Accessibility with ADA

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ADA Review Task Force Report
The ADA

- The Americans with Disabilities Act was signed into law on July 26, 1990 and is wide-ranging legislation intended to make American Society more accessible to people with disabilities.


- It is divided into five titles:
  - Employment (Title I), Public Services (Title II), Public Accommodations (Title III), Telecommunications (Title IV), Miscellaneous (Title V).

Pluses and minuses of snow
The ADA

- The ADA requires public and private entities to provide equal access to their goods, services, and activities.

- A major part of meeting this obligation is providing accessible facilities.
  - When buildings, such as restaurants, shopping centers, medical clinics, schools, courthouses, etc. are inaccessible, they pose a major barrier to people with disabilities and severely limit equal access to participation in public life.

What is the KU way for snow removal?
Accessibility Addressed

- Many provisions are designed to ensure that public rights-of-ways contain a continuous accessible route that accommodates all pedestrians, including those who use mobility aids.
- The guidelines also address access for people who are blind or who have low vision and include requirements to mediate potential hazards along public streets and sidewalks.
  - These include provisions that cover tactile warnings at transitions to streets, accessible pedestrian signals, signalization at traffic roundabouts, and objects that protrude into circulation paths.

What the Guidelines Cover

- The guidelines cover pedestrian features in new or altered public right-of-ways, including sidewalks and other pedestrian ways, street crossings, medians and traffic islands, overpasses, underpasses and bridges.

- On-street parking, transit stops, toilet facilities, signs, and street furniture are also addressed.

- The guidelines apply to permanent as well as temporary facilities, such as temporary routes around work zones and portable toilets.
What the Guidelines Cover Cont.

- Provisions in the guidelines address:
  - Pedestrian Access Routes (including sidewalks, street crossings, curb ramps/blended transitions)
  - Detectable Warning Surfaces
  - Pedestrian Signals
  - Roundabouts
  - On-Street Parking and Passenger Loading Zones
  - Transit Stops and Shelters
  - Street Furniture and Other Elements

What the Guidelines Cover Cont.

- Pedestrian Access Routes
  - A continuous accessible pedestrian route at least 4 feet wide is specified along pedestrian networks.

- On-Street Parking and Passenger Loading Zones
  - Where marked or metered on-street parking is provided, must be accessible adjoining access aisles must serve spaces.

- Transit Stops and Shelters
  - Require sufficient space so that people with disabilities, including those who used wheeled mobility aids, can board or disembark from transit vehicles and have equal access.
THANK YOU!

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