

**Sedgwick County, Kansas – Sedgwick County Park
Americans with Disabilities Act Transition Plan
(6501 W. 21st Street North)**

December 2006



Prepared by

DMCG
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In conjunction with

Sedgwick County and the Wichita/Sedgwick County Access Advisory Board

Sedgwick County – ADA/504 Transition Plan – Sedgwick County Park -December 2006

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Locations		Structural Inconsistencies		Recommended Corrections/Modifications to Ensure Program Access			Criteria – L=low, M=medium, H=high			Supplemental Technical Information			Finalized Actions		
Location	Identified Issue	ADAAG Specifications	Recommended Correction			Priority (overall)	Public Access	Frequency - PWD	Photo #	Conceptual Costs	Support Information	Finalized Correction	Date to be Corrected	Date Completed (Include initial)	
1. Restrooms	All park restrooms are highly inaccessible due to numerous inconsistencies.	4.23	Inconsistencies include, but are not limited to, lack of Braille signage at entrances, narrow stalls, inappropriate maneuvering space at the interior latch pull sides of entrance doors, pipes exposed under lavatories, grab bars are missing water closets, no lowered urinals, toilets not centered at 18-inches, etc. Note: after examining each and every restroom on-site, taking notes regarding each restroom, we realized that it would be simpler to clump all restrooms into one citation. For new construction, ADAAG requires all public restrooms to be fully accessible. However, this facility is not considered new construction, and therefore falls under the program access provisions of Title II. Each and every public restroom may not need to be made accessible according to program access. We do not recommend making all restrooms at this park fully accessible. The restroom service, as a whole, is required to be accessible, not necessarily each and every one. We recommend dispersing accessible restrooms in a manner so that accessible restrooms exist at the most highly used areas of the park and so that accessible restrooms are scattered so that individuals with disabilities have an opportunity to use restrooms in a manner similar to the public without disabilities. Ensure the general public is informed of the locations of accessible restrooms via signage, maps, etc. Note that while not all restrooms are required to be accessible, accessible signage is required to exist at each restroom. Mount signage per the new ADAAG 703.4.			H	H	M	4 4 6 4 4 7 4 4 8 4 4 9 4 9 9	\$50,000 ???????	See Building Block 9 – Accessible Restrooms , for more information				
2. Parking	Designated accessible parking generally does not exist on the closest path of travel to restrooms, picnic shelters, and tennis courts.	4.1.2 (5)(a) , (b) , 4.6	If parking spaces are provided for self-parking by employees or visitors, or both, then accessible spaces complying with 4.6 shall be provided in each such parking area in conformance with the table shown in (5)(a) . Accessible parking spaces that serve a particular building are required to be located on the shortest accessible route of travel from adjacent parking to an accessible entrance. Provide accessible parking at all accessible amenities and facilities, located on the shortest path of travel to amenities and facilities.			V H	H	M	4 4 6 5 1 7	\$10,000	(See Building Block 1 – Accessible Parking , for greater clarification).				

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3. Shelters with Only One Picnic Table.	All single picnic table shelters are inaccessible due to no accessible path of travel (dirt/grass surfaces/abrupt changes in level), an approximate 4-inch abrupt change in level at the shelter surface edge, no appropriate maneuvering space, and no accessible picnic table.	Out Door Areas 16.5.1 1	Technically, ADAAG nor the Recreational Facilities - Final Rule provide scoping for picnic tables. In addition, neither guideline provides specifications for what would constitute an accessible picnic table. However, the document titled “Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas” (AGSAPT) does provide both scoping and specifications for accessible picnic tables. These Guidelines (ODA) are neither final rules nor enforceable . Generally, we consider picnic tables and other park amenities for use by the general public to be services provided by local governments, which own or operate the park. Therefore, to ensure compliance with Title II's program access requirements, we recommend following the scoping and specifications provided by the ODA to determine the accessibility of picnic tables. According to AGSAPT, section 16.5.1.2 requires that where two or more fixed picnic tables are provided in a picnic area, at least 50 percent, but no less than two, shall comply with 16.5. Of the picnic tables required to be accessible, 40 percent, but never less than two, shall be located along an outdoor recreation access route. Provide an accessible path of travel (concrete, asphalt or rubber) leading to the end sections of an appropriate number of picnic tables and single shelters. This path should connect to the end side of the table to allow the user to be seated at the end of the table and enough space should be provided for maneuvering.	M	H	M	4 6 2 4 7 9	\$10,000	See the Outdoor Areas document, for more information			
4. Single Picnic Tables	Generally, single picnic tables, not located in shelters, are not located on an accessible path of travel due to dirt/grass surfaces.	Out Door Areas 16.5.1 1	See above previous Recommended Correction #3. Provide an accessible path of travel leading to the end sections of an appropriate number of single picnic tables; or move existing picnic tables so they are situated on an accessible path of travel. Also, ensure that all picnic tables, which are located on accessible routes, provide appropriate knee and toe clearances, including appropriate maneuvering space at the table.	M	H	M	4 5 0	\$2,000	See the Outdoor Areas document, for more information			

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5. Barbeque Grills- no accessible paths.	Generally, barbeque grills throughout the Park are not located on accessible paths of travel due to dirt/grass surfaces.	Out Door Areas	ADAAG does not address grills or other cooking fixtures in out door areas. However, the U.S. Access Board has produced proposed guidelines for Outdoor Areas , which do provide guidance on how to make such fixtures accessible. Section 16.7.1.2 of these proposed guidelines requires that where multiple cooking surfaces, grills, or pedestal grills are provided in a picnic area, 50 percent, but no less than two, shall comply with 16.7. Of the 50 percent required to be accessible, 40 percent, but no less than two, shall be located along an outdoor recreation access route complying with 16.3. Ensure that a fully accessible path of travel exists leading to at least one barbeque grill located at each accessible picnic area. Ensure that at least 50% of other grills are located on accessible paths of travel.	M	H	M	4/5/5	\$5,000	See the Outdoor Areas document, for more information			

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6. Play Equipment – General	All play equipment, throughout the Park, is inaccessible due to; no accessible path of travel due to dirt/grass surfaces, and inaccessible surfaces in the use zones of play equipment. See additional structural inconsistencies pertaining to play equipment in the remainder of this Report.	15.6.4 1 (Acc. Play Areas)	Since ADAAG does not specifically provide guidance on how to make play areas accessible, we are required to examine existing federal information, which is currently not part of the ADA and, therefore, not enforceable guidance. Two such documents exist; the Play Areas, Final Rule , October, 18 th , 2000 (Play Areas Final Rule); and the New ADAAG , November 24 th , 2004, Chapter 2, 240 Play Areas and Chapter 10, 1008 Play areas (New ADAAG). In essence, both of the Play Areas Final Rule and New ADAAG are identical and both were created by the U.S. Access Board. The individual and composite play components within this play area are accessible according to the Play Areas – Final Rule. However, accessible routes do not lead to required accessible play equipment, due to surface cross slopes greater than 1:50, running slopes greater than 1:12, and abrupt changes in level greater than ½-inch. In other words, the existing dirt and wood chip surfaces are not considered accessible surfaces. Typically, to ensure an accessible route surface, not requiring regular maintenance, which is also impact attenuating, we would recommend that one accessible path of travel, be installed which consists of either rubber tiles or poured rubber, leading to each single play component and exit points of composite play structures. However, it is our understanding that a large composite fully accessible play structure will be installed in this park offering a variety of fully accessible play activities. Under this circumstance, we recommend continuing with the installation of the new composite play structure and not making other play components accessible, unless some of the existing play componets offer specialized play activities. In this case some of the existing play components may also need to be made accessible. It should be understood that, although we recommend installing a rubber surface in the use zones of accessible play facilities, such rubber surface is not technically required by the available accessibility guidance, but may be required by the general program access provisions of Title II. (Note: A well maintained wood fiber surface, as defined in (Building Block 16) , is also considered accessible under the conditions that such surface is maintained regularly.	V H	H	M	4 3 9 1 4 5 6 1 4 5 8 5 2 4 1 5 2 3 5 2 6	\$100,000 ?????	See Building Block 16 – Accessible Play Areas , for more information			

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7. Horse Shoe Lake Area	The elevated wooden composite play structure does not have appropriate transfer points or handholds (in addition to, as mentioned earlier in this report, inaccessible path and play surfaces).	15.6.5 1 (Acc Play Areas)	Since ADAAG does not specifically provide guidance on how to make play areas accessible, we are required to examine existing federal information, which is currently not part of the ADA and, therefore, not enforceable guidance. Two such documents exist; the Play Areas, Final Rule (PAFR) , October, 18 th , 2000 (Play Areas Final Rule); and the New ADAAG , November 24 th , 2004, Chapter 2, 240 Play Areas and Chapter 10, 1008 Play areas (New ADAAG). In essence, both of the Play Areas Final Rule and New ADAAG are identical and both were created by the U.S. Access Board. According to PAFR, a percentage of all elevated composite play structures are required to be accessible via ramps or a transfer system. A combination of transfer platforms and transfer steps provides 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. Such a transfer system does not exist at the elevated composite play structure. Generally, we would recommend providing a transfer system as defined in (Building Block 16) , to an appropriate number of the elevated play components or to replace the existing elevated play structure in total. However, we recommend continuing with the installation of the new large composite play structure and ensuring that the public is made well aware of the existence and location of the new structure via, brochures, maps, etc.	M	H	M	4 19 13	\$20,000	See Building Block 16 – Accessible Play Areas , for more information			

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8. Horse Shoe Lake Area	An accessible path of travel does not lead to the tennis courts.	15.6.4 1 (Acc. Play Areas) ODA	Technically, ADAAG does not provide scoping for tennis courts. In addition, ADAAG does not provide specifications for what would constitute an accessible tennis court. However, the document titled " Recreational Facilities Final Rule " does provide both scoping and specifications for accessible tennis courts. These Guidelines are not currently <u>enforceable</u> . Generally, we consider tennis courts and other park amenities for use by the general public to be services provided by local governments, which own or operate the park. Therefore, to ensure compliance with Title II's program access requirements, we recommend following the scoping and specifications provided by the Recreational Facilities Final Rule to determine the accessibility and scoping provisions of tennis courts, and other park amenities. Provide an accessible path of travel (concrete, asphalt or rubber) leading to at least one of each type of park amenity, including tennis courts. Where numerous park amenities exist, such as benches, utilize the scoping provisions of Recreational Facilities Final Rule to determine the number that are required to be located on and accessible path.	M	H	M	4 4 0	\$4,000	See Building Block 16 – Accessible Play Areas , for more information ODA						
9. Horse Shoe Lake Area	Accessible parking does exist, serving the Horse Shoe Reservation Building. However, van accessible signage does not exist.	4.1.2(5)(b) 4.6.4	ADAAG requires accessible parking spaces to be located in each parking lot. Accessible parking spaces are required to have upright signage that includes the symbol of accessibility and van accessible signage where required. Such signs are required to be located so they can be seen with a vehicle parked in the space. In addition, the paint designating the access aisle adjacent to the accessible vehicle parking is very faded. Provide a van accessible sign below the symbol of accessibility and re-stripe the access aisle paint to help ensure that vehicles do not park in this space. If restriping occurs, ensure that it meets Wichita city code. Note: Wichita city code requires all accessible parking spaces to be 11' wide with a 5' aisle for a total of 16'. ADAAG recognizes these dimensions as universal design.	M	H	H	4 4 2	\$700	(See Building Block 1 – Accessible Parking , for greater clarification).						

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10. Horse Shoe Lake Area	A 2” abrupt change in level exists on the path of travel to the Horse Shoe Reservation Building, where the parking lot level meets the sidewalk level.	4.1.3(11) 4.5.2	According to ADAAG, changes in level up to 1/4 in (6 mm) may be vertical and without edge treatment (see Fig. 7(c)). Changes in level between 1/4 in and 1/2 in (6 mm and 13 mm) shall be beveled with a slope no greater than 1:2 (see Fig. 7(d)). Modify the path of travel so that no abrupt changes in level exist beyond ¼-inch.	M	H	M	444	\$750	ADAAG						
11. Horse Shoe Lake Area	The fishing docks are inaccessible due to; no accessible path leading to gangway due to dirt/grass surfaces, gangways with steep running slopes, gangways without handrails, and inaccessible dock railing.	RF 15.3	Accessible routes, including gangways that are part of accessible routes, serving fishing piers and platforms shall comply with 4.3. On fishing piers, gangway running slopes are required to be a maximum slope of 1:12, unless the pier is subject to exceptions as defined by the Recreational Facilities Final Rule (See Figure 62). Provide an accessible route from accessible parking to an appropriate number of fishing piers, as defined by the scoping provisions of the Recreational Facilities Final Rule. Also, ensure that accessible fishing piers provide appropriate gangways, handrails, and dock railing.	H	H	M	452	\$10,000	See The Recreational Facilities – Final Rule , Section 4.1.2(2)(b) (not enforceable) Recreational Facilities – Full Version						

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12. Horse Shoe Lake Area	The trails leading to covered bridges are inaccessible due to dirt/grass surfaces, abrupt changes in level, and steep running and cross slopes.	Out Door Areas 16.2.1	Technically, ADAAG nor the Recreational Facilities - Final Rule provide scoping or specifications for outdoor trails. However, the document titled " Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas " (ODA) does provide both scoping and specifications for accessible trails. These Guidelines (ODA) <u>are neither final rules nor enforceable</u> . Generally, we consider trails and other park amenities for use by the general public to be services provided by local governments, which own or operate the trail. Therefore, to ensure compliance with Title II's program access requirements, we recommend following the scoping and specifications provided by the ODA to determine the accessibility of outdoor trails. Proposed 16.2.1 requires the surface of accessible trails to be firm and stable. The "slip resistance" requirement was dropped from the accessible surface requirements of ADAAG 4.5 because slip resistance cannot be guaranteed in the outdoor environment. The means and materials used to establish accessible exterior surfaces are plentiful. Crushed stone, fines, packed soil, and other natural materials can provide a firm and stable surface. Natural materials bonded with synthetic materials can provide the required degree of stability and firmness. ODA allows extreme departures from ADAAG 4.5 where the purpose of a particular trail may be substantially altered if fully compliance is attempted. This departure states, "Where compliance would substantially alter the nature of the setting or purpose of the facility, or a portion of the facility." We recommend creating a fully accessible path of travel to at least one of the covered bridges, complying with ODA, to allow individuals with disabilities an opportunity to participate in the intended activity. However, we do not recommend that all trails, or a significant portion of the trails, be made accessible. We feel that doing so would substantially alter the purpose or the park and doing so would be technically infeasible due to the lay of the existing land.	V L	H	M	451	\$10,000	See the Outdoor Areas document, for more information			

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13. Vic's Lake Area	The fishing docks are inaccessible due to; no accessible path leading to gangway due to dirt/grass surfaces, gangways with steep running slopes, gangways without handrails, and inaccessible dock railing.	Rec. Fac. Final Rule 15.3	See above Recommended Correction #11. Accessible routes, including gangways that are part of accessible routes, serving fishing piers and platforms shall comply with 4.3. On fishing piers, least 25 percent of the railings, guard, or handrail shall be 34 inches (865 mm) maximum above the ground or deck surface (See Figure 62). Provide an accessible route from accessible parking to fishing pier and modify the handrails at the pier and along the gangway to comply with scoping and technical specifications of the Recreational Facilities Final Rule.	V H	H	M	4 6 6	\$1,000	See The Recreational Facilities – Final Rule, Section 4.1.2(2)(b) (not enforceable) Recreational Facilities – Full Version			
14. Shelter #2	At Shelter #2, numerous inconsistencies exist, including: an abrupt change in level exists on the path of travel leading to the shelter measuring 2"; no accessible picnic tables; inappropriate maneuvering space between tables; inappropriate maneuvering space at the barbeque grill; no accessible path of travel to water spout due to dirt/grass surfaces; and the water spout has in inaccessible faucet control, which requires more than 5 lbs. of force to operate.	Out Door Areas 16.5.1.1	Technically, ADAAG nor the Recreational Facilities - Final Rule provide scoping for picnic tables. In addition, neither guideline provides specifications for what would constitute an accessible picnic table. However, the document titled "Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas" (AGSAPT) does provide both scoping and specifications for accessible picnic tables. These Guidelines (ODA) are neither final rules nor enforceable. Generally, we consider picnic tables and other park amenities for use by the general public to be services provided by local governments, which own or operate the park. Therefore, to ensure compliance with Title II's program access requirements, we recommend following the scoping and specifications provided by the ODA to determine the accessibility of picnic tables and shelters. According to ODA, section 16.5.1.2 requires that where two or more fixed picnic tables are provided in a picnic area, at least 50 percent, but no less than two, shall comply with 16.5. Provide an accessible path of travel (concrete, asphalt or rubber) leading to the end sections of an appropriate number of picnic tables in at least 50% of existing shelters. This path should connect to the end side of the table to allow the user to be seated at the end of the table and enough space should be provided for maneuvering. Ensure that all amenities offered at accessible shelters are accessible.	L	H	M	4 8 2 4 8 3	\$10,000	See the Outdoor Areas document, for more information			

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15. Shelter #4	Along with a lack of designated accessible parking, an accessible path does not exist leading to the shelter due to dirt/grass surfaces, and an abrupt change in level exists at the shelter level.	Out Door Areas 16.5.1.1	See previous Recommended Correction #2. We recommend following the scoping and specifications provided by the ODA to determine the accessibility of picnic tables and shelters. According to ODA, section 16.5.1.2 requires that where two or more fixed picnic tables are provided in a picnic area, at least 50 percent, but no less than two, shall comply with 16.5. Provide an accessible path of travel (concrete, asphalt or rubber) leading to the end sections of an appropriate number of picnic tables in at least 50% of existing shelters. This path should connect to the end side of the tables to allow the user to be seated at the end of the table and enough space should be provided for maneuvering. Ensure that all amenities offered at accessible shelters are accessible.	L	H	M	4/8/5 4/8/7	\$10,000	See the Outdoor Areas document, for more information						
16. Roller Blade Court near Shelter #4	An accessible path does not exist leading to the rollerblade court due to dirt/grass surfaces.	4.5.1 4.1.2(2)	An accessible route complying with 4.3 is required to directly connect both sides of the court in court sports, and an accessible route is required to connect all accessible features. Provide an asphalt, concrete or rubber path of travel to at least one rollerblade court that complies with ADAAG specifications. Note: Only one of each type of playing field is required to be accessible, according to the Recreation Facilities Final Rule.	L	H	M	4/4/8	\$1,500	See The Recreational Facilities – Final Rule , Section 4.1.2(2)(b) (<i>not enforceable</i>)						
17. Park Office	Accessible parking spaces do not provide definitive demarcations (faded paint) to specifically determine width measurements.	4.1.2(5)(b) , 4.6.3	Supplemental technical information pertaining to ADAAG recommends that accessible vehicle parking spaces and access aisles be demarcated (painted) to ensure appropriate clear widths exist. Stripe accessible vehicle parking areas and adjacent access aisles so that the width of each is clearly discernable ensuring that at least one van accessible parking space exists. If restriping occurs, ensure that it meets Wichita city code. Note: Wichita city code requires all accessible parking spaces to be 11' wide with a 5' aisle for a total of 16'. ADAAG recognizes these dimensions as universal design.	L	H	M	4/9/5	\$750	(See Building Block 1 – Accessible Parking , for greater clarification).						

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18. Park Office	The accessible parking space does not provide van accessible signage.	4.1.2(5)(b) 4.6.4	ADAAG requires accessible parking spaces to be located in each parking lot. Accessible parking spaces are required to have upright signage that includes the symbol of accessibility and van accessible signage where required. Such signs are required to be located so they can be seen with a vehicle parked in the space. This requirement can generally be adhered to with the sign mounted at 5-feet high measured to the bottom of the lowest sign. Provide upright signage in front of each existing accessible vehicle parking space, which complies with ADAAG specifications.	L	H	H	495	\$300	(See Building Block 1 – Accessible Parking , for greater clarification).						
19. Park Office	An abrupt change in level exists on the path of travel from accessible parking to the facility entrance, where the sidewalk meets the parking lot.	4.1.3(11) 4.5.2	According to ADAAG, changes in level up to 1/4 in (6 mm) may be vertical and without edge treatment (see Fig. 7(c)). Changes in level between 1/4 in and 1/2 in (6 mm and 13 mm) shall be beveled with a slope no greater than 1:2 (see Fig. 7(d)). Modify the path of travel so that no abrupt changes in level exist beyond 1/4-inch.	M	H	M	497	\$750	ADAAG						
20. Park Office	The interior public counter is located too high at 39 inches.	7.2	ADAAG requires a minimum 36-inch long portion of sales or service counters to be a maximum height of 36-inches. Lower a minimum 36-inch long portion of the existing counter to a maximum height of 36-inches.	M	H	M	498	\$1,000	ADAAG New ADAAG						
21. Park Office	Both the men’s and women’s restrooms are totally inaccessible – as defined previously in Recommended Correction #1	4.23	See Recommended Correction #1. We recommend making these restrooms fully accessible.	V H	H	M	499 505	\$0	See Building Block 9 – Accessible Restrooms , for more information						

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22. Pedestrian Paths of Travel	An abrupt change in level exists on the path of travel to the covered bridge, located near the Park Office	4.1.3(11) 4.5.2	According to ADAAG, changes in level up to 1/4 in (6 mm) may be vertical and without edge treatment (see Fig. 7(c)). Changes in level between 1/4 in and 1/2 in (6 mm and 13 mm) shall be beveled with a slope no greater than 1:2 (see Fig. 7(d)). Modify the path of travel so that no abrupt changes in level exist beyond 1/4-inch.	M ®	H	M	511	\$750	ADAAG			
23. Park Office-ramp	The ramp that leads to the covered bridge has no handrails on each side.	4.8	According to ADAAG, any part of an accessible route with a slope greater than 1:20 shall be considered a ramp. If a ramp run has a rise greater than 6-inches or a horizontal projection greater than 72-inches, then it shall have handrails on both sides. The existing sidewalk has a running slope greater than 5%, measuring 6.6% at intervals. Since the running slope of this ramp is moderate and handrails may detract from the ambiance or intended service provided by this trail, we do not recommend making any structural changes to the sidewalk. Although, it should be considered that ADAAG does require the provision of handrails on surfaces with running slopes greater than 5% and the existence of handrails along ramps is considered a safety feature along with making the ramp accessible and usable.	L ®	H	L	511	\$2,500	See Building Block 3 – Ramps , for more information			
24. Restrooms by Park Office	The restrooms, located near the Park Office, are totally inaccessible due to numerous inconsistencies - as defined previously in Recommended Correction #1	4.23	See Recommended Correction #1. We do not recommend making these restrooms fully accessible.	V L	H	M	517 521	\$0	See Building Block 9 – Accessible Restrooms , for more information			
25. Tom Scott Lake Area	Steep cross slopes exist on the path of travel to the tennis court entrance.	4.37 4.8	According to ADAAG, nowhere shall the cross slope of an accessible route exceed 1:50. The cross slope on the existing ramp measures over 4%. Modify the ramp so that a cross slope beyond 1:50 does not exist.	L	H	M	530	\$1,000	See Building Block 3 – Ramps , for more information			

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Locations		Structural Inconsistencies		Recommended Corrections/Modifications to Ensure Program Access			Criteria – L=low, M=medium, H=high			Supplemental Technical Information			Finalized Actions		
Location	Identified Issue	ADAAG Specifications	Recommended Correction	Priority (overall)	Public Access	Frequency - PWD	Photo #	Conceptual Costs	Support Information	Finalized Correction	Date to be Corrected	Date Completed (Include initial)			
26. Tom Scott Lake Area	A level maneuvering area does not exist at the entrance door to the tennis courts	4.13.6	ADAAG requires an approximate 5-foot by 5-foot <u>level</u> and clear space at the at non-power entrance doors. Modify the area in front of this door to comply with ADAAG specifications. Note: It should be understood that all tennis courts may not be required to be made accessible, as long as the tennis court program, as a whole, is accessible.	V L	H	M	531	\$2,000	See Building Block 8 – Accessible Doors for more information regarding maneuvering space						
27. Tom Scott Lake Area	The model boat racing dock/platform is not located on an accessible path of travel due to dirt/grass surfaces and the wooden ramp leading to the platform provides inappropriate handrails, which are located too high and have inappropriate gripping surfaces.	4.3.2 4.8.5	At least one accessible route shall connect accessible buildings, facilities, elements, and spaces that are on the same site. Accessible routes are required to be stable, firm and slip-resistant. According to ADAAG 4.8.5 : If a ramp run has a rise greater than 6 in (150 mm) or a horizontal projection greater than 72 in (1830 mm), then it shall have handrails on both sides. If handrails are not continuous, they shall extend at least 12 in (305 mm) beyond the top and bottom of the ramp segment and shall be parallel with the floor or ground surface (see Fig. 17). Top of handrail gripping surfaces shall be mounted between 34 in and 38 in (865 mm and 965 mm) above ramp surfaces. Handrails shall comply with 4.26 . 4.26 states, the diameter or width of the gripping surfaces of a handrail or grab bar shall be 1-1/4 in to 1-1/2 in (32 mm to 38 mm), or the shape shall provide an equivalent gripping surface. Create an accessible path of travel to this ramp from accessible parking and modify the ramp to comply with ADAAG specifications.	M	H	M	532	\$4,500	See Building Block 3 – Ramps , for more information						

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28. Tom Scott Lake Area	The wooden bridge, leading across Tom Scott Lake, is inaccessible due to steep running slopes, handrails without appropriate gripping surfaces that are located too high, steep cross slopes, and no accessible path leading to the bridge due to dirt/grass surfaces.	4.3.2 4.8.5	At least one accessible route shall connect accessible buildings, facilities, elements, and spaces that are on the same site. Accessible routes are required to be stable, firm and slip-resistant. The running slopes of ramps should never exceed a 1:12 slope. According to ADAAG 4.8.5 : If a ramp run has a rise greater than 6 in (150 mm) or a horizontal projection greater than 72 in (1830 mm), then it shall have handrails on both sides. If handrails are not continuous, they shall extend at least 12 in (305 mm) beyond the top and bottom of the ramp segment and shall be parallel with the floor or ground surface (see Fig. 17). Top of handrail gripping surfaces shall be mounted between 34 in and 38 in (865 mm and 965 mm) above ramp surfaces. Handrails shall comply with 4.26 . 4.26 states, the diameter or width of the gripping surfaces of a handrail or grab bar shall be 1-1/4 in to 1-1/2 in (32 mm to 38 mm), or the shape shall provide an equivalent gripping surface. Due to the existing setting of this bridge, the rugged terrain that must be crossed to reach the bridge, and the poor existing condition of the bridge, and the extensive cost involved in making this bridge fully accessible, we do not recommend making this bridge accessible. Instead, we recommend that an alternate manner be utilized to ensure that individuals have pedestrian access to the other side of the lake area.	M	H	M	5 3 4 4 5 3 5	\$5,000	See Building Block 3 – Ramps , for more information			
29. Paradise Crossing	The covered bridge, at Paradise Crossing, is not located on an accessible path of travel due to a ramp with a steep running slope, no handrails, and an abrupt 2” change in level.	4.8	The slope of the existing ramp is steeper than ADAAG’s maximum of 8.33%. In addition, ADAAG specifies that accessible routes with running slopes greater than 5% provide handrails on each side. changes in level up to 1/4 in (6 mm) may be vertical and without edge treatment (see Fig. 7(c)). Changes in level between 1/4 in and 1/2 in (6 mm and 13 mm) shall be beveled with a slope no greater than 1:2 (see Fig. 7(d)). Modify the path of travel leading to and from this bridge to comply with ADAAG specification.	M	H	M	5 4 1	\$600	See Building Block 3 – Ramps , for more information			

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30. Shelter #1	Shelter #1 is inaccessible due to: path of travel to shelter is a ramp without handrails, and no accessible picnic tables.	Out Door Areas 16.5.1 1	Technically, ADAAG nor the Recreational Facilities - Final Rule provide scoping for picnic tables. In addition, neither guideline provides specifications for what would constitute an accessible picnic table. However, the document titled “Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas” (AGSAPT) does provide both scoping and specifications for accessible picnic tables. These Guidelines (ODA) are neither final rules nor enforceable. Generally, we consider picnic tables and other park amenities for use by the general public to be services provided by local governments, which own or operate the park. Therefore, to ensure compliance with Title II's program access requirements, we recommend following the scoping and specifications provided by the ODA to determine the accessibility of picnic tables and shelters. According to ODA, section 16.5.1.2 requires that where two or more fixed picnic tables are provided in a picnic area, at least 50 percent, but no less than two, shall comply with 16.5. Provide an accessible path of travel (ramp complying with ADAAG specifications) leading to the shelter end sections of an appropriate number of picnic tables in at least 50% of existing shelters. This path should connect to the end side of the table to allow the user to be seated at the end of the table and enough space should be provided for maneuvering. Ensure that all amenities offered at accessible shelters are accessible, including accessible picnic tables, as defined by ODA.	L ®	H	M	5 4 5 5 4 6 5 4 9	\$10,000	See the Outdoor Areas document, for more information			
31. Shelter #1 - Gazebo	The gazebo, located near shelter #1 is not located on an accessible path of travel due to dirt/grass surfaces, inappropriate maneuvering space, and a 4-inch abrupt change in level at the gazebo entrance.	4.3.2	At least one accessible route shall connect accessible buildings, facilities, elements, and spaces that are on the same site. Accessible routes are required to be stable, firm and slip-resistant. An accessible route does not include steps. Create an accessible path to the gazebo, which is stable, firm and slip-resistant and does not include any abrupt changes in level, or move the Gazebo so it sits on an existing accessible route.	L	H	M	5 4 7	\$2,500	ADAAG			

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32. General Park Facilities	Numerous benches and swing benches exist in the park, but are not located on accessible paths of travel due to dirt/grass surfaces.	4.3.2	At least one accessible route shall connect accessible buildings, facilities, elements, and spaces that are on the same site. Accessible routes are required to be stable, firm and slip-resistant. Create an accessible path (concrete, asphalt, rubber) of travel leading to at least 5%, but not less than one, of all benches or move 5% of benches to existing accessible paths.	M	H	M	527 560	\$2,000	ADAAG						
33. General Park Facilities	Soccer playing fields appear to exist on the park property, however these fields are not located on accessible paths of travel due to dirt/grass surfaces.	4.5.1 4.1.2(2)	An accessible route complying with 4.3 is required to directly connect both sides of the court in court sports and an accessible route is required to connect all accessible features. Provide an asphalt, concrete or rubber path of travel to the soccer field and public seating areas, if seating areas exist, which complies with ADAAG specifications. Note: Only one of each type of playing field is required to be accessible, according to the Recreation Facilities Final Rule. Therefore, if more than one soccer field exists at this park, only one is required to be fully accessible.	V L	H	M	542	\$2,000	See The Recreational Facilities – Final Rule , Section 4.1.2(2)(b) (not enforceable)						

Sedgwick County Park - Transition Plan - Conceptual Cost Projections

Total	\$280,600+
Year One (Very High - VH)	\$111,000+
Year Three (High - H)	\$60,000+
Year Five (Medium - M)	\$57,050
Year Ten (Low - L)	\$38,550
Year Ten (Very Low - VL)	\$14,000