps and adjust plans accordingly.

## 3. Construction Stage

- Accessibility Compliance: Work closely with contractors to ensure that accessibility features are constructed as specified in the design.
- On-Site Inspections: Conduct regular inspections to verify that accessibility standards are being met during construction.
- Problem Resolution: Address unforeseen accessibility challenges promptly and effectively as they arise.

## 4. Close-Out Stage

- Final Inspections: Verify that all accessibility features are installed correctly and function as intended.
- Post-Construction Audits: Conduct accessibility assessments to identify any deficiencies and recommend improvements.
- Community Feedback: Engage end-users to gather feedback on the accessibility and usability of the completed project.

# Universal Design Needed

Examples

## Inaccessible Bus Stop

Lacks accessible sidewalk access, TWSI, bench within shelter, braille signage at stop, and more

## Disorienting Surfaces

Surface has glare, pattern is typically associated with pedestrian crossings, TWSI's are not yellow in colour, etc


## Inaccessible EV Charging

Full height curb creates a physical barrier to accessing the charging stations; stations also lack accessibility features

# Universal Design Aspects Implemented

Examples


High colour contrast signage with Braille

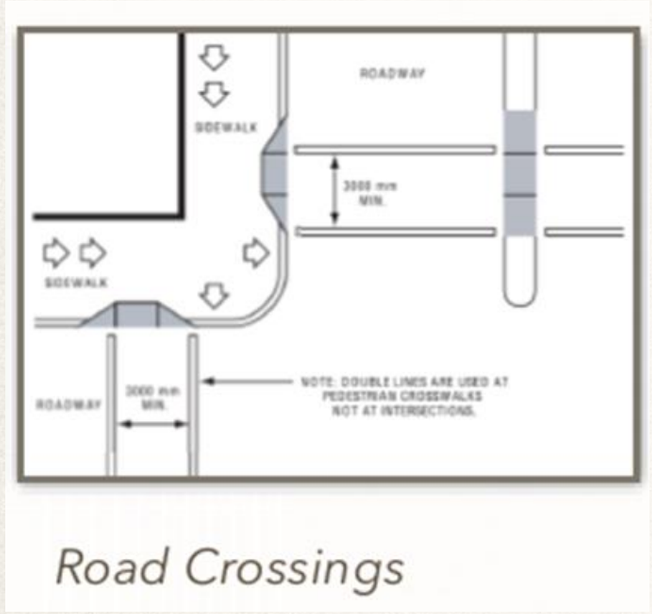
Inclusive safety barrier at viewpoint

Firm and stable ground surface

Reachable, tactile and audible pedestrian push button

# Built Environment Examples – Part 1

Road Crossings




Road Crossings

# Built Environment Examples – Part 2

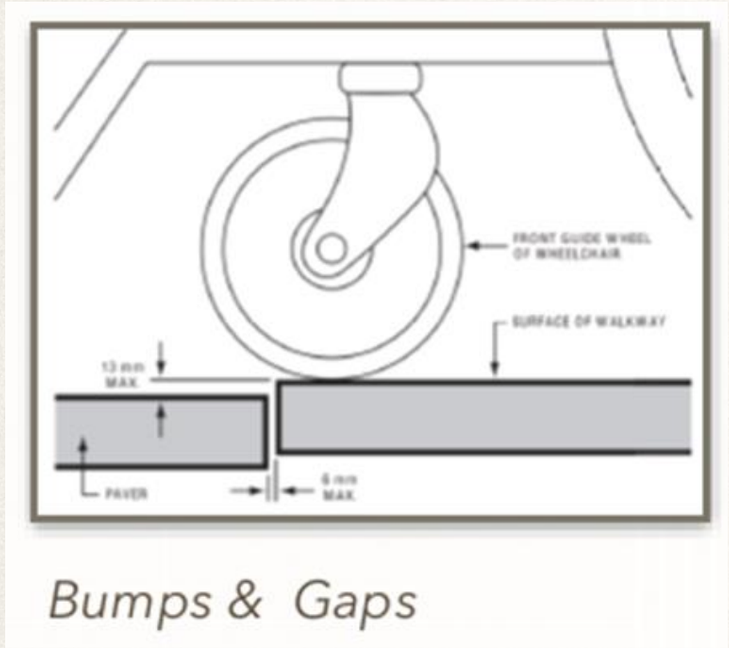
Path of Travel

Obstructions in path


Clear path, clearly marked

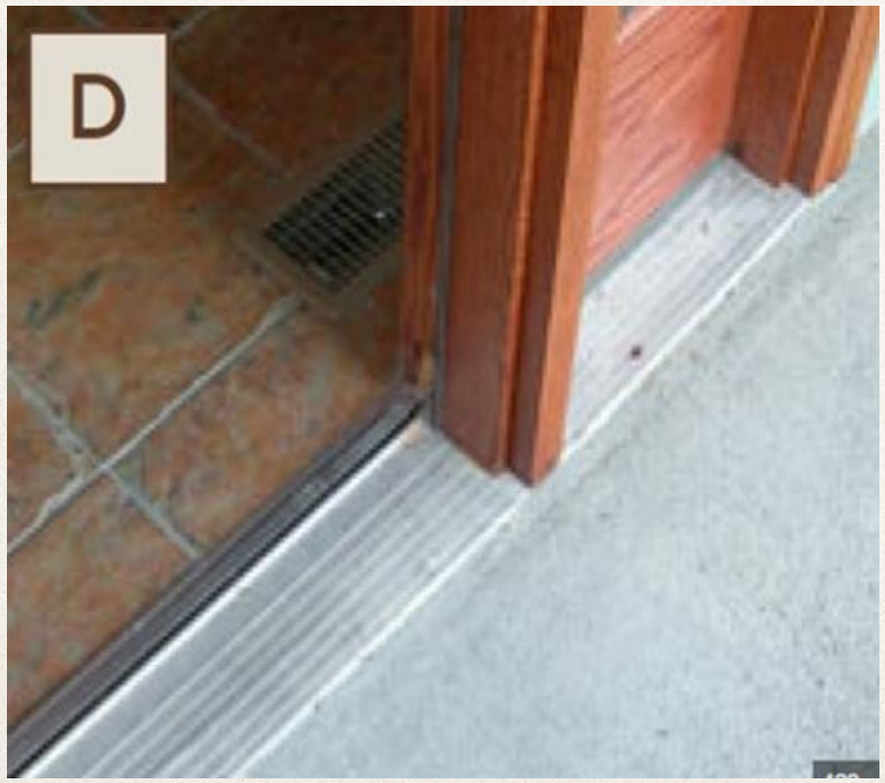
# Built Environment Examples – Part 3

Bumps and Gaps





Not accessible with 75mm step




Good, level threshold no greater than 13mm

# Built Environment Examples – Part 4

Mackenzie King Bridge, Ottawa

## Delineation of Facilities

**Context:** City of Ottawa bridge with cycle tracks + sidewalks

**Standard approach:** Half-height curb separation (tactile/physical boundary)

**Constraint:** Half-height curbs would require penetration into the bridge deck– not structurally feasible

**Solution**

- Surface-mounted delineation system (tactile + visual)
- Pilot tested under real conditions (inc. winter & user testing)
- Positive user feedback; durable; easy to install

**Result**

- Adopted as approved alternative for constrained bridges
- Documented in “Preferred Active Transportation Design on Bridges”

**Practical innovation can overcome constraints and scale into standard practice**

# Built Environment Examples – Part 5

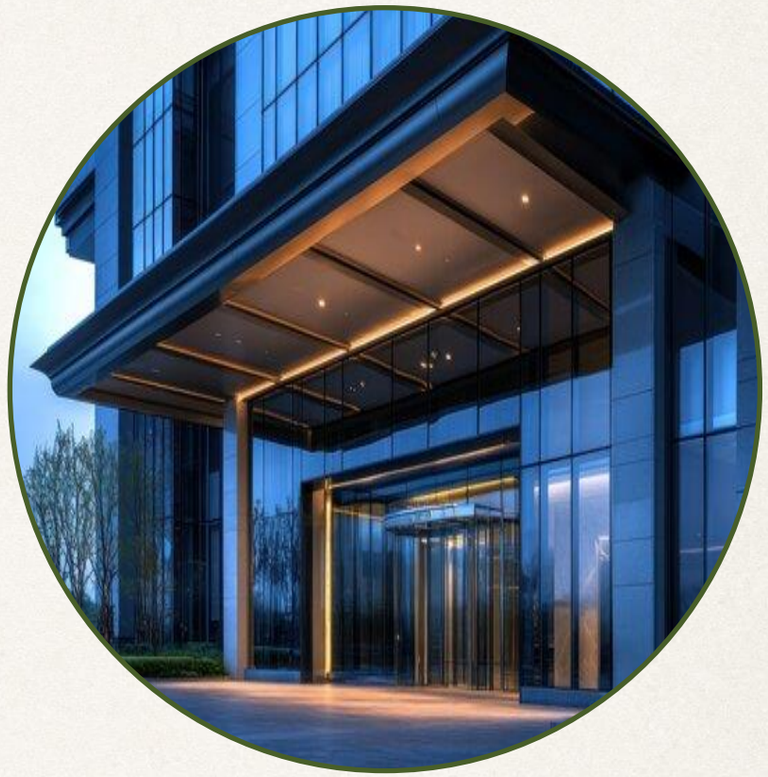
Building Access and Entryways Interventions

Entrances = high-risk barrier points

- Unclear approaches
- Heavy doors, low-contrast thresholds, glare
- Abrupt level changes

Simple upgrades in existing buildings

- Slip-resistant, continuous approach surfaces
- Restore clear widths; remove obstructions
- Short ramps; improved contrast at thresholds
- Tune / add power door operators
- Align tactile indicators with grade changes
- Clear wayfinding, good lighting, reliable winter maintenance



# Built Environment Examples – Part 6

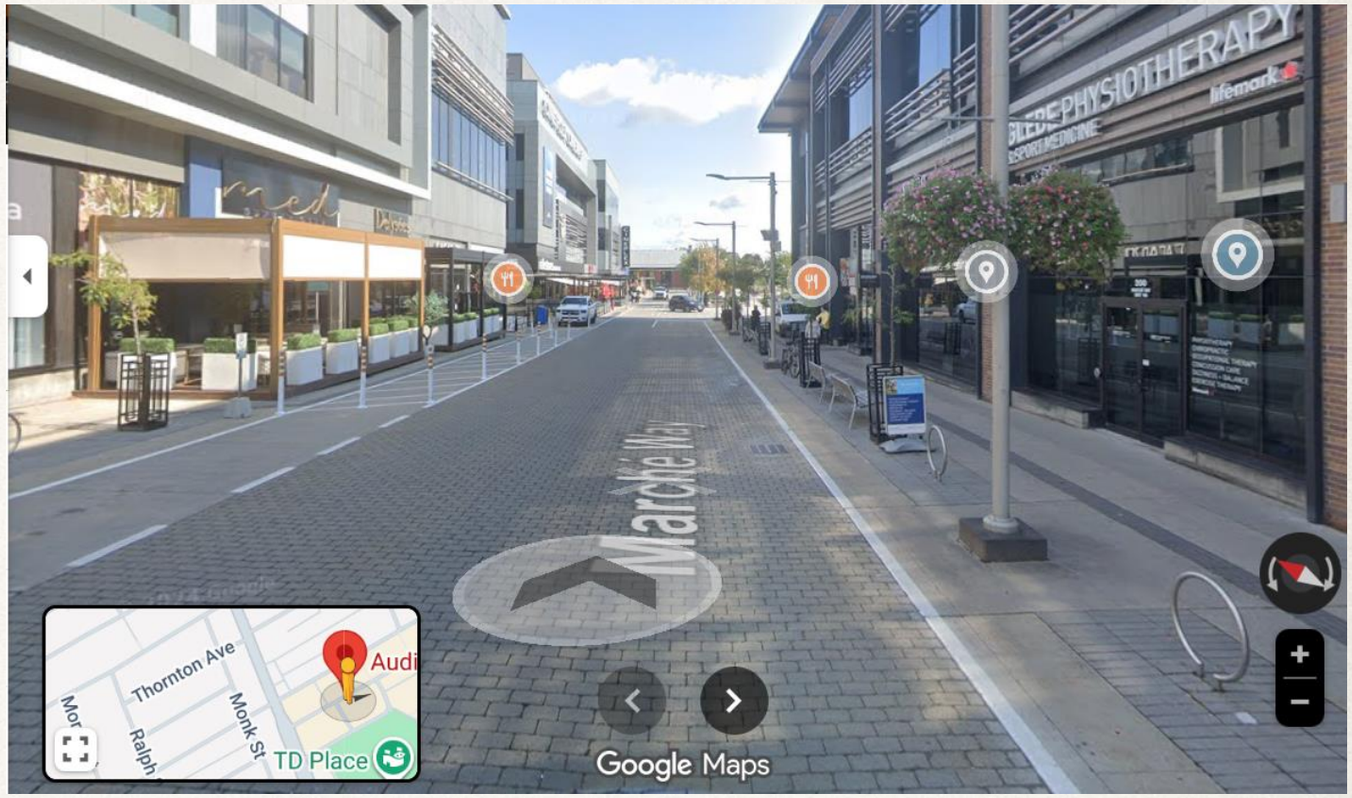
Streetscape Interventions

Urban sidewalks = high-risk barrier point

- Often become constrained over time
- Cumulative accessibility issues

Simple upgrades in existing streetscape

- Utilities: Relocate/consolidate outside pedestrian clear zones
- Street furniture & protective elements:
  - Standard furniture zones; keep clear route continuous
  - Bollards/rails placed outside accessible path; cane-detectable edges
- Surfaces & grades:
  - Targeted surface rehab; localized regrading
  - Align curb ramps with pedestrian desire lines




# 5.0 Past Work Of The Task Force

Education → Professional Practice → Communication → Outreach → Advocacy → Inclusion

# Past Work Of The Task Force

Integrating Accessibility into Civil Engineering through Six Key Goals
Education, Professional Practice, Communication, Outreach, Advocacy, and Inclusion

1. Education: Delivered workshops and presentations at universities and municipalities, emphasizing Universal Design and supported by RHFAC Professionals.

2. Professional Practice: Advocated for accessibility training in professional development, supporting resources like the RHFAC designation and Canadian Accessibility Network.

3. Communication: Raised awareness through brochures, technical documents, and events like the CSCE Conference. Contributed to accessibility guidelines and standards.


4. Outreach: Engaged with academic and industry leaders to promote accessibility, sharing Canadian best practices internationally.

5. Advocacy: Influenced policy and standards by engaging with municipal officials, architects, and building code officials to promote Universal Design in the built environment.

6. Inclusion: Fostered collaboration with accessibility experts and community groups, ensuring diverse perspectives in engineering practices.

# Past Work of the Task Force – NCC River House

Examples

**1914 NCC River House 2023**

**The NCC River House rehabilitation project included universal accessibility:**

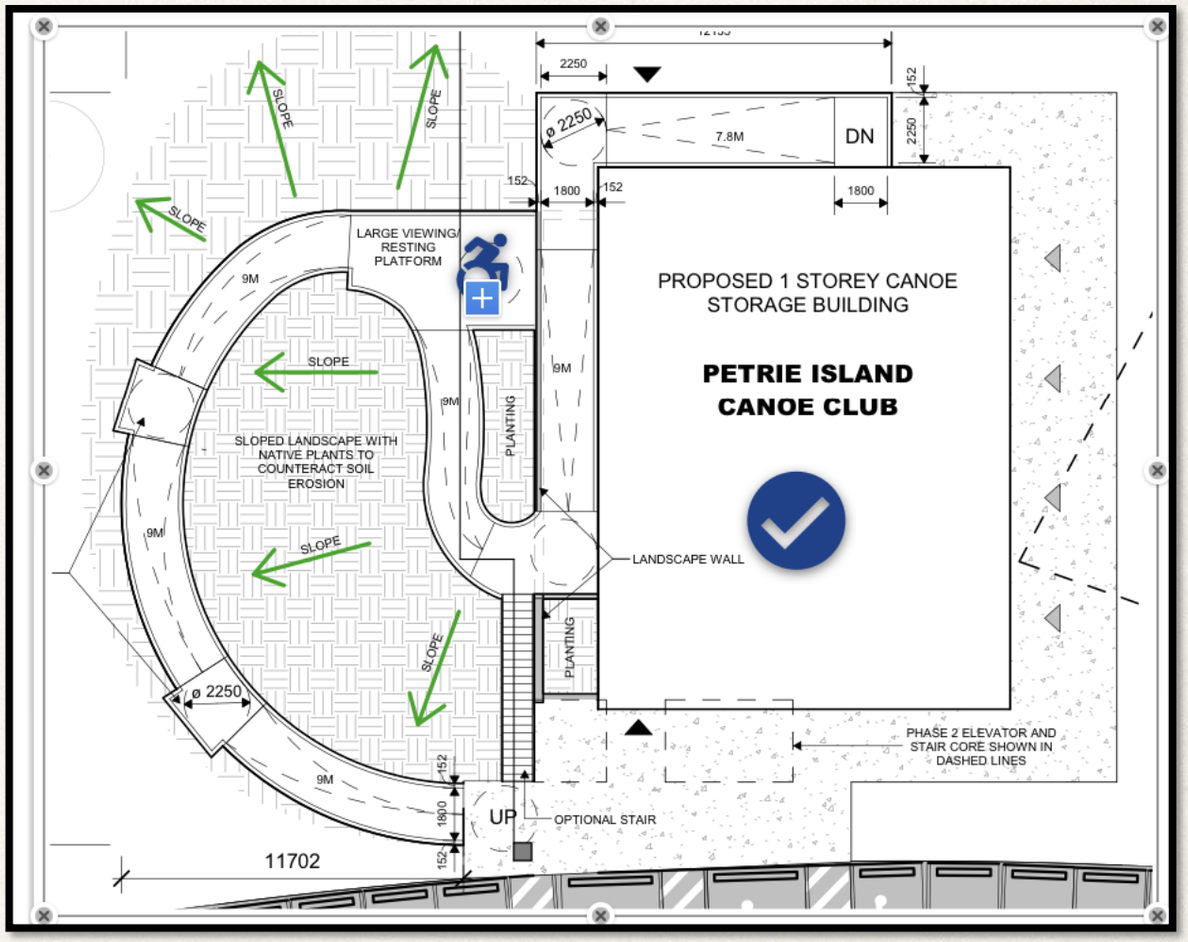
- ✓ **universal accessible parking;**
- ✓ **safe crossing of the Parkway for all users;**
- ✓ **creating a universally accessible path from the parkway to the pedestrian bridge;**
- ✓ **raising the bridge to the hall level;**
- ✓ **installing an elevator inside the building.**

# Past Work of the Task Force – Petrie Island Canoe Club

Examples

## Petrie Island Canoe Club

- ✓ Universal Design
- ✓ Fully accessible
- ✓ Mobi mats
- ✓ Accessible boat dock



# Past Work of the Task Force – “Mind the Gap”

Examples

HUMAN RIGHTS

.....from the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (article 19), ratified by Canada.

1. adaptable person-centred care
2. safe, secure housing of choice ***for life***
3. participation in the community

.....From the 2019 UN Rapporteur's Report on visit to Canada.“Canada is Behind in its Commitments”

Society's growing acceptance of Universal Design, Accessible Design and Adaptable Design principles means that Civil Engineering has an essential role in achieving these goals.

***Let's go Beyond Code!***

Peggy's Cove Achieves RHFAC Gold

2 pages

## THE PRESIDENT'S TASK FORCE

The CSCE President's Task Force on Accessibility (PTFA), was formed in 2017 to address:

**a)** the impacts of civil infrastructure on persons with disabilities that are often overlooked in design;

**b)** simple remedial steps that can be done easily and at low cost; and

**c)** how to incorporate accessibility and Universal Design principles in engineering education and practice.

## “MIND THE GAP”

The Canadian Society for Civil Engineering is working to ensure that Canada's private and public infrastructure is fully accessible for all persons with disabilities.

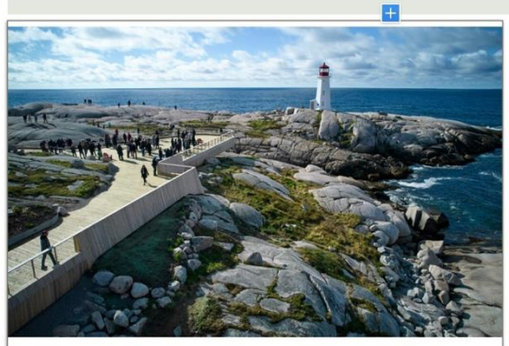
Canadian Society for Civil Engineering / Société canadienne de génie civil

Brochure

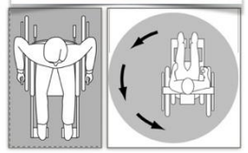
2 pages

## “Mind The Gap”

### Design For Accessibility



Peggy's Cove Achieves RHFAC Gold

Civil Engineering affects the daily lives of all persons who rely on wheeled mobility devices (WmD) in daily living. Many of these people cannot participate in community life because of obstacles on our roads & streets, and commercial and residential buildings. Recently the CSCE provided considered input to *CSA B651 Accessible Design for the Built Environment* in 3 key components necessary to provide safe, comfortable use and maneuvering in the infrastructure we design.

**1. Clear Floor Area** *925x1500 mm. (Sitting and/or working)*

**2. Door Width** *925 mm. (Not including pushbars or handrails)*

**3. Turning Circles** *2250 mm.* (Safe and comfortable maneuvering)

These recommendations were submitted by the CSCE President's Task Force on Accessibility comprised of experts from across Canada experienced in building science, accessibility research, persons with disabilities, and environment and economics, assisted by field tests using a QUANTAM EDGE 2.0 power wheelchair.

Recognize that many people using WmD may also have vision, depth perception and hand/finger control issues that make it extremely difficult to navigate narrow doors and hallways, outdoor curb ramps and depressions, and potholes in sidewalks and roadways.

From the 2019 UN Rapporteur's Report on visit to Canada.“Canada is Behind in its Commitments” to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Let's ***Go Beyond Code!***

Checklist

# Past Work of the Task Force – “Nothing about us without us”

Examples

***Building codes are “minimum” prescriptions.***

THE CODE: CSA B651, Accessible Design for the Built Environment is the National Code that is referred to by most Provincial and municipal agencies regarding accessibility. The technical requirements in this Standard are minimum levels. The CSCE provided considered input to CSA B651 to ensure safe and comfortable use and maneuvering.

**1. Clear Floor Area**

*925x1500 mm.*

**2. Door Width**

*925 mm. (Not including pushbars)*

**3. Turning Circles**

*2250 mm.*

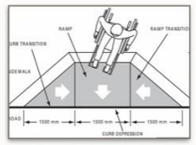
Every municipality has minimal codes - go “beyond code” where possible.

## “NOTHING ABOUT US WITHOUT US”

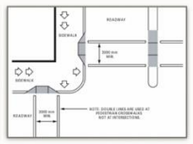
Civil Engineering plays an important role in all public and private infrastructure that Canadians rely upon daily. Modern accessibility codes and guides can be intimidating, and this brochure is intended to build awareness of some key points to bear in mind, and is accompanied by our basic checklist, both prepared in consultation with people with disabilities who have lived experience.

### OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENT:

Design smooth, wide, well-marked sidewalks, curb cuts and pathways with no obstructions or overhangs, especially across roadways and traffic Islands where danger is greatest.



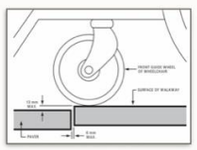
*Curb Cuts*

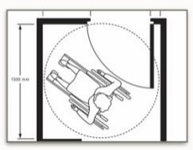


*Road Crossings*

### INSIDE ENVIRONMENT:

Specify wider doorways and hallways, and with larger clear floor areas, turning circles in the living/working spaces. Avoid uncomfortable gaps and bumps.





### ADVOCATE & INFORM:

Discuss with clients the basics elements that can be installed now, or easily adapted later on when needed. Construction problems should also be addressed when noticed. “An inch is a mile - Mind the Gap!”


Brochure





**USEFUL GUIDES & LISTS**

https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/enable/designm/index.html

https://www.csagroup.org/wp-content/uploads/B651-18EN.pdf

https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca

**Other Helpful Sites:**

http://www.caregiveromnimedia.com/
https://tetrasociety.org
https://universaldesign.ca
https://www.uadi.ca
https://www.homemods.ca

**President's Task Force on Accessibility**
**The Canadian Society For Civil Engineering**
https://csce.ca/en/engineering-in-society/design-for-accessibility ht

Civil Engineers have a duty to society to plan, design and build infrastructure to accomodate all persons, including those with significant mobility impairments that exclude them from participating in society and communities. CSCE supports Universal Design Principles to meet these goals. This poster was prepared to be of assistance to all its members as a checklist.

### A Practical Checklist

Accessibility guides and codes can be intimidating (City of Ottawa Accessibility Guide is 274 pages). The CSCE Task Force has prepared this basic checklist to help engineers and architects go “Beyond Code”.

**Outdoor Environment**

- **Bumps & Gaps:** 2 cm is a km (ie, “an inch is a mile”). Small bumps & gaps, especially at curb cuts and doorway sills are often dangerous.
- **Curb Cuts:** Well located & marked, easy to identify and use. Avoid slanted cuts where 1 wheel might drop off the lip before the other.
- **Obstructions:** No horizontal or vertical obstructions along the path.
- **Sidewalk & Road Markings:** clear, simple & easy to follow.
- **Street Furniture:** poles and signage not obstructing free passage.
- **Pathways:** 2m wide, clear of manholes/gratings, smooth and non-slip.
- **Curb Ramps:** well located & marked, easy to identify and use.
- **Traffic Islands:** have easy unobstructed pathways through them.
- **Parking Spaces:** well marked, free from traffic, with accessible path.
- **Ramps:** 1:12 slope, 1 m wide with side rails and landings.
- **Construction:** Codes do not cover construction. Provide a safe temporary path.

**Indoor Environment**

- **Advocate:** Confer with clients & architects: suggest and inform.
- **Design:** Apply Universal Design principles or use Adaptable Design approaches that can be easily modified in future.
- **Doors**(925mm): **Corridors**(1800 mm): **Turn Circles**(2250mm)
- **Extra Space:** Shave those 90° wall corners to a 45° slant. Free space!
- **Obstructions:** Fill in under stairways and overhead obstructions so vision impaired and wheelchair users don't hit their heads.
- **Entranceways:** Accessible for all; avoid segregated WmD entrances.
- **Push Bars and Hand Rails:** reduce doorway widths by 75-100 mm, and can hurt hands and arms of WmD users. Add extra space.

**Do It Yourself!**

- Make a simple rectangle of wood strips (30”x48”), step inside, and use it to navigate around as a person in a WmD would. You will be surprised

Checklist

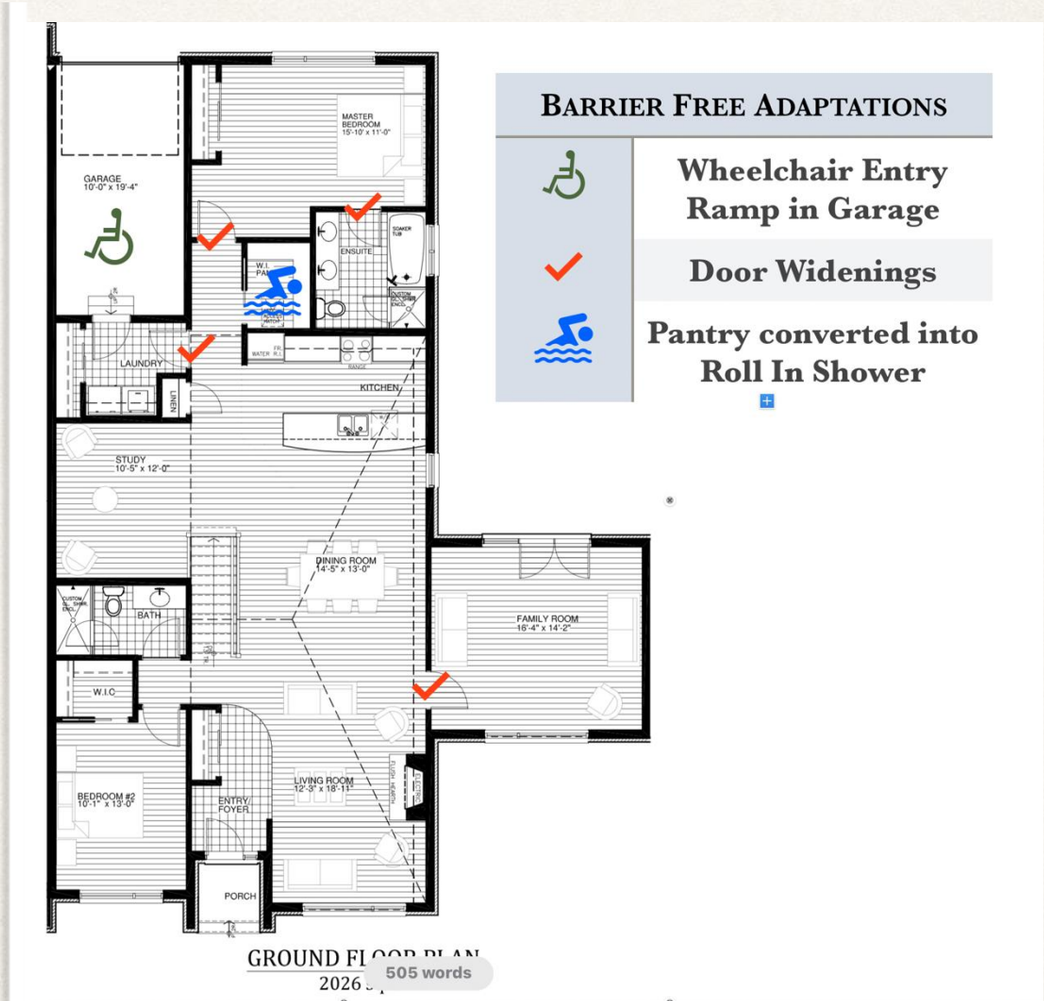
# Past Work of the Task Force – Beyond Code

Examples

## Beyond Code

GUIDELINES FOR MAKING A HOME WHEELCHAIR FRIENDLY
(ADDED SECTION ON VISUAL ACCESSIBILITY)

Voices and Choices | January 2020




GROUND FLOOR PLAN
2026

505 words

# Past Work of the Task Force – Universal Design

Examples

uOttawa

## Universal Design (UD)

**Outline:**

- What is Universal Design
- Universal Design Principles
- Universal Design Goals
- Universal Design Different Terminology
- Aging Population in Canada
- Aging Population Worldwide
- What is Aging in Place for seniors
- Why Aging in Place
- Aging in Place and UD

**Ahmad Jrade**
Associate Professor
&
**Vafa Rostamiasl**
Ph.D. Student

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Source: https://www.nec.com/en/global/design/ud/index.html

### What is Universal Design

The term universal design was first defined by Ronald Mace in the US in 1985 as a design approach that incorporates products and building features to the greatest extent possible that everyone can use.

"The design of products and environments to be useable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design."
(pg. 28, Universal Design: Creating Inclusive Environments by E. Steinfeld and JL. Maisel)

UD aims to simplify the life of people regardless of their age, size, and ability to achieve an inclusive society where every individual has equal opportunities to participate despite their age and capability.

Universal Design does not need to be costly. It is just a thoughtful, well-planned design based on the needs of our diverse population.
(UNIVERSAL DESIGN, A guide for designers, builders and developers of multi-unit residential buildings, CMHC, 2023)

### Universal Design Principles

**1 Equitable Use**
The design is useful and marketable to people with diverse abilities.

**2 Flexibility in Use**
The design accommodates a wide range of individual preferences and abilities.

**3 Simple and Intuitive**
Use of the design is easy to understand.

**4 Perceptible Information**
The design communicates necessary information effectively to the user.

**5 Tolerance for Error**
The design minimizes hazards and the adverse consequences of accidental or unintended actions.

**6 Low Physical Effort**
The design can be used efficiently, comfortably, and with a minimum of fatigue.

**7 Appropriate Size and Space for Approach and Use**
approach, reach and manipulation regardless of physical characteristics such as size or mobility.

Source: https://www.interaction-design.org

### Universal Design Goals

The University at Buffalo, Center for Inclusive Design and Environmental Access (the IDEA Center) has developed the following eight goals of Universal Design that expand UD's original focus to include social participation and health and wellness.

**Body Fit:** Accommodating a wide range of body sizes and abilities.
**Comfort:** Keeping demands within desirable limits of body function and perception
**Awareness**: Ensuring that critical information for use is easily perceived.
**Understanding:** Making methods of operation and use intuitive, clear, and unambiguous.
**Wellness:** Contributing to health promotion, avoidance of disease, and protection from hazards.
**Social Integration:** Treating all groups with dignity and respect.
**Personalization:** Incorporating opportunities for choice and the expression of individual preferences.
**Cultural Appropriateness:** Respecting and reinforcing cultural values and the social and environmental contexts of any design project.

# Past Work of the Task Force – Everyone on Board

Examples

# 6.0 Future Work Of The Task Force

Education → Professional Practice → Communication → Outreach → Advocacy → Inclusion

# Future Work Of The Task Force

2026 & 2027

Next steps:

- Expand influence through partnerships, developing new resources, and promoting accessibility as a key aspect of engineering
- Transitioning from a Task Force to an official CSCE committee while pursuing opportunities that align with its goals and objectives

| Associated Goal | Opportunity |
|---|---|
| • Education | Propose accessibility module for engineering curricula |
| • Education | Host a presentation about Universal Design around construction sites |
| • Professional Practice | Participate in AccessNow Day |
| • Communication | Write a CSCE CIVIL Magazine article |
| • Outreach | Host a CSCE Chapter UOttawa/Carleton event |
| • Outreach | Host a table at the 2026 CSCE Annual Conference |
| • Advocate | Release a public statement about accessibility in the engineering profession |
| • Advocate | Submit recommendations for accessibility standards under review |
| • Inclusion | Host an event with the CNIB |

# 7.0 Practical Recommendations and Resources

Online Resources

# Practical Recommendations

To Advance Accessibility in Civil Engineering

1. Incorporate Universal Design Principles: Ensure inclusivity and accessibility in all projects by applying Universal Design principles.
2. Leverage Expertise and Resources: Use Task Force resources and RHFAC-certified professionals for training and specialized guidance.
3. Advocate and Promote Accessibility: Champion accessibility in civil engineering, influencing policies and standards.
4. Engage Stakeholders: Collaborate early with community groups, accessibility advocates, and individuals with lived experience to ensure diverse perspectives.
5. Use Established Guidelines: Rely on standards like CSA/ASC B651:23, AODA, and other local accessibility guidelines to inform design requirements.
6. Pursue Professional Development: Encourage team certifications such as RHFAC and participation in relevant workshops.
7. Integrate Accessible Technologies: Incorporate assistive technologies like tactile indicators, audible signals, and smart wayfinding systems into designs.
8. Conduct Accessibility Audits: Regularly audit preconstruction drawings and infrastructure to identify and resolve accessibility related conflicts.
9. Align Accessibility with Sustainability: Integrate accessibility goals with green building standards like LEED or Envision for sustainable, inclusive infrastructure.
10. Explore Funding and Build Partnerships: Seek funding opportunities like the Enabling Accessibility Fund (EAF) and collaborate with organizations such as CNIB, while sharing knowledge through events and case studies.

# Resources

To Advance Accessibility in Civil Engineering

1. CSA/ASC B651:23 Accessible design for the built environment:
   CSA/ASC B651:23, Accessible design for the built environment
2. Rick Hansen Foundation Accessibility Certification (RHFAC) Professional Designation:
   About the RHFAC Professional Training | Rick Hansen Foundation
3. Guide to RHFAC certification:
   Guide to RHF Accessibility Certification
4. Rick Hansen Foundation Fundamentals Training:
   RHFAC Fundamentals Training | Rick Hansen Foundation
5. Directory of RHFAC Professionals: Search Directory
6. Canadian National Institute for the Blind (CNIB):
   Home | CNIB
7. CNIB Clearing Our Path: Clearing Our Path | CNIB
8. Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA): The Act (AODA)
9. Guide to the AODA: Guide to the Act
10. Accessibility Professionals Network (APN) under the leadership of the Rick Hansen Foundation
11. Canadian Accessibility Network (CAN) under the leadership of the Accessibility Institute at Carleton University:
    Canadian Accessibility Network - Accessibility Institute
12. CSA Group:
    A Canadian roadmap for accessibility standards
13. International Association of Accessibility Professionals (IAAP): IAAP | International Association of Accessibility Professionals
14. Canda Mortgage and Housing Corporation:
    Universal Design Guide 2023

# Training Opportunities

- RHFAC Professional Designation
- RHFAC Fundamental Course
- SAFERHome Standards Certified Builder, or Professional
- IAAP Certified Professional in Accessibility Core Competencies (CPACC)

# Q&A/ Discussion


# Thank You!

CSCE President's Task Force on Accessibility

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