AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA) TRANSITION PLAN

CITY OF COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS SPRING 2019

Updated Spring 2024

City of Collinsville Officials
Jeff Stehman, Mayor
Derek Jackson, City Administrator
Kim Wasser, City Clerk

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Executive Summary

The City of Collinsville has prepared an ADA Transition Plan (the Plan) to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), which requires all public agencies with more than fifty (50) employees to complete and adopt a transition plan. The purpose of this ADA Transition Plan is to document the evaluation of public facilities and develop reasonable objectives to make those facilities accessible for all people, including people with disabilities. The City's Plan focuses on Administrative Documents, sidewalks in public right of way, and City owned buildings. The Chief Building Official is designated as the City's ADA Coordinator, and will serve as the primary point of contact for all issues related to ADA accessibility.

Administrative Documents

All programs and services were evaluated determining the current level of ADA compliance. The City is in the process of redoing its' website and personnel policy manual, which will both be compliant after being updated this year. There are changes proposed to City documents to help ensure future construction meets ADA standards.

Sidewalks & Curb Ramps

Part of the ADA requirements is a self-inventory of sidewalks; all City sidewalks have been inspected and categorized using the information that was collected. The City created a GIS database that will be utilized by City Staff for asset management and future planning. If a sidewalk or ramp was found to be non-ADA compliant, correction was ranked as low, medium, or high priority based on their condition and the amount it is utilized; distance to activity areas such as public facilities, schools, developed areas along busy streets.

The cost estimate to address the 1st Tier Improvements is $84,960, the cost to address the 2nd Tier Improvements is $1,341,070, and the cost to address the 3rd Tier Improvements is $72,100. Initially, the City has identified $100,000 / year in funding from the sidewalk maintenance fund to correct these sidewalk deficiencies and address other sidewalk issues throughout the City.

Buildings and Facilities

All City buildings and parking lots, where public services are offered, were also inspected for ADA compliance; except for the DD Collins House that was brought up to current ADA standards for Historic buildings when it underwent major reconstruction in 2016, a new Water Treatment Plant that is currently being built and City Hall, the Gateway Center, and City owned Parks, which are currently having Facilities Plans developed. The new plant will be compliant upon construction completion and ADA upgrades will be addressed under buildings and facilities currently undergoing Facilities Plans. Information about the new Water Treatment Plant will be added upon its completion and the above listed Facilities Plans will be incorporated upon their completion.

Inside of each building, all public spaces (public restrooms, meeting rooms, lobbies, etc.) and employee common areas (break rooms, employee restrooms, etc.) were assessed. Private offices and process areas where the primary job function includes climbing stairs (waste water treatment and water treatment facilities) were not assessed. The improvements were prioritized by the building and the user, with a higher priority given to spaces utilized by the public in the performance of City business (the front

counter of City Hall). Lower priority is given to spaces utilized by employees only (the Waste Water Plant). The cost estimate to address improvements to City buildings is as follows:

The total cost to address the Approach and Entrance Improvements is $38,550, the cost to address the Access to Goods and Services Improvements is $13,150 and the cost to address the Toilet Rooms Improvements is $8,825. Initially, the City has identified $50,000 / year from the Facilities Maintenance fund to address building related ADA deficiencies.

1.0 Introduction

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 is a civil rights statute (hereinafter referred to as the Act) that prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities. There are five separate Titles (sections) of the Act relating to different aspects of potential discrimination. Title II of that Act specifically addresses the subject of making public services and public transportation accessible to those with disabilities. With the advent of the Act, designing and constructing facilities for public use that are not accessible by people with disabilities constitutes discrimination.

The Act applies to all facilities, including both facilities built before and after 1990. As a necessary step to provide a transition plan that provides accessibility under the ADA, state and local government, public entities or agencies are required to perform self-evaluations of their current facilities, relative to the accessibility requirements of the ADA. The agencies are then required to develop a Transition Plan (hereinafter referred to as the Plan), to address any deficiencies. The Plan is intended to achieve the following:

1. identify physical obstacles that limit the accessibility of facilities to individuals with disabilities;
2. describe the methods to be used to make the facilities accessible;
3. provide a schedule for making the access modifications; and
4. identify the public officials responsible for implementation of the Plan.

The Plan is required to be updated periodically until all accessibility barriers are removed.

1.1 ADA Requirements of the City of Collinsville

The ADA presents specific actions that the City of Collinsville (the City) must perform to achieve compliance. The NCHRP 20-7 (232) – *ADA Transition Plans: A Guide to Best Management Practices* was developed to provide guidance in achieving ADA compliance. This document was used to create the Plan. These steps include:

1. perform a self-evaluation;
2. designate an ADA Coordinator;
3. establish a grievance procedure;
4. develop internal design standards, specifications, and details;
5. develop a Plan for structural changes necessary to achieve program accessibility; and
6. monitor the progress on the implementation of the Plan.

The Plan lists out the steps and actions to achieve compliance with the above listed items and to attain ADA compliance. Attaining ADA compliance requires a long term plan and the availability of funding.

Sidewalk Transition Plan Requirements

The Sidewalk Transition Plan must be made available on-line through the City's website and at City Hall and must be made available in alternative format (e.g. large print, Braille) when requested. This portion of the Plan identifies physical barriers that are in public rights-of-way under the City's jurisdiction. The Plan will serve as a guide to help prioritize how repairs and improvements are scheduled to best improve quality of life for the community. **See Appendix B** for the sidewalk and curb ramp inventory.

Building and Facility Transition Plan Requirements

The Building and Facility Transition Plan must also be available on-line through the City's website and at City Hall and is also available in alternative format (e.g. large print, Braille) requested. This portion of the Plan identifies physical barriers that are at City owned buildings and facilities. The Plan will serve as a guide to help prioritize how repairs and improvements are scheduled to have the greatest impact on the public. **See Appendix C** for the City buildings, facilities, and parks inventory.

Administrative Requirements

The City is accountable to the public and must provide access to all properties, services, and programs offered by the City to all people. The City also has a website that it maintains along with public utilities, water and waste water, and programs offered through the multiple departments of the City. The City shall provide notice to the public about their rights related to City properties, services, and offered programs. The City must also have a process in which the public can be informed about ADA accessibility complaints and issues.

2.0 Steps to a Compliant Transition Plan

The National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Project Number 20-7 (232) - *ADA Transition Plans: A Guide to Best Management Practices* was used as a basis for the development of the Plan. The steps below were taken to ensure the requirements identified in Chapter 2 were met:

2.1 Designating an ADA Coordinator

The Chief Building Official serves as the ADA Coordinator and will be the primary point of contact on all ADA accessibility related issues within the City. He/She will also be responsible to ensure the requirements outlined in the ADA public notice and grievance procedure are met. All written requests should be sent to Chief Building Official:

Chief Building Official
125 S. Center St.
Collinsville, IL 62234
Email: dstock@collinsvilleil.org
Phone: (618) 346-5200 ext. 1130

2.2 Providing Notice to the Public about ADA Requirements

The public participation process included City commissions, officials and the general public. See Section 3 for the City's public outreach effort documentation. The City has created and approved a notice to the public about ADA requirements; which, is available at City Hall and on the City's website. A copy of the notice is included in **Appendix A**.

2.3 Establishing a Grievance Procedure

The ADA Coordinator ensures the grievance procedure is followed and all records are maintained no less than least three years. A copy of the grievance form is included in **Appendix A**.

2.4 Internal Design Standards, Specifications, and Details

City owned sidewalks and curb ramps

Illinois Department of Transportation standards, specifications, and construction details are utilized by the City to meet accessibility compliance.

City owned buildings and facilities

The "Building Code of the City of Collinsville, Illinois," currently the International Building Code, 2015 edition, and the Illinois Accessibility Code are utilized by the City to meet accessibility compliance.

2.5 Plan Development and Data Collection

The City inventoried its' existing facilities; which included all City owned building and facilities, along with curb ramps and sidewalks within City and Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) rights-of-ways within the City limits. City staff identified ADA deficiencies, and developed a process to implement and schedule work to upgrade the above into an ADA compliant network.

The City inventoried its' sidewalks and curb ramps by walking the City's entire sidewalk system and recording observed deficiencies related to the sidewalks and curb ramps on a block by block basis. This information was recorded utilizing a mobile Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) unit. All of the data collected was stored within a Geographic Information System (GIS) database. The database will be updated as projects are completed to remove accessibility issues.

All City owned buildings and facilities were also evaluated for ADA compliance. City staff collected data inside and outside of the buildings and facilities to determine the current compliance of each building. Each building had a report prepared to bring it to full ADA compliance.

2.6 Approving Plan Schedule and Budget

By adopting the plan, The City has developed an implementation process that identifies sections of sidewalk and the curb ramps that are the most essential to be made compliant. Projects will be created so that improvements are made in close proximity to one another to reduce construction cost. The City will also making improvements in conjunction with its' annual resurfacing program, when possible. This will help maximize the amount of improvements made, while minimizing the impact on the budget.

The City currently provides funding for sidewalk improvements, through its' Capital Improvement Program (CIP). The City is dedicated to continually improving its' pedestrian network within the City, so the City has currently dedicated $100,000 on an annual basis for sidewalk improvements. The final budget for sidewalk and curb ramp improvements each year will be decided by City Council and City Management in the budget process. There are also state and federal funding opportunities that might be utilized for specific projects.

The schedule and budget for upgrading buildings and facilities will also be decided by the City Council. Initially, the City plans to dedicate $50,000 annually for building ADA improvements from the Facilities Maintenance fund. In addition, buildings and facilities will be upgraded to meet current ADA compliance during remodeling and major reconstruction projects. Community Development will be responsible for ensuring ADA compliance during these improvements.

2.7 Monitoring Transition Plan Implementation Progress

The City is responsible for monitoring the progress of the Plan, and will review the Plan in its entirety at least once per year. The Plan requires periodically updating the GIS database as projects are completed and documenting all changes to ADA requirements. The Chief Building Official will be responsible for monitoring the progress of the Plan outside of the ROW through Community Development and the City Engineer will be responsible monitoring the progress of the plan in the ROW through Public Works, together they will ensure the plan is implemented throughout the City.

3.0 Public Outreach

The ADA requires public entities to make information regarding the Plan available to all residents, applicants, participants, and any other interested parties. A major goal of the Plan was to solicit the input of interested parties, especially those having disabilities and the groups representing them. The ADA also requires a copy of the Plan be available for public review during a citizen review and comment period.

3.1 Public Review and Comment Period

The ADA requires public input throughout the process of the development of the Plan. The previous sections detail actions taken to develop the plan. Since the Plan is a mulit-year flexible process, it is imperative public involvement and comments continue throughout the plan in its entirety. Anyone wanting to provide comments regarding the plan may do so in writing by contacting the City. Prior to public review, an overview of the Plan and the data collected was presented at the February 14, 2019, Planning Commission Meeting to seek input on the prioritization of improvements within the public right-of-way and in public buildings and facilities. The Plan was then sent out for public comment in March 2019 with a 30 day comment period; during this comments five comments were received and incorporated into the Plan. A copy of the public comment form is included in **Appendix A**. Should any resident or visitor have a desire to comment on the Plan the public comment form can be completed at any time and submitted to the City.

4.0 ADA Design Standards

4.1 Incorporation into City of Collinsville Standards

See **Appendix B** for a list of definitions used throughout the Sidewalk Transition Plan.

The following are the statutes, codes, guidelines, and standards were used in developing the plan. Should new statutes, codes, guidelines, or standards become applicable after the plan is adopted, they shall be incorporated into the plan, if they are more restrictive and/or exceed the existing standards.

1. The Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG), published by the U.S. Architectural and Transportation Compliance Board in July, 1991 (with several revisions through September 2010) is an appendix to Title II of the ADA. ADAAG also provides technical definitions for accessible elements. Since the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design are based off the 2004 ADAAG guidelines, the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design was used as the federal guideline for public buildings and facilities.
2. Proposed Accessibility Guidelines for Pedestrian Facilities in the Public Right-of-Way (PROWAG), published by the U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board on July 26, 2011. These guidelines are currently published for review and comment and will replace the current ADAAG guidelines within the public rights-of-way upon final approval. The guidelines have not been approved by the U.S. Department of Justice, but are currently identified as the best practice for pedestrian accommodations in the public right-of-way. Once the PROWAG, in either its present form or a modified version thereof, is adopted by the Department of Justice, the PROWAG will be the federal standards for accessibility compliance on public right-of-way. PROWAG represents the most current guidelines pertaining to public right-of-way, so it was used as the guiding federal standards for the plan.
3. The design elements, standards, and specifications published by the Illinois Department of Transportation are used as the standard construction documents by the City of Collinsville. IDOT design elements include the *Bureau of Local Roads an Street Manual Chapter 41*, dated January 2006, highway standards last modified on January 1, 2014, and the *Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction* dated January 1, 2016.
4. The *2015 International Building Code (IBC)*, Third Printing, published by the International Code Council in October 2015 is the design standard established by the City of Collinsville for building construction in the City of Collinsville. The 2015 IBC was used as a guide when reviewing City buildings and facilities.
5. The *2018 Illinois Accessibility Code*, published by the State of Illinois Capital Development Board and effective as of October 23, 2018. The 2018 Illinois Accessibility Code was used as a guide when reviewing City buildings and facilities.

The ADA Codes and Standards listed in this section are required for all construction performed within City right-of-way after the Plan has been adopted. This is to include all new construction, private and public, and all construction performed in reference to the Plan.

All dimensions and numerical requirements within these standard as well as applicable local, state, and federal codes or statues are absolute. These requirements have been developed with consideration for constructability, no dimension or slope tolerance will be allowed outside of the stated maximum or minimum allowed. The person of responsible charge for the construction shall be responsible to ensure

all equipment is calibrated correctly. The City reserves the right to have any and all construction built to the aforementioned standards removed and reconstructed, at no cost to the City, for all work contracted out.

Pedestrian Facilities

The ADA Design Standards for public rights-of-way within the City of Collinsville were developed by selecting the strictest standards from federal, state, and local codes and guidelines, relating to various accessibility issues addressed in the Plan. The City currently references IDOT standard details and created the standards for the Plan by comparing them to the standards detailed in the *Proposed Accessibility Guidelines for Pedestrian Facilities in the Public Right-of-Way* (dated July 2011).

Public Buildings and Facilities

The ADA Design Standards for public buildings and facilities owned or operated by the City of Collinsville were developed by selecting the strictest standards from adopted by the City and applicable federal standards. The relevant existing codes that have been adopted by the City are the 2015 International Building Code and the 2018 Illinois Accessibility Code. The applicable federal standards were the 2010 Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG).

4.2 Implementation of ADA Design & Construction Standards

New Construction/New Alignment

All new construction located on City property or right-of-way shall comply with the applicable ADA standards.

New Construction/Existing Alignment

Additions on City property or right-of-way shall comply with the applicable ADA standards.

Alteration to Existing Facilities/Existing Alignment

When portions of existing facilities on City property or right-of-way are to be modified, all modified portions shall be compliant with the applicable ADA standards, which include PROWAG, ADAAG, and the other standards listed in Section 5.1 except as herein modified:

1. Exception: When compliance is not feasible, the modification shall comply with the standards to the maximum extent practicable without being unduly burdensome to the City.

2. Exception: When a new sidewalk ties into a non ADA compliant sidewalk, all portions of the sidewalk, excepting the panel adjacent to the non-compliant sidewalk shall be compliant with all ADA standards; however, the sidewalk panel from existing element to new element shall not result in reduced accessibility.

3. Prohibited Reduction in Access: It is prohibited to have an construction alteration decrease accessibility for public use on a public right-of-way or in a portion of a public building below the minimum requirements at the time of the construction.

Approval Procedure for Exceptions and Non-Feasible Conditions

For determinations of all exceptions and non-feasible conditions, a written request to the City's ADA Coordinator is required. The determination on the exception and non-feasible condition, as determined by the applicable City department shall be final; however, any member of the public may appeal the a

determination, per the procedures in the City's Grievance Procedures under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

5.0 Administrative Documents

5.1 Inventory Methodology

The City evaluated all of its programs and services, primarily the City's website and some City Documents, to determine the current ADA compliance level.

5.2 City's Website

The City maintained website, www.collinsvilleil.org, is required to meet Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The City updated its website in 2019 and the site is now meets the requirements of Section 508.

5.3 City Documents

City documents were analyzed to see if anything needed to be changed to provide a higher level of ADA compliance to City employees and visitors, along with any visitors. City documents were also analyzed to determine if new construction is required to meet current ADA standards. Proposed changes are outlined in **Appendix A**.

5.4 Adjustments and Undue Burden

The City will make adjustments to programs and services that do not place undue burden as soon as practical. An example of an adjustment would be to move or add an accessible location where public meeting notices are posted. The City does not have to make alterations if it would cause a hazardous situation, change a program, or cause undue burden to the City.

5.5 Recommendations

The City will adopt changes to City Ordinances as outlined in **Appendix A**. The City and its' employees accommodate persons with disabilities to provide the necessary services. The City also provides all employees with information about ADA requirements and information on changes to ADA law.

6.0 Sidewalk Transition Plan

6.1 Inventory Methodology

To meet ADA requirements, the City completed a self-inventory of pedestrian facilities in the right-of-way. The City created a GIS database with the inventory data that was collected, which will be used for future planning. All pedestrian facilities in City right-of-way were inventoried as a part of this process.

City staff walked all pedestrian facilities within the City collecting data for sidewalk segments, obstructions and curb ramps. Most data was collected by visual inspections with measures taken where necessary, and input into a mobile GIS data collection unit. This unit contained forms that the City

created for the input of data collected related to the sidewalk segments, obstructions and curb ramps. Staff was trained by the City Engineer on current ADA guidelines, data to be collected, and how to use the mobile GIS data collection unit. After the data was collected, it was analyzed with a scoring to prioritize repairs based on the goals of the City.

6.2 Sidewalk Data Collected

Sidewalk data was collected in segments, or blocks. For the data collection a segment was considered a continuous length of sidewalk between tow termini. The termini points were generally set at intersecting roadways. The collected sidewalk data collected is contained in **Appendix B1.2**.

6.3 Obstruction Data Collected

Obstruction data was collected for each obstruction encountered along each sidewalk segment; multiple obstructions could be documented along each sidewalk segment. The obstruction data collected is contained in **Appendix B1.3**.

6.4 Curb Ramp Data Collected

Curb ramp data was collected for each curb ramp. The curb ramp data collected is contained in **Appendix B1.4**.

6.5 Scoring and Ranking

To prioritize bringing the sidewalks and curb ramps to ADA compliance, a scoring system was utilized assessing both the physical condition and location in respect to activity factors, or pedestrian traffic generators. Location is an element since the *Department of Justice Title II Technical Assistance Manual* implies that a public entity's sidewalk and curb ramp programs might be prioritized based on the location of the sidewalk or curb ramp.

Impedance Score

A scoring system was utilized to evaluate the physical condition of the pedestrian assets and give a numerical rating of how compliant they were. The scoring system assigned points for each individual impedance and obstruction in along the accessible routes. Impedances are characteristics of a sidewalk or curb ramp that inhibits accessibility for pedestrian access and obstructions are permanent objects (e.g. utility poles or fire hydrants) that limits the clear width of a sidewalk or curb ramp. For curb ramps obstructions were included in the impedance score, but for sidewalks a separate obstruction score was determined to account for multiple obstructions along a sidewalk segment.

The scoring system equations are:

Sidewalk Segments (between 1 and 50)
Sidewalk Score = Sidewalk Impedance Score + Sidewalk Obstruction Score

Curb Ramps (between 1 and 50)
Curb Ramp Score = Curb Ramp Impedance Score

After calculating the scores, each asset was placed into a group, with the system having five groups: (1) no curb/sidewalk present, (2) high impedance, (3) medium impedance, (4) low impedance, and (5) no major impedance observed.

A detailed description of the scoring of sidewalks, curb ramps, and activity factors are in **Appendix B1**.

Activity Factor

After evaluating the condition of sidewalks and curb ramps, the proximity of each of these assets was determined in relation to pedestrian traffic generators. The goal of the scoring system was to place the highest priority on assets most likely to have greater pedestrian traffic. The activity factor was based on seven categories of traffic generators and the probability of pedestrian usage. For this plan the highest priority was placed on **Government Facilities**, **Parks**, and **Arterial and Collector Routes**. The Activity Factor is 1 plus the sum of the activity scores for an asset divided by the maximum available activity score. The lower the Activity Factor, the greater possibility for pedestrian traffic.

Activity Factor (between 1 and 2)

$$\text{Activity Factor} = 1 + \frac{\text{Sum of Activity Points}}{\text{Maximum Number of Activity Points}}$$

After calculating the factors, each asset was placed into a group, with a system having three groups: (1) high activity, (2) medium activity, and (3) low activity. High priority was given to assets within close proximity to all of the pedestrian traffic generators and low priority was given to assets that is near only a few or no pedestrian activity generators.

The pedestrian traffic generators used are called out in **Appendix B1.5**.

6.6 Prioritization

Since the City does not have the funds available to fix all of the defects at this time, the upgrade process to achieve ADA compliance is a multi-year program. The City has developed a matrix utilizing the Impedance Score and Activity Factor to prioritize improvements to the pedestrian facilities in the right of way. The primary focus will be on assets in areas of high level pedestrian traffic shown in red. Once the primary areas have been addressed, the second focus will be on high priority deficiencies in medium level pedestrian traffic areas shown in orange. The third focus will be on medium deficiencies in high level pedestrian traffic areas shown in yellow. The rest of the work, areas shown in green, will be addressed afterwards or in combination with other construction projects.

Activity Factor	Impedance Score: No Significant Deficiency	Low	Medium	High	None Present
Low					
Medium					
High					

Priority Legend
1st Tier Improvements - Initial Focus
2nd Tier Improvements
3rd Tier Improvements
4th Tier Improvements - Long Range Priorities
No Significant Deficiency

Figure 1: Tiered Scoring System Matrix

6.7 Cost Estimating

Improvements Tier	Facility Type	Number of Ramps in Tier	Cost of Repairs
1st Tier	Curb Ramps	0	$ -
	Sidewalk Segments	3	$ 84,960
	1st Tier Total		$ 84,960
2nd Tier	Curb Ramps	26	$ 78,500
	Sidewalk Segments	37	$ 1,262,570
	2nd Tier Total		$ 1,341,070
3rd Tier	Curb Ramps	2	$ 6,000
	Sidewalk Segments	6	$ 66,100
	3rd Tier Total		$ 72,100
4th Tier	Curb Ramps	222	$ 563,000
	Sidewalk Segments	493	$ 5,426,130
	4th Tier Total		$ 5,989,130

Figure 2: Estimate of Probable Cost - Pedestrian Facilities in the Right of Way

6.8 Monitoring of Sidewalk Transition Plan

The City will continually monitor the condition of the current pedestrian facilities and keep the database updated as projects are completed to make repairs to or expand the existing system. All repairs to the system will require making the asset compliant. All additions we'll be inspected to ensure they are compliant before public acceptance and the new facilities will be added to the database.

7.0 City Buildings and Facilities Transition Plan

7.1 Inventory Methodology

An individual ADA Transition Evaluation was prepared for each building or facility to document ADA deficiencies; except the DD Collins House, that was brought up to current ADA standards for Historic Buildings when it underwent major reconstruction in 2016; the Water Treatment Plant that is currently being built; and City Hall, the Gateway Center, and City owned Parks, which are currently undergoing Facilities Plans that will address all ADA deficiencies. Information about the new Water Treatment Plant will be added upon its completion and the above listed Facilities Plans will be incorporated upon their completion.

The City Engineer and the City's Chief Building Official inspected each building for compliance, using the *ADA Checklist for Readily Achievable Barrier Removal*, which was developed for the New England ADA Center, a project by the Institute for Human Centered Design and the ADA National Network. A copy of the checklist is in **Appendix C**. All of the public spaces and places where the public travels to conduct City business were investigated, which included parking lots, meeting rooms, public bathrooms, drinking fountains, ingress and egress locations and other public areas. Private offices and locations where the primary job function requires climbing stairs were not investigated for this report.

7.2 Data Collected

The City buildings and facilities that were investigated and documented in the Plan were:

1. Police Station
2. Activity Center
3. Fire House 1
4. Street Department Building
5. Fire House 2
6. Waste Water Treatment Plant

7.3 Prioritization

Improvements to buildings will be prioritized in two ways, similarly to the sidewalks. The first priority set will be based on removing barriers. The second priority set will be based on the amount of public usage.

Removing Barriers

The checklist that was utilized follows the four priorities set out in the Department of Justice ADA Title III regulations.

These regulations suggest that public entities first priority should be to allow persons with disabilities access to the facility.

The next priority should be to allow persons with disabilities access to areas where goods and services are available to the public.

The third priority should be to allow persons with disabilities access to bathrooms, if bathrooms are provided for public use.

The fourth priority is to remove any remaining barriers to utilizing the public facilities.

Usage

Higher priority was placed on buildings and places that are more frequently used by the public. The priority ranking of City buildings and facilities are:

1. City Hall
2. Police Station
3. Gateway Center
4. Activity Center
5. City Parks
6. Fire House 1
7. DD Collins House
8. Water Plant
9. Street Department Building
10. Fire House 2
11. Waste Water Treatment Plant

In general ADA upgrades will follow the priority list, but might vary based on planned upgrades to the facilities and available funding sources for each facility. Priority should be given if alterations are necessary to accommodate a disabled employee who works in any of the City buildings.

7.4 Cost Estimating and Summary of Results

Cost estimates were created based on the *2012 RS Means Building Construction Cost Data* published by Reed Construction Data.

Estimated Total Costs							
	Police Station	Activity Center	Fire House 1	Street Department Building	Fire House 2	Waste Water Treatment Plant	Total for Category
Approach and Entrance	$ 150.00	$ 8,650.00	$ 11,600.00	$ 2,150.00	$ 550.00	$ 15,450.00	$ 38,550.00
Access to Goods and Services	$ 300.00	$ 6,800.00	$ -	$ 950.00	$ -	$ 5,100.00	$ 13,150.00
Toilet Rooms	$ 950.00	$ 50.00	$ 200.00	$ 4,675.00	$ -	$ 2,950.00	$ 8,825.00
Additional Access	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,500.00	$ -	$ 2,500.00	$ 5,000.00
Total	$ 1,400.00	$ 15,500.00	$ 11,800.00	$ 10,275.00	$ 550.00	$ 26,000.00	
Total All Buildings							$ 65,525.00

7.5 Monitoring of Buildings and Facilities Transition Plan

The design, construction, and renovation of all current and future City-owned buildings should be overseen by the Chief Building Official, City Engineer, and Community Development Department to ensure ADA compliance.

Appendix A
Exhibits

City of Collinsville, Illinois

NOTICE UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

In accordance with the requirements of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), the City of Collinsville (City) will not discriminate against qualified individuals on the basis of disability in the City's services, programs, or activities.

Employment: The City does not discriminate on the basis of disability in its hiring or employment practices and complies with all regulations promulgated by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission under Title I of the ADA.

Effective Communication: The City will generally, upon request, provide appropriate aids and services leading to effective communication for qualified persons with disabilities so they can participate equally in City programs, services, and activities, including qualified sign language interpreters, documents in Braille, and other ways of making information and communications accessible to people who have speech, hearing or vision impairments.

Modifications to Policies and Procedures: The City will make all reasonable modification to policies and procedures to ensure that people with disabilities have an equal opportunity to enjoy all of its programs, services, and activities. For example, individuals with service animals are welcomed in the offices of the City, even where pets are generally prohibited.

Anyone who require an auxiliary aid or service for effective communication, or a modification of policies or procedures to participate in a program, service, or activity of the City, should contact Stacey O'Brien, Human Resources Coordinator, (618) 346-5200 ext. 1131, sobrien@collinsvilleil.org.

The ADA does not require the City to take any action that would fundamentally alter the nature of its programs or services, or impose an undue financial or administrative burden.

Complaints that a City program, service, or activity is not accessible to persons with disabilities and complaints of disability-based discrimination against applicants for City employment or City employees should be directed to Stacey O'Brien, Human Resources Coordinator, (618) 346-5200 ext. 1131, sobrien@collinsvilleil.org.

The City will not place a surcharge on a particular individual with a disability or any group of individuals with disabilities to cover the cost of providing auxiliary aids/ services or reasonable modifications of policy, such as retrieving items from locations that are open to the public but are not accessible to persons who use wheelchairs.

American Disabilities Act Grievance Form

Mail or e-mail this form to:

Human Resources Coordinator
Stacey O'Brien
City of Collinsville
125 S. Center St.
Collinsville IL, 62234
sobrien@collinsvilleil.org

Date

First Name **Last Name**

Address

City **State** **Zip**

Phone Number

Alternate Contact Person (Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Agency alleged to have denied access:
City of Collinsville
125 S. Center St.
Collinsville, IL 62234

I was denied access on (date):

My disability is:

This problem is
□ Temporary □Permanent

I am seeking access to the City of Collinsville which I haven't been able to enter because I need an accommodation:

The accommodation I seek:

Review of City Documents for ADA Inclusion

As part of preparing the ADA Transition Plan, City documents were reviewed for ADA inclusion. The documents and any other City permits or applications should be available in alternate formats (e.g large print, Braille) when requested. The following documents were reviewed for ADA inclusion:

1. Notice Under the Americans with Disabilities Act
2. ADA Grievance Form
3. City of Collinsville Code of Ordinances
4. Limited "U" Permit
5. Residential "R" Permit
6. Commercial "B" Permit

Review of the City website, City Personnel Policy Manual, City Comprehensive Plan, or City Design Requirements were not reviewed, since they are currently being updated and scheduled to be completed in 2019. Upon completion of the updates, they will be compliant to the current ADA standards.

Notice Under the Americans with Disabilities Act

The City should adopt the notice attached in **Appendix A.**

ADA Grievance Form

No changes suggested.

City of Collinsville Code of Ordinances

The following codes should be updated as follows:

Sec. 12.04.090.

If any sidewalk is blocked by any excavation work, a temporary sidewalk shall be constructed or provided which shall be safe for travel, convenient for users thereof, and shall be a minimum of four feet in width. If any sidewalk is disturbed, taken up or damaged by any such work, after the completion of such work, the sidewalk shall promptly and immediately be restored to its original condition.

Sec. 17.060.075.A.2.a.

A six-foot clear zone, with a minimum of four (4) feet of pedestrian walkway, (~~three (3) feet of decorative brick and three (3) feet of pedestrian walkway~~) shall be maintained at all times, measured from the edge of the curb to the boundary of the sidewalk dining area. This clear zone shall not be encroached upon in any way, including signage, planters, trees, decorative elements or other obstructions.

Limited "U" Permit

No changes suggested.

Residential "R" Permit

No changes suggested.

Commercial "B" Permit

No changes suggested.

ADA Transition Plan

Collinsville, IL

COMMENT FORM

We encourage you to express your comments and views on the proposed ADA Transition Plan. We are providing this form so that your comments can be considered prior to finalizing the Plan. You may email this form to Troy Turner, City Engineer at tturner@collinsvilleil.org, or print this form front-and-back and mail it to him at the address provided on the back of this form. Your comments should be mailed within 30 days of the start of the comment period to provide timely consideration.

We appreciate your participation. If you would like to provide additional information, please submit your comments on additional pages.

Please print

Name:_____

Address: _____

City: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone Number:_____

Please check the appropriate box(es)

☐ Homeowner in Collinsville

☐ Business Owner in Collinsville

☐ Interested party outside of Collinsville

☐ Affiliated with _____ (organized group name)

My Comments are:

Appendix B
Sidewalk and Uptown Parking Transition Plan

B1.1 Definitions

The following list of definitions is used throughout this Appendix:

Accessible Pedestrian Signal (APS, or Audible Pedestrian Signal): A mounted device that communicates information to pedestrians in both visual and non-visual formats (e.g. audible tones and vibrotactile surfaces) related to pedestrian walk phase.

Clear Width: The effective width of a sidewalk or curb ramp, the actual distance that a pedestrian has to navigate an obstacle as opposed to the full width of the sidewalk or curb ramp section.

Cross Slope: The slope that is perpendicular to the direction of pedestrian travel.

Crosswalk: A marked path across a roadway providing guidance for pedestrians who are crossing roadways be defining and delineating paths on approaches to and within signalized intersections, and on approaches to other intersections where traffic stops. At non-interseciton locations, crosswalk markings legally establish the crosswalk. (FHWA Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices 2009 Edition, Sect. 3B.18, P. 383).

Curb: A vertical or rolled transition that serves as a separation between the roadway or gutter and the sidewalk or green space.

Curb Ramp: A short ramp cutting through a curb that provides access between the sidewalk and the adjacent surface.

Detectable Warning Panel: A standardized surface feature built in or applied to walking surfaces or other elements to warn visually impaired people of hazards on a circulation path.

Driveway: Pavement that provides access for a motorized vehicle to access a single parcel of private property.

Driveway Slope thru Sidewalk: The cross slope of a sidewalk segment at a location where the driveway crosses the sidewalk.

Encroachment: An obstruction that limits the clear width of a sidewalk or curb ramp that is not fixed (e.g. parked vehicles, tree limbs, or bushes).

Flared Slope: The slope between the curb ramp and the adjacent sidewalk or green space beside the curb ramp.

Grade: The slope that is parallel to the direction of travel expressed as a ratio of rise to run, usually expressed as a percent.

Green Space: The portion of the public right-of-way, usually grass, located between the sidewalk and the curb line or edge of roadway.

Impedance: A characteristic of a sidewalk or curb ramp that inhibits accessibility for pedestrian access.

Landing: The sidewalk panel located at the top of a curb ramp.

Obstruction: A permanent object (e.g. utility pole or fire hydrant) that limits the clear width of a sidewalk or curb ramp.

Parallel Curb Ramp: A system of two sloped ramps that run parallel to existing curb line from lower landing which is approximately level with the street.

Pedestrian Circulation Path: The predominant path that a pedestrian can be reasonably expected to utilize to travel from one destination to another (sidewalk).

Perpendicular Curb Ramp: A curb ramp with a main slope running perpendicular to the curb line.

Public Right-of-way (ROW): Land or property that is owned by a public entity and usually acquired for or devoted to transportation and/or pedestrian purposes.

Ramp: A sloped portion of walkway with a running slope greater than 1:20 or 5%.

Running Slope: The slope that is parallel to the direction of travel expressed as a ratio of rise to run, usually expressed as a percent.

Sidewalk: The portion within the public rights-of-way which is improved for use by pedestrians.

Street Furniture: Elements in the public right-of-way which are intended for use by pedestrians such as benches, garbage cans, and other usable equipment.

Undue Burden: A requirement that can be achieved only at a significant difficulty or expense to the City or other property owner.

B1.2 Sidewalk Data Collected

The following data was collected for each sidewalk segment:

1. Surface – type of surface present; including none.
2. Curb Type – type of curb present; including none.
3. Green Space – amount of green space present
4. Condition
5. Sidewalk Width
6. Cross Slope
7. Running Slope

B1.3 Obstruction Data Collected

The following data was collected for obstructions along sidewalk sections:

1. Fixed Obstruction – type of obstruction (e.g. utility pole, sidewalk grating, etc.)
2. Encroachments – type of obstruction (e.g. tree limbs, street furniture, etc.)
3. Vertical Displacement – vertical discontinuity between two adjacent sidewalk panels
4. Driveway Slope thru Sidewalk – driveway cross slopes greater than 2% present
5. Clear Width – sidewalk width at any fixed obstruction or encroachment that is less than 4 feet.

B1.4 Curb Ramp Data Collected

The following data was collected at each curb ramp

1. Ramp Type – type of ramp present; including no ramp.
2. Condition
3. Gutter Slope – slope of the gutter parallel to the direction of travel.
4. Detectable Warning Panels- type of detectable warning panel present; including none.
5. Running Slope
6. Cross Slope
7. Flare Slope – slope of flares when in the pedestrian circulation path; including outside circulation path.
8. Ramp Width – ramp width at narrowest point.
9. Vertical Displacement – displacement between the ramp and the landing or the ramp and the curb.
10. Landing – dimensions of the sidewalk panel at the top of the curb ramp.
11. Landing Slope

B1.5 Activity Score

The Activity Factor equation included activity scores that were based on the proximity of the sidewalk segment or curb ramp to traffic generators as listed:

1. Schools: Accessible sidewalks provide safe access for students and parents to travel to the schools by foot. The schools included are Collinsville High School, Collinsville Middle School, Dorris Intermediate School, Jefferson Elementary School, John A Renfro Elementary School, Summit Elementary School, Twin Echo Elementary School, Webster Elementary School, Good Shepherd Lutheran School, Holy Cross Lutheran School, and SS Peter & Paul Catholic School. The activity score was assigned based on a radial distance of each school.

Proximity to Schools	Point Value
<1/10 mile	0
Between 1/10 mile and 1/4 mile	4
Between 1/4 mile and 1/2 mile	7
>1/2 mile	10

2. Parks: There are eight parks in the City of Collinsville, which range from neighborhood and pocket parks to larger city parks and include sports facilities, a farm heritage park and a dog park. The City wants to encourage multimodal access to all residents, regardless of disability, to all of the City parks and the services they have to offer. The activity score was assigned based on a radial distance of each park.

Proximity to Parks	Point Value
<1/4 mile	0
Between 1/4 mile and 1/2 mile	5
>1/2 mile	10

3. Government Buildings: Government buildings include City Hall, Fire and Police Stations, Museum, Library, and Post Office provide necessary services and offer valuable services and programs for City residents. The ADA stresses the importance of having accessible walkable routes to government offices and facilities, as these are crucial aspects to daily life in the community. The activity score was assigned based on a radial distance or each of these buildings.

Proximity to Government Buildings	Point Value
<1/4 mile	0
Between 1/4 mile and 1/2 mile	5
>1/2 mile	10

4. MCT and SCCTD Bus Stops/Trails: MCT or Madison County Transit and SCCTD St. Clair County Transit District provides numerous bus routes, paratransit services meeting ADA requirements for the elderly and disabled, bikeways, and other services throughout Collinsville. MCT has a transit facility located in uptown Collinsville and also provide service to downtown St. Louis and MetroLink. MCT also maintains a trail network connecting communities throughout Madison County, providing bicycle transportation facilities and recreational opportunity. The activity score was assigned based on radial distance to bus stops, the transit facility, and the MCT trail heads.

Proximity to Bus Stops & Trail Heads	Point Value
<1/4 mile	0
Between 1/4 mile and 1/2 mile	3
>1/2 mile	5

5. High Density Housing: This consists of multi-family housing made of senior and 55 and older facilities and lots Zoned R-3 or R-4 according to the City's zoning map. The activity score was assigned based on radial distance to these lots.

Proximity to High Density Housing	Point Value
<1/4 mile	0
Between 1/4 mile and 1/2 mile	5
>1/2 mile	10

6. Traffic Generators: Traffic generators are composed of amusement, employment, and retail center in the City. Removing any physical barriers to traffic generators allows pedestrian access to these amenities and will likely increase quality of life. The major amusement generator in Collinsville is Fairmont Racetrack. The retail traffic generators in Collinsville are generally the Collinsville Crossing area, Eastport area, Uptown area, and along Belt Line Rd. The employment centers include IDOT, Ameren, and Laura Buick in the vicinity of the Eastport area.

Proximity to Traffic Generators	Point Value
<1/4 mile	0
Between 1/4 mile and 1/2 mile	3
>1/2 mile	5

7. Street Classification: Arterial and collector routes are the major roads, which make up the backbone of the City's street network that provide access to amenities throughout the City such as retail centers, employment centers, government buildings, recreational facilities, and other amenities. Arterial and collector streets tend to greater vehicular traffic at higher speeds than residential streets, as they are the backbones of the street network. Residential streets tend to have higher pedestrian traffic, but they are usually

safer for pedestrians as they have less volume and slower speed motor traffic on them. The major roads in the City's street network are made up of:

Principal Arterials:

- Illinois Route 157
- Illinois Route 159

Minor Arterials

- Belt Line Road
- Clay Street
- Collinsville Road
- Combs Avenue
- Fairmont Avenue
- Horseshoe Lake Road
- Johnson Hill Road
- Keebler Avenue
- Lebanon Road
- Main Street
- Saint Louis Road
- Summit Avenue

Major Collectors

- Church Street
- Clinton Street
- Combs Avenue
- Country Lane
- Eastport Plaza Drive
- Golfview Drive
- Merrell Street
- Ostle Drive
- Pine Lake Road
- Pleasant Ridge Road
- Powell Avenue
- Sugar Loaf Road
- Saint Clair Avenue
- Spring Street
- Sycamore Street
- Waverly Drive
- Westridge Drive
- Wilson Avenue

Minor Collectors

- Carnation Drive

- Johann Drive
- McDonough Lake Road

Street Classification	Point Value
Principal Arterial	0
Minor Arterial	0
Major Collector	5
Minor Collector	5
Local/Residential	15

B1.6 Impedance Score

1. Sidewalk Impedance Score

Data was collected in the four categories below for each segment of sidewalk. Point values were assigned for the deficiencies and used in the sidewalk scoring equation in **Section 6.5**. The lower the assigned point value the greater the barrier it imposed on pedestrian traffic.

a. Surface: The existing material that the sidewalk is constructed of. When no surface was present pedestrian traffic would have to travel on the road or in the grass next to the roadway, which is not ideal. When there is no sidewalk, or surface, present a barrier is present for someone with a mobility disability to travel safely.

Surface	Point Value
No Surface Present	1
All Other Surfaces	0

b. Sidewalk Width: If the sidewalk is too narrow a pedestrian circulation path is limited. This can make it hard or dangerous to pass, especially if one pedestrian is using a wheelchair or walker. The requirement for sidewalk width varies depending on if green space between the roadway and sidewalk are present. Points were determined based on sidewalk width and the width of the green space.

Sidewalk Width (with Green Space)	Point Value
<4’	1
4’ - 5'	9
5’ - 6'	9
>6’	9

Sidewalk Width (without Green Space)	Point Value
<4’	1
4’ - 5'	3
5’ - 6'	6
>6’	9

c. Cross Slope: When the cross slope is greater than 2% it can become difficult for wheelchair users to maintain their lateral balance.

Cross Slope	Point Value
>5%	1
3% - 5%	3
2% - 3%	5
<2%	8

d. Running Slope: The running slope is restricted to a maximum of 5%, unless it is matching the grade of the adjacent roadway, according to PROWAG. Steep running slope can make it difficult to maintain control of a wheelchair.

Cross Slope	Point Value
>5%	1
<5%	3
Running Slope Matches Road Grade	3

2. Sidewalk Obstruction Score

Obstructions observed in the field were classified into one of the tree categories below. Point values were assigned to each unique deficiency. The higher the point value the greater the impact it imposes on pedestrian traffic.

a. Vertical Displacement: Vertical displacements are discontinuity between two sidewalk panels, which is often caused by settling or tree roots. Vertical displacements are a tripping hazard and are especially dangerous to the elderly and disabled.

Vertical Displacement	Point Value
>1”	10
½” - 1"	6
¼” - ½”	3

b. Driveway Slope thru Sidewalk: Even though the sidewalk meets the maximum slope requirement, if a driveway cross slope is greater than 2%, it can make it difficult for wheelchair users and sudden cross slope changes can be difficult for the visually disabled and elderly.

Driveway Cross Slope	Point Value
>8%	10
5% - 8%	7
3% - 5%	4
2% - 3%	1

c. Clear Width: Even though the sidewalk meets the minimum width requirement to meet ADA standards, if one portion is non-compliant, due to an obstacle, the whole segment is not accessible, especially to those in wheelchairs

Clear Width	Point Value
<4’	10
≥4’	0

3. Curb Ramp Impedance Score

The ten criteria below were used to evaluate each curb ramp. The point value for each deficiency was used in curb ramp score equation in **Section 6.5**. The lower the point value assigned the greater impact it imposes on pedestrian traffic, with scoring ranging from 1 to 50.

a. Curb Ramp Type: A curb cut should be provided according to ADA regulations. Where there was no curb cut to allow access to the sidewalk, pedestrians are discriminated against and considered to be the most necessary improvement. While at evaluating the curb ramps, they type of ramp was recorded for asset management purposes.

Curb Ramp Type	Point Value
No Ramp Present	1
All Other Ramp Types	0

b. Fixed Obstructions: Fixed obstructions are objects that block the pedestrian way, such fire hydrants, power poles, and low hanging branches. These can limit the clear width and can be especially hazardous to someone who is visually impaired. If there is a fixed obstruction present none of the proceeding deficiencies will be accounted for in the scoring.

Fixed Obstruction	Point Value
Present – Fixed Obstruction	3
Present – Encroachment	3

c. Running Slope: On a curb ramp this is the slope between the top of the ramp and the edge of the pavement or the gutter pan. A steep running slope can be dangerous, especially to someone in a wheelchair, causing them to lose control or get stuck.

Running Slope	Point Value
>15%	1
12% - 15%	2
8% - 12%	5
<8%	8

d. Cross Slope: A steep cross slope could cause someone to lose their balance.

Cross Slope	Point Value
>5%	1
3% - 5%	2
2% - 3%	5
<2%	8

e. Flared Slope: If this is in the pedestrian travel way it must be less than 10%. Slopes greater than 10% can represent a challenge to navigate, if outside the pedestrian circulation path it is of no consequence.

Flared Slope	Point Value
>10%	1
≤10%	3
Outside of Pedestrian Circulation Path	3

f. Curb Ramp Width: Narrow ramps limit navigation and can make it hard to pass, especially if a wheelchair or walker is involved.

Curb Ramp Width	Point Value
<4’	1
4’ - 6'	4
6’ - 8'	4
>8’	4

g. Gutter Slope: A steep gutter creates an abrupt transition from the curb ramp to pavement, and can lead to wheelchairs getting stuck and an uncomfortable transition to pedestrians walking across the ramp.

Gutter Slope	Point Value
>8%	1
5% - 8%	3
<5%	6

h. Detectable Warning Panels: These serve as warning devises for visually impaired persons so they know they are approaching a dangerous condition or a hazard. On curb ramps they direct visually impaired persons across the roadway to opposing curb ramps.

Detectable Warning Panels	Point Value
Not Present	1
Not Compliant	3
Truncated Domes	5

i. Vertical Displacements: The discontinuity, or abrupt change, between the curb ramp and the gutter pan or the landing. The ramps need to be flush to avoid being tripping hazards.

Vertical Displacement	Point Value
>1”	1
½” - 1”	3
¼” - ½”	6
<¼”	9

j. Landing Dimensions: The landing provides the pedestrian the ability to change direction and a place of refuge to protect pedestrians from motorists.

Vertical Displacement	Point Value
≥4’ in each direction	4
<4’ in each direction	1

k. Landing Slopes: These slopes need to meet ADA requirements in both directions as they provide a location for pedestrians to change direction. If the slopes are too steep, a person could lose their balance.

Top Landing Slope	Point Value
>2% in either direction	1
≤2% in either direction	3

B2.1 Sidewalk Ranking

A score was associated with each sidewalk and each curb ramp in the City. The Activity Factor is detailed in **Appendix B1.5** and the Impedance Score is detailed in **Appendix B1.6**. The Matrix below shows the Impedance Score, the Activity Factor, and the priority focus for the improvements, based on the level of use of the facility and the degree of the impedance. The sidewalks are shown on the aerials in **Appendix B3.1**, and are color coated based on their priority according the Matrix below.

		Impedance Score				
		No Significant Deficiency	Low	Medium	High	None Present
Activity Factor	Low					
	Medium					
	High					

Priority Legend	
	1st Tier Improvements - Initial Focus
	2nd Tier Improvements
	3rd Tier Improvements
	4th Tier Improvements - Long Range Priorities
	No Significant Deficiency

Figure 1: Tiered Scoring System Matrix

B2.2 Cost Estimating

A cost estimate was developed for each component of sidewalk segment and curb ramp to bring them to full ADA compliance. The cost estimate was developed based on all defects in a sidewalk segment or curb ramp.

Curb Ramps

The curb ramp impedance score accounts for the different obstructions that might make it less usable by a disabled person. For the purpose of conservatively estimating the costs to repair deficiencies, it was assumed the entire curb ramp would need to be removed and replaced if it scored less than 50.

After determining which curb ramps needed to be replaced, a cost was assigned to each based on the type of ramp; $2,000 for perpendicular ramps, $2,500 for parallel ramps, and $4,000 for diagonal ramps. If a curb ramp was obstructed by an impediment (e.g. utility pole, fire hydrant, utility box, etc.) the repair cost was assumed to be $1,000. This cost was added to the cost to repair the curb ramp whether it was compliant or not. Although some of the minor defects could be fixed individually, for this plan it was assumed that full replacement of the curb ramp was required.

Sidewalk Segments

Costs for repairing sidewalk segments were determined based on sidewalk material, quantity or significance of the obstructions. The construction of new segments or blocks of concrete was not considered in the Plan, as the City is not required to construct new sidewalks.

Below are the costs that were used for repairing each obstruction that was found:

- Remove and replace entire segment - $50 per lineal foot
- Extend sidewalk where curb present - $60 per lineal foot
- Extend sidewalk where curb not present -$140 per lineal foot
- Utility pole relocation - $5,000
- Vertical displacement between ¼ inch and one inch - $200
- Vertical displacement exceeding one inch - $1,000
- Broken sidewalk - $50 per linear foot
- Removal and reconstruction of driveway - $4,000
- Non-compliant flare slope - $500
- Water valves, manholes, and other utility boxes obstructing the walkway - $200
- If a length is associated with any of the above obstructions, a linear cost of $50 per linear foot was assumed.

After assigning a cost to each defect, the costs were summed per sidewalk segment. If the cost exceeded $50 per lineal foot, than the cost to remove and replace, $50 per lineal foot, was assigned to the segment. If the sidewalk cross slope exceeded 2%, the sidewalk indicated for replacement.

Cost Summary

The estimated costs by category to bring all curb ramps and segments into complete ADA compliance are detailed in the tables below.

1st Tier Improvements					
Scoring Category	Number of Ramps	Cost of Repairs	Scoring Category	Number of Segments	Cost of Repairs
Curb Ramps			Sidewalk Segments		
No Ramp / High Activity Factor			No Sidewalk / High Activity Factor	3	$84,960
High Impedance / High Activity Factor			High Impedance / High Activity Factor		
Cost of Improvements		*$0*	*Cost of Improvements*		*$84,960*
Total Cost of 1st Tier Improvements					$84,960

2nd Tier Improvements					
Scoring Category	Number of Ramps	Cost of Repairs	Scoring Category	Number of Segments	Cost of Repairs
Curb Ramps			Sidewalk Segments		
No Ramp / Medium Activity Factor	10	$40,000	No Sidewalk / Medium Activity Factor	18	$1,016,120
High Impedance / Medium Activity Factor	16	$38,500	High Impedance / Medium Activity Factor	19	$246,450
Cost of Improvements		*$78,500*	*Cost of Improvements*		*$1,262,570*
Total Cost of 2nd Tier Improvements					$1,341,070

3rd Tier Improvements					
Scoring Category	Number of Ramps	Cost of Repairs	Scoring Category	Number of Segments	Cost of Repairs
Curb Ramps			Sidewalk Segments		
Medium Impedance / High Activity Factor	2	$6,000	Medium Impedance / High Activity Factor	6	$66,100
Cost of Improvements		*$6,000*	*Cost of Improvements*		*$66,100*
Total Cost of 3rd Tier Improvements					$72,100

4th Tier Improvements					
Scoring Category	Number of Ramps	Cost of Repairs	Scoring Category	Number of Segments	Cost of Repairs
Curb Ramps			Sidewalk Segments		
No Ramp / Low Activity Factor	4	$16,000	No Sidewalk / Low Activity Factor	32	$1,558,740
High Impedance / Low Activity Factor	32	$103,500	High Impedance / Low Activity Factor	20	$1,809,840
Medium Impedance / Medium Activity Factor	18	$39,000	Medium Impedance / Medium Activity Factor	41	$287,700
Medium Impedance / Low Activity Factor	15	$45,000	Medium Impedance / Low Activity Factor	48	$379,150
Low Impedance / High Activity Factor	6	$28,000	Low Impedance / High Activity Factor	51	$233,500
Low Impedance / Medium Activity Factor	80	$169,000	Low Impedance / Medium Activity Factor	159	$682,500
Low Impedance / Low Activity Factor	67	$162,500	Low Impedance / Low Activity Factor	142	$474,700
Cost of Improvements		*$563,000*	*Cost of Improvements*		*$5,426,130*
Total Cost of 4th Tier Improvements					$5,989,130

Figure 3: Estimate of Probable Cost

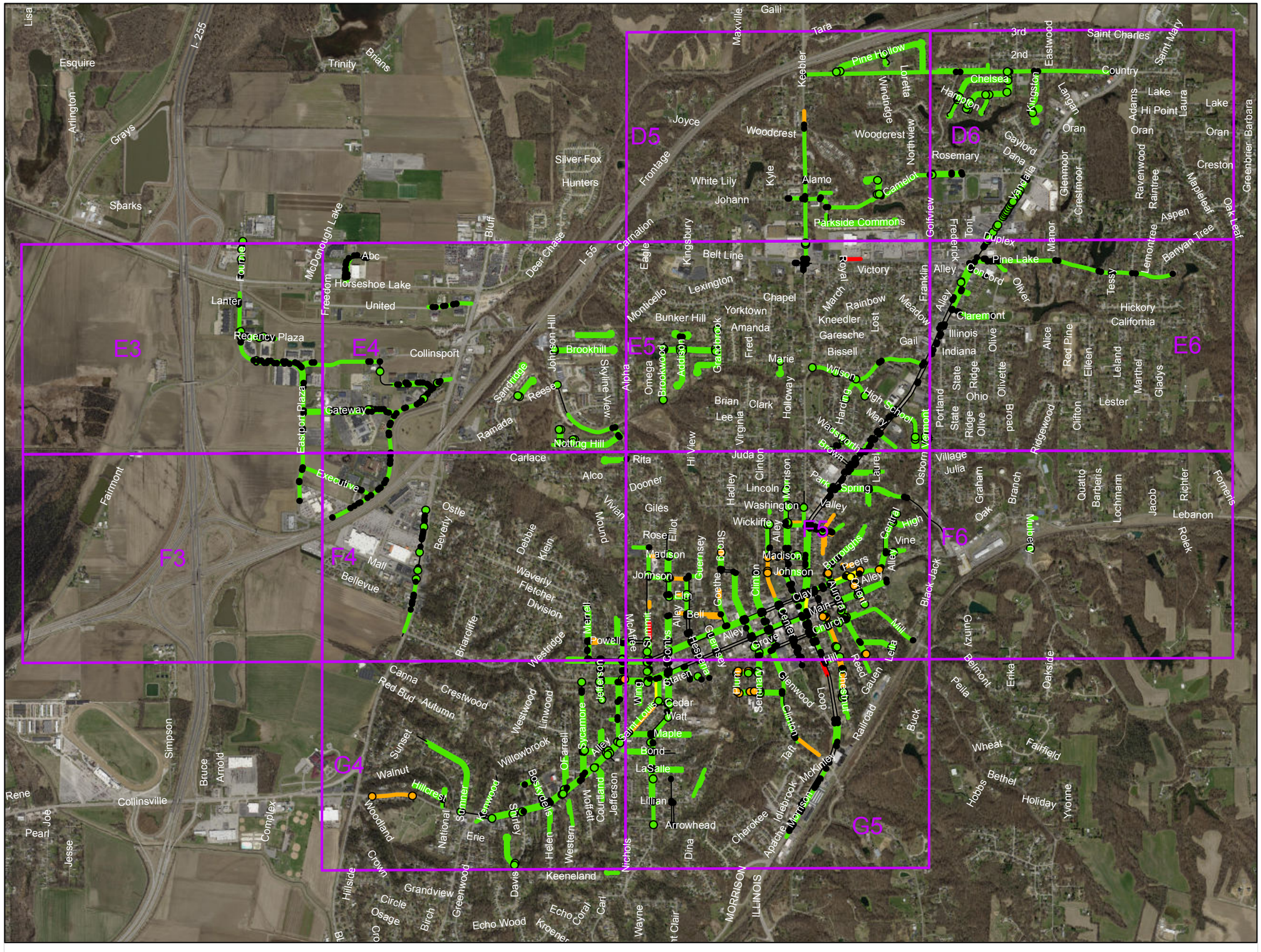
B2.3 Uptown Parking

There is parking allowed throughout the City except where signs are placed to restrict parking. Throughout the City most of the street parking is unmarked parallel parking, except for the Uptown Area. The parking in the Uptown Area was recently redone with recent work on Clay Street and Main Street in 2017 and 2018 respectively. During the projects these projects the Uptown Area street parking was evaluated on a block by block basis to ensure compliance with the Illinois Accessibility Code and the Illinois Department of Transportation's "Bureau of Local Roads and Streets Manual."

Total Number of Marked or Metered Parking Spaces on the Block Perimeter	Minimum Required Number of Accessible Parking Spaces
1 to 25	1
26 to 50	2
51 to 75	3
76 to 100	4
101 to 150	5
151 to 200	6
201 and over	4 percent of total

Figure 2: Accessible Parking Space Requirements

ADA Transition Plan Reference Map



Curb Ramp & Sidewalk Priority

Curb Ramp Impedence RankingTier

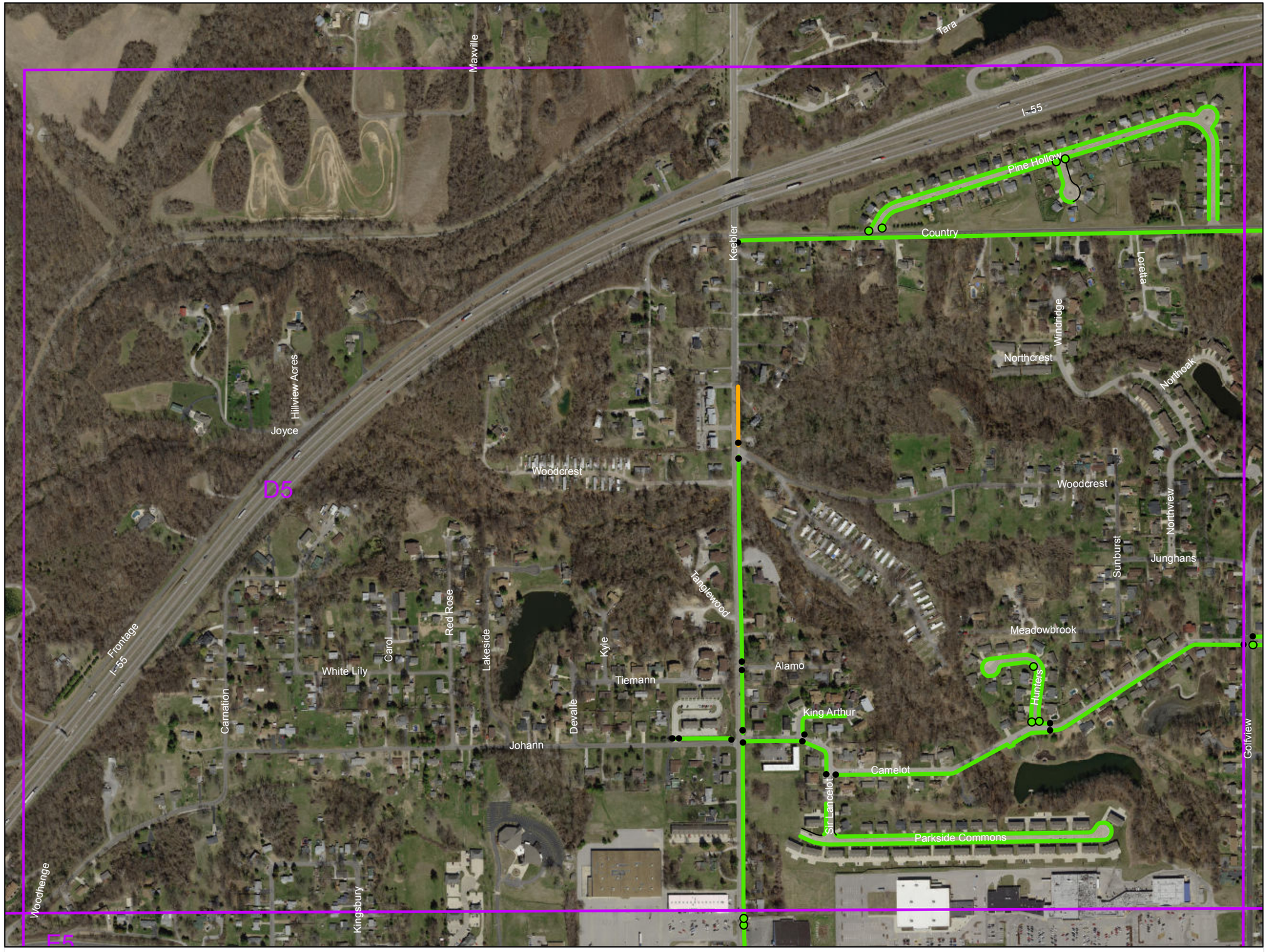
- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- 4th Tier Improvements
- No Significant Deficiency

Sidewalks RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- Improvements
- No Significant Defeciency

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

ADA Transition Plan
D5



N
W E
S

Curb Ramp & Sidewalk Priority

Curb Ramp Impedence

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- 4th Tier Improvements
- No Significant Deficiency

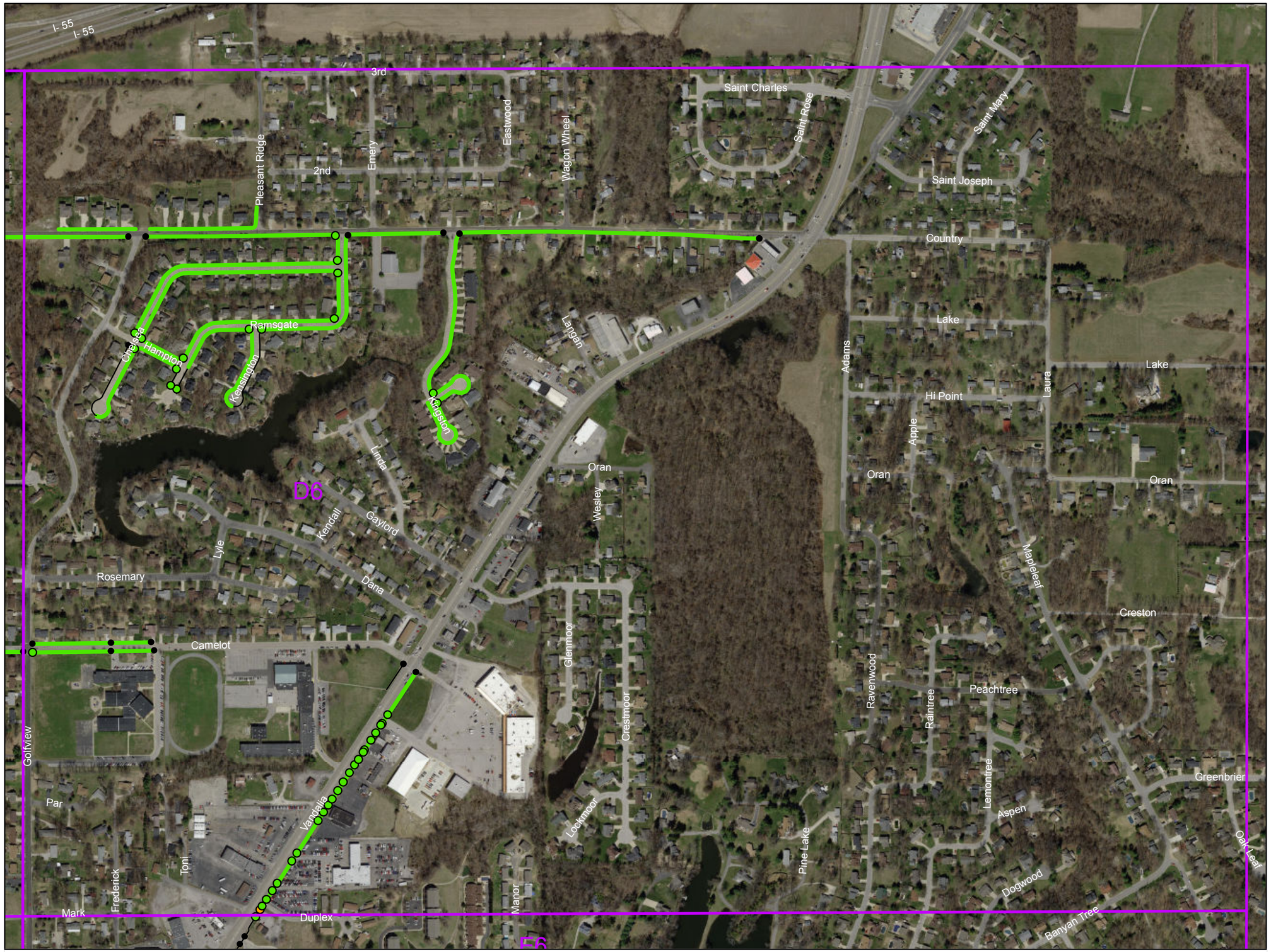
Sidewalks

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- Improvements
- No Significant Defeciency

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

ADA Transition Plan
D6



N
W E
S

Curb Ramp & Sidewalk Priority

Curb Ramp Impedence

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- 4th Tier Improvements
- No Significant Deficiency

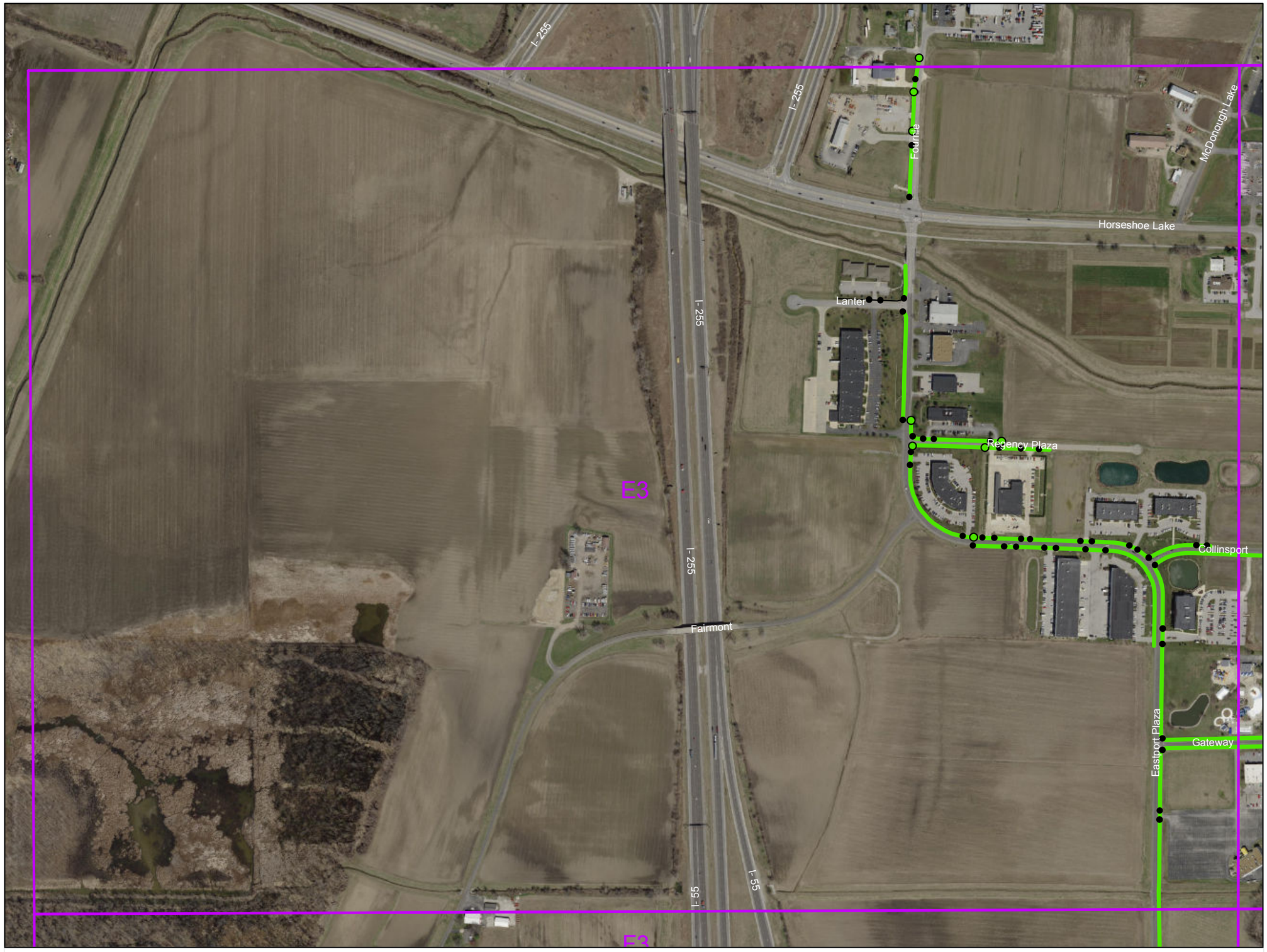
Sidewalks

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- Improvements
- No Significant Defeciency

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

ADA Transition Plan
E3



N
W E
S

Curb Ramp & Sidewalk Priority

Curb Ramp Impedence

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- 4th Tier Improvements
- No Significant Deficiency

Sidewalks

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- Improvements
- No Significant Defeciency

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

ADA Transition Plan
E4

N
W E
S

Curb Ramp & Sidewalk Priority

Curb Ramp Impedence

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- 4th Tier Improvements
- No Significant Deficiency

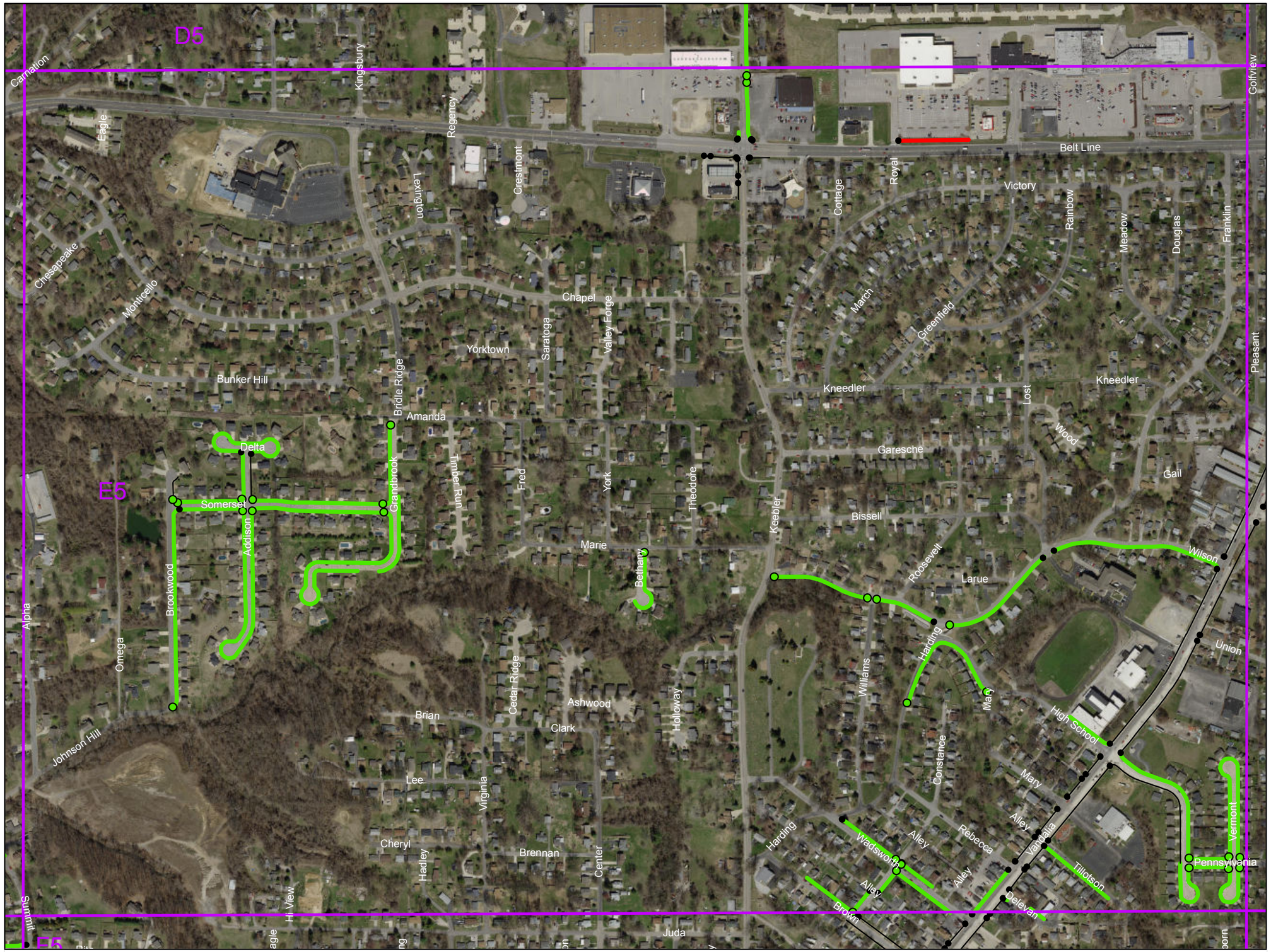
Sidewalks

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- Improvements
- No Significant Defeciency

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

ADA Transition Plan
E5



Curb Ramp & Sidewalk Priority

Curb Ramp Impedence

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- 4th Tier Improvements
- No Significant Deficiency

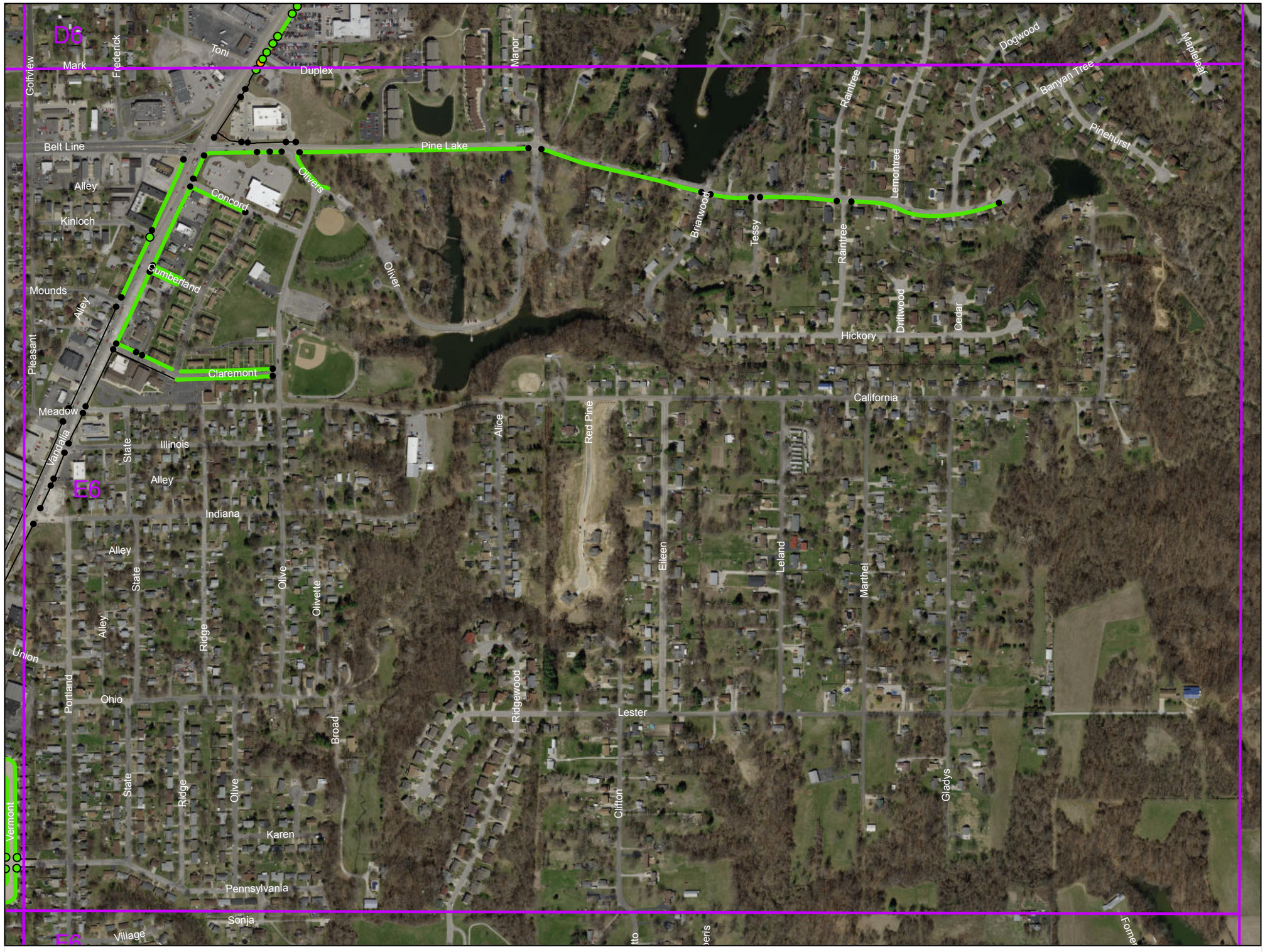
Sidewalks

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- Improvements
- No Significant Defeciency

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

ADA Transition Plan
E6



N
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Curb Ramp & Sidewalk Priority

Curb Ramp Impedence

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- 4th Tier Improvements
- No Significant Deficiency

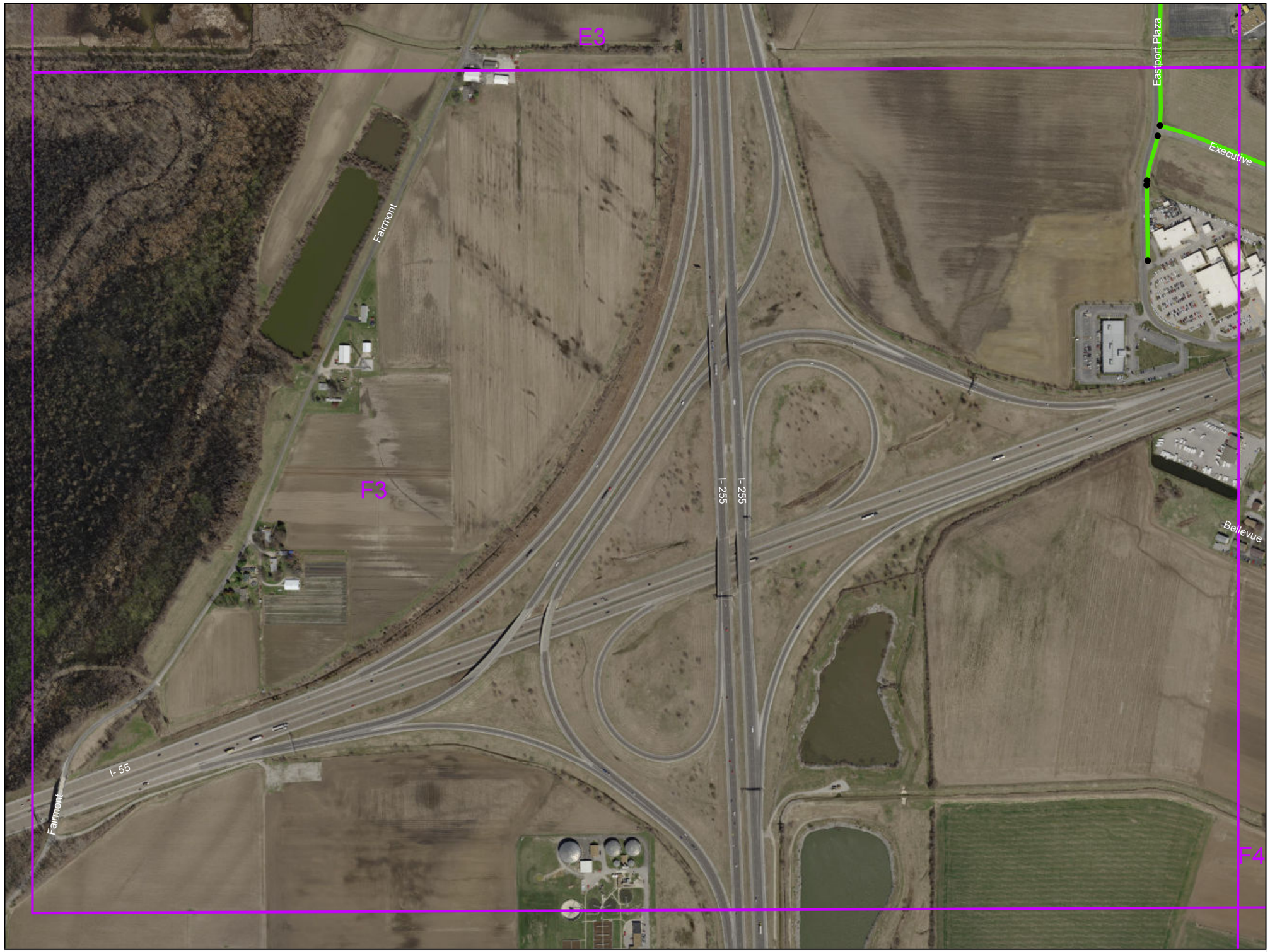
Sidewalks

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- Improvements
- No Significant Defeciency

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

ADA Transition Plan
F3



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Curb Ramp & Sidewalk Priority

Curb Ramp Impedence

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- 4th Tier Improvements
- No Significant Deficiency

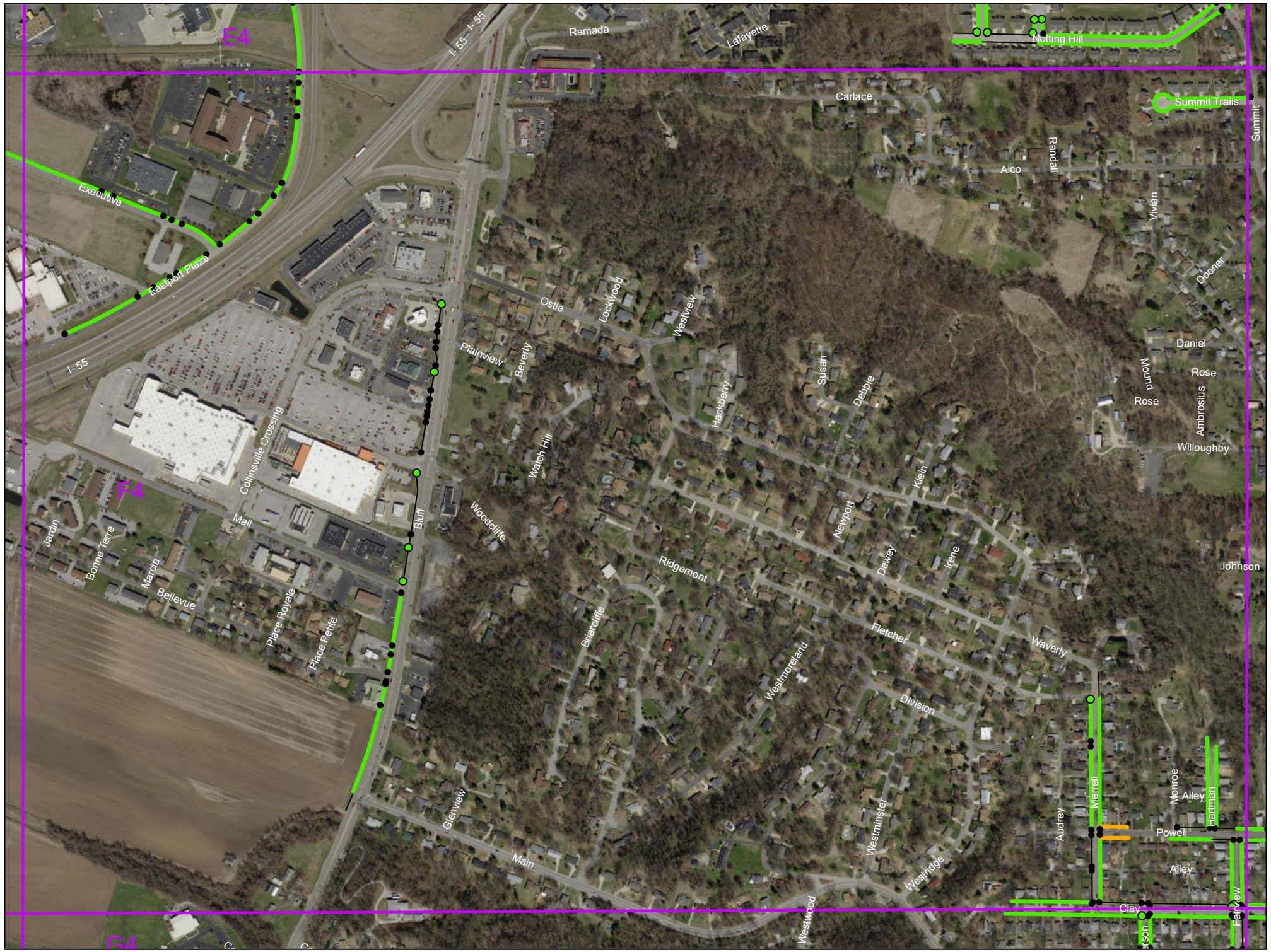
Sidewalks

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- Improvements
- No Significant Defeciency

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

ADA Transition Plan
F4



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Curb Ramp & Sidewalk Priority

Curb Ramp Impedence

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- 4th Tier Improvements
- No Significant Deficiency

Sidewalks

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- Improvements
- No Significant Defeciency

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

ADA Transition Plan
F5

Curb Ramp & Sidewalk Priority

Curb Ramp Impedence

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- 4th Tier Improvements
- No Significant Deficiency

Sidewalks

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- Improvements
- No Significant Defeciency

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

ADA Transition Plan
F6

N
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S

Curb Ramp & Sidewalk Priority

Curb Ramp Impedence

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- 4th Tier Improvements
- No Significant Deficiency

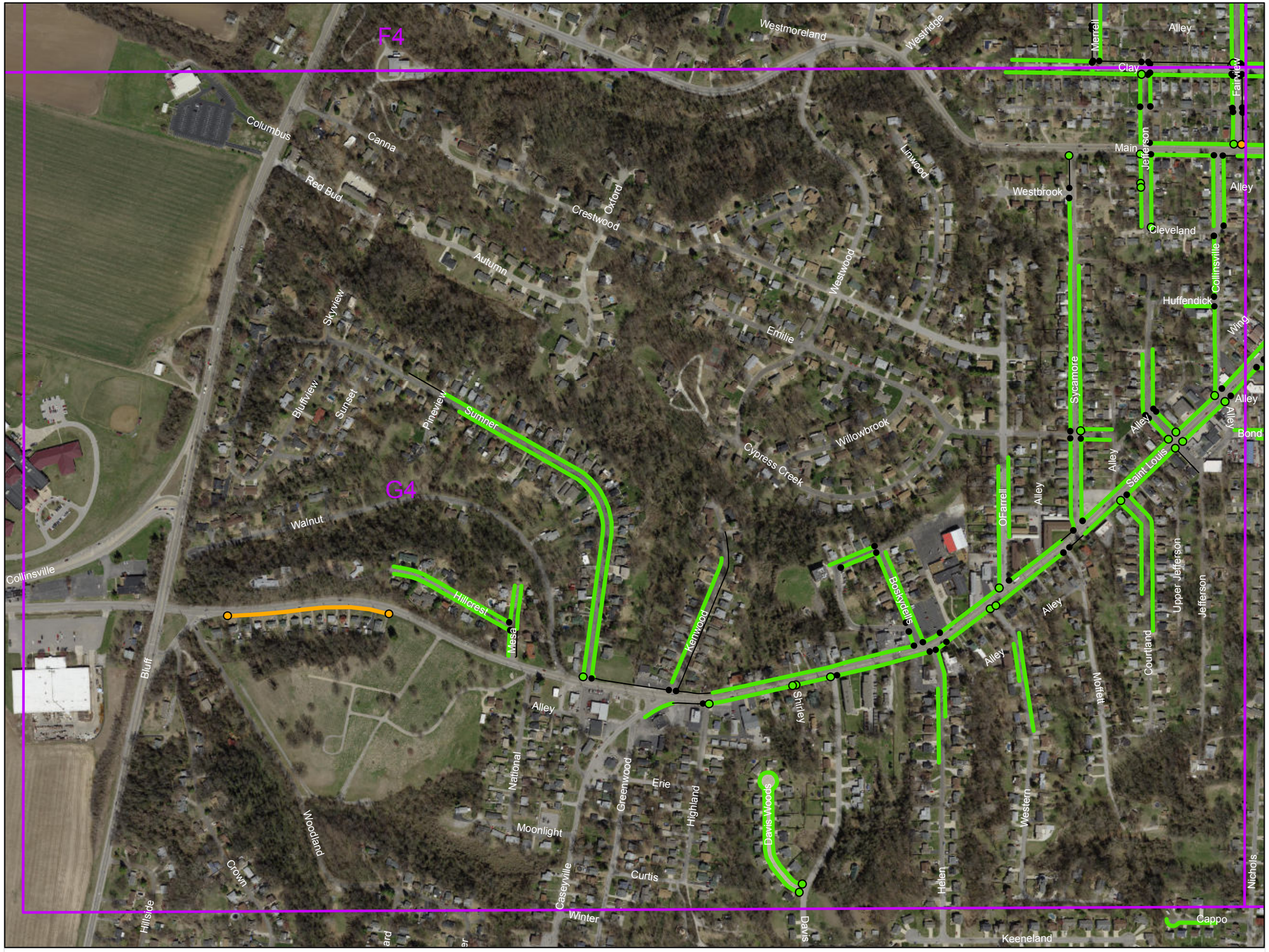
Sidewalks

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- Improvements
- No Significant Defeciency

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

ADA Transition Plan
G4



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Curb Ramp & Sidewalk Priority

Curb Ramp Impedence

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- 4th Tier Improvements
- No Significant Deficiency

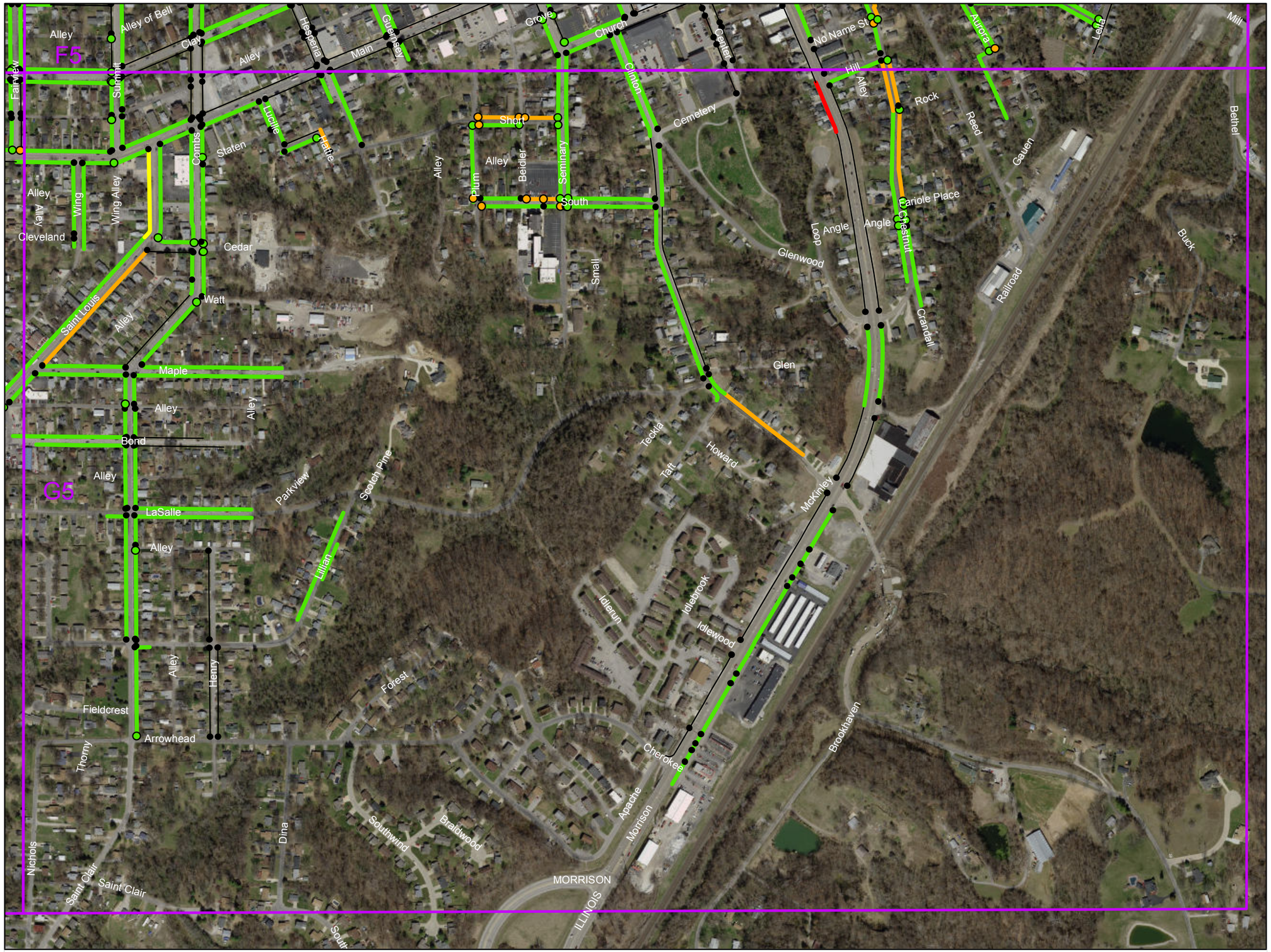
Sidewalks

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- Improvements
- No Significant Defeciency

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

ADA Transition Plan
G5



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Curb Ramp & Sidewalk Priority

Curb Ramp Impedence

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- 4th Tier Improvements
- No Significant Deficiency

Sidewalks

RankingTier

- 1st Tier Improvements
- 2nd Tier Improvements
- 3rd Tier Improvements
- Improvements
- No Significant Defeciency

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

Appendix C
Buildings and Facility Transition Plan

C1.0 Building Facility Reports

The City performed evaluation for compliance with the 2010 ADAAG and the Illinois Accessibility Code, based on a checklist from the Human Centered Design. The improvements were divided into two with four priorities in each group. The first group was Public ADA Improvements and the second group was Employee ADA Improvements. Within the two groups they were broken down into four priorities: Approach and Entrance, Access to Goods and Services, Toilet Rooms, and Additional Access. Improvements should first be made to public area over employee areas; unless an employee requires reasonable accommodations, then ADA improvements should be prioritized regardless of whether the public uses the space.

The following buildings were evaluated by the City Engineer and the City's Chief Building Official for ADA compliance:

1. Police Station
2. Activity Center
3. Fire House 1
4. Street Department Building
5. Fire House 2
6. Waste Water Treatment Plant

Other City buildings and facilities are being evaluated in facilities plans currently underway and will be incorporated into this plan upon their completion. These buildings and facilities include:

1. City Hall
2. Gateway Center
3. City owned parks

The Current Water Plant was not evaluated as a new ADA compliant plant is currently under construction. The DD Collins House was also not evaluated as it was brought up to current Historic ADA requirements after major reconstruction in 2016, and the compliance was certified by a licensed Architect.

C1.1 Police Station

The City of Collinsville Police Station was constructed in 1999. Based on a field inspection, it appears that most of the facility meets the current ADA requirements. A field investigation was completed and items that were not compliant were documented.

Approach and Entrance

Checklist Item: 1.11
Noncompliance: No sign reading “van accessible” at the van accessible parking space
Solution: Install van accessible parking sign
Cost: $100

Checklist Item: 1.49
Noncompliance: Edges of mat are a tripping hazard
Solution: Tape down mat edges
Cost: $50

Access to Goods and Services

Checklist Item: 2.38
Noncompliance: Text characters are not raised
Solution: Replace with compliant signs, 3 signs need to be replaced
Cost: $300

Toilet Rooms

Checklist Item: 3.19
Noncompliance: Mirror is too high
Solution: Lower the mirror
Cost: $50

Checklist Item: 3.20
Noncompliance: Coat hook is too high
Solution: Lower the coat hook
Cost: $50

Checklist Item: 3.33
Noncompliance: Grab bar on the side wall only extends 52” from rear wall
Solution: Reinstall grab bar so it is no more than 12” from rear wall and extends at least 54” from rear wall.
Cost: $600

Checklist Item: 3.34
Noncompliance: Grab bar on the rear wall is only 30” long
Solution: Install new grab bar on the rear wall that is at least 36” long, extending at least 12” from the centerline of the water closet to one side and at least 24” from the centerline of the water closet to the other side. The grab bar shall be mounted between 33” and 36” above the floor and at least 12” above or below extruding objects.
Cost: $250

Additional Access

Noncompliance: none

C1.2 Activity Center

The Activity Center was constructed in 1998. Based on a field inspection, it appears that most of the facility meets the current ADA requirements. A field investigation was completed and items that were not compliant were documented.

Approach and Entrance

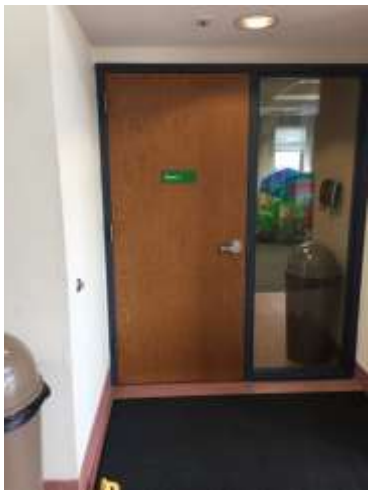
Checklist Item: 1.10
Noncompliance: No sign identifying two accessible parking spaces.
Solution: Install accessible parking sign, one of the signs being a van accessible sign
Cost: $600

Checklist Item: 1.18
Noncompliance: The cross slope along the accessible route is greater than 2%
Solution: Replace sidewalk along accessible route,4’ x 23’ in the island, 4’ x 50’ in front of north accessible parking spaces, and 8’ x 32’ in front of the entrance.
Cost: $8,000

Checklist Item: 1.46
Noncompliance: Edges of mat are a tripping hazard
Solution: Tape down mat edges
Cost: $50

Access to Goods and Services

Checklist Item: 2.38
Noncompliance: Signs designating permanent rooms and spaces on the pull side of the door
Solution: Signs need to be moved to the latch side of the door
Cost: $100



Checklist Item: 2.45
Noncompliance: Door to Room 1 requires more than 5 pounds of force to be opened
Solution: Adjust door
Cost: $100

Checklist Item: 2.48
Noncompliance: Floors are not slip resistant
Solution: Apply slip resistant sealant
Cost: $4,000

Checklist Item: 2.70
Noncompliance: The current bench in the locker room is less than 20 inches deep
Solution: Replace bench
Cost: $600

Checklist Item: 2.80
Noncompliance: There is less than 17" of clear space under the accessible counter length
Solution: Replace counter
Cost: $2,000

Toilet Rooms

Checklist Item: 3.20
Noncompliance: Coat hook is too high
Solution: Lower the coat hook
Cost: $50

C1.3 Fire House 1

Fire House 1 was constructed in 2005. Based on a field inspection, it appears that most of the facility meets the current ADA requirements. A field investigation was completed and items that were not compliant were documented.

Approach and Entrance

Checklist Item: 1.8
Noncompliance: There is no level area on the passenger side of the parking space
Solution: Install level concrete pad
Cost: $1,000

Checklist Item: 1.11
Noncompliance: No sign reading “van accessible” at the van accessible parking space
Solution: Install van accessible parking sign
Cost: $100

Checklist Item: 1.29
Noncompliance: Ramp landings are less than 60” x 60”
Solution: Alter ramp and increase landing size
Cost: $10,000

Checklist Item: 1.39
Noncompliance: Inaccessible entrances do not have a sign indicating they are inaccessible
Solution: Install signs
Cost: $400

Checklist Item: 1.40
Noncompliance: Accessible entrance does not have a sign
Solution: Install sign
Cost: $100

Access to Goods and Services

Noncompliance: none

Toilet Rooms

Checklist Item: 3.5
Noncompliance: Wall mounted sign is non-compliant
Solution: Install tactile sign
Cost: $100

Checklist Item: 3.11
Noncompliance: Door requires more than 5 pounds of pressure to open
Solution: Adjust closer
Cost: $100

Checklist Item: 3.12
Noncompliance: Door takes less than 5 seconds to close
Solution: Adjust closer
Cost: Covered in 3.11

Additional Access

Noncompliance: none

C1.4 Street Department Building

The Street Department Building is planned to be replaced by the construction of new public works facility, but will remain the primary location the Street Department works out of until the new public works facility can be constructed. A field investigation was completed and items that were not compliant were documented.

Approach and Entrance

Checklist Item: 1.2
Noncompliance: No handicap parking space
Solution: Reconfigure by painting lines and installing handicap and van accessible signs
Cost: $1,000

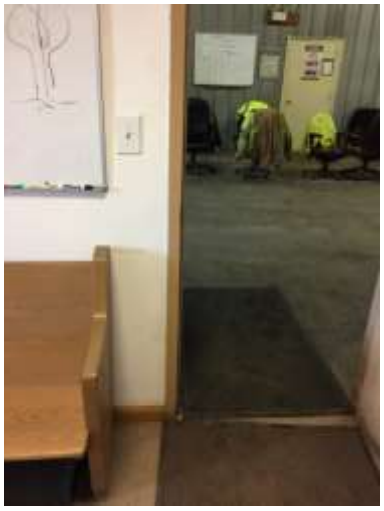
Checklist Item: 1.37
Noncompliance: Main entrance is not accessible
Solution: Install concrete ramp and add accessible entrance sign
Cost: $1,000

Checklist Item: 1.37
Noncompliance: Inaccessible entrance does not have a sign indicating it is inaccessible
Solution: Install sign
Cost: $100

Checklist Item: 1.49
Noncompliance: Edges of mat are a tripping hazard
Solution: Tape down mat edges
Cost: $50

Access to Goods and Services

Checklist Item: 2.40
Noncompliance: Main office and break room door do not have 18” of maneuvering on the latch side
Solution: Relocate Obstructions
Cost: $50



Checklist Item: 2.43
Noncompliance: Office and break room controls not accessible
Solution: Relocate Obstructions
Cost: Covered in 2.40

Checklist Item: 2.50
Noncompliance: Office, breakroom, and welding room door handles are not compliant
Solution: Replace handles
Cost: $300

Checklist Item: 2.70
Noncompliance: The current benches in the locker room is less than 20 inches deep and do not have backs
Solution: Replace one bench
Cost: $600

Toilet Rooms

Checklist Item: 3.2
Noncompliance: No signs on inaccessible toilet rooms with directions to accessible toilet rooms.
Solution: Install signs
Cost: $200

Checklist Item: 3.3
Noncompliance: No sign designating accessible toilet room.
Solution: Install signs
Cost: $100

Checklist Item: 3.5
Noncompliance: Toilet room signs do not have raised characters or Braille.
Solution: Install tactile signs
Cost: $200

Checklist Item: 3.6
Noncompliance: Door opening is less than 32” clear
Solution: Replace door
Cost: $1,000

Checklist Item: 3.7
Noncompliance: Less than 18” of maneuvering clearance on latch side
Solution: Replace counter and sink
Cost: $1,000

Checklist Item: 3.9
Noncompliance: Lock cannot be operated without grasping
Solution: Replace door knob
Cost: $100

Checklist Item: 3.19
Noncompliance: Mirror is too high
Solution: Lower the mirror
Cost: $50

Checklist Item: 3.22
Noncompliance: There is no clear space under the sink
Solution: Replace counter and sink
Cost: Covered in 3.7

Checklist Item: 3.27
Noncompliance: Faucet cannot be operated without gripping
Solution: Replace faucet
Cost: $200

Checklist Item: 3.29
Noncompliance: Paper tower is more than 48" high
Solution: Move dispenser
Cost: $50

Checklist Item: 3.32
Noncompliance: Height of water closet is than 17"
Solution: Replace Water Closet
Cost: $300

Checklist Item: 3.33
Noncompliance: There is no side wall or side wall grab bar.
Solution: Install faux wall and grab bar.
Cost: $1,200

Checklist Item: 3.34
Noncompliance: There is no rear wall grab bar.
Solution: Install grab bar.
Cost: $250

Checklist Item: 3.38
Noncompliance: The toilet paper dispenser is located beside the water closet.
Solution: Relocate toilet paper dispenser
Cost: $25

Additional Access

Checklist Item: 4.2
Noncompliance: The drinking fountain does not have 17" of clear floor space under it.
Solution: Replace drinking fountain.
Cost: $2,500

C1.5 Fire House 2

Fire House 2 was constructed in 1966. Based on a field inspection, it appears that most of the facility meets the current ADA requirements. A field investigation was completed and items that were not compliant were documented.

Approach and Entrance

Checklist Item: 1.11
Noncompliance: No sign reading “van accessible” at the van accessible parking space
Solution: Install van accessible parking sign
Cost: $100

Checklist Item: 1.39
Noncompliance: Inaccessible entrance does not have a sign indicating it is inaccessible
Solution: Install signs
Cost: $200

Checklist Item: 1.40
Noncompliance: Accessible entrance does not have a sign
Solution: Install sign
Cost: $100

Checklist Item: 1.46
Noncompliance: Door takes less than 5 seconds to close
Solution: Adjust closer
Cost: $100

Checklist Item: 1.49
Noncompliance: Edges of mat are a tripping hazard
Solution: Tape down mat edges
Cost: $50

Access to Goods and Services

Noncompliance: none

Toilet Rooms

Noncompliance: none. There are no public toilet rooms available.

Additional Access

Noncompliance: none

C1.6 Waste Water Treatment Plant

The Waste Water Treatment Plant was originally constructed in 1972. Since the original construction the plant has undergone many upgrades to the process portion of the building and upgraded equipment, but there have been no renovations to the building itself. A field investigation was performed to determine ADA deficiencies.

Approach and Entrance

Checklist Item: 1.2
Noncompliance: No handicap parking space
Solution: Install handicap parking space
Cost: $10,000

Checklist Item: 1.39
Noncompliance: Inaccessible entrances do not have signs indicating location of the accessible entrance.
Solution: Install signs
Cost: $300

Checklist Item: 1.40
Noncompliance: Accessible entrance does not have a sign.
Solution: Install sign
Cost: $100

Checklist Item: 1.42
Noncompliance: Less than 18” of maneuvering space on pull side of door.
Solution: Add automatic door opener
Cost: $5,000

Checklist Item: 1.49
Noncompliance: Edges of mat are a tripping hazard
Solution: Tape down mat edges
Cost: $50

Access to Goods and Services

Checklist Item: 2.8
Noncompliance: Object protrudes more than 4” into the path.
Solution: Add partial wall
Cost: $2,000

Checklist Item: 2.40
Noncompliance: Main office and lab door do not have 18” of maneuvering on the latch side
Solution: Relocate cubicles and desk space
Cost: $1,000

Checklist Item: 2.43
Noncompliance: Break room, shared office, and lab door hardware is requires twisting
Solution: Replace knob
Cost: $300

Checklist Item: 2.45
Noncompliance: Break room, shared office, and lab door require more than 5 pounds of force to open.
Solution: Replace door closer
Cost: $1,200

Checklist Item: 2.50
Noncompliance: There is not enough clear floor space at controls in Main office and lab.
Solution: Relocate desks and cubicles within clear space
Cost: Covered in 2.40

Checklist Item: 2.70
Noncompliance: There is no bench in the locker room
Solution: Install bench
Cost: $600

Toilet Rooms

Checklist Item: 3.2
Noncompliance: No signs on inaccessible toilet rooms with directions to accessible toilet rooms.
Solution: Install signs
Cost: $200

Checklist Item: 3.3
Noncompliance: No sign designating accessible toilet room.
Solution: Install signs
Cost: $100

Checklist Item: 3.5
Noncompliance: Toilet room signs do not have raised characters or Braille.
Solution: Install tactile signs
Cost: $300

Checklist Item: 3.11
Noncompliance: Door requires more than 5 pounds of force to open.
Solution: Replace door closer
Cost: $400

Checklist Item: 3.19
Noncompliance: Mirror is too high
Solution: Lower the mirror
Cost: $50

Checklist Item: 3.22
Noncompliance: Less than 17 inches of clear floor space under the lavatory
Solution: Replace lavatory
Cost: $700

Checklist Item: 3.28
Noncompliance: The soap dispenser is too high
Solution: Adjust dispenser
Cost: $50

Checklist Item: 3.33
Noncompliance: There is no side wall grab bar.
Solution: Install grab bar.
Cost: $600

Checklist Item: 3.34
Noncompliance: There is no rear wall grab bar.
Solution: Install grab bar.
Cost: $250

Checklist Item: 3.37
Noncompliance: The flush control is not on the open side of the water closet.
Solution: Move Control.
Cost: $300

Additional Access

Checklist Item: 4.2
Noncompliance: The drinking fountain does not have 17" of clear floor space under it.
Solution: Replace drinking fountain.
Cost: $2,500

C1.7 Estimated Costs

Estimated Total Costs							
	Police Station	Activity Center	Fire House 1	Street Department Building	Fire House 2	Waste Water Treatment Plant	Total for Category
Approach and Entrance	$ 150.00	$ 8,650.00	$ 11,600.00	$ 2,150.00	$ 550.00	$ 15,450.00	$ 38,550.00
Access to Goods and Services	$ 300.00	$ 6,800.00	$ -	$ 950.00	$ -	$ 5,100.00	$ 13,150.00
Toilet Rooms	$ 950.00	$ 50.00	$ 200.00	$ 4,675.00	$ -	$ 2,950.00	$ 8,825.00
Additional Access	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,500.00	$ -	$ 2,500.00	$ 5,000.00
Total	$ 1,400.00	$ 15,500.00	$ 11,800.00	$ 10,275.00	$ 550.00	$ 26,000.00	
Total All Buildings							$ 65,525.00

C2.0 ADA Checklist for Readily Achievable Barrier Removal

ADA Checklist for Existing Facilities

Priority 1 – Approach & Entrance

Based on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design

Project

Building

Location

Date

Surveyors

Contact Information

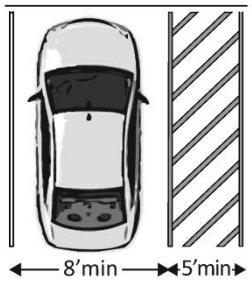
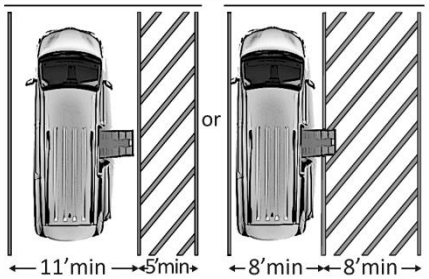
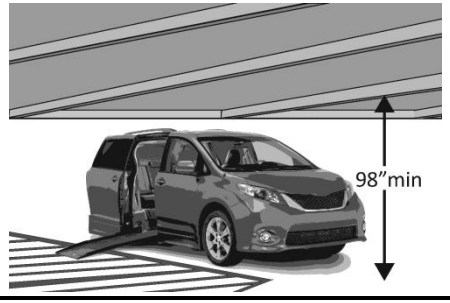
An accessible route from site arrival points and an accessible entrance should be provided for everyone.

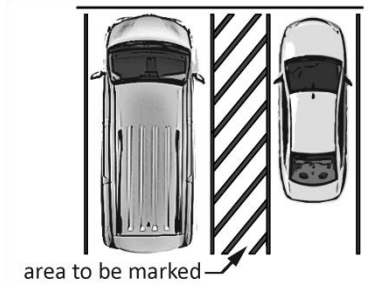
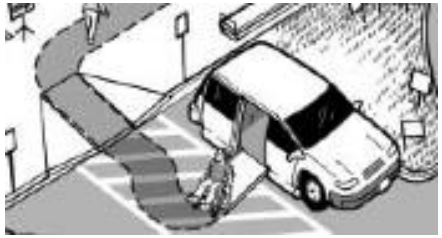
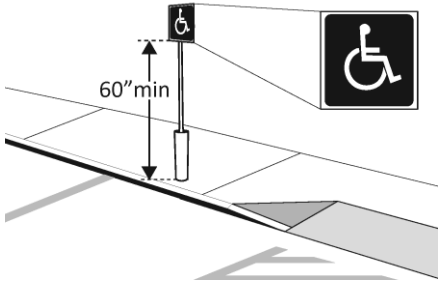
This checklist was produced by the New England ADA Center, a project of the Institute for Human Centered Design and a member of the ADA National Network. This checklist was developed under a grant from the Department of Education, NIDRR grant number H133A060092-09A. However the contents do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government.

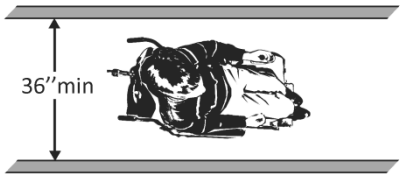
Questions or comments on the checklist contact the New England ADA Center at 617-695-0085 voice/tty or ADAinfo@NewEnglandADA.org

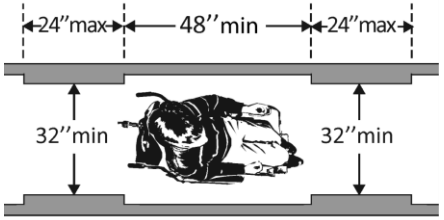
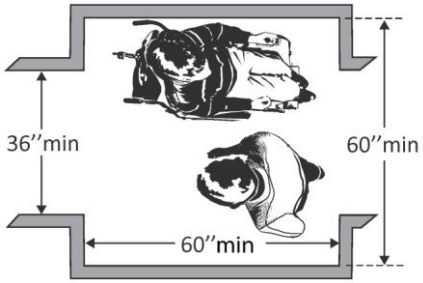
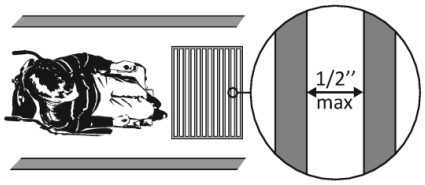
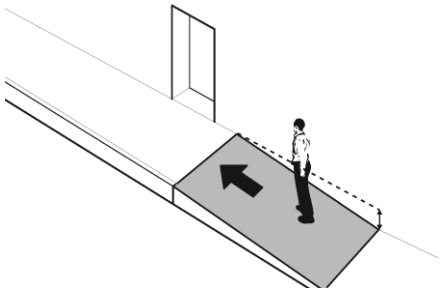
For the full set of checklists, including the checklists for recreation facilities visit www.ADAchecklist.org.

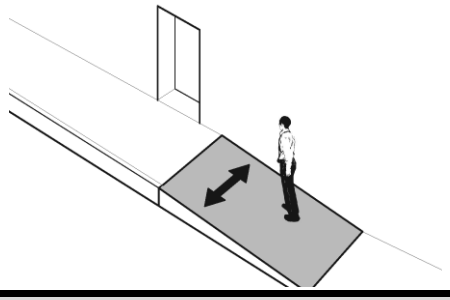
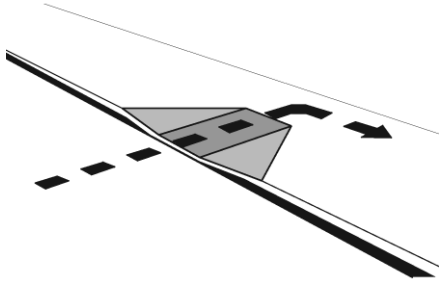
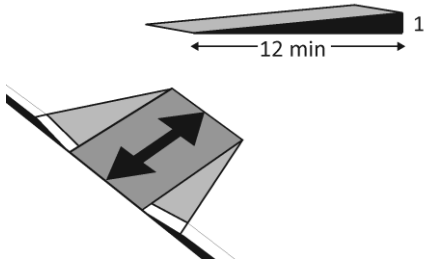
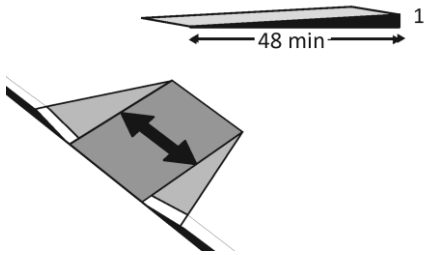
Priority 1 – Approach & Entrance				Comments	Possible Solutions
1.1	Is there at least one route from site arrival points (parking, passenger loading zones, public sidewalks and public transportation stops) that does not require the use of stairs? [See 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design – 206.2.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, location of route:		Photo #:	• Add a ramp • Regrade to 1:20 maximum slope • Add a lift if site constraints prevent other solutions
Parking Accessible parking spaces should be identified by size, access aisle and signage.					
1.2	If parking is provided for the public, are an adequate number of accessible spaces provided? [208.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No Total #: Accessible #:	**Total Spaces** / **Accessible Spaces** 1 - 25 / 1 26 - 50 / 2 51 - 75 / 3 76 - 100 / 4 100+ see 2010 Standards 208.2	Photo #:	• Reconfigure by repainting lines • •
1.3	Of the accessible spaces, is at least one a van accessible space?* [208.2.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No	*For every 6 or fraction of 6 parking spaces required by the table above, at least 1 should be a van accessible space.	Photo #:	* If constructed before 3/15/2012, parking is compliant if at least 1 in every 8 accessible spaces is van accessible • Reconfigure by repainting lines

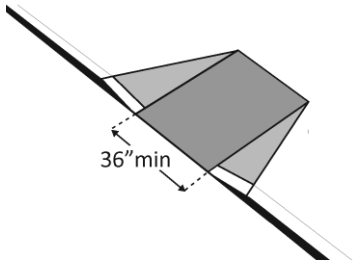
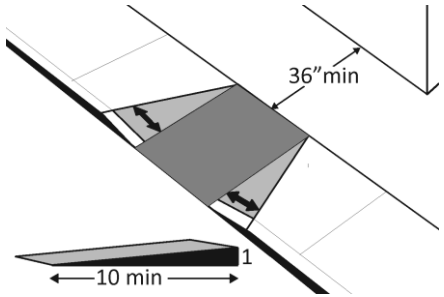
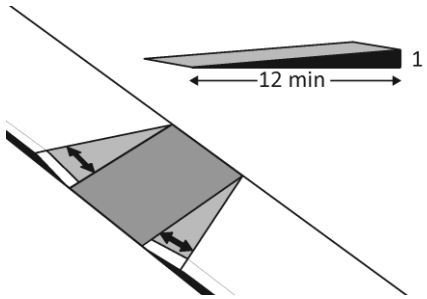
1.4	Are accessible spaces at least 8 feet wide with an access aisle at least 5 feet wide? [502.2, 502.3] Note: Two spaces may share an access aisle. Check state/local requirements; some specify that each space have its own aisle.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure by repainting lines • •
1.5	Is the van accessible space: At least 11 feet wide with an access aisle at least 5 feet wide? Or At least 8 feet wide with an access aisle at least 8 feet wide? [502.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure to provide van-accessible space(s) • •
1.6	Is at least 98 inches of vertical clearance provided for the van accessible space? [502.5]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure to provide van-accessible space(s) • •

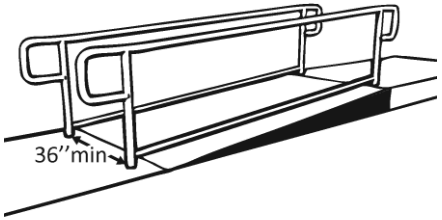
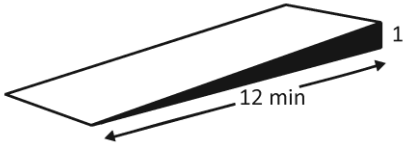
1.7	Are the access aisles marked so as to discourage parking in them? [502.3.3] Note: The marking method and color may be addressed by state/local requirements.	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Mark access aisles • •
1.8	Is the slope of the accessible parking spaces and access aisles no steeper than 1:48 in all directions? [502.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Regrade surface • •
1.9	Do the access aisles adjoin an accessible route? [502.3]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Create accessible route • Relocate accessible space •
1.10	Are accessible spaces identified with a sign that includes the International Symbol of Accessibility? Is the bottom of the sign at least 60 inches above the ground? [502.6] Note: The International Symbol of Accessibility is not required on the ground.	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Install signs • •

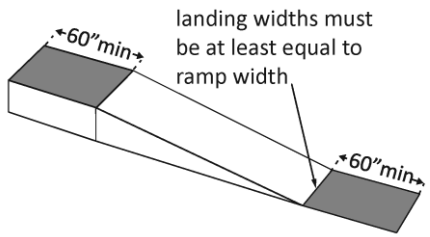
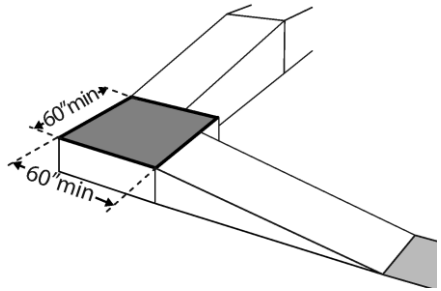
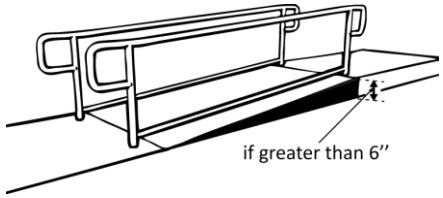
1.11	Are there signs reading "van accessible" at van accessible spaces? [502.6]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Install signs • •
1.12	Of the total parking spaces, are the accessible spaces located on the closest accessible route to the accessible entrance(s)? [208.3.1] Note: If parking serves multiple entrances, accessible parking should be dispersed.	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Reconfigure spaces • •
Exterior Accessible Route					
1.13	Is the route stable, firm and slip-resistant? [302.1]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Repair uneven paving • Fill small bumps and breaks with patches • Replace gravel with asphalt or other surface
1.14	Is the route at least 36 inches wide? [403.5.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:			• Change or move landscaping, furnishings or other items • Widen route •

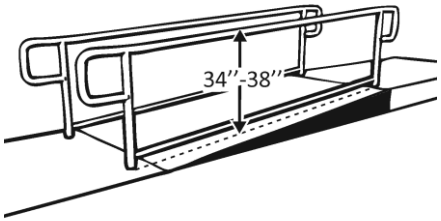
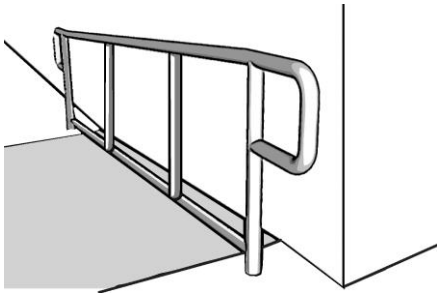
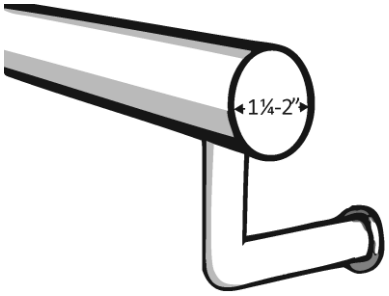
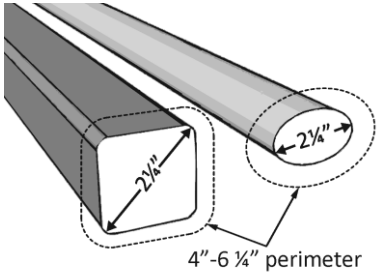
	Note: The accessible route can narrow to 32 inches min. for a max. of 24 inches. These narrower portions of the route must be at least 48 inches from each other.		 Photo #:	
1.15	If the route is greater than 200 feet in length and less than 60 inches wide, is there a passing space no less than 60 x 60 inches? [403.5.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:	 Photo #:	• Widen route for passing space • •
1.16	If there are grates or openings on the route, are the openings no larger than ½ inches? Is the long dimension perpendicular to the dominant direction of travel? [302.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No	 Photo #:	• Replace or move grate • •
1.17	Is the running slope no steeper than 1:20, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least 20 inches of route run? [403.3] Note: If the running slope is steeper than 1:20, treat as a ramp and add features such as edge protection and handrails.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:	 Photo #:	• Regrade to 1:20 max. • •

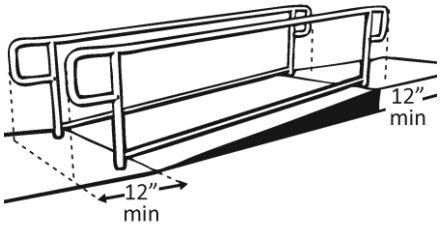
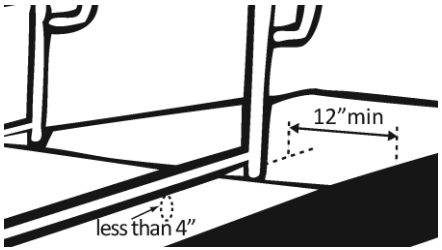
1.18	Is the cross slope no steeper than 1:48? [403.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Regrade to 1:48 max. • •
Curb Ramps					
1.19	If the accessible route crosses a curb, is there a curb ramp? [402.2]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Install curb ramp • •
1.20	Is the running slope of the curb ramp no steeper than 1:12, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least 12 inches of curb ramp run? [406.1, 405.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Regrade curb ramp • •
1.21	Is the cross slope of the curb ramp, excluding flares, no steeper than 1:48? [406.1, 405.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Regrade curb ramp • •

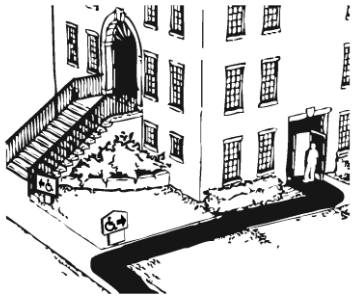
1.22	Is the curb ramp, excluding flares, at least 36 inches wide? [406.1, 405.5]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Widen curb ramp • •
1.23	At the top of the curb ramp is there a level landing (slope no steeper than 1:48 in all directions) that is at least 36 inches long and at least as wide as the curb ramp? [406.4] If there are curb ramp flares, are the slopes of the flares no steeper than 1:10, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least 10 inches of flare run? [406.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure • Add ramp flares •
1.24	If the landing at the top is less than 36 inches long, are there curb ramp flares? Are the slopes of the flares no greater than 1:12, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least 12 inches of flare run? [406.4]	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Add ramp flares • Regrade flares •

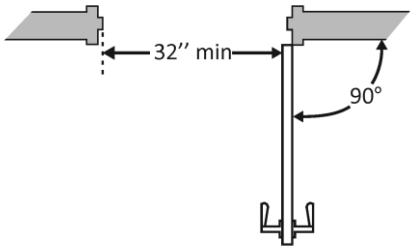
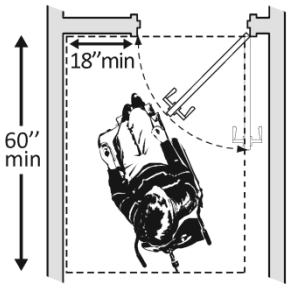
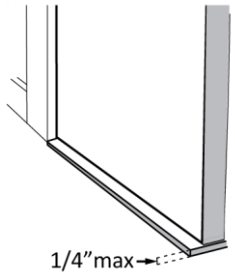
Ramps If any portion of the accessible route is steeper than 1:20, it should be treated as a ramp.					
1.25	If there is a ramp is it at least 36 inches wide? [405.5] Note: If there are handrails, measure between the handrails.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter ramp • •
1.26	Is the surface stable, firm and slip resistant? [405.4]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Resurface ramp • •
1.27	For each section of the ramp, is the running slope no greater than 1:12, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least 12 inches of ramp run? [405.2] Note: Rises no greater than 3 inches with a slope no steeper than 1:8 and rises no greater than 6 inches with a slope no steeper than 1:10 are permitted when such slopes are necessary due to space limitations.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Relocate ramp • Lengthen ramp to decrease slope •

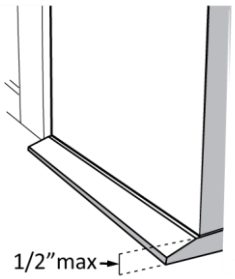
1.28	Is there a level landing that is at least 60 inches long and at least as wide as the ramp: At the top of the ramp? At the bottom of the ramp? [405.7.2, 405.7.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter ramp • Relocate ramp •
1.29	Is there a level landing where the ramp changes direction that is at least 60 x 60 inches? [405.7.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter ramp • Increase landing size •
1.30	If the ramp has a rise higher than 6 inches, are there handrails on both sides? [405.8] Note: Curb ramps are not required to have handrails.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Add handrails • •

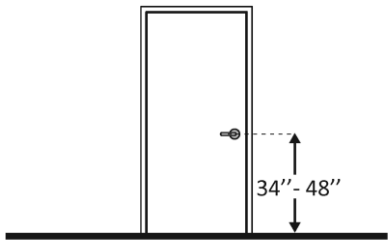
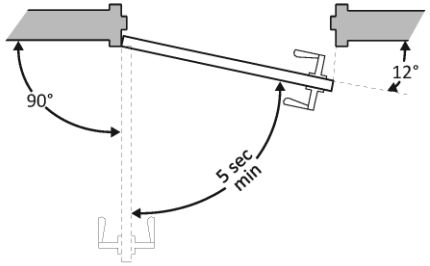
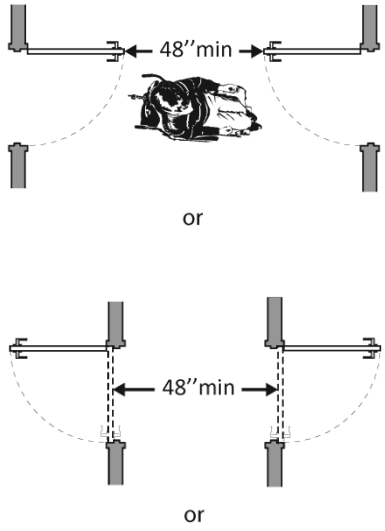
1.31	Is the top of the handrail gripping surface no less than 34 inches and no greater than 38 inches above the ramp surface? [505.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure or replace handrails • Adjust handrail height •
1.32	Is the handrail gripping surface continuous and not obstructed along the top or sides? [505.3] If there are obstructions, is the bottom of the gripping surface obstructed no greater than 20%? [505.6]	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure or replace handrails • •
1.33	If the handrail gripping surface is circular, is it no less than 1 ¼ inches and no greater than 2 inches in diameter? [505.7.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Replace handrails • •
1.34	If the handrail gripping surface is non-circular: Is the perimeter no less than 4 inches and no greater than 6¼ inches?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:			• Replace handrails • •

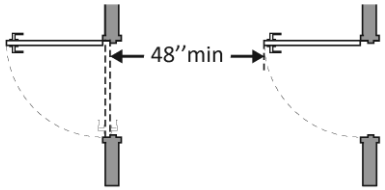
	Is the cross section no greater than 2¼ inches? [505.7.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	
1.35	Does the handrail: Extend at least 12 inches horizontally beyond the top and bottom of the ramp? Return to a wall, guard, or landing surface? [505.10.1] Note: If a 12 inch extension would be a hazard (in circulation path) it is not required.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Alter handrails • •
1.36	To prevent wheelchair casters and crutch tips from falling off: Does the surface of the ramp extend at least 12 inches beyond the inside face of the handrail? Or Is there a curb or barrier that prevents the passage of a 4-inch diameter sphere? [405.9.1, 405.9.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Add curb • Add barrier • Extend ramp width •

Entrance					
1.37	Is the main entrance accessible?	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Redesign to make it accessible • •
1.38	If the main entrance is not accessible, is there an alternative accessible entrance? Can the alternative accessible entrance be used independently and during the same hours as the main entrance?	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Designate an entrance and make it accessible • Ensure that accessible entrance can be used independently and during the same hours as the main entrance •
1.39	Do all inaccessible entrances have signs indicating the location of the nearest accessible entrance? [216.6]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Install signs • Install signs on route before people get to inaccessible entrances so that people do not have to turn around and retrace route •
1.40	If not all entrances are accessible, is there a sign at the accessible entrance with the International Symbol of Accessibility? [216.6]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Install sign • •

1.41	Is the clear opening width of the accessible entrance door at least 32 inches, between the face of the door and the stop, when the door is open 90 degrees? [404.2.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter door • Install offset hinges •
1.42	If there is a front approach to the pull side of the door, is there at least 18 inches of maneuvering clearance beyond the latch side plus at least 60 inches clear depth? Note: See 2010 Standards 404.2.4 for maneuvering clearance requirements on the push side of the door and side approaches to the pull side of the door On both sides of the door, is the ground or floor surface of the maneuvering clearance level (no steeper than 1:48)? [404.2.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Remove obstructions • Reconfigure walls • Add automatic door opener
1.43	If the threshold is vertical is it no more than ¼ inch high? Or No more than ½ inch high with the top ¼ inch beveled no steeper than 1:2, if the threshold was installed on or	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:			• Remove or replace threshold • •

	after the 1991 ADA Standards went into effect (1/26/93)? Or No more than ¾ inch high with the top ½ inch beveled no steeper than 1:2, if the threshold was installed before the 1991 ADA Standards went into effect (1/26/93)? [404.2.5, 303.2] Note: The first ¼ inch of the ½ or ¾ inch threshold may be vertical; the rest must be beveled.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	
1.44	Is the door equipped with hardware that is operable with one hand and does not require tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist? Door handle? Lock (if provided)? [404.2.7]	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Replace inaccessible knob with lever, loop or push hardware • Add automatic door opener •

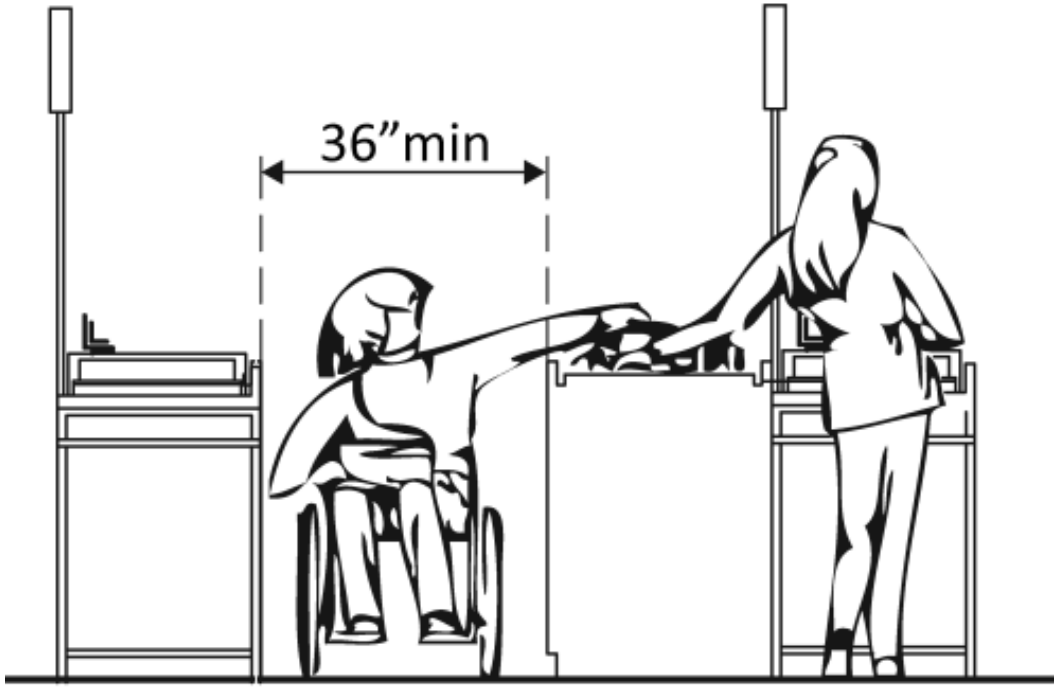
1.45	Are the operable parts of the door hardware no less than 34 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor or ground surface? [404.2.7]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Change hardware height • •
1.46	If the door has a closer, does it take at least 5 seconds to close from an open position of 90 degrees to a position of 12 degrees from the latch? [404.2.8]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust closer • •
1.47	If there are two doors in a series, e.g. vestibule, is the distance between the doors at least 48 inches plus the width of the doors when swinging into the space? [404.2.6]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:			• Remove inner door • Change door swing •

			Photo #:	
1.48	If provided at the building entrance, are carpets or mats no higher than ½ inch thick? [302.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:	 Photo #:	• Replace or remove mats • •
1.49	Are edges of carpets or mats securely attached to minimize tripping hazards? [302.2]	☐Yes ☐No	Photo #:	• Secure carpeting or mats at edges • •
		☐Yes ☐No	Photo #:	• • •
		☐Yes ☐No	Photo #:	• • •

ADA Checklist for Existing Facilities

Priority 2 – Access to Goods & Services

Based on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design



Project

Building

Location

Date

Surveyors

Contact Information

The layout of the building should allow people with disabilities to obtain goods and services and to participate in activities without assistance.

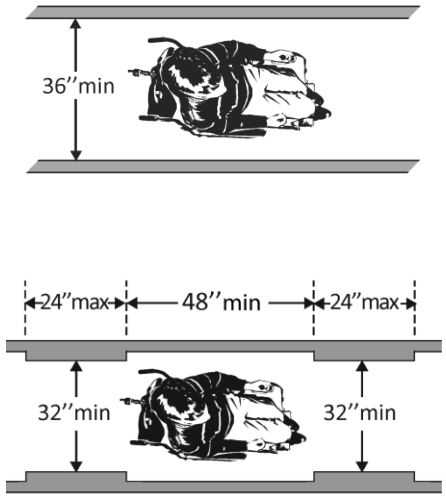
Institute for Human Centered Design
www.HumanCenteredDesign.org
2014

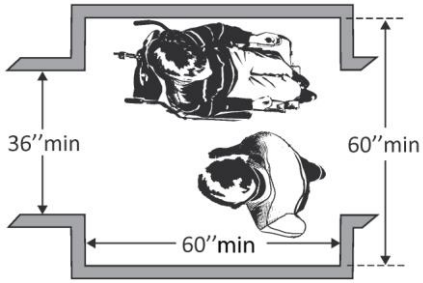
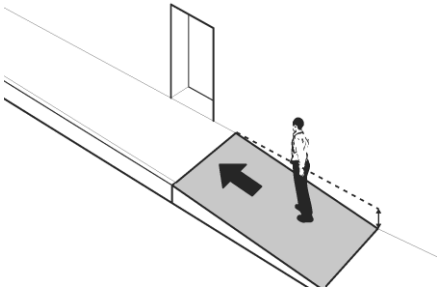
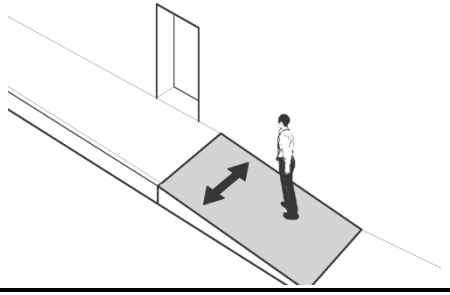
ADA National Network
Questions on the ADA 800-949-4232 voice/tty
www.ADAchecklist.org

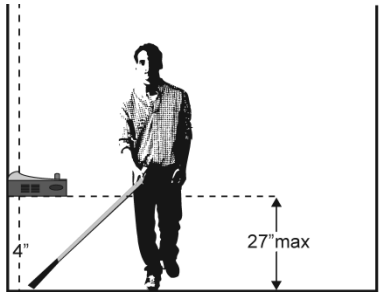
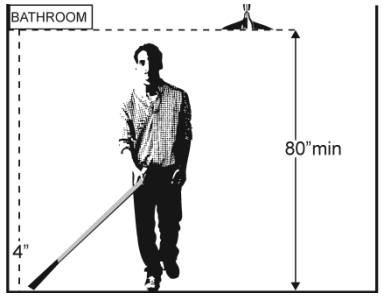
This checklist was produced by the New England ADA Center, a project of the Institute for Human Centered Design and a member of the ADA National Network. This checklist was developed under a grant from the Department of Education, NIDRR grant number H133A060092-09A. However the contents do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government.

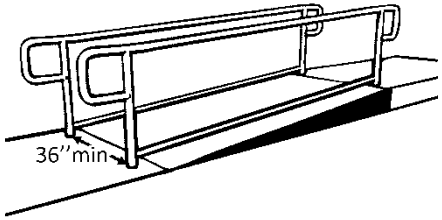
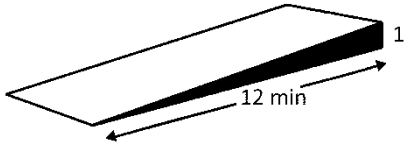
Questions or comments on the checklist contact the New England ADA Center at 617-695-0085 voice/tty or ADAinfo@NewEnglandADA.org

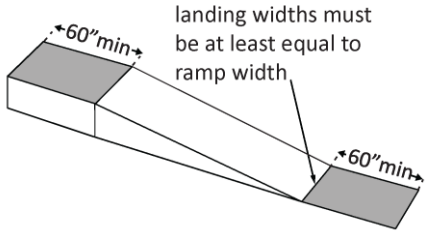
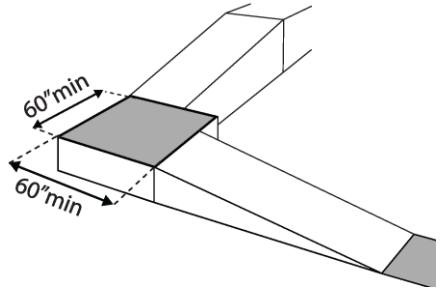
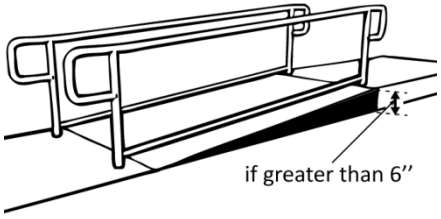
For the full set of checklists, including the checklists for recreation facilities visit www.ADAchecklist.org.

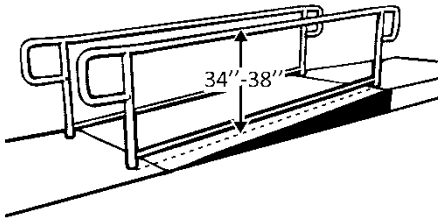
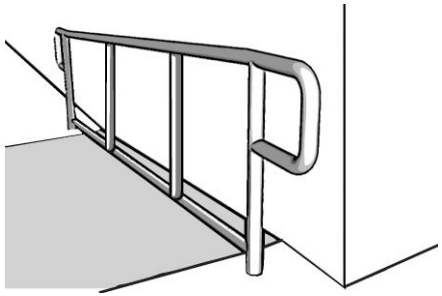
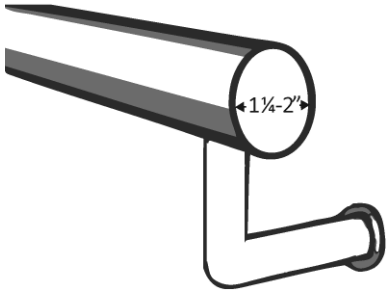
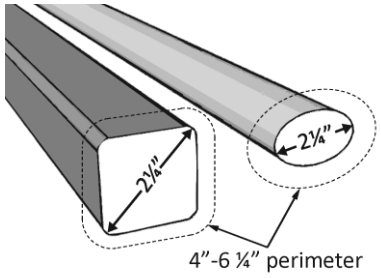
Priority 2 – Access to Goods & Services				Comments	Possible Solutions
2.1	Does the accessible entrance provide direct access to the main floor, lobby and elevator? [See 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design – 206.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Create accessible route • •
Interior Accessible Route					
2.2	Are all public spaces on at least one accessible route? [206.2.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Create accessible route • •
2.3	Is the route stable, firm and slip-resistant? [40.2, 302.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Repair uneven surfaces • •
2.4	Is the route at least 36 inches wide? [403.5.1] Note: The accessible route can narrow to 32 inches min. for a max. of 24 inches. These narrower portions of the route must be at least 48 inches from each other.	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Widen route • •

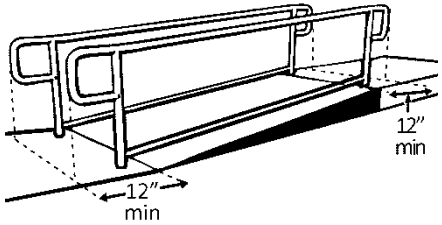
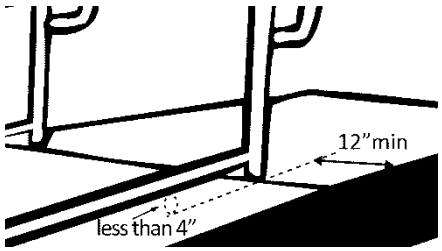
2.5	If the route is greater than 200 feet in length and less than 60 inches wide, is there a passing space no less than 60 x 60 inches? [403.5.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Widen route for passing space • •
2.6	Is the running slope no steeper than 1:20, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least 20 inches of route run? [403.3] Note: If the running slope is steeper than 1:20, treat as a ramp and add features such as edge protection and handrails.	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Regrade • •
2.7	Is the cross slope no steeper than 1:48? [403.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Regrade • •
2.8	Do all objects on circulation paths through public areas, e.g. fire extinguishers, drinking fountains, signs, etc., protrude no more than 4 inches into the path? Or	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:	 Or		• Remove object • Add tactile warning such as permanent planter or partial walls •

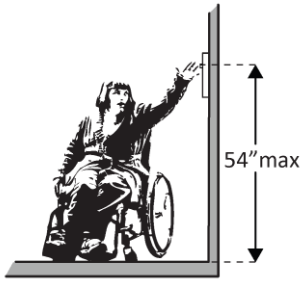
	If an object protrudes more than 4 inches, is the bottom leading edge at 27 inches or lower above the floor? [307.2] Or Is the bottom leading edge at 80 inches or higher above the floor? [307.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:	 Or 	Photo #:	
2.9	Are there elevators or platform lifts to all public stories? Note: Vertical access is not required in new construction or alterations if a facility is less than three stories or has less than 3,000 square feet per story, unless the facility is a shopping center, shopping mall, professional office of a health care provider, transportation terminal, state facility or local government facility	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Install if necessary • Offer goods and services on an accessible story •

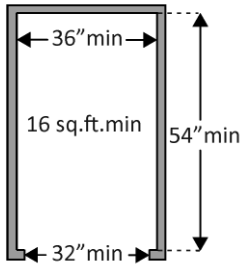
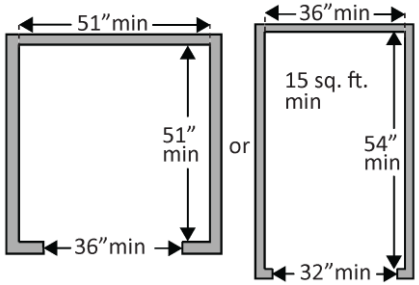
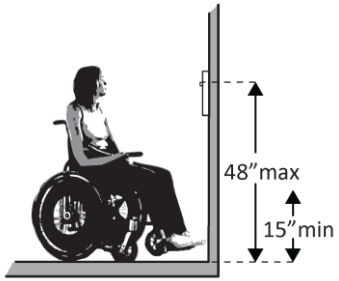
Ramps					
2.10	If there is a ramp, is it at least 36 inches wide? [405.5] Note: If there are handrails, measure between the handrails.	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter ramp • •
2.11	Is the surface stable, firm and slip resistant? [405.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Resurface ramp • •
2.12	For each section of the ramp, is the running slope no greater than 1:12, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least 12 inches of ramp run? [405.2] Note: Rises no greater than 3 inches with a slope no steeper than 1:8 and rises no greater than 6 inches with a slope no steeper than 1:10 are permitted when due to space limitations.	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Lengthen ramp to decrease slope • Relocate ramp •

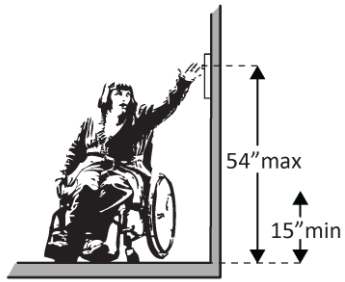
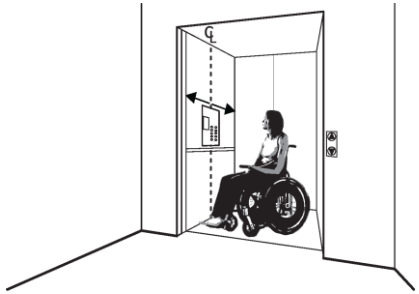
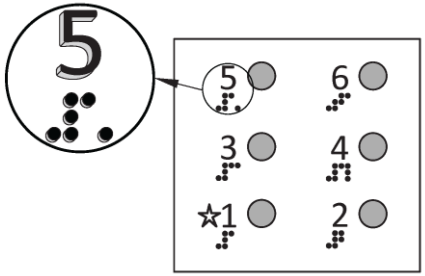
2.13	Is there a level landing that is at least 60 inches long and at least as wide as the ramp: At the top of the ramp? At the bottom of the ramp? [405.7.2, 405.7.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter ramp • Relocate ramp •
2.14	Is there a level landing where the ramp changes direction that is at least 60 x 60 inches? [405.7.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Increase landing size • •
2.15	If the ramp has a rise higher than 6 inches are there handrails on both sides? [405.8]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Add handrails • •

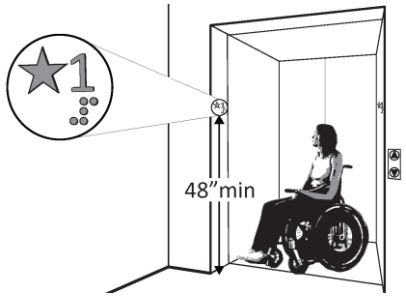
2.16	Is the top of the handrail gripping surface no less than 34 inches and no greater than 38 inches above the ramp surface? [505.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust handrail height • •
2.17	Is the handrail gripping surface continuous and not obstructed along the top or sides? [505.3] If there are obstructions, is the bottom of the gripping surface obstructed no more than 20%? [505.6]	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure or replace handrails • •
2.18	If the handrail gripping surface is circular, is it no less than 1 ¼ inches and no greater than 2 inches in diameter? [505.7.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Replace handrails • •
2.19	If the handrail gripping surface is non-circular: Is the perimeter no less than 4 inches and no greater than 6¼ inches?	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:			• Replace handrails • •

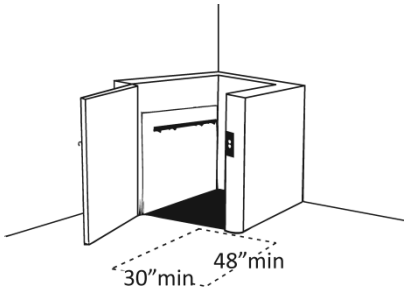
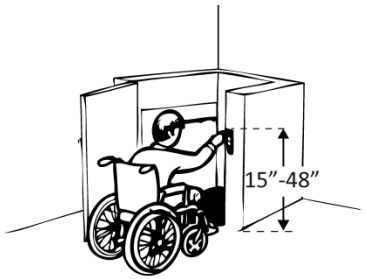
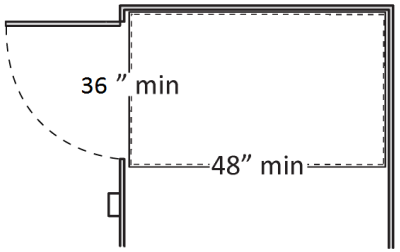
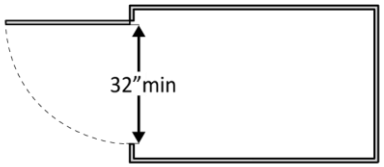
	Is the cross section no greater than 2¼ inches in diameter? [505.7.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	
2.20	Does the handrail: Extend at least 12 inches horizontally beyond the top and bottom of the ramp? Return to a wall, guard, or landing surface? [505.10.1] Note: If a 12" extension would be hazardous (in circulation path), it is not required	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Alter handrails • •
2.21	To prevent wheelchair casters and crutch tips from falling off: Does the surface of the ramp extend at least 12 inches beyond the inside face of the handrail? Or Is there a curb or barrier that prevents the passage of a 4-inch diameter sphere? [405.9.1, 405.9.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Add curb • Add barrier • Extend ramp width • •

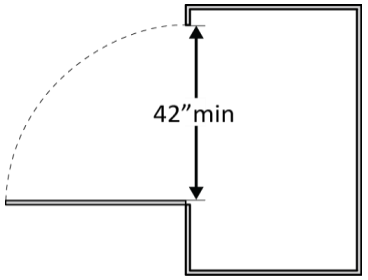
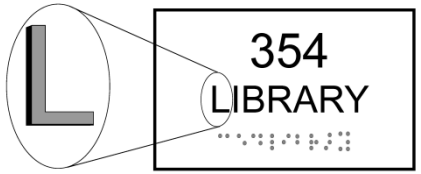
Elevators – Full Size & LULA (limited use, limited application) LULA elevators are often used in alterations.					
2.22	If there is a full size or LULA elevator, are the call buttons no higher than 54 inches above the floor? [407.2.1.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Change call button height • •
2.23	If there is a full size or LULA elevator, does the sliding door reopen automatically when obstructed by an object or person?* [407.3.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	* If constructed before 3/15/2012 and manually operated, the door is not required to reopen automatically • Install opener •
2.24	If there is a LULA elevator with a swinging door: Is the door power- operated? Does the door remain open for at least 20 seconds when activated? [403.3.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No Time:		Photo #:	• Add power operated door • Adjust opening time •

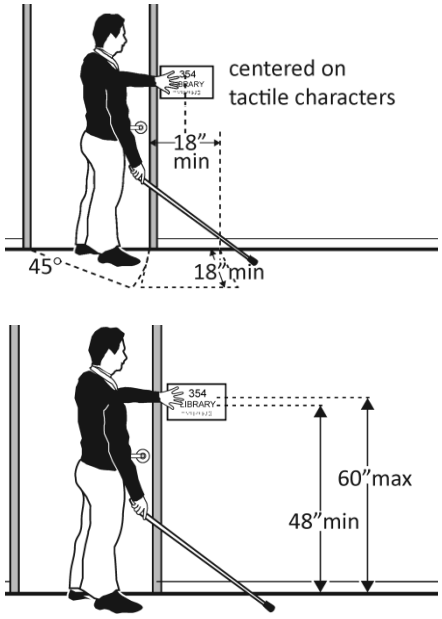
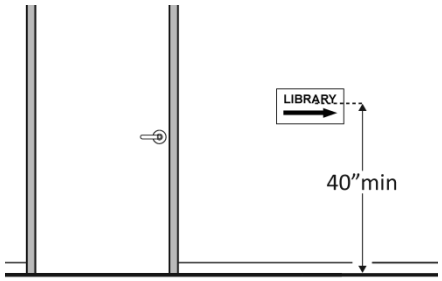
2.25	If there is a full size elevator: Is the interior at least 54 inches deep by at least 36 inches wide with at least 16 sq. ft. of clear floor area? Is the door opening width at least 32 inches? [407.4.1 Exception]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Replace elevator • •
2.26	If there is a LULA elevator, is the interior: At least 51 inches deep by 51 inches wide with a door opening width of at least 36 inches? Or At least 54 inches deep by at least 36 inches wide with at least 15 sq. ft. of clear floor area and a door opening width of at least 32 inches? [408.4.1 Exceptions 1 and 2]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Replace elevator • •
2.27	If there is a full size or LULA elevator, are the in-car controls: No less than 15 inches and no greater 48 inches above the floor? Or	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:	 Or		• Change control height • •

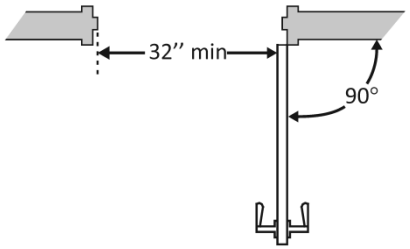
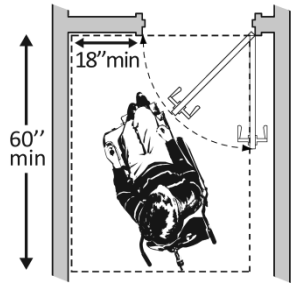
	Up to 54 inches above the floor for a parallel approach? [408.4.6, 407.4.6.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	
2.28	If there is a LULA elevator, are the in-car controls centered on a side wall? [408.4.6]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure controls • •
2.29	If there is a full size or LULA elevator: Are the car control buttons designated with raised characters? Are the car control buttons designated with Braille? [407.4.7.1, 703.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Add raised characters • Add Braille •
2.30	If there is a full size or LULA elevator, are there audible signals which sound as the car passes or is about to stop at a floor? [407.4.8]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Install audible signals • •

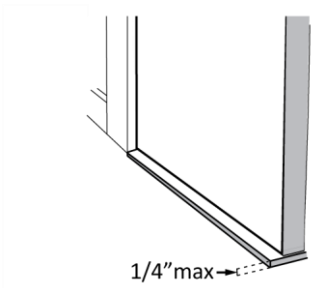
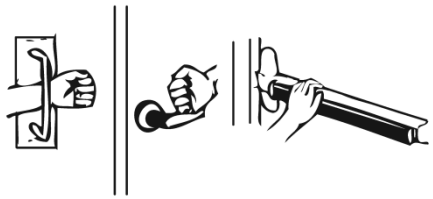
2.31	If there is a full size or LULA elevator: Is there a sign on both door jambs at every floor identifying the floor? Is there a tactile star on both jambs at the main entry level? Do text characters contrast with their backgrounds? Are text characters raised? Is there Braille? Is the sign mounted between 48 inches to the baseline of the lowest character and 60 inches to the baseline of the highest character above the floor?* [407.2.3, 408.2.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Install signs • Change sign height • • * If constructed before 3/15/2012 and mounted no higher than 60 inches to the centerline of the sign, relocation is not required
Platform Lifts					
2.32	If a lift is provided, can it be used without assistance from others? [410.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Reconfigure so independently operable • •

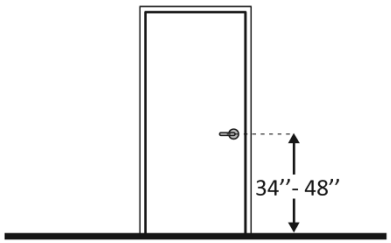
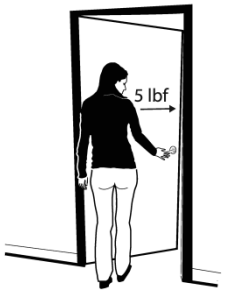
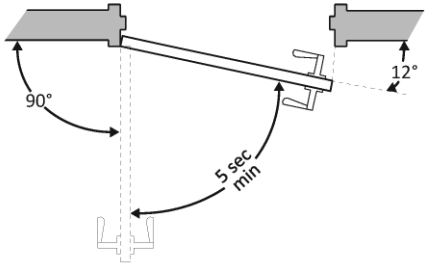
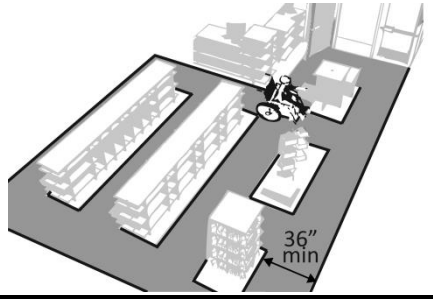
2.33	Is there a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long for a person using a wheelchair to approach and reach the controls to use the lift? [410.5]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Remove obstructions • •
2.34	Are the lift controls no less than 15 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor? [410.5]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Change control height • •
2.35	Is there a clear floor space at least 36 inches wide by at least 48 inches long inside the lift? [410.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Replace lift • •
2.36	If there is an end door, is the clear opening width at least 32 inches? [410.6]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter door width • •

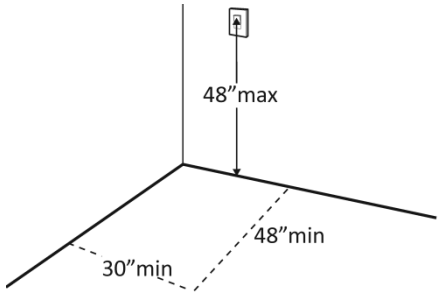
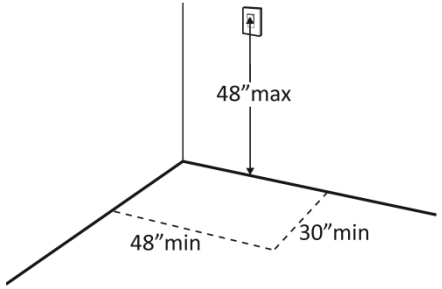
2.37	If there is a side door, is the clear opening width at least 42 inches? [410.6]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter door width • •
Signs “Tactile characters” are read using touch, i.e. raised characters and Braille.					
2.38	If there are signs designating permanent rooms and spaces not likely to change over time, e.g. room numbers and letters, room names, and exit signs: [216.2]				• Install tactile sign • Relocate sign •
	Do text characters contrast with their backgrounds? [703.5]	☐ Yes ☐ No			
	Are text characters raised? [703.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No			
	Is there Braille? [703.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No			
	Is the sign mounted: On the wall on the latch side of the door? [703.4.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No			
	Note: Signs are permitted on the push side of doors with closers and without hold-open devices.				*If constructed before 3/15/2012 and a person may approach within 3 inches of the sign without

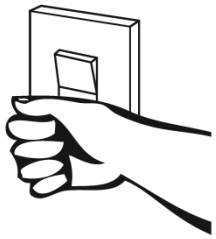
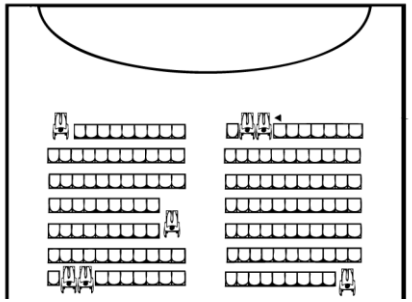
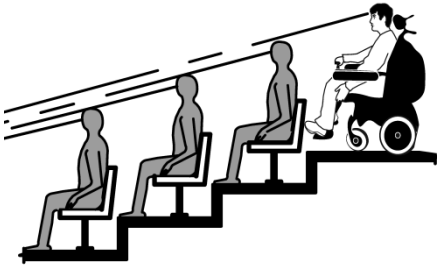
	With clear floor space beyond the arc of the door swing between the closed position and 45-degree open position, at least 18 x 18 inches centered on the tactile characters?* [703.4.2] So the baseline of the lowest character is at least 48 inches above the floor and the baseline of the highest character is no more than 60 inches above the floor? * [703.4.1] Note: If the sign is at double doors with one active leaf, the sign should be on the inactive leaf; if both leaves are active, the sign should be on the wall to the right of the right leaf.	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	encountering protruding objects or standing within the door swing, relocation not required *If constructed before 3/15/2012 and mounted no higher than 60 inches to the centerline of the sign, relocation not required
2.39	If there are signs that provide direction to or information about interior spaces: Do text characters contrast with their backgrounds? [703.5.1] Is the sign mounted so that characters are at least 40 inches above the floor? [703.5.6] Note: Raised characters and Braille are not required.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Install signs with contrasting characters • Change sign height •

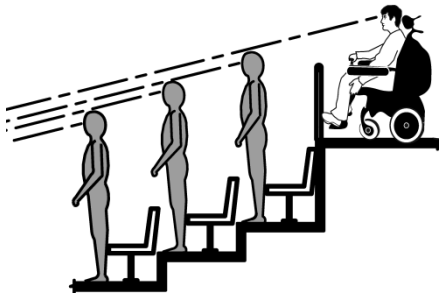
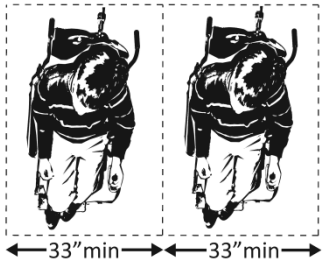
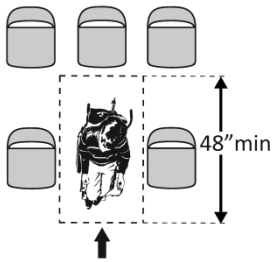
Interior Doors – to classrooms, medical exam rooms, conference rooms, etc.					
2.40	Is the door opening width at least 32 inches clear, between the face of the door and the stop, when the door is open 90 degrees? [404.2.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Install offset hinges • Alter the doorway •
2.41	If there is a front approach to the pull side of the door, is there at least 18 inches of maneuvering clearance beyond the latch side plus at least 60 inches clear depth? Note: See 2010 Standards 404.2.4 for maneuvering clearance requirements on the push side of the door and side approaches to the pull side of the door. On both sides of the door, is the floor surface of the maneuvering clearance level (no steeper than 1:48)? [404.2.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Remove obstructions • Reconfigure walls • Add automatic door opener

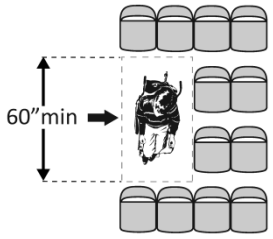
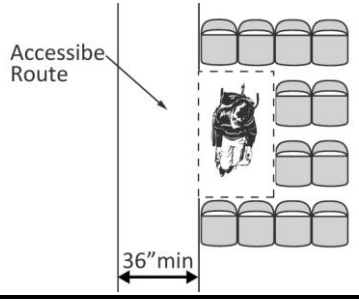
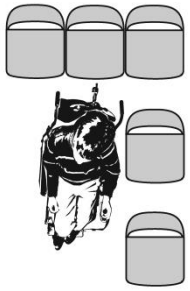
2.42	If the threshold is vertical is it no more than ¼ inch high? Or No more than ½ inch high with the top ¼ inch beveled no steeper than 1:2, if the threshold was installed on or after the 1991 ADA Standards went into effect (1/26/93)? Or No more than ¾ inch high with the top ½ inch beveled no steeper than 1:2, if the threshold was installed before the 1991 ADA Standards went into effect (1/26/93)? [404.2.5, 303.2] Note: The first ¼ inch of the ½ or ¾ inch threshold may be vertical; the rest must be beveled.	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Remove or replace threshold • •
2.43	Is the door equipped with hardware that is operable with one hand and does not require tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist? Door handle? Lock (if provided)? [404.2.7]	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Replace inaccessible knob with lever, loop or push hardware • Add automatic door opener •

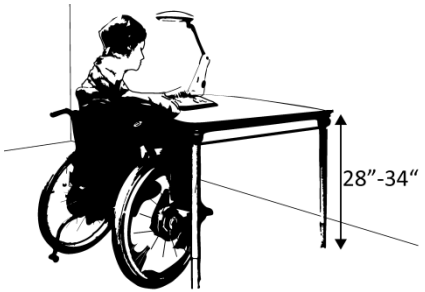
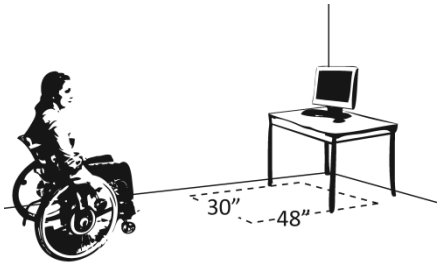
2.44	Are the operable parts of the hardware no less than 34 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor? [404.2.7]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Change hardware height • •
2.45	Can the door be opened easily (5 pounds maximum force)? [404.2.9] Note: You can use a pressure gauge or fish scale to measure force. If you do not have one you will need to judge whether the door is easy to open.	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust or replace closers • Install lighter doors • Install power-assisted or automatic door openers
2.46	If the door has a closer, does it take at least 5 seconds to close from an open position of 90 degrees to a position of 12 degrees from the latch? [404.2.8.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust closer • •
Rooms and Spaces – stores, supermarkets, libraries, etc.					
2.47	Are aisles and pathways to goods and services, and to one of each type of sales and service counters, at least 36 inches wide? [403.5.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Rearrange goods, equipment and furniture • •

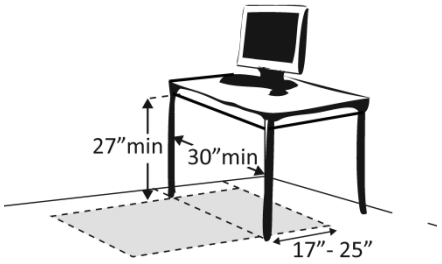
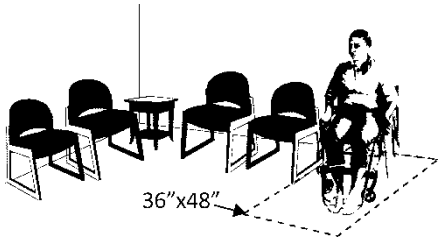
2.48	Are floor surfaces stable, firm and slip resistant? [302.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Change floor surface • •
2.49	If there is carpet: Is it no higher than ½ inch?	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:			• Replace carpet • •
	Is it securely attached along the edges? [302.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	
Controls – light switches, security and intercom systems, emergency/alarm boxes, etc.					
2.50	Is there a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long for a forward or parallel approach? [305.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:			• Change height of control • •
	Are the operable parts no higher than 48 inches above the floor?* [309.3, 308]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	*If constructed before 3/15/2012 and a parallel approach is provided, controls can be 54 inches above the floor

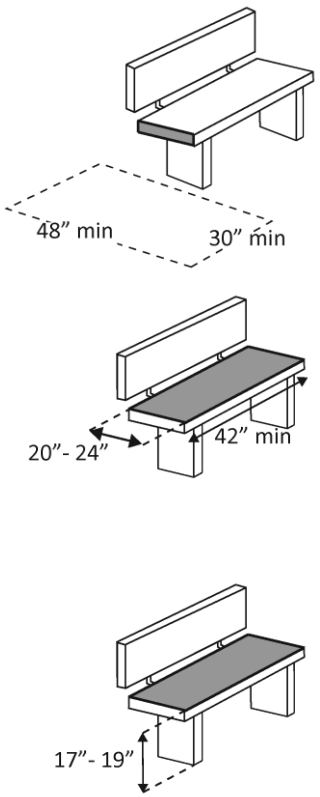
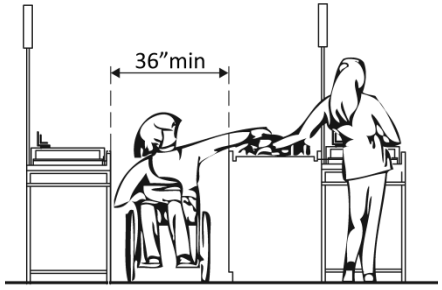
2.51	Can the control be operated with one hand and without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist? [309.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Replace control • •
Seating: Assembly Areas – theaters, auditoriums, stadiums, theater style classrooms, etc.					
2.52	Are an adequate number of wheelchair spaces provided? [221.2.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Total #: Wheelchair #:	**# of Seats** / **Wheelchair Spaces** 4 - 25 / 1 26 - 50 / 2 51 - 150 / 4 151 - 300 / 5 300+ see 2010 Standards 221.2.1.	Photo #:	• Reconfigure to add wheelchair spaces • •
2.53	Are wheelchair spaces dispersed to allow location choices and viewing angles equivalent to other seating, including specialty seating areas that provide distinct services and amenities? [221.2.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Reconfigure to disperse wheelchair spaces • •
2.54	Where people are expected to remain seated, do people in wheelchair spaces have a clear line of sight over and between the heads of others in front of them? [802.2.1.1, 802.1.1.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Alter for line of sight • •

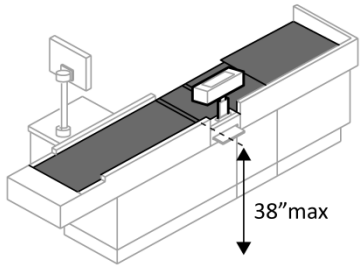
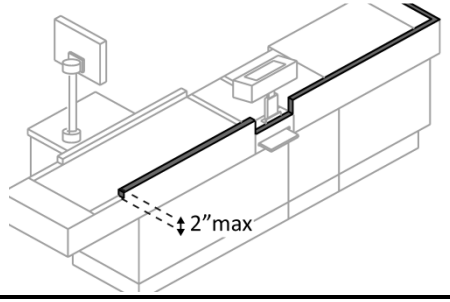
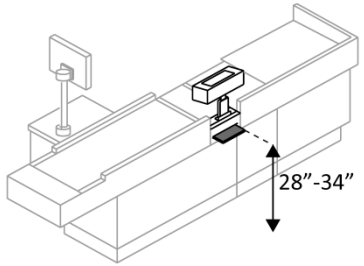
2.55	Where people are expected to stand, do people in wheelchair spaces have a clear line of sight over and between the heads of others in front of them? [802.2.2.1, 802.1.2.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Alter for line of sight • •
2.56	If there is a single wheelchair space, is it at least 36 inches wide? [802.1.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter space • •
2.57	If there are two adjacent wheelchair spaces, are they each at least 33 inches wide? [802.1.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter spaces • •
2.58	If the wheelchair space can be entered from the front or rear, is it at least 48 inches deep? [802.1.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter space • •

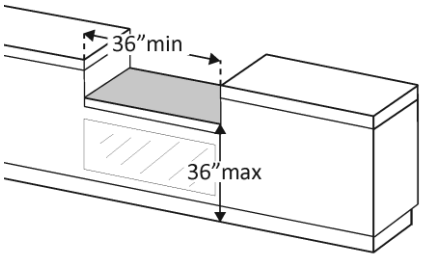
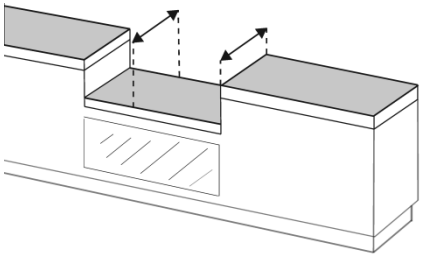
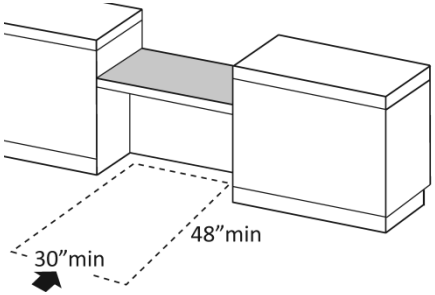
2.59	If the wheelchair space can only be entered from the side, is it at least 60 inches deep? [802.1.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter space • •
2.60	Do wheelchair spaces adjoin, but not overlap, accessible routes? [802.1.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Alter spaces • •
2.61	Is there at least one companion seat for each wheelchair space? [221.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Add companion seats • •
2.62	Is the companion seat located so the companion is shoulder-to-shoulder with the person in a wheelchair? [802.3.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Alter seating • •
2.63	Is the companion seat equivalent in size, quality, comfort and amenities to seating in the immediate area? [802.3.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Add equivalent seating • •

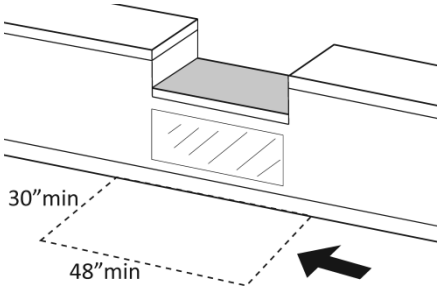
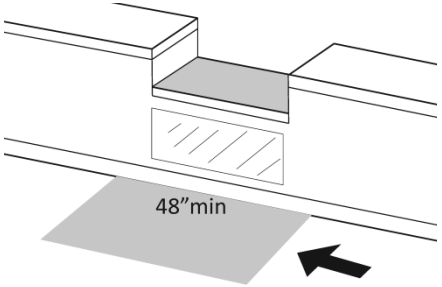
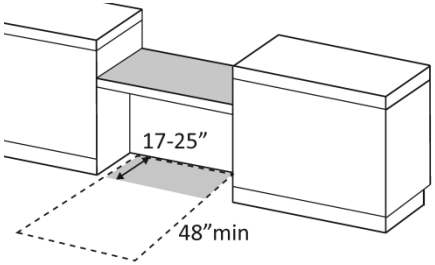
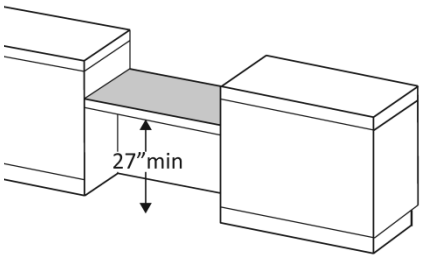
Seating: At dining surfaces (restaurants, cafeterias, bars, etc.) and non-employee work surfaces (libraries, conference rooms, etc.)					
2.64	Are at least 5%, but no fewer than one, of seating and standing spaces accessible for people who use wheelchairs? [226.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Total #: Wheelchair #:		Photo #:	• Alter to provide accessible spaces • •
2.65	Is there a route at least 36 inches wide to accessible seating? [403.5.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Widen route • •
2.66	At the accessible space(s), is the top of the accessible surface no less than 28 inches and no greater than 34 inches above the floor? [902.3] Note: If for children, the top should be no less than 26 inches and no greater than 30 inches above the floor.	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter surface height • •
2.67	Is there a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long for a forward approach? [305.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:			• Alter table or work surface • Add accessible table or work surface •

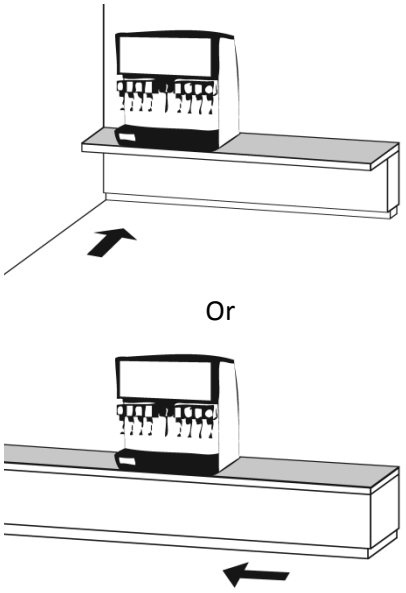
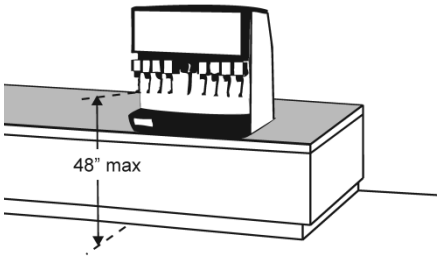
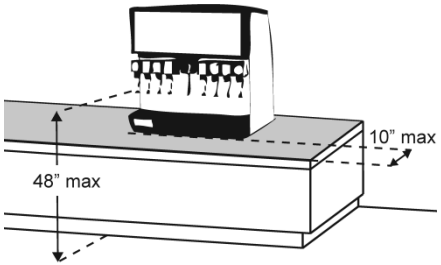
	Does it extend no less than 17 inches and no greater than 25 inches under the surface? Is there knee space at least 27 inches high and at least 30 inches wide? [306.2, 306.3] Note: If for children, the knee space may be 24 inches high.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	
Seating: General – reception areas, waiting rooms, etc.					
2.68	Is there at least one space at least 36 inches wide by at least 48 inches long for a person in a wheelchair? [802.1.2, 802.1.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Move furniture and equipment to provide space • •
Benches – In locker rooms, dressing rooms, fitting rooms This section does not apply to any other bences.					
2.69	In locker rooms, dressing rooms and fitting rooms, is there at least one room with a bench? [222.1, 803.4]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Add bench • •

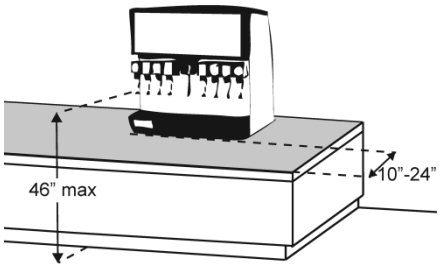
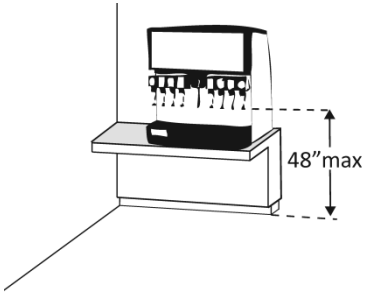
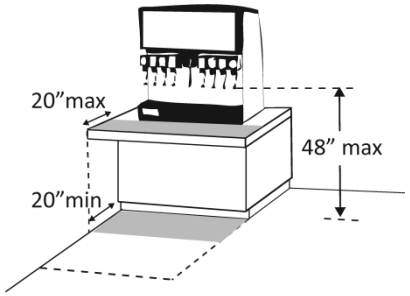
2.70	Is there a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long at the end of the bench and parallel to the short axis of the bench? Is the bench seat at least 42 inches long and no less than 20 inches and no greater than 24 inches deep? Does the bench have back support or is it affixed to a wall? Is the top of the bench seat no less than 17 inches and no greater than 19 inches above the floor? [903]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Move bench • Replace bench • Affix bench to wall • •
Check-Out Aisles – supermarkets, large retail stores, etc.					
2.71	Is the aisle at least 36 inches wide? [904.3.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Widen aisle • •

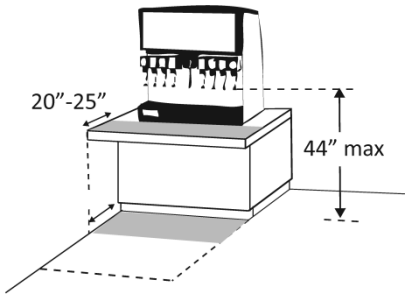
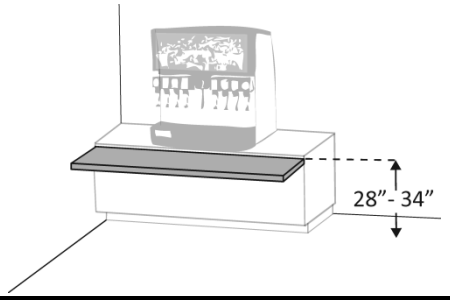
2.72	Is the counter surface of at least one aisle no higher than 38 inches above the floor? [904.3.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Lower counter • •
2.73	Is the top of the counter edge protection no higher than 2 inches above the counter surface? [904.3.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Lower edge protection • •
2.74	If there is a check writing surface, is the top no less than 28 inches and no greater than 34 inches above the floor? [904.3.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter check writing surface • •
2.75	If there is more than one check-out aisle is there a sign with the International Symbol of Accessibility at the accessible aisle? [216.11]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Add sign • •

Sales & Service Counters – banks, stores, dry cleaners, auto repair shops, fitness clubs, etc.				
2.76 Is there a portion of at least one of each type of counter that is: No higher than 36 inches above the floor? At least 36 inches long? [904.4.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Lower section of counter • Lengthen section of counter •
2.77 Does the accessible portion of the counter extend the same depth as the counter top? [904.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter accessible portion • •
2.78 Is there a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long for a forward or parallel approach? [904.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Parallel Measurement: ☐ Forward Measurement:	 Or		• Reconfigure to provide a parallel or forward approach • •

			Photo #:	
2.79	For a parallel approach, is the clear floor space positioned with the 48 inches adjacent to the accessible length of counter? [904.4.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• If a parallel approach is not possible, a forward approach is required • •
2.80	For a forward approach: Do no less than 17 and no greater than 25 inches of the clear floor space extend under the accessible length of the counter? [306.2.2, 306.2.3] Is there at least 27 inches clearance from the floor to the bottom of the counter? [306.3.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:	 	Photo #:	• Reconfigure to provide knee clearance • •

Food Service Lines – in cafeterias, salad bars, eat-in fast food establishments, etc.				
2.81 Does at least one of each type of self-service shelf or dispensing device for tableware, dishware, condiments, food and beverages have a forward or parallel approach? [904.5.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Forward ☐ Parallel		Photo #:	• Reconfigure to provide approach • •
2.82 If there is an unobstructed parallel approach, is the shelf or dispensing device no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [308.3.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Lower shelf and/or dispensing device • •
2.83 If there is a shallow obstruction no deeper than 10 inches with a parallel approach, is the shelf or dispensing device no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [308.3.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Lower shelf and/or dispensing device • •

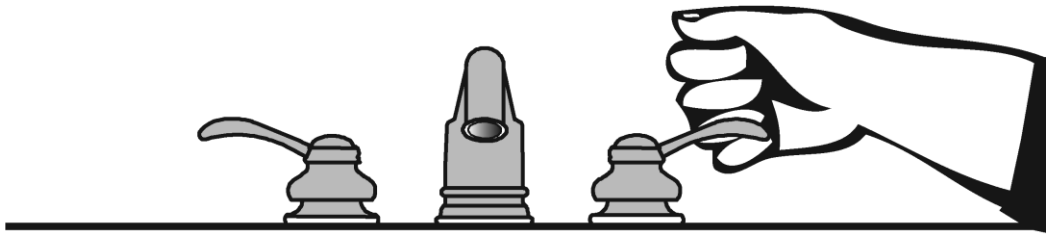
2.84	If there is an obstruction no less than 10 inches and no greater than 24 inches deep with a parallel approach, is the shelf or dispensing device no higher than 46 inches above the floor? [308.3.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Lower shelf and/or dispensing device • •
2.85	If there is an unobstructed forward approach, is the shelf or dispensing device no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [308.2.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Lower shelf and/or dispensing device • •
2.86	If there is an obstruction no deeper than 20 inches with a forward approach: Does clear floor space extend under the obstruction that is at least the same depth as the obstruction? Is the shelf or dispensing device no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [904.5.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure to provide knee space • Lower shelf and/or dispensing device •

2.87	If the obstruction is no less than 20 inches and no greater than 25 inches deep with a forward approach: Does clear floor space extend under the obstruction that is at least the same depth as the obstruction? Is the shelf or dispensing device no higher than 44 inches above the floor? [904.5.1]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure to provide knee space • Lower shelf and/or dispensing device •
2.88	If there is a tray slide, is the top no less than 28 inches and no greater than 34 inches above the floor? [904.5.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure • •
		☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• • •
		☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• • •

The ADA Checklist for Existing Facilities

Priority 3 - Toilet Rooms

Based on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design



Project

Building

Location

Date

Surveyors

Contact Information

When toilet rooms are open to the public they should be accessible to people with disabilities.

Institute for Human Centered Design
www.HumanCenteredDesign.org
2014

ADA National Network
Questions on the ADA 800-949-4232 voice/tty
www.ADAchecklist.org

This checklist was produced by the New England ADA Center, a project of the Institute for Human Centered Design and a member of the ADA National Network. This checklist was developed under a grant from the Department of Education, NIDRR grant number H133A060092-09A. However the contents do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government.

Questions or comments on the checklist contact the New England ADA Center at 617-695-0085 voice/tty or ADAinfo@NewEnglandADA.org

For the full set of checklists, including the checklists for recreation facilities visit www.ADAchecklist.org.

Priority 3 – Toilet Rooms				**Comments**	**Possible Solutions**
3.1	If toilet rooms are available to the public, is at least one toilet room accessible? (Either one for each sex, or one unisex.) Note: If toilet rooms are chiefly for children, e.g., in elementary schools and day care centers, use the children's specifications in Toilets - 604.1, 604.8, 604.9, 609.4 and Lavatories and Sinks – 606.2.	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Reconfigure toilet rooms • Combine toilet rooms to create one unisex accessible toilet room •
3.2	Are there signs at inaccessible toilet rooms that give directions to accessible toilet rooms? [See 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design – 216.8]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Install signs • •
3.3	If not all toilet rooms are accessible, is there a sign at the accessible toilet room with the International Symbol of Accessibility? [216.8]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Install sign • •
Accessible Route					
3.4	Is there an accessible route to the accessible toilet room? [206.2.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	• Alter route • •

Signs at Toilet Rooms

3.5 Do text characters contrast with their backgrounds? [703.5]

☐ Yes ☐ No

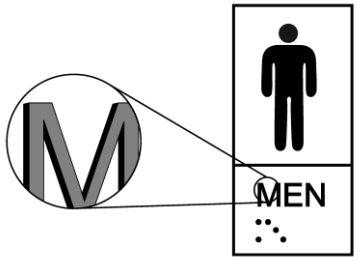
• Install tactile sign
• Relocate sign
•

Are text characters raised? [703.2]

☐ Yes ☐ No

Is there Braille? [703.3]

☐ Yes ☐ No



Is the sign mounted:
On the wall on the latch side of the door? [703.4.2]

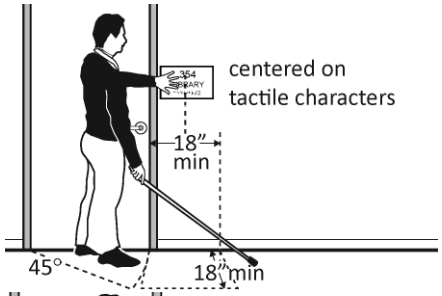
☐ Yes ☐ No

Note: Signs are permitted on the push side of doors with closers and without hold-open devices.

With clear floor space beyond the arc of the door swing between the closed position and 45-degree open position, at least 18 x 18 inches centered on the tactile characters? * [703.4.2]

☐ Yes ☐ No

Measurement:

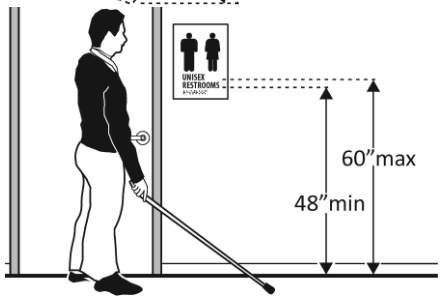


*If constructed before 3/15/2012 and a person may approach within 3 inches of the sign without encountering protruding objects or standing within the door swing, relocation not required

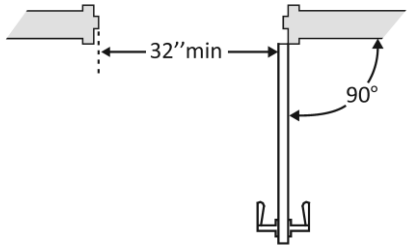
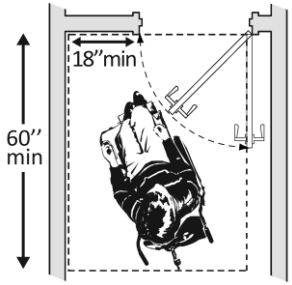
So the baseline of the lowest character is at least 48 inches above the floor and the baseline of the highest character is no more than 60 inches above the floor? * [703.4.1]

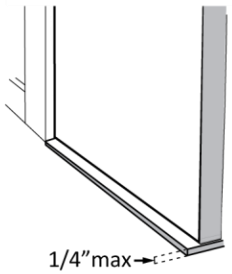
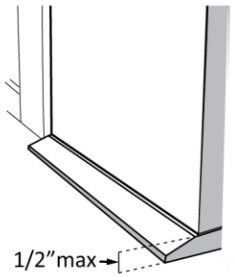
☐ Yes ☐ No

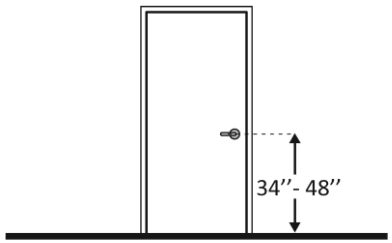
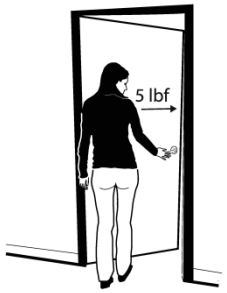
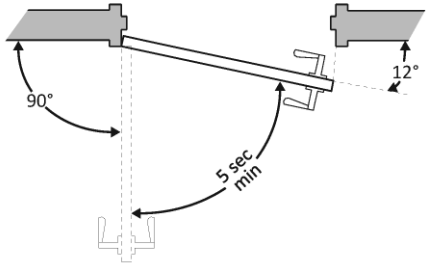
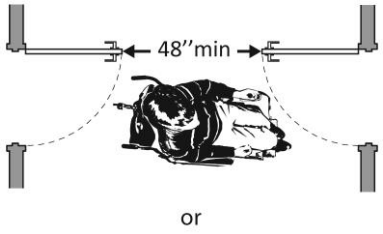
Measurement:

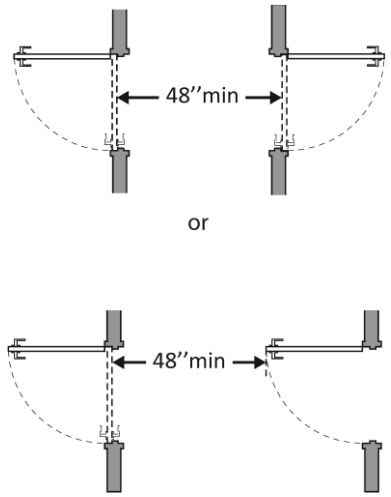
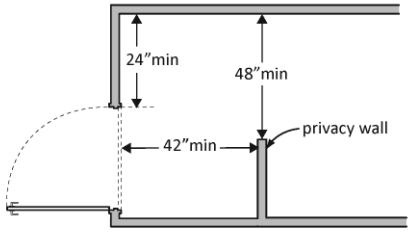
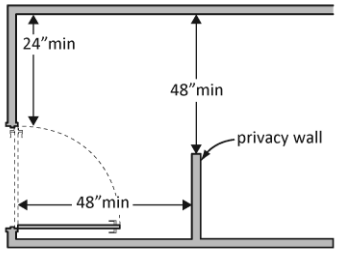


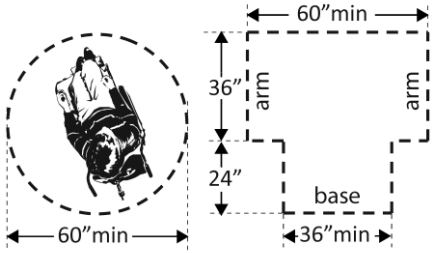
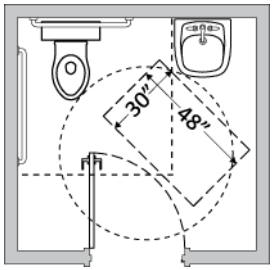
*If constructed before 3/15/2012 and mounted no higher than 60 inches to the centerline of the

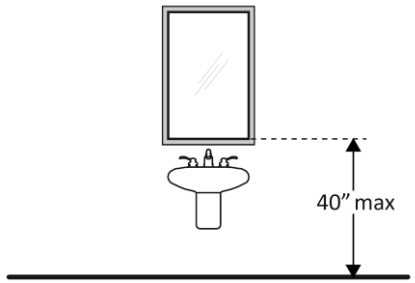
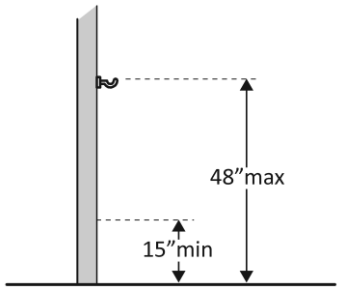
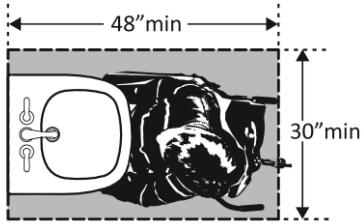
	Note: If the sign is at double doors with one active leaf, the sign should be on the inactive leaf; if both leaves are active, the sign should be on the wall to the right of the right leaf.			Photo #:	sign, relocation is not required
Entrance					
3.6	Is the door opening width at least 32 inches clear, between the face of the door and the stop, when the door is open 90 degrees? [404.2.3]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Install offset hinges • Alter the doorway •
3.7	If there is a front approach to the pull side of the door is there at least 18 inches of maneuvering clearance beyond the latch side plus 60 inches clear depth? Note: See 2010 Standards 404.2.4 for maneuvering clearance requirements on the push side of the door and side approaches to the pull side of the door On both sides of the door, is the floor surface of the maneuvering clearance level (no steeper than 1:48)? [404.2.4]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement: ☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Remove obstructions • Reconfigure walls • Add automatic door opener

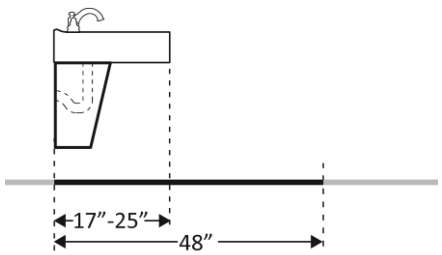
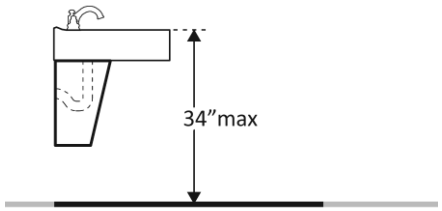
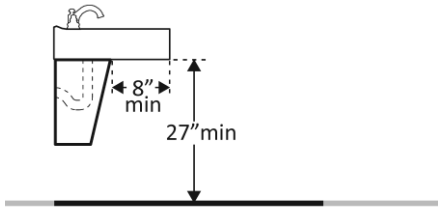
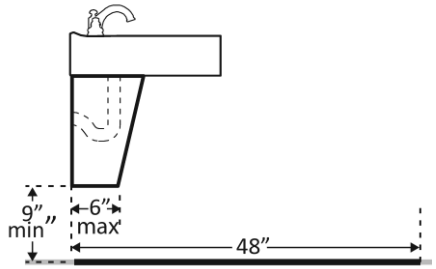
3.8	If the threshold is vertical is it no more than ¼ inch high? Or No more than ½ inch high with the top ¼ inch beveled no steeper than 1:2, if the threshold was installed on or after the 1991 ADA Standards went into effect (1/26/93)? Or No more than ¾ inch high with the top ½ inch beveled no steeper than 1:2, if the threshold was installed before the 1991 ADA Standards went into effect (1/26/93)? [404.2.5, 303.2] Note: The first ¼ inch of the ½ or ¾ inch threshold may be vertical; the rest must be beveled.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:	  	Photo #:	• Remove or replace threshold • •
3.9	Is the door equipped with hardware that is operable with one hand and does not require tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist? Door handle? Lock (if provided)? [404.2.7]	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Replace inaccessible knob with lever, loop or push hardware • Add automatic door opener •

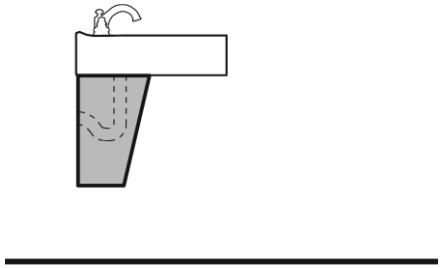
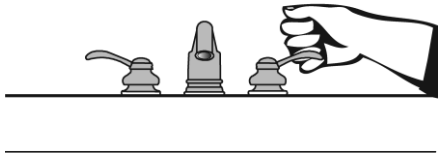
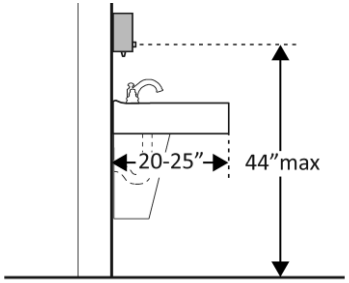
3.10	Are the operable parts of the door hardware mounted no less than 34 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor? [404.2.7]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Change hardware height • •
3.11	Can the door be opened easily (5 pounds maximum force)? [404.2.9] Note: You can use a pressure gauge or fish scale to measure force. If you do not have one you will need to judge whether the door is easy to open.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust or replace closers • Install lighter doors • Install power-assisted or automatic door openers
3.12	If the door has a closer, does it take at least 5 seconds to close from an open position of 90 degrees to a position of 12 degrees from the latch? [404.2.8.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust closer • •
3.13	If there are two doors in a series, e.g. vestibule, is the distance between the doors at least 48 inches plus the width of the doors when swinging into the space? [404.2.6]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:			• Remove inner door • Change door swing •

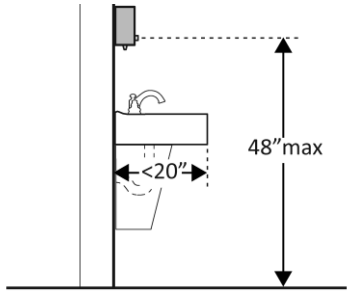
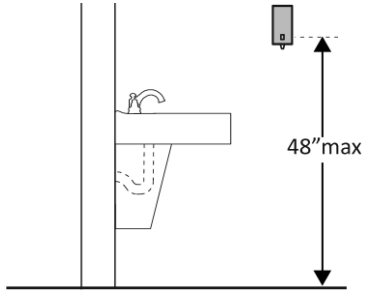
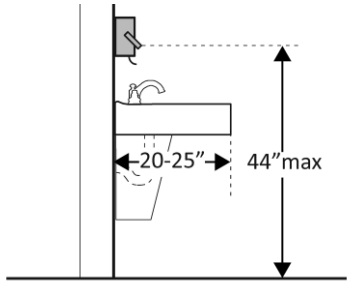
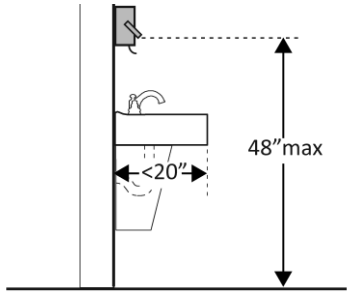
			Photo #:	
3.14	If there is a privacy wall and the door swings out, is there at least 24 inches of maneuvering clearance beyond the door latch side and 42 inches to the privacy wall? [404.2.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure space • •
3.15	If there is a privacy wall and the door swings in, is there at least 24 inches of maneuvering clearance beyond the door latch side and at least 48 inches to the privacy wall if there is no door closer or at least 54 inches if there is a door closer? [404.2.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reconfigure space • •

In the Toilet Room					
3.16	Is there a clear path to at least one of each type of fixture, e.g. lavatory, hand dryer, etc., that is at least 36 inches wide? [403.5.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Remove obstructions • •
3.17	Is there clear floor space available for a person in a wheelchair to turn around, i.e. a circle at least 60 inches in diameter or a T-shaped space within a 60-inch square? [603.2.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Move or remove partitions, fixtures or objects such as trash cans • •
3.18	In a single user toilet room if the door swings in and over a clear floor space at an accessible fixture, is there a clear floor space at least 30 x 48 inches beyond the swing of the door? [603.2.3 Exception 2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reverse door swing • Alter toilet room •
3.19	If the mirror is over a lavatory or countertop, is the bottom edge of the reflecting surface no higher than 40 inches above the floor? Or	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:	-		* If installed before 3/15/2012 and the bottom edge of the reflecting surface is no higher than 40 inches above the floor, lowering the mirror to 35 inches is

	If the mirror is not over the lavatory or countertop, is the bottom edge of the reflecting surface no higher than 35 inches above the floor?* [603.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	not required • Lower the mirror • Add another mirror •
3.20	If there is a coat hook, is it no less than 15 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor?* [603.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust hook • Replace with or provide additional accessible hook • * If installed before 3/15/2010 and the clear floor space allows a parallel approach, the coat hook may be 54 inches above the floor.
Lavatories The 2010 Standards refer to sinks in toilet rooms as lavatories.					
3.21	Does at least one lavatory have a clear floor space for a forward approach at least 30 inches wide and 48 inches long? [606.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter lavatory • Replace lavatory •

3.22	Do no less than 17 inches and no greater than 25 inches of the clear floor space extend under the lavatory so that a person using a wheelchair can get close enough to reach the faucet? [306.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter lavatory • Replace lavatory •
3.23	Is the front of the lavatory or counter surface, whichever is higher, no more than 34 inches above the floor? [606.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter lavatory • Replace lavatory •
3.24	Is there at least 27 inches clearance from the floor to the bottom of the lavatory that extends at least 8 inches under the lavatory for knee clearance? [306.3.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter lavatory • Replace lavatory •
3.25	Is there toe clearance at least 9 inches high? [306.3.3] Note: Space extending greater than 6 inches beyond the available toe clearance at 9 inches above the floor is not considered toe clearance.	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Alter lavatory • Replace lavatory •

3.26	Are pipes below the lavatory insulated or otherwise configured to protect against contact? [606.5]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Install insulation • Install cover panel •
3.27	Can the faucet be operated without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist? Is the force required to activate the faucet no greater than 5 pounds? [606.4]	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Adjust faucet • Replace faucet •
Soap Dispensers and Hand Dryers					
3.28	Are the operable parts of the soap dispenser within one of the following reach ranges: Above lavatories or counters no less than 20 inches and no greater than 25 inches deep: no higher than 44 inches above the floor? [308.2.2] Above lavatories less than 20 inches deep: no higher than 48 inches above the floor?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:			• Adjust dispensers • Replace with or provide additional accessible dispensers •

	Not over an obstruction: no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [308.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:	 	Photo #:	
3.29	Are the operable parts of the hand dryer or towel dispenser within one of the following reach ranges: Above lavatories or counters no less than 20 inches and no greater than 25 inches deep: no higher than 44 inches above the floor? Above lavatories less than 20 inches deep: no higher than 48 inches above the floor? Not over an obstruction: no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [308.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:	 		• Adjust dispensers • Replace with or provide additional accessible dispensers •

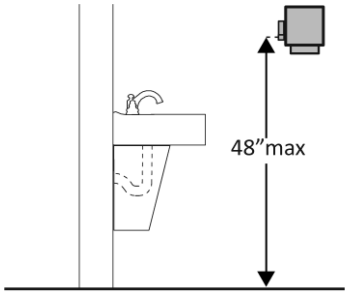
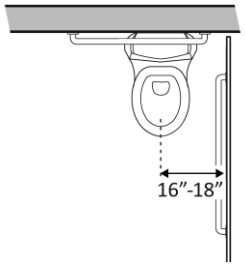
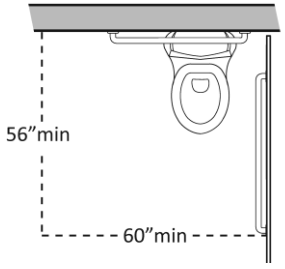
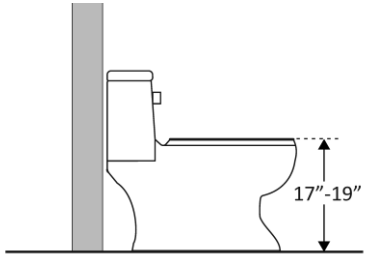
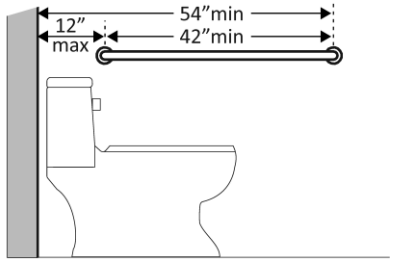
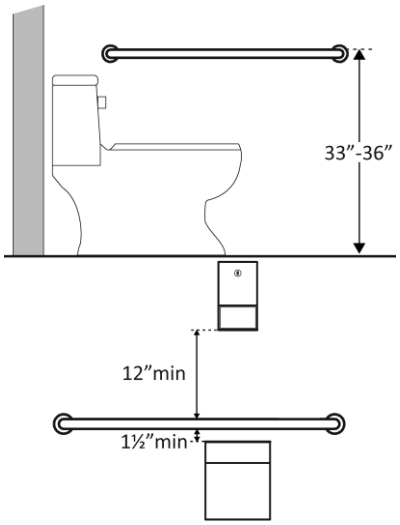
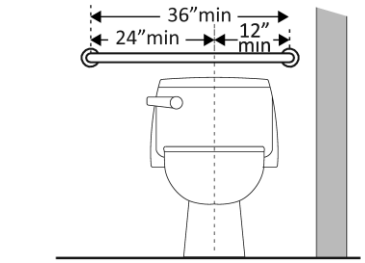
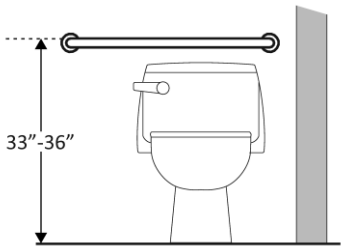
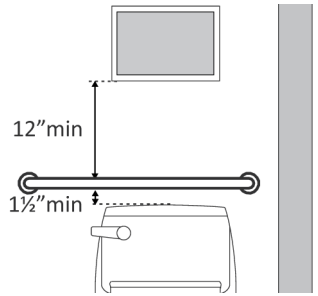
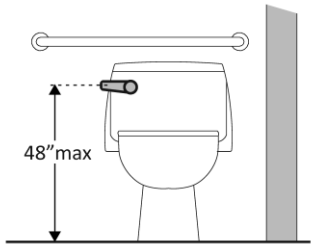
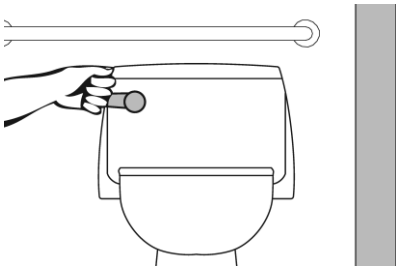
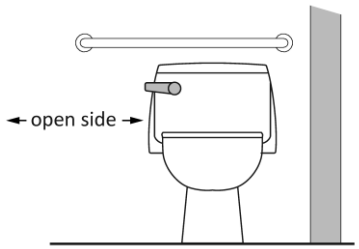
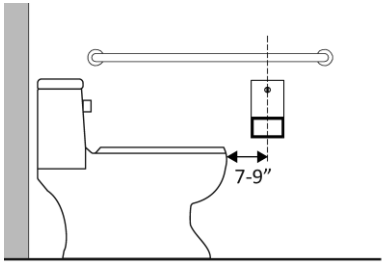
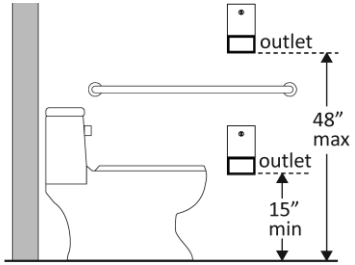
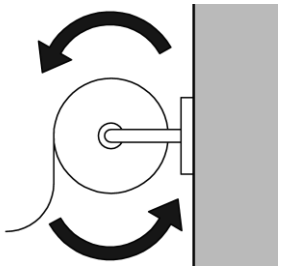
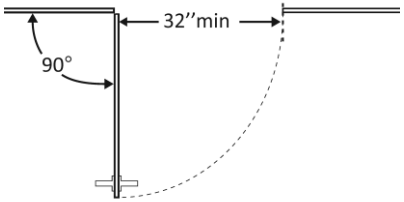
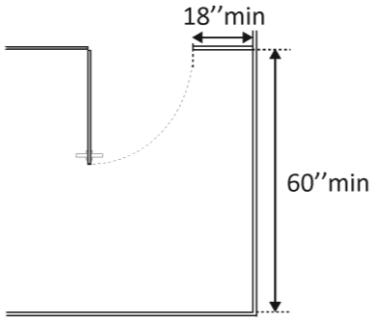
	Can the operable parts of the hand dryer or towel dispenser be operated without tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist? Is the force required to activate the hand dryer or towel dispenser no greater than 5 pounds? [309.4]	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	
Water Closets in Single-User Toilet Rooms and Compartments (Stalls) The 2010 Standards refer to toilets as water closets.					
3.30	Is the centerline of the water closet no less than 16 inches and no greater than 18 inches from the side wall or partition? [604.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Move toilet • Replace toilet • Move partition •
3.31	Is clearance provided around the water closet measuring at least 60 inches from the side wall and at least 56 inches from the rear wall?* [604.3.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:			* If constructed before 3/15/12, clearances around water closets in single user toilet rooms can be 48 inches wide by 66 inches long or 48 inches wide by 56 inches long (depending on the approach to the water closet, see 1991 Standards Figure 28) and the lavatory may overlap that clearance if the door to the room does

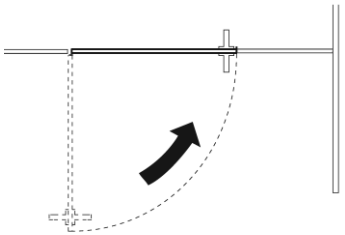
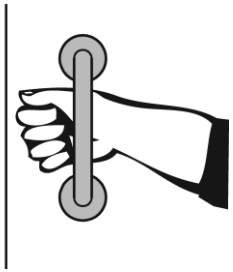
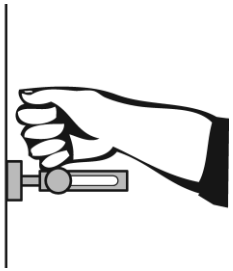
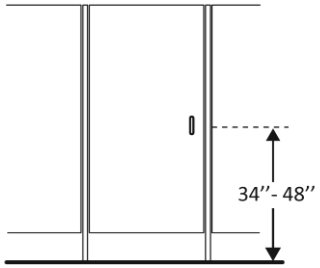
				Photo #:	not swing into the required clearances at fixtures (such as lavatories, water closet and urinals) and the edge of the lavatory is at least 18 inches from the centerline of the water closet • Alter room/compartment for clearance • •
3.32	Is the height of the water closet no less than 17 inches and no greater than 19 inches above the floor measured to the top of the seat? [604.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust toilet height • Replace toilet •
3.33	Is there a grab bar at least 42 inches long on the side wall? Is it located no more than 12 inches from the rear wall? Does it extend at least 54 inches from the rear wall? [604.5.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:			• Install grab bar • Relocate grab bar • Relocate objects •

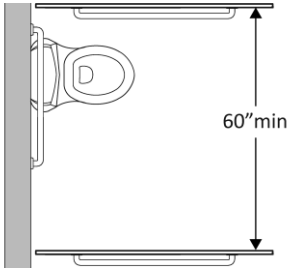
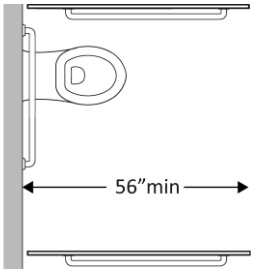
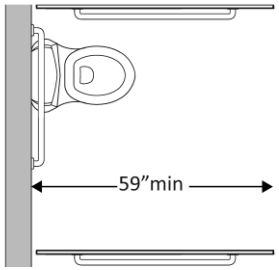
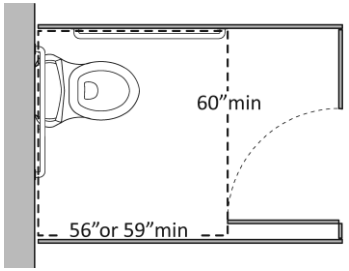
	Is it mounted no less than 33 inches and no greater than 36 inches above the floor to the top of the gripping surface? [609.4] Is there at least 12 inches clearance between the grab bar and protruding objects above?* Is there at least 1½ inches clearance between the grab bar and projecting objects below?* Is the space between the wall and the grab bar 1 ½ inches? [609.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	* If constructed before 3/15/2012 grab bars do not need to be relocated; there are no space requirements above and below grab bars in the 1991 Standards
3.34	Is there a grab bar at least 36 inches long on the rear wall? Does it extend at least 12 inches from the centerline of the water closet on one side (side wall)? Does it extend at least 24 inches on the other (open) side? [604.5.2] Is it mounted no less than 33 inches and no greater than 36 inches above the floor to the top of the gripping surface?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:	 		• Install grab bar • Relocate grab bar • Relocate objects •

	[609.4] Are there at least 12 inches clearance between the grab bar and protruding objects above?* Are there at least 1½ inches clearance between the grab bar and projecting objects below?* Is the space between the wall and the grab bar 1½ inches? [609.3]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	* If constructed before 3/15/2012 grab bars do not need to be relocated; there are no space requirements above and below grab bars in the 1991 Standards
3.35	If the flush control is hand operated, is the operable part located no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [604.6]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Move control • Install sensor with override button no higher than 48 inches •
3.36	If the flush control is hand operated, can it be operated with one hand and without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist? Is the force required to activate the flush control no greater than 5 pounds? [605.4]	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Change control • Adjust control •

3.37	Is the flush control on the open side of the water closet? [604.6]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Move control • •
3.38	Is the toilet paper dispenser located no less than 7 inches and no greater than 9 inches from the front of the water closet to the centerline of the dispenser?* [604.7]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	* If constructed before 3/15/2012 dispenser does not need to be relocated if it is within reach from the water closet seat; the 1991 Standards do not specify distance from the front of the water closet • Relocate dispenser • •
3.39	Is the outlet of the dispenser: Located no less than 15 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor? Not located behind grab bars? [604.7]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Relocate dispenser • •

3.40	Does the dispenser allow continuous paper flow? [604.7]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Adjust dispenser • Replace dispenser •
Toilet Compartments (Stalls)					
3.41	Is the door opening width at least 32 inches clear, between the face of the door and the stop, when the door is open 90 degrees? [604.8.1.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Widen door width • •
3.42	If there is a front approach to the pull side of the door, is there at least 18 inches of maneuvering clearance beyond the latch side plus 60 inches clear depth? [604.8.1.2] Note: See 2010 Standards 604.8.1.2 Doors for maneuvering clearance requirements on the push side of the door and side approaches to the pull side of the door	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Remove obstructions • •

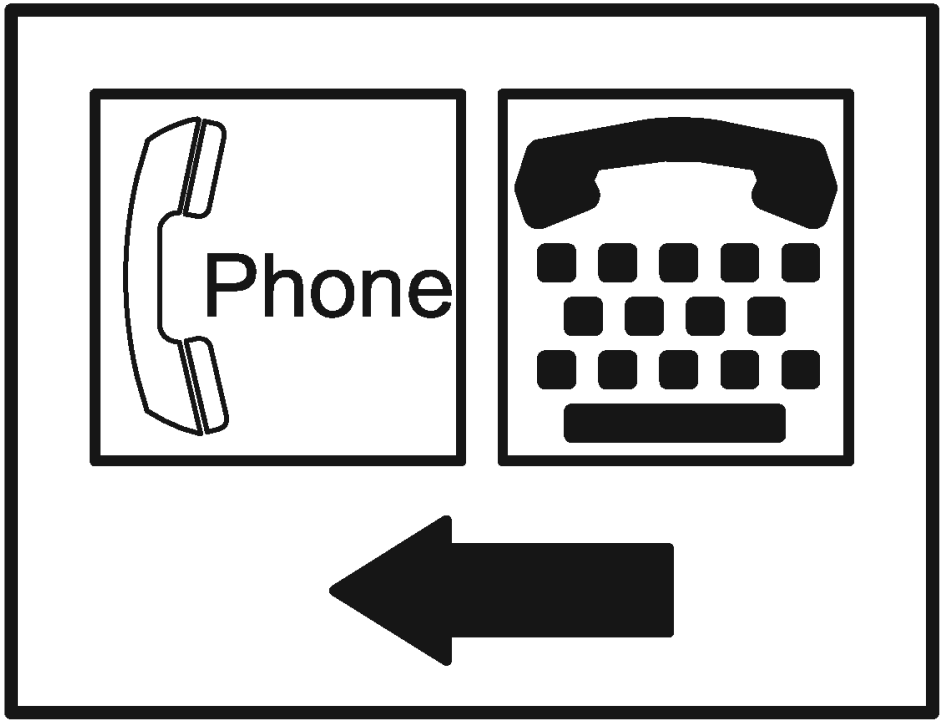
3.43	Is the door self-closing? [604.8.1.2]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Add closer • Replace door •
3.44	Are there door pulls on both sides of the door that are operable with one hand and do not require tight grasping pinching or twisting of the wrist?* [604.8.1.2]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	* If constructed before 3/15/2012 door pulls do not need to be added; door pulls are not required in the 1991 Standards • Replace hardware • •
3.45	Is the lock operable with one hand and without tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist? [309.4]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Replace lock • •
3.46	Are the operable parts of the door hardware mounted no less than 34 inches and no greater than 48 inches above the floor? [404.2.7]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Relocate hardware • •

3.47	Is the compartment at least 60 inches wide? [604.8.1.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Widen compartment • •
3.48	If the water closet is wall hung, is the compartment at least 56 inches deep? [604.8.1.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Widen compartment • •
3.49	If the water closet is floor mounted, is the compartment at least 59 inches deep? [604.8.1.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter compartment • •
3.50	If the door swings in, is the minimum required compartment area provided beyond the swing of the door (60 inches x 56 inches if water closet is wall hung or 59 inches if water closet is floor mounted)? [604.8.1.1]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Reverse door swing • Alter compartment •

ADA Checklist for Existing Facilities

Priority 4 – Additional Access

Based on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design



Project

Building

Location

Date

Surveyors

Contact Information

Amenities such as drinking fountains and public telephones should be accessible to people with disabilities.

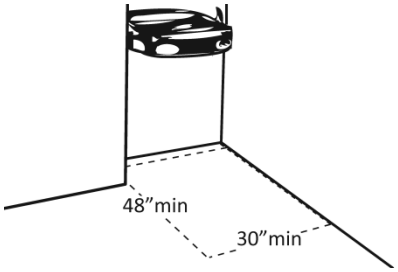
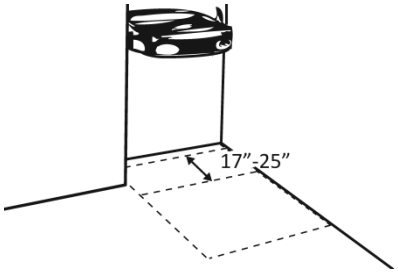
Institute for Human Centered Design
www.HumanCenteredDesign.org
2014

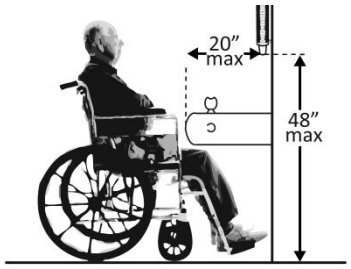
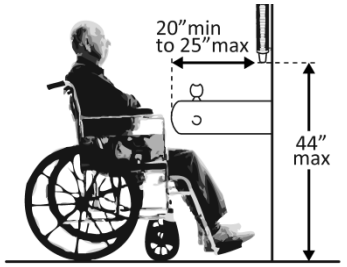
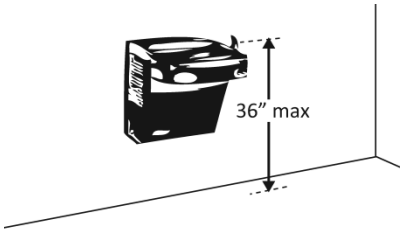
ADA National Network
Questions on the ADA 800-949-4232 voice/tty
www.ADAchecklist.org

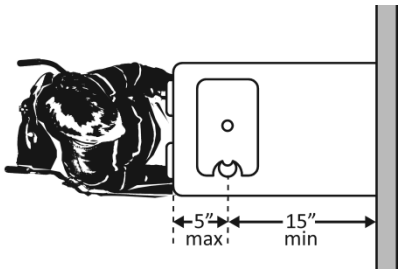
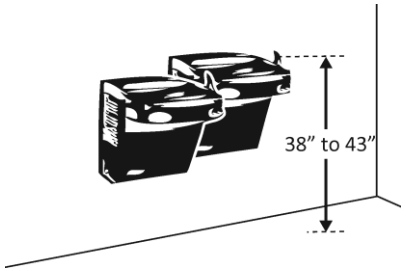
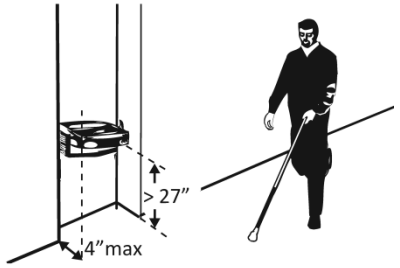
This checklist was produced by the New England ADA Center, a project of the Institute for Human Centered Design and a member of the ADA National Network. This checklist was developed under a grant from the Department of Education, NIDRR grant number H133A060092-09A. However the contents do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government.

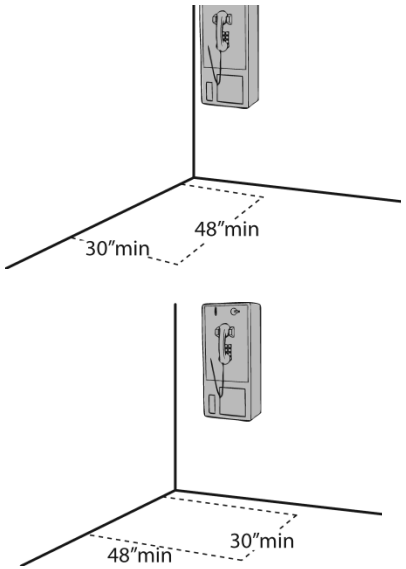
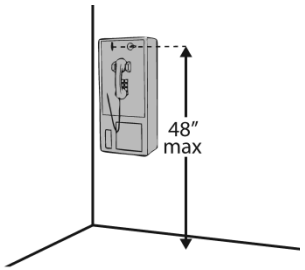
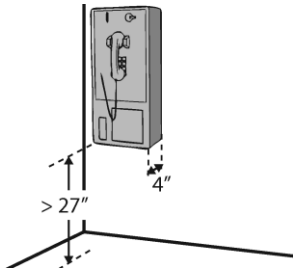
Questions or comments on the checklist contact the New England ADA Center at 617-695-0085 voice/tty or ADAinfo@NewEnglandADA.org

For the full set of checklists, including the checklists for recreation facilities visit www.ADAchecklist.org.

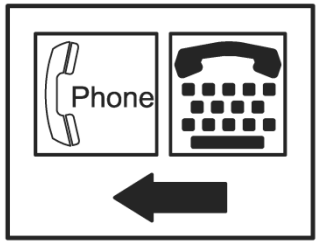
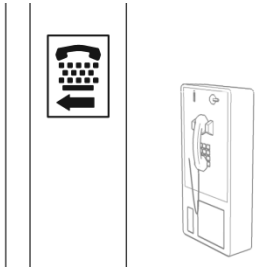
Priority 4 – Additional Access				Comments	Possible Solutions
Drinking Fountains					
4.1	Does at least one drinking fountain have a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide x at least 48 inches long centered in front of it for a forward approach?* [See 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design – 602.2]	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	*If installed before 3/15/2012, a parallel approach is permitted and the clear floor space is not required to be centered • Alter space • Relocate drinking fountain • Install a drinking fountain in another location
4.2	If there is a forward approach, do no less than 17 inches and no greater than 25 inches of the clear floor space extend under the drinking fountain? [306.2.2, 306.2.3] Note: If the drinking fountain is primarily for children’s use and the spout is no more than 30 inches above the floor and no more than 3 ½ inches from the edge of the unit, a parallel approach is permitted.	☐ Yes ☐ No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter space • Replace drinking fountain •

4.3	If the drinking fountain is no deeper than 20 inches, are the operable parts no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [308.2.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust drinking fountain • Replace drinking fountain •
4.4	If the drinking fountain is no less than 20 inches and no greater than 25 inches deep, are the operable parts no higher than 44 inches above the floor? [308.2.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust drinking fountain • Replace drinking fountain •
4.5	Can the control be operated with one hand and without tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist? Is the force required to activate the control no more than 5 pounds? [309.4]	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Change control • Adjust control •
4.6	Is the spout outlet no higher than 36 inches above the floor? [602.4]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust drinking fountain • Replace drinking fountain •

4.7	Is the spout: At least 15 inches from the rear of the drinking fountain? No more than 5 inches from the front of the drinking fountain? [602.5]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust spout • Replace drinking fountain •
4.8	If there is more than one drinking fountain, is there at least one for standing persons? [211.2] Is the spout outlet no lower than 38 inches and no higher than 43 inches above the floor? [602.7]	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust drinking fountain • Install new drinking fountain for standing height •
4.9	If the leading (bottom) edge of the fountain is higher than 27 inches above the floor, does the front of the fountain protrude no more than 4 inches into the circulation path? [307.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust drinking fountain • Replace drinking fountain • Add tactile warning such as permanent planter or partial walls

Public Telephones					
4.10	Does at least one telephone have a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide x at least 48 inches long for a parallel or forward approach? [704.2.1]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Move telephone • Install new telephone for clear floor space •
4.11	Is the highest operable part of the telephone no higher than 48 inches above the floor? [704.2.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust telephone • •
4.12	If the leading (bottom) edge of the telephone is higher than 27 inches above the floor, does the front of the telephone protrude no more than 4 inches into the circulation path? [307.2]	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust telephone • •

4.13	Does at least one telephone have a volume control? [704.3]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Install volume control • Replace telephone with one that has volume control •
4.14	Is the volume control identified by a pictogram of a telephone handset with radiating sound waves? [703.7.2.3]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Add pictogram • •
4.15	Does at least one telephone have a TTY? [217.4.1] Note: TTY's are devices that employ interactive text-based communication through the transmission of coded signals across the telephone network. They are mainly used by people who are deaf and/or cannot speak.	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Install TTY • •
4.16	Is the touch surface of the TTY keypad at least 34 inches above the floor? [704.4.1] Note: If a seat is provided, the TTY is not required to be 34 inches minimum above the floor.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Adjust height of TTY • •

4.17	Is the TTY identified by the International Symbol of TTY? [703.7.2.2]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Add symbol • •
4.18	Do signs that provide direction to public telephones also provide direction to the TTY? [216.9.2]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Add signs • •
4.19	Do telephones that do not have a TTY provide direction to the TTY? [216.9.2]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Add signs • •
Fire Alarm Systems					
4.20	If there are fire alarm systems, do they have both flashing lights and audible signals? [702.1]	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Install audible and visual alarms • •

Appendix D
2024 Evaluation and Update

D1.0 Overview

The City's ADA Transition Plan was adopted in April of 2019 and the work to complete the important actions in the plan is ongoing. The 2024 ADA Transition Plan update represents a moment in time to evaluate the ongoing progress and highlight next steps. The goal of this evaluation and update is to:

1. Understand the progress made to date on the recommendations outlined in the plan
2. Ensure the City is making progress on the recommendations outlined in the plan
3. Identify any roadblocks preventing progress, ways to improve workflows, or adjustments that need to be made to the recommendations

Since the adoption of the 2019 ADA Transition Plan for the City, there was a global health crisis, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, that has severely impacted the City's progress on the plan since the plan was adopted.

This appendix provides an update on the City's progress in achieving ADA compliance throughout the City.

D2.0 Progress Update

The City has been working on removing barriers presented in the 2019 ADA Transition Plan, along with fixing issues with the City's sidewalk system that have developed since the initial data collection. The City has completed work on sidewalks curb ramps and sidewalk to remove obstructions and impedances as outlined in the table below:

Improvements Tier	Facility Type	Number of Ramps in Tier		Cost of Repairs	
		Original	Updated	Original	Updated
1st Tier	Curb Ramps	0	0	$ -	$ -
	Sidewalk Segments	3	0	$ 84,960	$ 84,960
	1st Tier Total			$ 84,960	$ 84,960
2nd Tier	Curb Ramps	26	3	$ 78,500	$ 70,500
	Sidewalk Segments	37	1	$ 1,262,570	$ 1,250,570
	2nd Tier Total			$ 1,341,070	$ 1,321,070
3rd Tier	Curb Ramps	2	0	$ 6,000	$ 6,000
	Sidewalk Segments	6	0	$ 66,100	$ 66,100
	3rd Tier Total			$ 72,100	$ 72,100
4th Tier	Curb Ramps	222	32	$ 563,000	$ 500,500
	Sidewalk Segments	493	104	$ 5,426,130	$ 4,883,390
	4th Tier Total			$ 5,989,130	$ 5,383,890

D3.0 Infrastructure Improvements

The City is continuously making progress on the recommendations outlined in the 2019 ADA Transition Plan. Most of the work that has been done on sidewalks, has been along the project limits of street capital projects. The City has performed upgrades to 105 deficient sidewalks and 35 deficient curb ramps from 2018 through 2023.

D4.0 Implementation Challenges

The City has had challenges in implementing the 2019 ADA Plan, which was adopted just less than one year before COVID-19 impacts began, which impacted budgets and the progress made on the ADA Transition Plan, however, the City is committed to removing barriers to accessibility in the City's public right of way and in City facilities.

D5.0 2024 and Beyond

The City remains committed to addressing and removing barriers through the recommendations outlined in the 2019 ADA Transition. The City will continue to review the ADA transition annually basis and periodically suggest plan updates in pursuit of improved compliance.