



ADA Consulting of Indiana

P.O. Box 248 Waynetown, Indiana 47990

(765) 234-2ADA

www.adaconsultingofindiana.com

Rush County Jail & Corrections Facility

ADA Compliance Evaluation Report

131 E 1st St.

Rushville, IN 46173

Date: November 12, 2025

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References:

- 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design
- NFPA 72 (1999 or 2002 edition)
- International Building Code – 2006
- *ASME A17.1-1990, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators*
- ANSI/BHMA A156.10-1985 American National Standard for Power Operated Pedestrian Doors
- ANSI A156.19-1984 American National Standard for Power Assist and Low Energy Power

Operated Doors

Abbreviations:

ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act

A.R. – accessible Route

I.B.C. - International Building Code

lbs. – pounds

N.F.P.A. – National Fire Protection Agency

R/W- Right of Way

AFF - above the finished floor or walking surface.

S/W – sidewalk

max. – maximum

bldg. - building

min. – minimum

i.e. – In example

btm. – bottom

rad. - radius

rqr'd'- required

dia. – diameter

Facility Information:

This facility was built in 2019.

Facility/Address:

Rush County Jail & Corrections Facility
131 E 1st St.
Rushville, IN 46173

Facility Evaluation Prepared for:

Rush County

Site Evaluation Date:

November 5, 2025

Site Inspectors:

David Meihls, Principal Consultant, ADA Consulting of Indiana
Preston Meihls, Project Manager, ADA Consulting of Indiana
David P. Meihls, Consultant, ADA Consulting of Indiana

Consultants/Report Preparation:

David Meihls, Principal Consultant, ADA Consulting of Indiana
Preston Meihls, Project Manager, ADA Consulting of Indiana

Current Code:

2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (2010 ADASAD)
2011 Proposed Accessibility Guidelines for Pedestrian Facilities in the Public Right-of-Way (PROWAG)

Intent of this report:

The following report has been prepared for Rush County regarding the current accessibility and ADA-compliant status of the existing county-owned facilities. This report is intended to serve as a guide to ensure Rush County will keep its facilities in compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act laws and regulations. It is a “snapshot” of the current facility status and how it measures up to current ADA requirements. The report will highlight existing architectural barriers and provide detailed remediation procedures to remove these barriers as required under the Americans with Disabilities Act section 36.304 Removal of Barriers.

This facility was built in 2019, this report is documenting infractions, not in compliance with the governing code; the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (2010 ADA SAD). Remediation procedures will be in accordance with the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.

General Information;

Reference- Americans with Disabilities Act Title III, Part 36 Nondiscrimination based on Disability in Public Accommodations and Commercial Facilities (*as amended by the final rule published on September 15, 2010*)

36.304 Removal of barriers.

(a) General.

A public accommodation shall remove architectural barriers in existing facilities, including communication barriers that are structural in nature, where such removal is readily achievable, *i.e.*, easily accomplishable and able to be carried out without much difficulty or expense.

(b) Examples.

Examples were excluded from this report. (See Part 36 Nondiscrimination based on Disability in Public Accommodations and Commercial Facilities (*as amended by the final rule published on September 15, 2010*))

(c) Priorities.

A public accommodation is urged to take measures to comply with the barrier removal requirements of this section in accordance with the following order of priorities.

- 1)** First, a public accommodation should take measures to provide access to a place of public accommodation from public sidewalks, parking, or public transportation. These measures include, for example, installing an entrance ramp, widening entrances, and providing accessible parking spaces.

(2) Second, a public accommodation should take measures to provide access to those areas of a place of public accommodation where goods and services are made available to the public. These measures include, for example, adjusting the layout of display racks, rearranging tables, providing Brailled and raised character signage, widening doors, providing visual alarms, and installing ramps.

(3) Third, a public accommodation should take measures to provide access to restroom facilities. These measures include removing obstructing furniture or vending machines, widening of doors, installing ramps, providing accessible signage, widening of toilet stalls, and installing grab bars.

(4) Fourth, a public accommodation should take any other measures necessary to provide access to the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of a place of public accommodation.

(d) Relationship to alterations requirements of subpart D of this part.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(3) of this section, measures taken to comply with the barrier removal requirements of this section shall comply with the applicable requirements for alterations in § 36.402 and § 36.404 through 36.406 of this part for the element being altered. The path of travel requirements of § 36.403 shall not apply to measures taken solely to comply with the barrier removal requirements of this section.

Separate from Architectural Barrier Removal requirements, future additions and alterations to a building, under the ADA, are considered as new construction and alterations. They are required to comply with ADAAG 2010 regulations and suggest different priorities when providing accessible features. The following information references the Americans with Disabilities Act Title III, Part 36 Nondiscrimination based on Disability in Public Accommodations and Commercial Facilities (as amended by the final rule published on September 15, 2010). Future additions or alterations shall include and consider the following...

Section 36.401 & 36.402 of 28 CFR Part 36

36.401 New construction and alterations.

(a) General

(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, discrimination for this part includes a failure to design and construct facilities for first occupancy after January 26, 1993, that are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities..

(b) Alterations

(1) Any alteration to a place of public accommodation, or a commercial facility, after January 26, 1992, shall be made to ensure that, to the maximum extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs.

(4) Path of travel.

(iv) Duty to provide accessible features in the event of disproportionality.

When the cost of alterations necessary to make the path of travel to the altered area fully accessible is disproportionate to the cost of the overall alteration, the path of travel shall be made accessible to the extent that it can be made accessible without incurring disproportionate costs.

In choosing which elements to provide, priority should be given to those elements that will provide the greatest access, in the following order-

An accessible entrance;

An accessible route to the altered area;

At least one accessible restroom for each sex or a single unisex restroom;

Accessible telephones;

Accessible drinking fountains; when possible, additional accessible elements such as parking, storage, and alarms.

END OF REPORT

This concludes the report and findings of this ADA evaluation survey and inspection. Questions regarding the evaluation and this report may be directed to the author David Meihls at (765) 234-2ADA.

David Meihls, Principal Consultant

ADA Consulting of Indiana

P.O. Box 248 Waynetown, Indiana 47990

(765) 234-2ADA

David@ADAconsultingofindiana.com