Homer City Hall
491 E. Pioneer Avenue
Homer, Alaska 99603
www.cityofhomer-ak.gov

City of Homer
Agenda

ADA Compliance Committee
Thursday, June 10, 2021 at 4:00 PM
City Hall Cowles Council Chambers via Zoom
Webinar ID: 979 0319 6662 Password: 978808
Dial: (669)900 6833 or (253) 215 8782 or Toll Free (877)853-5247 or (888)788-0099

CALL TO ORDER, 4:00 P.M.

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

PUBLIC COMMENTS FOR ITEMS ON THE AGENDA

RECONSIDERATION

SYNOPSIS APPROVAL

A. Regular Meeting Minutes for May 3, 2021 **page 3**

VISITORS

A. Homer Wayfinding & Streetscape - Discovery Days presented by Deputy City Planner Julie Engebretsen **page 9**

PENDING BUSINESS

A. ADA Transition Plan - Parks, Trails & Campgrounds Draft **page 10**
- ADA Transition Plan - Parks, Trails & Campgrounds
- 2010 ADA Regulations Chapter 10 Recreation Facilities
- Play Areas Checklist
- Play Areas Accessibility Guidelines
- Fishing Piers and Platforms(limited applicability)
- Sports Activities, Team or Player Seating (Benches)

B. Prioritizing City of Homer Parks, Trails & Campgrounds in Preparation for ADA Compliance Self-Evaluation **page 114**

NEW BUSINESS

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

A. Memorandum from ADA Compliance Committee re: Ordinance to Create and Fund ADA Compliance Small Works Program **page 116**

COMMENTS OF THE AUDIENCE

COMMENTS OF CITY STAFF

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

ADJOURNMENT

Next Regular Meeting is Thursday, July 8, 2021, at 4:00 p.m. All meetings scheduled to be held in the City Hall Cowles Council Chambers located at 491 E. Pioneer Avenue, Homer, Alaska.

Session 21-02, a Regular Meeting of the ADA Compliance Committee was called to order by Acting Chair Aderhold at 4:17 p.m. on May 13, 2021, via Zoom Webinar from the City Hall Cowles Council Chambers located at 491 E. Pioneer Avenue, Homer, Alaska. There is one vacancy on the Committee.

PRESENT: DONNA ADERHOLD, ROGER CLYNE, PAM VAN HOOZER

ABSENT: JOYANNA GEISLER (EXCUSED)

STAFF: RENEE KRAUSE, DEPUTY CITY CLERK/ADA COORDINATOR
PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR KEISER
PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT MEYERS

Deputy City Clerk Krause noted that the Committee does not have a Chair or Vice Chair and Committee Member Aderhold acquiesced to conduct the meeting.

AGENDA APPROVAL

CLYNE/VAN HOOZER MOVED TO APPROVE THE AGENDA.

There was no discussion.

VOTE. NON-OBJECTION. UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Motion carried.

PUBLIC COMMENTS UPON MATTERS ALREADY ON THE AGENDA

RECONSIDERATION

There were no items scheduled.

SYNOPSIS APPROVAL

A. Regular Meeting Minutes of January 14, 2021

Acting Chair Aderhold requested a motion to approve the minutes.

VAN HOOZER/CLYNE MOVED TO APPROVE THE MINUTES OF JANUARY 14, 2021.

There was no discussion.

VOTE. NON-OBJECTION. UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Motion carried.

VISITORS/PRESENTATIONS

PENDING BUSINESS

A. ADA Transition Plan Update

Acting Chair Aderhold introduced the item by reading of the title. She invited Deputy City Clerk Krause to provide some input on the subject.

Deputy City Clerk Krause facilitated a discussion on the updates that were being presented to the committee for review and approval.

Acting Chair Aderhold noted that she had a few grammatical points that she will share with Ms. Krause separately but questioned if the format that is being presented for the Parks and Trails Transition Plan, later in the packet, should be used for this current transition plan.

Ms. Krause explained that in review of other municipalities transition plans she preferred the formatting as used in the proposed Parks & Trails and explaining further that she had already conducted the amendments to the existing document and did not have time make those formatting changes. She was going to recommend using that format.

A brief discussion on the recommendation to remove the section regarding budget on page 12 under the bullet points a recommendation was made to remove this from the plan as it can be reported under the Background section of the plan.

Member Clyne did not have the meeting packet.

Ms. Krause explained how she distributed the meeting materials for each meeting.

Acting Chair Aderhold requested a motion to postpone.

VAN HOOZER/CLYNE MOVED TO POSTPONE THE TRANSITION PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE TO THE JUNE MEETING.

There was no discussion.

VOTE. NON-OBJECTION. UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Motion carried.

NEW BUSINESS

A. Memorandum from ADA Coordinator re: Advisory Body Membership Terms

Acting Chair Aderhold introduced the item by reading of the title and invited ADA Coordinator Krause to provide some input on the memo.

Ms. Krause explained that the memorandum outlined the terms of the members and the process to be re-appointed by the Mayor. Applications will be distributed to those members whose terms will be expiring 30 days to allow time for submittal and approval. She stated that the applicant to fill the vacancy will be appointed to a full three year term which will allow for additional staggering of the members.

Acting Chair Aderhold confirmed the expiration of current member's terms.

B. Memorandum from Public Works Director re: ADA Compliance Work
    a. Draft Ordinance creating a Small Works ADA Compliance Program

Acting Chair Aderhold introduced the item by reading of the title and invited Public Works Director Keiser to speak to her memorandum.

Public Works Director Keiser provided a summary of the information contained in the packet. She provided further examples of how this Small Works ADA Compliance Program would work which is based on similar programs previously approved by Council.

Members Clyne and Van Hoozer expressed their favor for the implementation of the program.

Acting Chair Aderhold called for a motion.

CLYNE/VAN HOOZER MOVED TO EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR THE ORDINANCE AMENDING THE CAPITAL BUDGET AND USING FUNDS FROM THE ADA CARMA ACCOUNT TO FUND THE SMALL WORKS ADA PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT THE NECESSARY RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE CITY OF HOMER TRANSITION PLAN.

There was no discussion.

VOTE. NON-OBJECTION. UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Motion carried.

C. Memorandum from Public Works Director re: Five year Capital Improvement Plan for Public Works

Acting Chair Aderhold introduced the item by reading of the title and yielded the floor to Public Works Director Keiser.

Public Works Director Keiser provided a summary of her memorandum and a brief explanation on how this will affect ADA Compliance and projects in general. She noted that this plan does not appropriate the funding. The funding for each of the projects shown in the plan will be done separately. She noted that they are including funding requests for the Parks & Trails Transition Plan since they needed to bring in outside assistance to complete the last transition plan.

This plan is an ongoing plan so when the Committee finds there are projects that are needed they can forward that project to Public Works to add to the five year plan.

Acting Chair Aderhold commented that she was glad to see that the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon, accessible ramp and retaining wall construction was included on the list and questioned whether they have looked into the Dingle Johnson Funds which are excise taxes on fishing equipment and intended for fishing related activities. She was not sure if they could be used for this purpose.

Public Works Director Keiser explained that she took the opportunity to have a visiting engineer review the situation and his response indicated that it is going to be a very expensive solution due to the tidal influences. She noted that previously discussed plans to fix that issue at the lagoon would not be sustainable.

Acting Chair Aderhold commented that the replacement picnic tables was a good thing and hoped that some of those replacement tables would be ADA Compliant.

Public Works Director Keiser explained that she did not need a motion of support at this time but when the issue came before Council during budget hearings she would appreciate the support.

Acting Chair Aderhold encouraged Mr. Clyne and Ms. Van Hoozer to attend the meetings and express their thoughts on the funding requests that would be included in the budget.

D. Memorandum from ADA Coordinator re: Parks and Trails Transition Plan Draft Outline, Standards, Guidance and Checklists

Acting Chair Aderhold introduced the item and requested ADA Coordinator Krause to comment on her memorandum.

Ms. Krause explained that she attempted to provide a draft document that would provide the outline for the contents of the document. She noted that she included the Chapter 10 on Recreation Facilities which provides the technical specifications as well as guidelines for accessible play areas, plus checklists for conducting a self-evaluation on existing equipment.

Acting Chair Aderhold opened the floor to discussion.

Mr. Clyne commented on stopping by City Clerk's office to pick up the information so he could get up to speed.

Acting Chair Aderhold commented on this information and outline were great start and she could see that they will be needed some assistance in performing the work to create this transition plan for parks and trails especially with the playgrounds. She further commented on it being really helpful if they could get the assistance of a Parks Commissioner or two since they were more familiar with all the parks and trails.

Ms. Krause responded that she did have that as an item on the Commission's upcoming agenda.

Public Works Director Keiser complimented Ms. Krause for putting together the materials and providing such a wonderful jumping off point. She did note that on line 72 it referenced the Parks and Recreation and that was two separate functions, while it is natural to combine the two, Public Works does not handle the Community Recreation side of things.

Ms. Krause responded that was an error and it should reflect Trails not recreation so she would make that correction in the document. She also noted that Community recreation should be under the regular transition plan since it is a program.

Acting Chair Aderhold stated that she missed that as well and noted that they did not include the HERC building in the prior transition plan since they knew it was non-compliant and other facilities that the Community Recreation program used the city did not have control over.

Ms. Krause responded that the Committee can establish dates for the summer to conduct their inspections, she noted that Matt Steffy and other Public Works personnel would be involved. She noted also, that Ms. Keiser has gotten estimates for having a consultant perform the evaluation.

Ms. Van Hoozer commented that it needs to be done and they could use a consultant to help and if they don't make a decision to get it started soon since the summer will go by fast.

Ms. Krause stated that she believed the parks and trails should be prioritized as she knows that there are some trails that will never be ADA compliant providing Reber Trail as an example.

Acting Chair Aderhold listed a few parks and trails as follows:

- Karen Hornaday Park, there will be a new restroom constructed, the playground there can be evaluated since an ADA Accessible Trail will be constructed as well.
- Ben Walters Park
- Jeffrey Park
- Bishops Beach Park – previous discussion on the access to Beluga Slough Trail and those transitions, who is responsible for the compliance
- Jack Gist Park, what is the accessibility issues or compliance for the ballfields and Discus Golf Course
- Bayview Park, accessibility to the equipment, accessible feature since it is geared towards younger children
- Campgrounds – Karen Hornaday Park, Mariner Park and the Fishing Lagoon and Beach Area Camping on the Spit
- Trails – Poopdeck Trail, the city portion
    - Story Book Trail, egress issues
    - Fairview Avenue Trail - Main Street that connects to the High School
    - Calhoun Trail

For the next meeting a list of the Parks Trails and campgrounds will be provided then the Committee can prioritize that list and discuss dates to conduct the evaluations. A map can also be provided in the packet.

Acting Chair Aderhold provided a brief explanation on how they will measure the trails, equipment, etc.

Mr. Clyne commented that he will pay more attention to the parks and playgrounds in Anchorage when he is there stating they had some pretty unique stuff at some of the parks for the children to play on.

Ms. Krause noted the information that the checklists will provide.

Acting Chair Aderhold volunteered to attend the upcoming Commission meeting to provide some input and support to garner a volunteer if needed.

INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

A. Ordinance 21-20, Amending the 2021 Capital Budget and Authorizing the Expenditure of an Additional $13,500 from the ADA CARMA Fund for a Total of $48,060 for the Spit Handicap Parking Paving Project.

B. Resolution 21-027, Authorizing the City to Apply for a State of Alaska Recreational Trails Program Grant in the Amount of $150,000 to Construct an ADA Accessible Entrance Trail in Karen Hornaday Park and Expressing its Commitment to provide a 10% local Match.

COMMENTS OF THE AUDIENCE

COMMENTS OF THE CITY STAFF

COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

Ms. Van Hoozer appreciated everything that they were doing so far and offered her assistance with anything that needed to be done.

Mr. Clyne commented on getting up to speed, he will be contacting the other members and did not realize that he could pick up a packet of materials and know the name of city parks.

Acting Chair Aderhold commented that if anyone knows of someone that may be interested in serving on the Committee to encourage them to submit an application. Hopefully, they will have a new member appointed in time for the June meeting.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the Committee the meeting adjourned at 5:40 p.m. The next regular meeting is scheduled for Thursday, June 10, 2021 at 4:00 p.m. at the City Hall Conference Room via Zoom Webinar located at 491 E. Pioneer Avenue, Homer, Alaska.

_____
RENEE KRAUSE, MMC, DEPUTY CITY CLERK/ADA COORDINATOR

Approved:_____

Homer Wayfinding and Streetscape

Project Website: www.homerwayfinding.blogger.com Date: June 1, 2021

Discovery Days

Prior to any of the events and meetings below, please go to the project website. The website will be updated if there are any changes.

Wednesday, June 9th

The client and planning team will be moving throughout Homer for the day. The intent is to meet at various locations per the schedule below. We will discuss various topics at each site, and our goal will be to get input from those who can attend. We invite you to join us at any of the times and places below. This is a day for learning and listening, and we need to hear your thoughts on the opportunities and challenges for this project. Please go to the project website for additional information.

- 9:00-9:30am: Baycrest/Homer Overlook Rest Stop
- 9:45-10:15am: Airport
- 10:30-11:15pm: Homer Boathouse
- 1:00-1:15pm Pioneer Street (Meet at City Hall)
- 1:15-2:15pm: Central Business District Walk (City Hall to Main Street)
- 3:30-4:00pm Getting Cars from the Sterling to Homer Destinations, and Old Town (Chamber of Commerce)
- 4:30 to 6:00pm: Bishop's Beach Pop-up (General Discussion)

Thursday, June 10th

- 10:00-11:00am: Streetscape Drop-In (at City Hall)
- 11:30-2:30pm: Open Drop-In Work Session (at City Hall)
- 6:00-7:30pm Online Open House
  - Please go to the project website to find the meeting link, and go back to the website to use the link to enter the meeting. This is to ensure that the link is correct and up to date.

Project Description

The City of Homer is developing a Homer Wayfinding and Streetscape Plan. The goal is to develop a thoughtful wayfinding plan and an inviting streetscape improvement plan that supports a vibrant Pioneer Avenue corridor, Central Business District, and connections to the Homer Spit. This will provide a strategic plan for using landmarks, city signage, pathways and streetscape elements to help visitors and residents more easily navigate and more fully experience Homer - and be a catalyst for economic activity. It will also include designs for the elements of this plan including typical streetscape designs, site furnishings, and vehicular and pedestrian-focused signs.

Contact: Julie Engebretsen,
jengebretsen@ci.homer.ak.us
907-299-9354

City of Homer
www.cityofhomer-ak.gov

Office of the City Clerk
491 East Pioneer Avenue
Homer, Alaska 99603
clerk@cityofhomer-ak.gov
(p) 907-235-3130
(f) 907-235-3143

Memorandum

TO: ADA COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

FROM: RENEE KRAUSE, MMC, ADA COORDINATOR/DEPUTY CITY CLERK

DATE: JUNE 1, 2021

SUBJECT: DRAFT PARKS & TRAILS TRANSITION PLAN TEMPLATE AND EVALUATION PROCESS

This item was on the agenda at the May 13, 2021 regular meeting. The committee started to review the document but it was noted that not all Committee members had all the information and the item was postponed to the June meeting date to allow additional review time by Committee members present.

The following is an outlined draft of a parks & trails transition plan that is based on similar documents created by other government entities.

There are sections that will require further amendments/updates as we perform our own self-evaluation.

Included is Chapter 10 from the 2010 ADA Standards, checklists, and more information on why this is required for those that are new to the process.

It is a lot of information and by reviewing it now, the Committee and staff should be able to coordinate the actual inspection of our parks & trails throughout the summer.

Please review the document and make any amendments as needed.

American's with Disabilities Act Transition Plan

Parks & Trails

Acknowledgements

Mayor & City Council
Ken Castner, Mayor
Donna Aderhold
Caroline Venuti
Heath Smith
Rachel Lord, Mayor Pro Tem
Joey Evensen
Storm Hansen – Cavasos

ADA Compliance Committee
Joyanna Geisler
Pam Van Hoozer
Roger Clyne
Donna Aderhold

Parks Arts Recreation & Culture Advisory Commission Representatives
Deb Lowney
Dave Lewis

Interested Community Members

City of Homer Staff
Renee Krause, MMC, Deputy City Clerk/ADA Coordinator

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction

The American's with Disabilities Act (ADA) Title II Transition Plan for Parks and Trails describes barriers to access Homer's parks and trails and the priorities and methods that will be used to remove those access barriers. This effort will supplement earlier work completed by the City to fulfill the requirements in Title II of the ADA.

In 2016, the City initiated drafting a Transition Plan, which identified the ADA coordinator, evaluated communications, and other city facilities, developed a dispute process and modifications request. It also began the audit process with the evaluation of sidewalks, parking areas and curb ramps.

The plan identified that future audits of parks and trails along with facilities would need to occur. This Parks and Trails ADA Transition Plan and the planned Facilities Transition Plan will be integrated into a single overall report after completion of the Parks and Trails Transition Plan in 2022.

The American Community Survey (ACS) in May 2021 estimates the overall rate of people with disabilities in the US population is around 25.6 percent. The data shows that disability increases with age, for people 65 and over. In Alaska, the numbers reported having a disability were overall were 12.6 percent. It was reported that 28.9% of Alaska residents had some form of disability. In Homer 19.5 percent of residents are over the age of 65. In short, hundreds of people in our community face disabilities and many of those use Homer's parks, trails and programs on a regular basis. Homer's Mission is to be a dynamic community where all can live, play, work and invest. To make that mission a reality, it needs to be accessible. The City of Homer owns and manages 17 parks, comprised of over 520 acres of land, along with 5.41 miles of maintained trails. These range from small pocket parks and multi-use trails to forested natural areas and sports fields. To ensure our park and trail system is accessible to all, the City undertook the development of an ADA Parks and Trails Transition Plan in 2021 – 2022.

1.1 ADA Background

The American's with Disabilities Act is a civil rights law that requires all state and local governments to provide equal access to programs and services for all community members. It was signed into law by President George H.W. Bush on July 26, 1990 and went into effect in 1992. The ADA is a landmark civil rights law that prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in access to jobs, public accommodations, government services, and programs, public transportation, and telecommunications. The ADA treats access as a civil right.

Title I of the ADA prohibits private employers, state and local governments, employment agencies and labor unions from discriminating against qualified individuals with disabilities in job application procedures, hiring, firing, advancement, compensation, job training, and other

terms, conditions, and privileges of employment. The City of Homer is an Equal Employment Opportunity (EU) employer and adheres to the requirements of Title I.

Title II of the ADA adopts the general prohibitions against discrimination contained in Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, but applies to all state and local governments, regardless of whether or not they receive federal funding. It prohibits the City from denying persons with disabilities the equal opportunity to participate in its services, programs or activities, either directly or indirectly through contractual arrangements. It is the policy of the City of Homer to make every reasonable effort to provide equal access to all City facilities, services, programs, and activities for citizens with disabilities in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Title III applies to public accommodations, which include businesses open to the public and requires them to make reasonable modifications to accommodate individuals with disabilities.

1.2 Community Involvement

Community involvement is a priority of Homer and an essential part of the ADA requirements. The City is required to involve the public in the evaluation and prioritization process. To ensure the community had various ways to engage meetings were held via electronic means and the public was invited to attend and participate in the facilities review and audit.

2.0 Regulatory Standards and Guidance

2.1 Audit Standards

Two sets of federal guidelines were applied to the Parks and Trails access audits. The first is the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG), also known as the 1991 standards, which addresses entries, doors, service counters, showers, curb cuts on trails and within parks, and other typical building elements. The Access Board is responsible for developing and updating these design guidelines. The second is 2010 Standards for Accessible Design that include requirements for playgrounds, golf courses, fishing areas, boating areas and more.

This is an important distinction between the 1991 and 2010 standards since the City could be granted safe harbor if a building was built or altered to be compliant with the 1991 standards. Safe harbor states that buildings that meet the 1991 standards would not be required make further changes until the elements were subject to a planned renovation.

Certain parks elements do not yet have a final standard, these include trails, picnic areas, and outdoor elements such as grills. On these elements, the Outdoor Developed Areas Guidelines (ODAG) were used. The appended reports cite both the ADAAG, 2010 Standards and the Outdoor Developed Areas Guidelines.

This report identifies the barriers and performance-based solutions in the form of project recommendations. Some of these projects will require further design prior to implementation.

All improvements will require maintenance over time to ensure continued compliance with ADA

2.2 Transition Plan Requirements

ADA requires community involvement in the development of the Transition plan and it must include the following features:

- A list of physical barriers that limit accessibility of programs or activities to individuals with disabilities, this is also called a self-evaluation.
- A detailed description of the methods that will be used to make is accessible.
- The official responsible for implementation of the plan.
- A timeline for corrections.

The Transition Plan timeline is designed to provide flexibility to the City around specific parks and trails ensuring that continuous access improvements are being made.

2.3 Program Access Recommendations

The US Department of Justice test for existing facilities is known as the program access test. A program is an opportunity made available by the individual department, in this case Public Works Parks department. A program is not just an activity for which a person registers and pays a fee. It can be the program of picnicking, parking or fishing. It is a program if it is an activity made available by the Public Works Parks department.

The program access test does not apply to new construction or alterations and additions. New construction, alterations or additions must be designed and constructed to comply with the 2010 Standards for Accessible Design.

There are multiple ways in which a program can be made accessible. In Title II regulations, Section 35.150(b) describes the methods an entity can use to make programs accessible. They include:

- Redesign or acquisition of equipment;
- Move program to accessible buildings;
- Assignment of aides to program beneficiaries;
- Delivery of services at alternate accessible sites;
- Alteration of existing facilities and construction of new facilities;
- Use of accessible rolling stock or other conveyances; and
- Any other methods that result in making its services, programs and activities readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities.

The program access recommendations are based on a minimum of one out of three assets should be accessible. All unique assets should be accessible. Examples of this in Homer would be _____.

Some barriers, identified in the site reports as "City Option" will not need to be change until a renovation or rebuild based on technical infeasibility, historical preservation, construction tolerance or no current guidance is available.

3.0 Methodology

The methodology of this portion of the transition plan included the following elements:

3.1 Access Audits

Members of the ADA Compliance Committee, Public Works Staff, interested members of the Parks, Arts, Recreation & Culture Advisory Commission and interested community members conducted audits for _____ parks (Appendix A) and _____miles of trails. These audits were conducted the weeks of _____The following were not included in these audits due to_____:

-
-
-

The audits consist of an overall site report and individual checklists that cover parking, exterior accessible routes, means of access, play area, shelters and picnic areas, outdoor recreation and park site.

The overall site report for each park facility includes a description of the specific barriers at each location and reference to the regulation or guideline citation. In addition, they contain digital images of the barriers and reference a map showing location (if appropriate) of the barrier.

The site reports describe the Title II 35.150 (b) methods for meeting accessibility requirements, giving priority to those methods that offer services, activities and programs in the most integrated setting that include recommendations for addressing the barrier.

3.2 Findings

The access audits identified _____access deficits across the system. This represents *a better than average, average or below average* number of access deficits, meaning Parks and Trails are more, less accessible than many communities. To effectively and efficiently improve accessibility they were prioritized over a _____year timeline to ensure program access. The prioritized list includes _____barriers to access.

Projects were prioritized using Department of Justice (DOJ) guidance which considers the following priorities.

1. Accessible approach and entry (parking, accessible routes)
2. Access to programs and services
3. Access to Restrooms

4. Access to other items (drinking fountains, trash receptacles etc.)

Based on community involvement (survey responses, public comment or participation) access to restrooms was considered a higher priority than programs and services and the subsequent plan reflects community involvement.

4.0 Transition Plan

The access audits identified _____ access deficits across the system. To effectively and efficiently improve accessibility they were prioritized over a ____-year timeline to ensure program access. The prioritized list includes_____barriers to access.

This prioritization of the projects within the Parks and Trails Transition Plan was accomplished through a community involvement process, collaboration with the ADA Compliance Committee members, Parks & Recreation Staff and Parks, Arts, Recreation & Culture Advisory Commissioners. This work sought to identify the most efficient and effective way to make parks and trails more accessible. The prioritization focused on approximately _____ of the deficiencies that could be addressed in the recommended _____-year timeframe while working on program access.

These priorities focused on which parks and trails were most important to improve accessibility, evaluating which deficiencies to correct first for the most benefit in overall parks and trails access. Lastly, that all program types are accessible somewhere within the system.

The transition plan works toward this goal with the expectation that any new construction will be fully compliant and help the department move over time to a completely accessible parks system.

Insert chart listing of prioritized barriers, projects to correct and estimated project costs to remedy and who or how they should be remedied and a timeline

5.0 Cost Estimating and Financing

5.1 Cost Estimating

The timeline for this work outlined in the Transition Plan is _____years (insert written years), which takes advantage of the biennial budgeting process the City follows. Initial work has been focused on improved cost estimates for the projects undertaken in the _____ biennium and a five-year proposed project list. Maintenance and smaller capital projects would occur in the _____biennium and the detailed development of budget offers would be written and submitted over the next three (yr # to yr #) biennia. More detailed cost estimates for future projects would be developed for those budget offers. Any new construction undertaken is required to be fully accessible.

Upon completion of the prioritization, cost estimating with construction management, park maintenance operations, and park planning was done to further understand the project groupings and how we might contract for certain work (curb ramps for instance at multiple parks) vs. a discrete set of access projects at a single park. Original cost estimates were based on RS Means data from _____ and related to construction only (no design or project costs). These numbers were reviewed by _____and revised with a multiplier to bring to 2022 cost estimates. Additional work on costs will occur leading up to budget offer development in the spring of 20___for the 20__-___ biennium.

Potential cost savings may be realized from strategic scaling of contracts. Analysis of the project list identified 6 major types of work that include the following six trades or project types:

Parking/Paving/Concrete
Labor
Plumbing
Electrical
Signage
Potential CIP Project

Further costing will evaluate opportunities to do multiple projects across the park or trail system, such as all sign upgrades.

5.2 Funding

There is no dedicated source of federal funds for accessibility renovations to existing sites. The work will be done through three main channels. Maintenance and repair, small capital projects and Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) projects. Current CIP projects will be reviewed to see if they may be amended to capture additional access improvements. An example of this might be the _____ (location). Additionally, funded projects will be fully accessible, such as _____ (*list park or trail)*, slated to begin construction in 20___. This will increase the available number of accessible playgrounds and trails. Lastly, the City can look at grant funding and other sources that could help implement some of this work, but ADA modifications are common, and grants will be competitive. Some opportunities may be available through the following:

- Community Development Block Grant Funds: Many agencies receive federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for accessibility renovations at existing sites. CDBG funds often have a scale of priority. It is important to establish accessibility as a priority for CDBG applications.
- State/Federal Grant Programs such as the Land & Water Conservation Fund, The Great American Outdoors Act; Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program in Alaska, or Recreational Trails Program
- State Appropriations: The City has successfully competed for appropriations for larger projects and if offered by the State would be an avenue for funding.
- Other Grant Opportunities: The Fruit Tree Planting Foundation Grant Program - Municipal entities, local nonprofits and public schools are eligible to apply to support

the planting of fruitful trees and plants to alleviate hunger, combat global warming, strengthen communities and improve the surrounding environment. Trees can be planted at community gardens, city and state parks, low-income neighborhoods, Native American reservations, schools, and other locations where they will serve the greater community. The Foundation provides high-quality trees and shrubs, equipment, on-site orchard design expertise and oversight, horticultural workshops, and aftercare training and manuals. Applications are accepted on an ongoing basis.

6.0 Recommendations

In addition to the audit findings, opportunities to improve accessibility via policies and procedures were identified through the self-evaluation. The following recommendations are not an exhaustive policy review, but highlighting best practices based on discussions with staff, ADA Compliance Committee members, PARC Commissioners and interested members of the community.

1. Implement modifications according to the approach proposed in Section 4.0 and the Transition Plan to accommodate all users.
2. Adopt a policy regarding the use of Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices (OPDMD) at _____ sites and promote that policy to the public.
3. Develop maintenance staff training and checklists to improve accessibility during routine maintenance. Items such accessible routes, gaps, changes in level, door closing force and common obstructions can be part of ongoing routine maintenance work.
4. Create an inter-departmental staff team, with representatives from each department to regularly meet and coordinate on ADA and accessibility issues.
5. Update website with more details regarding ADA access at each park. This would include parking and restroom accessibility along with what is accessible and lengths of accessible trails, so park patrons can make informed decisions before traveling to the park.
6. Continue to improve accessibility at special events by creating maps with ADA features (parking, accessible routes) and ensuring access to various programs that occur during the event.
7. Work towards creating one overall transition plan for the City with Public Right of Way (PROW), parks and trails and city facilities prioritized in an overall list.
8. Ensure all contracts have language regarding modifications that contractor will make to provide equal access to services, programs and activities.
9. Improve wayfinding signage so people with disabilities can more easily and conveniently navigate the park system.
10. If portable toilets are provided at a park site, make sure at least one is accessible.

CHAPTER 10: RECREATION FACILITIES

1001 General

1001.1 Scope. The provisions of Chapter 10 shall apply where required by Chapter 2 or where referenced by a requirement in this document.

> **Advisory 1001.1 Scope.** Unless otherwise modified or specifically addressed in Chapter 10, all other ADAAG provisions apply to the design and construction of recreation facilities and elements. The provisions in Section 1001.1 apply wherever these elements are provided. For example, office buildings may contain a room with exercise equipment to which these sections would apply.

1002 Amusement Rides

1002.1 General. *Amusement rides* shall comply with 1002.

1002.2 Accessible Routes. *Accessible* routes serving *amusement rides* shall comply with Chapter 4.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. In load or unload areas and on *amusement rides,* where compliance with 405.2 is not structurally or operationally feasible, *ramp* slope shall be permitted to be 1:8 maximum.

2. In load or unload areas and on *amusement rides,* handrails provided along walking surfaces complying with 403 and required on *ramps* complying with 405 shall not be required to comply with 505 where compliance is not structurally or operationally feasible.

> **Advisory 1002.2 Accessible Routes Exception 1.** Steeper slopes are permitted on accessible routes connecting the amusement ride in the load and unload position where it is "structurally or operationally infeasible." In most cases, this will be limited to areas where the accessible route leads directly to the amusement ride and where there are space limitations on the ride, not the queue line. Where possible, the least possible slope should be used on the accessible route that serves the amusement ride.

1002.3 Load and Unload Areas. A turning *space* complying with 304.2 and 304.3 shall be provided in load and unload areas.

1002.4 Wheelchair Spaces in Amusement Rides. *Wheelchair* spaces in *amusement rides* shall comply with 1002.4.

1002.4.1 Floor or Ground Surface. The floor or ground surface of *wheelchair* spaces shall be stable and firm.

1002.4.2 Slope. The floor or ground surface of *wheelchair* spaces shall have a slope not steeper than 1:48 when in the load and unload position.

1002.4.3 Gaps. Floors of *amusement rides* with *wheelchair* spaces and floors of load and unload areas shall be coordinated so that, when *amusement rides* are at rest in the load and unload

position, the vertical difference between the floors shall be within plus or minus 5/8 inches (16 mm) and the horizontal gap shall be 3 inches (75 mm) maximum under normal passenger load conditions.

EXCEPTION: Where compliance is not operationally or structurally feasible, *ramps,* bridge plates, or similar devices complying with the applicable requirements of 36 CFR 1192.83(c) shall be provided.

Advisory 1002.4.3 Gaps Exception. 36 CFR 1192.83(c) ADA Accessibility Guidelines for Transportation Vehicles - Light Rail Vehicles and Systems - Mobility Aid Accessibility is available at www.access-board.gov. It includes provisions for bridge plates and ramps that can be used at gaps between wheelchair spaces and floors of load and unload areas.

1002.4.4 Clearances. Clearances for *wheelchair spaces* shall comply with 1002.4.4.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Where provided, securement devices shall be permitted to overlap required clearances.

2. *Wheelchair spaces* shall be permitted to be mechanically or manually repositioned.
3. *Wheelchair spaces* shall not be required to comply with 307.4.

Advisory 1002.4.4 Clearances Exception 3. This exception for protruding objects applies to the ride devices, not to circulation areas or accessible routes in the queue lines or the load and unload areas.

1002.4.4.1 Width and Length. *Wheelchair spaces* shall provide a clear width of 30 inches (760 mm) minimum and a clear length of 48 inches (1220 mm) minimum measured to 9 inches (230 mm) minimum above the floor surface.

1002.4.4.2 Side Entry. Where *wheelchair spaces* are entered only from the side, *amusement rides* shall be designed to permit sufficient maneuvering clearance for individuals using a wheelchair or mobility aid to enter and exit the ride.

Advisory 1002.4.4.2 Side Entry. The amount of clear space needed within the ride, and the size and position of the opening are interrelated. A 32 inch (815 mm) clear opening will not provide sufficient width when entered through a turn into an amusement ride. Additional space for maneuvering and a wider door will be needed where a side opening is centered on the ride. For example, where a 42 inch (1065 mm) opening is provided, a minimum clear space of 60 inches (1525 mm) in length and 36 inches (915mm) in depth is needed to ensure adequate space for maneuvering.

1002.4.4.3 Permitted Protrusions in Wheelchair Spaces. Objects are permitted to protrude a distance of 6 inches (150 mm) maximum along the front of the *wheelchair space,* where located 9 inches (230 mm) minimum and 27 inches (685 mm) maximum above the floor or ground surface of the *wheelchair space.* Objects are permitted to protrude a distance of 25 inches (635 mm) maximum along the front of the *wheelchair space,* where located more than 27 inches (685 mm) above the floor or ground surface of the *wheelchair space.*

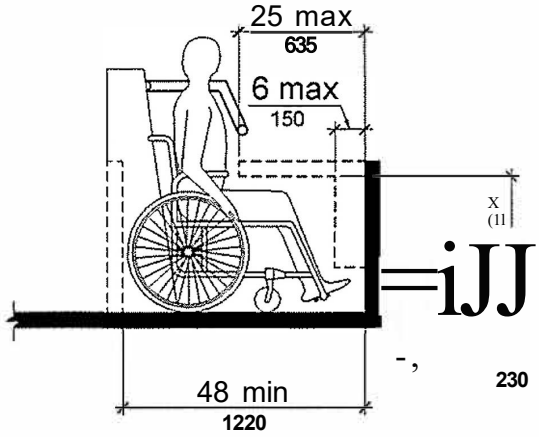


Figure 1002.4.4.3
Protrusions in Wheelchair Spaces in Amusement Rides

1002.4.5 Ride Entry. Openings providing entry to *wheelchair spaces* on *amusement rides* shall be 32 inches (815 mm) minimum clear.

1002.4.6 Approach. One side of the *wheelchair space* shall adjoin an *accessible* route when in the load and unload position.

1002.4.7 Companion Seats. Where the interior width of the *amusement ride* is greater than 53 inches (1345 mm), seating is provided for more than one rider, and the wheelchair is not required to be centered within the *amusement ride,* a companion seat shall be provided for each *wheelchair space.*

1002.4.7.1 Shoulder-to-Shoulder Seating. Where an *amusement ride* provides shoulder-to-shoulder seating, companion seats shall be shoulder-to-shoulder with the adjacent *wheelchair space.*

EXCEPTION: Where shoulder-to-shoulder companion seating is not operationally or structurally feasible, compliance with this requirement shall be required to the maximum extent practicable.

1002.5 Amusement Ride Seats Designed for Transfer. *Amusement ride seats* designed for transfer shall comply with 1002.5 when positioned for loading and unloading.

Advisory 1002.5 Amusement Ride Seats Designed for Transfer. The proximity of the clear floor or ground space next to an element and the height of the element one is transferring to are both critical for a safe and independent transfer. Providing additional clear floor or ground space both in front of and diagonal to the element will provide flexibility and will increase usability for a more diverse population of individuals with disabilities. Ride seats designed for transfer should involve only one transfer. Where possible, designers are encouraged to locate the ride seat no higher than 17 to 19 inches (430 to 485 mm) above the load and unload surface. Where greater distances are required for transfers, providing gripping surfaces, seat padding, and avoiding sharp objects in the path of transfer will facilitate the transfer.

1002.5.1 Clear Floor or Ground Space. A clear floor or ground *space* complying with 305 shall be provided in the load and unload area adjacent to the *amusement ride seats* designed for transfer.

1002.5.2 Transfer Height. The height of *amusement ride seats* designed for transfer shall be 14 inches (355 mm) minimum and 24 inches (610 mm) maximum measured from the surface of the load and unload area.

1002.5.3 Transfer Entry. Where openings are provided for transfer to *amusement ride seats,* the openings shall provide clearance for transfer from a wheelchair or mobility aid to the *amusement ride seat.*

1002.5.4 Wheelchair Storage Space. Wheelchair storage *spaces* complying with 305 shall be provided in or adjacent to unload areas for each required *amusement ride seat* designed for transfer and shall not overlap any required means of egress or *accessible* route.

1002.6 Transfer Devices for Use with Amusement Rides. *Transfer devices* for use with *amusement rides* shall comply with 1002.6 when positioned for loading and unloading.

Advisory 1002.6 Transfer Devices for Use with Amusement Rides. Transfer devices for use with amusement rides should permit individuals to make independent transfers to and from their wheelchairs or mobility devices. There are a variety of transfer devices available that could be adapted to provide access onto an amusement ride. Examples of devices that may provide for transfers include, but are not limited to, transfer systems, lifts, mechanized seats, and custom designed systems. Operators and designers have flexibility in developing designs that will facilitate individuals to transfer onto amusement rides. These systems or devices should be designed to be reliable and sturdy.

Designs that limit the number of transfers required from a wheelchair or mobility device to the ride seat are encouraged. When using a transfer device to access an amusement ride, the least number of transfers and the shortest distance is most usable. Where possible, designers are encouraged to locate the transfer device seat no higher than 17 to 19 inches (430 to 485 mm) above the load and unload surface. Where greater distances are required for transfers, providing gripping surfaces, seat padding, and avoiding sharp objects in the path of transfer will facilitate the transfer. Where a series of transfers are required to reach the amusement ride seat, each vertical transfer should not exceed 8 inches (205 mm).

1002.6.1 Clear Floor or Ground Space. A clear floor or ground *space* complying with 305 shall be provided in the load and unload area adjacent to the *transfer device.*

1002.6.2 Transfer Height. The height of *transfer device* seats shall be 14 inches (355 mm) minimum and 24 inches (610 mm) maximum measured from the load and unload surface.

1002.6.3 Wheelchair Storage Space. Wheelchair storage *spaces* complying with 305 shall be provided in or adjacent to unload areas for each required *transfer device* and shall not overlap any required means of egress or *accessible* route.

1003 Recreational Boating Facilities

1003.1 General. Recreational boating *facilities* shall comply with 1003.

1003.2 Accessible Routes. *Accessible* routes serving recreational boating *facilities,* including *gangways* and floating piers, shall comply with Chapter 4 except as modified by the exceptions in 1003.2.

1003.2.1 Boat Slips. *Accessible* routes serving *boat slips* shall be permitted to use the exceptions in 1003.2.1.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Where an existing *gangway* or series of *gangways* is replaced or *altered,* an increase in the length of the *gangway* shall not be required to comply with 1003.2 unless required by 202.4.

2. *Gangways* shall not be required to comply with the maximum rise specified in 405.6.

3. Where the total length of a *gangway* or series of *gangways* serving as part of a required *accessible* route is 80 feet (24 m) minimum, *gangways* shall not be required to comply with 405.2.

4. Where *facilities* contain fewer than 25 *boat slips* and the total length of the *gangway* or series of *gangways* serving as part of a required *accessible* route is 30 feet (9145 mm) minimum, *gangways* shall not be required to comply with 405.2.

5. Where *gangways* connect to *transition plates,* landings specified by 405.7 shall not be required.

6. Where *gangways* and *transition plates* connect and are required to have handrails, handrail extensions shall not be required. Where handrail extensions are provided on *gangways* or *transition plates,* the handrail extensions shall not be required to be parallel with the ground or floor surface.

7. The *cross slope* specified in 403.3 and 405.3 for *gangways, transition plates,* and floating piers that are part of *accessible* routes shall be measured in the static position.

8. Changes in level complying with 303.3 and 303.4 shall be permitted on the surfaces of *gangways* and *boat launch ramps.*

Advisory 1003.2.1 Boat Slips Exception 3. The following example shows how exception 3 would be applied: A gangway is provided to a floating pier which is required to be on an accessible route. The vertical distance is 10 feet (3050 mm) between the elevation where the gangway departs the landside connection and the elevation of the pier surface at the lowest water level. Exception 3 permits the gangway to be 80 feet (24 m) long. Another design solution would be to have two 40 foot (12 m) plus continuous gangways joined together at a float, where the float (as the water level falls) will stop dropping at an elevation five feet below the landside connection. The length of transition plates would not be included in determining if the gangway(s) meet the requirements of the exception.

1003.2.2 Boarding Piers at Boat Launch Ramps. *Accessible* routes serving *boarding piers* at *boat launch ramps* shall be permitted to use the exceptions in 1003.2.2.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. *Accessible* routes serving floating *boarding piers* shall be permitted to use Exceptions 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in 1003.2.1.

2. Where the total length of the *gangway* or series of *gangways* serving as part of a required *accessible* route is 30 feet (9145 mm) minimum, *gangways* shall not be required to comply with 405.2.

3. Where the *accessible* route serving a floating *boarding pier* or skid pier is located within a *boat launch ramp,* the portion of the *accessible* route located within the *boat launch ramp* shall not be required to comply with 405.

1003.3 Clearances. Clearances at *boat slips* and on *boarding piers* at *boat launch ramps* shall comply with 1003.3.

Advisory 1003.3 Clearances. Although the minimum width of the clear pier space is 60 inches (1525 mm), it is recommended that piers be wider than 60 inches (1525 mm) to improve the safety for persons with disabilities, particularly on floating piers.

1003.3.1 Boat Slip Clearance. *Boat slips* shall provide clear pier *space* 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum and at least as long as the *boat slips.* Each 10 feet (3050 mm) maximum of linear pier edge serving *boat slips* shall contain at least one continuous clear opening 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Clear pier *space* shall be permitted to be 36 inches (915 mm) wide minimum for a length of 24 inches (610 mm) maximum, provided that multiple 36 inch (915 mm) wide segments are separated by segments that are 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum and 60 inches (1525 mm) long minimum.

2. Edge protection shall be permitted at the continuous clear openings, provided that it is 4 inches (100 mm) high maximum and 2 inches (51 mm) wide maximum.

3. In existing piers, clear pier *space* shall be permitted to be located perpendicular to the *boat slip* and shall extend the width of the *boat slip,* where the *facility* has at least one *boat slip* complying with 1003.3, and further compliance with 1003.3 would result in a reduction in the number of *boat slips* available or result in a reduction of the widths of existing slips.

Advisory 1003.3.1 Boat Slip Clearance Exception 3. Where the conditions in exception 3 are satisfied, existing facilities are only required to have one accessible boat slip with a pier clearance which runs the length of the slip. All other accessible slips are allowed to have the required pier clearance at the head of the slip. Under this exception, at piers with perpendicular boat slips, the width of most "finger piers" will remain unchanged. However, where mooring systems for floating piers are replaced as part of pier alteration projects, an opportunity may exist for increasing accessibility. Piers may be reconfigured to allow an increase in the number of wider finger piers, and serve as accessible boat slips.

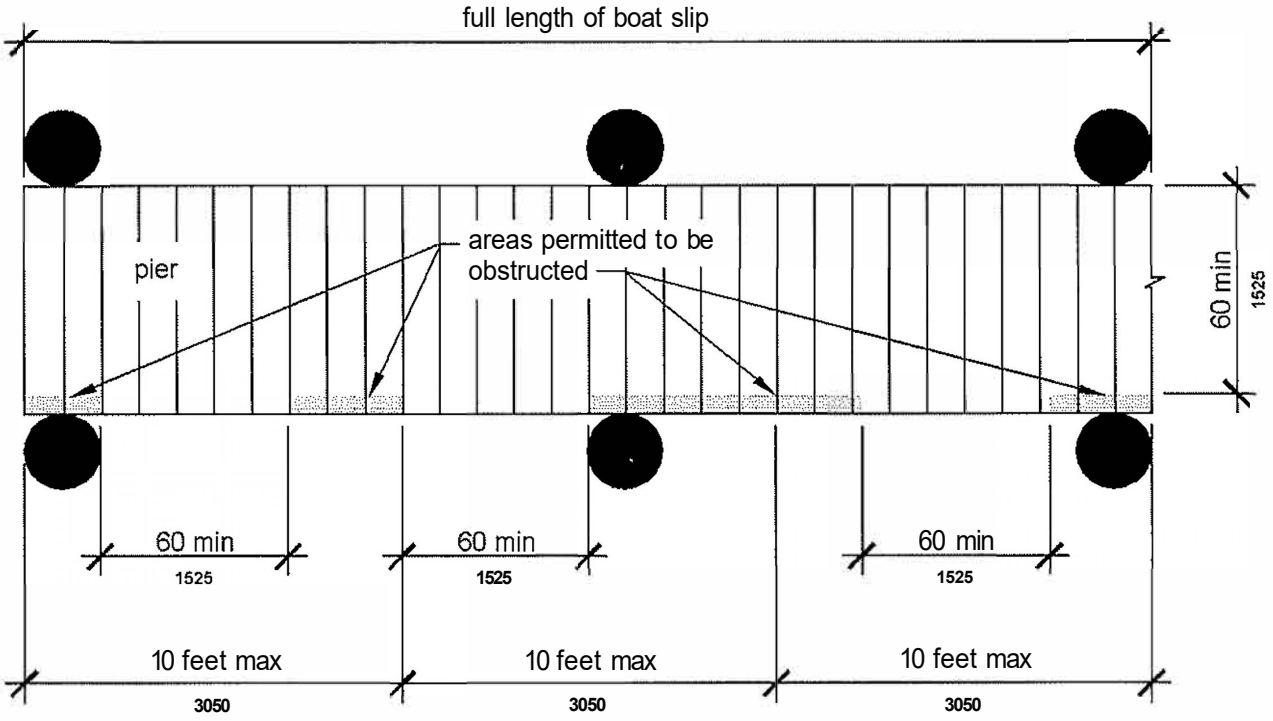


Figure 1003.3.1
Boat Slip Clearance

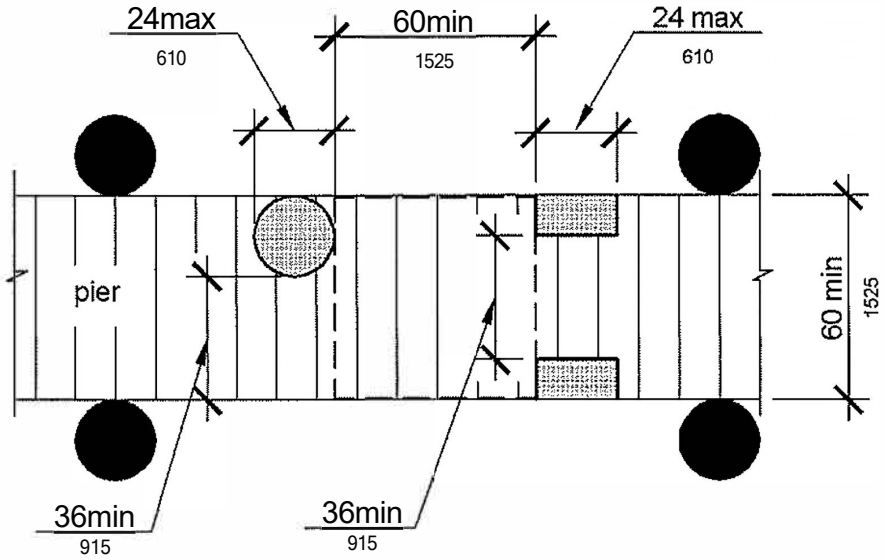


Figure 1003.3.1 (Exception 1)
Clear Pier Space Reduction at Boat Slips

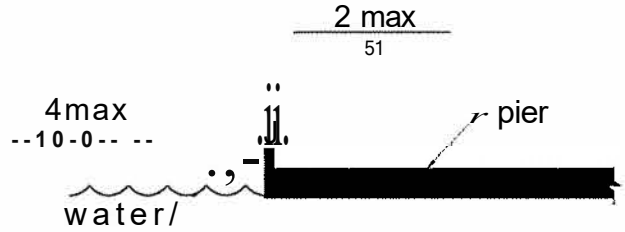


Figure 1003.3.1 (Exception 2)
Edge Protection at Boat Slips

1003.3.2 Boarding Pier Clearances. *Boarding piers* at *boat launch ramps* shall provide clear pier *space* 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum and shall extend the full length of the *boarding pier.* Every 10 feet (3050 mm) maximum of linear pier edge shall contain at least one continuous clear opening 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. The clear pier *space* shall be permitted to be 36 inches (915 mm) wide minimum for a length of 24 inches (610 mm) maximum provided that multiple 36 inch (915 mm) wide segments are separated by segments that are 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum and 60 inches (1525 mm) long minimum.

2. Edge protection shall be permitted at the continuous clear openings provided that it is 4 inches (100 mm) high maximum and 2 inches (51 mm) wide maximum.

Advisory 1003.3.2 Boarding Pier Clearances. These requirements do not establish a minimum length for accessible boarding piers at boat launch ramps. The accessible boarding pier should have a length at least equal to that of other boarding piers provided at the facility. If no other boarding pier is provided, the pier would have a length equal to what would have been provided if no access requirements applied. The entire length of accessible boarding piers would be required to comply with the same technical provisions that apply to accessible boat slips. For example, at a launch ramp, if a 20 foot (6100 mm) long accessible boarding pier is provided, the entire 20 feet (6100 mm) must comply with the pier clearance requirements in 1003.3. Likewise, if a 60 foot (18 m) long accessible boarding pier is provided, the pier clearance requirements in 1003.3 would apply to the entire 60 feet (18 m).

The following example applies to a boat launch ramp boarding pier: A chain of floats is provided on a launch ramp to be used as a boarding pier which is required to be accessible by 1003.3.2. At high water, the entire chain is floating and a transition plate connects the first float to the surface of the launch ramp. As the water level decreases, segments of the chain end up resting on the launch ramp surface, matching the slope of the launch ramp.

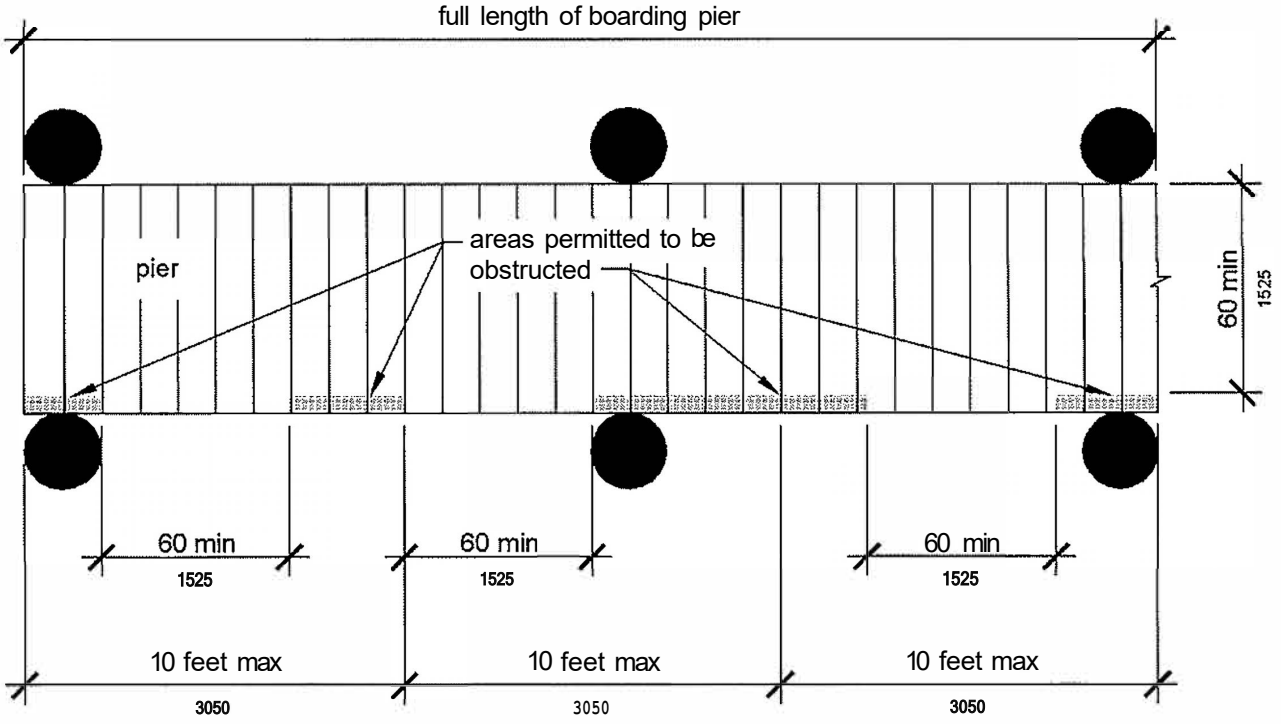


Figure 1003.3.2
Boarding Pier Clearance

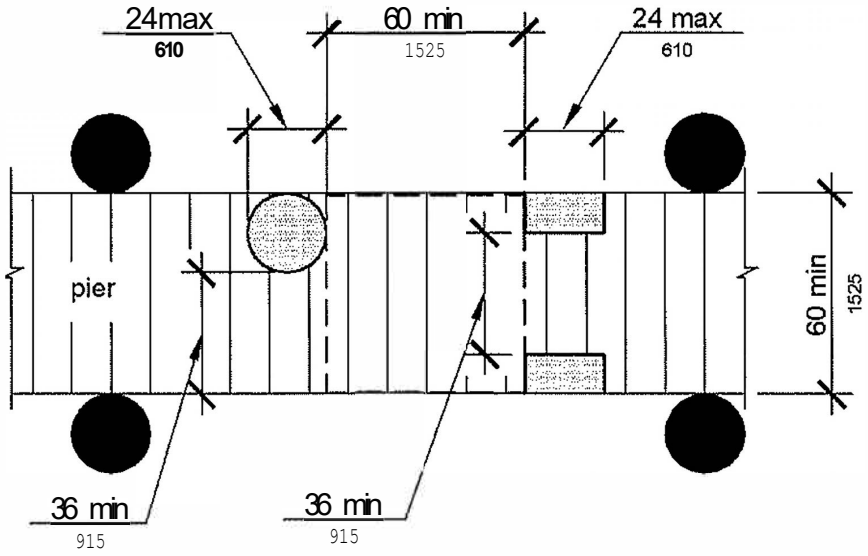


Figure 1003.3.2 (Exception 1)
Clear Pier Space Reduction at Boarding Piers

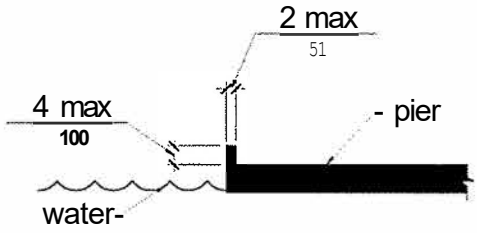


Figure 1003.3.2 (Exception 2)
Edge Protection at Boarding Piers

1004 Exercise Machines and Equipment

1004.1 Clear Floor Space. Exercise machines and equipment shall have a clear floor *space* complying with 305 positioned for transfer or for use by an individual seated in a wheelchair. Clear floor or ground *spaces* required at exercise machines and equipment shall be permitted to overlap.

Advisory 1004.1 Clear Floor Space. One clear floor or ground space is permitted to be shared between two pieces of exercise equipment. To optimize space use, designers should carefully consider layout options such as connecting ends of the row and center aisle spaces. The position of the clear floor space may vary greatly depending on the use of the equipment or machine. For example, to provide access to a shoulder press machine, clear floor space next to the seat would be appropriate to allow for transfer. Clear floor space for a bench press machine designed for use by an individual seated in a wheelchair, however, will most likely be centered on the operating mechanisms.

1005 Fishing Piers and Platforms

1005.1 Accessible Routes. *Accessible* routes serving fishing piers and platforms, including *gangways* and floating piers, shall comply with Chapter 4.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. *Accessible* routes serving floating fishing piers and platforms shall be permitted to use Exceptions 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in 1003.2.1.

2. Where the total length of the *gangway* or series of *gangways* serving as part of a required *accessible* route is 30 feet (9145 mm) minimum, *gangways* shall not be required to comply with 405.2.

1005.2 Railings. Where provided, railings, guards, or handrails shall comply with 1005.2.

1005.2.1 Height. At least 25 percent of the railings, guards, or handrails shall be 34 inches (865 mm) maximum above the ground or deck surface.

EXCEPTION: Where a guard complying with sections 1003.2.12.1 and 1003.2.12.2 of the International Building Code (2000 edition) or sections 1012.2 and 1012.3 of the International Building Code (2003 edition) (incorporated by reference, see "Referenced Standards" in Chapter 1) is provided, the guard shall not be required to comply with 1005.2.1.

1005.2.1.1 Dispersion. Railings, guards, or handrails required to comply with 1005.2.1 shall be dispersed throughout the fishing pier or platform.

Advisory 1005.2.1.1 Dispersion. Portions of the railings that are lowered to provide fishing opportunities for persons with disabilities must be located in a variety of locations on the fishing pier or platform to give people a variety of locations to fish. Different fishing locations may provide varying water depths, shade (at certain times of the day), vegetation, and proximity to the shoreline or bank.

1005.3 Edge Protection. Where railings, guards, or handrails complying with 1005.2 are provided, edge protection complying with 1005.3.1 or 1005.3.2 shall be provided.

Advisory 1005.3 Edge Protection. Edge protection is required only where railings, guards, or handrails are provided on a fishing pier or platform. Edge protection will prevent wheelchairs or other mobility devices from slipping off the fishing pier or platform. Extending the deck of the fishing pier or platform 12 inches (305 mm) where the 34 inch (865 mm) high railing is provided is an alternative design, permitting individuals using wheelchairs or other mobility devices to pull into a clear space and move beyond the face of the railing. In such a design, curbs or barriers are not required.

1005.3.1 Curb or Barrier. Curbs or barriers shall extend 2 inches (51 mm) minimum above the surface of the fishing pier or platform.

1005.3.2 Extended Ground or Deck Surface. The ground or deck surface shall extend 12 inches (305 mm) minimum beyond the inside face of the railing. Toe clearance shall be provided and shall

be 30 inches (760 mm) wide minimum and 9 inches (230 mm) minimum above the ground or deck surface beyond the railing.

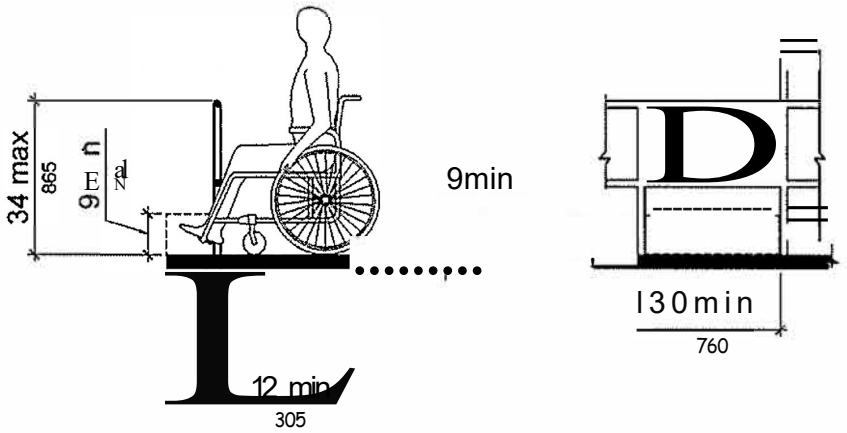


Figure 1005.3.2
Extended Ground or Deck Surface at Fishing Piers and Platforms

1005.4 Clear Floor or Ground Space. At each location where there are railings, guards, or handrails complying with 1005.2.1, a clear floor or ground *space* complying with 305 shall be provided. Where there are no railings, guards, or handrails, at least one clear floor or ground *space* complying with 305 shall be provided on the fishing pier or platform.

1005.5 Turning Space. At least one turning *space* complying with 304.3 shall be provided on fishing piers and platforms.

1006 Golf Facilities

1006.1 General. Golf *facilities* shall comply with 1006.

1006.2 Accessible Routes. *Accessible* routes serving *teeing grounds,* practice *teeing grounds,* putting greens, practice putting greens, teeing stations at driving ranges, course weather shelters, golf car rental areas, bag drop areas, and course toilet rooms shall comply with Chapter 4 and shall be 48 inches (1220 mm) wide minimum. Where handrails are provided, *accessible* routes shall be 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum.

EXCEPTION: Handrails shall not be required on golf courses. Where handrails are provided on golf courses, the handrails shall not be required to comply with 505.

Advisory 1006.2 Accessible Routes. The 48 inch (1220 mm) minimum width for the accessible route is necessary to ensure passage of a golf car on either the accessible route or the golf car passage. This is important where the accessible route is used to connect the golf car rental area, bag drop areas, practice putting greens, practice teeing grounds, course toilet rooms, and course weather shelters. These are areas outside the boundary of the golf course, but are areas where an individual using an adapted golf car may travel. A golf car passage may not be substituted for other accessible routes to be located outside the boundary of the course. For example, an accessible route connecting an accessible parking space to the entrance of a golf course clubhouse is not covered by this provision.

Providing a golf car passage will permit a person that uses a golf car to practice driving a golf ball from the same position and stance used when playing the game. Additionally, the space required for a person using a golf car to enter and maneuver within the teeing stations required to be accessible should be considered.

1006.3 Golf Car Passages. *Golf car passages* shall comply with 1006.3.

1006.3.1 Clear Width. The clear width of *golf car passages* shall be 48 inches (1220 mm) minimum.

1006.3.2 Barriers. Where curbs or other constructed barriers prevent golf cars from entering a fairway, openings 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum shall be provided at intervals not to exceed 75 yards (69 m).

1006.4 Weather Shelters. A clear floor or ground *space* 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum by 96 inches (2440 mm) minimum shall be provided within weather shelters.

1007 Miniature Golf Facilities

1007.1 General. Miniature golf *facilities* shall comply with 1007.

1007.2 Accessible Routes. *Accessible* routes serving holes on miniature golf courses shall comply with Chapter 4. *Accessible* routes located on playing surfaces of miniature golf holes shall be permitted to use the exceptions in 1007.2.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Playing surfaces shall not be required to comply with 302.2.

2. Where *accessible* routes intersect playing surfaces of holes, a 1 inch (25 mm) maximum curb shall be permitted for a width of 32 inches (815 mm) minimum.

3. A slope not steeper than 1:4 for a 4 inch (100 mm) maximum rise shall be permitted.

4. *Ramp* landing slopes specified by 405.7.1 shall be permitted to be 1:20 maximum.

5. *Ramp* landing length specified by 405.7.3 shall be permitted to be 48 inches (1220 mm) long minimum.

6. *Ramp* landing size specified by 405.7.4 shall be permitted to be 48 inches (1220 mm) minimum by 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum.

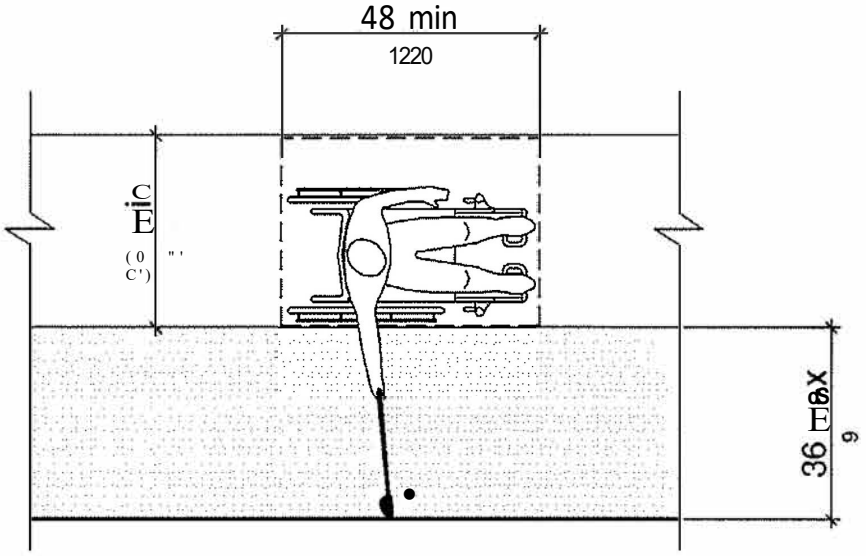
7. Handrails shall not be required on holes. Where handrails are provided on holes, the handrails shall not be required to comply with 505.

1007.3 Miniature Golf Holes. Miniature golf holes shall comply with 1007.3.

1007.3.1 Start of Play. A clear floor or ground *space* 48 inches (1220 mm) minimum by 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum with slopes not steeper than 1:48 shall be provided at the start of play.

1007.3.2 Golf Club Reach Range Area. All areas within holes where golf balls rest shall be within 36 inches (915 mm) maximum of a clear floor or ground *space* 36 inches (915 mm) wide minimum and 48 inches (1220 mm) long minimum having a *running slope* not steeper than 1:20. The clear floor or ground *space* shall be served by an *accessible* route.

Advisory 1007.3.2 Golf Club Reach Range Area. The golf club reach range applies to all holes required to be accessible. This includes accessible routes provided adjacent to or, where provided, on the playing surface of the hole.



Note: Running Slope of Clear Floor or Ground Space Not Steeper Than 1:20

Figure 1007.3.2
Golf Club Reach Range Area

1008 Play Areas

1008.1 General. *Play areas* shall comply with 1008.

1008.2 Accessible Routes. *Accessible* routes serving *play areas* shall comply with Chapter 4 and 1008.2 and shall be permitted to use the exceptions in 1008.2.1 through 1008.2.3. Where *accessible* routes serve *ground level play components,* the vertical clearance shall be 80 inches high (2030 mm) minimum.

1008.2.1 Ground Level and Elevated Play Components. *Accessible* routes serving *ground level play components* and *elevated play components* shall be permitted to use the exceptions in 1008.2.1.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Transfer systems complying with 1008.3 shall be permitted to connect *elevated play components* except where 20 or more *elevated play components* are provided no more than 25 percent of the *elevated play components* shall be permitted to be connected by transfer systems.

2. Where transfer systems are provided, an *elevated play component* shall be permitted to connect to another *elevated play component* as part of an *accessible* route.

1008.2.2 Soft Contained Play Structures. *Accessible* routes serving *soft contained play structures* shall be permitted to use the exception in 1008.2.2.

EXCEPTION: Transfer systems complying with 1008.3 shall be permitted to be used as part of an *accessible* route.

1008.2.3 Water Play Components. *Accessible* routes serving water *play components* shall be permitted to use the exceptions in 1008.2.3.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Where the surface of the *accessible* route, clear floor or ground *spaces,* or turning *spaces* serving water *play components* is submerged, compliance with 302, 403.3, 405.2, 405.3, and 1008.2.6 shall not be required.

2. Transfer systems complying with 1008.3 shall be permitted to connect *elevated play components* in water.

Advisory 1008.2.3 Water Play Components. Personal wheelchairs and mobility devices may not be appropriate for submerging in water when using play components in water. Some may have batteries, motors, and electrical systems that when submerged in water may cause damage to the personal mobility device or wheelchair or may contaminate the water. Providing an aquatic wheelchair made of non-corrosive materials and designed for access into the water will protect the water from contamination and avoid damage to personal wheelchairs.

1008.2.4 Clear Width. *Accessible* routes connecting *play components* shall provide a clear width complying with 1008.2.4.

1008.2.4.1 Ground Level. At ground level, the clear width of *accessible* routes shall be 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. In *play areas* less than 1000 square feet (93 m^2), the clear width of *accessible* routes shall be permitted to be 44 inches (1120 mm) minimum, if at least one turning *space* complying with 304.3 is provided where the restricted *accessible* route exceeds 30 feet (9145 mm) in length.

2. The clear width of *accessible* routes shall be permitted to be 36 inches (915 mm) minimum for a distance of 60 inches (1525 mm) maximum provided that multiple reduced width segments are separated by segments that are 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum and 60 inches (1525 mm) long minimum.

1008.2.4.2 Elevated. The clear width of *accessible* routes connecting *elevated play components* shall be 36 inches (915 mm) minimum.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. The clear width of *accessible* routes connecting *elevated play components* shall be permitted to be reduced to 32 inches (815 mm) minimum for a distance of 24 inches (610 mm) maximum provided that reduced width segments are separated by segments that are 48 inches (1220 mm) long minimum and 36 inches (915 mm) wide minimum.

2. The clear width of transfer systems connecting *elevated play components* shall be permitted to be 24 inches (610 mm) minimum.

1008.2.5 Ramps. Within *play areas, ramps* connecting *ground level play components* and *ramps* connecting *elevated play components* shall comply with 1008.2.5.

1008.2.5.1 Ground Level. *Ramp* runs connecting *ground level play components* shall have a *running slope* not steeper than 1: 16.

1008.2.5.2 Elevated. The rise for any *ramp* run connecting *elevated play components* shall be 12 inches (305 mm) maximum.

1008.2.5.3 Handrails. Where required on *ramps* serving *play components,* the handrails shall comply with 505 except as modified by 1008.2.5.3.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Handrails shall not be required on *ramps* located within ground level *use zones.*

2. Handrail extensions shall not be required.

1008.2.5.3.1 Handrail Gripping Surfaces. Handrail gripping surfaces with a circular cross section shall have an outside diameter of 0.95 inch (24 mm) minimum and 1.55 inches (39 mm) maximum. Where the shape of the gripping surface is non-circular, the handrail shall provide an equivalent gripping surface.

1008.2.5.3.2 Handrail Height. The top of handrail gripping surfaces shall be 20 inches (510 mm) minimum and 28 inches (710 mm) maximum above the *ramp* surface.

1008.2.6 Ground Surfaces. Ground surfaces on *accessible* routes, clear floor or ground *spaces,* and turning *spaces* shall comply with 1008.2.6.

Advisory 1008.2.6 Ground Surfaces. Ground surfaces must be inspected and maintained regularly to ensure continued compliance with the ASTM F 1951 standard. The type of surface material selected and play area use levels will determine the frequency of inspection and maintenance activities.

1008.2.6.1 Accessibility. Ground surfaces shall comply with ASTM F 1951 (incorporated by reference, see "Referenced Standards" in Chapter 1). Ground surfaces shall be inspected and maintained regularly and frequently to ensure continued compliance with ASTM F 1951.

1008.2.6.2 Use Zones. Ground surfaces located within *use zones* shall comply with ASTM F 1292 (1999 edition or 2004 edition) (incorporated by reference, see "Referenced Standards" in Chapter 1).

1008.3 Transfer Systems. Where transfer systems are provided to connect to *elevated play components,* transfer systems shall comply with 1008.3.

Advisory 1008.3 Transfer Systems. Where transfer systems are provided, consideration should be given to the distance between the transfer system and the elevated play components. Moving between a transfer platform and a series of transfer steps requires extensive exertion for some children. Designers should minimize the distance between the points where a child transfers from a wheelchair or mobility device and where the elevated play components are located. Where elevated play components are used to connect to another elevated play component instead of an accessible route, careful consideration should be used in the selection of the play components used for this purpose.

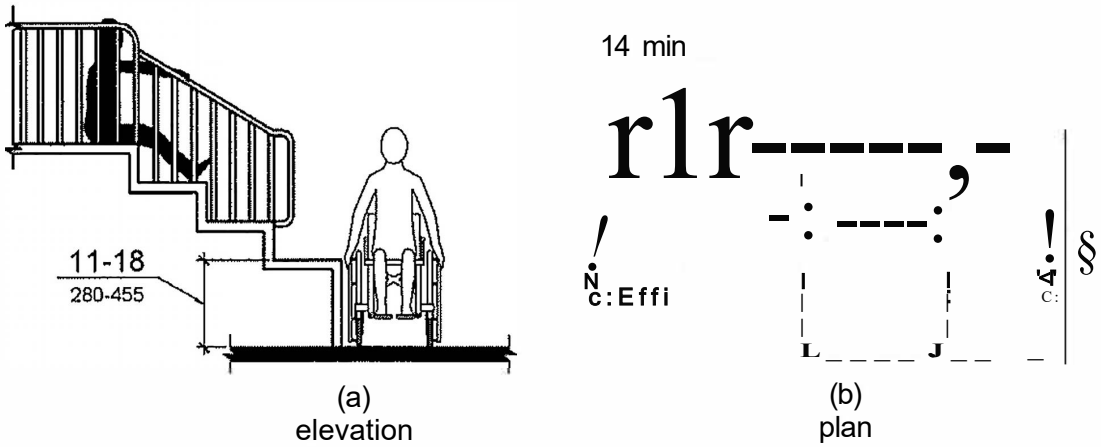
1008.3.1 Transfer Platforms. Transfer platforms shall be provided where transfer is intended from wheelchairs or other mobility aids. Transfer platforms shall comply with 1008.3.1.

1008.3.1.1 Size. Transfer platforms shall have level surfaces 14 inches (355 mm) deep minimum and 24 inches (610 mm) wide minimum.

1008.3.1.2 Height. The height of transfer platforms shall be 11 inches (280 mm) minimum and 18 inches (455 mm) maximum measured to the top of the surface from the ground or floor surface.

1008.3.1.3 Transfer Space. A transfer *space* complying with 305.2 and 305.3 shall be provided adjacent to the transfer platform. The 48 inch (1220 mm) long minimum dimension of the transfer *space* shall be centered on and parallel to the 24 inch (610 mm) long minimum side of the transfer platform. The side of the transfer platform serving the transfer *space* shall be unobstructed.

1008.3.1.4 Transfer Supports. At least one means of support for transferring shall be provided.



(a) elevation (b) plan

Figure 1008.3.1
Transfer Platforms

1008.3.2 Transfer Steps. Transfer steps shall be provided where movement is intended from transfer platforms to levels with *elevated play components* required to be on *accessible* routes. Transfer steps shall comply with 1008.3.2.

1008.3.2.1 Size. Transfer steps shall have level surfaces 14 inches (355 mm) deep minimum and 24 inches (610 mm) wide minimum.

1008.3.2.2 Height. Each transfer step shall be 8 inches (205 mm) high maximum.

1008.3.2.3 Transfer Supports. At least one means of support for transferring shall be provided.

Advisory 1008.3.2.3 Transfer Supports. Transfer supports are required on transfer platforms and transfer steps to assist children when transferring. Some examples of supports include a rope loop, a loop type handle, a slot in the edge of a flat horizontal or vertical member, poles or bars, or D rings on the corner posts.

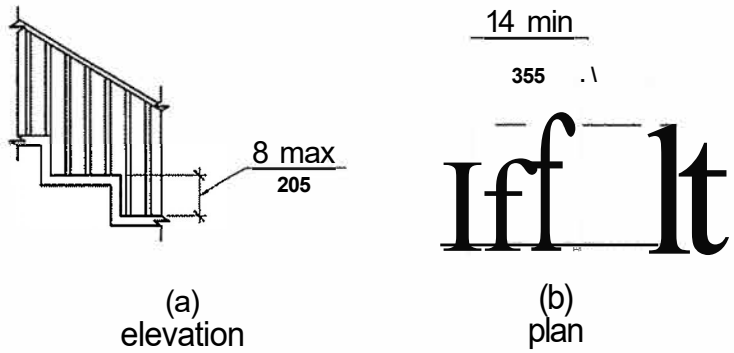


Figure 1008.3.2
Transfer Steps

1008.4 Play Components. *Ground level play components* on *accessible* routes and *elevated play components* connected by *ramps* shall comply with 1008.4.

1008.4.1 Turning Space. At least one turning *space* complying with 304 shall be provided on the same level as *play components.* Where swings are provided, the turning *space* shall be located immediately adjacent to the swing.

1008.4.2 Clear Floor or Ground Space. Clear floor or ground *space* complying with 305.2 and 305.3 shall be provided at *play components.*

Advisory 1008.4.2 Clear Floor or Ground Space. Clear floor or ground spaces, turning spaces, and accessible routes are permitted to overlap within play areas. A specific location has not been designated for the clear floor or ground spaces or turning spaces, except swings, because each play component may require that the spaces be placed in a unique location. Where play components include a seat or entry point, designs that provide for an unobstructed transfer from a wheelchair or other mobility device are recommended. This will enhance the ability of children with disabilities to independently use the play component.

When designing play components with manipulative or interactive features, consider appropriate reach ranges for children seated in wheelchairs. The following table provides guidance on reach ranges for children seated in wheelchairs. These dimensions apply to either forward or side reaches. The reach ranges are appropriate for use with those play components that children seated in wheelchairs may access and reach. Where transfer systems provide access to elevated play components, the reach ranges are not appropriate.

Children's Reach Ranges

Forward or Side Reach	Ages 3 and 4	Ages 5 through 8	Ages 9 through 12
High (maximum)	36 in (915 mm)	40 in (1015 mm)	44 in (1120 mm)
Low (minimum)	20 in (51 0 mm)	18 in (455 mm)	16 in (405 mm)

1008.4.3 Play Tables. Where play tables are provided, knee clearance 24 inches (610 mm) high minimum, 17 inches deep (430 mm) minimum, and 30 inches (760 mm) wide minimum shall be provided. The tops of rims, curbs, or other obstructions shall be 31 inches (785 mm) high maximum.

EXCEPTION: Play tables designed and constructed primarily for children 5 years and younger shall not be required to provide knee clearance where the clear floor or ground *space* required by 1008.4.2 is arranged for a parallel approach.

1008.4.4 Entry Points and Seats. Where *play components* require transfer to entry points or seats, the entry points or seats shall be 11 inches (280 mm) minimum and 24 inches (610 mm) maximum from the clear floor or ground *space.*

EXCEPTION: Entry points of slides shall not be required to comply with 1008.4.4.

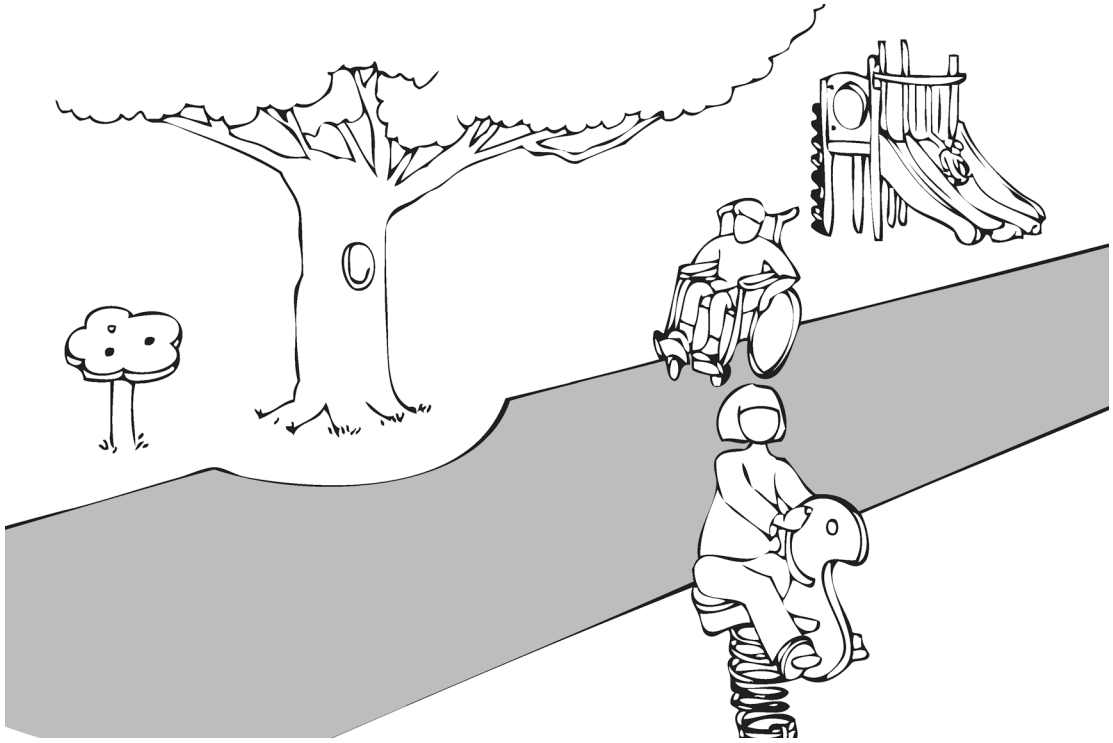
1008.4.5 Transfer Supports. Where *play components* require transfer to entry points or seats, at least one means of support for transferring shall be provided.

1009 Swimming Pools, Wading Pools, and Spas

1009.1 General. Where provided, pool lifts, sloped entries, transfer walls, transfer systems, and pool stairs shall comply with 1009.

1009.2 Pool Lifts. Pool lifts shall comply with 1009.2.

Play Areas



Project _____

Building _____

Location _____

Date _____

Surveyors _____

_____

Contact Information _____

_____

Play areas should be accessible to everyone, including people with disabilities.

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.

Play Areas			Comments	Possible Solutions
Play Areas *(2010 Standards – 206, 240 & 1008)* **Note: Play areas for children under age 2 and play areas in family child care facilities where the proprietor resides do not have to comply.**				
P1	Is there an accessible route to the entrance of the play area? If there are separate play areas within a site for specific age groups, is there an accessible route to each play area? Is there an accessible route within the play area connecting ground level play components that are on an accessible route and elevated play components that are on an accessible route including the entry and exit points of those components? Use the checklist for *Priority 1: Approach & Entrance*	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No		Photo #:	•
P2	<u>Ground Level Play Components</u> Is there an accessible route to at least one of each type of ground level play component? Notes: 1. A play component is an element designed to generate play, socialization and learning. In the 2010 Standards ramps, transfer systems, steps, decks and roofs are not considered play components.	☐ Yes ☐ No			•

	2. Ground level play components are components that can be approached and exited at ground level. Examples include rockers, swings, diggers, and stand-alone slides. When distinguishing between types of components consider the experience provided. Examples include rocking, swinging, climbing, digging, spinning and sliding.			Photo #:	
P3	If there are elevated play components, is there an accessible route to at least the following number and type <u>of ground level play components</u>? See chart below. Notes: 1. The intent is to provide a variety of experiences for children who want to remain in their wheelchair or with another mobility device and who choose not to transfer to elevated components. 2. If a play area includes two or more composite structures for the same age group, use the total number of elevated components to determine the additional number and types of ground level play components	☐Yes ☐No			• • •

	to provide on an accessible route. 3. If ramps provide access to at least 50 percent of the elevated components and the ramped route goes to at least three different elevated play types, the ground level components in the chart are not required. 4. The number of ground level components determined by "one of each type" can fulfill the minimum ground level requirements in the table.			Photo #:	

Number of Elevated Play Components Provided	Minimum Number of Ground Level Play Components Required to be on an Accessible Route	Minimum Number of Different Types of Ground Level Play Components Required to be on an Accessible Route
1	n/a	n/a
2 to 4	1	1
5 to 7	2	2
8 to 10	3	3
11 to 13	4	3
14 to 16	5	3
17 to 19	6	3
20 to 22	7	4
23 to 25	8	4
26 and over	8, plus 1 for each additional 3, or fraction thereof, over 25	5

P4	If two or more ground level play components are on an accessible route are they dispersed throughout the play area and integrated with other play components?	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •

P5	If there is a soft contained play structure with three or fewer entry point, is there an accessible route to at least one entry point? It there are four or more entry points, are there accessible routes to at least two entry points? Notes: 1. A soft contained play area is a play structure made of one or more components on which a person enters a fully enclosed play environment that uses pliable materials such as plastic, soft padding and fabric.	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •
P6	<u>Accessible Route Connecting Ground Level Play Components</u> Use the checklist for *Priority 1: Approach & Entrance* with the following exceptions and requirements. Note: If there is a water play component and the accessible route is submerged, it is not required to be slip resistant, the running slope may be steeper than 1:12 and the cross slope may be steeper than 1:48.			Photo #:	• • •

P7	Is the vertical clearance of the accessible route at least 80 inches above the ground surface? Note: Objects below 80 inches may not protrude into the accessible route.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	•
P8	If the play area is less than 1000 square feet: Is the route at least 44 inches wide? If the route exceeds 30 feet in length is a wheelchair turning space provided, i.e. a circle at least 60 inches in diameter or a T-shaped space within a 60-inch square?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	•
P9	If the play area is 1000 square feet or greater is the route at least: 60 inches wide or 36 inches wide for a distance no greater than 60 inches if reduced segments are separated by segments at least 60 wide and at least 60 inches long? Note: This permits flexibility around site features such as trees and equipment.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	•

P10	Is the route no steeper than 1:16, i.e. for every inch of height change there are at least 16 inches of run?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	•
P11	If the route is steeper than 1:20 and the rise for a ramp run is higher than 6 inches are there handrails on both sides of the ramp run? Notes: 1. Handrail extensions are not required. 2. Handrails are not required on ramps within ground level use zones. The use zone is the area beneath and adjacent to a play structure upon which a user would land when falling from or exiting a play structure.	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	•
P12	Is the top of the handrail gripping surface no less than 20 inches and no greater than 28 inches above the ramp surface?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	•
P13	Is the handrail gripping surface: Circular with an outside diameter of at least .95 inch and no more than 1.55 inches? or Non-circular providing an equivalent gripping surface?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	•

P14	<u>Elevated Play Components</u> Is there an accessible route to entry and exit points of at least 50 percent of elevated components? Note: An elevated play component is a component approached above or below grade that is part of a structure of two or more play components providing more than one play activity.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• • •
P15	If there are 20 or more elevated play components are at least 25% connected by ramps? Are the other 25% that are required to be on an accessible route connected by either ramps or transfer systems?	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •
P16	If there are fewer than 20 elevated play components are at least 50% connected by either ramps or transfer systems. Note: Ramps are preferred but are not required.	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •
P17	<u>Elevated Play Components Accessible Route</u> Use the checklist for *Priority 1: Approach & Entrance* and the following exceptions and requirements.				• • •

	Is the accessible route connecting elevated play components: At least 36 inches wide? or At least 32 inches wide for a distance no greater than 24 inches if the reduced width segments are separated by segments at least 48 inches long and at least 36 inches wide? or If part of a transfer system, at least 24 inches wide?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	
P18	If there is a ramp are there handrails on both sides? Note: Handrail extensions are not required.	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •
P19	Is the top of the handrail gripping surface no less than 20 inches and no greater than 28 inches above the ramp surface?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• • •
P20	If the handrail gripping surface is: Circular, is the outside diameter no less than .94 inch and no greater than 1.55 inch?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:			• • •

	Non-circular, is it equivalent to a circular gripping surface with a diameter no less than .94 inch and no greater than 1.55 inch?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	
P21	Is the rise for any ramp run connecting elevated play components no greater than 12 inches?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• • •
P22	If a transfer system is provided is the transfer system at least 24 inches wide?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• • •
P23	Is the top of the transfer platform no less than 11 inches and no greater than 18 inches from the ground?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• • •
P24	Is the transfer platform at least 14 inches deep by at least 24 inches wide?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• • •
P25	Is there a clear transfer space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long adjacent to the platform, with the longer dimension centered on and parallel to the 24 inch minimum long side of the platform?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• • •

P26	Is the side of the transfer platform adjacent to the clear space unobstructed?	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •
P27	If movement is intended from transfer platforms to levels with elevated play components that are required to be on an accessible route, are transfer steps provided?	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •
P28	Are the transfer steps: At least 14 inches deep? At least 24 inches wide? No higher than 8 inches?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• • •
P29	Is there at least one means of support for transferring: On and off the platform? Up and down the transfer steps?	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No			• • •

	Note: Examples of supports include a rope loop, a loop type handle, a slot in the edge of a flat horizontal or vertical member, poles or bars, or D rings on the corner posts.			Photo #:	
P30	<u>Play Components</u> Is there at least one clear space 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, at: Ground level play components on an accessible route? Elevated play components connected by ramps? Note: The turning space is not required at elevated play components connected only by transfer system.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• • •
P31	If there are swings, is there clear space 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, immediately adjacent to at least one swing?	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •

P32	Is there a clear ground/floor space at least 30 inches wide and 48 inches long at: Each ground level play component required to be on an accessible route? Each elevated play component required to be on an accessible route that is connected by ramps? Notes: 1. The clear ground space is not required at elevated play components connected only by transfer system. 2. Clear ground spaces 30 inches min by 48 inches min, 60 inch min turning spaces and accessible routes may overlap.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• • •
P33	If there is a play table for children older than 5 years: Are the tops of rims, curbs, or other obstructions no greater than 31 inches above the ground? Is there clear ground space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long for a forward approach?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:			• • •

	Is there clear knee space underneath: At least 17 inches high? Does it extend at least 17 inches deep? Is it least 30 inches wide?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	
P34	If there is a play table for children 5 years or younger: Does it provide knee space as noted above? or Is there clear ground space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long for a parallel approach?	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• • •
P35	If a play component on an accessible route requires transfer to entry points or seats: Is the entry point or seat no less than 11 inches and no greater than 24 inches from the clear floor/ground space? Is there at least one means of transfer support?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No			• • •

	Note: Examples of supports include a rope loop, a loop type handle, a slot in the edge of a flat horizontal or vertical member, poles or bars, or D rings on the corner posts.			Photo #:	
P36	<u>Ground Surfaces</u> Do ground surfaces inside the play area (on accessible routes, clear ground spaces, and turning spaces) comply with *ASTM F 1951-99 Standard Specification for Determination of Accessibility of Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment*? Notes: 1. ASTM is the American Society for Testing and Materials. 2 A portable device - the Rotational Penetrometer - measures surface firmness and stability.	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •
P37	Do the ground surfaces within use zones (the ground level area beneath and immediately adjacent to a play structure or play equipment that is designated for unrestricted circulation around the play equipment and where it is predicted that a user would	☐Yes ☐No			• • •

land when falling from or exiting the play equipment) comply with *ASTM F 1292-04 Standard Specification for Impact Attenuation of Surfacing Materials Within the Use Zone of Playground Equipment*?			Photo #:	
	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •
	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •
	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •
	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •
	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •

ACCESSIBLE PLAY AREAS

A Summary of Accessibility Guidelines for Play Areas

U.S. Access Board
Summary of Accessibility Guidelines
for Play Areas

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a comprehensive civil rights law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability. The ADA requires that newly constructed and altered State and local government facilities, places of public accommodation, and commercial facilities be readily accessible to, and usable by, individuals with disabilities. Recreational facilities, including play areas, are among the facilities required to comply with the ADA.

The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board - often referred to as the "Access Board" - has developed accessibility guidelines for newly constructed and altered play areas. The play area guidelines are a supplement to the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG). Once these guidelines are adopted as enforceable standards by the Department of Justice, all newly constructed and altered play areas covered by the ADA will be required to comply. These guidelines also apply to play areas covered by the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA).

Summary

This guide is intended to help designers and operators in using the accessibility guidelines for play areas. These guidelines establish minimum accessibility requirements for newly constructed and altered play areas. This guide is not a collection of playground designs. Rather, it provides specifications for elements within a play area to create a general level of usability for children with disabilities. Emphasis is placed on ensuring that children with disabilities are generally able to access the diversity of components provided in a play area. Designers and operators are encouraged to exceed the guidelines where possible to provide increased accessibility and opportunities. Incorporating accessibility into the design of a play area should begin early in the planning process with consideration to layout, circulation paths, and the selection of play components.

The play area guidelines were developed with significant public input and carefully considered the balancing of costs, safety, and accessibility. The Access Board sponsored a Regulatory Negotiation Committee to develop proposed guidelines. The public was given an opportunity to comment on the proposed guidelines and the Access Board made changes to the proposed guidelines based on the public comments. The Regulatory Negotiation Committee represented the following groups and associations:

American Society of Landscape Architects
ASTM Public Playground Committee
ASTM Soft Contained Play Committee
ASTM Playground Surfacing Systems Committee
International Play Equipment Manufacturers Association
National Association of Counties
National Association of Elementary School Principals
National Child Care Association
National Council on Independent Living
National Easter Seal Society
National League of Cities
National Parent-Teacher Association
National Recreation and Park Association
Spina Bifida Association of America
TASH
United Cerebral Palsy Association
U.S. Access Board

This guide is designed to assist in using the play area accessibility guidelines and is divided into the following sections:

Where Do the Play Area Guidelines Apply?
What is a Play Component?
How Many Play Components Must Be on an Accessible Route?
What Are the Requirements for Accessible Routes?
What Other Accessibility Requirements Apply to Play Components?
Soft Contained Play Structures

Copies of the play area accessibility guidelines and further technical assistance can be obtained from the U.S. Access Board, 1331 F Street, Suite 1000 NW, Washington, DC 20004-1111; 800-872-2253, 800-993-2822 (TTY); www.access-board.gov. Alternate formats of this document are also available upon request.

Play Area Terms

Many terms are used throughout this guide to describe the play area guidelines. Familiarity with these terms is important when applying the guidelines. Other definitions are provided in ADA/ABA.

ABA - Architectural Barriers Act

Access Board – An independent Federal agency that develops accessibility guidelines under the ADA and other laws. The Access Board is also known as the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.

Accessible – Describes a site, building, facility, or portion thereof that complies with the play area guidelines.

Accessible Route – A continuous unobstructed path connecting all accessible elements and spaces of a building or facility. Inside the boundary of the play area, accessible routes may include platforms, ramps, elevators, lifts. Outside the boundary of the play area, accessible routes may also include parking access aisles, curb ramps, crosswalks at vehicular ways, walks, ramps, and lifts.

ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act.

Alteration – An alteration is a change to a building or facility that affects or could affect the usability of the building of facility or part thereof. Alterations include, but are not limited to, remodeling, renovation, rehabilitation, reconstruction, historic restoration, resurfacing of circulation paths or vehicular ways, changes or rearrangement of structural parts or elements, and changes or rearrangement in the plan configuration of walls and full-height partitions. Normal maintenance is not an alteration unless it affects the usability of the facility *(see section on alterations for more details)*.

Amusement Attraction – Any facility, or portion of a facility, located within an amusement park or theme park, that provides amusement without the use of an amusement device. Examples include, but are not limited to, fun houses, barrels, and other attractions without seats.

ASTM – American Society for Testing and Materials.

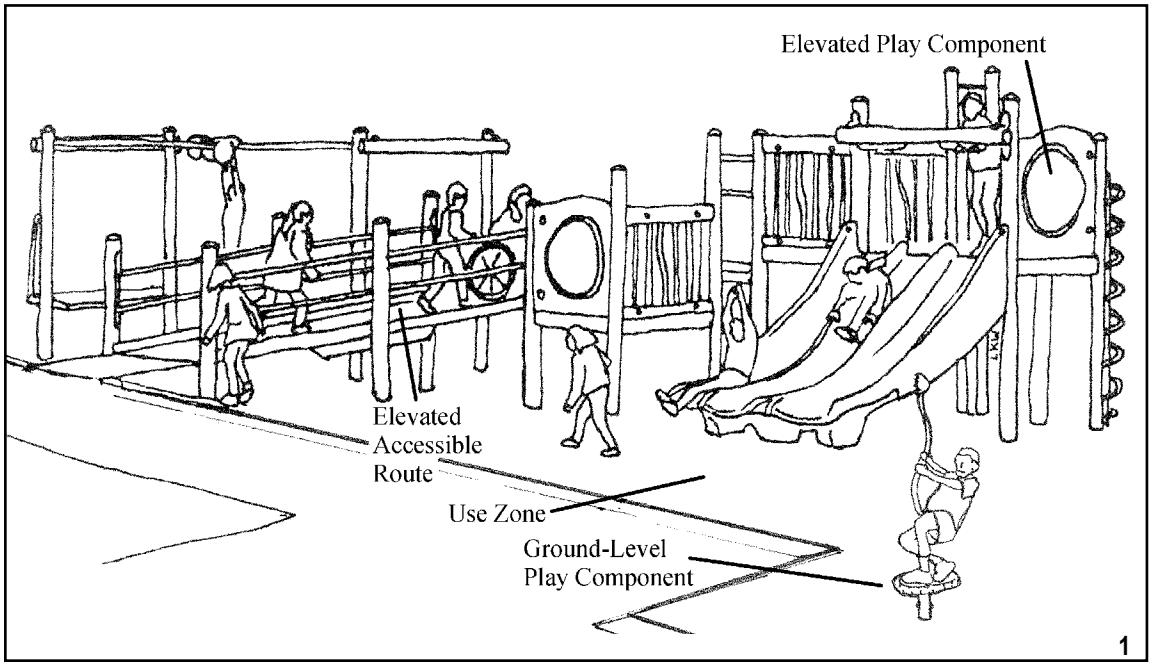
Berm – A sloped surface at ground level designed to ascend or descend in elevation.

Clear – Unobstructed.

Composite Play Structure – Two or more play structures attached or functionally linked, to create one integral unit that provides more than one play activity *(ASTM F 1487-01)*.

Cross Slope – The slope that is perpendicular to the direction of travel *(see running slope)*.

Elevated Play Component – A play component that is approached above or below grade and that is part of a composite play structure consisting of two or more play components attached or functionally linked to create an integrated unit providing more than one play activity.



Facility – All or any portion of buildings, structures, site improvements, elements and pedestrian routes or vehicle ways located on a site.

Ground Level Play Component – A play component that is approached and exited at the ground level.

Play Area – A portion of a site containing play components designed and constructed for children.

Play Component – An element intended to generate specific opportunities for play, socialization, or learning. Play components may be manufactured or natural, and may be stand alone or part of a composite play structure.

Ramp – A walking surface that has a running slope of greater that 1:20.

Running Slope – The slope that is parallel to the direction of travel *(see cross slope)*.

Site – A parcel of land bounded by a property line or a designated portion of a public right-of-way.

Soft Contained Play Structure – A play structure made up of one or more components where the user enters a fully enclosed play environment that utilizes pliable materials (e.g., plastic, netting, fabric).

Use Zone – The ground level area beneath and immediately adjacent to a play structure or piece of equipment that is designated by ASTM F 1487 Standard Consumer Safety Performance Specification for Playground Equipment for Public Use for unrestricted circulation. This is the play surface upon which it is predicted a user would land when falling from or exiting the equipment.

New Construction

The play area guidelines in this guide apply to all newly designed or constructed play areas for children ages 2 and older.

This includes play areas located in a variety of settings: parks, schools, childcare facilities, shopping centers, and public gathering areas. Owners or operators of newly constructed play areas are responsible for complying with these guidelines.

The play area guidelines do not apply to:

- Family childcare facilities where the proprietor resides
- Amusement attractions
- Religious entities

This large play area designed for the same age group is part of a public park system. The total of all the play components in this play area - which includes multiple composite structures - must be counted when applying the play area guidelines.

Alterations

The play area guidelines also apply to existing play areas where alterations occur. Further information regarding the application of the play area guidelines to altered play areas can be found on page 39.

Equivalent Facilitation

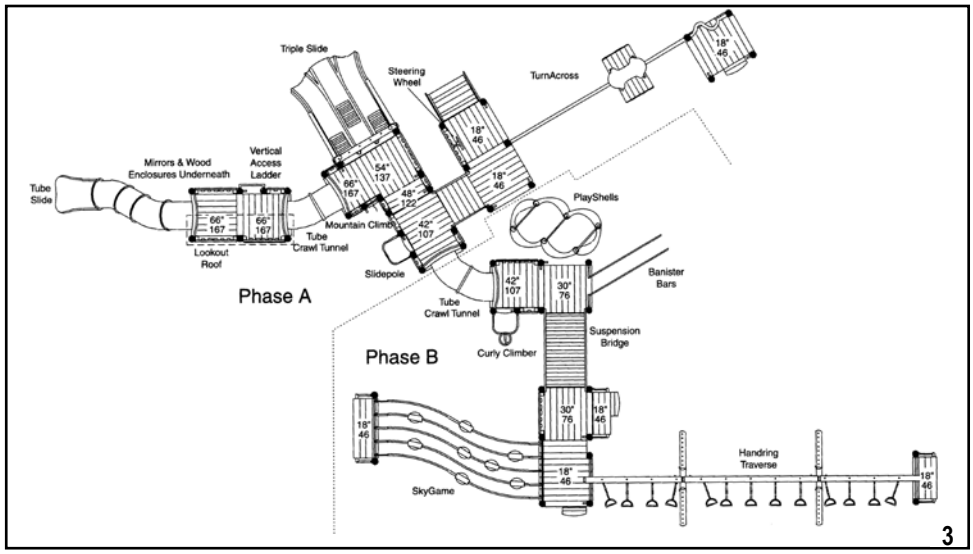
Designs that result in products or technologies as alternatives to those prescribed, provided substantially equivalent or greater accessibilty and usability.

Equivalent facilitation is the concept of utilizing innovative solutions and new technology, design, or materials in order to satisfy the guidelines. These alternative solutions provide equal access and take advantage of new developments, but may differ technically from specific guidelines.

Phasing in Play Areas

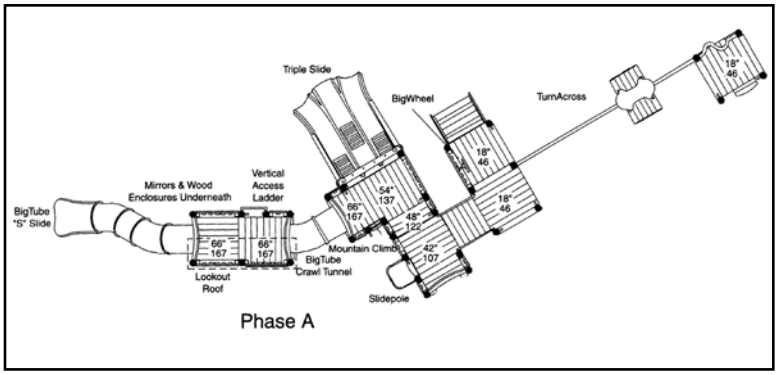
When play areas are constructed in phases, they must continue to meet the play area guidelines throughout construction. The initial phase area must meet the guidelines, and then at each successive phase the whole play area must be reassessed to assure compliance.

"Phased designs" ***are play areas developed to be installed in different stages, allowing the play area to grow in a planned manner while accommodating budgets, fund raising, or community approval processes.***

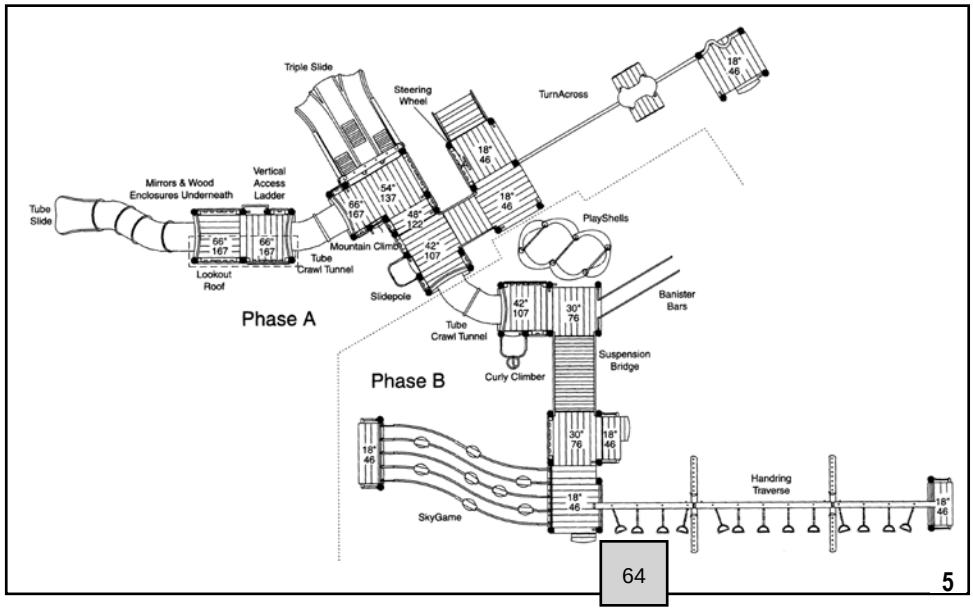


This play area will be installed in two phases. As each phase is completed, the entire play area must be reevaluated for compliance.

Prior to phase one, the first structure is evaluated for compliance, since the guidelines are based on a minimum number of play components required to be on an accessible route.



At the onset of phase two, the play area is reevaluated in its entirety.



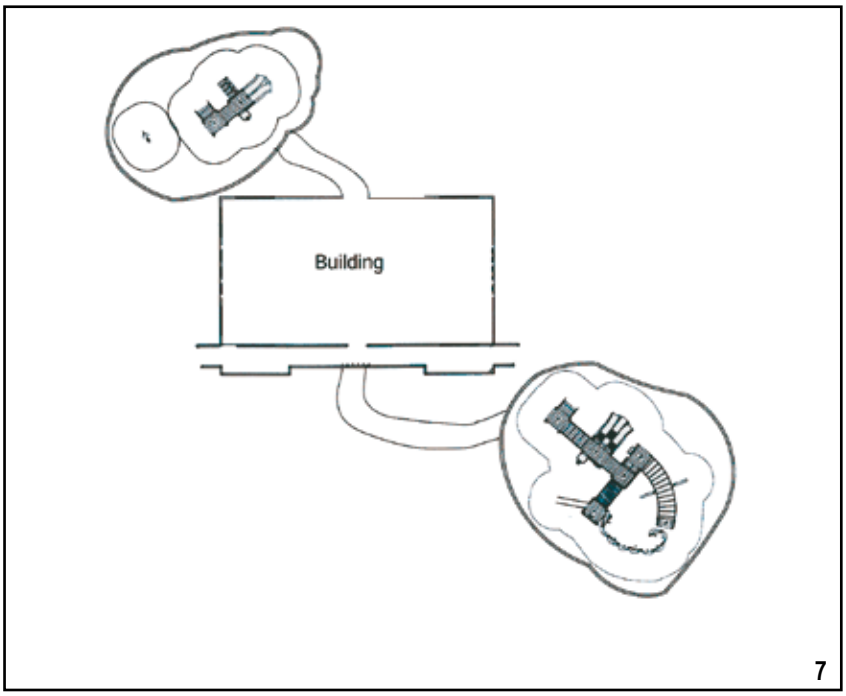
Play Areas Separated by Age

To reduce the risk of injury, safety guidelines recommend separate play areas for different age groups. In applying the guidelines, play areas designed for different age groups should be considered separately.

A play area designed for 2 to 5 year-olds is considered separate from one for 5 to 12 year-olds. Therefore, compliance with the guidelines must be considered for each individual play area.

This dual play area designed for 2 to 5 year-olds and 5 to 12 year-olds shares resilient surfacing. Each section must be evaluated separately.

Geographically Separated Play Areas



Large geographical spaces may contain several play areas within one park setting. Where play areas are geographically separated on a site, they are considered separate play areas. The accessibility guidelines apply to each play area.

Play Components

A play component is an element designed to generate specific opportunities for play, socialization, and learning. Play components may be manufactured or natural, and may be stand alone or part of a composite play structure. Swings, spring riders, water tables, playhouses, slides, and climbers are among the many different play components.

For the purpose of these guidelines, ramps, transfer systems, steps, decks, and roofs are not considered play components. These elements are generally used to link other elements on a composite play structure. Although socialization and pretend play can occur on these elements, they are not primarily intended for play.

Spring rider

Climber

Swing

Slide

When applying the play area guidelines, it is important to identify the different play experiences play components can provide.

"Rocking" *is an example of horizontal movement that can be backwards, forwards, sideways or even circular in nature.*

"Sliding" *is an example of rapid descent that utilizes the force of gravity.*

Different "Types"

At least one of each type of play component provided at ground level in a play area must be on an accessible route.

Different "types" of play components are based on the general experience provided by the play component. Different types include, but are not limited to, experiences such as rocking, swinging, climbing, spinning, and sliding.

A Swinging Type

A Rocking Type

This single play component provides one type of play experience for multiple individuals.

The number of individuals who can play on a play component at once does not determine the quantity of play components provided in a play area. A play component can hold many children but is considered one type of play experience - or one play component - in the play area.

Examples of Sliding Types

While a spiral slide provides a slightly different experience from a straight slide, the primary experience - a sense of rapid descent or sliding - is common to both activities. Therefore, a spiral slide and a straight slide are considered one "type" of play experience.

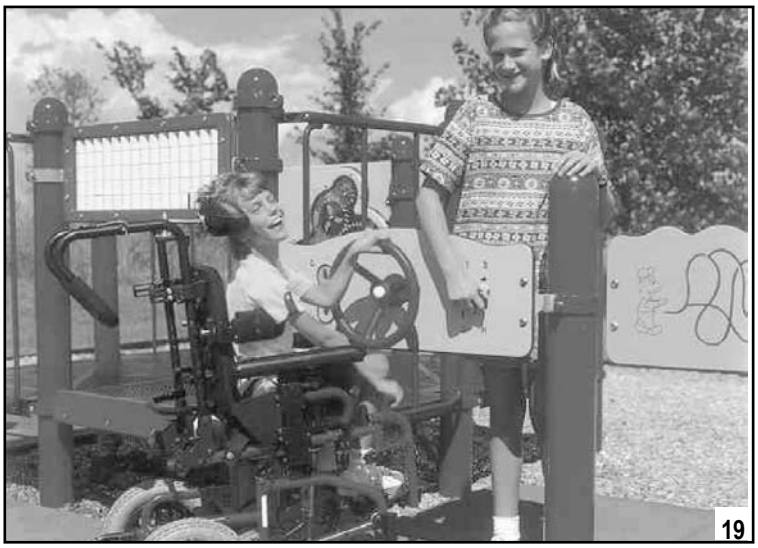
Elevated Play Components

An elevated play component is a play component that is approached above or below grade and is part of a composite play structure. Play components that are attached to a composite play structure and that can be approached from a platform or deck area are considered elevated play components.

This climber is considered an elevated component, since it can be approached or exited from the ground level or above grade from a platform or deck on a composite play structure.

Ground-Level Play Components

Ground-level play components are items that can be approached and exited at ground level. For example, a child approaches a spring rider at ground level via the accessible route. The child may ride then exit directly back onto the accessible route. The activity is considered ground level because the child approaches and exits it from the ground-level route.



Ground-level play components may be part of a composite structure.

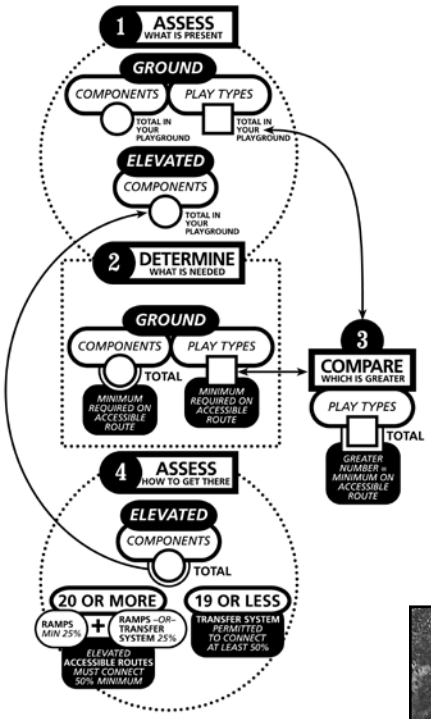
Ground-level components may also be free-standing in a play area.

When more than one ground-level play component is required on an accessible route, the play components must be integrated. Designers should consider the optimal layout of ground-level play components to foster interaction and socialization among all children. Grouping all ground-level play components accessed by children with disabilities in one location does not constitute integration.

"Ground-level components" ***are approached and exited at ground level.***

Ground-level play components may include items such as swings, spring riders, and panels.

Freestanding slides are considered ground-level components for the purpose of these guidelines. An accessible route must connect to the ladder or steps, and to the exit of the slide. While this solution does not provide access for all children, it gives many individuals the opportunity to access play components.



The above step-by-step guide is intended to assist when applying the play area guidelines. A detailed description is provided on page 17.

A "ground-level play component" *is a play component that is approached and exited at the ground level.*

Ground-Level Play Components

There are two requirements addressing how many ground-level play components must be on an accessible route:

- **One of Each Type**
- **Ground-Level Requirements based on the number of Elevated Play Components**

One of Each Type

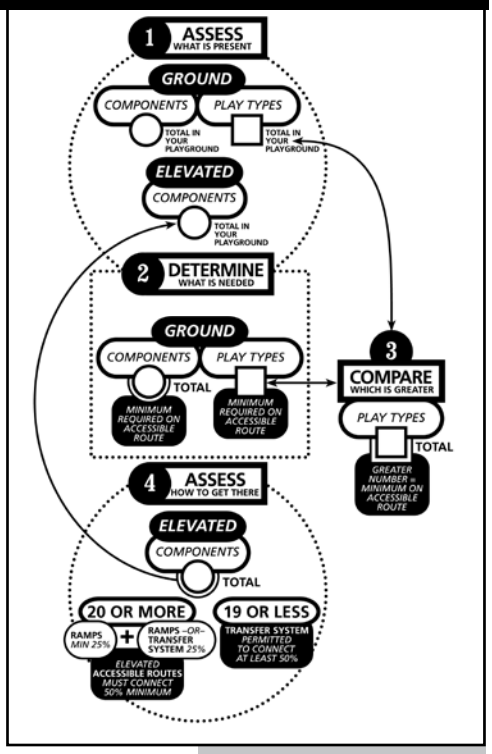
At least one of each type of ground-level play component that is present in the play area must be on an accessible route.

As an example, this play area includes a composite play structure, two spring riders and a swing set *(see inset)*. To meet the requirement, an accessible route must connect to at least one spring rider and one swing for one of each type of ground-level play experiences which are present in the play area.


22


23

Ground Level Requirements Based on Elevated Play Components



The number and variety of ground-level play components required to be on an accessible route is also determined by the number of elevated components provided in the play area.

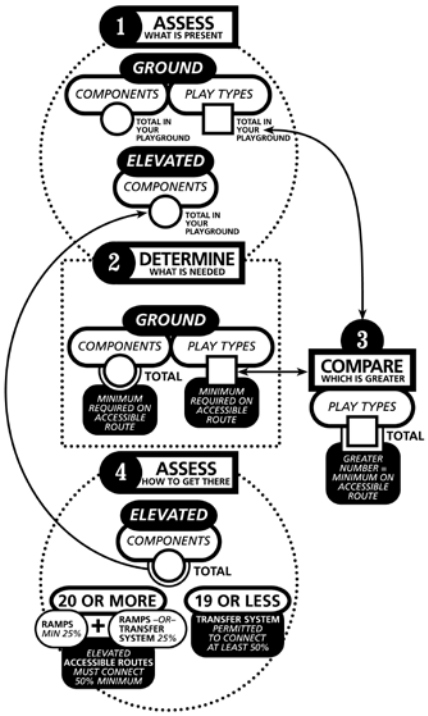
The intent of this requirement is to provide a variety of experiences for individuals who choose to remain with their mobility aids, or choose not to transfer to elevated play components.

Table 240.2.1.2

Number of elevated play components provided	Minimum number of ground-level play components required to be on accessible route	Minimum number of different types of ground-level play components required to be on acessible route
1	Not applicable	Not applicable
2 to 4	1	1
5 to 7	2	2
8 to 10	3	3
11 to 13	4	3
14 to 16	5	3
17 to 19	6	3
20 to 22	7	4
23 to 25	8	4
More than 25	8 plus 1 for each additional 3 over 25, or fraction thereof	5

If ramps provide access to at least 50 percent of the elevated play components - which must include at least three different play types - then additional ground-level components are not required.

In the play area shown on page 14, the composite structure has four elevated play components (bubble panel, slide, steering wheel, and tic-tac-toe panel). According to the table, a minimum of one ground level play component must be provided, and a minimum of one different type. The spring rider or swing can be used to meet the "one of each type" requirement and can also be used to meet the minimum number determined by Table 240.2.1.2.



The above step-by-step guide is intended to assist when applying the play area guidelines. A detailed description is provided on page 17.

An "elevated play component" *is a play component reached from above or below grade, and is part of a composite play structure.*

Elevated Play Components

At least 50 percent of the elevated play components must be on an accessible route.

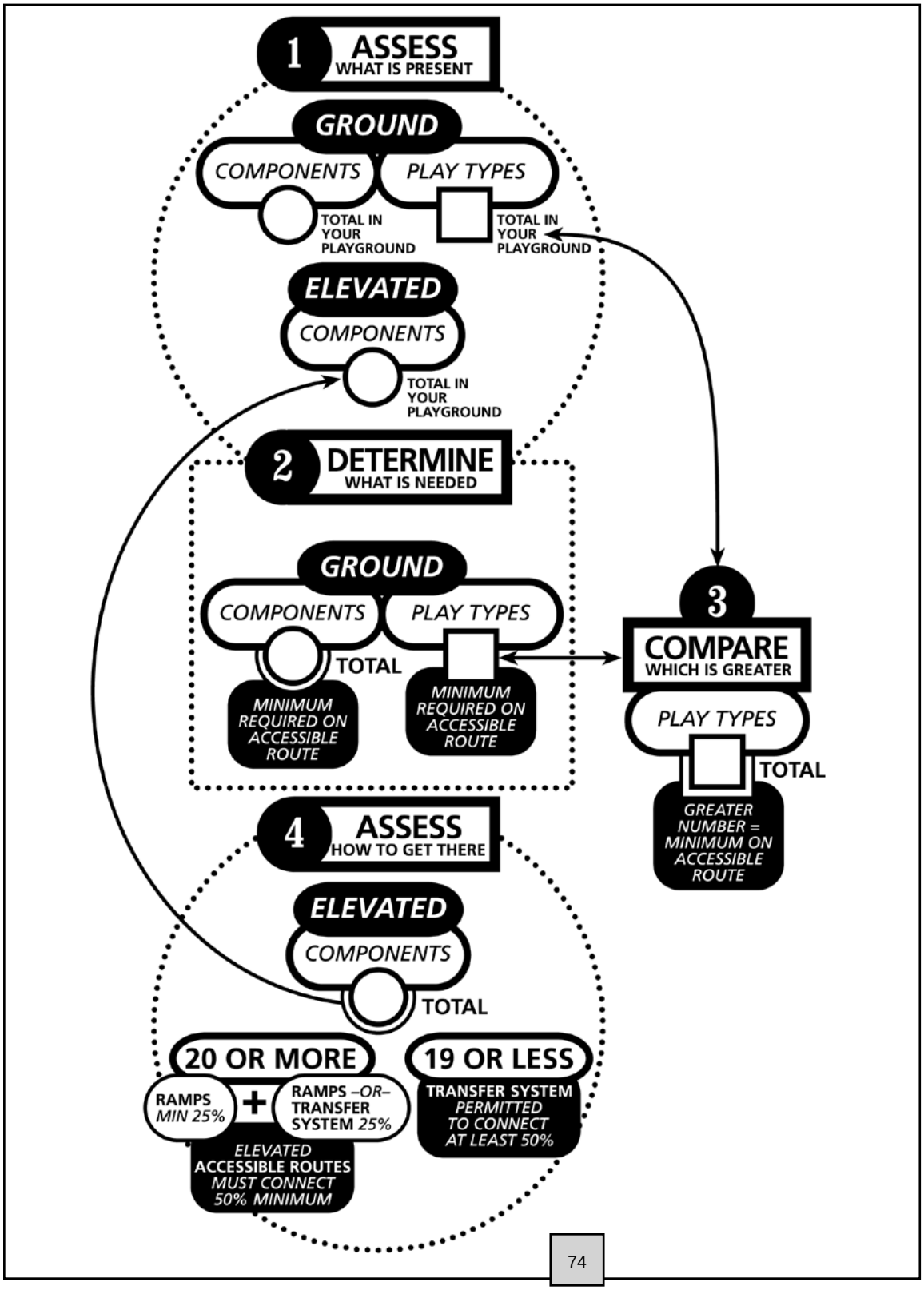
Play areas with 20 or more elevated components must use ramps to connect a minimum of 25 percent of those components. A transfer system or ramps may connect the other elevated play components required on an accessible route.

Play areas with less than 20 elevated play components may use a transfer system instead of ramps to connect at least 50 percent of the elevated components.

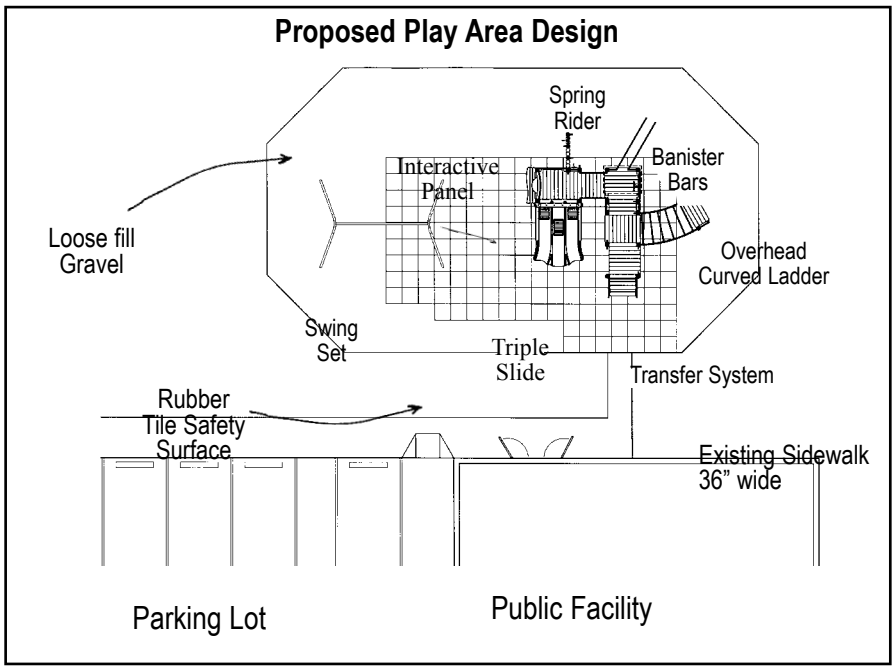
Step-by-Step Guide

The following step-by-step guide has been provided to assist in evaluating a play area for meeting the minimum requirements of these guidelines. The guide has been arranged in four steps and provides spaces to fill in numeric values of play components for evaluating a specific play area design.

The step-by-step guide is used throughout the remainder of this guide as a key, shown in the upper corner of each new section where it applies.

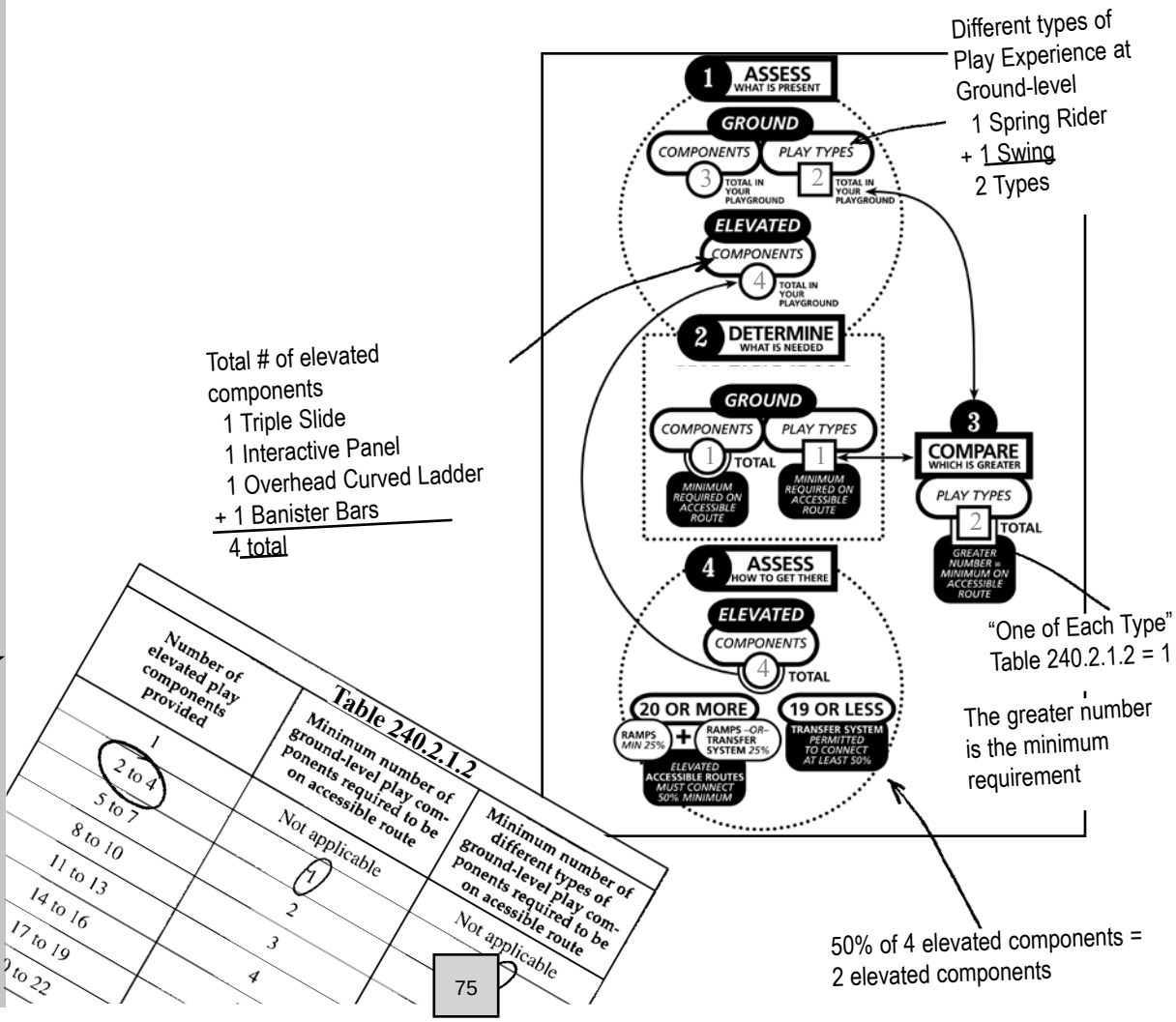


The example below illustrates a proposed design for a new play area. Each section illustrated in the flow chart provides guidelines for the following design tasks:



- Determining the number of play components
- Assessing the variety of play types
- Determining how many play components must be on an accessible route
- Determining when ramps are required and when transfer systems are permitted

Refer to this example while reviewing the concepts explained in this guide, to review how accessibility guidelines are applied to play area designs.



ADAAG chapter 4 addresses accessible routes that connect the play area to the school, parking lot, or facility that it serves. Operators or owners of play areas are subject to all the other requirements of the ADA, including the obligation to provide individuals with disabilities an equal opportunity to enjoy the play area provided by that facility.

This section describes the various features of accessible routes within a play area, including location, clear width, slope, and accessible surfaces.

Accessible Routes

An accessible route is a pathway specifically designed to provide access for individuals with disabilities, including those using wheelchairs or mobility devices.

Accessible routes inside the boundaries of play areas are addressed in the play area guidelines. Technical provisions address the width, slope, and surface of both ground-level and elevated accessible routes.

There are two types of accessible routes:
- Ground-level
- Elevated

This ground-level route connects ground components and the transfer system which connects elevated components.

This elevated route connects elevated play components on a composite structure.

The accessible route must connect all entry and exit points of accessible play components.

Clear floor space required at play components and maneuvering space can overlap the accessible route.

Incorporating additional circulation space around high-use play components creates extra room for movement and accessibility for everyone using the play area.

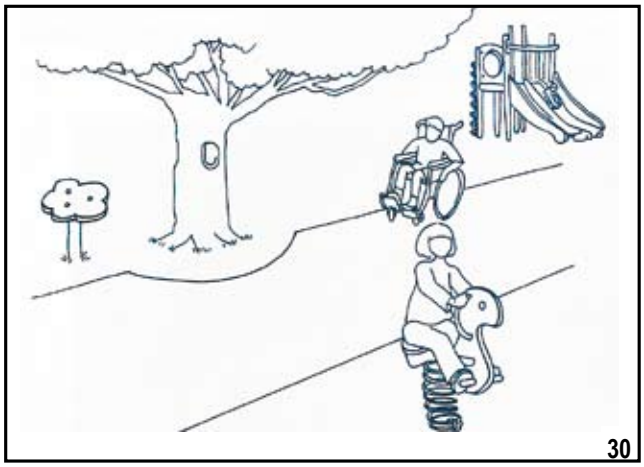
Ground-Level Accessible Routes

The 80-inch vertical clearance applies to ground-level routes only, and not elevated routes. This allows features like protective roofs and sun shelters to be present.

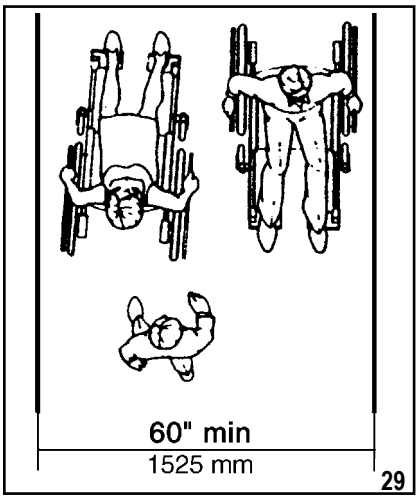
A ground-level accessible route connects play components at ground level.

- 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum clear width
- 1:16 maximum slope

The route may narrow down to 36 inches (915 mm) for a distance of 60 inches (1525 mm). This permits flexibility to work around site design features like existing equipment or trees.



30



29

The required 60-inch width enables two wheelchairs to pass each other or to change direction.

Smaller play areas - those that are less than 1,000 square feet (93 square meters) - may have ground-level accessible routes that are 44 inches (1120 mm) clear width. A wheelchair turning space must be provided where the route exceeds 30 feet (9.14 mm) in length.

At ground level, objects may not protrude into the 60-inch wide space of an accessible route up to or below the height of 80 inches (2030 mm), measured above the accessible route surface. The 80-inch clearance applies only to the 60-inch accessible route, and is not required for the entire play area.

The play area provides a fun accessible roadway theme. The protective shelters for the benches have been set outside the boundary of the route providing the 80 inches of clearance required on the route.

31

Ground-Level Accessible Routes

Maximum Slope at Ground Level

The maximum allowable slope for a ground-level accessible route is 1:16.

Berms are sometimes used to provide access to elevated play areas. A berm may be a natural sloped surface that is present in a hilly play area site, or a ground-level route built with slopes.

Designers are encouraged to consider edge protection and handrails on berms where there may be a drop-off. Remember the maximum slope of this "ground-level accessible route" is 1:16.

However, handrails are not required on ground-level accessible routes. This is permitted since the handrails may become a safety hazard in the "use zone."

This play area provides a bermed accessible route.

To accommodate a height change along the perimeter of a play area - like these rubber safety tiles placed on an asphalt surface - an allowable 1:12 slope is utilized for the transition at the boundary of the play area.

Accessible Ground Surfaces

The "use zone" is a ground level area beneath and immediately adjacent to a play structure or piece of equipment that is designated for unrestricted circulation around the equipment. It is predicted that a user would fall and land or exit the equipment on the surface of the use zone.

The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) has established safety standards for play areas, including resilient surfaces. For further information or to purchase these standards, contact ASTM, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, www.astm.org.

Ground surfaces along accessible routes, clear floor or ground spaces, and maneuvering spaces, must comply with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) F 1951-99 *Standard Specification for Determination of Accessibility to Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment.*

This standard assesses the accessibility of a surface by measuring the work an individual must exert to propel a wheelchair across the surface. The standard includes tests of effort for both straight-ahead and turning movements, using a force wheel on a rehabilitation wheelchair as the measuring device. To meet the standard, the force required must be less than that which is required to propel the wheelchair up a ramp with a slope of 1:14.

When selecting ground surfaces, operators should request information about compliance with the ASTM F 1292-04 standard.

Accessible surfaces can include impact-attenuating tiles made of recycled rubber and engineered wood fiber that meet the ASTM requirements for accessibility and safety. The design can be created so safety is not compromised for individuals using the play area where both standards are applied.

Accessible Surfaces Located In The Use Zone

If located within the use zone, accessible ground surfaces must also be impact attenuating and meet ASTM F 1292-04 Standard Specification for Impact Attenuation of Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment.


35


36

Accessible and non-accessible surfaces can be combined to provide variety and excitement in the play area.


37

Rubber surfacing tiles facilitate access in this play area.

Ground surfaces must be inspected and maintained regularly and frequently to ensure continued compliance with the ASTM F 1292-04 standard. The frequency of maintenance and inspection of resilient surfacing depends on the amount of use and the type of surfacing installed.


38

Accessible surfacing can be designed to complement the theme of the play area, while providing full access and visually integrating the surface into the overall design. Individuals of all abilities will enjoy the added benefits of an imaginative design.

Engineered wood fiber surfaces will require frequent maintenance to comply with the ASTM F 1292-04 standard because of surface displacement due to user activity or other factors.

Designers and operators are likely to choose materials that best serve the needs of each play area. The type of material selected will affect the frequency and cost of maintenance.


39

At the time of this publication, rubber surfacing and some engineered wood fiber products meet the ASTM F 1951-99 standard . The fact that a specific product meets the ASTM 1951-99 standard does not necessarily mean that all other similar products will meet the standard.

Operators interested in selecting surfaces to comply with the play area guidelines, should consult individual product manufacturers to determine compliance with ASTM F 1951-99.

Elevated Accessible Routes

An elevated accessible route is the path used for connecting elevated play components.

Elevated accessible routes must connect the entry and exit points of at least 50 percent of the elevated play components provided in the play area.

Two common methods for providing access to elevated play components are ramps and transfer systems. Ramps are the preferred method since not all children who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices may be able to use - or may choose not to use - transfer systems.

"Ramps" *serve as a continuation of the accessible route from the ground allowing individuals who use mobility devices to access elevated components. The guidelines require that play areas containing 20 or more elevated play components provide ramp access to at least 25 percent of those elevated components.*

40

This photo illustrates an elevated accessible route:

- 36-inch (915 mm) clear width
- 32-inch (815 mm) narrowed width permitted for 24-inch (610 mm) length to accommodate features in the composite structure
- 12-inch (305 mm) rise maximum per ramp run
- Top of handrail gripping surfaces shall be 20 inches (510 mm) minimum to 28 inches (710 mm) maximum above the ramp surface

41

The 80-inch vertical clearance height does not apply to elevated accessible routes. This allows for the use of features such as roofs or sun shelters.

When Ramps Are Required

Ramps are required on composite structures with 20 or more elevated play components and must connect to at least 25% of the elevated play components.

Ramps allow individuals who use wheelchairs and mobility devices to access elevated play components in composite play structures without transferring.

This play area has more than 20 play components and provides ramp access to elevated play components. The ramp system, consisting of ramp runs and landings, must connect at least 25 percent of the elevated play components. The balance of the elevated play components required to be on an accessible route may be connected by the ramp system, or by a transfer system.

Rise of a ramp is the amount of vertical distance the inclined or slanted surface ascends or descends. A ramp **run** is a length of a continuous sloped surface that is ascending or descending. For example, to reach a 12-inch high deck or platform, a designer could use a 12-foot ramp with the maximum 1:12 slope, or a 14-foot ramp with a less steeper 1:14 slope.

Platform lifts, also known as "wheelchair lifts," may be considered for providing access to elevated play components when appropriate.

Where applicable, platform lifts complying with ADA/ABA Accessibility Guidelines chapter 4 and applicable state and local codes are permitted as a part of an accessible route. Because lifts must be independently operable, owners and operators should carefully consider the appropriateness of their use in unsupervised settings.

"Ramps" *are sloped surfaces that provide individuals who use mobility devices with access to elevated components.*

Ramps

For each elevated ramp run:

- 12-inch (305 mm) maximum rise
- 1:12 maximum slope
- 36-inch (915 mm) minimum clear width

Landings

Landings are the level surfaces at the top and bottom of each ramp run.

- Must be as wide as the ramp they connect to
- A minimum length of 60-inches (1525 mm)
- If ramps change direction, the minimum landing size must be 60 inches (1525 mm) wide to accommodate a turn

Maneuvering Space Where Ramps are Provided

At least one maneuvering space must be provided on the same level as the play component. The space must have a slope no steeper than 1:48 in all directions (see page 34 for further details).

ADA/ABA Accessibility Guidelines addresses additional requirements for ramps and landings including edge protection, cross slope, surfaces, and outdoor conditions.

Handrails

Handrails are required on both sides of ramps connecting elevated play components. Handrails must comply with the following:

- Clearance between handrail gripping surfaces and adjacent surfaces and shall not be 1 1/2 inches (38mm) minimum.
- Handrail gripping surfaces shall be continuous along their length and shall not be obstructed along their tops or sides. The bottoms of handrail gripping surfaces shall not be obstructed for more than 20 percent of their length. Where provided, horizontal projections shall occur 1 1/2 inches (38mm) minimum below the bottom of the handrail gripping surface.

In this case, additional handrails have been provided.

Handrails are required to comply with ADA/ABA 505. However, extensions on handrails in the play area are not required. This is to prevent children running into protruding rails in the play area.

When Transfer Systems Are Used

A **"transfer system"** *is an alternative to a ramp system in play areas where there are less than 20 total elevated play components.*

The transfer system must connect to the ground-level accessible route and provide access to at least 50 percent of the elevated play components.

A transfer system provides access to elevated play components within a composite system by connecting different levels with transfer platforms and steps.

A transfer system provides access to elevated play components without the use of a wheelchair or mobility device. At least 50% of the elevated play components can be connected by a transfer system in play areas with less than 20 elevated components. In play areas with 20 or more elevated play components, transfer systems may be used to connect up to 25% of the elevated play components and the rest of the elevated play components required to be on an accessible route must be connected by a ramp.

A transfer system typically consists of a transfer platform, transfer steps, and transfer supports.

Where a transfer system is provided, a combination of transfer platforms and transfer steps provide a continuous accessible route to elevated play components. A transfer system provides individuals the space necessary to physically transfer up or down in a composite play structure. Where provided, a 24-inch (610 mm) minimum width is necessary for individuals moving around a structure.

Playful features can be part of the transfer system, providing interactive experiences from both an elevated or ground level approach.

Consider the distance someone must travel to reach play components accessed by transfer systems. On page 31, the illustration shows a transfer system placed directly next to the slide. Access to this type of elevated play component has been carefully designed to minimize the distance someone must transfer to reach it.

Transfer Platforms

A transfer platform is a platform or landing that an individual who uses a wheelchair or mobility device can use to lift or *transfer* onto the play structure and leave the wheelchair or mobility device behind at ground-level.


48

- 11 inches (280 mm) to 18 inches (455 mm) height of top surface
- Minimum 24 inches (610 mm) wide
- Minimum 14 inches (355 mm) deep
- Unobstructed side

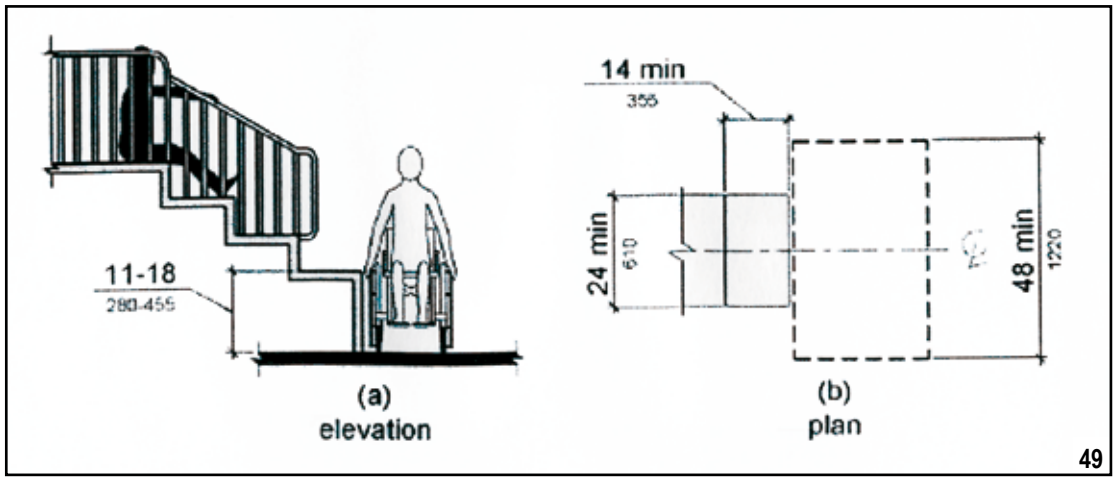
Adding a transfer step that leads to the ground's surface increases access for children exiting components at the ground level.

Transfer steps in a play area are not required to satisfy the general ADAAG stair requirements.

Maneuvering space and clear space is not required on elevated structures or at elevated play components reached by a transfer system.

Clear floor or ground space - used for parking wheelchair or mobility devices (commonly called "wheelchair parking") - is required at the transfer platform.

The 48-inch long side (1200 mm) of the "wheelchair parking" space must be parallel to the 24-inch (610 mm) side of the transfer platform.



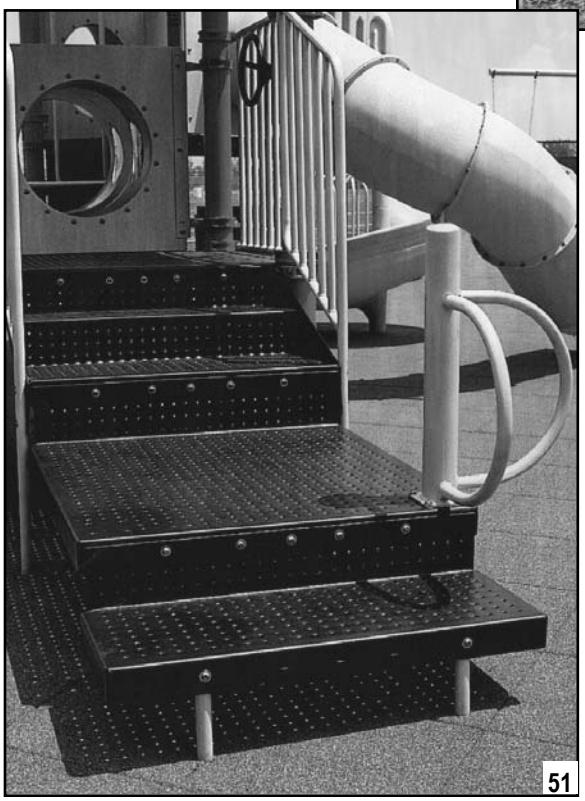
49

Transfer Steps

Transfer steps are level surfaces in a composite structure that can be used for transferring from different levels to access play components.

- Minimum 24 inches (610 mm) wide
- Minimum 14 inches (355 mm) deep
- 8 inches (205 mm) maximum height

50



51

Play areas intended for smaller children should provide steps at smaller height increments. This will accommodate smaller sized children who must lift or "bump" up each step.

Transfer Supports

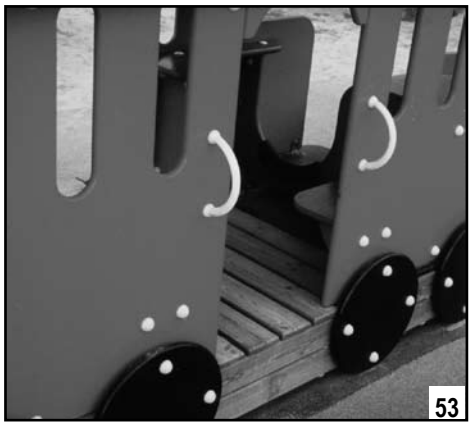
Transfer supports must be provided on transfer platforms and transfer steps at each level where transferring is the intended method of access.

A means of support is required when transferring into the entry or seat of a play component.

Transfer supports assist individuals with transferring and general mobility. They include handrails, handgrips, or custom designed handholds.

52

Materials in a variety of different shapes and sizes are used to manufacture transfer supports including metal, plastic, and rope.



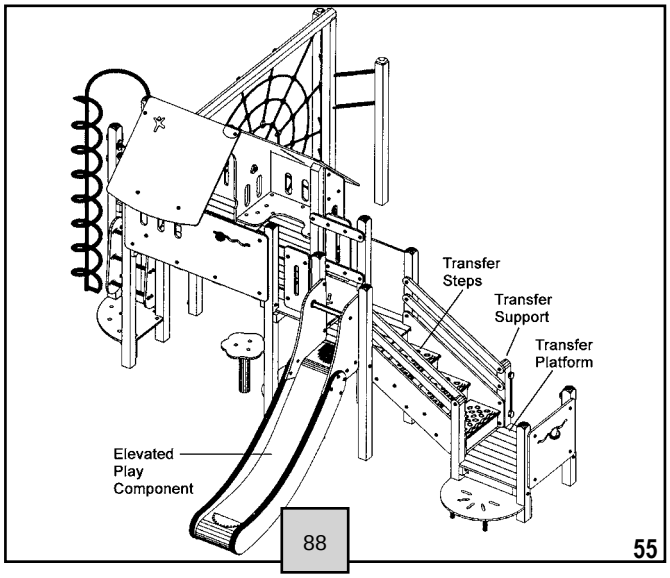
53

54

Aesthetically pleasing cut-out shapes and other design enhancements can provide hand supports for transferring.

Consideration must be given to the distance between the transfer system and the elevated play components it is intended to facilitate. Designers should minimize the distance between the point where a child transfers from a wheelchair or mobility device and the elevated play destination.

This transfer system provides access to exciting elevated play experiences like sliding while minimizing the distance individuals must traverse.



55

Connected Elevated Components

Elevated play components that are connected to other play components count toward fulfilling the requirement for the number of elevated components on an accessible route where transfer systems are used.

When transfer systems are used, an elevated play component may connect to other elevated play components, providing an innovative, accessible route.

A crawl tube is an elevated play component in this composite structure. Going through the tunnel provides access to additional activities on the other side.

Consideration should be given to how a play component is utilized when it is selected to connect to other elevated play events. When a transfer system is provided, children move through a play component like this crawling tube, using their own strength without a mobility device.

Providing variety and excitement through elevated play spaces benefits all children. Tunnels and tubes make "getting there" an activity in itself.

The play area guidelines address accessible routes connecting play components along with certain spaces that are crucial to making a play area usable for children with disabilities. The other requirements for play components are provided to promote general usability, with application to a variety of play components. Additional features will assist in making play components more accessible to more children. Designers are encouraged to consider components with back support, increased space for maneuvering adjacent to the play component, and other features that promote independent use.

Clear Floor or Ground Space

Clear floor space - also known as ground space - provides unobstructed room to accommodate a single stationary wheelchair and its occupant at a play component on an accessible route.

- 30-inch (760 mm) by 48-inch (1220 mm) minimum area
- May overlap accessible routes and maneuvering spaces
- Slope not steeper than 1:48 in all directions

58

The clear floor space is permitted to overlap onto the landing area to provide access to this elevated window activity.

Play components come in a variety of shapes and sizes facilitating a broad range of experiences. A specific location for clear floor or ground space has not been designated. Each play component is unique and the spaces must be placed in the best location for the situation.

59

This interactive play component has a clear ground space that allows front or side reach interaction.

Elevated play components accessed by transfer systems do not require maneuvering or clear floor spaces, since mobility devices are left at ground level.

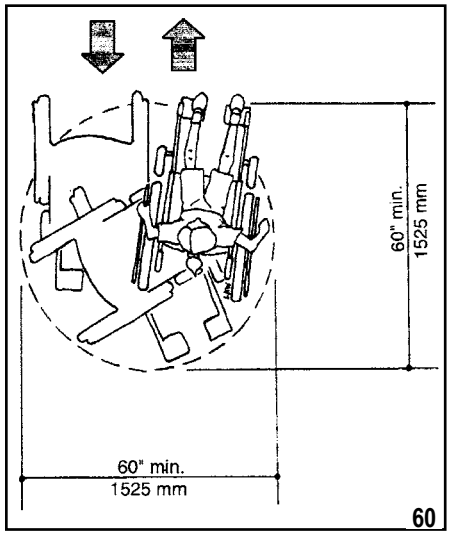
Clear floor or ground space is also sometimes called "wheelchair parking space."

The minimum clear floor or ground space on a composite structure may be positioned for a forward or parallel approach. It may overlap accessible routes and maneuvering spaces.

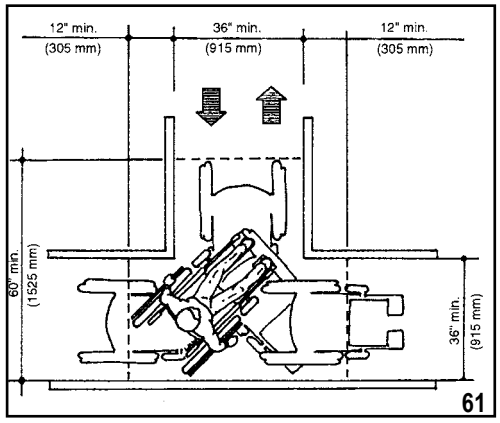
Maneuvering Space

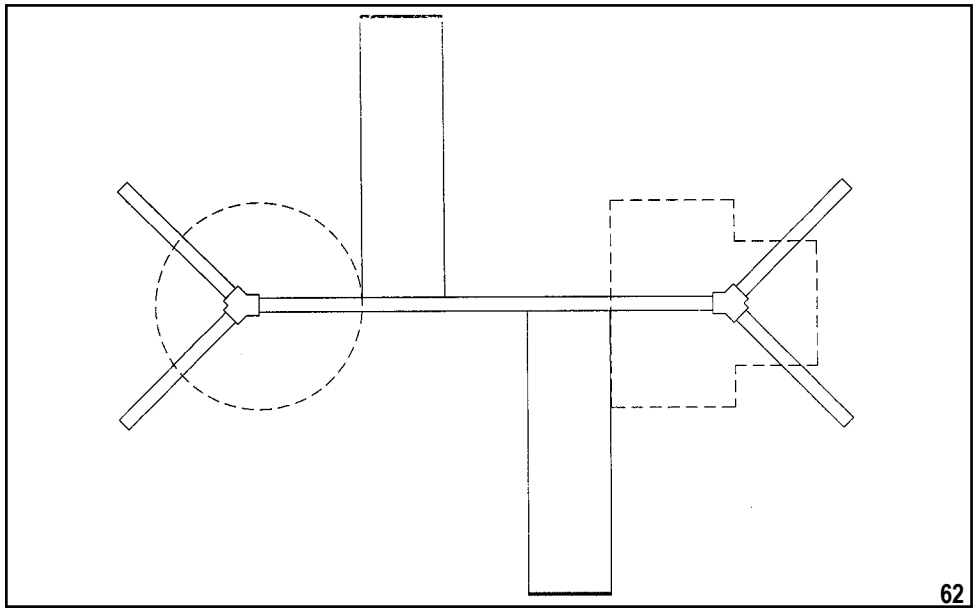
Maneuvering space is defined as the space required for a wheelchair to make a 180-degree turn. At least one maneuvering space must be provided on the same level as elevated play components.

When providing access to ground level and elevated play components by ramps, space allowances to accommodate wheelchairs and mobility devices are required.



- A 60-inch (1525 mm) turning circle permits individuals with mobility devices to turn around
- A 60-inch (1525 mm) T-Shaped turn allows an individual to change directions by making a series of multi-point turns
- Slope not steeper than 1:48 in all directions





Maneuvering space is required for swings and must be located adjacent to the swing. This illustration shows options for either a 60-inch turning circle or a T-shaped turn. While this illustration shows the maneuvering space to the side of the swing, the space may be located behind or in front of the swing as long as it is immediately adjacent to the swing.

Objects are not permitted to protrude into ground level maneuvering spaces at or below 80 inches (2030 mm) above the ground or floor surface.

Entry Points and Seats

Entry points and seats are features of play components where individuals would transfer, sit, or gain access. When play components are located on an accessible route, the height required to transfer directly to the entry point or seat of a play component has a minimum of 11 inches (280 mm) and a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm). A mid-level height of 18 inches (455 mm) is recommended.

The height of the entry point of a slide is not specified.


63


64

Examples of entry points and seats include swing seats, spring rocker seats, and crawl-tube openings.


65


66

Consider design features like open sides, back supports, and hand supports to help facilitate easy transfer and access.

Play Tables

Play tables may be located at a ground or elevated level in a composite play structure. Consider the route, clear floor space and maneuvering spaces for tables intended to be accessible to individuals who use wheelchairs.

Play tables are surfaces, boards, slabs, or counters that are created for play. This includes tables designed for sand and water play, gathering areas, and other activities. Where play tables are located on an accessible route, the wheelchair knee clearance minimums are:

- 24 inches (610 mm) high minimum
- 30 inches (760 mm) wide minimum
- 17 inches (430 mm) deep minimum

67

68

Play tables designed primarily for children under 5-years-old, may provide a parallel approach instead of knee clearance if the rim is a maximum of 31 inches (785 mm) high.

69

The edge of this elevated sand table has been designed to provide access by providing a generous opening. The tops of rims, curbs, or other obstructions that would prevent access to a table surface should be 31 inches (785 mm) maximum in height.

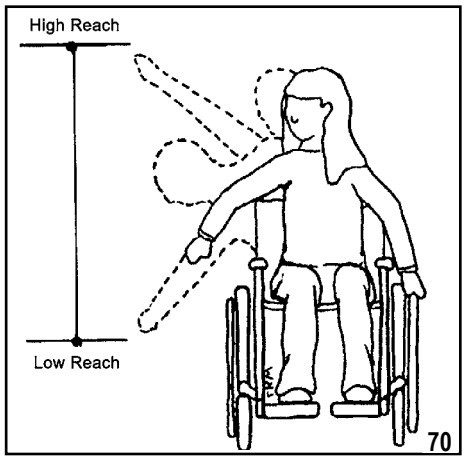
Reach Ranges (Advisory)

The play area guidelines include advisory information on recommended reach ranges.

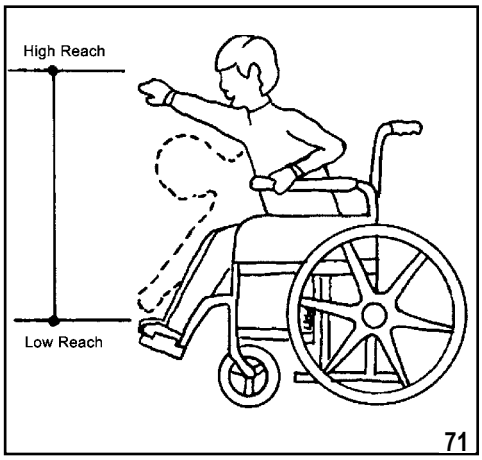
Reach ranges are the recommended designated regions of space that a person seated in a wheelchair can reasonably extend their arm or hand to touch, manipulate, move, or interact with an object or play component.

Reach ranges should be considered when providing play components with manipulative or interactive features for children who use wheelchairs. Recommended forward or side reach ranges are:

- 20 to 36 inches for 3 to 4 year-olds
- 18 to 40 inches for 5 to 8 year-olds
- 16 to 44 inches for 9 to 12 year-olds



Side Reach



Forward Reach

The reach ranges appropriate for use by children who use wheelchairs to access play components are intended for ground-level components, and elevated components accessed by ramps. Reach ranges are not appropriate for play components reached by transfer systems.

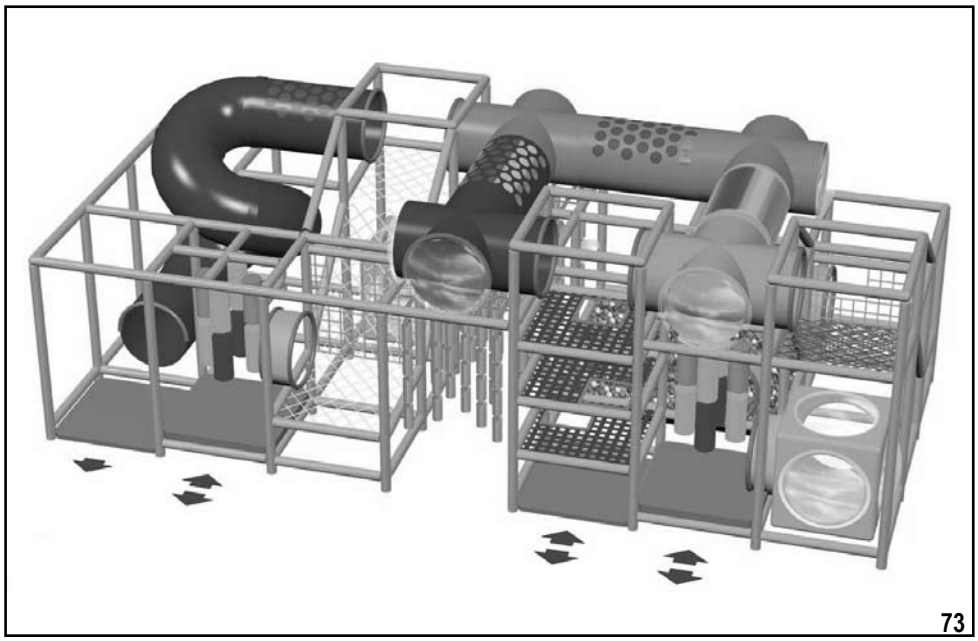
Appropriate reach range heights will vary depending on how the play component is accessed. This interactive panel is mounted at a height appropriate for a child who uses a wheelchair.

The reach ranges in this guide are recommendations that should be considered when designing play components with manipulative features intended for use by individuals who use wheelchairs.

"Soft contained play equipment" *is a play structure made of one or more components, on which an individual enters a fully enclosed play environment that uses pliable materials such as plastic, soft padding, and fabric.*

Soft contained play structures must provide at least one entry point on an accessible route when three or fewer entry points are provided.

If four or more entry points are provided, at least two entry points must be located on an accessible route.



Soft contained play environments typically have limited entrance and exit locations, with play components integrated into the system design.

Transfer systems or platform lifts can serve as a part of an accessible route connecting entry points on soft-contained play structures.

The play area guidelines apply to alterations made to existing play areas that affect, or could affect, the usability of the play area. Examples include removing a climbing play component and replacing it with a spring rocker, or changing the ground surfacing.

Alterations provide an opportunity to improve access to existing play areas. Where play components are altered and the ground surface is not, the ground surface does not have to comply with the ASTM F 1951-99 standard for accessible surfaces unless the cost of providing an accessible surface is less than 20 percent of the cost of the alterations to the play components.

If the entire ground surface of an existing play area is replaced, the new ground surface must provide an accessible route to connect the required number and types of play components. The requirements for accessible routes are explained on page 19.

This play area was altered by adding two spring rockers. The seat of at least one spring rocker is between 11 inches (280mm) and 24 inches (610mm) maximum, and clear floor or ground space and maneuvering space is provided. If the ground surface is replaced in the future, an accessible route would have to be provided to the spring rocker.

Normal maintenance activities such as replacing worn ropes or topping off ground surfaces are not considered alterations.

If play components are relocated in an existing play area to create safe use zones, the guidelines do not apply, provided that the ground surface is not changed or extended for more than one use zone.

Replacing the entire ground surface does not require the addition of more play components.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Access Board would like to thank the following manufacturers for their generous assistance and for supplying appropriate photographs or illustrations: Bob Leathers, Columbia Cascade, GameTime, KOMPAN, Landscape Structures, Little Tikes, Miracle, Olympic Recreation, Playworld Systems, and Recreation Creations.

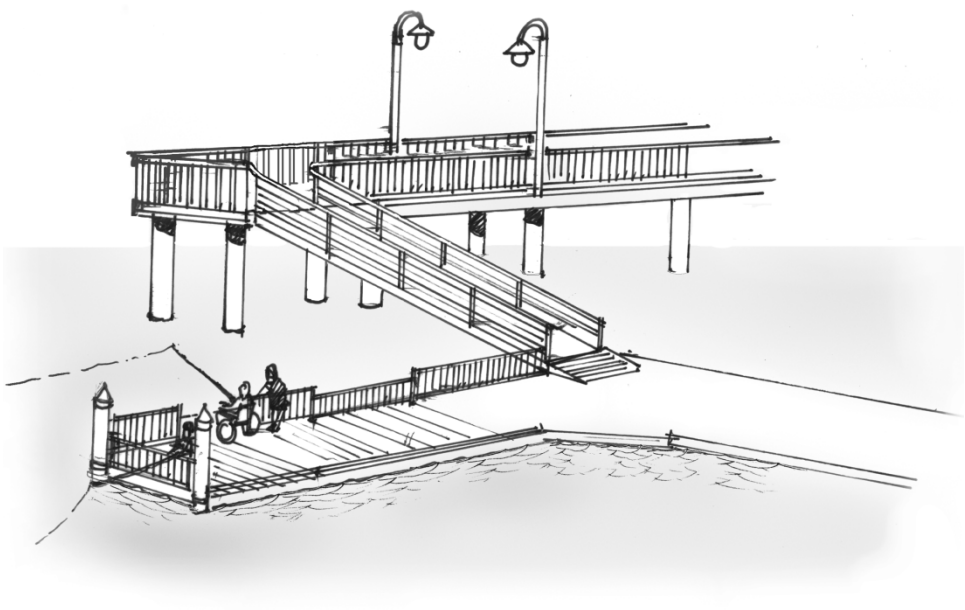
The numerical listing below shows the source of each photo or illustration.

Top Cover Photo - KOMPAN
Bottom Cover Photo - Miracle

1. KOMPAN
2. Little Tikes
3. KOMPAN
4. KOMPAN
5. KOMPAN
6. Little Tikes
7. KOMPAN
8. Little Tikes
9. KOMPAN
10. KOMPAN
11. Landscape Structures
12. Miracle
13. KOMPAN
14. Little Tikes
15. GameTime
16. Playworld Systems
17. GameTime
18. Little Tikes
19. Landscape Structures
20. Miracle
21. Recreation Creations
22. Miracle
23. Miracle
24. Landscape Structures
25. Miracle
26. Columbia Cascade
27. Playworld Systems
28. GameTime
29. KOMPAN
30. Elizabeth Garufi
31. Little Tikes
32. Playworld Systems
33. KOMPAN
34. Columbia Cascade
35. KOMPAN
36. KOMPAN
37. Little Tikes
38. KOMPAN
39. KOMPAN
40. GameTime
41. GameTime
42. GameTime
43. Playworld Systems
44. Landscape Structures
45. Miracle
46. Landscape Structures
47. Little Tikes
48. Landscape Structures
49. KOMPAN
50. Game Time
51. Recreation Creations
52. Miracle
53. KOMPAN
54. Playworld Systems
55. KOMPAN
56. KOMPAN
57. KOMPAN
58. Olympic Recreation
59. Playworld Systems
60. KOMPAN
61. KOMPAN
62. Access Board
63. Playworld Systems
64. Little Tikes
65. Landscape Structures
66. GameTime
67. Playworld Systems
68. Landscape Structures
69. Bob Leathers
70. KOMPAN
71. KOMPAN
72. Miracle
73. GameTime
74. Access Board
75. Miracle

This manual was developed in part through a contract with KOMPAN, Inc., 7717 New Mark[illegible]eet, Olympia, WA 98501.

Fishing Piers & Platforms



Project

Building

Location

Date

Surveyors

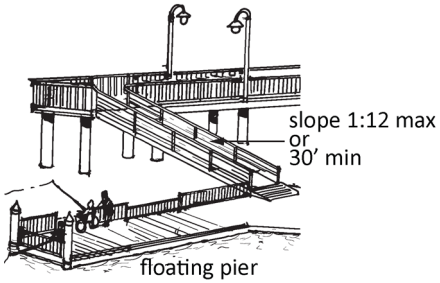
Contact Information

Public fishing piers and platforms should be accessible to everyone, including people with disabilities.

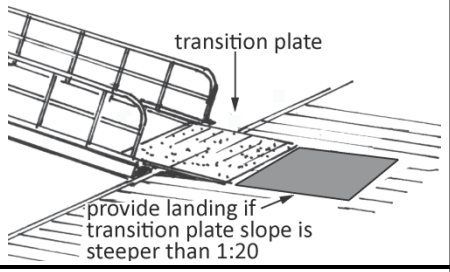
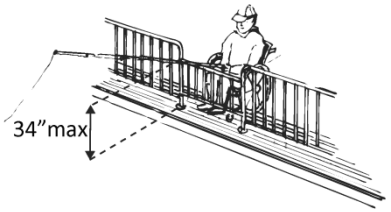
This checklist was produced by the New England ADA Center, a project of the Institute for Human Centered Design and a member of the ADA National Network. This checklist was developed under a grant from the Department of Education, NIDRR grant number H133A060092-09A. However the contents do not necessarily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

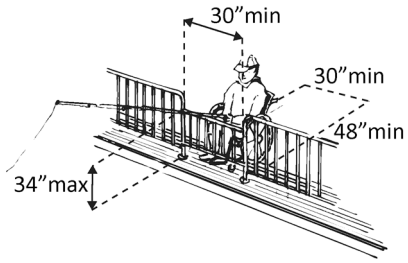
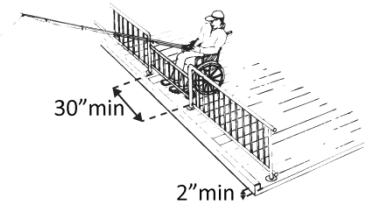
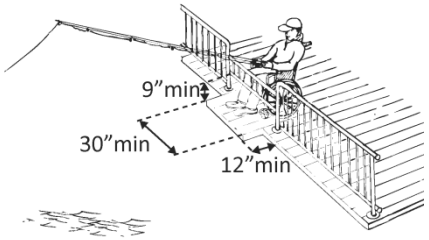
Questions or comments on the checklist contact the New England ADA Center at 617-695-0085 voice/tty or ADAinfo@NewEnglandADA.org

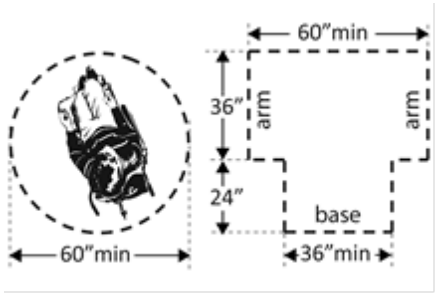
For the full set of checklists, including the checklists for recreation facilities visit www.ADAchecklist.org.

Fishing Piers & Platforms				Comments	Possible Solutions
Fishing Piers & Platforms *(2010 Standards – 206, 237 & 1005)*					
F1	Is there an accessible route to the entrance of the fishing pier or platform? Use the checklist for *Priority 1: Approach & Entrance* .	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	•Add a ramp •Regrade to 1:20 maximum slope •Widen route •Change route surface •Add a platform lift, limited use/ limited application elevator or a regular elevator
F2	Is there an accessible route to the fishing area? To deal with varying water levels, exceptions apply when gangways are part of the accessible route. A gangway is a variable-sloped pedestrian walkway that links a fixed structure or land with a floating structure. Exceptions: 1. The gangway rise may be greater than 30 inches. Therefore gangways may be any length and no intermediate landings are required. 2. Where the total length of the gangway or series of gangways is 30 feet minimum, the gangway may be steeper than 1:12.	☐Yes ☐No			•Add a ramp •Regrade to 1:20 maximum slope •Lengthen gangway •Widen route •Change route surface •Add a platform lift, limited use/ limited application elevator or a regular elevator

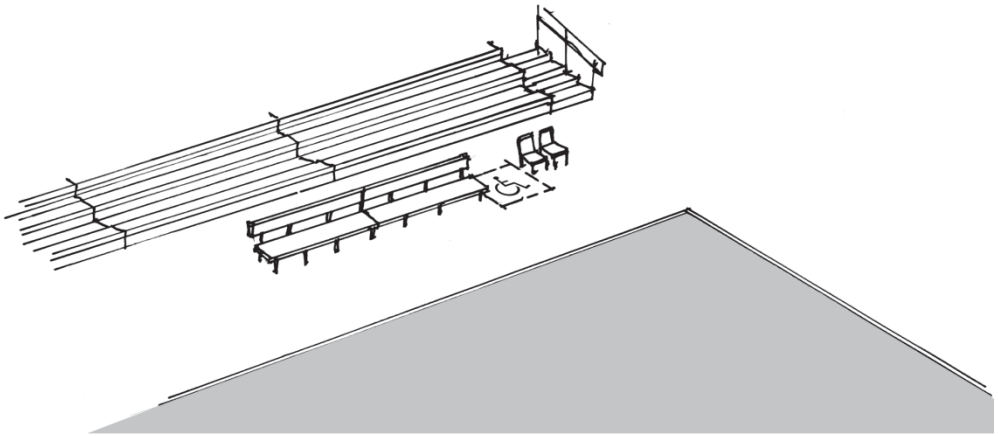
3. Where the gangway connects to transition plates, ramp landings are not required. 4. Where the gangway and transition plates connect, handrail extensions are not required. 5. Where handrail extensions are provided on the gangway or transition plates, the handrail extensions are not required to be parallel with the ground surface. 6. Changes in level ¼ to ½ inch high, beveled with a slope no steeper than 1:20 are permitted on the surface of the gangway. Note: When gangways, transition plates and floating piers and platforms are part of an accessible route, the cross slope requirement of 1:48 maximum is measured when they are in the static position, i.e. absence of movement that results from waves and wind.			Photo #:	

F3	If a transition plate is steeper than 1:20 is a there a landing at the end of the transition plate?	☐Yes ☐No	 Photo #:	• Add landing • •
F4	If there are railings, guards or handrails at the fishing area, are at least 25 percent no more than 34 inches above the ground or deck? Note: Guards may be higher than 34 inches if the higher portion is no less than 42 inches high and balusters or ornamental patterns do not allow a 4-inch diameter sphere to pass through up to a height of 34 inches and do not allow an 8-inch diameter sphere to pass through between 34 inches and 42 inches above the ground. This allows for increased safety at specific locations and compliance with certain building codes.	☐Yes ☐No Number: Measurement:	 Photo #:	• Change railing, guard, and/or handrail height • •
F5	Are the 34-inch maximum high railings, guards or handrails dispersed throughout the fishing pier or platform?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:	Photo #:	• Relocate railings, guards, and/or handrails • •

F6	Is there a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long at the 34-inch maximum high railing?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Add clear floor space • •
F7	At the 34-inch maximum high railings, guards or handrails: Is there a curb or barrier extending 2 inches minimum above the surface of the pier or platform? Or Does the ground or deck extend at least 12 inches beyond the inside face of the railing at a clear width of at least 30 inches and clear height of at least 9 inches?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:	 Or 	Photo #:	• Add curb or barrier • Extend ground or deck • Relocate railings, guards, and or handrails • •
F8	If there are no railings, guards or handrails, is there a clear floor space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long on the pier or platform?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Add clear floor space • •

F9	Is there a clear floor space for a person in wheelchair to turn around, i.e. a circle at least 60 inches in diameter or a T-shaped space within a 60-inch square, on the fishing pier or platform?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Add space • Move or remove fixtures or objects • Reconfigure space • •
		☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •
		☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •
		☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •
		☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •
		☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• • •

Sports Activities, Team or Player Seating, Exercise Machines & Equipment, Bowling Lanes, Saunas & Steam Rooms and Shooting Facilities



Project

Building

Location

Date

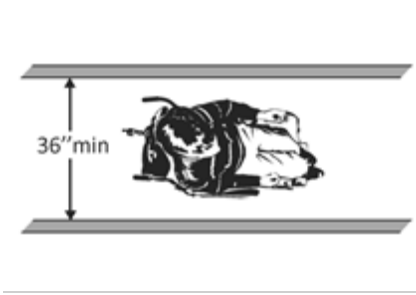
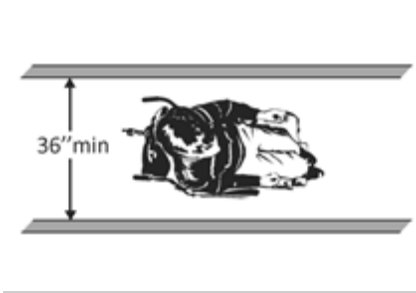
Surveyors

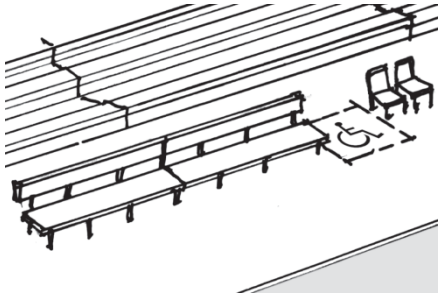
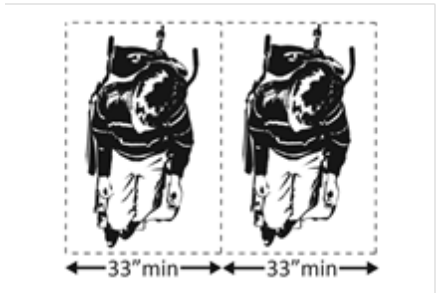
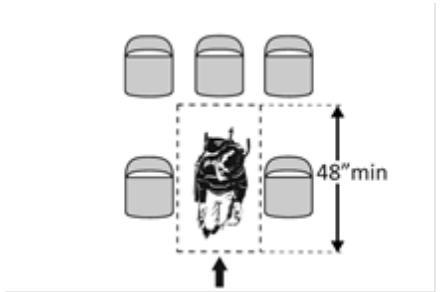
Contact Information

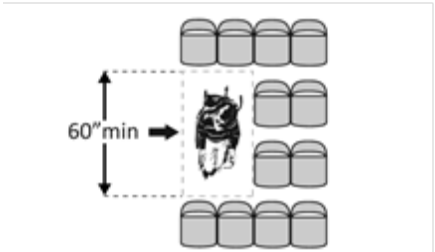
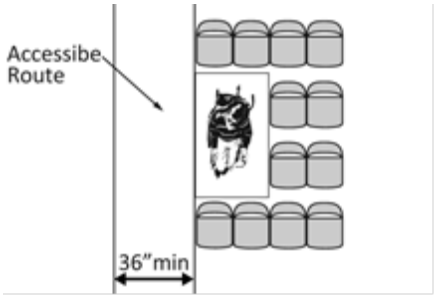
This checklist was produced by the New England ADA Center, a project of the Institute for Human Centered Design and a member of the ADA National Network. This checklist was developed under a grant from the Department of Education, NIDRR grant number H133A060092-09A. However the contents do not necessarily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

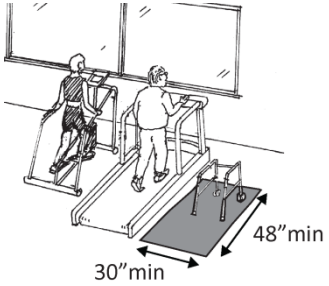
Questions or comments on the checklist contact the New England ADA Center at 617-695-0085 voice/tty or ADAinfo@NewEnglandADA.org

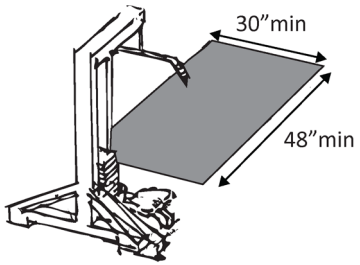
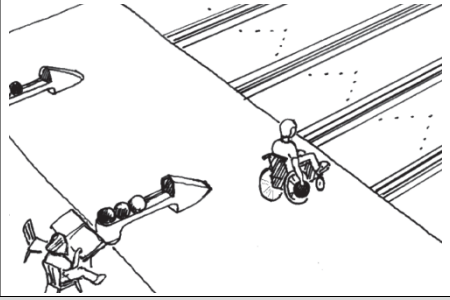
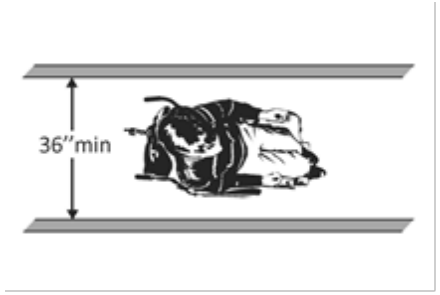
For the full set of checklists, including the checklists for recreation facilities visit www.ADAchecklist.org.

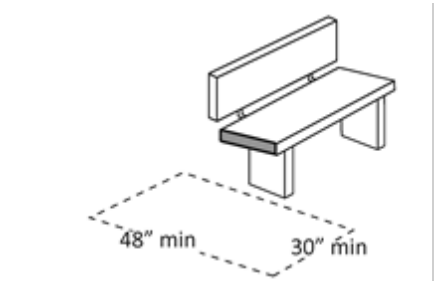
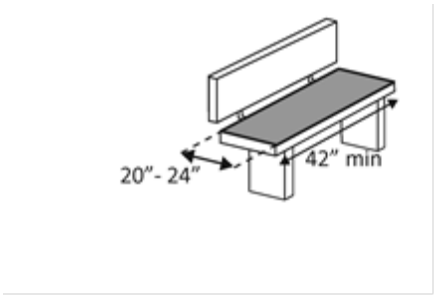
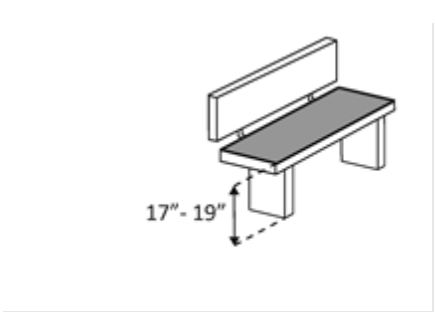
Misc. Recreation				Comments	Possible Solutions
Sports Activities *(2010 Standards – 206 & Ch. 4)* **Soccer fields, basketball courts, tennis courts, baseball fields, running tracks, skating rinks, etc.**					
S1	Is there an accessible route to each type of sport activity? For exterior routes use the checklist for *Priority 1: Approach & Entrance*. For interior routes use the checklist for *Priority 2: Access to Goods & Services.*	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Add a ramp • Regrade to 1:20 maximum slope • Widen route • Change route surface • Add a platform lift, limited use/ limited application elevator or a regular elevator
S2	At court sports (tennis, basketball, volleyball, etc.) does at least one accessible route connect both sides of the court? Note: This is particularly important in sports such as tennis, where changing sides is part of the game.	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Add a ramp • Regrade to 1:20 maximum slope • Widen route • Change route surface
Team or Player Seating *(2010 Standards – 206, 221 & 802)* **Baseball, hockey, basketball, football, etc.**					
T1	At areas of sport activity, is there an accessible route to each side of team or player seating? For exterior routes use the checklist for *Priority 1: Approach & Entrance*. For interior routes use the checklist for *Priority 2: Access to*	☐Yes ☐No			• Add a ramp • Regrade to 1:20 maximum slope • Widen route • Change route surface • Add a platform lift

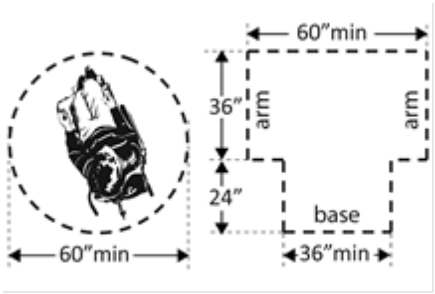
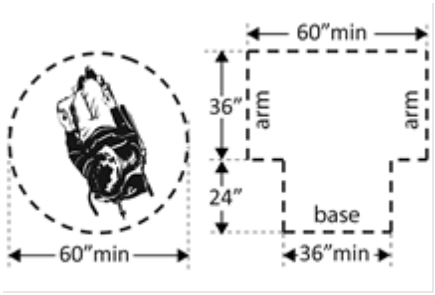
	Goods & Services.			Photo #:	
T2	Is there at least one wheelchair space at team or player seating areas?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Add wheelchair space • •
T3	If there is a single wheelchair space, is it at least 36 inches wide?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter space • •
T4	If there are 2 adjacent wheelchair spaces, are they each at least 33 inches wide?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter spaces • •
T5	If the wheelchair space can be entered from the front or rear, is it at least 48 inches deep?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter space • •

T6	If the wheelchair space can only be entered from the side, is it at least 60 inches deep?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Alter space • •
T7	Do wheelchair spaces adjoin, but not overlap, accessible routes?	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Alter spaces • •
T8	Do wheelchair spaces not overlap circulation paths? Note: The term "circulation paths" means aisle width required by applicable building or life safety codes for the specific assembly occupancy. Where the circulation path provided is wider than the required aisle width, the wheelchair space may intrude into that portion of the circulation path that is provided in excess of the required aisle width.	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Alter spaces • •

Exercise Machines & Equipment *(2010 Standards – 206, 236 & 1004)*					
E1	Is there an accessible route to at least one of each type of exercise machine and equipment? *Use the checklist for Priority 2: Access to Goods & Services* Note: Most strength training equipment and machines are considered different types. For example, a bench press machine is different from a biceps curl machine. Cardiovascular exercise machines, such as stationary bicycles, rowing machines, stair climbers and treadmills, are all different types.	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Add a ramp • Regrade to 1:20 maximum slope • Widen route • Change route surface • Add a platform lift, limited use/ limited application elevator or a regular elevator
E2	Is there clear floor space at least 30 inches wide by at least 48 inches long positioned for transfer or for use by a person seated in a wheelchair next to at least one of each type of exercise machine and equipment? Notes: 1. To make a shoulder press accessible, the clear floor space should be next to the seat. For a bench press, the clear floor space should be centered on the operating mechanisms.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:			• Add clear floor space • •

	2. Machines and equipment can share clear floor space. 3. The exercise equipment and machines do not need to comply with the 2010 Standards specifications for controls and operating mechanism.			Photo #:	
Bowling Lanes *(2010 Standards – 206 & Ch.4)*					
B1	Is there an accessible route to at least 5 percent but no less than one of each type of bowling lane? For interior routes use the checklist for *Priority 2: Access to Goods & Services*.	☐Yes ☐No Number:		Photo #:	• Add a ramp • Regrade to 1:20 maximum slope • Widen route • Change route surface • Add a platform lift
Saunas & Steam Rooms *(2010 Standards – 241 & 612)*					
S1	Is there an accessible route to at least one sauna and steam room? If there are separate rooms for men and women, is there an accessible route to at least one for each gender? For interior routes use the checklist for *Priority 2: Access to Goods & Services*.	☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Add a ramp • Regrade to 1:20 maximum slope • Widen route • Change route surface • Add a platform lift, limited use/ limited application elevator or a regular elevator

S2	If there is seating in the room does at least one bench: Have clear floor space at least 30 wide inches by at least 48 inches long at the end of the bench and parallel to the short axis of the bench? Is the clear space free from the swing of the room door? Is the bench seat: At least 42 inches long? No less than 20 inches and no greater than 24 inches deep? Is the top of the bench seat no less than 17 inches and no greater than 19 inches above the floor or ground? Does the bench have back support or is it affixed to a wall? Does the back extend from a point no more than 2 inches and a point no less than 18 inches above the seat surface?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement: ☐Yes ☐No Measurement:	  	Photo #:	• Move bench • Replace bench • Affix bench to wall • •

S3	Is there a clear floor space for a person in wheelchair to turn around in the room, i.e. a circle at least 60 inches in diameter or a T-shaped space within a 60-inch square? Note: A readily removable bench is permitted to obstruct the turning space.	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Add space • Move or remove partitions, fixtures or objects •
Shooting Facilities with Firing Positions *(2010 Standards – 243 & 1010)*					
S1	Is there an accessible route to the shooting facility? For exterior routes use the checklist for *Priority: 1 Approach & Entrance*. For interior routes use the checklist for *Priority 2: Access to Goods & Services.*	☐Yes ☐No		Photo #:	• Add a ramp • Regrade to 1:20 maximum slope • Widen route • Change route surface • Add a platform lift, limited use/ limited application elevator or a regular elevator
S2	Is there a clear floor space for a person in wheelchair to turn around, i.e. a circle at least 60 inches in diameter, for at least 1 of each type of firing position?	☐Yes ☐No Measurement:		Photo #:	• Add space • Move or remove partitions, fixtures or objects •

City of Homer
www.cityofhomer-ak.gov

Office of the City Clerk
491 East Pioneer Avenue
Homer, Alaska 99603
clerk@cityofhomer-ak.gov
(p) 907-235-3130
(f) 907-235-3143

Memorandum

TO: ADA COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

FROM: RENEE KRAUSE, MMC, ADA COORDINATOR/DEPUTY CITY CLERK

DATE: JUNE 1, 2021

SUBJECT: PRIORITIZING THE CITY OF HOMER PARKS, TRAILS AND CAMPGROUNDS IN PREPARATION FOR ADA COMPLIANCE SELF-EVALUATION

At the regular meeting on May 13, 2021 the Committee reviewed and listed the city trails and parks that should be included in the self-evaluation.

1. Please review and add any additional trails that should be included for evaluation.
2. Prioritize the list in each category.
3. Select dates that work best for each member or request the Clerk/ADA Coordinator to solicit dates from Committee members and staff

This is the list that was created at that meeting:

PARKS

Karen Hornaday Park – Children's Playground____
Ben Walters Park____
Jeffrey Park_____
Bishops Beach Park_____
Jack Gist Park_____
Bayview Park_____

CAMPGROUNDS

Mariner Park Campgrounds_____
Karen Hornaday Park Campgrounds_____
Fishing Lagoon Campgrounds_____
Beach Area Campgrounds_____

TRAILS

Poopdeck Trail (City portion) _____
Story Book Trail_____

Fairview Avenue Trail (Main St to Homer High School)_____
Calhoun Trail _____

City of Homer
www.cityofhomer-ak.gov

Office of the City Clerk
491 East Pioneer Avenue
Homer, Alaska 99603
clerk@cityofhomer-ak.gov
(p) 907-235-3130
(f) 907-235-3143

Memorandum

TO: MAYOR CASTNER AND HOMER CITY COUNCIL

CC: PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR KEISER

FROM: ADA COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

THRU: RENEE KRAUSE, MMC, ADA COORDINATOR/DEPUTY CITY CLERK

DATE: MAY 24, 2021

SUBJECT: ORDINANCE TO CREATE AND FUND A SMALL WORKS ADA COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

Public Works Director Keiser presented the idea of expending funds from the ADA CARMA Account to fund the creation of a Small Works ADA Compliance Program. She explained to the Committee that Council had previously designated funds in the amount of $100,000 to address ADA Compliance issues that were listed in the City of Homer ADA Transition Plan and that there were still a number of outstanding compliance issues that needed to be addressed.

The Committee expressed support in the use of the funding and creating the Small Works ADA Compliance Program

Below is the excerpt of the minutes from the May 13, 2021 regular meeting:

A. Memorandum from Public Works Director re: ADA Compliance Work
    a. Draft Ordinance creating a Small Works ADA Compliance Program

Acting Chair Aderhold introduced the item by reading of the title and invited Public Works Director Keiser to speak to her memorandum.

Public Works Director Keiser provided a summary of the information contained in the packet. She provided further examples of how this Small Works ADA Compliance Program would work which is based on similar programs previously approved by Council.

Members Clyne and Van Hoozer expressed their favor for the implementation of the program.

Acting Chair Aderhold called for a motion.

CLYNE/VAN HOOZER MOVED TO EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR THE ORDINANCE AMENDING THE CAPITAL BUDGET AND USING FUNDS FROM THE ADA CARMA ACCOUNT TO FUND THE SMALL WORKS ADA PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT THE NECESSARY RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE CITY OF HOMER TRANSITION PLAN.

There was no discussion.

VOTE. NON-OBJECTION. UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Motion carried.