



ADA Consultants of Indiana

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ADA Compliance Evaluation Report

Town Hall (Municipal Building)

The Town of Dayton

Date: January 22, 2014

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References:

- American ADAAG 2010 Standards for Accessible Design, commonly referred to as ADAAG
- The “proposed” Accessibility Guidelines for Pedestrian Facilities in the Public Right-of-Way, PROWAG.
- NFPA 72 (1999 or 2002 edition)
- International Building Code – 2006
- *ASME A17.1-1990, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators*
- ANSI/BHMA A156.10-1985 American National Standard for Power Operated Pedestrian Doors
- ANSI A156.19-1984 American National Standard for Power Assist and Low Energy Power

Operated Doors

Fair Housing Amendments Act

US Department of Housing and Urban Development

Abbreviations:

ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act

w/ - with

I.B.C. - International Building Code

lbs. – pounds

N.F.P.A. – National Fire Protection Agency

R/W- Right of Way

AFF. - above finished floor or walking surface.

S/W – sidewalk

max. – maximum

bldg. - building

min. – minimum

i.e. – In example

btm. – bottom

rad. - radius

rqr'd'- required

dia. – diameter

Facility Information:

The Town Hall is the host location for the Town's public meeting. This facility houses the Town's Utility Services, Police Services, and the Clerk-Treasurer's Office.

Facility/Address:

721 Walnut St

PO Box 557

Dayton, Indiana 47941

Official responsible for the facility:

Ron Koehler, Clerk-Treasurer and ADA Coordinator

Evaluation Inspectors:

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Consultants/Report Preparation:

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Current Code:

2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (ADAAG 2010)

Proposed Accessible Guidelines for Pedestrian Facilities in the Public Right-of-Way (PROWAG) as published July 26th, 2011.

Intent of this report:

The following report has been prepared for The Town of Dayton and its residents and is intended to serve as a guide to ensure they keep their facilities in compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act laws and regulations. It is a “snap shot” of the current facility status and how it measures up to current ADA requirements. It details infractions and provides instruction with compliant remedies and recommendations.

This facility was built prior to January 26 1993, as such; the governing code is the 1991 ADA requirements and amendments. However, new 2010 ADA laws became effective March 15th, 2012 and are the governing code for any facility alterations thereafter. The Town of Dayton is taking a proactive approach by pursuing facility updates which exceed the mandate and meet the new 2010 ADA requirements where possible and readily achievable to do so, but not necessarily required in some circumstances. This report documents infractions of 1991 ADA standards which should have been addressed and removed by March 15, 2011 (also commonly referred to as Architectural Barriers). Remediation procedures will be in accordance with 1991 Regulations so as to comply with current law, and remedies meeting 2010 ADA Standards will also be recommended where it is readily achievable to do so.

General Information;

Reference- Americans with Disabilities Act Title III, Part 36 Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in Public Accommodations and Commercial Facilities (*as amended by the final rule published on September 15, 2010*)

36.304 Removal of barriers.

(a) General.

A public accommodation shall remove architectural barriers in existing facilities, including communication barriers that are structural in nature, where such removal is readily achievable, *i.e.*, easily accomplishable and able to be carried out without much difficulty or expense.

(b) Examples.

Examples were excluded for this report. (See Part 36 Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in Public Accommodations and Commercial Facilities (*as amended by the final rule published on September 15, 2010*))

(c) Priorities.

A public accommodation is urged to take measures to comply with the barrier removal requirements of this section in accordance with the following order of priorities.

- 1) First, a public accommodation should take measures to provide access to a place of public accommodation from public sidewalks, parking, or public transportation. These measures include, for example, installing an entrance ramp, widening entrances, and providing accessible parking spaces.
- 2) Second, a public accommodation should take measures to provide access to those areas of a place of public accommodation where goods and services are made available to the public. These measures include, for example, adjusting the layout of display racks, rearranging tables, providing Brailled and raised character signage, widening doors, providing visual alarms, and installing ramps.
- 3) Third, a public accommodation should take measures to provide access to restroom facilities. These measures include, for example, removal of obstructing furniture or vending machines, widening of doors, installation of ramps, providing accessible signage, widening of toilet stalls, and installation of grab bars.
- 4) Fourth, a public accommodation should take any other measures necessary to provide access to the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of a place of public accommodation.

(d) *Relationship to alterations requirements of subpart D of this part.*

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(3) of this section, measures taken to comply with the barrier removal requirements of this section shall comply with the applicable requirements for alterations in § 36.402 and § 36.404 through 36.406 of this part for the element being altered. The path of travel requirements of § 36.403 shall not apply to measures taken solely to comply with the barrier removal requirements of this section.

Separate from Architectural Barrier Removal requirements, future additions and alterations to a building, under the ADA, are considered as new construction and alterations. They are required to comply with ADAAG 2010 regulations and suggest different priorities when providing accessible features. The following information references the Americans with Disabilities Act Title III, Part 36 Nondiscrimination on the Basis of

Disability in Public Accommodations and Commercial Facilities (as amended by the final rule published on September 15, 2010). Future additions or alterations shall include and consider the following...

Section 35.151 of 28 CFR Part 35

35.151 New construction and alterations.

(a) Design and Construction

(1) Each facility or part of facility constructed by, on behalf of, or for the use of a public entity shall be designed and constructed in such a manner that the facility or part of the facility is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, if the construction was commenced after January 26, 1992.

(b) Alterations

(1) Each facility or part of facility altered by, on behalf of, or for the use of a public entity in a manner that affects or could affect the usability of the facility or part of the facility shall, to the maximum extent feasible, be altered in such a manner that the altered portion of the facility is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, if the alteration was commenced after January 26, 1992.

(4) Path of travel.

(iv) Duty to provide accessible features in the event of disproportionality.

When the cost of alterations necessary to make the path of travel to the altered area fully accessible is disproportionate to the cost of the overall alteration, the path of travel shall be made accessible to the extent that it can be made accessible without incurring disproportionate costs.

In choosing which elements to provide, priority should be given to those elements that will provide the greatest access, in the following order-

An accessible entrance;

An accessible route to the altered area;

At least one accessible restroom for each sex or a single unisex restroom;

Accessible telephones;

Accessible drinking fountains; when possible, additional accessible elements such as parking, storage, and alarms.

END OF REPORT

This concludes the report and findings of this ADA evaluation survey and inspection. Questions regarding the evaluation and this report may be directed to the author David Meihls at (765) 234-2ADA.

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