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: JULY 7, 2021

SUBJECT: NEXT STEPS IN ADA TRANSITION PLAN DEVELOPMENT FOR PARKS & TRAILS

After reviewing the Following Memorandum and photos submitted from the July 1, 2021 worksession I recommend the following:

1. Please review the Accessible Play Areas document. This document provides information that includes terms/definitions; guidelines for new construction and alterations; when play areas are built in phases and how to phase each section in; separating play areas by age group; play area components (natural or man-made); the different types (elevated and ground level) components; and how many of each are required. This document also provides step by step guidance on evaluating a play area for meeting the minimum requirement of these guidelines.
2. Please review your personal calendars on availability in the coming weeks to perform additional field trips to review and take measurements. Have a list of dates that you are available for the meeting tomorrow.
3. Discuss the option of submitting a budget request to have someone provide the training necessary or hiring someone to perform the measuring and data gathering for the Committee.
4. Creating the working document will be done by the ADA Coordinator to present to the Committee once the parks, trails and campgrounds have been visited.

City of Homer
www.cityofhomer-ak.gov

Public Works
3575 Heath Street
Homer, AK 99603
publicworks@cityofhomer-ak.gov
(p) 907- 235-3170
(f) 907-235-3145

Memorandum

TO: The ADA Compliance Committee

FROM: Owen Meyer, Project Technician

DATE: 7/2/2021

SUBJECT: Next Steps After Initial Meeting at Bishop's Beach

Background: On July 1, 2021, there was an initial measurement taking and brainstorming meeting for the Parks ADA transition plan. The following people were present at the meeting:

- Donna Aderhold, Homer City Council
- Joyanna Geisler, Homer Independent Living Center
- Lora Haller, Islands and Oceans Visitor Center
- Owen Meyer, Public Works

We visited two locations; Bishop's Beach and Karen Hornaday Park. The goals of the meeting were to identify which features of each location were not in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, provide photo and written documentation of how those features were not in compliance and to establish a starting point for the creation of an ADA transition plan for Parks.

Next Steps: Next steps include:

1. Organize times, dates and locations for more measurements to be taken. The issues identified at the July 1 meeting only scratched the surface of the existing compliance issues in Homer's Parks. Many additional measurements will need to be taken at the locations we visited let alone other locations.
2. Acquire training from the Northwest ADA Center or another such organization on what constitutes ADA compliance for playgrounds. It was difficult for us to identify changes that needed to be made to the playground at Karen Hornaday Park because we had little knowledge of ADA requirements for playgrounds.
3. Create a working document that will incorporate and expand upon notes from the July 1 meeting and all such future meetings. There needs to be a list where all of the issues identified are described in detail from which actionable recommendations can be made.

Homer ADA Compliance Committee: Annotated photos from July 1, 2021 Reconnaissance visit to Bishop's Beach and Karen Hornaday parks for Parks and Trails Self Evaluation and Transition Plan.

Bishop's Beach

HP parking space at Bishop's Beach. Note the slope across the parking space. Also note there is no designated path to the pavilion and there is a slope between the HP parking and the pavilion.

"Walkway" that has developed from HP parking spaces to the vault toilets that are no longer in use. Is the current location of the HP parking spaces where we want them in the future for park access? What are we intending to provide access to?

HP parking signage and marking needs evaluation. Neither space is designated for a van. The statements about fines are inconsistent and incorrect.

Karen Hornaday Park

Parking bumpers in front of platform for vault toilets that were removed are painted blue as though they are intended as HP parking spots but there are no other markings and there is no actual access provided into the park.

Access to the pavilion. No HP parking available at this access point.

Gravel slope leading to pavilion from parking lot.

Transition between gravel and concrete pad of pavilion.

Grills at pavilion swivel and appear to be at an accessible height but need to be measured.

Pavilion provides a wheelchair accessible picnic table.

Transition from gravel fire pit area to concrete pavilion.

The rope climb is surrounded by rocks with no ADA access point.

Parking for the playground is limited to approximately 3 spaces with no designated HP parking. Note that the parking space on the left has been “created” by parking in the vegetation.

Playground entrance with wood chip base.

The climbing/bouldering wall just outside the entrance to the playground has the potential to be an accessible feature but it is not maintained and the entrance to it is not accessible.

Thick wood chips at entrance to the small children's play area. Wood chips, which provide the surface for the majority of the play area, are not as accessible as other possible playground surfaces.

Potentially accessible feature just outside the small children's play area.

A typical playground feature that provides multiple access points and exploration for young children but has no access point for some children with disabilities.

A feature within the small children’s play area that is accessible.

Opposite of the small climbing feature is an accessible communication station and a wheel that requires standing to access.

This play area is at a lower level surrounded by wall or fence and is not accessible by wheelchair.

All access to this play feature require stepping up. Is there a way to modify it to provide an accessible access point?

This boat is partially accessible but the sand box around it is not accessible.

Swings in the small children’s play area.

Entrance to the big children’s play area, need to measure width.

Climbing feature that could be considered accessible.

Are these features accessible?

Accessible climbing wall next to entrance to elevated play area that has no accessible point. Similar to the small children's play area, how could this be modified to provide accessibility?

Another access point to the elevated play area.

Possibly accessible feature at ground level.

Fun feature in the playground.

Are these rope features accessible? If so, how could the area above be made accessible, too?

Slide associated with elevated play area.

Area inside the boat is partially accessible.

A partially accessible area at ground level inside the boat.

Is this accessible?

The zip line looks like fun. Could it be made accessible?

Swings in big kids' play area.

How are bleachers measured for accessibility?

Pavilion area at the back of the park is atop a small hill. Are the approaches accessible?

Built in tables at this pavilion need to be measured to determine whether they are accessible.

Picnic tables at this pavilion do not provide wheelchair access.

Entrances to all dugouts have a step and are not accessible.

Entrances to ball fields are too narrow for ADA access.

This ball field, while in the worst shape of the 3, may be considered the most accessible because it is close to the parking area. There is a set of bleachers at the top of the hill to the right of the photograph.

Steep hill and road access point of ball field.

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 4-5

Where Do the Play Area Guidelines Apply? 6-8

New Construction 6
Alterations....6
Equivalent Facilitation....6
Phasing in Play Areas 7
Play Areas Separated By Age....8
Geographically Separated Play Areas....8

What is a Play Component? 9-13

Play Components 9
Different "Types"....10-11
Elevated Play Components....12
Ground-Level Play Components 13

How Many Play Components Must Be On An Accessible Route? 14-18

Ground Level Play Components - One of Each Type....14
Ground Level Requirements - Based on Elevated Play Components ...15
Elevated Play Components....16

Step-by-Step Guide 17

Play Area Evaluation Example 18

What Are the Requirements For Accessible Routes? 19-32

Accessible Routes....19
Ground-Level Accessible Routes 20-21
Accessible Ground Surfaces....22
Accessible Surfaces Located in the Use Zone.... 22-23
Elevated Accessible Routes 24
When Ramps Are Required 25-27
When Transfer Systems Are Used.... 28-31
Connected Elevated Components....32

What Other Accessibility Requirements Apply to Play Components? 33-37

Clear Floor or Ground Space....33
Maneuvering Space....34
Entry Points and Seats 35
Play Tables....36
Reach Ranges (Advisory)....37

Soft Contained Play Structures 38

Alterations 39

Acknowledgements 40

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.

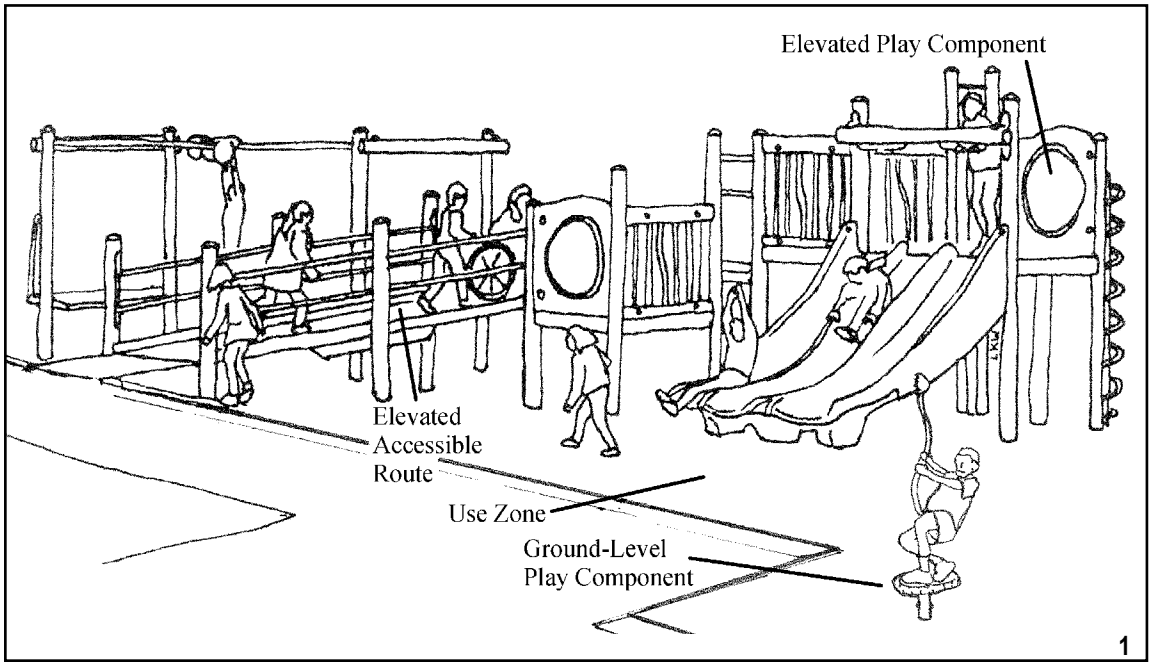
Berm – A sloped surface at ground level designed to ascend or descend in elevation.

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

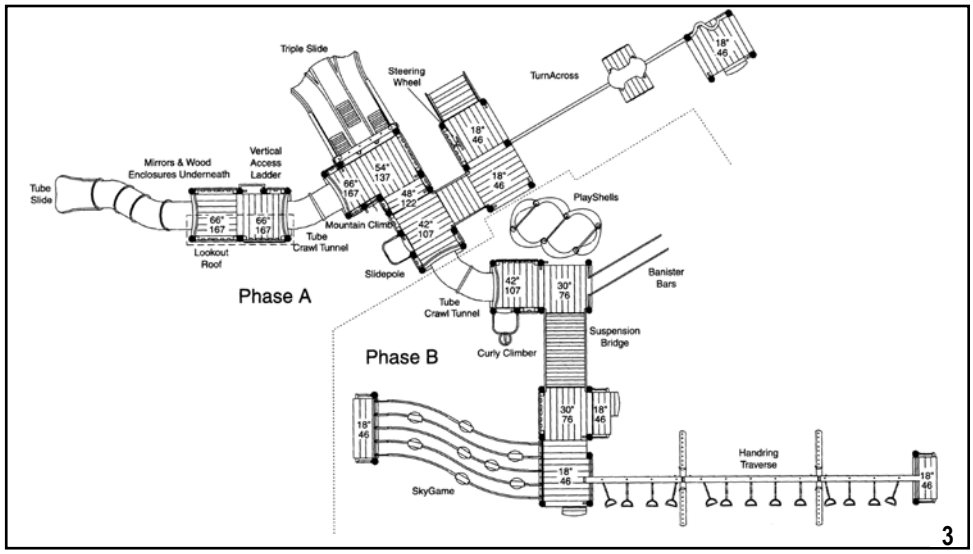
Designs that result in products or technologies as alternatives to those prescribed, provided substantially equivalent or greater accessibilty and usability.

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

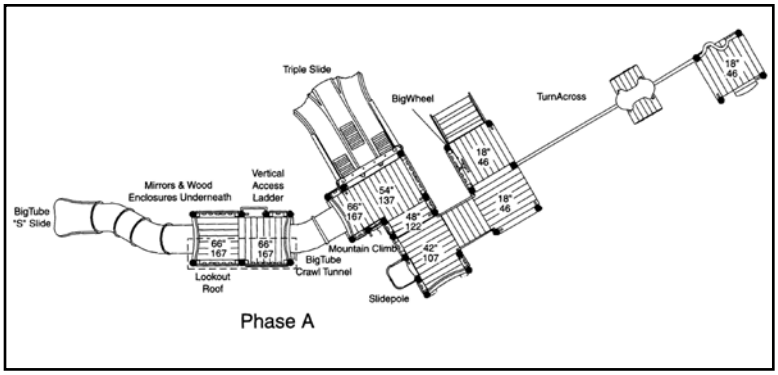
When play areas are constructed in phases, they must continue to meet the play area guidelines throughout construction. The initial phase area must meet the guidelines, and then at each successive phase the whole play area must be reassessed to assure compliance.

"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.***

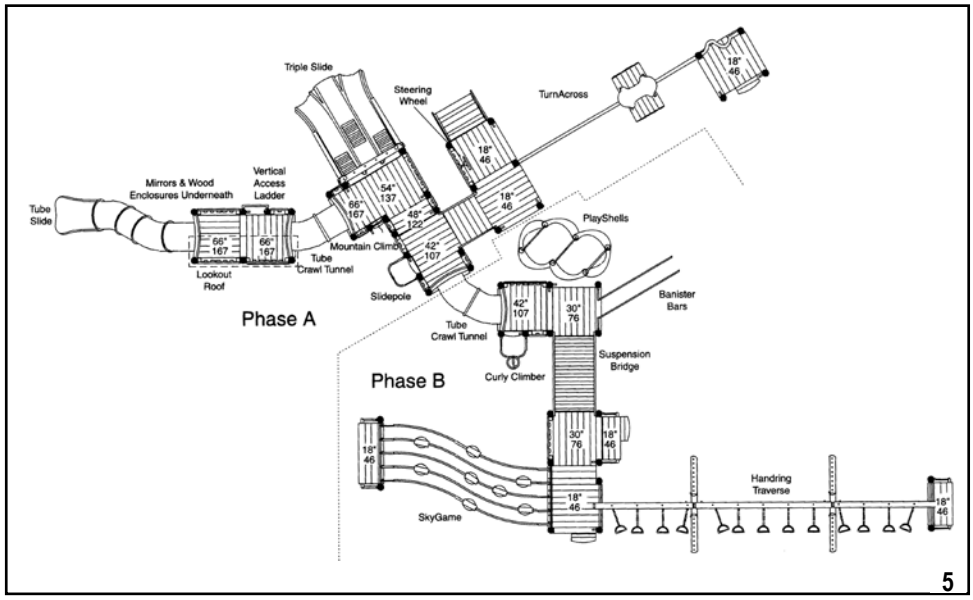


This play area will be installed in two phases. As each phase is completed, the entire play area must be reevaluated for compliance.

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.



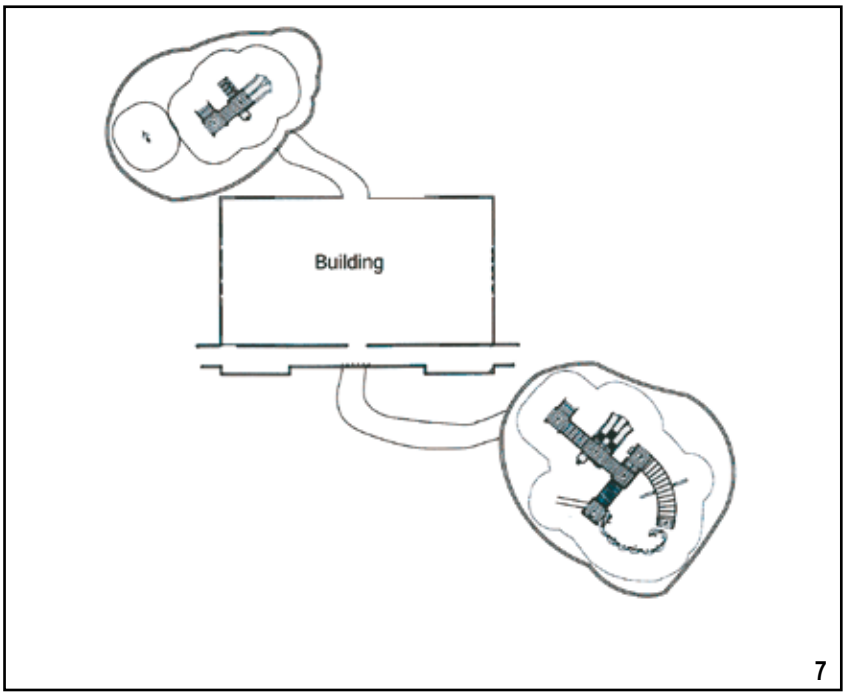
Play Areas Separated by Age

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.

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.

"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.***

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.

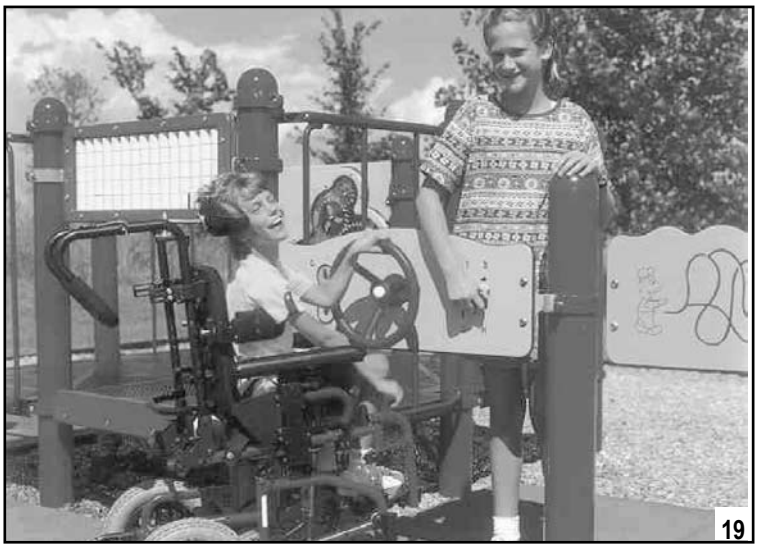
Elevated Play Components

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.

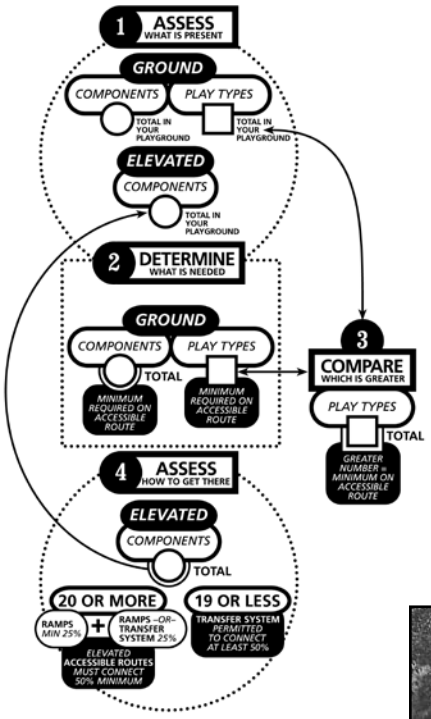
Ground-level components may also be free-standing in a play area.

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

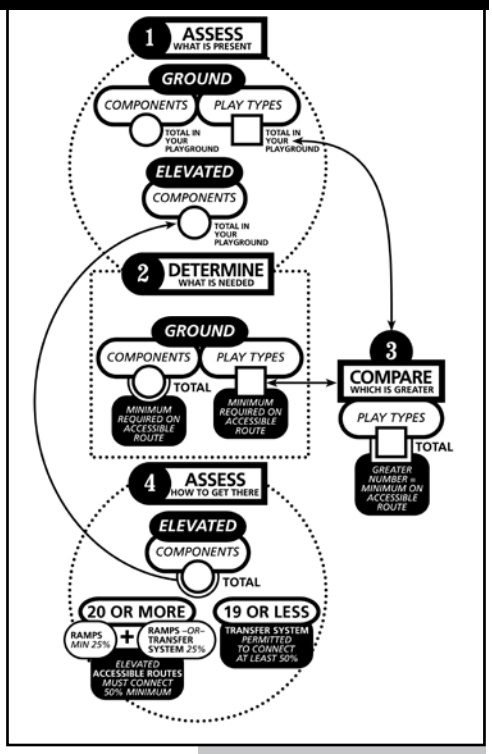
At least one of each type of ground-level play component that is present in the play area must be on an accessible route.

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.

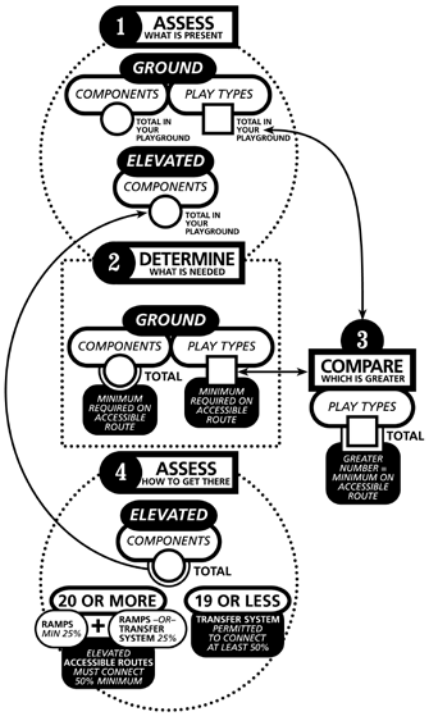
The intent of this requirement is to provide a variety of experiences for individuals who choose to remain with their mobility aids, or choose not to transfer to elevated play components.

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.

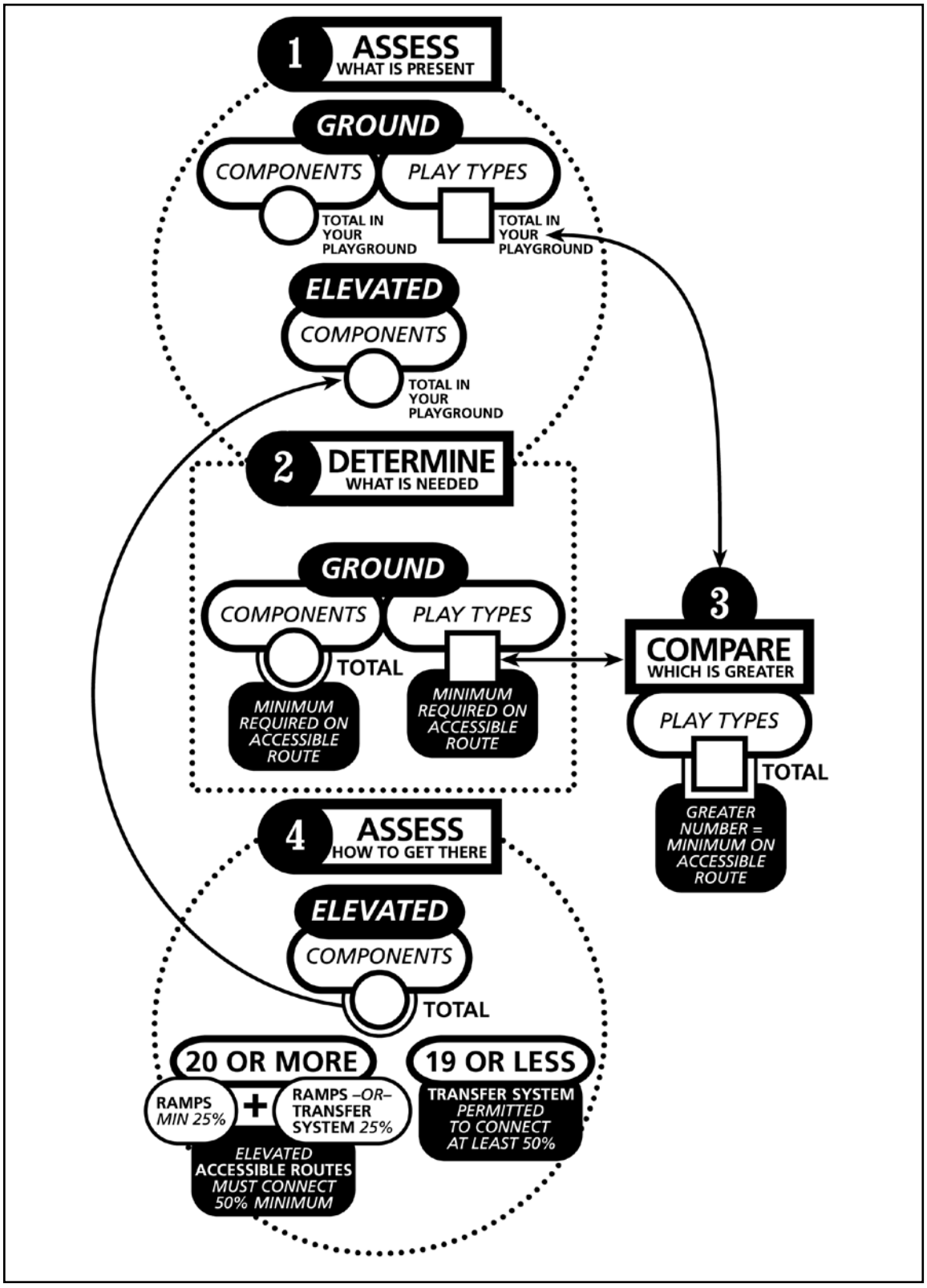
Play areas with 20 or more elevated components must use ramps to connect a minimum of 25 percent of those components. A transfer system or ramps may connect the other elevated play components required on an accessible route.

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.

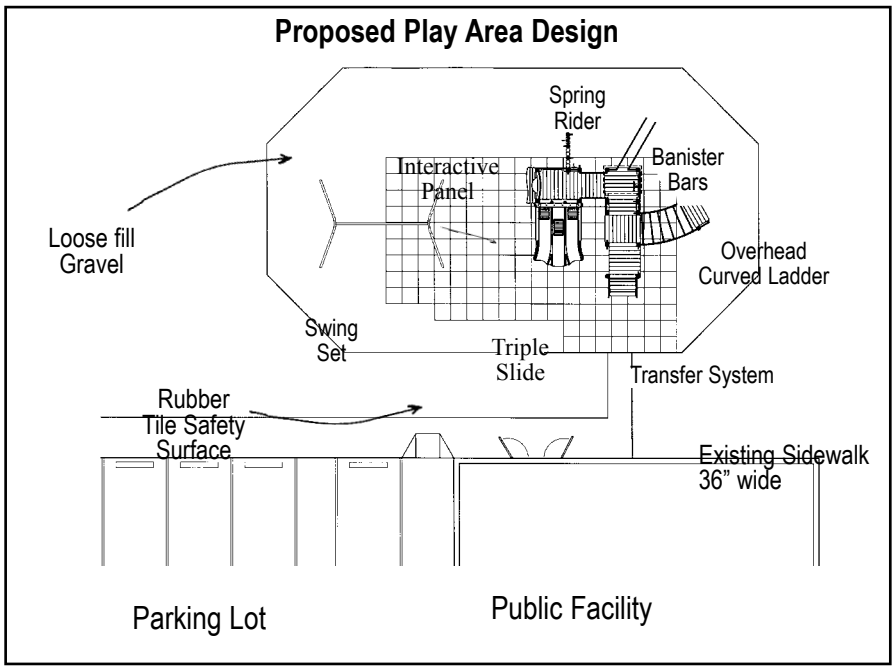
Step-by-Step Guide

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.

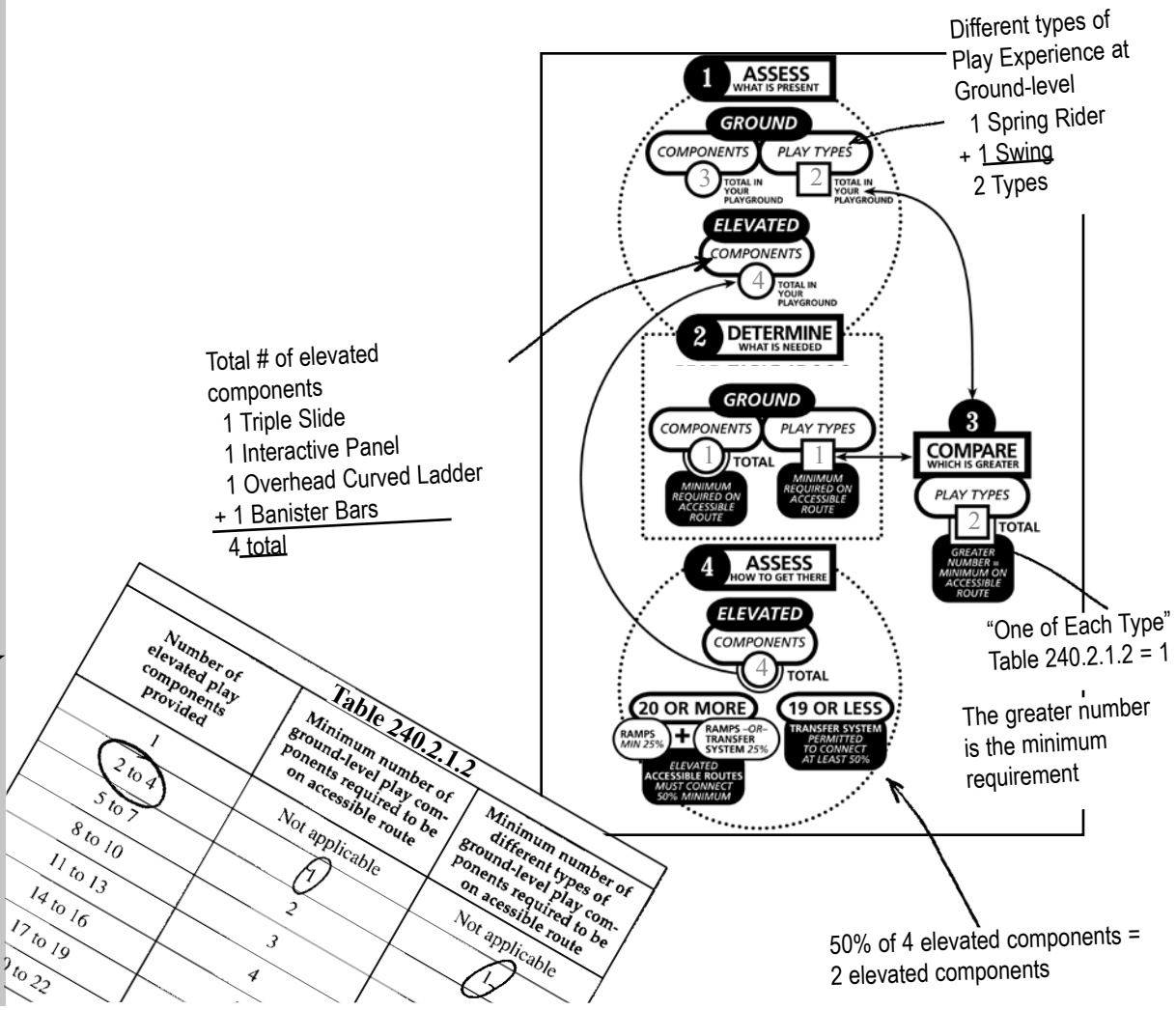


The example below illustrates a proposed design for a new play area. Each section illustrated in the flow chart provides guidelines for the following design tasks:



- 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.

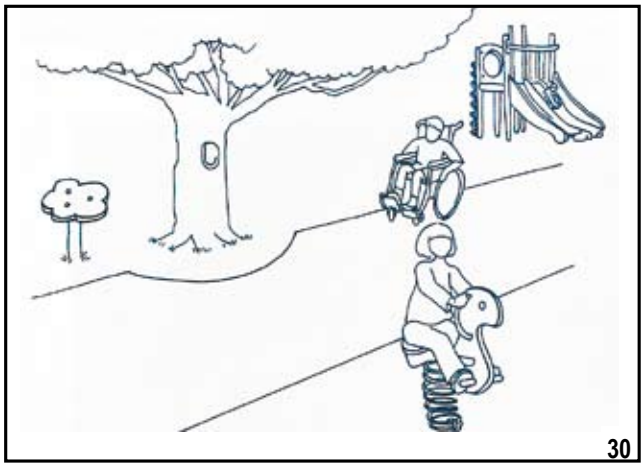
Ground-Level Accessible Routes

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.

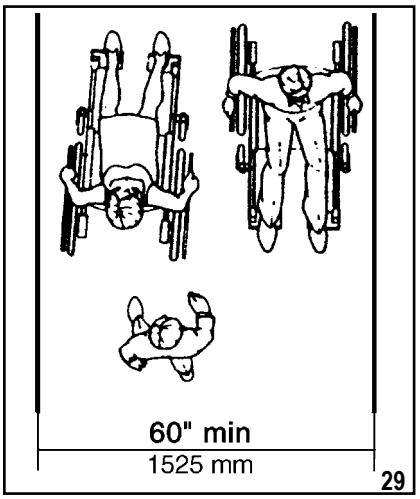
A ground-level accessible route connects play components at ground level.

- 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

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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 and 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

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

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

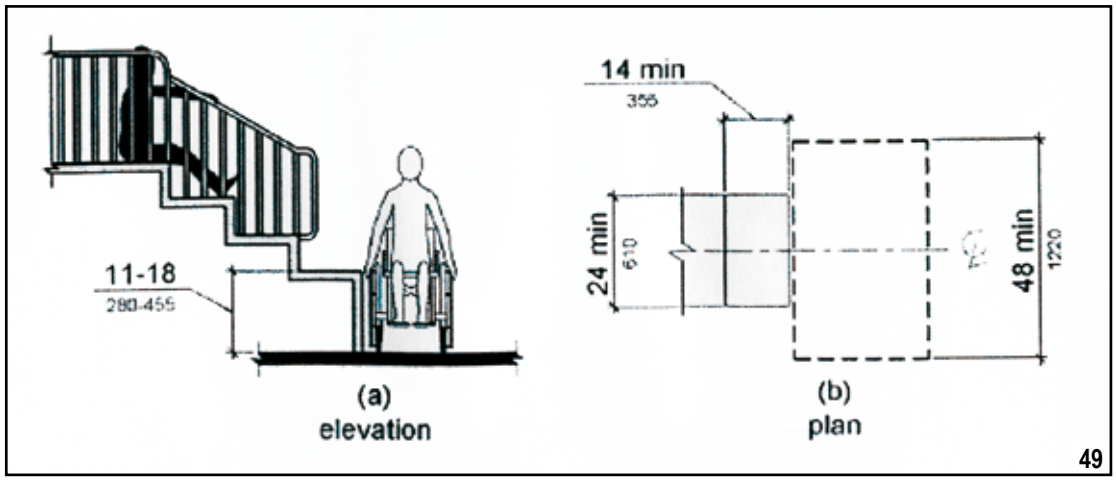
Adding a transfer step that leads to the ground's surface increases access for children exiting components at the ground level.

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.



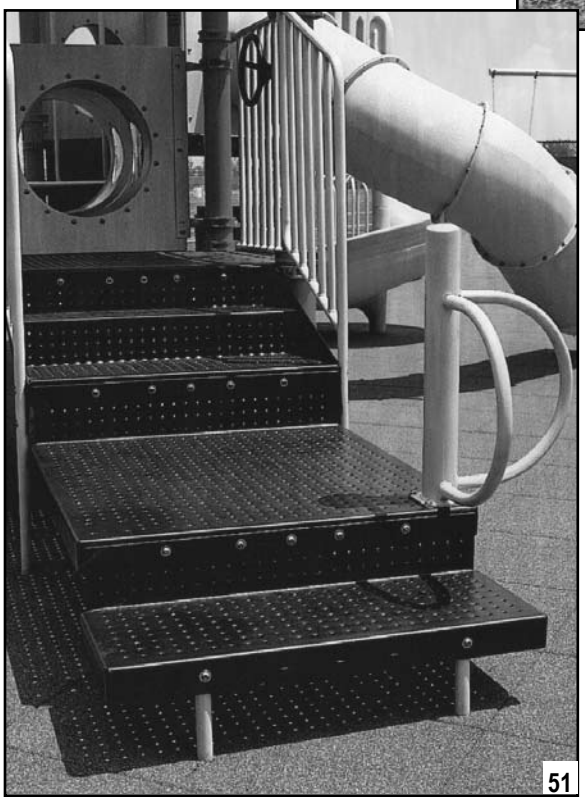
49

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.

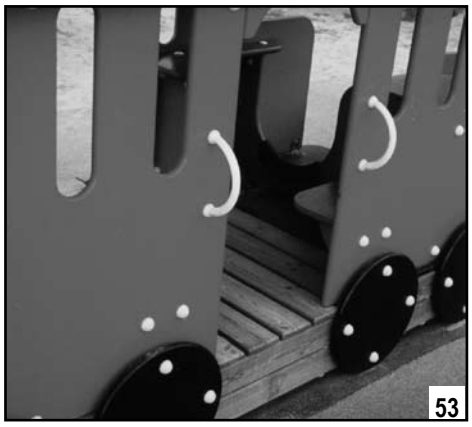
Transfer Supports

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.

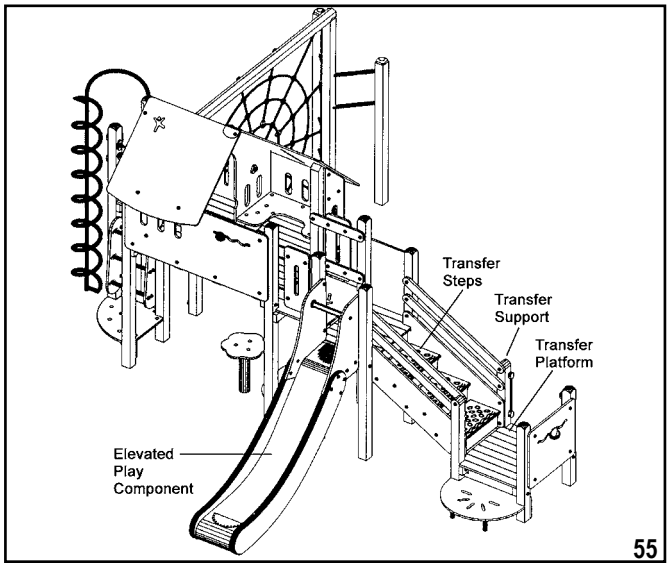
Materials in a variety of different shapes and sizes are used to manufacture transfer supports including metal, plastic, and rope.



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.



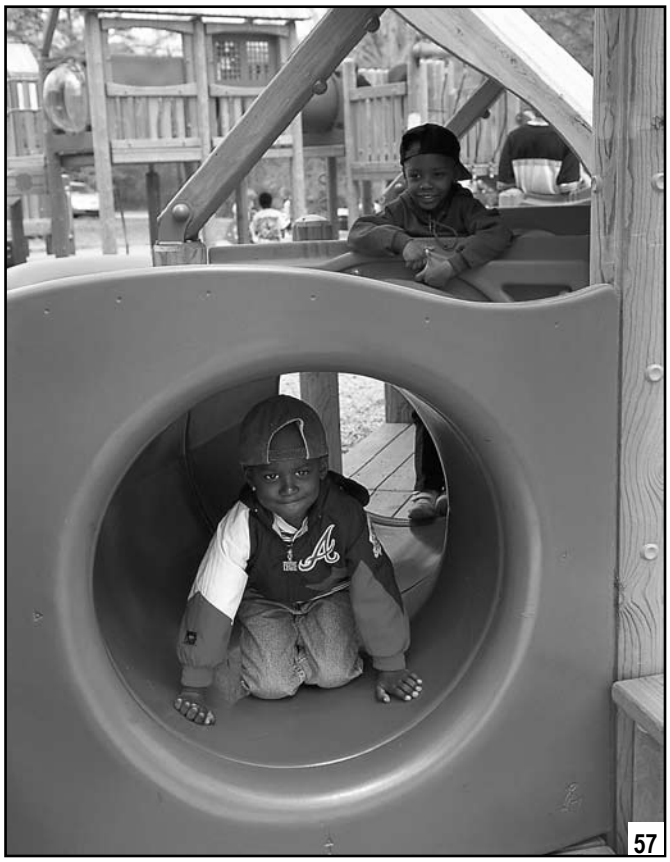
Connected Elevated Components

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.

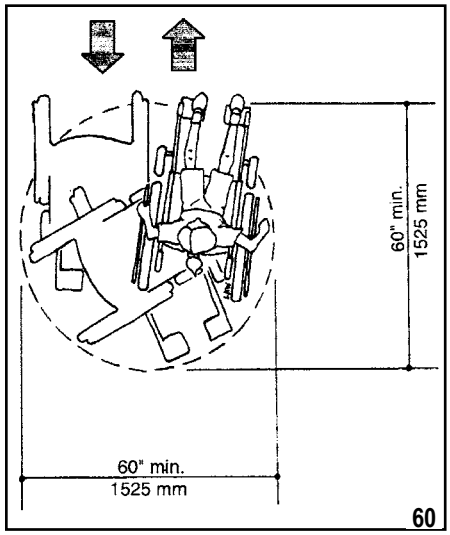
Clear floor or ground space is also sometimes called "wheelchair parking space."

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.

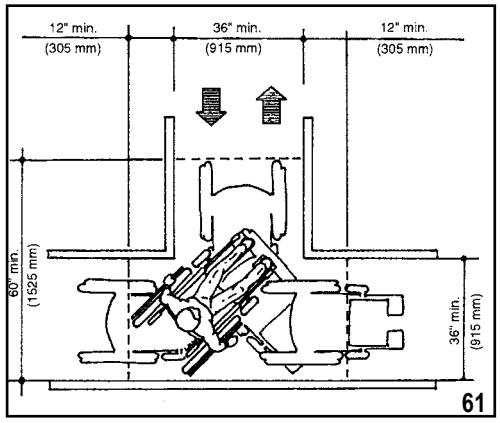
Maneuvering Space

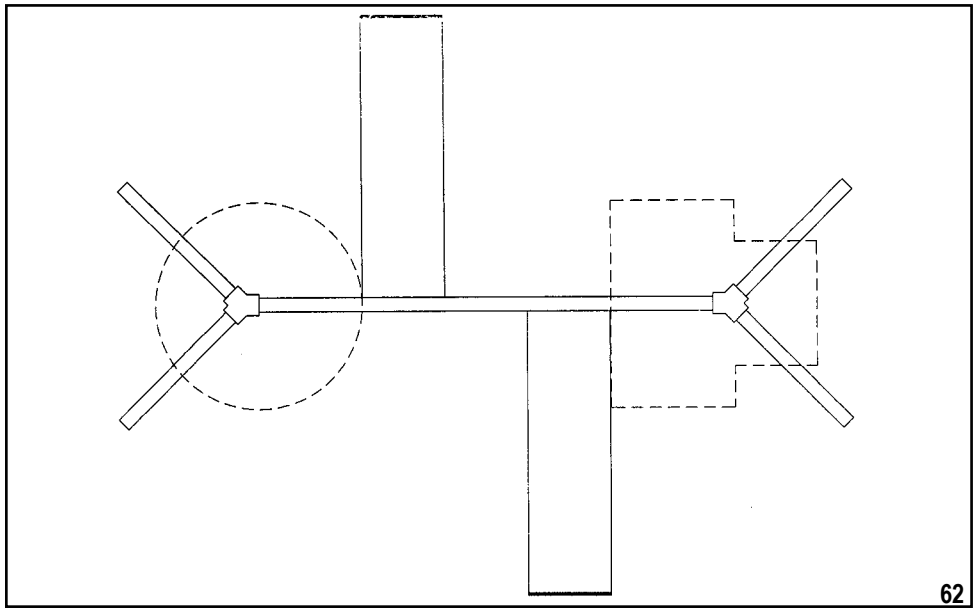
Maneuvering space is defined as the space required for a wheelchair to make a 180-degree turn. At least one maneuvering space must be provided on the same level as elevated play components.

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.

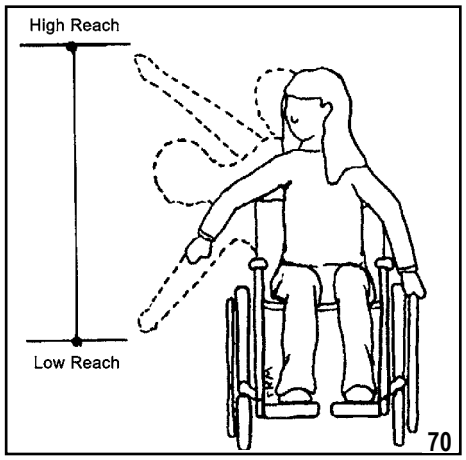
Reach Ranges (Advisory)

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

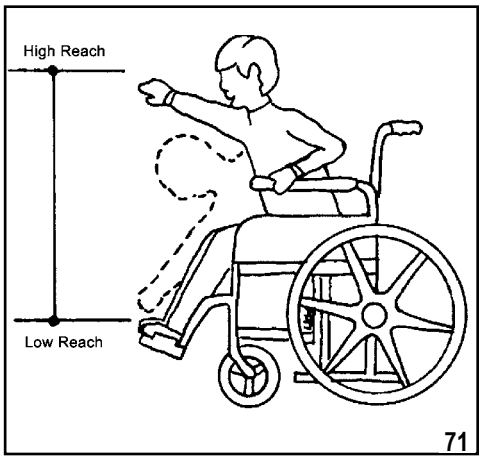
Reach ranges are the recommended designated regions of space that a person seated in a wheelchair can reasonably extend their arm or hand to touch, manipulate, move, or interact with an object or play component.

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.

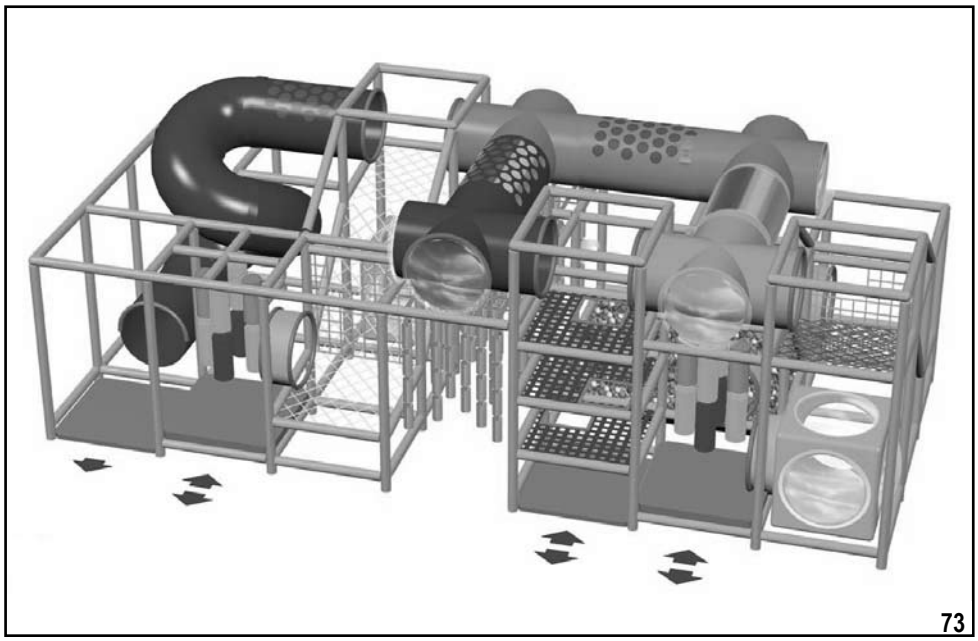
Appropriate reach range heights will vary depending on how the play component is accessed. This interactive panel is mounted at a height appropriate for a child who uses a wheelchair.

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.

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 Market Street, Olympia, WA 98501.

ACCESSIBILITY CHECKLIST

JANUARY 2020 EDITION

BASED ON THE
2010 ADA STANDARDS FOR ACCESSIBLE DESIGN

Northwest ADA Center
University of Washington

6912 220th St SW, Suite 105
Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043
Toll Free: (800) 949-4232
TTY/TDD/TT: (800) 949-4232
Videophone for ASL: (425) 233-8913
Relay: 7-1-1
Email Address: nwadactr@uw.edu
Web Address: www.nwadacenter.org

Northwest ADA Center

ACCESSIBILITY CHECKLIST
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Purpose and Use of the Checklist……i
How to Perform an Accessibility Survey……ii

Parking……1
- Number of accessible spaces
- Accessible parking at medical facilities
- Space location
- Accessible parking spaces
- Van accessible parking spaces
- Wheelchair only accessible parking spaces
- Passenger loading zone
- Curb ramps

Approach and Entrance (Exterior Routes)……5
- Surfaces and walkways
- Ramps
- Door width
- Door handles and thresholds
- Protruding objects

Access to Goods and Services (Interior Routes)……11
- Doors
- Aisle width, reach and turning space
- Table placement and height
- Ramps
- Elevators
- Water fountains
- ATMs

Toilets……20
- Entrance, turning space, mirrors and sinks
- Pipes, floor space, faucets and dispensers
- Toilets and grab bars
- Stalls and single-user restrooms

Retail Facilities……27
Dining Areas and Cafeterias……29
Signage……31
Notes and Sketch Page……A
Building and Contact Information……B

PURPOSE AND USE

The Northwest ADA Center is pleased to provide this Accessibility Checklist. This Checklist is designed to be a convenient tool for identifying architectural and communication barriers that may be encountered by people with disabilities in public and private buildings. The Checklist may also assist you in planning for removal of barriers to accessibility. The Checklist may be used to survey an entire facility or specific areas and elements. More definitive information may be obtained from the 2010 Standards for Accessible Design. In some situations, the 1991 Standards for Accessible Design and your state or local building code may provide helpful information. The Accessibility Checklist can also be used as a guide to increase awareness of architectural and communication barriers which prevent full access to buildings and facilities by people with disabilities. **This checklist is NOT a substitute for federal accessibility standards or the appropriate state and local building codes.**

The Checklist is designed so that a
"YES" answer indicates **"ACCESSIBLE."**
"NO" answer indicates that the item is present but is a **"NON-ACCESSIBLE"** element or feature in the building or facility.

Dimensions provided in this Checklist are given in units of inches (IN) or feet (FT).

References

2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (www.ada.gov)
1991 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (www.ada.gov)

Safe Harbor - If the elements or features of your facility are in compliance with the 1991 ADA Standards for Accessible Design you do not have to modify those elements to comply with the 2010 Standards (even if the new standards have different requirements for them). This provision is applied on an element-by-element basis and is referred to as the "**safe harbor**." If you choose to alter elements that were in compliance with the 1991 Standards, the safe harbor no longer applies to those elements and you must use the 2010 Standards. The 2010 Standards contain new requirements for elements in existing facilities that were not addressed in the original 1991 Standards. These include recreation facilities such as swimming pools, play areas, exercise machines, miniature golf facilities, and bowling alleys. Because these elements were not included in the 1991 Standards, they are not subject to the safe harbor. Therefore, on or after March 15, 2012, public accommodations (businesses) must remove architectural barriers to elements subject to the new requirements in the 2010 Standards when it is readily achievable to do so. State and local government entities must remove barriers to achieve program accessibility.

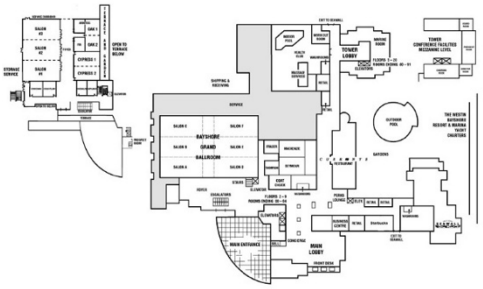
Alternate Formats - This Checklist will be provided in alternate formats upon request.

Developed with support of a grant from the
National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR).

Revised January 2020 by Northwest ADA Center.

HOW TO PERFORM AN ACCESSIBILITY SURVEY

Planning for the Survey



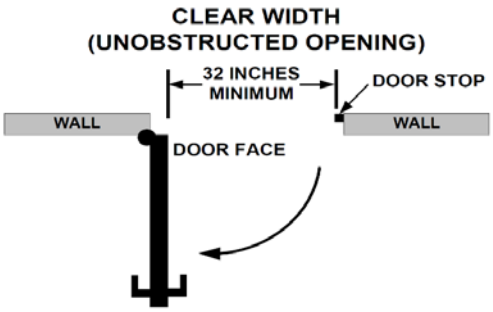
If possible, we suggest that a team of two or more individuals carry out the survey. It is very helpful if one person directs the process, takes pictures and notes while the other person performs the measurements. It is also suggested that people with disabilities be involved in the survey.

Using a Floor Plan: It is often helpful to have a floor plan, or a sketch of a floor plan, for note taking while conducting the survey. Elements in this checklist can be can be identified on the floor plan.

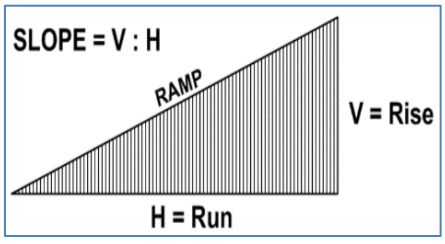
Tools:

- Clipboard to make recording on the checklist easier.
- Flexible steel tape measure.
- Carpenter's level (either electronic or manual) for measuring slope on ramps and inclined walkways.
- Digital fish scale or door pressure gauge for measuring door opening force.
- Digital camera for photo documentation of barriers and accessible features.

Conducting the Survey

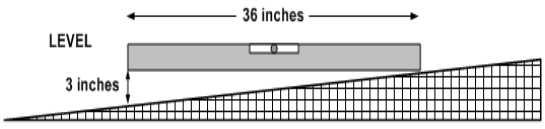


Measuring clear width (unobstructed opening) - To measure the clear width (unobstructed open space) at a door, measure the distance between the face of the door and the door stop, with the door open at 90 degrees. Clear width measurements at other locations (ramps, accessible routes, etc.) are measured in the same manner; measure the width of the unobstructed space for passage.



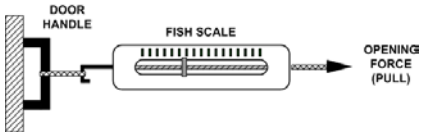
Measuring slope - Slope is calculated by calculating the ratio of vertical rise to horizontal run. For example, if a ramp 6 inches in vertical height traverses a horizontal distance of 6 feet (72 inches) then the slope is 6 / 72 = 1 / 12 = 0.083 (8.3%). Typically the maximum allowable slope for a ramp is written as 1:12.

To measure the slope, lay one end of a carpenter's level on the uphill side of the ramp, lift the downhill end of the tool to bring it to level (bubble in the middle), and measure the distance between the downhill bottom edge of the level and the ramp surface. See the figure. In this case the slope is a 3-inch rise over a 36-inch horizontal distance or the ratio of 1:12.



MEASURING SLOPE OF A RAMP
3:36 = 1:12

Measuring door opening force - If using a fish scale or similar device, tie one end of the scale to the door handle and observe the maximum force displayed on the scale as you pull the door from a closed positioned.



PARKING

People with disabilities should be able to arrive at your business and easily locate & use accessible parking.

1. Accessible Parking

Does your facility provide parking spaces, other than on-street parking spaces?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

If yes, continue to the next question. If no, skip to #7 (Passenger Loading Zone).

2. Accessible Parking at Medical Facilities

Is your facility a hospital outpatient clinic or facility that specializes in treatment of persons with mobility impairments?

Note: If your facility is a doctor's office or independent clinic, mark no to this question. If your facility is an outpatient physical therapy facility, mark yes to this question.

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

If yes, continue to the next question. If no, skip to #3 (Number of Accessible Parking Spaces).

Does the percentage of accessible parking spaces at your facility meet the minimum requirements per type of medical facility as specified below?

10% for hospital outpatient facilities (not doctor's offices or independent clinics)

20% for facilities specializing in treatment of persons with mobility impairments (e.g. rehabilitation facilities and outpatient physical therapy facilities)

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

3. Number of Accessible Parking Spaces

Does each parking area have the minimum number of accessible parking spaces specified in the table below?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

If no, how many accessible parking spaces are available?

_____

What is the total number of parking spaces available for the public?

_____

If there are no accessible parking spaces, skip to #7 (Passenger Loading Zone).

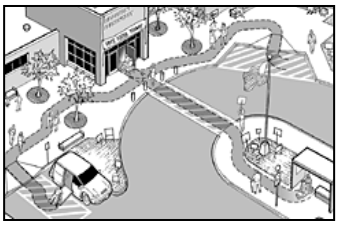
Total Parking Spaces	Designed accessible spaces
1-25	1
26-50	2
51-75	3
76-100	4
101-150	5
151-200	6
201-300	7
301-400	8
401-500	9
501-1000	2% of total
1001 and over	20 +1 for each 100 over 1000

Note: at least 1 of every 6 accessible parking spaces must be designated "van accessible." For example, if the facility has only 1 accessible parking space, then that accessible parking space must

PARKING

be van accessible. If you have 7 accessible parking spaces, then 2 must be van accessible. See item 6 on the next page.

4. Space Location



Are the accessible parking spaces located on the shortest possible accessible routes to the accessible building entrances?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Note: An accessible route is free of stairs, steep inclines, sharp changes in surface level, and has a surface which is stable, smooth and slip resistant. Where parking serves more than one accessible entrance, accessible parking spaces shall be dispersed and located on the shortest accessible route to the accessible entrances.

Are the accessible parking spaces located on a level area?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Note: Ground surfaces of parking spaces and access aisles should not exceed 1:48 (approximately 2% slope) in any direction.

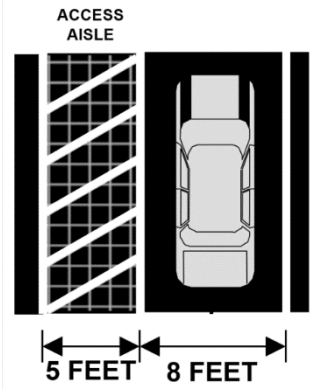
5. Identification and Dimensions of Accessible Parking Spaces

Is each accessible parking space identified with the standard sign displaying the international symbol of access shown in the figure to the right?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Is each sign mounted on a post at a minimum height of 5 feet (60 inches) measured from the bottom of the sign to the ground surface?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



Are the vehicle parking spaces at accessible parking a minimum of 8 feet (108 inches) wide?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Does each accessible parking space have a marked access aisle? ***Note:*** *Two accessible parking spaces may share a common access aisle.*

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Is each access aisle at least 5 feet (60 inches) wide?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

PARKING

6. Identification and Dimensions of Van Accessible Parking Spaces

Is there at least ONE van accessible space for every SIX accessible parking spaces?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Are the van accessible parking spaces designated by an additional sign indicating “Van Accessible” shown in the figure to the right?

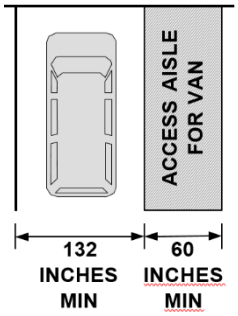
☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Do the van accessible parking spaces have a minimum van parking area width of 11 feet (132 inches) and an accompanying marked access aisle of at least 5 feet (60 inches)

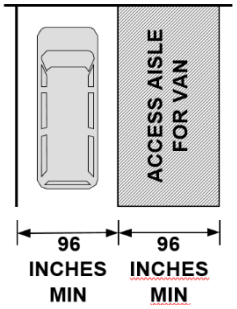
OR

a minimum van parking area width of 8 feet (96 inches) and a minimum accompanying marked access aisle of at least 8 feet (96 inches)? Is each accessible parking space a minimum of 9 feet wide?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



OR

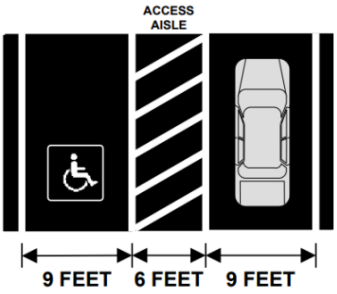


Does each accessible parking space have a marked access aisle that is at least 6 feet wide?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

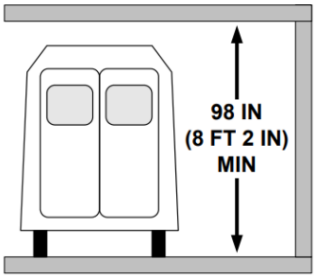
Is each marked access aisle on the passenger side of the parking space or between two accessible parking spaces that share it as shown in the figure to the right?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



Does each van accessible parking space, and the route serving each, have a minimum vertical clearance of 8 feet 2 inches?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



PARKING

7. Passenger Loading Zone

Does your facility have a passenger loading zone?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

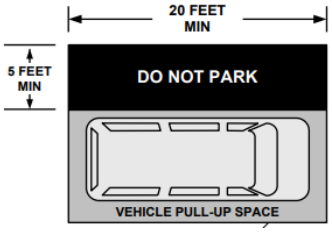
If yes, continue to the next question. If no, skip to #8 (Curb Ramps).

Is the passenger loading zone at least 8 feet wide and 20 feet long?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Does the passenger loading zone have an unobstructed access aisle at least 5 feet wide and at least 20 feet long as shown in the figure to the right?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



Is the access aisle at the same level as the vehicle pull-up space?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Is the access aisle marked to discourage parking in that space?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

8. Curb Ramps

Does your facility have marked accessible routes that cross over a curb (e.g. where an access aisle connects to a sidewalk)?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

If yes, continue to the next question. If no, skip to the next section, Approach and Entrance (Exterior Routes).

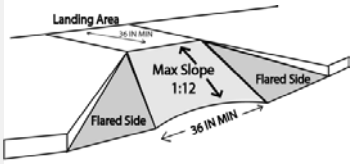
Are curb ramps provided where accessible routes cross over a curb (for example, where an access aisle connects to a sidewalk)?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Note: Curb ramps must not project into traffic lanes, parking spaces, or access aisles.

Do curb ramps have a maximum running slope of 1:12?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



Sidewalk Curb Cut

Do curb ramps have a minimum clear width of 36 inches?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Are the transition areas where curb ramps join sidewalks, streets, or gutters smooth?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Are there level landings at the top of the curb ramps which have a minimum length of 36 inches and the same width as the curb ramp?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Note: Where it is not possible to provide a level landing at the top of the curb ramp, a curb ramp with flared sides that do not exceed a slope of 1:12 is an alternative.

APPROACH AND ENTRANCE (EXTERIOR ROUTES)

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

1. Ground and Floor Surfaces

Are ground, floor and walking surfaces stable, firm, smooth and slip-resistant?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

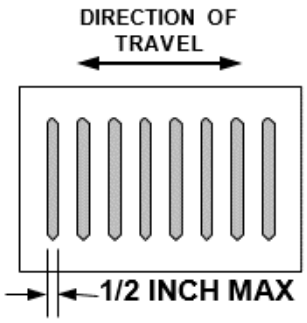
Note: An "accessible route" may consist of walking surfaces (slope no steeper than 5% = 1:20), doors, doorways, gates, ramps, curb ramps, elevators, and platform lifts.

If there are grates or other types of openings (cracks, holes) in ground or floor surfaces, are the openings less than a 1/2 inch in the dominant direction of travel?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Are the long dimensions of the grating openings perpendicular to the dominant direction of travel?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



2. Changes in Surface Level

Are all ground and floor surfaces along accessible routes free of abrupt changes in surface level? Surface level changes cannot exceed a 1/4 inch in height.

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

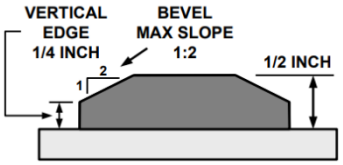
Where vertical changes in surface level are between a 1/4 and a 1/2 inch in height, is the level change beveled (slope 1:2 or less)?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Note: Changes in surface level that exceed a 1/2 inch shall be ramped.

Are accessible ramps provided for changes in surface level which exceed a 1/2 inch in height?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



APPROACH AND ENTRANCE (EXTERIOR ROUTES)

3. Clear Widths and Slopes for Walking Surfaces

Is there at least one accessible route from the accessible parking areas, passenger loading zones and other site entry points (bus stops) to the accessible building entrance(s)?

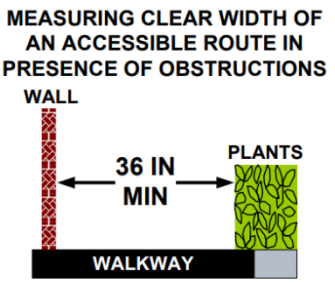
☐ Yes
☐ No

Do all walkways along accessible routes have a minimum clear, unobstructed width of at least 36 inches?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Do longer routes have an occasional 5 x 5-foot area located at reasonable intervals not exceeding 200 feet which can be used for turning and passing?

☐ Yes
☐ No



Do all walkways along accessible routes have cross slopes that are 1:48 or less?

Note: When the running slope along the direction of travel on walking surface is greater than 1:20 (5%) the route is considered a "ramp."

☐ Yes
☐ No

4. Exterior Ramps

Is there a ramp located in the exterior of your building?

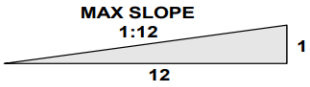
☐ Yes
☐ No

If yes, continue to the next question. If no, skip to #9 (Doorway Width and Maneuvering Clearance).

5. Ramp Slope and Clear Width

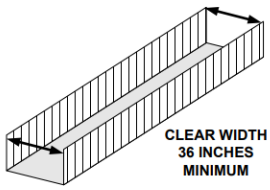
Is the maximum running slope of all ramps 1:12 (8.3%)?

☐ Yes
☐ No



Are cross slopes of all ramp surfaces 1:48 or less?

☐ Yes
☐ No



Do ramps have a clear unobstructed width of at least 36 inches?

☐ Yes
☐ No

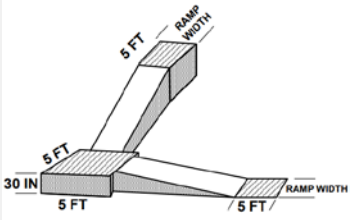
6. Landings

Do ramps have a 5-foot long level landing at the top and bottom of each run?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Do ramps have a 5 x 5-foot minimum turning space at level landings where the ramp changes direction?

☐ Yes
☐ No



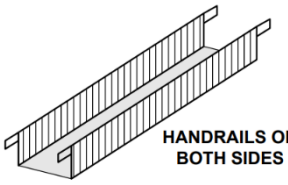
APPROACH AND ENTRANCE (EXTERIOR ROUTES)

Note: Landings are required where the maximum vertical rise for any length of run for a ramp is 30 inches.

7. Ramp Handrails

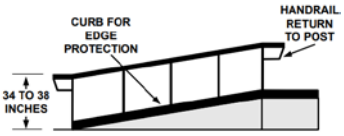
If the ramp rises more than 6 inches vertically, does it have handrails on both sides?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



Are handrails mounted so that their top surface is between 34 and 38 inches above the ramp surface?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



Do handrails continue to extend horizontally at least 12 inches at the top and bottom landings of the ramp and do these extensions return to the wall, floor or post?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

If the handrail is mounted on a wall surface, is the gap between the handrail and the wall surface a minimum of 1-1/2 inches?

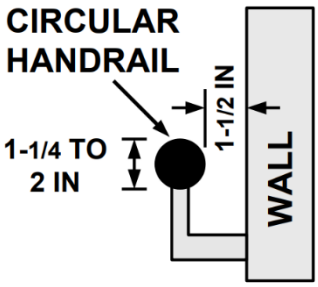
☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

If the handrail gripping surface is circular in shape, is the diameter 1-1/4 inches minimum to 2 inches maximum?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

If the shape is non-circular, is the perimeter dimension (distance around the gripping surface) 4 inches minimum to 6-1/4 inches maximum?

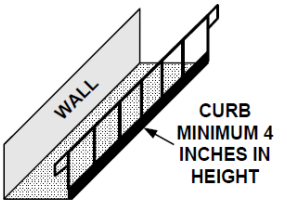
☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



8. Edge Protection on Ramps

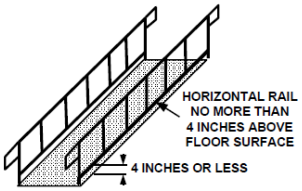
Do ramps and landings have edge protection by extending the floor surface of a ramp or landing at least 12 inches beyond the railing **OR** by providing a curb or barrier edge that prevents passage of a crutch tip, a wheel on a wheelchair or other mobility aid from slipping off the edge of a ramp or landing?

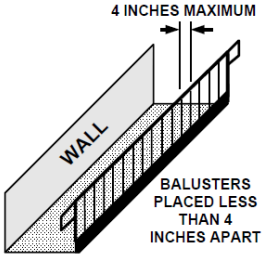
☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



Note: Examples are:

1. curbs at least 4 inches high
2. horizontal rails placed no more than 4 inches from the floor or wall
3. vertical railing extended to ramp surface spaced 4 inches apart or less



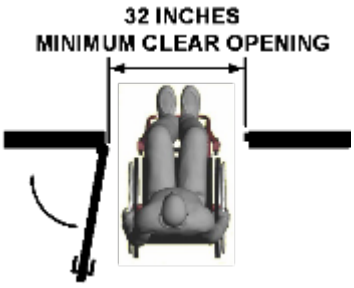


APPROACH AND ENTRANCE (EXTERIOR ROUTES)

9. Doorway Width and Maneuvering Clearance

Do accessible entrances have a minimum clear opening (free of protrusions and obstructions) of 32 inches?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



Do the push or pull sides of doors have adequate clearance from the side and front of the doorway to allow customer to reach the handle and maneuver around and through the door opening? See section 404.2.4 of the 2010 ADA Standards for the full requirements.

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Note: If the person using a wheelchair can approach the door from the front, a minimum side distance of 18 inches and a minimum perpendicular distance of 60 inches will suffice if the door swings toward the customer.

Note: A minimum of 12 inches side distance and a minimum perpendicular distance of 48 inches is required for a door that swings away from the customer and has a latch and closer.

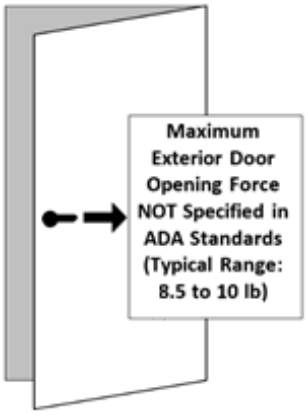
Note: Automatic or power assisted doors that remain open in the power-off position do not require these types of maneuvering clearances adjacent to the doors.

Note: Where doorways are located adjacent to a ramp landing, maneuvering clearances are permitted to overlap the required ramp landing area.

10. Exterior Door Opening Forces

Is the force required to open doors at accessible exterior entrances within a reasonable range?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



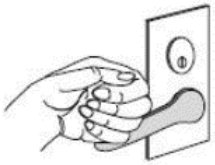
Note: Exterior door opening forces are not addressed in the ADA Standards. Maximum opening force for an exterior door may be addressed in state building codes. For example, in Washington the maximum force is 10 pounds.

APPROACH AND ENTRANCE (EXTERIOR ROUTES)

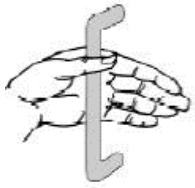
11. Door Hardware

Are handles, pulls, latches, locks, and other operating devices on accessible doors easily grasped with one hand, and require no tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist to operate?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

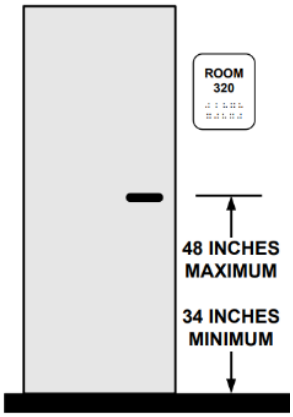


Note: Lever and loop handles serve this purpose well.



Are door handles mounted no higher than 48 inches and no lower than 34 inches from the floor surface?

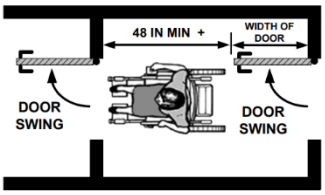
☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



1. Doors in Series

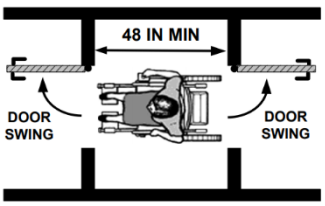
If two doors in a series (vestibule) swing in the same direction, is the distance between the doors at least 48 inches plus the width of the in-swinging door?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



If two doors in series (vestibule) swing out from the space between the doors, is the distance between the doors at least 48 inches?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



APPROACH AND ENTRANCE (EXTERIOR ROUTES)

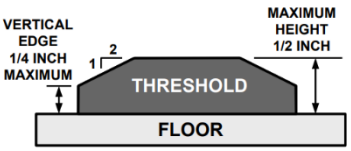
13. Thresholds at Doorways

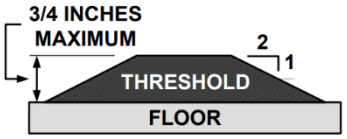
Are the heights of thresholds at doorways a 1/2 inch or less?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Note: Raised thresholds and level changes at doorways with a height between a 1/4 inch and a 1/2 inch should be beveled with a maximum slope of 1:2 as shown in the top figure.

Note: Existing or altered thresholds may be 3/4 inch high maximum if their edges are beveled with a slope not steeper than 1:2.



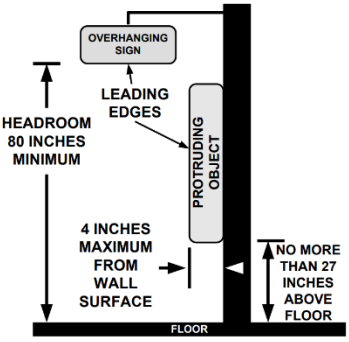


14. Protruding Objects

Do protruding and hanging objects with a leading edge more than 27 inches above the floor, protrude no more than 4 inches into any passage way provided for pedestrian travel?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Note: Examples of protruding objects include signs, telephones, water fountains, planters, lamps, and fire extinguisher enclosures.



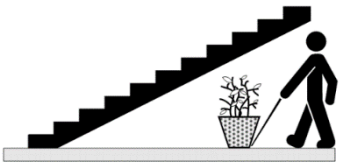
Do all exterior passage ways provide a minimum unobstructed head clearance (headroom) of 80 inches?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

15. Suspended Stairs and Other Overhead Hazards

Are all suspended (open) stairs and other overhead hazards provided with sufficient warning devices, for example, guard rails, planters, etc., to alert people who have a visual disability?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



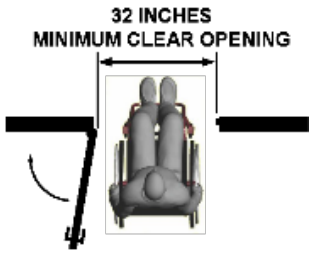
ACCESS TO GOODS AND SERVICES (INTERIOR ROUTES)

1. Doorways

Do the interior doors in public spaces have at least a 32 inches clear, unobstructed opening?

Note: With double doors, at least one door must have a minimum clear opening of 32 inches.

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



2. Maneuvering Clearance

Do the pull and push sides of doors have adequate maneuvering clearances in front of and to the sides of doorways so that a person using a wheelchair can position themselves to easily and safely open the door?

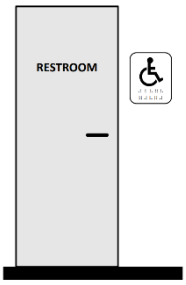
Note: Review previous section, Accessible Approach and Entrance (Exterior Routes), for more information.

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

3. Signs for Permanent Rooms and Spaces

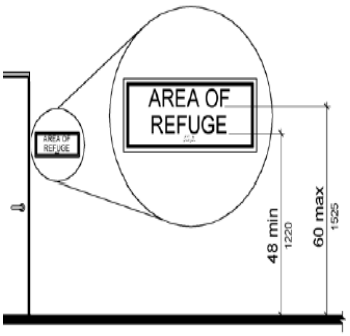
Is every permanent room or space (such as restrooms, offices or meeting rooms, etc.) designated with a sign having good contrast between characters and background, adequate character size for viewing distance, raised (tactile) characters and Braille?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



Are tactile signs mounted so the bottom edges of the highest tactile characters are 60 inches maximum and the lowest tactile characters are 48 inches minimum from the floor surface?

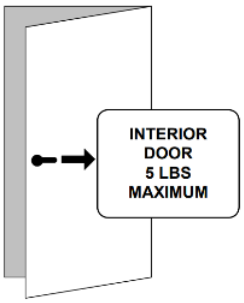
☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



4. Opening Force for Interior Doors

Can interior doors be opened with 5 pounds or less force?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

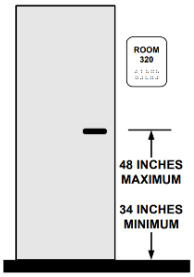


ACCESS TO GOODS AND SERVICES (INTERIOR ROUTES)

5. Door Handle Height

Are door handles mounted no higher than 48 inches and no lower than 34 inches measured from the floor surface?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



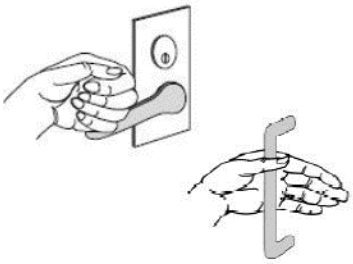
6. Door Hardware

Do all latch doors along an accessible route have a handle that does not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting to operate?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

If there is no latch, do the doors have pulls, loops or push plates?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



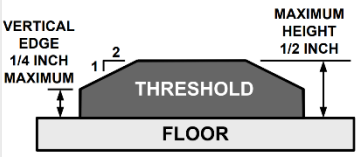
7. Thresholds at Doorways

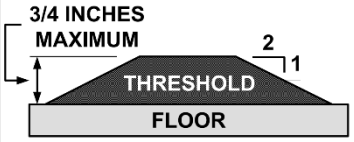
Are the heights of thresholds at doorways a 1/2 inch or less?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Note: Raised thresholds and level changes at doorways with a height between a 1/4 inch and a 1/2 inch should be beveled with a maximum slope of 1:2.

Note: Existing or altered thresholds may be 3/4 inch high maximum if their edges are beveled with a slope not steeper than 1:2.





8. Clear Width of Accessible Routes and Reach Distances

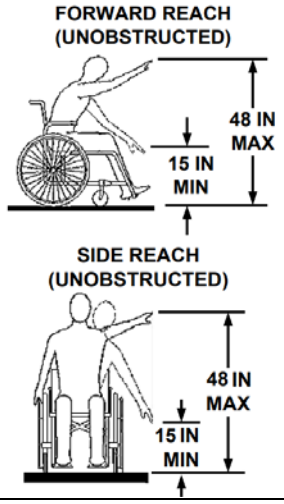
Do all interior accessible routes have a minimum clear, unobstructed width of 36 inches?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Are all objects meant for public use within reach?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Note: For both forward and side reach, the maximum "high" reach height is 48 inches and the minimum "low" distance from the floor surface is 15 inches.



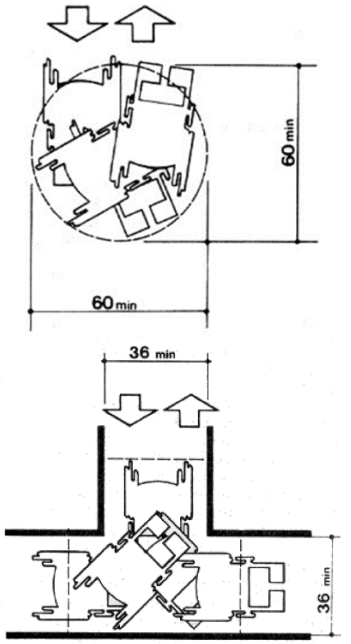
ACCESS TO GOODS AND SERVICES (INTERIOR ROUTES)

9. Turning Space

Is adequate space available where turning spaces are needed or required for a wheelchair or other mobility device?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Note: A turning space may be a:
1. Circular space having a minimum diameter of 5 feet (60 inches) or
2. T-shaped space which provides a 60 inches square minimum with arms and base having 36 inches of minimum width.



10. Tables and Work Surfaces

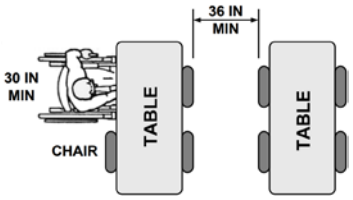
Are there tables or work surfaces in your building?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

If yes, continue to next question. If no, skip to #11 (Protruding Objects).

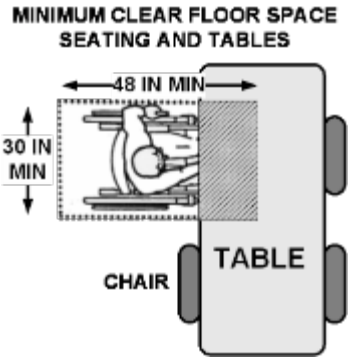
Is there a 36-inch aisle clearance between tables for wheelchair access?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



Do seating spaces at tables or work surfaces allow for a forward approach and provide a clear floor space of 30 x 48 inches?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



Are accessible tables and accompanying seating spaces distributed throughout the room or space?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Note: People should be able to choose the locations and types of tables, seating, and other furnishings.

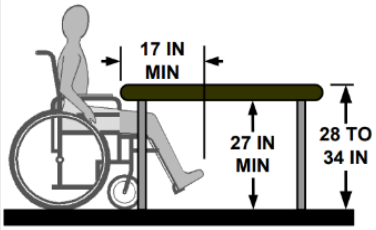
Do the spaces under tables or work surfaces provide clear space for knees and toes?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Note: 27 inches minimum height under table for knee clearance; 9 inches minimum in height where toe clearance is required; and the clearance for toes shall extend 17 inches minimum under the table

Are top surfaces of the tables and work surfaces 28 inches minimum to 34 inches in maximum height above the floor?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



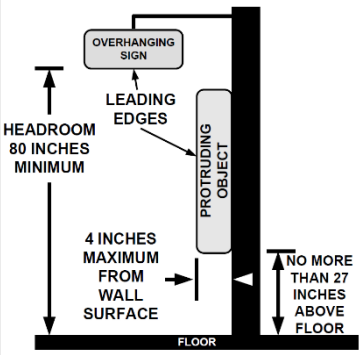
ACCESS TO GOODS AND SERVICES (INTERIOR ROUTES)

11. Protruding Objects

Do protruding and hanging objects with a leading edge more than 27 inches above the floor, protrude no more than 4 inches into any passage way provided for pedestrian travel?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Note: Examples of protruding objects include signs, telephones, water fountains, planters, lamps, fire extinguisher enclosures, etc.



Do all exterior passage ways provide a minimum unobstructed head clearance (headroom) of 80 inches?

☐ Yes
☐ No

12. Interior Ramps

Is there a ramp located in the interior of the building?

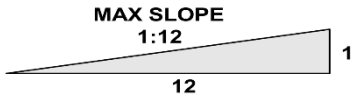
☐ Yes
☐ No

If yes, continue to next question. If no, skip to #18 (Passenger Elevator).

13. Ramp Slope and Clear Width

Is the maximum running slope of all ramps 1:12 (8.3%)?

☐ Yes
☐ No

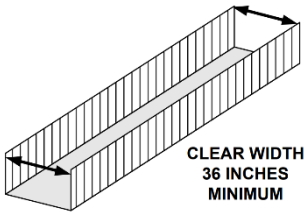


Are cross slopes of all ramp surfaces 1:48 or less?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Do ramps have a clear unobstructed width of at least 36 inches?

☐ Yes
☐ No



14. Landings

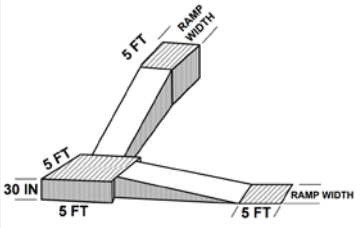
Do ramps have a 5-foot long level landing at the top and bottom of each run?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Do ramps have a 5 feet x 5 feet minimum turning space at level landings where the ramp changes direction?

☐ Yes
☐ No

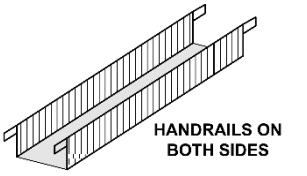
Note: Landings are required where the maximum vertical rise for any length of run for a ramp is 30 inches.



15. Ramp Handrails

If the ramp rises more than 6 inches vertically, does it have handrails on both sides?

☐ Yes
☐ No

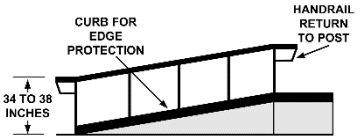


ACCESS TO GOODS AND SERVICES (INTERIOR ROUTES)

16. Handrail Location

Are handrails mounted so that their top surface is between 34 and 38 inches above the ramp surface?

☐ Yes
☐ No



Do handrails continue to extend horizontally at least 12 inches at the top and bottom landings of the ramp and do these extensions return to the wall, floor or post?

☐ Yes
☐ No

If the handrail is mounted on a wall surface, is the gap between the handrail and the wall surface a minimum of 1-1/2 inches?

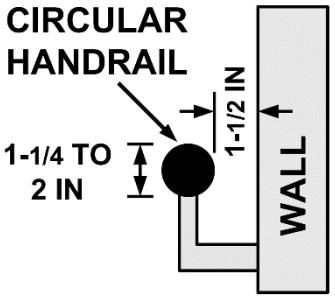
☐ Yes
☐ No

If the handrail gripping surface is circular in shape, is the diameter 1-1/4 inches minimum to 2 inches maximum?

☐ Yes
☐ No

If the shape is non-circular, is the perimeter dimension (distance around the gripping surface) 4 inches minimum to 6-1/4 inches maximum?

☐ Yes
☐ No



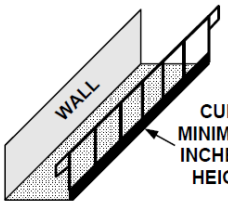
17. Edge Protection on Ramps

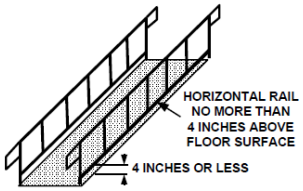
Do ramps and landings have edge protection by extending the floor surface of a ramp or landing at least 12 inches beyond the railing or by providing a curb or barrier edge that prevents passage of a crutch tip, a wheel on a wheelchair or other mobility aid from slipping off the edge of a ramp or landing?

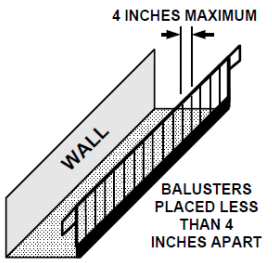
☐ Yes
☐ No

Examples are:

a. curbs at least 4 inches high
b. horizontal rails placed no more than 4 inches from the floor or wall
c. vertical railing extended to ramp surface spaced less than 4 inches apart can be used to prevent wheels on wheelchairs and other mobility aids from going off the edge of the ramp.







18. Passenger Elevator

Does your facility have a passenger elevator?

☐ Yes
☐ No

If yes, continue to next question. If no, skip to #27 (Drinking Fountains).

ACCESS TO GOODS AND SERVICES (INTERIOR ROUTES)

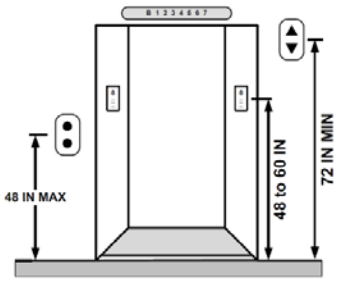
19. Hall Call Controls (Buttons) and Entrance Labels

Are call buttons and keypads at elevators mounted no higher than 48 inches when measured to centerline of highest operable part above the floor?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Are there raised (tactile) characters and Braille that indicate floor designations on both elevator jambs at the entrance to elevator mounted 48 to 60 inches above the floor surface?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



20. Signal Identification

Are there both visible and audible signals to identify when an elevator car arrives and its direction of travel?

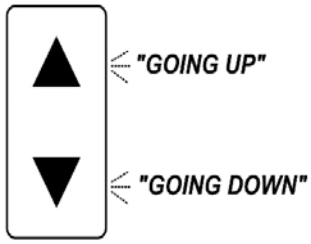
☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Are visible signals mounted at 72 inches minimum above floor?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Do the audible signals indicate direction of travel (up or down)? For example, indicator sounds once for up and twice for down.

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

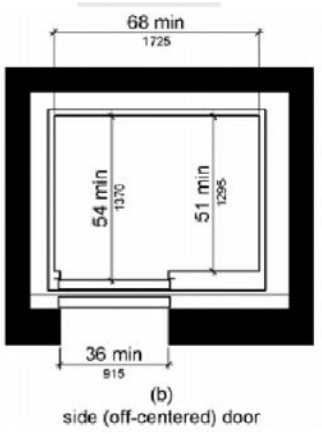


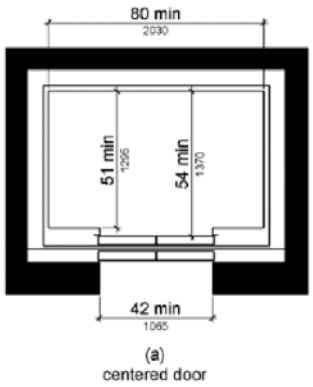
21. Elevator Car Dimensions

Do elevators with centered door have minimum inside dimensions of 51 inches in depth by 80 inches in width and a clear door width (unobstructed opening) of 42 inches?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Note: Depending on door location, other elevator car dimensions may be allowable. See Table 407.4.1.of the 2010 ADA Standards and figure at bottom right below showing minimum dimensions for an elevator car with a “side (off-centered) door”.



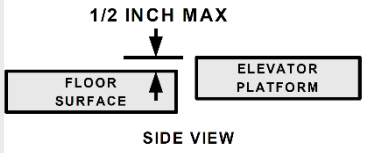


ACCESS TO GOODS AND SERVICES (INTERIOR ROUTES)

22. Leveling

Does the elevator car floor surface (platform) stop within a 1/2 inch of the outside floor surface (landing) at each floor destination?

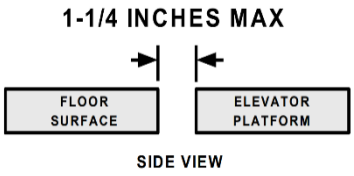
☐ Yes
☐ No



23. Gap Between Elevator and Floor

Is the open space between the outside floor surface (hoistway landing) and the elevator platform no greater than 1-1/4 inches?

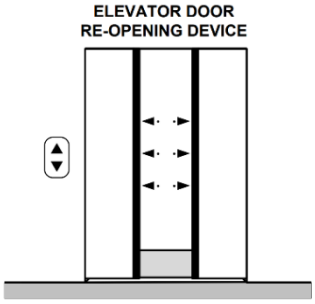
☐ Yes
☐ No



24. Protective Re-Opening Device

Are the elevators equipped with reopening devices that automatically opens the car and hoistway doors when it becomes obstructed or contacted by an object or person?

☐ Yes
☐ No



25. Car Controls and Position Indicators

Are car controls, call buttons, and alarm buttons at least a 3/4 inch in diameter with Braille and raised characters?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Note: Raised characters and Braille must be placed to the immediate left of car control buttons.

Are all controls or buttons on the inside of existing elevator control panel mounted no higher than 48 inches above the floor?

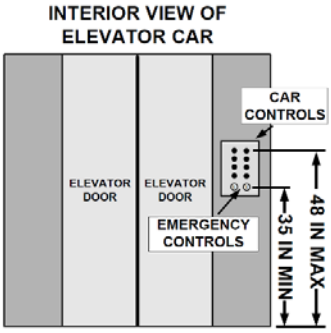
☐ Yes
☐ No

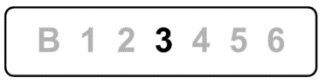
Are emergency control buttons mounted at 35 inches minimum height above the floor?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Are visual and audible indicators provided in the interior of the car to indicate car position? (floor/level)

☐ Yes
☐ No





26. Emergency Communications

Are emergency two-way communication systems provided between the inside of the elevator and a monitored point outside?

☐ Yes
☐ No

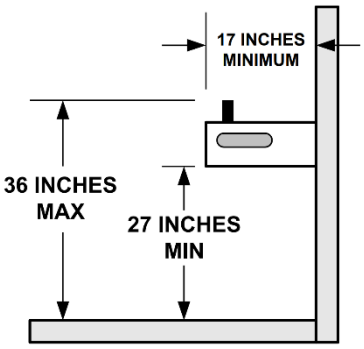
Are emergency control buttons located no higher than 35 inches above the elevator floor and at the bottom of the elevator control panel?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Are tactile symbols (raised characters) provided on or next to the device?

☐ Yes
☐ No

ACCESS TO GOODS AND SERVICES (INTERIOR ROUTES)

27. Drinking Fountains Does your facility provide any drinking fountains?	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**	If yes, continue to next question. If no, skip to #28 (Automated Teller Machines).
Where drinking fountains provided, are there two drinking fountains: one wheelchair accessible and one for persons who are standing? Note: One drinking fountain should be designed for access from a seated position (person using a wheelchair). It should be mounted to provide a minimum knee clearance of 27 inches, minimum toe clearance of 9 inches and a minimum depth of 17 inches. The other drinking fountain should be designed for a person who is standing. Note: For an existing installation, where only one drinking fountain is provided, a wheelchair accessible drinking fountain is allowed.	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**	
Does the wheelchair accessible drinking fountain provide a minimum knee clearance of 27 inches?	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**	
Is there 30 x 48 inches of clear floor space positioned for a forward approach to the wheelchair accessible fountain?	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**	
Is the maximum height of the spout outlet for the lower drinking fountain at 36 inches above the floor surface?	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**	
Can the controls be reached, easily manipulated with one hand, and operated with 5 pounds or less of force?	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**	
28. Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) Does your facility provide any ATMs?	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**	If yes, continue to next question. If no, skip to section on Toilets.
Is there sufficient clear floor space (30 x 48 inches minimum) adjacent to the ATM to allow for forward or parallel approach by a wheelchair?	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**	
Is the maximum height of all operable parts (controls, buttons, deposit slots, etc.) 48 inches from ground surface?	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**	

ACCESS TO GOODS AND SERVICES (INTERIOR ROUTES)

Are operable parts usable with one hand and do not require tight grasping pinching or twisting of the wrist?	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**	
Can each operable part be differentiated by sound or touch without activation?	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**	
Are operating instructions, transaction prompts and information displayed on the screen of the ATM accessible to persons with a visual disability- “speech-enabled?”	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**	

TOILETS

1. Restrooms

Does your facility offer restrooms for public use?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

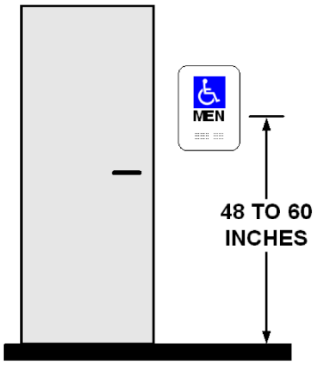
If yes, continue to next question. If no, skip to the next section, Retail Facilities.

2. Restroom Identification

Are all accessible toilet rooms clearly designated with a sign having the International Symbol of Accessibility and mounted on the latch side of the door so the bottom edge of the highest tactile characters are 60 inches maximum and the lowest tactile characters are 48 inches minimum from the floor surface?

Note: All toilet rooms must be designated with accessible signage and inaccessible toilet rooms must have directional signage indicating the location of the nearest accessible toilet room.

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



3. Restroom Entrances

Do the doorways of accessible toilet rooms have a minimum clear width (unobstructed opening) of 32 inches and the minimum maneuvering clearance perpendicular and parallel to the doorway (specifications below)?

Note: Doorways of accessible toilet rooms have the same requirements of doorways under #9 Door Width and Maneuvering Clearance in the Approach and Entrance section.

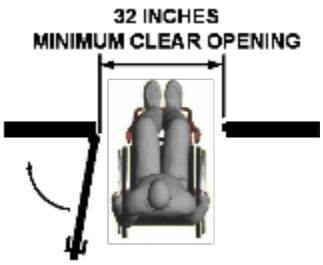
If the person using a wheelchair can approach the door from the front, a minimum side distance of 18 inches and a minimum perpendicular distance of 60 inches will suffice if the door swings toward the customer.

A minimum of 12 inches side distance and a minimum perpendicular distance of 48 inches is required for a door that swings away from the customer and has a latch and closer.

Automatic or power assisted doors that remain open in the power-off position do not require these types of maneuvering clearances adjacent to the doors.

Where doorways are located adjacent to a ramp landing, maneuvering clearances are permitted to overlap the required ramp landing area.

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



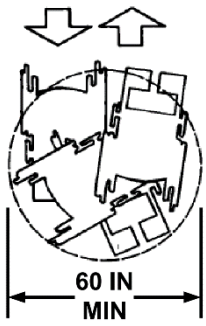
TOILETS

4. Turning Space

Is there adequate turning space for a wheelchair or other mobility devices inside the toilet room?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Note: A turning space may be circular (60 inches minimum diameter) or a “T turning space.”



5. Lavatory Counter Heights and Knee/Toe Clearances

Is there at least one lavatory that provides a counter surface or rim of the lavatory which is no higher than 34 inches above the floor surface?

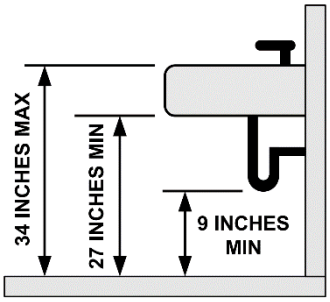
☐ Yes
☐ No

Is the knee clearance space under the lavatory at least 27 inches from the bottom of lavatory apron to the floor surface and 8 inches minimum from the front edge of the apron?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Are water supply, drain pipes and other objects installed under the lavatory so that there is at least 9 inches of toe clearance as measured from the floor surface?

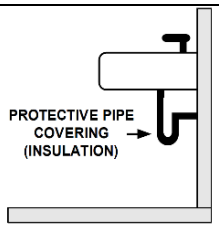
☐ Yes
☐ No



6. Protective Pipe Covering

Is insulation or other protective covering used on exposed hot water and drain pipes under the lavatories and sinks?

☐ Yes
☐ No



7. Lavatory and Sink Clear Floor Space

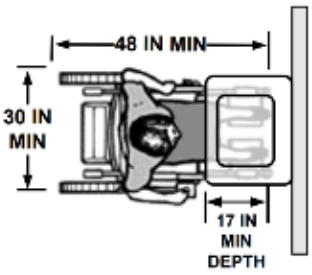
Is there a minimum clear floor space (30 x 48 inches) provided in front of lavatories and sinks to allow for forward approach?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Does the depth of toe clearance provided at lavatories and sinks extend at least 17 inches underneath the element?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Note: Knee clearance shall extend a maximum of 25 inches (of the required minimum of 48 inches of clear floor space) under the lavatory or sink.

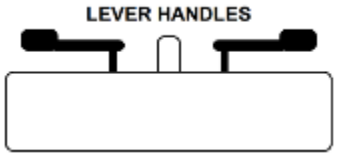


TOILETS

8. Faucet Controls

At accessible lavatories and sinks, are the faucets controlled by a hand lever, push button, or electronic control that is easily operated with one hand and not requiring more than 5 LB of force or tight grasping, pinching, or twisting?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



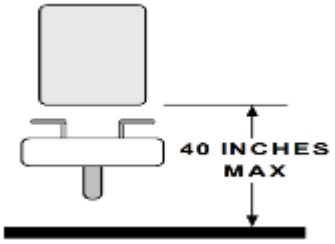
If the faucet control is hand-operating and metering, does it remain open for a minimum of ten seconds?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

9. Lavatory and Countertop Mirrors

Where mirrors are provided above lavatories or countertops, is at least one mirror mounted so that the bottom edge of the reflective surface is no more than 40 inches above the floor surface?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



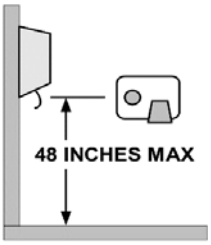
If no, what is the height?

_____

10. Dispensers in Restroom

Are the soap and towel dispensers, and other accessories, mounted at a height no greater than 48 inches to the highest control or operable part?

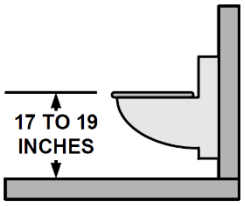
☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



11. Toilet Seat Height and Distance from Toilet to Wall

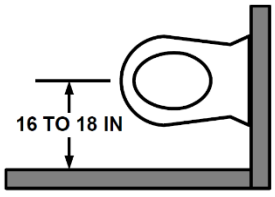
Is the top of the toilet seat 17 inches minimum to 19 inches maximum measured from the surface of the floor?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



Is the centerline of the toilet (water closet) 16 inches minimum to 18 inches maximum from the side wall or partition?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



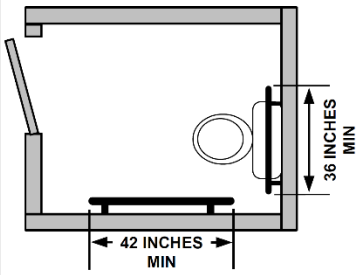
Note: For ambulatory accessible toilet stalls, the centerline of the toilet (water closet) is 17 inches minimum to 19 inches maximum). See #16 below.

TOILETS

12. Grab Bars

Are two grab bars provided that include a 42 inches minimum length bar on the side wall and a 36 inches minimum length bar on the back wall (behind the toilet).

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

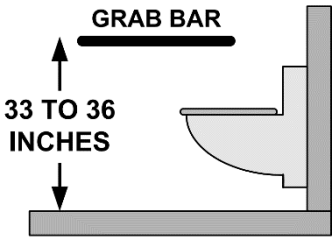


Are grab bars mounted at a height of 33 inches minimum to 36 inches maximum from the floor surface to the top of the gripping surface?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Is the space between the walls and grab bars at least 1-1/2 inches?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



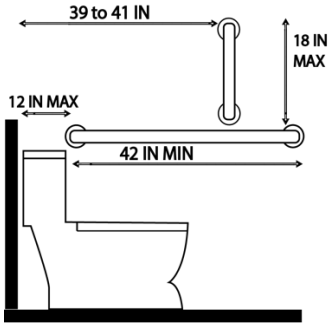
Is there a vertical grab bar with a minimum length of 18 inches, positioned on the side wall 39 – 41 inches from the back of the toilet and 39 – 41 inches from the floor surface to the bottom of the grab bar, as shown in the picture to the right?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Is each grab bar mounted securely to the wall or partition?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

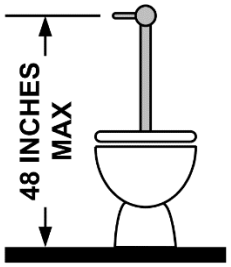
Note: Grab bars must be able to support a minimum of 250 pounds.



13. Flush Controls

Are hand-operated flush controls located on the open side of the toilet and mounted no higher than 48 inches above the floor?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



If no, what are the heights?

Height:_____

Are flush controls operable with one hand, not requiring tight grasping, or not more than 5 LB of force?

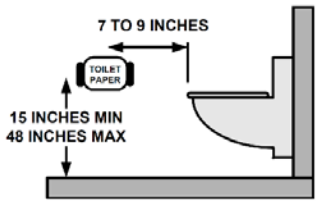
☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

TOILETS

14. Dispensers in Toilet Stall

If provided, are seat cover dispensers located no higher than 48 inches above the floor surface?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



Do toilet paper dispensers provide a continuous flow of paper and are they installed at least 15 inches above the floor surface and at a distance between 7 and 9 inches from the front edge of the toilet to the center of the dispenser?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

If located above the grab bar, is the dispenser mounted to provide at least 12 inches minimum of space?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

If located below the grab bar, is the dispenser mounted to provide at least 1-1/2 inches of space?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

15. Stalls

Are there stalls in the public restrooms of your facility?

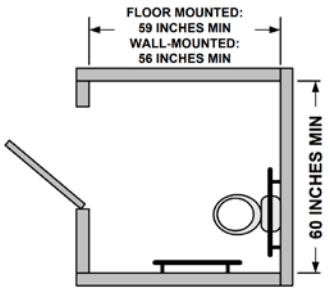
☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

If yes, continue to the next question. If no, skip to #16 (Ambulatory Accessible Stall).

Is there at least one wheelchair accessible stall that conforms to the following measurements?

Minimum width of 60 inches
Minimum depth of 56 inches for stalls with wall-mounted toilets
Minimum depth of 59 inches for stalls for floor-mounted toilets

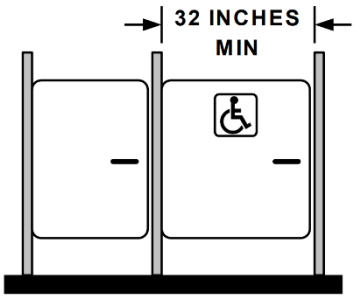
☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



Do the accessible stall doors have a clear width of 32 inches and sufficient maneuvering clearance in front of and to the side of the latch?

Note: If the approach is to the latch side of the compartment door, clearance between the door side of the compartment and any obstruction shall be 42 inches minimum. See the figure in #16 below).

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

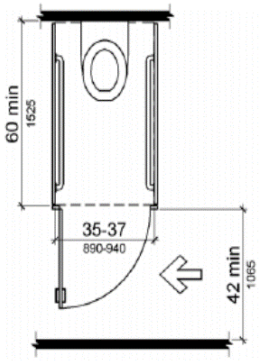
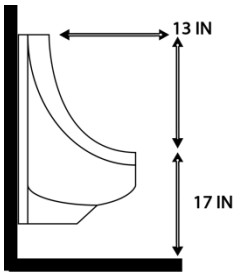


Does the stall door swing outward?

Note: For wheelchair accessible toilet stalls at the end of a row, the door may swing inward as long as sufficient maneuvering space is provided inside the stall.

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

TOILETS

16. Ambulatory Accessible Stall Are there 6 or more stalls in the public restroom or a combination of urinals and stalls totaling 6 or more?	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**	If yes, continue to the next question. If no, skip to #17 (Urinals).
Is there at least one ambulatory accessible stall that is 35 to 37 inches wide and 60 inches deep? Are two grab bars provided that are 42 inches long and mounted at 33 to 36 inches above the floor? Is the space between the wall surface and each grab bar at least 1-1/2 inches?	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**	
17. Urinals Does your facility provide more than 1 urinal in the restroom?	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**	If yes, continue to the next question. If no, skip to #18 (Single-Occupant or Family Toilet Rooms).
Is there at least one mounted so the rim is no more than 17 inches above the floor and the back of the fixture is a minimum of 13-1/2 inches from the face of the rim?	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**	
18. Single-Occupant or Family Toilet Rooms Does your facility provide a single-occupant or family restroom?	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**	If yes, continue to the next question. If no, skip to the next section, Retail Facilities.

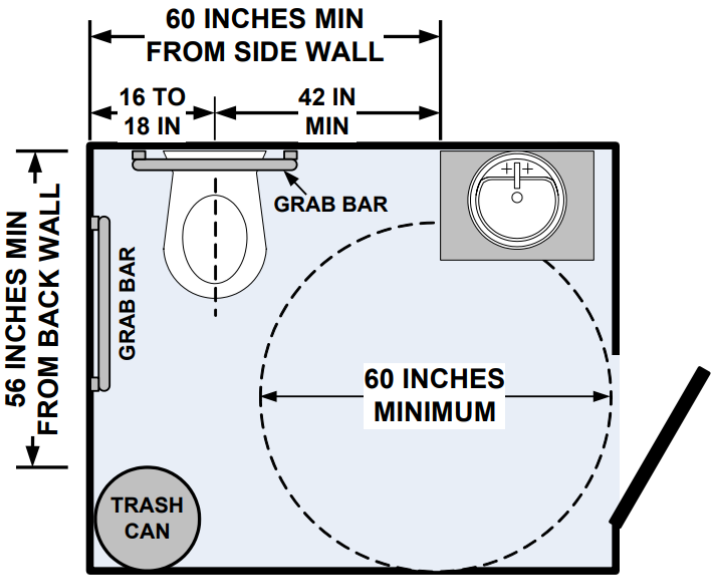
TOILETS

Around the toilet, is there at least 60 inches of space from the side wall or at least 56 inches of space from the back wall to allow for side transfer from a wheelchair?

☐ **Yes**

☐ **No**

Note: Space provided for side transfer cannot overlap the toilet. Clearance around toilet must be 60 inches minimum measured perpendicularly from the side wall and 56 inches minimum measured perpendicularly from the rear wall. Turning space can overlap fix and door swing clearances.



SINGLE-OCCUPANT TOILET ROOM

RETAIL FACILITIES

1. Checkout aisles and service counters

Does your facility have onsite retail services with shelves, displays, and service counters or windows for purchase, orders, returns, pick-up, customer service, etc.?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

If yes, continue to the next question. If no, skip to the next section, Dining Areas and Cafeterias.

Are the proper number of accessible check-out aisles available, and are they on an accessible route?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

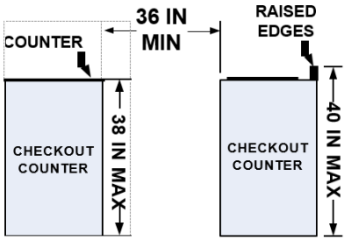
Total Number of Checkout Aisles	Minimum Number of Accessible Checkout Aisles
1 to 4	1
5 to 8	2
9 to 15	3
16 and over	3 plus 20% of the additional aisles over 15

Are accessible checkout aisles identified by the International Symbol of Accessibility? (Not required if there is only one checkout aisle.)

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Are the checkout aisles at least 36 inches wide?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



Are the counters in the accessible checkout aisles no higher than 38 inches above the floor?

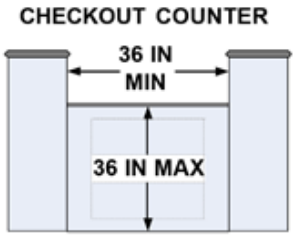
☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Are the tops of any raised edges of the checkout counters no higher than 40 inches above the floor?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Are there accessible portions of service counters which allow for a parallel approach in a wheelchair? The accessible portion of the counter surface should be no less than 36 inches in length and have a maximum height of 36 inches above the floor?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



Checkout Counter Parallel Approach

Note: Counters may also be designed to allow for a forward approach in a wheelchair. In this case a portion of the counter must provide a surface which is at least 30 inches in length, no higher than 36 inches high, and adequate knee and toe clearance underneath.

Note: When it is not possible to provide an accessible service counter, is an auxiliary counter or table available in close proximity that meets the above requirements?

RETAIL FACILITIES

Are self-service shelves and display units located on accessible routes (a minimum of 36 inches of unobstructed clear width, no protruding objects, etc.) and are products within reach?

Note: For accessible reach ranges, see item #8 in the section titled “Access to Goods and Service—Interior Routes and Spaces”. For “Protruding Objects”, see item #13 in the same section.

☐ **Yes**

☐ **No**

DINING AREAS AND CAFETERIAS

1. Seating, Tables, and Food Service Counters

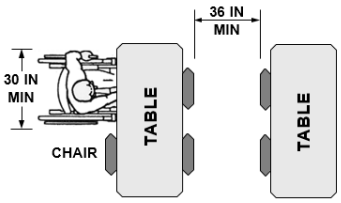
Does your facility provide dining surfaces for the consumption of food or drink?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

If yes, continue to the next question. If no, skip to the next section, Signage.

Do the routes around all table and seating areas, including waiting lines, have a clear unobstructed opening of at least 36 inches?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

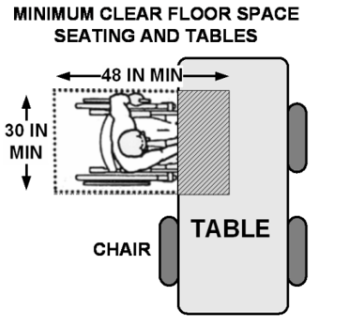


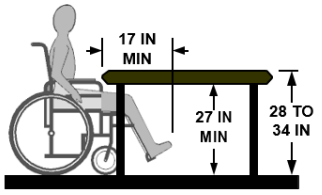
Is at least 5% of all the seating spaces and standing spaces (fixed/built-in or moveable) at the dining surfaces accessible?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Note: Accessible means that:

- seating spaces at tables allow for a forward approach in a wheelchair and provide a clear floor space of at least 30 inches x 48 inches
- the top surface of the dining tables is 28 inches minimum to 34 inches maximum height from floor surface
- there is 27 inches minimum height under tables for knee clearance; 9 inches minimum in height where toe clearance is required; and the clearance for toes shall extend 17 inches minimum under the table
- counters or bars exceeding 34 inches in height have a portion of the counter top surface that:
    a) is a minimum of 30 inches wide,
    b) has maximum height of 34 inches or minimum height of 28 inches,
    c) has a 30 x 48 inches minimum clear floor space for a forward approach, and
    d) extends the entire depth of the counter top





Are wheelchair accessible seating spaces distributed throughout the dining area?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Note: This provides choice in seating location and type, reservation time or other services offered.

2. Cafeteria or Buffet Lines

Does your facility have food service lines and/or self-serve food areas?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

If yes, continue to the next question. If no, skip to the next section, Signage.

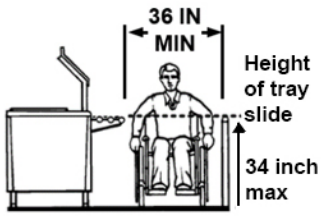
DINING AREAS AND CAFETERIAS

Do the food service lines have an aisle with a minimum clear width (no obstructions) of 36 inches and adequate space for wheelchairs to turn at corners?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Is the tray slide surface mounted at a maximum height of 34 inches or a minimum height of 28 inches above the floor?

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



Are self-serve food selections placed within 24 inches for access via a side reach (measured from the front edge of the tray slide)?

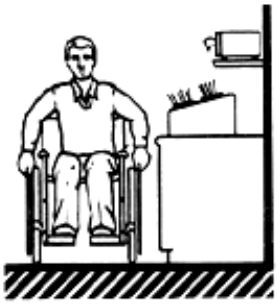
☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**

Are 50% or more (minimum of one) of self-service shelves designed so that a person in a wheelchair can approach the shelf, reach the products, and use the operable parts?

Note: This will require a forward or parallel approach with minimum clear floor space (30 x 48 inches), adequate reach range and accessible operation of parts and controls (easily operated with one hand and not requiring more than 5 lb of force or tight grasping, pinching, or twisting).

Note: For accessible reach ranges, see item #8 in the section titled “Access to Goods and Service—Interior Routes and Spaces”.

☐ **Yes**
☐ **No**



SIGNAGE

Signs provide an important means of communication.

1. General Requirements

Is adequate signage placed in standardized, appropriate locations throughout the building or facility?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Note: Signs are used to identify permanent rooms or spaces, or provide direction to accessible features and information. Building directories and temporary signs do not need to comply with the accessibility requirements for signage.

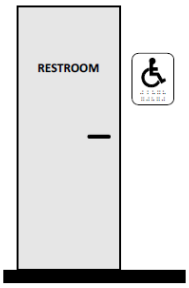
Note: Accessible elements and spaces of a facility should be identified by the International Symbol of Accessibility.

Do the visual characters on all signs have sufficient size for the required viewing distance?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Do characters and background have a non-glare finish?

☐ Yes
☐ No



Do the characters contrast well with the background (either light on dark or dark on light)?

☐ Yes
☐ No

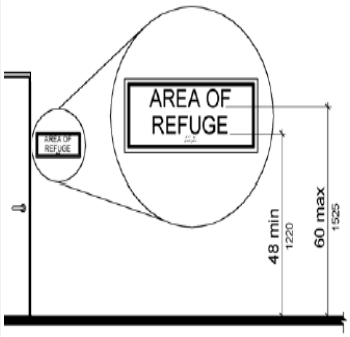
Does the signage identifying permanent rooms or spaces provide both raised (tactile) characters and Braille?

☐ Yes
☐ No

2. Interior Signage Adjacent to Doors

Is every permanent room or space (such as restrooms, offices or classrooms, etc.) designated with a sign having good contrast between characters and background, adequate character size for viewing distance, raised (tactile) characters and Braille?

☐ Yes
☐ No



Are tactile signs mounted so the bottom edges of the highest tactile characters are 60 inches maximum and the lowest tactile characters are 48 inches minimum from the floor surface?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Are signs mounted on the latch side of doors?

☐ Yes
☐ No

3. Directional Signage

Is exterior signage available at non-accessible entrances and along walkways that provides directions to the accessible routes and entrances?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Is interior directional signage provided at inaccessible toilet rooms and elevators directing people to the nearest accessible toilet rooms and elevators?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Please use this space for notes or sketches:

BUILDING AND CONTACT INFORMATION

Name of Building or Facility: _____

Full address: _____

Year building as constructed: _____

Name of each person performing the survey:

Print name: _____

Email: _____ Phone: _____

Signature: _____

Print name: _____

Email: _____ Phone: _____

Signature: _____

Date of survey completion: _____ Length of time to perform the survey: _____

Suggestions to improve checklist design or instructions:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Comments about the accessibility survey process:

_____

_____

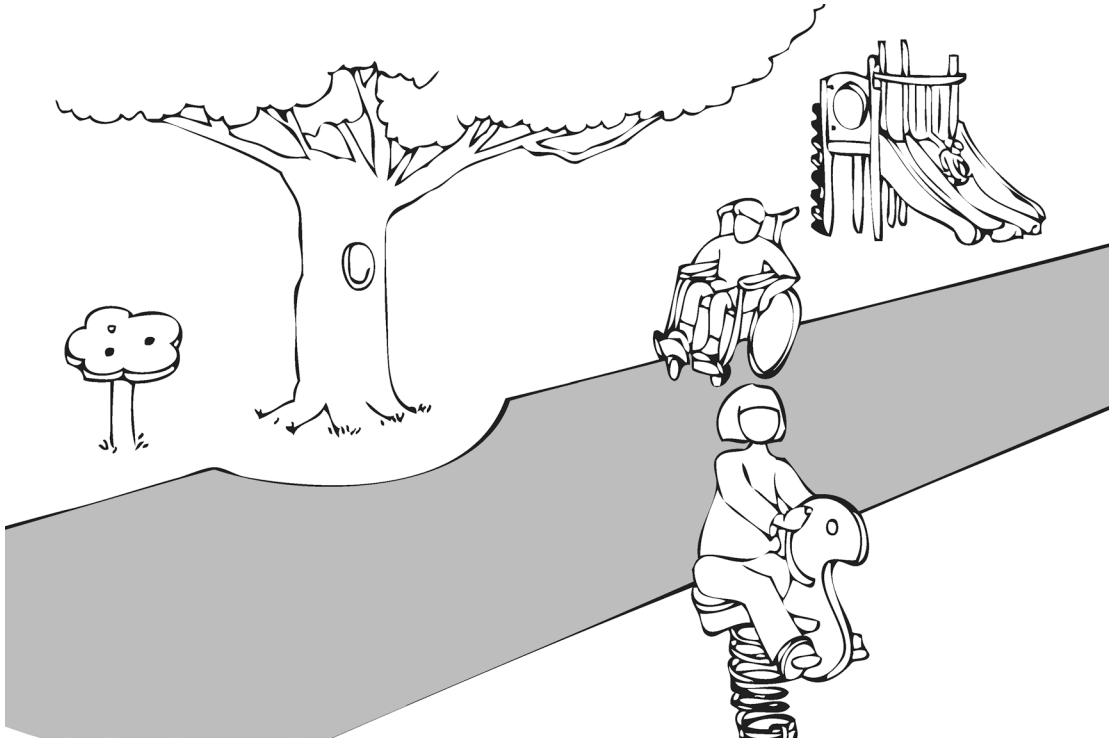
_____

_____

Reviewed by: _____ Date: _____

ADA Checklist for Existing Facilities

Play Areas



Project

Building

Location

Date

Surveyors

Contact Information

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

Institute for Human Centered Design
www.HumanCenteredDesign.org

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

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

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

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

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 #:	• • •