

**RESOLUTION 24-07**

**A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT ADA TRANSITION PLAN**

**WHEREAS**, the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) was enacted in 1990 to ensure equal access and opportunities to individuals with disabilities; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Dalton is committed to compliance with the ADA and to fostering an environment of accessibility, diversity, and inclusion; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Dalton has created an ADA Transition Plan, which serves as a strategic plan to implement said goals;

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the Mayor and Council of the City of Dalton hereby adopt the ADA Transition Plan attached hereto as Exhibit A.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that all resolutions or parts thereof of the City of Dalton in conflict with the provisions herein contained are, to the extent of such conflict, hereby superseded and repealed.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that these Resolutions shall take effect immediately upon their adoption.

**SO RESOLVED**, this 5<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2024.

**CITY OF DALTON, GEORGIA**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Annalee Sams  
Mayor

ATTESTED TO:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk

# EXHIBIT A

REVISED

February 5, 2024



## ADA TRANSITION PLAN

ADOPTED:

February 5, 2024

CITY OF DALTON

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## ADA TRANSITIONAL PLAN

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### 1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Plan for the City of Dalton is to establish a comprehensive and strategic framework dedicated to identifying, prioritizing, and addressing barriers to accessibility within our municipal infrastructure. This plan is designed to ensure compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) by outlining a roadmap for the removal of physical and communication barriers. Our commitment is to enhance accessibility across public facilities, visitors, and members of the community. Through proactive measures and ongoing assessments, we aim to create an environment that reflects our dedication to the principles of the ADA, promoting a city that is welcoming and accessible to individuals of all abilities.

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### 1.1 MISSION AND VISION OF THE CITY OF DALTON

#### **MISSION**

The mission of the City of Dalton is *“to enhance the quality of life for all residents, the City of Dalton is committed to fostering a vibrant community by providing efficient services, promoting economic prosperity, preserving our cultural heritage, and ensuring a safe and inclusive environment.”*

#### **VISION**

The City of Dalton envisions a dynamic and sustainable future where diversity is celebrated, opportunities for growth and innovation abound, infrastructure supports thriving businesses and neighborhoods, education is valued, and residents enjoy an exceptional quality of life, making it a destination of choice to live, work, and play.

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### 1.2 STATEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY

The City of Dalton is committed to fostering an inclusive and accessible community where all individual, regardless of ability, can fully participate in civic life. This commitment extends beyond legal compliance and reflects our dedication to creating an environment that embraces diversity and ensures equal access for everyone.

Our commitment to accessibility is not static; it is a dynamic process that involves continuous improvement. Regular assessment, adjustments to our action plan, and transparent reporting mechanisms are integral to our approach. We are dedicated to being accountable to our community as we strive to create a more accessible and welcoming City of Dalton.

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## 2. INTRODUCTION

The City of Dalton, nestled in the heart of North Georgia, is a community built on the values of diversity, inclusivity, and respect for all its residents. Recognizing the importance of creating an environment that is accessible to everyone, the City has undertaken the development of a comprehensive ADA Transition Plan. This plan is rooted in a commitment to go beyond legal requirements, aiming to proactively identify, address, and remove barriers to accessibility throughout the community.

### **Legal Framework**

Enacted in 1990, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) serves as a beacon for ensuring equal opportunities and access for individuals with disabilities. As a Title II entity, the City of Dalton is dedicated to complying not only with the letter but the spirit of the ADA. This Transition Plan serves as a strategic guide to align our practices with the ADA's principles, fostering an environment that promotes inclusivity and accessibility.

### **City Diversity and Vibrancy**

Dalton thrives on its rich cultural diversity and dynamic community spirit. We understand that true community strength lies in the ability of every individual, regardless of ability, to fully participate in civic life. The ADA Transition Plan is an essential step towards ensuring that our city reflects these values by systematically addressing physical, programmatic, and communication barriers.

### **Vision for Inclusive Future**

Our vision extends beyond mere compliance; it envisions a future where Dalton is a model of inclusivity, where accessibility is seamlessly woven into the fabric of our community. By implementing this Transition Plan, we aspire to create an environment where every resident and visitor can engage, explore, and thrive without encountering barriers.

As we embark on this transformative journey, the City of Dalton invites all community members to join us in shaping a more inclusive future. Together, we are building a city where accessibility is not just a requirement but a defining characteristic that enriches the lives of all who call Dalton home.

There are many potential barriers to accessibility of State or City services, and the following are simply a few of the more common examples:

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Physical Barriers</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Parking</li> <li>✓ Path of Entry/Travel</li> <li>✓ Doors</li> <li>✓ Service Counters</li> <li>✓ Restrooms</li> <li>✓ Sidewalks/Curb Ramps</li> </ul> |
|--------------------------|---|

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Programmatic Barriers</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Building Signage</li> <li>✓ Customer Communication and Interaction</li> <li>✓ Access to Public Telephones</li> <li>✓ Emergency Notifications, Alarms, Visible Signals</li> <li>✓ Communications (via internet, public meetings, telephone)</li> <li>✓ Participation opportunities for events sponsored by the City</li> </ul> |
|------------------------------|--|

This Plan has been prepared after a careful study of City of Dalton’s programs and facilities. The City, in preparing this document, has received input from department directors, city employees, citizens, as well as from the City Council. Responsibility for implementation of this plan will reside with the City Administrator’s Office. City facilities, programs, services, policies, practices and procedures will continue to be surveyed on an on-going basis, and the ADA Transition Plan may be revised to account for changes to City functions. Training will also be conducted and maintained by staff to ensure ADA Compliance remains of the upmost importance in the overall plans for the City. This Plan will be posted to the City's web site for review and consideration by the general public. In addition, notice will be provided of its existence in any official and unofficial City publications.

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### 3. PHYSICAL BARRIERS

A public entity may not deny the benefits of its programs, activities, and services to individuals with disabilities because its facilities are inaccessible. A public entity's services, programs, or activities, when viewed in their entirety, must be readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. This standard, known as "program accessibility," applies to all existing facilities of a public entity. Public entities, however, are not necessarily required to make each of their existing facilities accessible. Below is a table of the City’s existing facilities and parks:

| <b>City Facilities/Parks</b>         | <b>Address</b>             | <b>Inspection Completed</b> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>City Hall</b>                     | 300 West Waugh St.         | Yes                         |
| <b>Dalton Police Department</b>      | 301 Jones St.              | Yes                         |
| <b>Fire Station 1</b>                | 404 School St.             | Yes                         |
| <b>Fire Station 2</b>                | 1024 Abutment Road         | Yes                         |
| <b>Fire Station 3</b>                | 159 Haig Mill Road         | Yes                         |
| <b>Fire Station 4</b>                | 1800 Dug Gap Road          | Yes                         |
| <b>Fire Station 5</b>                | 1290 Cross Plains Trail    | Yes                         |
| <b>John Davis Center</b>             | 904 Civic Dr.              | Yes                         |
| <b>Mack Gaston Center</b>            | 218 N. Fredrick St.        | Yes                         |
| <b>Nob North Golf Course</b>         | 298 Nob North Dr.          | Yes                         |
| <b>Al Rollins Park</b>               | 521 Threadmill Rd.         | Yes                         |
| <b>Broadus/Durkan Complex</b>        | 310 Smith Industrial Blvd. | Yes                         |
| <b>Brookwood Park</b>                | 901 W. Lakeshore Dr.       | Yes                         |
| <b>Burr Performing Arts Park</b>     | 101 S. Hamilton St.        | Yes                         |
| <b>Civitan Park</b>                  | 505 Shugart Rd.            | Yes                         |
| <b>Dalton Green</b>                  | 117 N. Selvidge St.        | Yes                         |
| <b>Haig Mill Lake Park</b>           | 652 Haigmill Lake Rd.      | Yes                         |
| <b>Heritage Point Regional Park</b>  | 1275 Cross Plains Trail    | Yes                         |
| <b>Heritage Point Soccer Complex</b> | 1700 Hale Bowen Dr.        | Yes                         |
| <b>James Brown Park</b>              | 904 Civic Dr.              | Yes                         |
| <b>Joan Lewis Park</b>               | 700 Fourth Ave.            | Yes                         |
| <b>Lakeshore Park</b>                | 479 Cedar St.              | Yes                         |
| <b>Mt. Rachel Hiking Trail</b>       | W. Park St.                | Yes                         |
| <b>Otis Cook Memorial Tree Park</b>  | 800 Parkway Dr.            | Yes                         |
| <b>Raisin Woods Park</b>             | 145 Raisin Way             | Yes                         |
| <b>Waterfall Park</b>                | 890 College Dr.            | Yes                         |
| <b>Public Works</b>                  | 532 N. Elm St.             | Yes                         |
| <b>Trade Center</b>                  | 2211 Tony Ingle Parkway    | Yes                         |
| <b>Dalton Utilities</b>              | 1200 VD Parrott Jr Pkwy.   | Yes                         |



A self-evaluation/assessment of each of the City's physical facilities has been completed for all of the City's facilities as noted in the table above. The remaining self-evaluation/assessments will be completed in conjunction with the execution of this Plan. The self-evaluations were made of existing baseline conditions at each of the facilities listed in the table above. The evaluations were made based on the criteria for determining existence of impediment as outlined below.

### 3.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

City's facilities are reviewed in light of several "baseline" conditions, including:

- a) Access to parking and entry into the facilities themselves;
- b) Access to a clear and distinct path of travel;
- c) Access to programs and services themselves;
- d) Access to public areas and restrooms; and
- e) Access to related amenities.

### 3.2 CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING EXISTENCE OF IMPEDIMENT

Criteria have been established to determine whether corrective action needs to be taken at a particular facility. The criterion includes, but is not limited to:

- a) **The nature of unique programs or services.** Some facilities and sites are the only location that a particular program or service may be provided; so, there is limited flexibility to move the program or service to a more accessible facility.
- b) **Facilities already in compliance with ADA accessibility guidelines.** Several of the City's major facilities were constructed or underwent major renovations after the effective date of the Title II ADA.
- c) **Ability to relocate programs from one facility to another accessible facility.** Because the City may offer special programs and services at more than one location, consideration was given to distribution of the special programs and services when viewed in their entirety;
- d) **Current state of accessibility.** The current condition of each facility in terms of barriers already removed, or planned to be removed.
- e) **Cost.** The cost of alternatives to physical barrier removal versus the cost of an alternative corrective action plan; and public use.

### **3.3 SIDEWALK ASSESSMENT**

City of Dalton continuously works to perform repairs, upgrades and expansion of its sidewalk and pedestrian traffic route network. This work is inclusive of ensuring that new sidewalk, and upgrades and repairs are constructed to meet ADA guidelines. Currently the City's Public Works staff has been proactive in placing emphasis on certain targeted corridors to address maintenance, expansion and ADA improvements of the sidewalk infrastructure.

With the recent purchase of GPS equipment, the City intends to inventory sidewalk and pedestrian/ADA crossing infrastructure. During the inventory process, City personnel will assess the infrastructure for maintenance needs, improvement, possible expansion as well as ADA compliancy.

Once the data is obtained from the overall assessment, City personnel will develop a Corrective Action Plan to improve inclusion and remove or reduce barriers that currently exist. Proposed sidewalk and infrastructure expansion will be completed as funding is identified.

### **3.4 ACTION PLAN**

Through self-evaluations, we have identified deficiencies in the City of Dalton's facilities that impact the ability of disabled persons to fully benefit from the City's programs, services, and activities. For buildings that have undergone assessment, a correction plan or appropriate course of action has been documented for each deficiency, along with a schedule outlining when these corrections will be completed.

The City of Dalton is committed to ongoing monitoring and assessments of all city facilities and programs. Whether identified through internal assessments or public reports, any issues discovered will prompt the city to take immediate and necessary steps to address and rectify them. This proactive approach is designed to systematically tackle accessibility concerns, creating an environment where every individual, regardless of ability, can actively participate in and enjoy the diverse offerings of the City of Dalton.

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## **4. PROGRAMMATIC BARRIERS**

The City recognizes not all barriers to the City's programs, services and activities are physical in nature. Other administrative barriers exist that must be overcome to provide complete government services to those who are disabled. Through the self-survey conducted by all City Departments, we will identify any programmatic barriers that may impact accessibility of City programs, services or activities. The City is committed, as with all issues dealing with ADA compliance, to addressing any issues identified through this self-assessment process.

## 4.1 SURVEY RESULTS

The City of Dalton conducted a detailed survey to evaluate each department in the City with regard to ADA compliance. The purpose of this exercise was to identify areas where the City falls short in accommodating people with disabilities. The City will utilize the results of the surveys to identify measures that can be taken to better serve all residents. Appendix A includes a copy of the survey form.

The majority of City departments engage with the public in settings beyond the confines of a public facility. Departments such as Police, Fire, and Public Works typically interact with the public in the field. Consequently, employees often find themselves adapting to situations that arise in dynamic and unpredictable environments.

For instance, when responding to calls or incidents, the physical or mental health status of the person in need may not be fully communicated through dispatch. This necessitates responders to modify their approach in real-time to effectively address and resolve the specific challenges presented. This adaptability is crucial in ensuring that City services are responsive and effective in diverse situations encountered in the field.

Among the City departments maintaining routine contact with the public at City Facilities, notable entities include the City Administrator's Office, Human Resource Office, Finance Department, and City Clerk's Office. The Clerk's Office, responsible for miscellaneous billing and occupational taxes, encounters substantial public interaction, particularly during specific times of the year. Although direct engagement with individuals having obvious disabilities constitutes a small percentage of daily interactions, City staff diligently strive to recognize and provide necessary assistance to accommodate all individuals.

While acknowledging that individuals with disabilities form a minority of daily interactions, the City of Dalton remains committed to emphasizing the recognition of those with disabilities. Furthermore, a commitment to addressing any remaining physical barriers is paramount, ensuring continued efforts towards fostering an inclusive and accessible environment.

## 4.2 ACTION PLAN

Based on the results of self-surveys, the City has identified future steps and activities that the City can explore to ensure that people with disabilities have access to City services and programs. The City has implemented an ADA Grievance Form accessible online as well as in person for citizens to complete concerning identified issues with City locations or services.

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## 5. CONCLUSION/ACTION LOG

The City is taking the actions identified through this process and will continue to look for ways to remove barriers to access so that the disabled citizens of City of Dalton are given access to the City's programs, services and activities.

The City of Dalton will continue efforts to ensure all citizens have access to all programs and properties throughout the city by continued vigilance in recognition and remediation. As issues are found, whether by City Staff or by citizen feedback, issues will be logged and corrected as appropriate.

I



**CITY OF DALTON  
ADA GRIEVANCE FORM**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Phone  
Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Location of  
Problem: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Description: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

***\*Please attach additional pages if needed***

The complaint should be submitted by the grievant and/or a designee as soon as possible but no later than 30 calendar days after the alleged violation to:

City of Dalton  
City Hall, Administration  
Attn: City Administrator's Office  
300 W. Waugh St.  
Dalton, GA 30720  
aparker@daltonga.gov

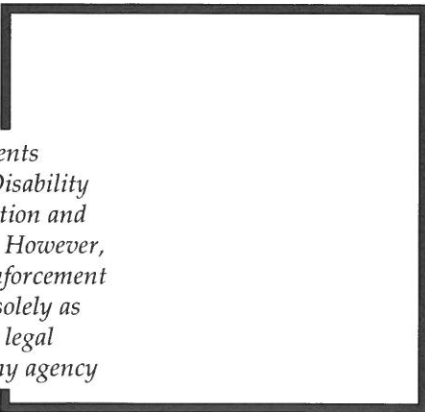
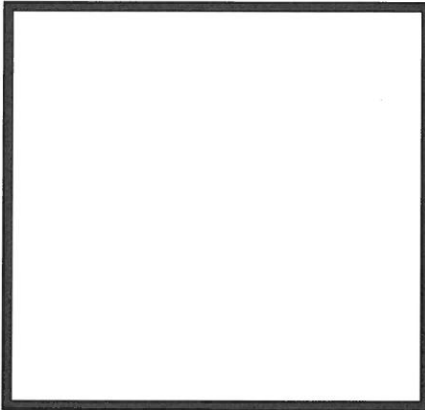
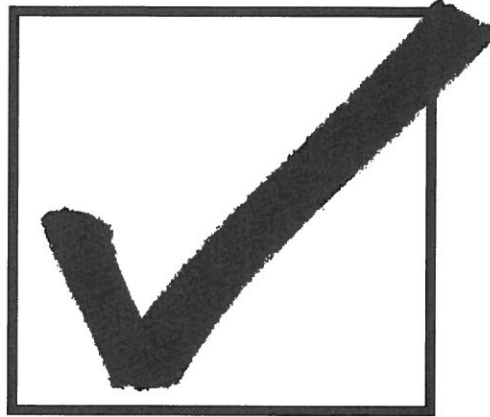
Checklist for Existing Facilities version 2.1



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The Americans with Disabilities Act  
Checklist for Readily Achievable Barrier Removal  
August 1995

# Checklist for Existing Facilities version 2.1

## Introduction

Title III of the **Americans with Disabilities Act** requires public accommodations to provide goods and services to people with disabilities on an equal basis with the rest of the general public. The goal is to afford every individual the opportunity to benefit from our country's businesses and services, and to afford our businesses and services the opportunity to benefit from the patronage of all Americans.

The regulations require that architectural and communication barriers that are structural must be removed in public areas of **existing facilities** when their removal is **readily achievable**—in other words, easily accomplished and able to be carried out without much difficulty or expense. **Public accommodations** that must meet the barrier removal requirement include a broad range of establishments (both for-profit and nonprofit)—such as hotels, restaurants, theaters, museums, retail stores, private schools, banks, doctors' offices, and other places that serve the public. People who own, lease, lease out, or operate places of public accommodation in existing buildings are responsible for complying with the barrier removal requirement.

The removal of barriers can often be achieved by making simple changes to the physical environment. However, the regulations do not define exactly how much effort and expense are required for a facility to meet its obligation. This judgment must be made on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration such factors as the size, type, and overall financial resources of the facility, and the nature and cost of the access improvements needed. These factors are described in more detail in the ADA regulations issued by the Department of Justice.

The process of determining what changes are readily achievable is not a one-time effort; access should be re-evaluated annually. Barrier removal that might be difficult to carry out now may be readily achievable later. Tax incentives are available to help absorb costs over several years.

## Purpose of This Checklist

This checklist will help you identify accessibility problems and solutions in existing facilities in order to meet your obligations under the ADA.

The goal of the survey process is to plan how to make an existing facility more usable for people with disabilities. The Department of Justice (DOJ) recommends the development of an Implementation Plan, specifying what improvements you will make to remove barriers and when each solution will be carried out: "...Such a plan...could serve as evidence of a good faith effort to comply...."

## Technical Requirements

This checklist details some of the requirements found in the ADA Standards for Accessible Design (Standards). The ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG), when adopted by DOJ, became the Standards. The Standards are part of the Department of Justice Title III Regulations, 28 CFR Part 36 (*Nondiscrimination on the basis of disability... Final Rule*). Section 36.304 of this regulation, which covers barrier removal, should be reviewed before this survey is conducted.

However, keep in mind that full compliance with the Standards is required only for new construction and alterations. The requirements are presented here as a guide to help you determine what may be readily achievable barrier removal for existing facilities. The Standards should be followed for all barrier removal unless doing so is not readily achievable. If complying with the Standards is not readily achievable, you may undertake a modification that does not fully comply, as long as it poses no health or safety risk.

In addition to the technical specifications, each item has a scoping provision, which can be found under Section 4.1 in the Standards. This section clarifies when access is required and what the exceptions may be.

Each state has its own regulations regarding accessibility. To ensure compliance with all codes, know your state and local codes and use the more stringent technical requirement for every modification you make; that is, the requirement that provides greater access for individuals with disabilities. The barrier removal requirement for existing facilities is new under the ADA and supersedes less stringent local or state codes.

## What This Checklist is Not

This checklist does not cover all of the requirements of the Standards; therefore, it is **not** for facilities undergoing new construction or alterations. In addition, it does not attempt to illustrate all possible barriers or propose all possible barrier removal solutions. The Standards should be consulted for guidance in situations not covered here.

The Title III regulation covers more than barrier removal, but this checklist does **not** cover Title III's requirements for nondiscriminatory policies and practices and for the provision of auxiliary communication aids and services. The communication features covered are those that are **structural** in nature.

## Priorities

This checklist is based on the four priorities recommended by the Title III regulations for planning readily achievable barrier removal projects:

Priority 1: Accessible **approach and entrance**

Priority 2: Access to **goods and services**

Priority 3: Access to **rest rooms**

Priority 4: Any **other measures** necessary


*Note that the references to ADAAG throughout the checklist refer to the Standards for Accessible Design.*

## How to Use This Checklist

✓ **Get Organized:** Establish a time frame for completing the survey. Determine how many copies of the checklist you will need to survey the whole facility. Decide who will conduct the survey. It is strongly recommended that you invite two or three additional people, including people with various disabilities and accessibility expertise, to assist in identifying barriers, developing solutions for removing these barriers, and setting priorities for implementing improvements.

✓ **Obtain Floor Plans:** It is very helpful to have the building floor plans with you while you survey. If plans are not available, use graph paper to sketch the layout of all interior and exterior spaces used by your organization. Make notes on the sketch or plan while you are surveying.

✓ **Conduct the Survey:** Bring copies of this checklist, a clipboard, a pencil or pen, and a flexible steel

tape measure. With three people surveying, one person numbers key items on the floor plan to match with the field notes, taken by a second person, while the third takes measurements. **Be sure to record all dimensions!** As a reminder, questions that require a dimension to be measured and recorded are marked with the ruler symbol.  Think about each space from the perspective of people with physical, hearing, visual, and cognitive disabilities, noting areas that need improvement.

✓ **Summarize Barriers and Solutions:** List barriers found and ideas for their removal. Consider the solutions listed beside each question, and add your own ideas. Consult with building contractors and equipment suppliers to estimate the costs for making the proposed modifications.

✓ **Make Decisions and Set Priorities:** Review the summary with decision makers and advisors. Decide which solutions will best eliminate barriers at a reasonable cost. Prioritize the items you decide upon and make a timeline for carrying them out. Where the removal of barriers is not readily achievable, you must consider whether there are **alternative methods** for providing access that *are* readily achievable.

✓ **Maintain Documentation:** Keep your survey, notes, summary, record of work completed, and plans for alternative methods on file.

✓ **Make Changes:** Implement changes as planned. Always refer directly to the Standards and your state and local codes for complete technical requirements before making any access improvement. References to the applicable sections of the Standards are listed at the beginning of each group of questions. If you need help understanding the federal, state, or local requirements, contact your Disability and Business Technical Assistance Center.

✓ **Follow Up:** Review your Implementation Plan each year to re-evaluate whether more improvements have become readily achievable.

To obtain a copy of the Title III regulations and the Standards or other technical information, call the U.S. Dept. of Justice ADA Information Line at (800) 514-0301 Voice, (202) 514-0381 TDD, or (800) 514-0383 TDD. For questions about ADAAG, contact the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board at (800) USA-ABLE.



Priority

# 1 Accessible Approach/Entrance

People with disabilities should be able to arrive on the site, approach the building, and enter as freely as everyone else. At least one route of travel should be safe and accessible for everyone, including people with disabilities.

## Route of Travel (ADAAG 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7)


Is there a route of travel that does not require the use of stairs?


Yes No

- Add a ramp if the route of travel is interrupted by stairs.
- Add an alternative route on level ground.


Is the route of travel stable, firm and slip-resistant?


- Repair uneven paving.
- Fill small bumps and breaks with beveled patches.
- Replace gravel with hard top.

 Is the route at least 36 inches wide?

  
 width

- Change or move landscaping, furnishings, or other features that narrow the route of travel.
- Widen route.

 Can all objects protruding into the circulation paths be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane?

  
 distance from wall/  
 height


- Move or remove protruding objects.
- Add a cane-detectable base that extends to the ground.
- Place a cane-detectable object on the ground underneath as a warning barrier.


**In order to be detected** using a cane, an object must be within 27 inches of the ground. Objects hanging or mounted overhead must be higher than 80 inches to provide clear head room. It is not necessary to remove objects that protrude less than 4 inches from the wall.

Do curbs on the route have curb cuts at drives, parking, and drop-offs?

- Install curb cut.
- Add small ramp up to curb.

## Ramps (ADAAG 4.8)

 Are the slopes of ramps no greater than 1:12?

  
 slope

**Slope is given as a ratio of the height to the length.** 1:12 means for every 12 inches along the base of the ramp, the height increases one inch. For a 1:12 maximum slope, **at least** one foot of ramp length is needed for each inch of height.

- Lengthen ramp to decrease slope.
- Relocate ramp.
- If available space is limited, reconfigure ramp to include switchbacks.

## QUESTIONS


## POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

### Ramps, continued

Do all ramps longer than 6 feet have railings on both sides?


Yes No

Add railings.

 Are railings sturdy, and between 34 and 38 inches high?

height

Adjust height of railing if not between 30 and 38 inches.  
 Secure handrails in fixtures.


 Is the width between railings or curbs at least 36 inches?

width

Relocate the railings.  
 Widen the ramp.


Are ramps non-slip?

Add non-slip surface material.

 Is there a 5-foot-long level landing at every 30-foot horizontal length of ramp, at the top and bottom of ramps and at switchbacks?

length


Remodel or relocate ramp.

 Does the ramp rise no more than 30 inches between landings?

rise

Remodel or relocate ramp.

### Parking and Drop-Off Areas (ADAAG 4.6)


 Are an adequate number of accessible parking spaces available (8 feet wide for car plus 5-foot access aisle)? For guidance in determining the appropriate number to designate, the table below gives the ADAAG requirements for new construction and alterations (for lots with more than 100 spaces, refer to ADAAG):

number of accessible spaces

Note widths of existing accessible spaces:

| Total spaces | Accessible |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 to 25      | 1 space    |
| 26 to 50     | 2 spaces   |
| 51 to 75     | 3 spaces   |
| 76 to 100    | 4 spaces   |

Reconfigure a reasonable number of spaces by repainting stripes.

 Are 8-foot-wide spaces, with minimum 8-foot-wide access aisles, and 98 inches of vertical clearance, available for lift-equipped vans?

width/  
 vertical clearance

Reconfigure to provide van-accessible space(s).

**At least one of every 8 accessible spaces must be van-accessible (with a minimum of one van-accessible space in all cases).**

**QUESTIONS**

**POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

**Parking and Drop-Off Areas, continued**

Are the access aisles part of the accessible route to the accessible entrance?

Yes No

- Add curb ramps.
- Reconstruct sidewalk.

Are the accessible spaces closest to the accessible entrance?

- Reconfigure spaces.

Are accessible spaces marked with the International Symbol of Accessibility? Are there signs reading "Van Accessible" at van spaces?

- Add signs, placed so that they are not obstructed by cars.

Is there an enforcement procedure to ensure that accessible parking is used only by those who need it?

- Implement a policy to check periodically for violators and report them to the proper authorities.

**Entrance (ADAAG 4.13, 4.14, 4.5)**

If there are stairs at the main entrance, is there also a ramp or lift, or is there an alternative accessible entrance?

- If it is not possible to make the main entrance accessible, create a dignified alternate accessible entrance. If parking is provided, make sure there is accessible parking near all accessible entrances.


**Do not use a service entrance as the accessible entrance** unless there is no other option.

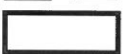
Do all inaccessible entrances have signs indicating the location of the nearest accessible entrance?

- Install signs before inaccessible entrances so that people do not have to retrace the approach.


Can the alternate accessible entrance be used independently?


- Eliminate as much as possible the need for assistance—to answer a doorbell, to operate a lift, or to put down a temporary ramp, for example.

 Does the entrance door have at least 32 inches clear opening (for a double door, at least one 32-inch leaf)?

  
 clear opening

- Widen the door to 32 inches clear.
- If technically infeasible, widen to 31-3/8 inches minimum.
- Install offset (swing-clear) hinges.

 Is there at least 18 inches of clear wall space on the pull side of the door, next to the handle?

  
 clear space


- Remove or relocate furnishings, partitions, or other obstructions.
- Move door.
- Add power-assisted or automatic door opener.

**A person using a wheelchair** or crutches needs this space to get close enough to open the door.

## QUESTIONS

## POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS


### Entrance, continued

 Is the threshold edge 1/4-inch high or less, or if beveled edge, no more than 3/4-inch high?

Yes No

height

- If there is a single step with a rise of 6 inches or less, add a short ramp.
- If there is a threshold greater than 3/4-inch high, remove it or modify it to be a ramp.


 If provided, are carpeting or mats a maximum of 1/2-inch high?

height

- Replace or remove mats.

Are edges securely installed to minimize tripping hazards?


- Secure carpeting or mats at edges.

 Is the door handle no higher than 48 inches and operable with a closed fist?

height

- Lower handle.
- Replace inaccessible knob with a lever or loop handle.
- Retrofit with an add-on lever extension.


**The "closed fist" test for handles and controls:** Try opening the door or operating the control using only one hand, held in a fist. If you can do it, so can a person who has limited use of his or her hands.

 Can doors be opened without too much force (exterior doors reserved; maximum is 5 lbf for interior doors)?

force

- Adjust the door closers and oil the hinges.
- Install power-assisted or automatic door openers.
- Install lighter doors.

**You can use an inexpensive force meter or a fish scale** to measure the force required to open a door. Attach the hook end to the doorknob or handle. Pull on the ring end until the door opens, and read off the amount of force required. If you do not have a force meter or a fish scale, you will need to judge subjectively whether the door is easy enough to open.

 If the door has a closer, does it take at least 3 seconds to close?

seconds

- Adjust door closer.

Priority

**2 Access to Goods and Services**

Ideally, the layout of the building should allow people with disabilities to obtain materials or services without assistance.

Yes No


**Horizontal Circulation (ADAAG 4.3)**


Does the accessible entrance provide direct access to the main floor, lobby, or elevator?

- Add ramps or lifts.
- Make another entrance accessible.


Are all public spaces on an accessible route of travel?


- Provide access to all public spaces along an accessible route of travel.

 Is the accessible route to all public spaces at least 36 inches wide?

  
 width


- Move furnishings such as tables, chairs, display racks, vending machines, and counters to make more room.

 Is there a 5-foot circle or a T-shaped space for a person using a wheelchair to reverse direction?

  
 width


- Rearrange furnishings, displays, and equipment.


**Doors (ADAAG 4.13)**

 Do doors into public spaces have at least a 32-inch clear opening?


  
 clear opening


- Install offset (swing-clear) hinges.
- Widen doors.

 On the pull side of doors, next to the handle, is there at least 18 inches of clear wall space so that a person using a wheelchair or crutches can get near to open the door?


  
 clear space


- Reverse the door swing if it is safe to do so.
- Move or remove obstructing partitions.

 Can doors be opened without too much force (5 lbf maximum for interior doors)?


  
 force


- Adjust or replace closers.
- Install lighter doors.
- Install power-assisted or automatic door openers.

 Are door handles 48 inches high or less and operable with a closed fist?

  
 height

- Lower handles.
- Replace inaccessible knobs or latches with lever or loop handles.
- Retrofit with add-on levers.
- Install power-assisted or automatic door openers.


 Are all threshold edges 1/4-inch high or less, or if beveled edge, no more than 3/4-inch high?

  
 height

- If there is a threshold greater than 3/4-inch high, remove it or modify it to be a ramp.
- If between 1/4- and 3/4-inch high, add bevels to both sides.

## QUESTIONS


## POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

 **Rooms and Spaces (ADAAG 4.2, 4.4, 4.5)**  
Are all aisles and pathways to materials and services at least 36 inches wide?

Yes No

width

Rearrange furnishings and fixtures to clear aisles.


 Is there a 5-foot circle or T-shaped space for turning a wheelchair completely?

width

Rearrange furnishings to clear more room.

Is carpeting low-pile, tightly woven, and securely attached along edges?

Secure edges on all sides.  
 Replace carpeting.

 In circulation paths through public areas, are all obstacles cane-detectable (located within 27 inches of the floor or higher than 80 inches, or protruding less than 4 inches from the wall)?

height/  
protrusion

Remove obstacles.  
 Install furnishings, planters, or other cane-detectable barriers underneath.


### Emergency Egress (ADAAG 4.28)

If emergency systems are provided, do they have both flashing lights and audible signals?

Install visible and audible alarms.  
 Provide portable devices.

### Signage for Goods and Services (ADAAG 4.30)

Different requirements apply to different types of signs.

 If provided, do signs and room numbers designating permanent rooms and spaces where goods and services are provided comply with the appropriate requirements for such signage?

Provide signs that have raised letters, Grade II Braille, and that meet all other requirements for permanent room or space signage. (See ADAAG 4.1.3(16) and 4.30.)

- Signs mounted with centerline 60 inches from floor.

Y N

height

- Mounted on wall adjacent to latch side of door, or as close as possible.

- Raised characters, sized between 5/8 and 2 inches high, with high contrast (for room numbers, rest rooms, exits).

character  
height

- Brailled text of the same information.


- If pictogram is used, it must be accompanied by raised characters and braille.

## QUESTIONS

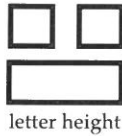
## POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

### Directional and Informational Signage

The following questions apply to directional and informational signs that fall under Priority 2.

 If mounted above 80 inches, do they have letters at least 3 inches high, with high contrast, and non-glare finish?

Yes No




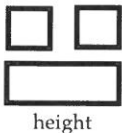
Do directional and informational signs comply with legibility requirements? (Building directories or temporary signs need not comply.)



- Review requirements and replace signs as needed, meeting the requirements for character size, contrast, and finish.
- Review requirements and replace signs as needed.

### Controls (ADAAG 4.27)

 Are all controls that are available for use by the public (including electrical, mechanical, cabinet, game, and self-service controls) located at an accessible height?




**Reach ranges:** The maximum height for a side reach is 54 inches; for a forward reach, 48 inches. The minimum reachable height is 15 inches for a front approach and 9 inches for a side approach.

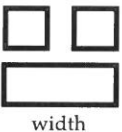
Are they operable with a closed fist?



- Relocate controls.

### Seats, Tables, and Counters (ADAAG 4.2, 4.32, 7.2)


 Are the aisles between fixed seating (other than assembly area seating) at least 36 inches wide?

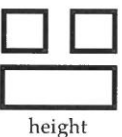



Are the spaces for wheelchair seating distributed throughout?

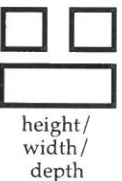


- Replace controls.
- Rearrange chairs or tables to provide 36-inch aisles.
- Rearrange tables to allow room for wheelchairs in seating areas throughout the area.
- Remove some fixed seating.
- Lower part or all of high surface.
- Provide auxiliary table or counter.

 Are the tops of tables or counters between 28 and 34 inches high?



 Are knee spaces at accessible tables at least 27 inches high, 30 inches wide, and 19 inches deep?




- Replace or raise tables.

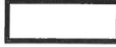
**QUESTIONS**

**POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**


**Seats, Tables, and Counters, continued**

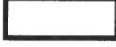
 At each type of cashier counter, is there a portion of the main counter that is no more than 36 inches high?

Yes No

  
 height

- Provide a lower auxiliary counter or folding shelf.
- Arrange the counter and surrounding furnishings to create a space to hand items back and forth.

 Is there a portion of food-ordering counters that is no more than 36 inches high, or is there space at the side for passing items to customers who have difficulty reaching over a high counter?

  
 height

- Lower section of counter.
- Arrange the counter and surrounding furnishings to create a space to pass items.

**Vertical Circulation (ADAAG 4.1.3(5), 4.3)**

Are there ramps, lifts, or elevators to all public levels?

- Install ramps or lifts.
- Modify a service elevator.
- Relocate goods or services to an accessible area.

On each level, if there are stairs between the entrance and /or elevator and essential public areas, is there an accessible alternate route?

- Post clear signs directing people along an accessible route to ramps, lifts, or elevators.

**Stairs (ADAAG 4.9)**

The following questions apply to stairs connecting levels *not* serviced by an elevator, ramp, or lift.

Do treads have a non-slip surface?

- Add non-slip surface to treads.


Do stairs have continuous rails on both sides, with extensions beyond the top and bottom stairs?


- Add or replace handrails if possible within existing floor plan.

**Elevators (ADAAG 4.10)**

Are there both visible and verbal or audible door opening/closing and floor indicators (one tone = up, two tones = down)?

- Install visible and verbal or audible signals.

 Are the call buttons in the hallway no higher than 42 inches?

  
 height

- Lower call buttons.
- Provide a permanently attached reach stick.

Do the controls inside the cab have raised and braille lettering?

- Install raised lettering and braille next to buttons.



**QUESTIONS**

**POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

**Elevators, continued**

Is there a sign on both door jambs at every floor identifying the floor in raised and braille letters?

Yes No

Install tactile signs to identify floor numbers, at a height of 60 inches from floor.

If an emergency intercom is provided, is it usable without voice communication?

Modify communication system.


Is the emergency intercom identified by braille and raised letters?

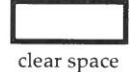
Add tactile identification.

**Lifts (ADAAG 4.2, 4.11)**


Can the lift be used without assistance? If not, is a call button provided?

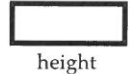
At each stopping level, post clear instructions for use of the lift.  
 Provide a call button.

 Is there at least 30 by 48 inches of clear space for a person in a wheelchair to approach to reach the controls and use the lift?

  
 clear space

Rearrange furnishings and equipment to clear more space.

 Are controls between 15 and 48 inches high (up to 54 inches if a side approach is possible)?

  
 height

Move controls.

**Priority**

**3 Usability of Rest Rooms**

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

**Getting to the Rest Rooms (ADAAG 4.1)**

If rest rooms are available to the public, is at least one rest room (either one for each sex, or unisex) fully accessible?

Reconfigure rest room.  
 Combine rest rooms to create one unisex accessible rest room.

Are there signs at inaccessible rest rooms that give directions to accessible ones?

Install accessible signs.

**Doorways and Passages (ADAAG 4.2, 4.13, 4.30)**

Is there tactile signage identifying rest rooms?

Add accessible signage, placed to the side of the door, 60 inches to centerline (not on the door itself).

**Mount signs on the wall**, on the latch side of the door, complying with the requirements for permanent signage. Avoid using ambiguous symbols in place of text to identify rest rooms.

**QUESTIONS**


**POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**


**Doorways and Passages, continued**

Are pictograms or symbols used to identify rest rooms, and, if used, are raised characters and braille included below them?


Yes No


- If symbols are used, add supplementary verbal signage with raised characters and braille below pictogram symbol.

 Is the doorway at least 32 inches clear?


  
 clear width


- Install offset (swing-clear) hinges.
- Widen the doorway.

 Are doors equipped with accessible handles (operable with a closed fist), 48 inches high or less?


  
 height


- Lower handles.
- Replace knobs or latches with lever or loop handles.
- Add lever extensions.
- Install power-assisted or automatic door openers.

 Can doors be opened easily (5 lbf maximum force)?

  
 force


- Adjust or replace closers.
- Install lighter doors.
- Install power-assisted or automatic door openers.


 Does the entry configuration provide adequate maneuvering space for a person using a wheelchair?

  
 clear width

- Rearrange furnishings such as chairs and trash cans.
- Remove inner door if there is a vestibule with two doors.
- Move or remove obstructing partitions.

A person in a wheelchair needs 36 inches of clear width for forward movement, and a 5-foot diameter or T-shaped clear space to make turns. A minimum distance of 48 inches clear of the door swing is needed between the two doors of an entry vestibule.

 Is there a 36-inch-wide path to all fixtures?


  
 width


- Remove obstructions.

**Stalls (ADAAG 4.17)**

Is the stall door operable with a closed fist, inside and out?

- Replace inaccessible knobs with lever or loop handles.
- Add lever extensions.

 Is there a wheelchair-accessible stall that has an area of at least 5 feet by 5 feet, clear of the door swing, OR is there a stall that is less accessible but that provides greater access than a typical stall (either 36 by 69 inches or 48 by 69 inches)?

  
 length/  
width

- Move or remove partitions.
- Reverse the door swing if it is safe to do so.

## QUESTIONS


## POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

### Stalls, continued

In the accessible stall, are there grab bars behind and on the side wall nearest to the toilet?

Yes No


Add grab bars.

 Is the toilet seat 17 to 19 inches high?

Add raised seat.

height


### Lavatories (ADAAG 4.19, 4.24)

 Does one lavatory have a 30-inch-wide by 48-inch-deep clear space in front?

Rearrange furnishings.  
 Replace lavatory.  
 Remove or alter cabinetry to provide space underneath.  
 Make sure hot pipes are covered.  
 Move a partition or wall.


**A maximum of 19 inches of the required depth may be under the lavatory.**

clear space

 Is the lavatory rim no higher than 34 inches?

Adjust or replace lavatory.

height

 Is there at least 29 inches from the floor to the bottom of the lavatory apron (excluding pipes)?

Adjust or replace lavatory.


height

Can the faucet be operated with one closed fist?

Replace with paddle handles.

Are soap and other dispensers and hand dryers within reach ranges (see page 7) and usable with one closed fist?

Lower dispensers.  
 Replace with or provide additional accessible dispensers.

 Is the mirror mounted with the bottom edge of the reflecting surface 40 inches high or lower?

Lower or tilt down the mirror.  
 Add a larger mirror anywhere in the room.

height


### Priority

## 4 Additional Access

*Note that this priority is for items not required for basic access in the first three priorities.*

When amenities such as drinking fountains and public telephones are provided, they should also be accessible to people with disabilities.

### Drinking Fountains (ADAAG 4.15)

 Is there at least one fountain with clear floor space of at least 30 by 48 inches in front?


Clear more room by rearranging or removing furnishings.

clear space

## QUESTIONS

## POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS


### Drinking Fountains, continued

 Is there one fountain with its spout no higher than 36 inches from the ground, and another with a standard height spout (or a single "hi-lo" fountain)?

Yes No

height


Are controls mounted on the front or on the side near the front edge, and operable with one closed fist?

 Is each water fountain cane-detectable (located within 27 inches of the floor or protruding into the circulation space less than 4 inches from the wall)?


height/  
 protrusion

- Provide cup dispensers for fountains with spouts that are too high.
- Provide accessible cooler.
- Replace the controls.
- Place a planter or other cane-detectable barrier on each side at floor level.


### Telephones (ADAAG 4.31)

 If pay or public use phones are provided, is there clear floor space of at least 30 by 48 inches in front of at least one?

clear space

 Is the highest operable part of the phone no higher than 48 inches (up to 54 inches if a side approach is possible)?

height

 Does the phone protrude no more than 4 inches into the circulation space?

protrusion

Does the phone have push-button controls?

Is the phone hearing-aid compatible?

Is the phone adapted with volume control?

Is the phone with volume control identified with appropriate signage?

If there are four or more public phones in the building, is one of the phones equipped with a text telephone (TT or TDD)?

Is the location of the text telephone identified by accessible signage bearing the International TDD Symbol?

- Move furnishings.
- Replace booth with open station.
- Lower telephone.
- Place a cane-detectable barrier on each side at floor level.
- Contact phone company to install push-buttons.
- Have phone replaced with a hearing-aid compatible one.
- Have volume control added.
- Add signage.
- Install a text telephone.
- Have a portable TT available.
- Provide a shelf and outlet next to phone.
- Add signage.