

*City of Bellevue
Diversity Advantage*



2019 City of Bellevue ADA Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan



Document cover image description: Color photo of Inspiration Playground, a universally accessible playground located at Downtown Park in Bellevue. Many children and adults can be seen using a climber, see-saw, and other spaces. A parking lot, trees, and adjacent apartment building are in the background of the photo.

This document is available in alternate formats such as Braille or large print, as well as in accessible electronic formats. Please contact Blayne Amson, Bellevue ADA/Title VI Administrator, at 425-452-6168 (use 711 for TTY Relay) or bamson@bellevuewa.gov.



City of Bellevue

Jan. 29, 2019

Dear Residents,

The City of Bellevue is dedicated to ensuring all programs, services, activities and facilities operated or funded by the organization are fully accessible and useable by individuals of all abilities. The City Council-adopted Diversity Advantage Initiative and the attached Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan are proof of that ongoing commitment.

This self-evaluation serves as a comprehensive review of programs, activities and services operated by the city. It identifies areas for growth in accessibility and ADA compliance, and informs the transition plan. The plan lays a roadmap for removing physical barriers to accessibility and builds upon efforts to improve accessibility throughout the community.

On Jan. 14, 2019, the council received an overview of Bellevue's Americans with Disabilities Act Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan. The Diversity Advantage Program, and full implementation of standards consistent with the ADA and related laws, have received strong support from councilmembers who believe this body of work to be more than a mandate; they see it as an essential component of how Bellevue "welcomes the world." More importantly, it recognizes that people with disabilities are part of what makes this city a great place to live, work, learn and visit.

As of the date of this memorandum, the 2019 Americans with Disabilities Act Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan has been officially adopted by the City of Bellevue. Our sincere thanks to everyone who contributed to its creation and approval.

Brad Miyake, City Manager

Blayne Amson, ADA Coordinator

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Bellevue would like to thank the following individuals for their contributions to developing this ADA Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan.

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CONTENTS

1	NOTICE UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT	1
1.1	Notice	1
1.2	ADA Coordinator	2
1.3	Complaint Procedure	3
2	INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	4
2.1	Bellevue Background.....	4
2.2	Overview of the ADA.....	5
2.3	Washington State Nondiscrimination Law.....	8
3	Self Evaluation.....	9
3.1	History of Compliance.....	9
3.2	Evaluation Process and Input.....	11
3.3	Effective Communication	12
3.4	Employment	15
3.5	Accessible meetings and events	16
3.6	City Website and Online Services	17
3.7	Bellevue TV.....	18
3.8	City Policies and Practices.....	18
3.9	Emergency Management.....	22
3.10	Public Safety and Law Enforcement	24
3.11	Adaptive Recreation: Choices for People with Disabilities	26
3.12	City Facilities	27
3.13	Public Right of Way	28
4	TRANSITION PLAN	31
4.1	City Facilities.....	31
4.2	Public Right of Way	42
4.1	Responsible Official.....	46
5	APPENDICES	47
	A. Diversity Advantage Plan Recommendations	
	B. December 2007 ADA Outreach Meeting Notes	

- C. Bellevue 2009 ADA Survey Compilation
- D. 2018 Focus Group Questions and Summary
- E. 2018 Summary of Survey Results
- F. ADA Survey for Managers—Results Summary
- G. Adaptive Recreation Program Description
- H. 2018 Choices for People with Disabilities Plan
- I. Fire Stations ADA Survey
- J. Endelman & Associates Facility Surveys
 - 1. Phase I Survey Executive Summary
 - 2. Phase II Survey Executive Summary
 - 3. Phase III Survey Executive Summary
- K. Towards Universal Access: ADA Sidewalk and Curb Ramp Self-Evaluation Report, 2009 – Executive Summary
- L. Accessible Pedestrian Signal Self-evaluation, 2012
- M. ADA Pedestrian Facility Project Selection Process
- N. Pavement Overlay Projects: Curb Cuts
 - 1. Map of Pavement Overlay Projects 2010-15
 - 2. Map of Proposed Pavement Overlay Projects 2016-2020

1 NOTICE UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

1.1 NOTICE

In accordance with the requirements of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (“ADA”), the City of Bellevue will not discriminate against qualified individuals with disabilities on the basis of disability in its services, programs, or activities.

Employment: The City of Bellevue does not discriminate on the basis of disability in its hiring or employment practices and complies with all regulations promulgated by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission under Title I of the ADA.

Effective Communication: The City of Bellevue will generally, upon request, provide appropriate aids and services leading to effective communication for qualified persons with disabilities so they can participate equally in the City of Bellevue’s programs, services, and activities, including qualified sign language interpreters, documents in Braille, and other ways of making information and communications accessible to people who have speech, hearing, or vision impairments.

Modifications to Policies and Procedures: The City of Bellevue will make all reasonable modifications to policies and programs to ensure that people with disabilities have an equal opportunity to enjoy all of its programs, services, and activities. For example, individuals with service animals are welcomed in City of Bellevue facilities, including facilities where pets are generally not allowed.

Anyone who requires an auxiliary aid or service for effective communication, or a modification of policies or procedures to participate in a program, service, or activity of the City of Bellevue, should contact the City as soon as possible but no later than 48 hours before the scheduled event.

The ADA does not require the City of Bellevue to take any action that would fundamentally alter the nature of its programs or services or impose an undue financial or administrative burden.

Complaints that a program, service, or activity of the City of Bellevue is not accessible to persons with disabilities should be directed to ADA Coordinator Blayne Amson at City of Bellevue, 450 110th Ave. NE, Bellevue, WA 98004; Email: bamson@bellevuewa.gov; Phone: (425) 452-6168; TTY users: dial 711 for relay.

The City of Bellevue will not place a surcharge on an individual with a disability or any group of individuals with disabilities to cover the cost of providing auxiliary aids/services or reasonable modifications of policy, such as retrieving items from locations that are open to the public but are not accessible to persons who use wheelchairs.

1.2 ADA COORDINATOR

The ADA Coordinator is responsible for coordinating with City departments to promote and monitor compliance with the ADA and ensuring timely and thorough investigation of ADA complaints or grievances filed against the agency.

The City of Bellevue's ADA Coordinator is:

Blayne Amson

ADA/Title VI Civil Rights Program Administrator

City of Bellevue

450 110th Ave NE

Bellevue, WA 98004

bamson@bellevuewa.gov

(425) 452-6168 voice

TTY users: dial 711 for relay

Requests for Accommodation

The City of Bellevue is dedicated to ensuring that all city programs, services, benefits, activities and facilities operated or funded by the city are fully accessible to, and useable by, people with disabilities. Individuals with disabilities are encouraged to request accommodations and to notify the city of any access problems they discover, even if it does not pose a barrier to them personally. The city strives to respond promptly and appropriately and appreciates the opportunity to correct access problems as soon as possible and to be proactive about removing barriers.

Any member of the public who wishes to discuss accessibility or accommodation requests may contact the City by any means convenient to the requestor: in person, over the telephone, by letter or email, or through the City of Bellevue website. Service First staff at the City Hall front desk and main phone line can refer requests and questions to the appropriate person immediately and are usually able to find someone who can assist even if the first contact is out of the office or unavailable. The City of Bellevue's Human Resources Policies and Procedures Manual (HRPPM) governs employment-related requests for accommodation.

The accessibility page on the city website has an online form to request accommodations or notify the city of a problem, and a link to email the ADA Coordinator directly. There is also a downloadable form specifically for curb ramp requests, and contact information for the Transportation Department Curb Ramp Program Manager.

The accessibility request page is: <https://bellevuewa.gov/city-government/departments/city-managers-office/accessibility/>

1. NOTICE UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

1.3 COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

The City of Bellevue takes its ADA responsibilities seriously and attempts to resolve requests and concerns quickly and correctly. Individuals that feel a request has not been handled satisfactorily may file a complaint alleging discrimination on the basis of disability in the provision of services, activities, programs, or benefits by the City of Bellevue. Complaints of employment-related disability discrimination are governed by the HRPPM.

Formal complaints regarding discrimination on the basis of disability should be in writing and addressed to the City of Bellevue's ADA Coordinator listed above. The complaint must be filed within 180 days of the alleged occurrence. The written complaint should include the name, address, and contact information of the complainant, the date of the incident and a description of the problem. A complaint form is also available at: <https://bellevuewa.gov/city-government/departments/city-managers-office/accessibility/ADA-Complaint-Form> .

Alternative means of filing complaints, such as personal interviews or a tape recording of the complaint, will be available for persons with disabilities upon request.

Within 15 calendar days after receipt of the complaint, the ADA Coordinator or their designee will meet with the complainant to discuss the complaint and the possible resolutions. Within 15 calendar days of the meeting, the ADA Coordinator or their designee will respond in writing, and where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, such as large print, Braille, or audio recording. The response will explain the position of the City of Bellevue and offer options for substantive resolution of the complaint.

If the response by the ADA Coordinator or their designee does not satisfactorily resolve the issue, the complainant and/or his/her/their designee may appeal the decision within 15 calendar days after receipt of the response to the City Manager or their designee.

Within 15 calendar days after receipt of the appeal, the City Manager or their designee will meet with the complainant to discuss the complaint and possible resolutions. Within 15 calendar days after the meeting, the City Manager or their designee will respond in writing, and, where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, with a final resolution of the complaint.

All written complaints received by the ADA Coordinator or their designee, appeals to the City Manager or their designee, and responses from these two offices will be retained by the City of Bellevue for at least three years.

A copy of this ADA Complaint Procedure is also posted here:

https://bellevuewa.gov/UserFiles/Servers/Server_4779004/File/Manager/ADA_Complaint_Procedures.pdf

2 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

2.1 BELLEVUE BACKGROUND

With a population of more than 140,000, Bellevue is the second largest city in King County and the high-tech and retail center of the Eastside. Its thriving downtown and commercial districts are home to over 145,000 jobs in major companies, innovative startups, and retailers of all types. Yet Bellevue retains a suburban feel with tree-lined residential neighborhoods and an extensive network of parks, trails and greenways. It is often called a “City in a Park.”

Incorporated in 1953, Bellevue has grown beyond its agricultural and logging origins to become an increasingly diverse and cosmopolitan city. About 37 percent of the population are foreign-born and over 94 languages are spoken in its public schools. This vibrant cultural diversity presents many opportunities and challenges as the city government strives to be responsive and proactively meet the needs of all residents.

The City of Bellevue’s Diversity Advantage Initiative was created to promote equity, access and inclusion, and to maximize the opportunity for growth and development of civic life. Improving access for people with disabilities is a key part of this program and builds upon Bellevue’s prior achievements in program and facility access, adaptive recreation and pedestrian accessibility. Disability access is also integrated with inclusion and outreach efforts focused on cultural competency and increasing diversity in employment, elected and appointed offices. The Diversity Advantage Program, and full implementation of standards consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and related laws, have received strong support from city management and the City Council.

In 2012, the City Council directed staff to study Bellevue’s diverse community culture and recommend a set of actions for the city to pursue. After researching best practices and engaging broadly with the community, the Diversity Initiative team developed a comprehensive report and a set of 60 recommendations to promote diversity and cultural competence. (Appendix A) One recommendation was to “dovetail the City’s existing accessibility and compliance programs (ADA, Section 504, Title VI) with the Diversity Initiative to achieve similar goals of increased performance and outcomes across all City services.” In May 2015, the city created a new Diversity Advantage Team and hired a team to fill three new positions: one devoted to community outreach and engagement, one to increase internal diversity and inclusion, and one part-time position to serve as a citywide ADA and Title VI Coordinator. In recognizing the importance of increasing access and inclusion for the people with disabilities population, the position of ADA/Title VI Administrator was expanded to a full-time position in March 2018. This position acts as the designated ADA Coordinator pursuant to ADA requirements.

Based on recent census data, 8.2 percent of Bellevue’s residents report one or more disability. This includes people of all ages, races, ethnic backgrounds, nationalities, religious beliefs, genders and

2. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

sexualities. As in the rest of the country, Bellevue's elderly population is growing rapidly, and nearly a third of those 65 and over report having some type of disability. Many have more than one disability.

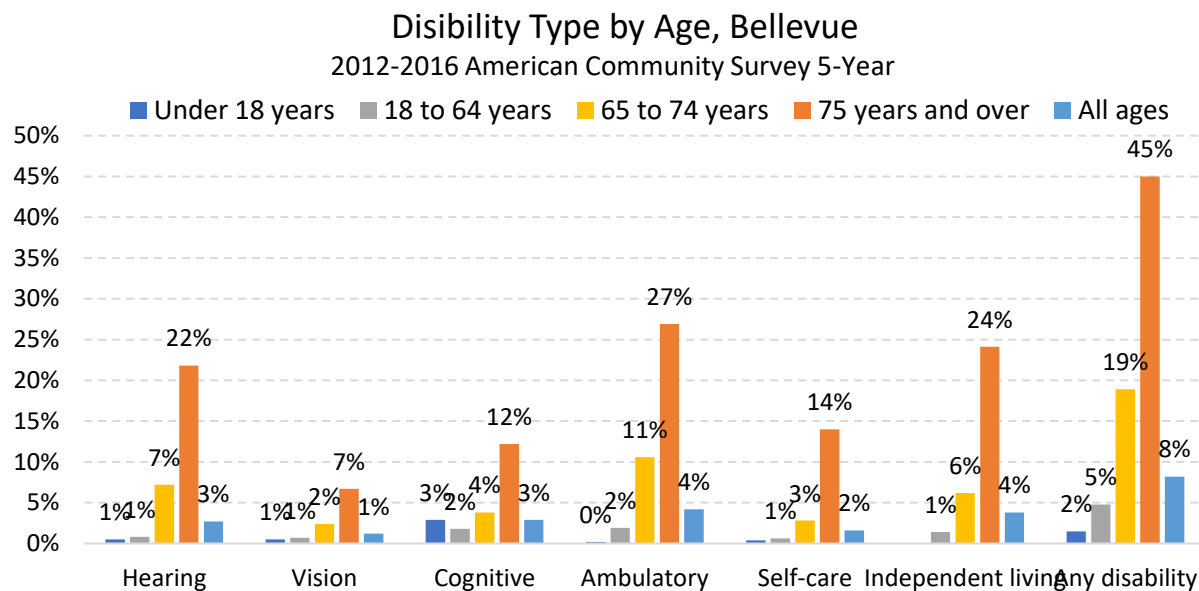


Figure 1. Percent of Bellevue population with one or more disabilities by disability type and age, U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

The true impact of the ADA goes far beyond the numbers reported in census data, as its comprehensive civil rights protection extends to a much larger group of individuals with a civil-rights based definition of disability that is broader than the census criteria. ADA compliance thus provides benefits for a much larger segment of the population, sometimes estimated at close to 20 percent.¹ It also benefits those without disabilities who enjoy the convenience of curb cuts for strollers and bicycles, larger restroom stalls, TV captions in noisy restaurants or gyms, and the ability to age in place when universal design principles are applied to housing.

2.2 OVERVIEW OF THE ADA

On July 26, 1990, as he signed the ADA into law, President George H.W. Bush, declared, "Let the shameful wall of exclusion finally come tumbling down." The moment was a culmination of years of organizing and protests by people with disabilities, in one of America's least-known civil rights movements. The ADA built upon the civil rights protections codified in Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act that required recipients of federal funding to make their programs and services accessible to people with disabilities. The ADA extended these accessibility requirements to all businesses serving the public and to state and local governments regardless of receipt of federal funds. The ADA also protects people with disabilities from discrimination in employment.

¹ US Census Brief: <https://www.census.gov/prod/3/97pubs/cenbr975.pdf>

2. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Definition of Disability: The ADA defines a disability as a “physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activity.” This includes individuals who have a record of such an impairment or are regarded as having such an impairment. Whether a person has a “disability” under the ADA is determined on a case-by-case basis. This has generally included not only visible limitations, such as physical mobility limitations, but also conditions such as diabetes, cancer, or post-traumatic stress disorder.

Title I of the ADA prohibits discrimination in employment and requires employers to provide reasonable accommodation to qualified individuals with a disability. This Title also restricts the circumstances under which an employer may lawfully conduct a “medical examination” of a potential or current employee.

Title II of the ADA covers state and local governments. It prohibits discrimination based on disability in government programs, services, and activities and requires that these programs, services and activities be accessible to qualified individuals with disabilities. Access may be provided by making reasonable modifications to programs and services, including, but not limited to, accessible websites, providing resources in alternative formats (e.g. Braille), the installation of curb ramps and other means of establishing and maintaining an accessible pedestrian and transit network.

Title II also requires agencies with 50 or more employees to complete a self-evaluation and transition plan, develop a grievance procedure, designate an ADA Coordinator, provide notice of ADA obligations and an opportunity for public comment on the transition plan.

As part of the Self-Evaluation, the City is required to:

- Identify all of its programs, activities, and services.
- Review all the policies and practices that govern the administration of the City’s programs, activities, and services.
- Examine each program to determine whether any physical barriers to access exist, including whether individuals with mobility impairments are provided access to public meetings.
- Review its policies and practices to determine whether any have the effect of excluding or limiting the participation of individuals with disabilities in the City’s programs, activities, or services. The Self-Evaluation should provide justification for any City policy that creates a barrier for people with disabilities that will not be modified.
- Review its policies to assess whether City communications with persons with disabilities are as effective as its communication with others.
- Review its policies for responding to requests for accommodations to ensure such requests are responded to expeditiously.
- Review its employment practices to assess whether they comply with other applicable nondiscrimination requirements, including Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and the ADA regulations issued by the Department of Justice.

2. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- Review its building and construction policies to assess whether construction of each new facility or part of a facility, or alteration of existing facilities, conforms to the standards designated under the Title II regulations.

Once the City has identified policies and practices that deny or limit the participation of individuals with disabilities in the City's programs, activities, and services, the City should take immediate remedial action where possible to eliminate these barriers and provide full access. Structural modifications that are required for program accessibility should be made as expeditiously as possible.

The City is required to accept comments from the public on the Self-Evaluation and is strongly encouraged to consult with individuals with disabilities and organizations that represent them to assist in the Self-Evaluation process.

As it may not be possible to make every desired change immediately, the Self-Evaluation recommendations will be used as a guide in formulating a transition plan, which will identify high priority actions, their costs and the timeframe for implementing them.

The City's transition plan should, at a minimum, contain the following:

- A list of the physical barriers in the City's facilities that limit the accessibility of its programs, activities, or services to individuals with disabilities;
- A detailed outline of the methods to be utilized to remove these barriers and make the facilities accessible;
- The schedule for taking the necessary steps to achieve compliance with Title II. If the period for achieving compliance is longer than one year, the plan should identify the interim steps that will be taken during each year of the transition period; and
- The name of the official responsible for the plan's implementation.

A copy of the transition plan must be made available for public inspection.

Title III of the ADA covers public accommodations, which includes businesses open to the public, private schools, and online-only businesses. It prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability and requires businesses and other covered entities to make reasonable modifications to policies, practices and procedures to accommodate individuals with disabilities.

A basic familiarity with the distinction between Title II and Title III requirements is important for City of Bellevue staff because residents and business owners frequently turn to the city with accessibility questions or an expectation that the city can enforce ADA compliance for anything within city limits. In many cases there are opportunities via permitting, procurement, regulatory or informational contact where the city can educate businesses about their ADA obligations and provide resources to encourage compliance.

Title IV of the ADA established nationwide telecommunications relay services to enable hearing- or speech-disabled persons to communicate with users of standard voice telephones. Relay services can now be reached in any state at any time by dialing 711.

Title V of the ADA contains miscellaneous provisions such as the ADA's relation to other laws, prohibition against retaliation, and certain remedies available under the ADA.

2.3 WASHINGTON STATE NONDISCRIMINATION LAW

Washington State nondiscrimination law parallels the ADA but, in some cases, codifies more detailed requirements that are consistent with Federal guidance interpreting the ADA. The overarching Declaration of Civil Rights² includes disability and protects individuals from discrimination in places of public accommodation, employment, housing, credit and insurance, including health insurance. The expansive definition of disability³ is similar but broader than that in the ADA, and specifically protects individuals who use service animals.

² RCW 49.60.030, Freedom from discrimination—Declaration of civil rights.

³ RCW 49.60.040, Definitions

3 SELF-EVALUATION

3.1 HISTORY OF COMPLIANCE

The City of Bellevue has a longstanding commitment to providing full access to all its programs, activities and services and has sought to improve its policies and practices over the years. The following timeline details some of the city's accessibility efforts over the past 25+ years and provides background for the current self-evaluation and transition plan.

- 1988 Conducted self-evaluation focused primarily on Community Development Block Grant and Human Services programs.
- 1990 Hired the Washington Coalition for Citizens with Disabilities (a Center for Independent Living now called the Alliance of People with Disabilities) to conduct an 18-month evaluation of all its programs, policies, procedures, communications, and facilities.

Funded efforts to address identified physical barriers and to revise programs to increase accessibility.
- 1991 Planning Department developed a citywide self-evaluation largely focused on personnel and policies.
- 1992 City Council passed a resolution adopting a policy of compliance with the ADA and establishing a nondiscrimination policy and compliance program.

Established citywide ADA Task Force.
- 1993 Parks Department conducted a self-evaluation of all buildings considered to be accessible to the public and developed an action plan.
- 1994 Projects to address findings in the Parks Department self-evaluation were scoped and funded.
- 1997 The city received a Certificate of Appreciation from the Governor's Committee on Disability Issues and Employment for its focus on making facilities accessible, addressing access barriers for internal and external customers, and providing flexibility in the workplace.
- 2003 Transportation Department began installing truncated domes on curb ramps.
- 2004 The US Department of Housing and Urban Development conducted a review of the City Hall complex and found the city to be in good compliance with only minor changes required.
- 2005 Transportation Department conducted an inventory of the city's curb ramps and evaluated the degree of compliance.
- 2006 The Federal Highway Administration conducted a statewide ADA Process Review of 20 selected agencies, including the City of Bellevue. Bellevue was highlighted for best practices related to staff training and accessible facilities in construction zones but encouraged to improve documentation associated with the ADA program.

The citywide Section 504/ADA Coordinating Committee re-formed and began to plan for a cross-departmental self-evaluation of the city's programs and facilities.

- City of Bellevue website was redesigned with new accessibility requirements and content guidelines.
- 2007 The citywide ADA/Section 504 Coordinating team produced a “2006 ADA/Section 504 Implementation Report” in February 2007.
- More than 100 managers across the city completed an ADA survey about policies and practices on providing access and/or accommodations for public participation in their department’s programs or services.
- Three public focus groups gathered information on transportation and accessibility issues from people with mobility disabilities, blind or visually impaired, and deaf or deaf/blind.
- 2008 ADA facility accessibility surveys performed by Endelman & Associates, an architectural accessibility firm. Phase I covered Highland Park Community Center & Recreation Areas, North Bellevue Community Center and a path of travel for City Hall.
- 2009 *“Toward Universal Access: Americans with Disabilities Act Sidewalk and Curb Ramp Self-Evaluation Report”* released. Bellevue’s Transportation Department, in partnership with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and King County, developed an innovative method for surveying sidewalks and curb ramps using an Ultra-Light Inertial Profiler (ULIP) mounted on a Segway scooter. It generated more far more detailed and useful data at 30% of the cost of a traditional survey using manual measurements.
- Public outreach efforts, including an ADA Open House and a public survey of King County Metro Access Services customers, gathered information to help prioritize general access improvements and to rank curb ramp and sidewalk barriers identified in the Self-Evaluation Report.
- 2012 *“Toward Universal Access: Americans with Disabilities Act Sidewalk and Curb Ramp Self-Evaluation Report”* won a Transportation Planning Excellence Award, sponsored by the Federal Highway Administration and Federal Transit Administration and co-sponsored by the American Planning Association and Transportation Research Board.
- Transportation Department completed an *“Accessible Pedestrian Signals (APS) Self-Evaluation.”* It examined all signalized intersections, assigned priorities for additional APS installation and evaluated existing APS for compliance.
- Second round of ADA facility accessibility surveys performed by Endelman & Associates, an architectural accessibility firm. Phase II covered ten facilities, including City Hall interior, the Bellevue Aquatic Center and several community centers and parks.
- 2014 Diversity Advantage Plan released, with recommendations to increase resources for ADA compliance and hire an ADA Coordinator.
- 2015 Three staff hired for Diversity Advantage Team, a part-time ADA/Title VI Coordinator, and two full-time positions for Outreach & Engagement Coordinator and Diversity & Inclusion Coordinator. Funding allocated for diversity and compliance efforts.
- The City of Bellevue issued a proclamation to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the ADA and joined other cities to sponsor a regional celebration in downtown Seattle on July 22, 2015.

- 2016 Third round of ADA facility accessibility surveys performed by Endelman & Associates, an architectural accessibility firm. Phase III covered South Bellevue Community Center and Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center.
- 2018 The City of Bellevue allocated funding for the ADA Coordinator position to be increased to full time.

3.2 EVALUATION PROCESS AND INPUT

The City's self-evaluation process included internal surveys and community engagement efforts in many forms. These include:

- In December 2007, prior to launching the formal inventory effort on the public rights of way, city staff conducted three focus groups with different constituencies to learn what challenges they faced and what was important to them for the city to focus on in planning for accessibility enhancements. Appendix B includes a summary of the input received from participants.
- In April 2009, the City hosted an Accessibility Open House with a broad "Share — Learn — Do" approach. Attendees were given opportunities to share thoughts on the transition planning process through a variety of formats. Participants learned about programs and services available to them and their families and saw demonstrations on the latest technologies.
- In May and June 2009, the City of Bellevue partnered with King County Metro Access Services to survey more than 800 Bellevue residents who use Metro Access paratransit service. The purpose of the survey was to evaluate the current level of accessibility in the city so that identified areas of improvement could be prioritized as part of the city's ADA Transition Plan update. The survey was also made available on-line and in large print formats. Appendix C provides a summary of the 110 responses received.
- In 2015 and early 2016, the city began comprehensive work to update its public outreach process and compile more current lists of community members and organizations to participate in public input processes. Because of participation in the ADA 25th Anniversary celebration in July 2015, relationships were built with many disability consumer and advocacy organizations as well as local government personnel and members of the public with disabilities. The City seeks input from these stakeholders to review its programs, services and activities.

In the summer of 2018, still more efforts were undertaken by the city to develop and implement a mixed methods approach for gathering community feedback to inform this self-evaluation and transition plan. Three focus groups were held at different city owned facilities throughout the summer. Participants were asked open-ended questions and provided recommendations. Twenty-three people, consisting both of those with disabilities and their advocates, participated in the sessions. Appendix D provides the prompts as well as a summary of the responses received. Additionally, survey efforts were undertaken in multiple languages including English,

Chinese, Spanish Korean, Russian, and Vietnamese, though no surveys were completed in languages other than English. A summary of the survey results, as well as comments provided by participants, can be found in Appendix E.

3.3 EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

In 2008, a survey was provided to the managers of all city departments which indicated that nearly all staff are aware that they may need to make reasonable modifications to programs, services or policies to serve people with disabilities. While this survey data is from 2008, it is consistent with observations of staff knowledge and behavior throughout city departments in years since. The city's strong focus on customer service and a high standard of responsiveness continues to guide staff interactions with the public, and frequently results in staff proactively seeking solutions and assistance when confronted by accessibility issues.

The City facilitates effective communication with individuals in a variety of different methods.

3.3.1 Alternate Formats for Written Materials

Many, but not all, printed or electronically distributed documents produced by the city contain a notice that they are available in alternate formats upon request. Communications with individuals with disabilities could be improved by:

- Improve standardized notices for all printed documents indicating that they are available in alternate formats.
- Develop and post guidelines & resources for staff on how to format large-print documents and how to create other alternate formats when requested.
- Support Graphic Services and IT staff in developing expertise in producing alternate formats.
- Gather public input on department-specific strategies for delivering information in accessible and inclusive formats.

3.3.2 Telecommunications: TTYs and Relay Services

The Police Department consistently ranked the highest in percentage of employees knowing how to use a TTY and the relay service, with Parks a close second in the 2007 survey. However, many staff remain unfamiliar with the relay service and unsure of how to handle incoming calls from customers using the relay. The city states, "Use 711 for relay service" on public notices but does not regularly publish TTY numbers on these materials. Additional areas of improvement include:

- Train staff on use of the relay service and make information and resources readily available to staff and the public.

- List functioning TTY numbers on materials available to the public.
- Consider and evaluate the potential benefit of acquiring an enterprise-wide TTY software app such as NexTalk to provide virtual TTYs available on every computer and integrated into current communications software.

3.3.3 Assistive Listening Systems and Hearing Loops

In 2016, the City of Bellevue installed state-of-the-art hearing loop systems in City Hall for the Council Chambers and Council Study Room and in the Bellevue Youth Theatre. These systems provide greater clarity of sound and increased amplification to enable people with hearing loss to hear and participate in events in these locations. A hearing loop is a permanently installed wire in the flooring or walls that broadcasts a signal that can be picked up by any hearing aid or cochlear implant with a T-coil. A hearing loop is the most effective and easy-to-use system for the vast majority of individuals with hearing loss, as it delivers sound directly to the ear through the user's own hearing device optimized for his or her hearing loss. Receivers and headsets are also available, so anyone can use the system to hear better without a hearing aid.

The same loop technology can be used at service counters and other locations with transient customers. Counter loops have been installed at the ticket windows and concession window at the Bellevue Youth Theatre to enable customers to more easily communicate with staff.

Public contact staff are now more aware of the assistive listening systems available for people attending City Hall and Bellevue Youth Theatre events. Staff at City Hall and Bellevue Youth Theatre have been trained and new signage has been prominently placed.

The hearing loop systems replaced old FM assistive listening systems that required users to check out a receiver and headset. Those systems are still in good working order and will be retrofitted to serve as portable systems for spaces that cannot be looped, such as the outdoor amphitheater at Bellevue Youth Theatre.

Future plans include:

- Retrofit existing portable microphone/podium with FM system removed from Council Chamber.
- Continue to install hearing loop technology in the largest and most used space at five community centers.
- Purchase portable FM systems for City Hall (2 additional) and Parks sites (5)
- Purchase free standing service loops for customer service counters at various locations (at least 10)

The City may also consider gathering public input to determine community priorities for additional spaces and locations for assistive listening technology.

3.3.4 Interpreters and Captioning

Current observations indicate that most offices are generally aware that providing interpreters is a possible accommodation and will seek information on how to do so when requested. Most are not aware of the variety of other communication services such as Computer Assisted Real-time Transcription (CART) or other types of interpretation such as video remote interpreting, tactile interpreting for deaf-blind individuals or oral interpreting for those who lipread.

The city has developed resource guides with information about using and scheduling CART, sign language interpreting, and a vendor list. These guides will be posted on the city intranet, so they are available to all staff.

The city has begun to provide communication access services upfront for major public events and has received positive feedback for doing so. At January 2016 events for Martin Luther King Day, CART was provided for public events at City Hall, the Bellevue Main Library and Crossroads Mall. At each event, comments from participants indicated that the captioning increased comprehension for people with mild hearing impairments (many seniors) who would not have requested accommodation, those with learning disabilities as well as those who speak English as a second language.

Communications could be further improved by:

- Provide training to public contact staff on choosing and using interpreting, real-time captioning and other communication access services.
- Evaluate equipment and telecommunications requirements for providing remote interpreting or CART at public meetings and consider acquiring or installing additional equipment or services as needed to provide access in the most frequently-used spaces.
- Investigate whether establishing a centralized citywide contract with several service providers would reduce costs or improve effectiveness of providing communication access services.
- Include checkboxes or prompts about providing communication access on internal forms and develop guidelines related to putting on public events or meetings.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Human Resources currently provides staff with information and the process on types of reasonable accommodations, such as job restructuring, modified work schedules, assistive devices and services for accessibility. The city also provides reasonable accommodation for completing employment applications upon request.

In recognition of the need to provide employment opportunities to residents of Bellevue with disabilities, the City of Bellevue's Supported Employment program was introduced as a citywide initiative in 2016 under the partnership between Human Resources and the Diversity Advantage Initiative. The City onboarded its first employee under this program from Puget Sound Personnel in October 2016. Since its inception, the City currently employs eight employees in six departments (City Attorney's Office, City Clerk's Office, Finance, Human Resources, Parks and Community Services, and Transportation). Supported employment positions have been customized to highlight the skillsets of these candidates while meeting the City's business needs and improving work efficiencies. Examples of work currently being performed by employees under this program include data entry, scanning documents, filing, and greeting customers. In both 2017 and 2018 the City of Bellevue's Supported Employment Program was nominated to receive the Public Employer of the Year by the Governor's Committee on Disability Issues and Employment. In 2018 the City of Bellevue was the recipient of this award.

The 2008 survey of departmental managers revealed that city staff had a good general awareness of the ADA but were not universally aware of existing policies and procedures to ensure that individuals with disabilities receive consistent treatment throughout the city. Current observations and the beginnings of a systematic approach to re-evaluating program access on a citywide level bear out these results. A strong focus on customer service and collaboration means that staff follow through on the need to provide access but do not always have the resources to do so efficiently or to be proactive in building access into their programs. A results summary of this survey is included as Appendix F.

The City's employment practices may be improved by:

- Provide education and training regarding technology and solutions for accessibility and the resources currently available to staff that interface with the public.
- Investigate strategies that will ensure the city's supported employment program continues to be sustained and grow.
- Consider engaging an ADA consultant for focused assistance with survey design and training for the staff who will conduct the qualitative portions of the program access evaluations.

3.5 ACCESSIBLE MEETINGS AND EVENTS

3.5.1 City Council

The work of Bellevue's elected City Council sets the vision and tone for the city, and the Council members make policy and fiscal decisions that have tremendous impact on residents of Bellevue and the region. Full participation in civic life requires that the workings of government be transparent and accessible to all. One way that members of the public interact with the City Council is by attending Council and subcommittee meetings. Council members frequently interact with the public at community events, meetings and celebrations.

3.5.2 Boards and Commissions

Numerous boards, commissions and committees also meet publicly to provide detailed study and recommendations on important policy matters and conduct other city business.

3.5.3 City Personnel

in 2007, nearly all public-facing departments indicated that they sponsor public meetings or events; Finance, Human Resources, and the City Attorney's Office said they did not.

Overall, the city does a good job of providing access to meetings and deliberations, as staff generally respond promptly and appropriately to requests for communication access such as interpreters or captioning, and assistive listening systems are available in the Council chambers and study room. Agendas and other materials are generally available in accessible electronic formats. All Council meetings can be viewed live online or on Bellevue TV and are then re-broadcast and available on streaming video.

There are access challenges because there is a great deal of variability between different boards and commissions and other staff-driven public meetings about when meetings are held, how far in advance they are scheduled, when materials or agendas are available for review, and the level of detail in the minutes or other records. There is also variability in the language used to notify the public that accommodations are available, and in the timelines for requesting accommodations.

Access to City meetings and events could be further improved by:

- Integrate accessibility prompts or checklists into room reservation forms, sound equipment checkout procedures, and other routine documentation related to planning and staging events.
- Standardize the meeting notice and accommodation request language among all Bellevue governing bodies and ensure that staff have access to resources to speed up the provision of accommodations.

3.6. Self-Evaluation: City Website and Online Services

- Provide training to Council, board and commission members on ADA requirements for city governments.
- Ensure that meetings and events that will be held in a space where hearing loop systems are available are advertised as such.
- Provide staff guidance for planning accessible meetings on the city intranet site, together with resource lists for interpreters, captioning, alternate formats, site selection criteria, etc.

3.6 CITY WEBSITE AND ONLINE SERVICES

The City of Bellevue's current website has over 6,000 pages as of May 2018 and receives thousands of hits per day; it is one of the major tools that the city uses to communicate with residents and deliver programs and services to the public. The city also maintains an intranet site for employee and contractor use.

The city launched a major website redesign project in 2015 and launched a new website in June 2017. Experience with accessibility was one of the criteria used to select the vendor. The new website project incorporated accessible and responsive design, and updated staff guidelines for content creation. It features accessibility options that allow users to change font size to meet individual needs, underlines links that are identified with the destination web page or file and shows images with alt-text labels. The accessibility page is linked in the footer of all city web pages. However, features such as video content, some forms, or links to third-party applications used for city services may still not be fully accessible.

The new City of Bellevue website aims to comply with the W3C World Wide Web Consortium Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0, Level A and Level AA Success Criteria and other Conformance Requirements, commonly referred to as WCAG 2.0 AA.⁴ Some of the criteria, such as providing captioning and audio description for every video, will require significant additional resources. Based on a cost and priority analysis, the city may adopt a phased approach to full implementation of these criteria. The ADA Coordinator serves in a consultant capacity to the core web team that develops website policy and governance and continues to bring accessibility issues to the fore.

In 2018, the Information Technology Department of the city created and hired for the position of Digital Government Program Manager. The function of this position, in part, is to act as the ADA liaison for the department, to ensure compliance with all digital aspects of ADA compliance, to support staff in understanding compliance standards, and to work closely with the city-wide ADA Coordinator in this effort.

Recommendations:

- Continue to incorporate diversity and accessibility recommendations into content management guidelines and website governance policies as they are developed and implemented.

⁴ The most current version is always available at <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/>.

- Work with our vendors to make the next version of their applications compliant with ATAG 2.0 or current version.
- Evaluate whether to adopt as city policy the new Section 508 electronic and information technology accessibility standards, when issued.

3.7 BELLEVUE TV

Bellevue Television (BTV) was established in 1994 to provide Bellevue residents with quality local government programming. BTV provides twenty-four (24) hour, seven (7) day-a-week programming, including gavel-to-gavel coverage of City Council meetings, providing access and open transparency of government operations for residents. BTV airs programming that provides information to the community about their municipal government, including information about important programs, services and opportunities provided by the City of Bellevue. BTV Channel 21 is a Public, Educational, Government (P.E.G.) Access Channel as provided for under the Cable Communications Act of 1984, Section 531, and the cable franchise agreements with licensed franchise serving Bellevue. Through the Comcast franchise, the channel is carried on the basic tier and reaches every City of Bellevue subscriber in the local cable system. In addition, BTV content is streamed online from the city's website (through Granicus) and BTV video content is available on the City of Bellevue You Tube channel.

Most programming is pre-recorded, but all council meetings are cablecast live, and are then replayed on the channel.

In the most recent budget process, the cost to caption City Council meetings was approved. Staff have already begun the process of implementing this feature.

Recommendations:

- Research best practices in other cities and gather information on cost and technology requirements for further accessibility.
- Seek input from the disability community to determine priorities for what types of programming get captioned or audio-described first.

3.8 CITY POLICIES AND PRACTICES

3.8.1 Comprehensive Plan

The City of Bellevue's Comprehensive Plan is the city's foundational policy document that guides growth and development for the next twenty years. The vision and detailed policy recommendations expressed in the plan set the priorities and parameters for much of what the city government does. These policies also guide the development and revision of the municipal codes, including development and land use codes. The biennial budget process uses Comprehensive Plan goals to evaluate budget requests and decide overall allocation priorities. Bellevue's ten-year 2015 Comprehensive Plan Update as



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Practice*

part of its compliance with Washington State’s Growth Management Act⁵ affirmed the city’s commitment to diversity, sustainable development, and open government.

These commitments translate into greater focus on diversity and inclusion in the plan’s detailed policy goals. Disability and access issues are specifically mentioned in 24 policy items in nine subject areas in the current plan; the 2004 plan contained only five disability-related items, mostly in human services. This is evidence of thoughtful and thorough integration of accessibility issues in high-level policies and provides a strong foundation for implementation at all levels. Specific examples of this integration can be found in the vision statements for both Transportation and Human Services, where the importance of mobility, reliability, and maintaining an inclusive culture for all are prominently highlighted. Further, this commitment to a Bellevue that is inclusive of disability is evident in the Neighborhoods Element of the Comprehensive Plan. This is a new element added to the 2015 version. In it, the importance of creating welcoming environments for all and actively working to increase diversity are highlighted.

Some examples of the commitments made in the Comprehensive Plan relating to access include:

CE-11	Commit to engaging citizens on significant civic issues in a manner that equitably reaches all of Bellevue’s population and that is inclusive of people of diverse backgrounds, languages and abilities. Recognize that engaging some population groups may require alternative outreach methods and personal contact.
CE-12	Provide equitable access to the city’s programs, services and events – including accommodation for disabilities, and populations with limited English language ability.
HO-19	Support housing options, programs, and services that allow seniors to stay in their homes or neighborhood. Promote awareness of Universal Design improvements that increase household accessibility.
HO-33	Recognize that adult family homes and other state regulated special needs housing provide stable, neighborhood housing options for elderly and disabled residents. Work to address needs for services, emergency response and other potential accommodations.
HO-34	Provide reasonable accommodation for housing for people with special needs in all areas, and avoid concentrations of such housing, while protecting residential neighborhoods from adverse impacts.
TR-27	Design, implement and maintain transportation system improvement and deliver transportation services and programs in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
TR-76	Develop and maintain safe and convenient pedestrian access to transit stops and station, through shared responsibility with transit providers, that: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Provides short, direct routes within a ten-minute walk;2. Designs the pedestrian environment to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without adaptation;

⁵ Chapter 36.70A RCW.

3.8. Self-Evaluation: City Policies and Practices

3. Maximizes safety for pedestrians at street crossings; and
 4. Gives priority to pedestrian access and safety.
- | | |
|-------|---|
| ED-18 | Promote opportunities for self-sufficiency for all Bellevue residents by encouraging employers to hire people with special needs and disabilities. |
| HS-9 | Improve access to services throughout the community by removing physical and systemic barriers and empowering individuals to overcome other barriers that may exist. |
| UD-78 | Design and coordinate the proximity of bike racks, wheelchair access, pedestrian amenities, non-motorized trails and other modes of transportation with transit facilities. |

The full comprehensive plan is available at <https://planning.bellevuewa.gov/planning/comprehensive-plan>

3.8.2 Contracting and Procurement

The City of Bellevue is subject to a complex and interlocking set of legal and procedural requirements dictated by Washington State Law (RCW) and Administrative Code (WAC), as well as Federal Highway Administration and Washington State Department of Transportation (WASHDOT) contracting requirements related to transportation and Capital Improvement Project grant funding. Most of these have equity, nondiscrimination, and equal employment clauses that relate to ADA compliance. The city has contracts with several state agencies and with supported employment services, which have associated regulations and codes. In addition, the city has its own procurement and contracting policies and procedures.

Recommendations:

- Investigate the possibility of adopting an accessible technology procurement policy and the inclusion of specific accessibility requirements in IT contracts and procurement criteria.
- Establish a contracts and procurements task force to more closely examine city-wide procurement and contracting policies and procedures as well as federal and state requirements to identify ADA-related provisions and areas for improvement.

3.8.3 Licensing and Permitting

The City of Bellevue issues licenses and permits for businesses, construction, occupancy, and a variety of other matters. The bulk of the city's permitting work is construction-related, with construction and building permits issued for residential, commercial and public right of way projects, and associated inspection and review activities required before projects are complete. The Development Services Department collaborates with the Fire, Transportation and Utilities Departments to manage the overall permitting, inspection and review processes.

3.8. Self-Evaluation: City Policies and Practices

Permitting and inspection play an important role in making the built environment in Bellevue more accessible, because permit applicants must demonstrate compliance with building codes and site design parameters that include ADA requirements. City code compliance officers, inspectors, and reviewers must be knowledgeable about the ADA as well as applicable fire, electrical, plumbing, and transportation codes and requirements. The city has a policy requiring pedestrian access during construction which includes instructions about providing a safe and accessible path of travel. The city also provides publications on construction and building code requirements, including a series of tip sheets that include information on ADA requirements for several building elements such as restrooms, door clearances and parking spaces.

Code compliance, inspection and permitting staff are often the first to hear about an access problem when a resident calls to complain and have an excellent record of responding quickly and effectively. In many cases, staff can contact the property owner or contractor and have the matter resolved immediately when construction sites have blocked curb ramps, failed to provide adequate signage, or otherwise failed to provide accessible paths of travel.

Recommendations:

- Consult with Development Services staff to identify the most common access problems they encounter, in order to get a better understanding of areas where permit applicants or contractors could benefit from additional information on the ADA.

3.9 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

3.9.1 Emergency preparedness: vulnerable populations

The City of Bellevue's 2013 Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) identifies three categories of vulnerable populations:

1. Adult care services (includes assisted living, eldercare, adaptive recreation and activity centers for people with disabilities, senior housing, and group housing for developmentally disabled),
2. Childcare services, and
3. Limited English Proficient individuals.

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) has identified and mapped locations and facilities serving these populations, along with neighborhood demographics indicating languages spoken and potential poverty levels. These factors are integrated with hazard inventories and risk assessments for a variety of hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis, severe weather, terrorist activity, and wildland-urban interface fires to develop an overall community response plan.

Several OEM Strategic Plan elements address the prevention, notification and response needs of vulnerable populations and incorporate them into community planning. These elements include:

7B. Develop and document program for engaging high risk and vulnerable populations before, during, and after event.

7C. Develop, maintain and test procedures for public information for high risk and vulnerable populations.

8B. Develop and maintain a plan to disseminate emergency alerts and warnings to vulnerable populations.

As part of developing the 2013 CEMP, OEM conducted a gap analysis based on past incident review, capability assessments and community stakeholder input, and came up with the following recommendations to address gaps related to serving vulnerable populations:

- Crisis Communications, Public Education and Information: Identify mechanisms and procedures for reaching vulnerable populations (before, during, and after event.)
- Hazard Identification, Risk ID and Consequence Analysis: Conduct a detailed vulnerability and consequence analysis to include a community profile
- Operational planning:
 - Identify vulnerable populations with assistance from experts and advocates
 - Determine size of those specific vulnerable populations
 - Planning Annex (supplemental information) should be created for vulnerable populations

3.9. Self-Evaluation: Emergency Management

The last item, creating a Planning Annex for vulnerable populations, is important because it elevates the issue to the same level as planning for other identified Emergency Support Functions like transportation, communication, search & rescue, hazmat response and long-term recovery. This ensures that detailed plans for identifying and assisting individuals with disabilities will be integrated into operational and tactical plans, and that community stakeholders will have an active role in shaping those plans.

Several specific Emergency Support Functions (ESF) refer to ADA requirements and disability access:

ESF 1 – Transportation

The Transportation Department has full responsibility in emergency transportation related issues, which includes the adjustment, maintenance and coordination of transportation routes and street facilities affected by an emergency. Transportation infrastructure can affect the time it takes to evacuate. This, compounded with a population of disabled individuals, can impact safety. The plan requires mutual aid agreements with other agencies (such as Metro/King County Transit and Bellevue School District) for alternative means of transportation. These agreements will include physical access to specific vehicles (such as chair lifts on buses), mass evacuation pick-up sites, and procedures to evacuate the homebound.

ESF 2 – Communications, Information Systems and Warning

This system provides information to the public via local radio and television stations. If there are no provisions to support both audio and visual alerts, then steps will be taken to create a program that supports such methods. Some examples would include TTY, open captioning and/or sign language interpreters.

ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services

Steps will be taken for the Office of Emergency Management to coordinate with Parks & Community Services Department and other services in the area, such as the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Washington Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters, and local church/service groups. Steps should be taken prior to a disaster to ensure that shelters are:

- **Accessible.** Includes ensuring that parking, walkways, entrances, toilets, bathing facilities, drinking fountains, sleeping areas, food distribution and dining, first aid/medical units, emergency notification systems, and other activities are ADA compliant.
- **Have reasonable accommodations.** Includes modifications of "no pets" policies for service animals, kitchen access, and sleeping arrangements.
- **Adequate supplies for individuals with disabilities.** Includes provisions of medical equipment, refrigeration for medications, food options for those with dietary restrictions, electricity for medical equipment, and supplies for service animals.

The Office of Emergency Management will also partner with the Parks Department and local service providers to develop a disaster case management program to transition post disaster victims back into everyday life. This program will include application procedures that will not limit access to people with disabilities.

3.10. Self-Evaluation: Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Bellevue OEM is taking steps currently to implement these goals and recommendations related to vulnerable populations. The number of staff with backgrounds in vulnerable population planning was increased in 2015, and OEM has begun to coordinate more community outreach efforts with other parts of the Fire and Police Departments. Bilingual staff have made presentations in Spanish to local church groups, and OEM is continuing to identify other avenues for reaching diverse and disabled members of the community.

Bellevue receives annual grants from the US Department of Homeland Security for the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) to address threats posed by terrorist actions as well as human and natural disasters. The UASI priorities include strengthening outreach, communication, and response for vulnerable populations. In previous years, OEM and other local fire departments have had volunteers from the Washington Service Corps, the state AmeriCorps program, to work on UASI vulnerable population projects.

Recommendations:

- Partner with the Washington State Independent Living Council (SILC), which has a focus on emergency management for people with disabilities. The SILC conducted a series of emergency preparedness conferences across the state in 2015 with national and regional experts speaking with local fire and police departments.
- Continue to build relationships with disability community organizations to solicit input and engagement on emergency planning for Bellevue and the region.
- Research best practices on emergency planning for people with disabilities and consider adopting relevant and feasible elements of those plans.

3.10 PUBLIC SAFETY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

3.10.1 Police

As of November 2018, all sworn personnel within the Bellevue Police Department in the process of completing a refresher course in crisis intervention. Imbedded in this curriculum is information pertaining to working with individuals diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder. Additionally, while at the police academy, all sworn personnel are required to pass crisis intervention training. This curriculum covers the following areas which pertain to working with those with disabilities: brain disorders, medications communication techniques, co-occurring disorders, community resources, and cultural sensitivity.

In 2006, the Police Department undertook a review of accessibility considerations in law enforcement, which resulted in the development and adoption of a policy to ensure effective communication with deaf and hard of hearing persons. In 2013, the Police Department started a service of accepting non-emergency crime reports online. Allowing written reports to be submitted via the internet, making crime reporting more accessible. In 2017, the Department expanded the categories of incidents that

3.10. Self-Evaluation: Public Safety and Law Enforcement

could be reported through the online mechanism to include bias-related crimes. With the City's new website, text size on this reporting tool can be increased for those with visual impairments.

Recommendations:

- Continue review of current Bellevue Police Department policies and procedures for potential revisions that could further accessibility.
- Collaborate with both public and private stakeholders to provide information and assistance in addressing complex issues like substance abuse and mental health.
- Evaluate training needs for police as it relates to working with individuals with physical, intellectual, and developmental disabilities.

3.10.2 Courts and Probation

The King County District Court operates the Bellevue District Court under contract with the city and provides all court-related services except probation. The city's Parks and Community Services Department operates probation services for adult misdemeanants. Bellevue Probation routinely interacts and coordinates directly with other parts of the justice system, including the Bellevue Police, Bellevue Prosecutor, King County District Court, and King County jail and/or regional jail providers, as well as with the Human Services network that provides intervention, prevention and victim services. The King County Court has its own ADA coordinator, so Bellevue residents going through the court system such as jurors, witnesses or defendants would request accommodations or access directly through the courts for programmatic accommodations such as assisted listening devices or interpreters. They would not go through the City of Bellevue. However, under an agreement with King County, Bellevue provides the court building. As such, Bellevue is responsible for ADA accommodations with respect to the physical facility.

Probation services were included in the general departmental ADA survey in 2007, but there is no data specifically evaluating Probation and the unique issues the program faces in dealing with offender populations. Mental health issues are far more common among justice-involved individuals than among the general population, and are often complicated by substance abuse, making it challenging to clearly identify underlying disability issues and provide appropriate accommodations in a probation and corrections environment. Current observations indicate that Probation staff are aware of the ADA and seek assistance when they believe a disability exists or when a misdemeanant requests accommodation. Staff have communicated with the Bellevue ADA Coordinator and with the King County Courts ADA Coordinator to consult on specific cases.

In 2015, the Bellevue District Court relocated into a city-owned building in the Bellefield Office Park near Mercer Slough. The building was substantially renovated to meet the needs of the court, but the site posed significant accessibility challenges. Because of the adjacent wetlands all buildings in that area are elevated above grade, and soil conditions do not allow installation of a wheelchair lift or elevator. Access to the court is via a very long exterior ramp which meets ADA standards and building code requirements, but nevertheless can be difficult for people with mobility impairments to navigate.

3.11. Self-Evaluation: Adaptive Recreation: Choices for People with Disabilities

Recommendations:

- Seek public input to further identify accessibility issues with the new court building.

3.11 ADAPTIVE RECREATION: CHOICES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

It is the purpose of Bellevue's Parks & Community Services to provide people with disabilities a full range of opportunities and choices for recreation, socialization and learning so that they can participate more successfully in the life of our community. There is a strong emphasis on providing access to all programs, and many people with disabilities participate in general recreation activities; however, there is also a need for specialized adaptive recreation programs that more fully meet the needs and preferences of some individual with disabilities. Bellevue's adaptive recreation program is widely recognized as one of the best in the nation and serves as a resource for residents of the entire region, not just Bellevue residents.



The City of Bellevue began providing specialized recreation activities for individuals with disabilities in the early 1970's with evening programs for adults with developmental disabilities. In the 1980's the city expanded services at Highland Community Center and established the Center as a "specialized recreation" facility providing services to residents with disabilities. During the 1990's the city broadened its program choices at Highland Center, expanded specialized recreation programs and activities to other city facilities and began to integrate specialized recreation participants into city recreation programs. During this time, participation in Highland Community Center programs increased significantly to include participants living outside of Bellevue. City staff worked to develop inter-local agreements with several neighboring cities. These agreements have supported reduction of the city subsidy for Specialized Recreation programs. Each year more and more individuals living with disabilities choose to participate in any program that the City of Bellevue offers. A descriptive list of adaptive recreation programs at Highland Center is included as Appendix G.

In 2006, the city developed the Choices for People with Disabilities Plan to provide an outline of recreational choices available for residents with disabilities. It describes the process that Parks & Community Services uses to support the inclusion process & specialized recreation, thereby encouraging those living with disabilities to participate in the programs of their choosing. The Choices plan was drafted after reviewing the needs of Bellevue citizens and researching inclusion plans from across the United States. Development of the Choices Plan included a review of the City of Bellevue's legal responsibilities regarding access and accommodations, discussions with program participants regarding acceptable modifications as well as the review of inclusion models across the nation. The Plan was developed by a team of department staff and reviewed by managers and the Parks & Community Services Board, and the first version was adopted in 2006. It was revised in 2007 and 2008 because the city had met all the program goals set forth in earlier versions. Again, it underwent significant revisions in 2018, with a strong focus on the inclusion process. 2018 Choices Plan is attached as Appendix H.

The 2018 update of the Choices Plan includes the following goals to support the ongoing implementation of the plan:

1. Ensure that people with disabilities have access to City parks, facilities and programs.
2. Expand recreation "choice" opportunities.

3.12. Self-Evaluation: City Facilities

3. Improve Parks & Community Services Staff knowledge and awareness toward serving residents with disabilities.
4. Develop and implement strategies that expand awareness and knowledge of program and service opportunities for residents with disabilities.

The City of Bellevue also offers adaptive and therapeutic swim programs at the Bellevue Aquatic Center, in both the Regular pool and the warm-water therapeutic pool. Physical therapy programs and individualized aquatic therapy are provided by appointment, and the Warm Springs pool is also open members of the public. Water aerobics and exercise classes are geared towards specific groups; the Aquatic Center partners with the National Multiple Sclerosis Society and Special Olympics to offer classes and activities for members, as well as classes for those with arthritis, fibromyalgia or other back & joint issues.

Recommendations:

- In support of people with disabilities who are served by the Parks and Community Services department, it is recommended that all staff within the recreation division be trained in the inclusion process.

3.12 CITY FACILITIES

The City of Bellevue owns more than 300 buildings, approximately 30 percent of which have areas designated for public use. In addition to City hall, the city also owns 74 developed parks, with 64 sport courts and 44 playgrounds, as well as outdoor recreation areas, trails, and undeveloped areas. As new buildings are constructed, or older facilities are renovated, more city facilities are made ADA-compliant.

3.12.1 Prior Assessments

The City of Bellevue has, over the years, conducted several comprehensive accessibility reviews and individual facility assessments including:

- 1993: The Parks Department conducted an ADA self-evaluation of all buildings open to the public and developed an action plan which was funded the following year.
- 2004: The US Department of Housing and Urban Development conducted a review of the City Hall complex and found the city to be in good compliance with only minor changes required. The City Hall building had been completely renovated and included standard features such as automatic door openers and drinking fountains installed at a height appropriate for people in wheel chairs, as well as wheelchair accessible counters and self-help computer stations.
- 2011: The Fire Department surveyed the public areas of all nine Fire Stations and found only minor accessibility issues. The survey results are in Appendix I.

In 2008, 2012, and 2015, the city contracted with Endelman and Associates, an architectural accessibility firm, to perform detailed accessibility reviews of city facilities. Phases I, II and III covered a total of fourteen facilities, including City Hall and most of the major Park Department public facilities such as community centers, the Aquatic Center, Bellevue Youth Theatre, and visitor centers at most parks. The

assessment findings and associated barrier removal activities are discussed in more detail in the next section on barrier mitigation, and the Executive Summaries are in Appendix J.

Recommendations:

- Continue working to complete barrier removal recommendations identified in Endelman assessments.
- Continue to engage with community regarding access barriers to city facilities and working proactively to remedy issues identified.

3.13 PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

The City of Bellevue's Transportation Department has been incorporating ADA standards and best practices into its projects for many years. Over time, emerging guidance on ADA standards has been integrated into the Transportation Design Manual, Inspection Standards, and other procedural references so that ADA requirements are a set element in design, plan reviews, and construction contracts, and inspection. Staff members look for innovative and cost-effective ways to advance accessibility for people with disabilities who rely on the city's pedestrian facilities to access their homes, employment, transit, and other destinations.

3.13.1 Prior Assessments

Sidewalk & Curb Ramp Self-Evaluation Report

In 2006 when the city considered how to update its sidewalk and curb ramp assessment, Transportation Department staff contacted jurisdictions across the country to gain insight into effective approaches to data collection. Staff determined that using existing manual measurement methods could cost the city up to \$1 million for a detailed evaluation of barriers to access within the public rights of way. Staff then identified a promising technology under development at the Federal Highway Administration's Office of Pavement Technology. This Ultra-Light Inertial Profiler (ULIP) mounted on a Segway Human Transporter operates at about 10 mph and performs laser measurements of pavement surfaces while an attached on-board computer collects data. The technology had initially been used to measure surface defects on highway and airport pavement surfaces but had never been used for municipal ADA compliance assessments.



In 2007, the City began testing the efficacy of the ULIP technology for obtaining precise measurements of grade, cross-slope, and vertical displacements. Staff conducted extensive data verification by correlating the ULIP results with GIS and location results and traditional measurement techniques; the ULIP data was consistent, accurate, and far more detailed than previous methods. In 2008, the technology was used to formally inventory all 336 miles of city-owned sidewalks. More than 4,000 existing curb ramps and transition panels were also evaluated by field staff using traditional smart level and GPS technologies. This complete sidewalk and curb ramp inventory was completed for less than \$400,000.

3.13. Self-Evaluation: Public Right of Way

Once the raw data was collected, non-compliant features were then prioritized using a detailed barrier ranking analysis. An impedance score based on the severity of the access problem was combined with an activity score based on priority rankings gathered from an extensive public survey and focus groups that collected over 110 responses from Bellevue area residents with disabilities.

In 2009 the results were published as *Toward Universal Access: Americans with Disabilities Act Sidewalk and Curb Ramp Self-Evaluation Report*. (See Appendix K for executive summary). Bellevue's use of innovative technology to accomplish a detailed inventory of barriers at relatively low cost was recognized as a best practice in the National Cooperative Highway Research Program. In 2012, the report won a Transportation Planning Excellence Award, sponsored by the Federal Highway Administration and Federal Transit Administration and co-sponsored by the American Planning Association and Transportation Research Board.

The Texas Transportation Institute praised the report and stated: "Efforts such as those at the City of Bellevue, Washington, rely on the collection of large datasets at extremely fine spatial and temporal disaggregation levels have the potential to significantly automate the identification of non-compliant locations in the field."

Performing a detailed assessment of pedestrian facilities is typically the most expensive and labor-intensive portion of any public entity's ADA self-evaluation; many jurisdictions have not done thorough surveys or have not updated them frequently enough to generate useful data or target their barrier removal efforts efficiently for the greatest public benefit. Using the ULIP technology pioneered by Bellevue has enabled other cities and counties to perform sidewalk and curb ramp surveys more quickly and at a fraction of the cost, leading to better resource decisions and better access outcomes.

Accessible Pedestrian Signals Report

One pedestrian feature within the public rights of way that was not evaluated in the sidewalk and curb ramp inventory was Accessible Pedestrian Signals (APS) at signalized intersections. APS provide audible and/or vibro-tactile information coinciding with visual pedestrian signals to inform visually impaired pedestrians precisely when the WALK interval begins and when it is no longer safe to cross. Audible signals can also provide directional guidance, which is particularly useful at skewed or angled intersections and at wide multi-lane crossings. The city incorporates APS at signalized intersections in response to citizen requests, significant alterations to an existing signal or corner geometry, or as new intersections are brought into the signalized network. The city has a policy and associated Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the installation of APS.

An inventory to evaluate the presence of APS at signalized intersections was completed in 2012. It examined all signalized intersections, assigned priorities for additional APS installation and evaluated existing APS for compliance and possible upgrade. The Accessible Pedestrian Signals report is included in Appendix L.

Since 2013, new APS have been installed in many locations, often in conjunction with overlay projects on existing or new signalized intersections. A chart showing the annual growth in the number and percentage of intersections with APS since then is also included in Appendix L.

Bellevue Accessible Pedestrian Signals			
Year	Number of Intersections with APS	Number of Signalized Intersections	Percent of Intersections With APS
2012	72	186	39%
2013	75	187	40%
2014	107	191	56%
2015	133	196	68%
2016	142	194	73%
2017	153	196	78%

Curb Ramp Quality Control and Monitoring

Sometimes curb ramp or sidewalk renovation or mitigation projects, once constructed, still do not achieve full compliance with ADA standards. Construction is carried out by contractors according to city contract scope and direction. In 2009, Transportation staff undertook an evaluation of curb ramp compliance to better understand why some ramps failed to meet standards upon completion. The analysis of two phases of curb ramp upgrades completed in 2008 is summarized in the following table:

2008 Curb Ramp Upgrade Analysis		
Category	Phase 1	Phase 2
New fully compliant ramps	36	16
New ramps not fully compliant due to influences of roadway slopes at corners	46	59
New ramps not fully compliant due to constraints surrounding the ramp (island, existing sidewalk, driveways, poles, etc.)	9	10
New ramps that could have been compliant	10	17
TOTAL	101	102

Because of this analysis, department staff modified how the curb ramp concrete contracts were scoped, invested more in the upfront design of curb ramps rather than simply assigning a "type" to the location in plans, encouraged inspectors to attend ADA trainings, and created a procedure for documentation when a curb ramp is constructed to the maximum extent feasible.

On-Street Parking

In 2018, an assessment of signed on-street parking in the downtown and Bel-Red areas was initiated to determine the needs of accessible on-street parking. The results will help identify and prioritize necessary improvements to current parking as well as establish criteria for new developments.

Recommendations:

- Continue to work toward full compliance with ADA requirements for public rights of way.

4 TRANSITION PLAN

4.1 CITY FACILITIES

4.1.1 Barrier Mitigation

The City of Bellevue has reduced the number and impact of access barriers in city facilities in several ways. New facilities or substantial renovations of existing facilities comply with ADA standards. Maintenance and smaller renovation projects frequently include accessibility improvements even when not required by the scope of the project. Accessibility is one of the factors considered when planning the seven-year cycle of Capital Improvement Projects for the Parks & Community Services Renovation and Refurbishment Plan, and when creating the annual Renovation Work Plan. The vast majority of facilities used by the public are within the Parks and Community Services budget, as it encompasses not only park and recreation facilities, but also the Community Centers, Northwest Arts Center and Bellevue Youth Theatre.

Barrier removal activities include specific projects to improve accessibility or remove identified high-priority barriers in facilities that are not due for major renovations or replacement for some time.

The following factors are considered in prioritizing barriers for removal:

- Level of use by the public: Facilities that receive a high level of public use as measured by number or frequency of visits.
- Program uniqueness: Some programs are unique to a building, facility, or park and cannot occur at another location.
- Geographic distribution: By selecting a range of facilities that are distributed throughout the city, the city can ensure maximum access for all residents.
- Citizen rights: Facilities where services are provided to exercise citizen rights— voting, right to a trial, access to elected officials, etc.
- Citizen responsibilities: Facilities where taxes are paid, permits and licenses are obtained, and where services are obtained.
- Social need: Facilities that meet social needs such as homeless shelters, health clinics, etc.
- Identified complaints: Efforts should focus on identified accessibility complaints.

Priorities for removal of specific barriers in existing facilities are also based on the general priority guidelines specified in the ADA at 28 CFR 36.304(c).

The findings of the Endelman assessments and subsequent barrier removal activities and/or plans include the following:

PHASE I: 2008

O. TRANSITION PLAN: 4.1 City Facilities

Facility name & address	Major barriers identified	Status
1. Highland Park and Community Center Building 14224 Bel-Red Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exterior accessible route, parking & ramps have excessive slopes Restroom fixtures & accessories noncompliant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking lot improvements completed, 2012. Accessible route into building fixed. Restrooms in Multipurpose rooms brought up to code
2. Highland Park/Recreation Area 14224 Bel-Red Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exterior accessible route, parking & ramps have excessive slopes Ballfields lack accessible seating & dugouts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessible parking stalls added near skatepark Accessible route from Highland Center to playground fixed Added ADA compliant bleachers at ballfield
3. North Bellevue Community Center 4063 – 148 th Avenue NE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exterior accessible route, parking & ramps have excessive slopes Interior counters too high Restroom fixtures & accessories noncompliant Internal doors lack clearance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking lot and exterior route improvements completed, 2012. Small restrooms by kitchen remodel and possible ADA family restroom retrofit budgeted for 2017 (\$50K) Large restrooms near main entry budgeted for remodel, 2019 (\$100K)
4. Route from City Hall to Parking & Transit 450 – 110 th Ave NE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exterior & covered parking and accessible routes have excessive slopes Routes to public right-of-way from parking and transit is too steep & lacks handrails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not fixed; parking stalls and routes have slopes from 2.7%-4.2%, minimally noncompliant. Exterior parking, plaza, and all routes to parking and sidewalks will be demolished and reconfigured during construction of light rail station starting in 2017.

PHASE II: 2012

Facility name & address	Major barriers identified	Status
1. Bellevue Aquatic Center Site and Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exterior routes from parking and sidewalk to main entry have excessive slopes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessible route to main front entry regraded and fixed.

O. TRANSITION PLAN: 4.1 City Facilities

Facility name & address	Major barriers identified	Status
601 – 143rd Ave NE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue Lagoon Pool shower area, restrooms and locker rooms have numerous access issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADA-compliant lift chairs for both pools replaced. • Blue Lagoon showers structurally unfeasible to fix; provided signage to direct patrons to restrooms & lockers in newer section of building. • Interior doors & auto closures replaced in 3 phases: phase 1 complete, phase 2 budgeted for 2020 (\$25K), phase 3 not yet scheduled.
2. Bellevue Botanical Gardens (BBG) - Paths in gardens, route of travel through park, gift shop; excludes caretakers house, parking lot at gardens to be demolished 12001 Main Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Visitor Center restrooms have noncompliant fixtures • Trails throughout have gravel surfaces that are not accessible • Recommend providing program access through accessible golf carts or other small vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Visitor Center and Gift Shop built to ADA standards. • Accessible trails are noted with signage. • Pilot program tested golf cart for tours; found low usage as designed because carts seat only one visitor and available at limited times. Recommend gathering more public input and testing multi-seat carts.
3. Bellevue Golf Course 18 Holes, driving range, putting green, Pro shop 5500 – 140 th Ave NE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too few accessible parking stalls; stalls & path to clubhouse have excessive slope & no compliant landings • No path to public right of way • Clubhouse pro shop lacks 36" route throughout • Clubhouse and golf course restrooms have multiple access issues: clearance, thresholds, noncompliant fixtures • Golf course lacks accessible route; recommend accessible golf carts to provide access. Two holes inaccessible due to curbs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking lot restriping budgeted for 2018, will allow for regrading accessible stalls. • Golf course flooring restroom renovation is needed but not yet scheduled. • New driving range built to ADA standards. • Accessible ADA-compliant golf cart available with features that provide access to tees and greens.
4. City Hall Interior Public Areas Only - Concourse, Lev. 2 Training, City Mgr., West Wing Flr. 3 Deli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service First and Development Services counters lack lowered sections. • Women's restrooms lack maneuvering space, accessible fixtures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service First and Permit Processing area redesigned in 2014. • Restroom stalls reconfigured.

O. TRANSITION PLAN: 4.1 City Facilities

Facility name & address	Major barriers identified	Status
450 – 110 th Ave NE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Chamber has insufficient wheelchair accessible spaces and aisle seats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seating configuration redesigned in 2016; vendor to complete reconfiguration in mid-2016.
5. Crossroads Community Park & Center Building Site and Facility - incl. Annex / Golf Course & International Area 16000 NE 10 th Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crossroads Park walkways and curb ramps have excessive slopes; playground surface material makes route inaccessible • Community Center: too few accessible parking stalls; stalls, access aisles & path to CC have excessive slopes. • CC Men's and Women's main restrooms: some fixtures, stalls and clearances are noncompliant • CC interior doors exceed allowable pull force • Crossroads Golf Course accessible parking stalls, access aisle & curb ramps have excessive slopes • Pro shop entry door & service counter are noncompliant; no accessible route to restrooms which have noncompliant clearance & other features • No accessible route to practice green, driving range, and golf course itself; recommend accessible golf carts to provide access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking lot reconfigured; restriping of accessible spaces done in 2016. • North parking lot budgeted for repaving, 2020 • Asphalt walkways budgeted for repair, 2020 (\$25K) some may be too steep due to terrain. • Interior door pulls weight adjustments added to routine maintenance. • Men's & women's restrooms in main center remodeled to ADA standards. • Crossroads golf course restrooms renovation budgeted for 2022 (\$132K)
6. Downtown Park 10201 NE 4 th Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southeast parking lot has too few access aisles; all parking lots have excessive slopes on lots and curb ramps. • No accessible route to art installations • Restroom fixtures, grab bars & dispensers noncompliant • Playground lacks accessible route to accessible components 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large portions of park to be re-done as part of "Complete the Circle" project within the next few years. • Playground was replaced with new fully accessible Inspiration Playground, developed with Rotary Club, Bellevue Special Needs PTA and other civic partners. Groundbreaking occurred Fall 2016, opening to public Spring/Summer 2017. • Walkways to be re-paved, 2021 (\$15K) • Restroom near formal garden budgeted for renovation, 2021 (\$120K)

O. TRANSITION PLAN: 4.1 City Facilities

Facility name & address	Major barriers identified	Status
<p>7. Kelsey Creek Farm & Park Barns, features & Site 410 – 130th Place SE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible parking only at lower lot; long distance uphill to main features of barn, animal areas and education rooms. No accessible parking at upper gravel lot. • Path to street, gravel path between upper and lower portion of park, and gravel paths between upper buildings & animal display areas inaccessible due to slope and surface material. • No accessible route to picnic tables. • Playground restrooms inaccessible; clear space, noncompliant fixtures. • Playground lacks accessible route to ground components. • Education areas in converted farmhouse: entry ramp too steep, interior doorways too narrow, upper & lower restrooms inaccessible, and no accessible route to lower level. • Education Barn has steps & level changes with no ramps • Amphitheater lacks wheelchair seating and accessible route to stage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantial access challenges remain due to hilly terrain, historic buildings, and farmyard areas. • Upper parking lot paved, curb ramps added, and accessible stalls created, with signage. • Playground restrooms budgeted for renovation, 2021 (\$115K) • Playground was completely replaced, 2017 (\$250K) • Education Barn & house interior improvements assessed with a tentative start date of 2019/2020, (\$300K) • Farmhouse lower level restrooms partially budgeted for future remodel (\$50K), as part of a larger project to include full ADA and building code upgrades. • Small animal areas budgeted for redesign (\$100K), not yet scheduled • Garden sheds & animal barns budgeted for repair/replacement, 2020 (\$75K) • Rabbit hutch made ADA accessible in 2018.
<p>8. Northwest Arts Center Building 9825 NE 24th Street</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking lot has excessive slopes and lacks van stall. • Walkways to public right of way and building entry have excessive slopes, lack handrails and level landings. • Interior restroom stalls lack clearance and have noncompliant fixtures. • Classrooms lack accessible sinks and work tables. • Auditorium threshold is noncompliant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exterior parking, walkways, and doorway renovated to ADA standards. • Interior restrooms budgeted for remodel, 2018 (\$55K)
<p>9. Robinswood Community Park</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park has many routes on sloping terrain that require ramps to be accessible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantial access challenges remain due to hilly terrain

O. TRANSITION PLAN: 4.1 City Facilities

Facility name & address	Major barriers identified	Status
Incl. Barn, Park House, Cabana, ball fields , concession building, restrooms, tennis center (indoor & outdoor) 2430-32 – 148 th Ave SE 2400 – 151 st Place SE	North end, playgrounds & athletic fields mostly compliant already; accessible trail to pond is feasible but many trails on south end too steep. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robinswood House lacks accessible routes to parking & street, to interior of house and to second floor. • Teen Barn restrooms have multiple compliance issues; no accessible route to parking at Robinswood House lot. • Tennis Center has no accessible route to the main entrance; excessive slopes and insufficient maneuvering room on routes to tennis courts from inside Tennis Center. Restrooms and locker rooms have multiple compliance issues and showers are not accessible. 	and older or historic buildings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tennis Center entrance remodeled and brought up to ADA standards, including parking, accessible pathway and front entrance. • Accessible route to ballfields repaired; added accessible bleacher seating. • Accessible route to Dog Park West repaired; created accessible seating area. • Parking lot repairs budgeted for 2019/2021, budget to reflect current costs of materials and labor. • Robinswood House all interior restrooms budgeted for remodeling, 2024 (\$50K) • Patio restrooms budgeted for remodel, 2021 (\$40K) • Teen Barn restrooms budgeted for refurbishment, 2021, (\$60K) • Ballfield restrooms budgeted for renovation, 2021 (\$60K) • Ballfields budgeted for regrading as a future project. (\$20K) • Playground budgeted for replacement, 2022 (\$120K) – no major access problems identified with existing one, but new playground will meet newer access standards and more accessible components • Robinswood House pathways to be redone in two phases with phase one beginning in 2018.
10. Wilburton Hill Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible parking stalls at the ballfield/playground lot have excessive slopes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added ADA compliant bleachers at soccer field.

O. TRANSITION PLAN: 4.1 City Facilities

Facility name & address	Major barriers identified	Status
Upper and lower parking lot by ball fields, route connecting to BBG, 2 baseball, 1 soccer, picnic, tot lot, playground <i>12400 Main Street</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walkways to street, ballfields, soccer fields and playground are gravel surface and lack handrails & level landings on slopes; some slopes excessive. • Restroom sinks and mirrors noncompliant • Ballfield bleachers lack companion seats and drinking fountains noncompliant. • Playground lacks accessible route and upper level is substantially noncompliant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playground has been replaced, now complies with 2010 play area standards. • Park restrooms budgeted for renovation, 2020 (\$30K) • McDowell House interior restrooms remodel has been slated as a future project(\$30K)

PHASE III: 2016

Facility name & address	Major barriers identified	Status
1. Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center <i>1625 – 118th Ave SE</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exterior accessible route, accessible parking, and walkways exceed recommended slopes. • Platform lift locked and lacks door maneuvering space. • Restroom clearances slightly too small. • Classroom entry door and deck thresholds too high. 	Items will be evaluated, prioritized & budgeted for improvement.
2. South Bellevue Community Center <i>14509 SE Newport Way</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient accessible parking stalls; stalls, access aisles and walkways exceed recommended slopes. • Restroom clearances too small, shower thresholds too high, insufficient clearance. • Classrooms & commercial kitchen lack accessible sinks & work surfaces. • Playground surface material makes route inaccessible; no ground-level components. 	Items will be evaluated, prioritized & budgeted for improvement.

In addition to the work performed pursuant to the Endelman assessments, other past projects that removed barriers in City facilities include:

2009

- ❖ Playground Replacement – Chandler Park, Collingwood Park, Deer Run Park, Killarney Glen Park, Saddleback Park;

- ❖ Replace Pedestrian Bridge; ADA Ramp at Frasier Cabin – Kelsey Creek Park;

2010

- ❖ Parking Lot Resurfacing – Kelsey Creek Park;

2012

- ❖ Asphalt Repair s/Overlays/Boardwalks/Pathways - 118th Ave Trail, Robinswood Park, Killarney Glen Park, Bannerwood Park, Lake Hills Park, Lewis Creek Park, Northwest Arts Center, Forest Park – Lower Washout Way (Coal Creek Natural Area), Wilburton Hill Park;
- ❖ Restroom Remodel/Sewer Pump Repairs - Chism Beach Park, Highland Community Center, included ADA-related improvements
- ❖ Shorelines - Clyde Beach Park - swim dock replacement planning/permitting, Meydenbauer Marina Transient Moorage design and permitting;
- ❖ Program Support - Eastgate Park challenge course, South Bellevue Community Center, automatic basketball lowering devices, Kelsey Creek Park education barn & house improvement planning, North Bellevue CC – relocate billiard room & remodel for exercise room;
- ❖ Rebuild Off Leash Dog Area - Robinswood Park;

2013

- ❖ Major restroom remodel at the Crossroads CC;
- ❖ 14 Day-Moorage Slips installed at the Meydenbauer Marina, added new ADA-compliant moorage slips, ramps and accessible parking stalls;
- ❖ New safety surface at the Crossroads water play area;
- ❖ Completed the cart path reconstruction program at the golf course.

2014

- ❖ Pavement repairs improved access at Phantom Lake Loop trail, Meydenbauer Beach park parking lot and Crossroads Park parking lot;
- ❖ Install paging system at Crossroads Community Center;
- ❖ Playground repairs/replacement was completed at Crossroads International (spray park surfacing), Forest Glen Park (surfacing), Norwood, (new curbing and wall), Goldsmith (replaced 2-5 yr. old structure) and Tam O'Shanter replace structure;
- ❖ Restroom renovation and new water line at Hidden Valley Park;
- ❖ Completed the Clyde Beach swim dock and Meydenbauer day moorage projects;
- ❖ Accessibility Improvements at Northwest Arts center, design work for parking and entry access;
- ❖ Accessible parking and access ramps at Robinswood Tennis Center
- ❖ Interior modifications and acoustical improvements were made at the Highland Community Center.

2015

- ❖ Playground Equipment Replacements – Wilburton Hill, Lakemont Highlands, Cherry Crest Mini and Ivanhoe Sports Field Parks
- ❖ Restroom improvements – Clyde Beach Park – renovate interior, South Bellevue Community Center – renovate showers,
- ❖ Sport court improvements – Highland Park, Lakemont Highlands Park, Lakemont Park, Robinswood Park tennis center exterior courts, and Spiritridge Park,
- ❖ Skate Park improvements – Highland indoor skate park,
- ❖ Sports field improvements - North Robinswood infield,
- ❖ Citywide projects - numerous improvements/repairs to asphalt walkways, trails and parking lots and replacement of park furnishings.
- ❖ Parking lot and main entry access improvements – Northwest Arts Center
- ❖ Hearing loop-City Hall Council Chamber

2016

- ❖ Play Structure Replacement – Goldsmith Park, Wilburton Hill Park
- ❖ Restroom improvements – Zumdiek Park
- ❖ Trip hazard removal – Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center
- ❖ ADA Ramp – Cherry Crest Mini Park, Highland Ballpark
- ❖ Hearing loop-City Hall Conference Room 1E-113
- ❖ Hearing loop-City Hall Public Meeting Room 1E-108
- ❖ Hearing loop-Bellevue Youth Theatre Stage
- ❖ Hearing loop-Bellevue Youth Theatre Box Office

2017

- ❖ Play Structure Replacement – Kelsey Creek, Saddleback, Sunset Park
- ❖ Door and hardware replacement – Robinswood House
- ❖ Floor Repairs – South Bellevue Community Center – refloat floor and new carpet
- ❖ Decking replacement – Sullivan House
- ❖ Exterior trip hazard removal – Newport Hills, Lakemont Highlands, McDowell House pavers, Crossroads International pavers, Sullivan House pavers, Ranger station pavers, Wildwood, Kelsey Creek playground path, Ivanhoe
- ❖ Hearing loop – North Bellevue Community Center Banquet Room

2018

- ❖ Accessible parking and access ramp at Larson Lake

4.1.2 Data Integration and Progress Monitoring

A specialized ADA SurveySolutions database contains detailed ADA compliance data from the sixteen facility accessibility surveys performed by architectural accessibility consultant Endelman and Associates. This database identifies each specific barrier, makes recommendations about mitigation, provides priority rankings and budget estimates, and can be used to track the progress of barrier removal. The city has its own tracking systems for facility maintenance, renovation and remodeling projects, for both capital projects and those carried out with operational funding. Data must be manually transferred between systems by updating the ADA SurveySolutions as projects are completed and barriers are removed. The project scope and completion data in the city's systems do not always contain the level of detail required to determine whether barriers have been removed; staff must rely on other documentation or on their knowledge of each project to evaluate and properly record this information. This has resulted in delays in keeping the information up to date. Several Parks staff are currently correlating and updating all data in order improve the usefulness of the ADA SurveySolutions software. When complete, this will allow for more efficient monitoring of progress, as well as make it easier to sort and prioritize future barrier removal projects. With hundreds of pages of detailed survey findings for fourteen different facilities, the sorting and analysis functions are essential tools.

4.1.3 Short-term Barrier Removal Plans

Many future projects in the Parks and Community Services Department's 2016-2022 Renovation and Refurbishment Plan include accessibility improvements, and a few are planned specifically to address accessibility needs.

Projects initiated in 2018 include:

Playground Equipment Replacements –Lattawood and Forest Glenn

- ❖ Building Remodel – Meydenbauer Marina Whaling Building
- ❖ Trip Hazard removal – ongoing throughout parks system
- ❖ Shorelines and docks – New dock at Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center, permitting and design for 5 docks, and complete redesign of Swayolocken boat launch area for construction in 2017.
- ❖ Trail improvement – citywide trail improvement projects, to include prioritization of accessible trails and creation of a guide to accessible trails.

Upcoming ADA-specific projects in 2019 include:

- ❖ Access improvements – Phase 1 of the Robinswood house pathway project
- ❖ ADA restroom improvements – Northwest Arts Center
- ❖ ADA parking – Bannerwood parking improvements project, Bellevue Municipal Golf Course

Upcoming hearing loop installation projects include:

1. Botanical Gardens
 - a. Rentable meeting space
 - b. Docent tours system
 - c. Gift shop sales counter
2. All Customer Service Counters to receive a counter loop
 - a. City Hall – Service First Desk & Police Lobby
 - b. Four Community Center counters (North Bellevue, South Bellevue, Highland & Crossroads)
3. North Bellevue Community Center
 - a. Conference Room D
4. Crossroads Community Center
 - a. Community Room
5. South Bellevue Community Center
 - a. Reservable meeting rooms
 - b. Portable system for fitness classes
6. Highland Community Center
 - a. Multi-Purpose room
 - b. Fire Place room

4.1.4 Medium- and Long-term Barrier Removal Plans

The City of Bellevue plans to apply a more strategic and systematic approach to prioritizing and accomplishing future access improvements for city facilities. The facility assessment results are an important source of information and will be more useful once the ADA SurveySolutions database is fully updated and can be used to generate status reports. Public outreach and engagement activities will solicit information about what city facilities and services are most important to Bellevue residents and visitors and identify specific problems they have encountered. Data from the public surveys and comments will be combined with facility usage data to create a preliminary priority ranking for future ADA projects. Along with major priorities, staff will identify a punch list of smaller items that can be done in batches in the near-to-mid-term.

4.2 PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

4.2.1 Barrier Mitigation for Pedestrians

ADA Pedestrian Facilities Compliance Programs

The city has a budget for specific ADA-related barrier removal projects that would not otherwise be done through other programs or funding sources. The Pedestrian Facilities Compliance Program (PW-W/B-49) was funded at \$50,000 per year from 2000 through 2011, when it was increased to \$100,000 per year. These are generally projects that are responsive to an identified high-priority barrier, and requests from mobility-impaired residents are given the highest priority. When possible, projects are coordinated with Utilities and Street Maintenance to minimize conflicts and maximize the number of ramps that can be built each year by working in zones.

A formal project selection process (Appendix M) was developed in 2011. Projects are also selected through an informal process combining input from city staff and requests from the community. The cost per ramp has risen significantly in recent years as construction costs have risen with the rebounding economy, so the program averages six to ten ramps per year.

In addition, a portion of the Minor Capital – Signals and Lighting Program (PW-M-20) is set aside for implementation of APS.

Pavement Overlay Program

Each year the City of Bellevue undertakes major pavement improvement projects on roadway portions selected for their importance to vehicle and pedestrian circulation, role in the city's overall transportation network, and maintenance or upgrade requirements. Pavement overlay projects are required to reconstruct or retrofit every ADA noncompliant curb ramp, add ramps where required, and provide signage and accessible pedestrian signals all signalized crosswalks along the project corridor. The cumulative impact of Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) and the annual Overlay projects is significant. The majority of ramp and sidewalk upgrades are performed as part of overlay projects rather than as stand-alone ADA projects.

The budget for PW-M-1, the annual Pavement Overlay Program, is the Transportation Department's largest ongoing program budget. It is estimated that the ADA component of the overlay program construction cost can account for as much as 25% of the total construction contract. Pavement preservation needs are developed using a web-based pavement management system ensuring those streets needing repairs are addressed in priority fashion. This allows City resources to be utilized in the most efficient manner. Arterial roadways are weighted heavier, which means that ADA facilities along high-use corridors are being upgraded at a greater frequency.

During the design phase of Transportation Projects, ADA access is evaluated and ADA sidewalk ramps, sidewalks, roadway crossings and Audible Pedestrian Signals (APS) systems are reconstructed or constructed new as determined necessary on street overlay projects and Capital Improvement Projects. Since the conclusion of the 2009 sidewalk and curb ramp self-evaluation, much progress has been attained within the Pavement Overlay Program and the CIP. From 2010 to 2015, over 700 ADA sidewalk

4. TRANSITION PLAN

ramps constructed by the Pavement Overlay Program and the ADA Pedestrian Compliance Program as shown in the following chart.

4. TRANSITION PLAN

Year	Transportation Program Funding Source	# Ramps Constructed, Reconstructed or Retrofitted	Project comment
2010	Overlay Program	113	Roadway resurfacing project included 9.25 lane miles of collector/arterials 18.7 lane miles of residential streets
2010	Pedestrian Compliance	5	Residential neighborhoods
2011	Overlay Program	86	Roadway resurfacing project included 20.85 lane miles of collector/arterials 3.13 lane miles of residential streets
2011	Pedestrian Compliance	11	3 ramps at intersection of major arterial roadway near college, 8 ramps in residential neighborhoods
2012	Overlay Program	85	Roadway resurfacing project included 23.37 lane miles of collector/arterials 0.3 lane miles of residential streets
2012	Pedestrian Compliance	0	Budget expended in prior & following year
2013	Overlay Program	89	Roadway resurfacing project included 15.77 lane miles of collector/arterials 1.4 lane miles of residential streets
2013	Pedestrian Compliance	11	Residential neighborhoods
2014	Overlay Program	239	Roadway resurfacing project included 17.59 lane miles of collector/arterials 3.89 lane miles of residential streets
2014	Pedestrian Compliance	8	Mid-block crossings near transit stop and High School
2015	Overlay Program	78	Roadway resurfacing project included 19.91 lane miles of collector/arterials 5.36 lane miles of residential streets
2015	Pedestrian Compliance	4	Collector connecting neighborhood to CBD
Total number ADA sidewalk ramps Constructed/Reconstructed 2010-2015 with ADA Compliance & Overlay Projects		729	Total roadway resurfacing projects included 106.4 lane miles of collector/arterials 32.78 lane miles of residential streets

Street Maintenance and Utilities

Street Maintenance crews regularly mitigate sidewalk heaves (more than 800 per year) created by vertical displacements between sidewalk panels or caused by tree roots. Accessibility enhancements and maintenance of sidewalks and curb ramps are also completed by private development projects and franchise utilities projects that affect the right of way.

Utility projects or trenching that cut into a portion of a sidewalk or pedestrian path may be considered maintenance projects but may trigger ADA upgrade obligations if the scope is large enough or if the project cuts into a non-compliant curb ramp.

A significant amount of new commercial development has occurred in Bellevue in the last five years, and more is planned in the near future as the Spring District and Eastgate transit-oriented development is built. These developments and associated infrastructure upgrades result in new curb ramps and improved sidewalk access. These projects are in addition to the Transportation Department's ADA Pedestrian Compliance Program, Overlay Program and CIP Program, and they increase the number and percentage of curb ramps that are fully compliant.

Accessibility During Construction

No matter whether it is a public- or private-entity initiating the accessibility improvement, the Right of Way Use Permit issued to support construction projects in Bellevue contains explicit instructions for maintaining pedestrian access during construction. This process, and its application in the field, was heralded as a best practice by Federal Highway Administration reviewers in their 2006 report on ADA Title II compliance by Washington State local agencies.

Public Transit Coordination

The City of Bellevue does not directly provide any public transit services but works closely with local transit authorities such as Sound Transit and King County Metro to ensure smooth coordination between transit projects and city pedestrian facilities. The location of bus stops or other transit nodes is an important part of the priority ranking system for pedestrian access, and often influences which curb ramps or sidewalks will be upgraded first.

With Eastlink light rail construction in Bellevue underway, the City is expanding its coordination to encompass the new facilities and infrastructure. This includes ensuring accessible paths of travel between transit stops and city facilities or other areas of high pedestrian activity, collaborating on the design of adjoining portions of the right of way, and negotiating specific pedestrian features or connectivity in the portions of a project to be constructed by Sound Transit and later turned over to the city for ownership or maintenance.

4.2.2 Data Integration and Progress Monitoring

The sidewalk and curb ramp data from the 2009 self-evaluation is in a GIS database created during the project to allow viewing of sidewalk details and accessible paths of travel. The specialized equipment that was utilized for the sidewalk compliance survey collected data in a different format than the sidewalk and curb ramp data currently generated by the Transportation Department's construction projects. The 2009 data had not been updated or correlated with the other curb ramp data, and the

4. TRANSITION PLAN

software platform is no longer supported. That original survey data has been migrated into a new web-based map, the ADA Viewer. Records of ADA sidewalk ramp improvements are maintained for individual Capital Improvement Projects, Pedestrian Facilities Compliance Program projects, annual Overlay Program projects and the Right of Way Use permit process. The as-built documents of the improvements completed after the original survey are added to the ADA Viewer web map upon project completion. Using the ADA Viewer map allows staff to evaluate barrier mitigation more accurately, determine how many of the high-priority items have been addressed, and assess current progress toward compliance on facilities within the right of way.

The cityscape continues to change with significant new roads, housing and commercial redevelopment, transit route alterations, light rail construction and plans for several major redevelopment projects that will change circulation patterns throughout the city. It will be necessary to re-evaluate the barrier priority rankings and consult with the disability community in Bellevue and the surrounding areas to determine how demand has shifted. Usage of pedestrian facilities will continue to change as major developments are completed. The city will need to plan for continuous public input and be able to quickly integrate new information into barrier removal activities.

4.2.3 Future ADA Compliance Projects

Funding for the annual ADA Pedestrian Facilities Compliance Program is currently at \$100,000 per year. The adequacy of this level of funding will be evaluated through the City's biennial budget process. Future year projects will be determined and prioritized the formal selection process, community requests, and identified high-priority barriers that are not addressed by other means.

4.2.4 2016- 2020 Overlay Project Candidates

Pavement overlay project candidates are selected on the basis of several factors: maintenance needs as indicated by pavement monitoring, improvements to pedestrian facilities in commercial districts, and improvements in areas of major new development. Pedestrian access is a factor in these decisions, but with the results of the ADA Viewer upgrades and a renewed public input process, it is possible that the priorities will change. The selection process for future overlay projects will benefit from more robust data on barrier removal achievements and community needs and may be able to target more high-priority barriers without compromising other project selection criteria. The current Pavement Overlay Five-Year Program map can be found in Appendix N.

4.1 RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL

The ADA requires that the official responsible for implementation of the transition plan be included Disability Community Participation.

5 APPENDICES

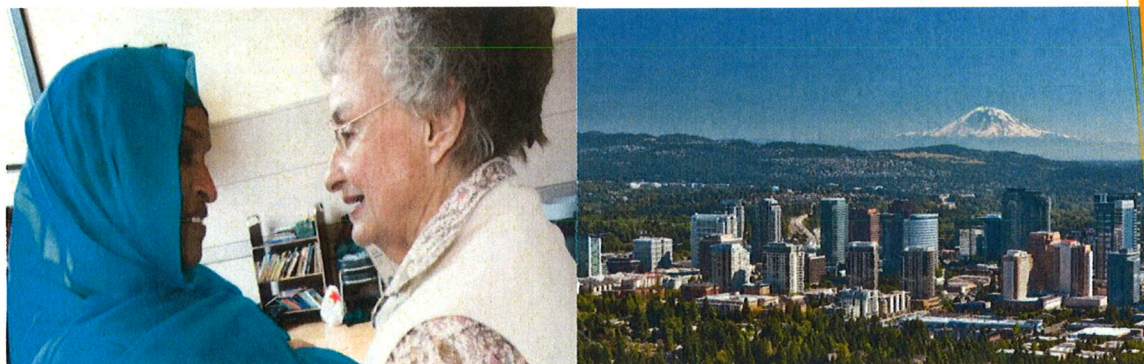
- A. Diversity Advantage Plan Recommendations
- B. December 2007 ADA Outreach Meeting Notes
- C. Bellevue 2009 ADA Survey Compilation
- D. 2018 Focus Group Questions and Summary
- E. 2018 Summary of Survey Results
- F. ADA Survey for Managers—Results Summary
- G. Adaptive Recreation Program Description
- H. 2018 Choices for People with Disabilities Plan
- I. Fire Stations ADA Survey
- J. Endelman & Associates Facility Surveys
 - 1. Phase I Survey Executive Summary
 - 2. Phase II Survey Executive Summary
 - 3. Phase III Survey Executive Summary
- K. Towards Universal Access: ADA Sidewalk and Curb Ramp Self-Evaluation Report, 2009 – Executive Summary
- L. Accessible Pedestrian Signal Self-evaluation, 2012
- M. ADA Pedestrian Facility Project Selection Process
- N. Pavement Overlay Projects: Curb Cuts
 - 1. Map of Pavement Overlay Projects 2010-15
 - 2. Map of Proposed Pavement Overlay Projects 2016-2020



*Bellevue Diversity
Initiative*

The Diversity Advantage

Putting the positive power of diversity to work in our community



Bellevue welcomes the world.

Our diversity is our strength.

Bellevue City Council Vision Statement, 2014



Recommendations

Adopted December 8, 2014

Cultural Competence in City Government

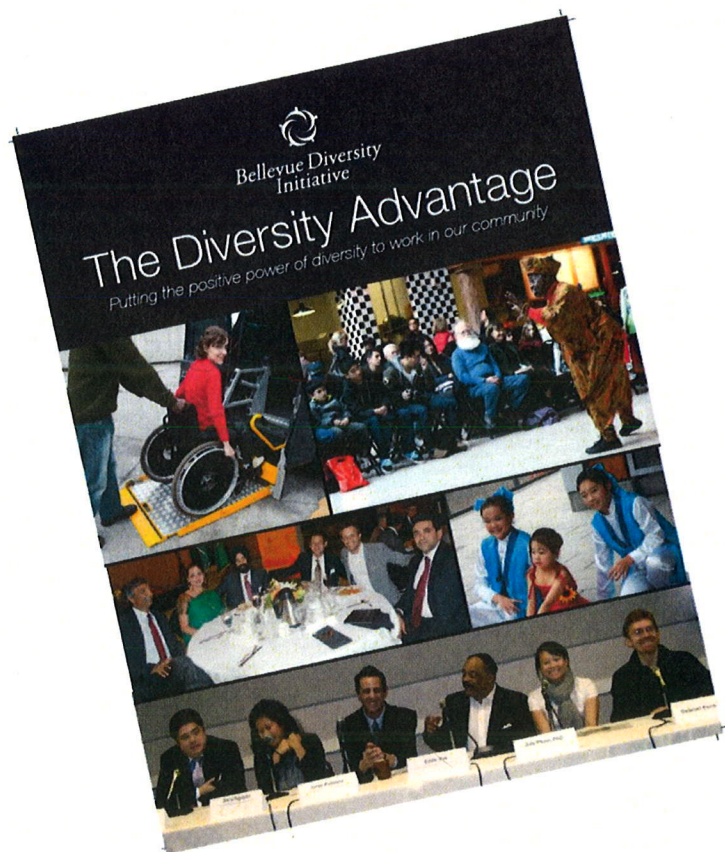
1. Obtain endorsement and direction from the City Council and Leadership Team to include cultural competence as a **core competency** of the organization in policy and practice.
2. Hire a Cultural Competence and Equity professional to integrate cultural competence and equity as elements in City policy development, programming, service delivery and program evaluation.
 - a. **Regularly review and evaluate** City-wide cultural competence efforts in the following categories: organizational values, policies, staffing, resources, service delivery and public outreach.
 - b. Establish a **knowledge base** of best practices and available resources for cultural competence and equity within the City.
3. Establish **performance measures** to track progress at meeting goals and actions of the Initiative.
4. Provide systematic and regular cultural competence **training for all City staff** over a five-year period.
5. Provide cultural competence **training for City volunteers and community leaders**, including those serving on City boards, commissions and advisory committees.
6. Add cultural competence as an **evaluative criterion** in the City's budget process.
7. Strengthen and **advance recruitment efforts** of diverse City staff to better reflect city demographics.
8. Dovetail the City's existing **accessibility and compliance programs** (ADA, Section 504, Title VI) with the Diversity Initiative to achieve similar goals of increased performance and outcomes across all City services.
9. **Establish City-wide standards** for translation of written material, interpretation services at meetings, and for physical access to meetings and programs.
10. Conduct a comprehensive review of public information tools, protocols and resources to identify strategies and **methods for more effective communication** with diverse populations.
11. **Explore and identify** additional Mini-City Hall locations to improve local accessibility to City services.
12. **Dedicate resources** for City departments to innovate and adapt to provide culturally competent services and improve public outreach and civic engagement.

Cultural Competence in the Community

1. Invest in **more public gathering spaces, or Third Places**, throughout Bellevue for people to connect, celebrate and interact.
2. Support and produce special events, art exhibits and performances, educational materials, festivals and public information that **increase opportunities for cultural interaction and education**.
3. Convene a community advisory group to explore a charter to establish a **"Bellevue Diversity Institute"**. This experiential learning center would serve as a citywide cultural center and would be a resource for businesses, schools and other community groups and organizations. Its mission would be to educate, celebrate, challenge and inspire Bellevue to be a welcoming and inclusive community that embraces diversity.
4. Improve **outreach** and engagement to build relationships with isolated communities and establish trust and affinity.
5. Develop a **Cultural Liaison Program**, where representatives of culture groups work as liaisons between their group and the City, or other community institutions.
6. Continue to produce and distribute **demographic information** and analysis to residents, businesses, nonprofits and public and private educational institutions to elevate understanding of Bellevue's ever-evolving diversity.
7. Produce **welcome packets** for new residents with language translations available, promoting community organizations, City services and local businesses.
8. **Increase public awareness** through branding work that incorporates key messaging about Bellevue as a welcoming community with a world-wide view, and acceptance of diversity as a positive aspect of living and working in Bellevue.
9. Collect regular **community feedback** and utilize volunteers to help assess City services from a diversity perspective. Track **performance measures** on cultural competence exhibited within the community.
10. **Coordinate** with local community groups and organizations dedicated to issues of diversity and culture.

Human Services

1. Support the establishment of a **year-round homeless shelter** on the Eastside.
2. **Translate** city materials on human service resources and referral programs available in Bellevue into the most commonly spoken languages.
3. Assist non-profit human service agencies in providing **culturally competent care** and support to Bellevue residents of all ages, abilities and ethnic backgrounds.
4. Engage the Eastside Human Services Forum in **regional discussions** of diversity in human services.
5. Promote bicultural and bi-lingual programs that **help individuals access public and nonprofit human services systems**, such as the Cultural Navigator Program.
6. Support human service organizations in providing cultural competence **training** for their staff.
7. **Recruit diverse community volunteers** to support programs and services that meet human service needs in Bellevue.



Public Safety

1. Continue **recruitment efforts** designed to diversify public safety staff to better reflect city demographics.
2. Provide ongoing cultural competence **training** to all public safety staff.
3. Improve access to public health and safety information through **partnerships with ethnic media**.
4. **Address under-reporting of crime** by promoting the City of Bellevue as a safe place for residents to report instances of civil rights violation, housing and other forms of discrimination.
5. Periodically **convene focus groups** of people of various ages, abilities and race and ethnic backgrounds to ask and learn about appropriate public safety service delivery methods.
6. Support public safety programs that **outreach to vulnerable people groups**, including the elderly, disabled and isolated communities.

Education

1. Collaborate with the Bellevue School District, Bellevue College and other community organizations to **establish a common language** and definitions around cultural competence and social equity.
2. Encourage and support **community conversations** on the issues of disability, economic class, gender, sexual orientation race and ethnicity.
3. Support local schools and colleges in providing comprehensive services and support to diverse student populations to **erase achievement gaps** where they exist.
4. **Strengthen Wrap-Around Services** for targeted schools within the Bellevue School District to build up community efforts to address achievement gaps.
5. Work with Bellevue School District, Eastside Pathways and other education programs to share information and identify strategies to **improve teacher/family communications**.
6. Work with community partners to provide **leadership training and mentoring** opportunities for our youth.
7. With community partners, develop a long-term marketing **education and branding strategy** to focus positive attention on diversity and diverse groups.

Economic Development

1. Provide opportunities for current and future Bellevue residents and workers by implementing regulatory and incentive tools to increase the supply of **affordable housing**.
2. Improve regional efforts to support **entrepreneur and small business creation**, including training, loan assistance, mentoring opportunities, gathering spaces and networking.
3. Embed cultural competence within City **organizational policy** such as the Comprehensive Plan and Economic Development Strategy.
4. Promote and support programs that offer community-based **employment opportunities** for individuals with barriers to employment, such as ability, age and language.
5. Convene **periodic gatherings** of Bellevue's public and private institutions and business leaders in efforts to collectively apply corporate citizenship resources to local diversity initiatives.
6. **Identify gaps** in goods and services provided on the Eastside for specialized markets.
7. Work with the Bellevue Chamber of Commerce to reinvigorate the **Bellevue Entrepreneur Center**.
8. Protect and **improve transit services**.



Civic Engagement

1. **Emphasize outreach** to establish trust within the social networks of our diverse communities as the first step in broadening their participation.
2. Develop and implement a strategy to **increase diverse representation** on City boards, commissions, advisory committees and task forces. This should include efforts to identify, recruit and train emerging leaders to be considered for these appointed positions.
3. **Interpretation, translation and accommodation services** at public meetings should be consistent and reliable over time to shape community expectations.
4. **Encourage faith community** leadership to become more civically engaged.
5. Increase **support for artists** (e.g. funding, exhibition/performance opportunities, etc.) whose work addresses intercultural themes.
6. Partner with the Eastside Heritage Center to **interpret the history of diversity** in the Bellevue community.
7. Collaborate with local partner organizations to develop community **leadership training and mentoring** programs benefiting under-represented population groups.
8. Develop and implement a **civic engagement strategy** to increase general participation in local government among diverse populations.
9. Ensure that civic engagement events include **follow up** efforts to inform participants of how their input has influenced decision making.
10. **Provide funding** and partnerships to community groups or initiatives that meet City of Bellevue diversity goals.

**Public Meetings on ADA Transportation Issues
Highland Community Center, Bellevue, WA**

**December 10, 2007, 11:30 – 12:30
Audience: Seniors and Mobility Impaired (3)**

**December 11, 2007, 6:39 – 8:00 p.m.
Audience: Blind (2)**

**December 13, 2007, 6:30 – 8:00 p.m.
Audience: Deaf and Deaf-Blind (5)**

Sessions were advertised in Bellevue Reporter and on the city website and promoted through the Highland Community Center network.

Interpreters were provided (total cost \$700).

CURB RAMPS

**Q. What is experience with diagonal versus perpendicular ramps?
(diagram provided in appropriate formats)**

- Perpendicular are preferred at intersections.
- Diagonal ramps force blind people into the street because they use the ramps to navigate the intersections.
- Diagonal ramps make it difficult to square up with the crossing.
- Dogs are trained to go for the ramps.

Q. If corner has a diagonal ramp, what would help to square up?

- Poles are used as a straight edge.
- Lucas Frank, at Seeingeye.org, is looking at ways to standardize the transportation experience for blind people and elderly people who have limited sight.

Q. What other experiences/suggestions do you have regarding intersections and crossings?

- Tactile signals are not always in a predictable location, making it difficult to find them.
- There are no tactile signals at the Bellevue Transit Center.

- Sight/hearing impaired users need to know if ramp is close or not close to a post or vibrating signal.
- Any tactile device needs to be within reach of the normal pedestrian pathway.
- It is easy for blind pedestrians to lose their directional orientation in “scramble” intersections.
- Need to include cross-hatched paint marking inside crosswalk instead of just the two parallel lines that mark borders of the crosswalk.
- It is important to have color contrast of ramp as opposed to color of adjacent sidewalk. Yellow seems to be the standard color and evidently works okay for most users, although white is more visible at night. .
- It is very important for blind population to have prompt maintenance and repair of pedestrian signal activation buttons.
- There should be some sort of electronic notification in our signal system to alert us to inoperative pedestrian signals and buttons.
- Regarding sidewalk corners, it is much harder for a blind pedestrian to gain directional orientation on a rounded corner as opposed to square/pointed corners.
- Need to have visual orientation to top step of any stairway for partially sighted pedestrians so it is important for hand railings to always align with stairways.
- Do not put trash cans at the end of a stairway hand railing.
-

SIDEWALKS

Q. What sidewalk features work and don’t work?

- Sidewalks with large open areas and driveways with no distinctions are very disorienting. They need texture (grooved but not too deep) or color/pattern.
- Tree wells are hazardous. They are easy to step in even with a dog and canes often sweep over and don’t pick them up. They’re a big problem for wheelchairs.
- Gratings are okay holes are small enough.
- Keep tree branches clipped.
- Big problem when bicyclists use the sidewalks when there are no bike lanes – this is a big problem on Bel-Red around 140th Avenue NE.

Construction Zones:

Q. Bellevue is in a construction boom. What helps in construction zones and sidewalks?

- Cone barriers and mesh fences are no good. The blind need some sort of solid barrier, like a board, for cane contact and orientation.
- The signs are a real hazard – big metal feet stick out and are a trip hazard, the points of diagonal signs stick out into the pedestrian pathway and can't be seen.
- When pathway is not clear, dogs get confused. It is best at sites where there are members of the crew who can help people with disabilities.
- Pathways created by jersey barriers are best, where possible.
- In general, construction crews could benefit from blind awareness training.
- Overhangs, like with scaffolding, are difficult and are seldom marked well.
- Make sure metal cover plates don't shift and leave an open pit.
- Use lots of fluorescent orange lighting for marking (with a slow flash so it's not too annoying for sighted drivers).

Q. How can we better inform people about sidewalk closures?

- wcb.org and nfb.org.
- Radio public service announcements;
- Evergreen reading service through Seattle Library.
- There's also programs that change website text into audible.
- Make liberal use of yellow safety tape.
- Need to pre-think pedestrian corridors so that blind pedestrians are alerted before coming into a construction zone. This could be done with flashing lights and some sort of tactile signal with up-raised arrow directing pedestrian to the right or left.

Priorities:

Q. What types of projects/connections should be prioritized?

- Transit Centers, crossings and curb cuts need to be very clear.
- Community Centers
- Think safety first
- Consistent signage is needed all around Bellevue that is well lit and uses high contrast lettering.
- At parking garages there needs to be an indication for cane users that the sidewalk has transitioned into a driveway. True of driveways in general.
- Bellevue Square, the Overlake/Sears area, and Eastgate (Park 'n Ride) are confusing so could use improvements.

- Bel Red Corridor, 148th/NE 24th . The congestion makes it difficult.
- First ADA improvements should be done in the area of the Bellevue Transit Center which is heavily utilized by the deaf/blind population.
- Improve lighting between Bellevue Transit Center and Bellevue Square. This area is bad because of stairs and meandering pathway.
- There is no signage oriented to pedestrians along pedestrian corridor. Need something to confirm to blind pedestrians that they are headed in the proper direction.
- There is no pedestrian signage at 101st Ave NE and NE 8th Street directing pedestrians to Bellevue Square. Signage here is important because this is the bus stop recommended by the Metro route planner to get from Seattle to Bellevue Square.
- Create an ADA demonstration model using the Bellevue Transit Center, then implement the lessons of that model in the rest of Bellevue.

Other Comments

- Signage in Bellevue is not consistent. Sometimes one sign seems to block other signs.
- Signage needs to be of uniform height, possibly with lighting to illuminate the sign itself.
- Private properties should be required to follow ADA guidelines.
- Roundabouts are nearly impossible for blind people to navigate.
- Transportation design engineers and city leaders should attend these public meetings to experience what blind people go through in life.

City of Bellevue ADA Survey

In May and June, 2009 the City of Bellevue partnered with King County Metro Accessible Services to survey more than 800 Bellevue residents who use the Metro Access paratransit service. The purpose of the survey was to evaluate the current level of accessibility in the city so that identified areas of improvement could be prioritized as part of the city's updated Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Transition Plan.

A total of 819 surveys were mailed (60 were returned because of insufficient or forwarding addresses). The 759 surveys successfully delivered generated 110 responses for an overall rate of 14.5 percent.

SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESPONSES BY QUESTION

1) In general, how accessible is the city for you?

#	%	Response
10	9.1	Did not answer/Not applicable
5	4.5	1: Not at all accessible
12	10.9	2: Somewhat accessible, but still some major challenges
31	28.2	3: Generally accessible, but could be improved
38	34.5	4: Accessible with few challenges
14	12.7	5: Highly accessible
3.44		AVERAGE SCORE

2) How accessible are city buildings for you?

#	%	Response
16	14.5	Did not answer/Not applicable
5	4.5	1: Not at all accessible
12	10.9	2: Somewhat accessible, but still some major challenges
34	30.9	3: Generally accessible, but could be improved
24	21.8	4: Accessible with few challenges
19	17.3	5: Highly accessible
3.42		AVERAGE SCORE

3) Select the city buildings you visit most often (may select more than one):

#	%	Building
37	33.6	Crossroads Mini City Hall
34	30.9	North Bellevue Community Center
31	28.2	Highland Community Center
15	13.6	Downtown City Hall
7	6.4	South Bellevue Community Center
3	2.7	Fire Station at Crossroads
3	2.7	Fire Station at SE 8 th and Bellevue Way
2	1.8	Fire Station at NE 8 th and 160 th Avenue NE
1	<1	Fire Station at Factoria
1	<1	Police State at Crossroads
1	<1	Police Station at Factoria
36	32.7	Other: Misc. specific “chore” locations
27	24.5	No Response/Not Applicable

**4) Describe accessibility features that are most helpful when you visit these buildings.
(May list more than one.)**

#	%	Accessibility Features
15	13.6	Automatic doors (push button)
14	12.7	Wheelchair ramps
10	9.1	Designated handicap parking spaces
6	5.4	Large, high contrast signs
6	5.4	Smooth walkways/hallways
6	5.4	No stairs/level entrance
5	4.5	Access bus service
4	3.6	Elevators
3	2.7	Good lighting/no glare
3	2.7	Easy to get to
2	1.8	Parking close to door
2	1.8	Access drivers
2	1.8	Building staff
2	1.8	Accessible bathrooms
1	<1	Light traffic in front
1	<1	Wide doors
1	<1	Handrails
1	<1	Valet parking
1	<1	Place to sit and rest along walkways
1	<1	Crosswalk with light
50	45.4	No response/Not applicable

**5) Describe accessibility challenges you face when visiting city buildings.
(Provide building name in your examples)**

85 (77.3%) surveys included no response to this question.

- I would like to see RFID tags imbedded on every door and a standard reader with GPS linked to floor plans so I could find entry door, bathrooms, and avoid closets
- The downtown city hall is not at all accessible because there is no way I can roll my wheelchair. Restrooms doors are hard to get into - a couple of times I was sitting naked on the toilet and someone just came in because the lock is not working appropriately.
- Too many steps at downtown city hall. (2 surveys)
- Construction projects near Highland Center are hard.
- Crossroads has too many tables and chairs to navigate. (2 surveys)

A small subset (3) listed only the buildings where they have issues, but did not indicate what challenges they faced. The buildings listed were:

- North Bellevue Community Center
- Fire Station at NE 8th Street and 160th
- Bellevue Square Mall

The remaining respondents listed the challenges they face, but did not tie them to specific buildings. Because these respondents all indicated multiple buildings in Question 3, a correlation was not possible. The issues were:

- Not enough handicap parking (4 surveys)
- Entrance too far from parking (3 surveys)
- Restroom doors difficult to use (2 surveys)
- Too many hills approaching building (2 surveys)
- Too confusing to figure out where the Access drop off and pick up locations are
- Automatic door openers need to be placed 10' in front of the door at minimum.

6) How accessible is parking at city buildings?

#	%	Response
53	48.2	Did not answer/Not applicable
8	7.5	1: Not at all accessible
7	6.4	2: Somewhat accessible, but still some major challenges
18	16.4	3: Generally accessible, but could be improved
15	13.6	4: Accessible with few challenges
9	8.2	5: Highly accessible
3.18		AVERAGE SCORE

Describe experiences with parking (Provide building name in your examples)

- Good at Highland Center
- Library often does not have enough spaces.
- Crossroads <Mall> could use more handicap parking spaces (3 responses)
- The parking garage at Overlake Hospital is very busy and somewhat frightening because of my age and reflexes.
- GHC -- often all the handicapped spaces are full.
- I have a permit - sometimes some <people> who do not need these special spaces is there.
- Too many people use their relatives' placard to park in disabled spots. There is no way to stop this as it is not a 911 call, but still a gross slap in the face of the law.
- Improvement through monitoring of qualified users.
- Difficult to find parking entrances
- Not enough street parking
- More handicapped parking spaces (3 responses)

7) When you interact with city staff, do you feel you are treated fairly?

	Yes	No	No Response NA
When applying for city jobs	5	5	100
With police and fire personnel	42	1	67
When requesting information	58	4	48
When requesting accommodations	26	5	79

8) How can we improve interactions with city staff for you?

- City staff is really good/great (6 responses)
- Good experience with 911
- The Highland center staff's awesome for my needs
- On rare occasions I phone for information and am treated very well
- I recently required information from City of Bellevue Utilities about rulings for down drains on my neighbor's home. I needed information to find that rule in Bellevue's code. The person I spoke to was extremely helpful and nice. Very helpful!
- A courteous approach to tax payers
- Bilingual staff (2 responses)

- Doing great but less "menus" to deal with when calling would be great.
- Whenever we call we get voice mail; no one calls back. We were told it is illegal to e-mail and answer the e-mail.
- Real life person on phones
- Speaking louder and slower -- eye contact
- Pre-recorded "how to" messages
- Keep improving
- Invite us to board meetings when disabled issues are on agenda
- Crossroads staff not always knowledgeable. Didn't follow through.
- Get the Street Maintenance Dept. to follow through when city staff says they'll take care of it.
- Make all city staff aware of developmentally disabled handicaps with walker and limited speech.
- Please ask them to respect that everyone has different behaviors. People act differently and have different problems.
- Make people stop at crosswalks.

ABOUT ACCESS

Train personnel better to work with customers (i.e. have Access customer service and route planners go on the access bus so they can understand the problems that are avoidable.)

9) Have you ever visited the city's website? 18 (16.4%) responded Yes.

If yes, how accessible was the website for you?

#	%	Response
87	79.0	Did not answer/Not applicable
3	2.7	1: Not at all accessible
3	2.7	2: Somewhat accessible, but still some major challenges
4	3.6	3: Generally accessible, but could be improved
7	6.4	4: Accessible with few challenges
6	5.4	5: Highly accessible
3.43		AVERAGE SCORE

10) What would make the website more accessible?

- I'm not a computer expert but I found the website very comprehensive and easy to browse.
- Being able to find what you need
- Simplicity of location

- Good except make it BELLEVUE.WA.GOV and be sure that all PDF files can be read aloud by ZOOM TEXT by AI Squared and JAWS.
- No ACT text for images
- Include information on accessible sidewalks
- Centralize disability services
- Payment of programs for the disabled via website

11) What information on the website is most important to you?

- Accessibility
- Disability benefits and services
- Finding handicap information
- Activities (2 responses)
- Highland Center activities (2 responses)
- Pool schedule
- Information on programs/recreation for individuals with disabilities (2 responses)
- City development activity
- Code complaints
- Planning
- Transportation changes (Bel-Red, light rail, East Bellevue and ped-bike)
- Would be nice to know where buildings with covered sidewalks are
- Parks info
- Police actions
- Medical and healthcare
- Small business taxes

12) How accessible are City parks for you?

#	%	Response
22	20.0	Did not answer/Not applicable
8	7.3	1: Not at all accessible
10	9.1	2: Somewhat accessible, but still some major challenges
22	20.0	3: Generally accessible, but could be improved
18	16.4	4: Accessible with few challenges
30	27.3	5: Highly accessible
3.59		AVERAGE SCORE

13) Describe accessibility challenges you face when visiting city parks.

(Provide park name when providing examples)

- Parks have good sidewalks, clean and well-paved.
- Good accessibility at Crossroads new park
- Downtown Bellevue Park (4 responses)
- Downtown Bellevue Park - there is no entrance on NE 1st Street - just a parking lot which we have to use to enter park. Disabled and women with children all use the parking entrance
- Downtown Park is not real smooth.
- Not enough ways to go, especially out of parking lot in downtown Bellevue.
- Crossroads (2 responses)
- Crossroads Park - Hard to find restrooms
- Newcastle
- Robinswood Park -- the wooden deck is hard for wheels to get on. The trails are unsafe because they're so uneven.
- No bathrooms or benches enough in Robinswood Park. Need lights in winter for dog park.
- Robinswood (2 responses)
- Bathroom access
- Enough places to sit by the paved walkways
- Need big map at each entrance. Need wayfinding signs on trails.
- Finding a parking space/not enough spaces (3 responses)
- Handicap parking, such as for the Strawberry Festival (Crossroads Park) and the 4th of July (Downtown Park).
- Slopes and uneven grades (2 responses)
- There should be more paved paths so I could go with my four wheel walker with padded seat.
- Steps
- Walking distance
- Public transportation not available
- Activities for Spanish people

14) Have you ever participated in a Parks Department program, class, or activity?

31 (28.2%) responded Yes.

If yes, how accessible were the programs for you?

#	%	Response
74	67.3	Did not answer/Not applicable
5	4.5	1: Not at all accessible
2	1.8	2: Somewhat accessible, but still some major challenges
6	5.4	3: Generally accessible, but could be improved
9	8.2	4: Accessible with few challenges
14	12.7	5: Highly accessible
3.69		AVERAGE SCORE

15) What did you like most about participating in a Parks Department program?

- Accessibility, respect and accommodations as needed
- Highland Center staff are great. Always patient and helpful -- above and beyond (2 responses)
- All the nice staff and how they help us out
- Staff, equipment, price
- Consistency
- Friendliness (2 responses)
- Very nice teachers
- Bowling
- Walks
- Subject matter
- Strawberry Festival
- We loved the lights at Xmas time at the Botanical Garden - beautiful!!
- Many Choices
- No/Low Fees (2 responses)
- Meeting new people (2 responses)
- Overall planning
- Getting out of the house
- I like to keep busy
- We love the Parks Department programs at Highland Center and NW Arts Center. They "make a life" for our brain-damaged daughter.
- Provides recreation for the developmentally disabled (but programs are too crowded)
- They are set up for disabled people

16) What can the city do to make it easier for you to access and participate in future programs and activities offered by the Parks Department?

- It can't get much easier
- Bilingual staff
- Develop activities for Spanish speaking people
- Keep activities free
- Get more teachers, i.e. instructors, maintenance...
- Offer more free classes
- More programs
- Give a lot of advance notice and direction
- Mailer with activities (2 responses)
- Inform about programs in accessible format
- More publicity and information
- Provide exact address of park so Metro Access will pick me up.
- Provide a person/expert who encourages individuals with disabilities or show them how to get involved.
- Bus route on Highland Drive
- Improve bus accessibility
- Make the Downtown Park easier for chairs.
- Manual wheelchair accessible
- Parking for the truly handicapped (2 responses)
- Tow away people who use handicap spaces -- those who are not handicapped

FOR ACCESS

- At time the Access bus is slow, but overall a good job.
- Wait time and ride time on Access busses are too difficult and long for people with Parkinson's disease. A major condition is the extreme fatigue, balance issues, and often cognitive confusions.

17) How accessible are city sidewalks/curb ramps?

#	%	Response
18	16.4	Did not answer/Not applicable
6	5.4	1: Not at all accessible
12	10.9	2: Somewhat accessible, but still some major challenges
22	20.0	3: Generally accessible, but could be improved
36	32.7	4: Accessible with few challenges
16	14.5	5: Highly accessible
3.48		AVERAGE SCORE

18) What conditions related to the accessibility of sidewalks/curb ramps do you find the most difficult? Select the top three challenges you face. (Many selected more than 3)

#	%	Public Rights of Way Accessibility Features
50	45.4	Uneven sidewalks
38	34.5	Steep slopes on sidewalks
31	28.1	Narrow sidewalks
32	29.1	Obstructions along sidewalk
31	28.2	Intersections difficult to cross
21	19.1	Lack of curb ramps
16	14.5	Lack of crosswalk stripes
15	13.6	No pedestrian signals
16	14.5	No audio pedestrian signals
4	3.6	Lack if sidewalks in neighborhoods
2	1.8	Lack of parking
2	1.8	Potholes
1	<1	Gravel
1	<1	Not enough light
1	<1	Driveways
24	21.8	No response

19) Which destinations do you visit most often? Please select the top three destinations you visit.

#	%	Public Rights of Way Accessibility Features
70	63.6	Neighborhood stores and services
45	40.9	Major activity centers, i.e. malls
41	37.2	Downtown Bellevue
23	20.9	Transit stops/centers
21	19.1	Government buildings/community centers
17	15.4	Other: Misc. specific “chore” locations
2	1.8	Employment centers
17	15.4	No response

20) When you have encountered a construction site that blocks the sidewalk/curb ramps, did you find the path of travel/detour:

	Yes	No	No Response NA
Clearly marked and easy to understand	53	17	40
Convenient	30	32	48
Safe	40	24	46

21) How can the city make construction sites more accessible for you?

- By putting up clear detour signs - make sure they open wheelchair accessible sides
- Keep their construction signs out of the middle of the sidewalk and curb ramps.
- The construction signs should not be both blocking the bike lane and in the way of the sidewalk. I hate them because once it struck me for being on the bike lane and blocking the sidewalk at once.
- This situation is always stressful. Have a clear path indicated with multiple "disabled route" signs. Try to avoid narrow and/or uneven surfaces. Ask workers to respect and offer help if needed.
- Clear/distinct signs (2 responses)
- When cones are used to create walkway on street, put signs with PED and arrow of where to go. Could do the same with CAR and an arrow. That way I know if a row of orange cones is to stop me or traffic! First time at Microsoft building by City Hall I kicked aside cones so I could get out of street just to discover I need to cross through them again to get to covered ped path!
- Signage farther from site to warn of closure (2 responses)
- Make it easier to get around them or a quicker "sign" that they're there
- See that they have a ped crossing in the area.
- They should have a detour really close by.
- Something that flags the construction side easily for walkers.
- Daily inspections
- Do late night/weekend work (2 responses)
- Less construction and faster completion times
- Finish the project quickly
- Less grade changes
- Walkways flat and even
- Live assistance
- Have traffic-control person assist when their activities block paths.
- Make it disabled friendly

- More Police in mall parking lots. Some people will stop at crosswalks sign for the handicap people at Crossroads Mall they do not stop. I am handicapped and I almost got hit more than one time. Please help us.

22) Please share accessibility difficulties or constraints along pedestrian routes you normally take.

- 102nd Avenue SE: Sidewalks torn up at construction sites.
- 10546 SE 16th Street - there is no sidewalk on my side of the street which makes it hard to walk down the hill with a wheelchair
- 110th Avenue: Too much construction work and not enough consideration for pedestrians!! From 2nd to Mail Street TOTAL DARKNESS on 110th Avenue NE!!
- 116th Avenue NE about 10th Street - The stop for Overlake and Group Health has a ramp that slopes from the sidewalk enough to cause me to lose balance as I start to cross 116th. I wear a leg brace that does not bend.
- 116th Avenue SE and Main near the botanical gardens
- 126th Street NE and NE 6th Street - Needs sidewalk - walking back on forth on this street is important exercise for me
- 146th - Need lighted cross walks
- 140th and Bel-Red Road
- 140th Avenue NE and Bel-Red – needs pedestrian crosswalk because it is very hazardous near parking access to Safeway
- 148th and 6th street is on a hill. If Bellevue was not on a hill, I would go more places.
- 148th/Main Kelsey Creek Shopping Center - broken up sidewalk
- 148th Avenue - Crossing from Fred Meyer to Sears or that area of shops
- 156th/SE 12thish - No sidewalk
- 156th and 8th Street - Not enough time to make the crossing
- 156th Avenue & NE 8th Street - Crossroads area and parking lots.
- 16240 NE 14th Street Woodside East - No Street number sign
- 164th from Lake Hills to NE 8th - there is only a sidewalk on one side so twice the pedestrian traffic - narrow for other wheel chairs, strollers, etc.
- 2nd Avenue and 107th Avenue NE
- 38th and 36th Streets - Cars go too fast and don't see me in crosswalk
- 99th - No sidewalks on one side
- Bellevue Way -- Crossing light too short - Cannot make it even with help. NE 8th Street – Same

- Bel-Red Road (by Highland Center or YMCA) - Lots of fixes on the roads or streets that don't last
- Factoria Boulevard at the theater is a bad intersection
- Highland Drive - Steep slope and no public transportation
- Lake Hills Boulevard from 164th to 156th - Cars parking with 2 wheels on the sidewalk or blocking sidewalks in driveways.
- Lake Hills Connector south of SE 7th Street - no bus shelter on either side
- Lake Washington Blvd and 99th
- Main Street east and west - there isn't a sidewalk in some areas.
- Main Street and 102nd - my Access bus has to stop traffic to load and unload me and my wheelchair.
- NE 16th from 148th to 156th - There should be sidewalks.
- NE 8th Street from 148th to 156th - the curb cuts are too high, easily wheels can roll toward the street.
- NE 4th and 110th, NE 2nd and 110th, Ne 2nd and 112th - No audible signals, no enforcement of crosswalk pedestrian right of way
- NE 8th (south side between 120th and 116th) - Car dealer blocks sidewalk
- NE 8th and 124th NE, NE 10th Street, 10th Place and Bel-Red
- NE 8th Street and 156th Street at Crossroads Mall in Bellevue are real bad for walker and wheelchair.
- NE 8th Street and 110th Avenue Ne - Very steep slopes to cross road.
- NE 23rd and 100th Avenue NE -Bushes obstructing, no enforcement of pedestrian right of way, no zebra
- SE 16th and 10th
- SE 16th and Bellevue Way
- SE 7th Street between 128th Avenue Se and Lake Hills Connector - no street lights, no raised curb and sidewalk, no railings
- Streets are not the problem. It is the transition between the city and private property.
- Bellevue Square Mall skybridges and entrances

23) Describe the most important action the city can take to increase accessibility of its facilities, program and services, and sidewalks/curb ramps.

- Keep ADA concerns in all projects

- Add sidewalks in my neighborhood (4 responses)
- More room on sidewalks. Some of the sidewalks are cracked and deteriorating. Some of them will stop the chair from moving.
- Complete accessibility audit of crosswalk and curbs
- Review ramps now in use. Heavy sidewalk traffic may need more.
- Paint curbs
- Often trim brush/branches over sidewalk.
- Remove uneven sidewalk
- Crossing signals -- especially on wide streets are too short and I get in the middle and then light changes. People actually beep their horns. I wish I could go faster! On wide crossings - the light should given more time.
- Audio pedestrian signals
- Red “stop” sign comes on almost instantly after “walk” signal
- Developmentally disabled people with walkers can press a button to make the crossing safer.
- Designate "wheelchair accessible" paths Provide someone to ask if help is needed or someone to suggest where to sit or which path to go on.
- Mark the areas that designates the street from the sidewalk. You can't tell when the street ends and the sidewalk begins at night.
- Fix those bad curb cuts by making then more even.
- Have more cut outs on sidewalks
- Improve curb ramps
- More handicapped parking spaces. Enforce the ruling (2 responses)
- Police enforcement
- Have store owners clearly mark accessible parking spaces. City increase their enforcement of wheelchair parking spaces or do what Portland does, have wheelchair only spaces.
- More room on sidewalks. Some of the sidewalks are cracked and deteriorating. Some of them will stop the chair from moving.
- Uneven surfaces are difficult to manage in a chair -- and when able to use a cane, I must watch carefully for that! Curb cuts more often. More safe and LONGER crosswalk options
- Garbage bins left right on sidewalk.
- Devise a method to fine violators of disabled parking spots. Citizen cops? Photo arrest option where someone can make citizen arrest with digital photo?
- Enforcement - no parking on sidewalks
- Have BPD enforce speed limits

- At present I do not get channel 21. That was where I could be notified of programs, services etc. along with discussions regarding tunneling and light rail through downtown Bellevue. Hopefully broadband will resume broadcast on Channel 21.
- Bus
- More user friendly
- Make all parks and parking more wheelchair accessible.
- Bathrooms at Robinswood Dog Park
- Make doorways wider at Hero House.

FOR ACCESS

- Access is used for people with severe disabilities. My disabilities are poor visions, restricted mobility and old age (88). The elderly could use this help because of their dependency on others to get to appointments.
- Decrease wait time for and ride time on Access busses

24) Please share other comments, experiences, recommendations related to the accessibility of Bellevue facilities, programs and services, and sidewalks/curb ramps.

- Excellent city - lived here since 1960
- Crossroads Mall is truly disabled friendly with few exceptions. Thanks for asking!
- I attended the ADA conference last month and was impressed with Department of Transportation concerns and actions
- Look at using seniors to monitor the use of handicap spaces. Even issuing tickets! Other cities do (included windshield card for handicappedfraud.org)
- Crossing 405 at NE 8th is not very safe
- Of importance to me was the suggestion part which I would like to repeat to you: I wish you would consider a crosswalk for pedestrians at the intersection of 107th Avenue Ne and 2nd Avenue in Bellevue for us invalids.
- Many sidewalks are broken and uneven leading to tripping. Bicycles are very dangerous when they are on sidewalk passing from behind with no notice at high speed.
- Need smooth transition at curb cuts
- Sidewalks on one side of the street in some areas. It would be nice to have sidewalks on both sides of the street.
- Older people take longer to cross a street than the allotted amount of time.

- They are pretty good in most areas but there are a lot of places still miserable for a "wheelchair" like me -- especially more construction sites.
- Educational programs for adults
- Employees could be more accommodating, i.e. suggesting times of events

FOR ACCESS

- Access bus is great. Dispatcher could combine pick-ups and returns better. Times when they pass my home twice because it is not in that order on the manifest -- waste of time and tax money.
- I have a deep feeling of gratitude for the services of the Access Bus - the drivers are always cheerful, considerate, courteous, and helpful -- my trips to shopping and whatever medical I requests are always cared for promptly and helpfully.
- Need Access times for rides and waits decreased to 30 minutes whenever possible.
- There are some volunteer programs but too many elderly to be served. There are often several empty seats on most Access buses. If the elderly didn't require private transportation this could help traffic congestion. Very few elderly can safely use public transportation.

ADA Self Evaluation and Transition Plan Focus Group Guiding Questions:

- **What are your expectations and hopes for today?**
- **When creating an ADA plan, what can we do beyond structure?** Lots of ADA discussion tends to be around “doors must be this wide” or “parking spots must be this close.” What do we miss when we limit the discussion to buildings and concrete?
- **Whose needs tend to get ignored?** When we think about ADA, we tend to think about mobility, sight, hearing. Who do we miss, and what should we be thinking about for those individuals?
- **Public engagement** - What makes it hard to participate in a public process? What can the city do to value your time but still get your input?
- **Program access and accessibility** – what city programs have you attended in the past? What worked well? Anything that could have worked better?
- **Employment** – Have you had an experience where the hiring process itself kept you from getting or applying for a job that you felt qualified for? What gets in the way? What would equity look like?
- **Effective communication** – How did you hear about today’s event? What else would have worked? What doesn’t work?
- **Policy and Operations** – Are there any rules, codes, permitting processes, etc., that unfairly burden the disabled? How so?
- **Emergency management and public safety** – What do you wish that first responders, like police and firefighters, knew about your needs? What would help you feel safer in an emergency?
- **City facilities** – What is your favorite city facility to visit, and why? Is there any place you would visit more if it was easier to navigate? What would make the difference?
- **Streets and sidewalks** – Are there any roads or trails that do a particularly good job with accessibility? What makes it great?
- **General recommendations** – Are there any other questions we should be asking?

Note: Because these groups were participant led, not all sections were covered in detail by each group. While each prompt was asked, and participants were given an opportunity to respond, groups did not always elect to do so.

Focus Group Response Summaries

- **What are your expectations and hopes for today?**

This question has a broad range of responses. A common theme was that participants wanted more information on what the city was doing to support the people with disabilities population and opportunities to get involved. The second most common response was that they wanted to know more about what this plan was, and how it worked to shape the policies of the city.

- **When creating an ADA plan, what can we do beyond structure?**

Common suggestions to this question include the need for a more formalized process for gathering input from the community. Several participants suggested something similar to a disability advisory committee. The suggestion of supporting people with disabilities in creating community was also highlighted. Many participants stated that the programming occurring at the community centers was the primary way they made connections with others and advocates found that this programming created another way for them to connect with other advocates. The suggestion of creating more programming geared toward fostering this community, while outside the scope of the Self-evaluation and Transition Plan, certainly falls within the scope of the recommendations found within the Diversity Advantage Initiative. The overwhelming commonality across all three focus groups to this prompt was a feeling that people with disabilities want to feel heard and that the city is responsive to their needs when they voice a concern.

- **Whose needs tend to get ignored?**

Responses to this question often highlighted the fact that those with disabilities that are not physical often get ignored when thinking about accessibility. Specific examples given were people with intellectual, developmental, or neurological disabilities. The feeling was that the needs of these populations are less understood than those who have physical disabilities, and that if these needs are not understood, it can be difficult to create or modify programming to be inclusive for this population. Similarly, the needs of those with mental health disabilities was brought up as a population who are protected under the ADA, and yet the needs associated with this population are often not addressed. A belief was commonly expressed that when a disability cannot be seen by another individual, it is often not validated as needing supports or accommodation

- **Public engagement -**

Having an understanding of the unique barriers the disabled population faces was a common theme under this prompt. Many participants voiced issues with transportation, a potential lack of accessibility on the way to an event or at the event itself, or an inability to RSVP because, as a caregiver of a person with a disability, they don't know

what the day will bring, when asked why they don't participate more fully in in-person events. Many advocates felt that certain events would not be fitting for the person they advocate for because of various issues such as lighting, noise levels, or the expectation that participants be expected to maintain focus for long periods with no space for variation.

The suggestions to help alleviate these barriers were robust and included providing bus fare, to advertising which bus line was closest to the event on the flyer advertising it. Others suggested being mindful of the ways in which certain events may unintentionally exclude people with disabilities, such as those with loud music or lights, and providing alternative spaces that are less active. For those who feel that travel is their biggest barrier to participation, it was suggested that participation could utilize technology allowing for web-based participation.

- **Program access and accessibility**

Overall, participants had very high praise for accessibility of programming within the focus groups. Many people praised the efforts of Parks and Community Services, specifically Highland Community Center, for its innovative approach to inclusive program design. Many advocates voices that they were pleased with the amount of programming available for the people with disabilities of this city, with one individual even sharing that this was part of the reason Bellevue appealed to him when he was planning a move.

The one point of feedback that pertains to programming and falls within the expectations of the Self-evaluation and Transition Plan was the need to make the various programming that is available and caters to people with disabilities more well known. Many people did not know about the classes available during the evenings at Highland. One participant stated, "it's great that you have all of this, but if we don't know about it, it might as well not exist." The suggestion was made that a webpage containing all programming created for the people with disabilities population be prominently featured on the City's website. In this way, with just a couple clicks, a person could find programming to meet their needs. "we need one stop shopping", an advocate explained.

- **Employment**

Regarding employment with the City of Bellevue as an organization, one of the focus groups highlighted our supported employment program. They recognized that, while the program is new, it is doing a lot to demonstrate the City's commitment to people with disabilities. It was suggested that, regarding this program, we look to what other businesses have done that has made their programs have sustainable growth. Some possible strategies to investigate further include hiring a job coach who could both work

with the supported employees themselves while also working to help departments to understand the importance of supported employment so that more opportunities could be located, diversifying the employment agencies we recruit through, and creating a hiring process that more closely resembles that of mainstream practices: gathering a pool of applicants and screening them under a standard set of criteria developed for the position.

- **Effective communication**

A common theme was to better understand the ways in which people with disabilities and their advocates receive information from the city. Several participants voiced that they no longer rely on mailers to get their information about events. Rather, it is through social media and email that things are coming to them. There was a general sense throughout all focus groups that the city has excellent programming and opportunities to get involved, but that the information is not getting to the disabled community in ways that is useful to them. It was suggested that the city do more to gather information to specifically address this issue.

- **Policy and Operations**

This prompt was not explored in detail by any member of the focus groups. When prompted, participants felt as if they did not know enough about the policies and operations at the city of Bellevue to be able to speak to this. Additionally, they did not feel that this lack of information was a barrier to their participation in city facilities or programming. They did feel they understood the policies pertaining to their rights under the ADA.

- **Emergency management and public safety**

Participants highlighted the need for training for police and other public facing staff around intellectual, developmental, and neurological disabilities. Advocates expressed a fear that should the police be called to a situation, without an understanding of the behaviors typical of some disabilities, a situation could be mishandled. To illustrate this point one parent stated, “if you tell my daughter to stop, look at me, and take your hands out of your pockets she is going to run away while looking at the ground with her hands in her pockets. It’s just how she is. If you understand autism, you get that, but if you don’t it could lead to something bad.”

- **City facilities**

The general feeling about city facilities was overwhelmingly positive. Participants highlighted the excellent accessibility of City Hall, Highland Community Center, and North Bellevue Community Center as being some of their favorite places. One area of concern, which the Transportation Department has slated for upgrade, is the sidewalks to and from South Bellevue Community Center. The slopes to and from the center are

steep, preventing access to those who use mobility devices or cannot walk up hills from using the facility.

- **Streets and sidewalks**

Street and sidewalk accessibility overall was something that the focus groups acknowledged were done very well. The Public Right-of-Way Transition Plan found in chapter six of this plan details the city's long-range goals in updating streets and sidewalks to meet ADA compliance standards. For this reason, individual streets and sidewalks were not discussed as part of the focus groups. Notable pieces of feedback included the importance of ensuring continued sidewalk development to improve access to community members who use wheelchairs, with a special mention of sidewalks that lead to bus stops, shopping, and community centers. In addition, it was suggested that the city work with businesses to help them understand the importance of ADA compliance as it relates to sidewalks in front of their establishments.

- **General recommendations**

The following recommendations were made for consideration:

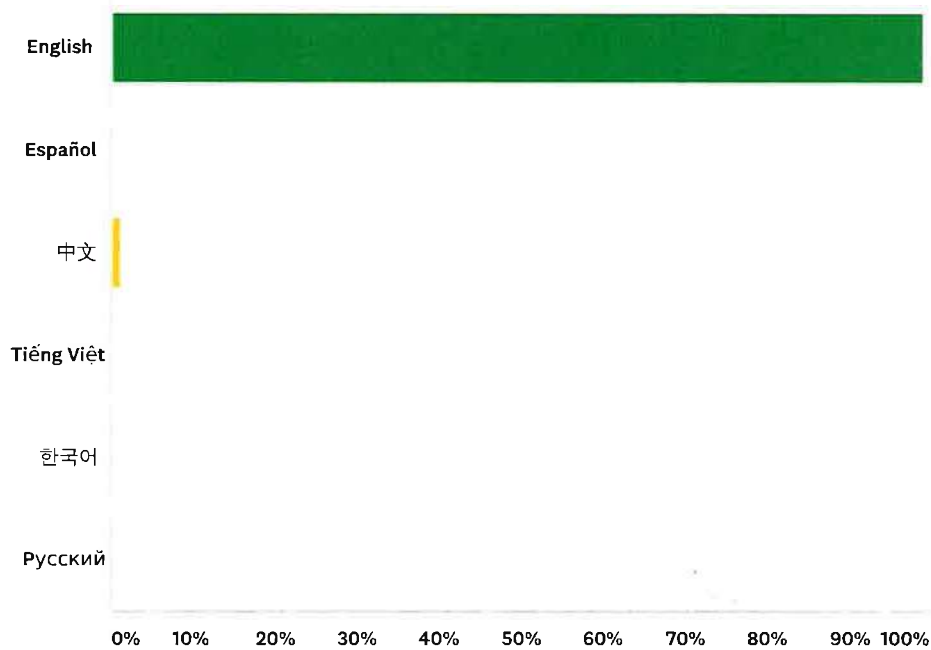
1. The inclusive playground at Downtown Park was commended many times by the participants as being a place they felt at home. Many suggestions came the example of inclusion provided at that Playground. Notable recommendations were as follows:
 - a. When new playground equipment is purchased for other city-owned playgrounds, at least one piece of equipment in every park should be accessible and inclusive.
 - b. Consider fencing the area around Inspiration Park to increase safety and freedom.
 - c. During future remodeling projects, consider the feasibility of including adult changing stations at park restrooms outside of the Downtown Park. This adds to community engagement not only while visiting the park, but to the surrounding area. As one parent stated, "if I knew that every park had a changing table, we wouldn't have to go home every three hours. Even if we weren't using the park, I would know that if we were out to the movies or dinner, there was a space for us to get cleaned up and we could stay in the community longer. By providing this changing space at the parks, you would be giving us increased access to the entire city because there are parks everywhere.

Note: It was with intention that participants were asked not to consider feasibility or if a recommendation was based in ADA compliance or best practice. They were informed that all responses would be considered carefully, and that because the Self-evaluation and Transition Plan is a compliance-based document, not all recommendations would be

included in the plan. Many recommendations fell outside this scope of compliance. However, because the position of ADA Coordinator is housed under the Diversity Advantage Initiative, recommendations which fall outside ADA compliance, but within the purview of the sixty reforms found in the Diversity Advantage Plan, will be explored further.

Q1 Please choose language

Answered: 177 Skipped: 0

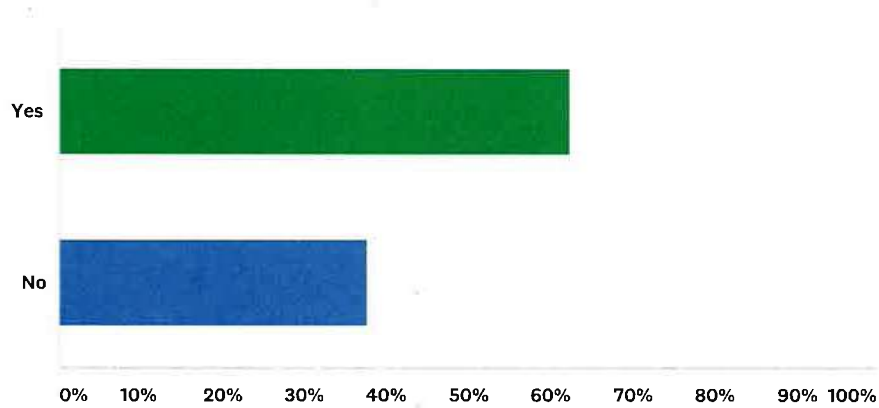


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
English	98.87%	175
Español	0.00%	0
中文	1.13%	2
Tiếng Việt	0.00%	0
한국어	0.00%	0
Русский	0.00%	0
TOTAL		177

Self-evaluation and Transition Plan Questionnaire

Q2 Are City owned buildings, streets and parks in Bellevue always accessible to you or others with disabilities?

Answered: 175 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES

RESPONSES

Yes	62.29%	109
No	37.71%	66
TOTAL		175

Self-evaluation and Transition Plan Questionnaire

Q3 If no, please provide an example of where accessibility can be improved:

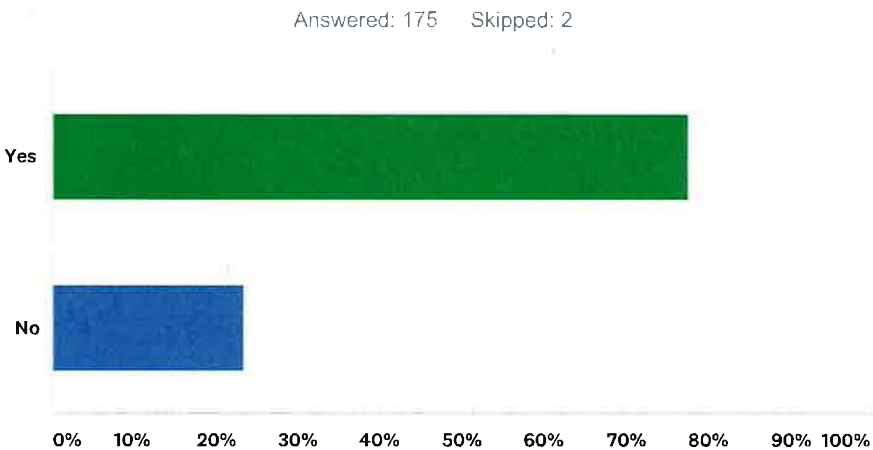
Answered: 75 Skipped: 102

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	On 120th Ave SE there is a sidewalk that ends just before SE 52nd Street. There is no handicap access on or off the sidewalk there. We live at 5118 120th Ave SE and my husband can't get off the sidewalk in his wheelchair nearest our house.	8/31/2018 8:27 PM
2	For someone with mobility issues, City Hall has a looong hallway, from the disabled parking stalls in visitor parking to Council Chambers & the Council Conference room. I've been told 2x that there is no other parking closer to these rooms. This is especially difficult for someone with injuries, who may not need a wheelchair anywhere else for this temporary limitation, so doesn't own one. There needs to be a wheelchair at the front desk, next to Council Chambers, & next to the Council Conference room. The latter 2 are because a citizen may be able to walk TO a meeting, but after a 3 or 4 hr meeting, be unable to walk back to their car. This has happened to me, many times. Also, I was unable to attend City Council & Commission meetings for 2 1/2 months, after breaking my ankle. City Council meeting videos are available, but the various Commission meetings are not. That's another access barrier that needs to be removed. Most of the Commission meetings I have attended, have been in the Council Conference room The room is already set up for video, so recording Commission meetings shouldn't be difficult.	8/31/2018 6:20 AM
3	N/A	8/29/2018 10:23 PM
4	I am not handicapped so I cannot answer this adequately.	8/27/2018 10:13 PM
5	Na	8/27/2018 10:12 PM
6	clearly marked when wheelchair access is not main entrance. stepped doorways	8/27/2018 10:00 PM
7	parks and some streets. Paths and hikes may be accessible for people with disabilities but many are in bad shape making it unsafe to use a cane or walker.	8/27/2018 9:23 PM
8	Temporary closure of NE 8th St requires pedestrians to walk to Bel Red Road. The route does not contain a complete shoulder for pedestrian walking. In addition the detour lengthens the walk by a considerable distance. A prime example of the cities lack of concern for pedestrians, and those who cannot drive a car.	8/27/2018 8:25 PM
9	The Lime bikes are parked on sidewalks everywhere! Not friendly to strollers, walkers, or wheelchairs.	8/27/2018 7:43 PM
10	Bellevue has done a great job improving most sidewalks and building access. Not all sidewalks/streets have down ramps for wheelchair access.	8/27/2018 7:35 PM
11	Bellevue Park . Bellevue Mall	8/27/2018 6:59 PM
12	uneven sidewalks, bicyclists riding on sidewalks, heavy doors, narrow passageways	8/27/2018 6:22 PM
13	Meadow wood park in south Bellevue off of Forest drive and SE 60th is a two tired park. A long staircase connects the lower park to the upper park. My brother who is in a wheelchair must get back into the car and have me drive him around the neighborhood to get to the upper level. Bellevue Botanical garden has steps leading up to the entrance with no obvious way to avoid steps. In addition, once inside the paved path is very short. A wheelchair cannot go into the main areas of the garden.	8/27/2018 5:49 PM
14	Number of steps inside buildings. While there are elevators they are often far from central areas. Ex: Sammamish High school.	8/27/2018 4:24 PM
15	North side of Main Street between 108th and 104th there is a very narrow area of the sidewalk and you have to go down into a steep parking lot to get by.	8/27/2018 3:52 PM
16	Many stairs/steps makes it difficult to access buildings	8/27/2018 3:25 PM
17	Main Street East of 156th has no sidewalks.	8/27/2018 2:38 PM

Self-evaluation and Transition Plan Questionnaire

44	Downtown Bellevue is geared too much to cars -- when pedestrian walk light comes on, it is too short for people to safely cross if they have mobility issues.	8/13/2018 4:28 PM
45	Crossroads park from Northup way blocks a wheelchair from entering the pathway. I understand this will be corrected in the near future.	8/7/2018 1:47 AM
46	Level sidewalks & northup is missing sidewalks altogether	7/30/2018 10:51 AM
47	Pedestrian push to walk buttons often have barriers to access (a wheelchair cannot roll up to them). Sidewalks are often uneven or narrow, making wheelchair access difficult.	7/29/2018 5:48 PM
48	more sidewalks in neighborhoods	7/26/2018 8:13 PM
49	Downtown Bellevue, on Main st, between Bellevue Way & 106th, construction on main st shut down sidewalks so I was unable to take route wheelchair. Make route n/a	7/26/2018 5:49 PM
50	Bellefield court house handicapped ramp has no button to open the door automatically	7/26/2018 2:42 PM
51	Schools/parks recreation fields are often difficult to access without significant difficulty	7/25/2018 11:48 PM
52	South Bellevue Community Center--- no side walks prevent people from walking to the center. If you are in a wheelchair, particularly inaccessible - driveway entrance too steep.	7/25/2018 2:31 PM
53	Sidewalks are terrible throughout and especially down Main St and entire Bellevue Downtown Park is NOT wheelchair accessible !	7/25/2018 1:10 PM
54	Don't know of any	7/25/2018 11:36 AM
55	They aren't very easy to navigate with most wheelchairs. Mainly the side walks are unsafe because they are so uneven. They are accessible, just not easy.	7/25/2018 8:49 AM
56	Fire stations	7/25/2018 7:42 AM
57	The main focus in this city is on cars. Most main roads now have side walks but wait times at pedestrian crossing are long at many lights. On streets such as 156th and 164th there are crosswalks that are mostly ignored by cars if you want to cross. On other streets the cross walks are few or only located at the intersections. This is encouraging a lot of jay walking by pedestrians.	7/25/2018 6:47 AM
58	Fix the streets correctly when they are cut instead of leaving about a two inch dip in them to cause damage to the cars.	7/24/2018 7:28 PM
59	Sloped ramps too high to wheel by myself	7/24/2018 6:26 PM
60	parks bellevue botanical garden waterfront what little there is	7/24/2018 6:04 PM
61	Sometimes uneven terrain below the grass can contain small traps.	7/24/2018 4:13 PM
62	All buildings and restroom facilities should have hands free door access and hand washing facilities, including soap and towels that suit both seated and standing hand washing.	7/24/2018 3:59 PM
63	No curb cuts and or handicap parking	7/24/2018 3:53 PM
64	We have had difficulty with the intersection outside Cougar Ridge Elementary School in South Bellevue. The traffic goes so fast there and they rarely stop for people in the crosswalk. Not being able to safely cross at this intersection has limited our family's access to trails, the school and nearby shopping center.	7/24/2018 3:10 PM
65	Additional handicapped parking at parks so my husband can join our grandchildren regularly.	7/24/2018 3:02 PM
66	Everywhere there is not a way for wheelchairs, sidewalks get closed down it terrible	7/24/2018 2:16 PM
67	More ramps, less curbs	7/24/2018 1:36 PM
68	Streets without sidewalk	7/24/2018 1:23 PM
69	Areas around mall and theaters	7/24/2018 1:10 PM
70	I walk with a cane, pedestrian lights don't stay on long enough to safely cross the road	7/24/2018 1:09 PM
71	I can't answer this question because I can't speak for those who have disabilities. Please rephrase the question.	7/24/2018 1:06 PM
72	park play equipment is non adaptive some sidewalks near malls and shopping	7/24/2018 12:36 PM
73	No sidewalks on my street.	7/24/2018 12:30 PM

Q4 When you are participating in programs provided at a City of Bellevue facility do you always find these programs accessible to you or others with disabilities?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	77.71%	136
No	23.43%	41
Total Respondents: 175		

Self-evaluation and Transition Plan Questionnaire

Q5 If no, please provide an example of how program accessibility can be improved:

Answered: 51 Skipped: 126

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	I haven't participated in a lot, so I'm not sure how to answer this just yet.	8/31/2018 8:27 PM
2	See answer to question #3.	8/31/2018 6:20 AM
3	N/A	8/29/2018 10:23 PM
4	N/a	8/27/2018 10:13 PM
5	Na	8/27/2018 10:12 PM
6	better and more application of ASL interpreters and audio assistance for visual impairments	8/27/2018 10:00 PM
7	The assistive devices at city hall are helpful for the hearing impaired.	8/27/2018 7:43 PM
8	Need more disabled parking in shopping areas and parks.	8/27/2018 6:59 PM
9	heavy doors, crowded facilities	8/27/2018 6:22 PM
10	See two examples above. Basically, build more ramps.	8/27/2018 5:49 PM
11	Curbs too high, no ramps etc	8/27/2018 5:48 PM
12	More disabled parking.	8/27/2018 4:24 PM
13	Bellevue is pretty close to perfect. Leave it as is.	8/27/2018 2:48 PM
14	N/A	8/27/2018 2:38 PM
15	I don't participate so don't know	8/27/2018 2:37 PM
16	I am not often in this situation, so I cannot provide a knowledgeable answer	8/27/2018 2:27 PM
17	improved sound from speakers at meetings	8/27/2018 2:05 PM
18	I'm not disabled so I have not paid close attention to whether or not there are barriers to the various disabilities.	8/27/2018 2:01 PM
19	Handicap parking or ramp it out	8/15/2018 1:52 AM
20	railings on hilly sidewalks	8/15/2018 12:46 AM
21	N/A	8/14/2018 1:43 PM
22	Elevators are sometimes a hike away from people from people who need them. Or, if closer, even outside like at City Hall!	8/13/2018 8:22 PM
23	Facilities such as Botanical Garden Education Center need to be looped for hearing impaired	8/13/2018 8:20 PM
24	For programs in several rooms ensure that rooms are close together with less walking. Are there enough bathrooms close by.	8/13/2018 5:03 PM
25	Good as is	8/13/2018 4:58 PM
26	Trail to community gardens are not wheelchair accessible	8/13/2018 4:54 PM
27	I'm hearing impaired and don't know ASL, so it's difficult for me to participate in many city sponsored events etc. However, things may have improved in the past five years or so. I've given up going to meetings, events etc. since I need one-one lip reading now, which really isn't the city's issue. I would like to see more CC on city sponsored Internet sites. Again, this may have improved.	8/13/2018 4:38 PM
28	I have not participated in any program so I can not answer.	8/13/2018 4:35 PM

Self-evaluation and Transition Plan Questionnaire

Q6 Is there anything else you would like to share regarding access for residents of Bellevue with disabilities?

Answered: 75 Skipped: 102

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	I feel it is very important that every sidewalk have an accessible entry/exit so that our disabled neighbors are not forced into the street or kept from enjoying their outdoor activities based on accessibility.	8/31/2018 8:27 PM
2	Not all of us can ride bicycles. There is an emphasis on getting us out of our cars, yet other modes of transportation are not always feasible.	8/29/2018 10:23 PM
3	no	8/28/2018 7:01 AM
4	Some sidewalks are blocked with bikes, garbage cans, etc. making it hard for people to pass. Some handicapped parking is not near the ramp to get to the sidewalk or is a far walk from the building. Bathrooms can be tricky, the handicapped stall may have the toilet paper mounted too far from the toilet or the paper towels or seat covers too high for a wheelchair person.	8/27/2018 10:19 PM
5	No	8/27/2018 10:13 PM
6	I think Bellevue does great providing physical access. I appreciate the efforts to conduct this survey as we can always improve.	8/27/2018 10:12 PM
7	Be more proactive and progressive with building requirements, codes and retrofits	8/27/2018 10:00 PM
8	no	8/27/2018 9:23 PM
9	Temporary lane and road closures need to provide complete and safe access for pedestrians, with consideration given for proper signage and alert of sidewalk and lane closures.	8/27/2018 8:25 PM
10	The downtown Bellevue park is a show case park. With activities for all disabilities and many benches to sit on, Continue to improve other parks in the area with use of braille on play equipment, and wheel chair access play materials/ramps etc	8/27/2018 7:35 PM
11	No	8/27/2018 6:59 PM
12	people with breathing problems have to breath cigarette smoke at pubic places, such as transit centers and bus stops	8/27/2018 6:22 PM
13	Haven't participated much as I don't drive much anymore. I appreciate the service from Uber and Lyft. Those services might be too expensive for some and that is worrisome	8/27/2018 5:58 PM
14	no	8/27/2018 4:31 PM
15	Signs with larger print. Availability of websites, surveys etc that read to you. I am losing my sight	8/27/2018 4:24 PM
16	Please mark the sidewalks that are closed by construction before you get to the blocked area. Sometimes you only encounter the blockage when you are well past the crosswalk where you could have crossed the street safely.	8/27/2018 3:52 PM
17	We need bus service up and down Lakemont blvd. Those of us with no cars cant get around. Disabled people and people with no car need independence.	8/27/2018 3:38 PM
18	Parking is difficult in the downtown area	8/27/2018 3:25 PM
19	It is important that all streets have sidewalks.	8/27/2018 2:38 PM
20	more accessible housing in homes or in apartments	8/27/2018 2:38 PM
21	No	8/27/2018 2:37 PM
22	Maybe make sure special attention is paid to the comments of people with disabilities.	8/27/2018 2:27 PM
23	no	8/27/2018 2:20 PM
24	Please require pedestrian accommodations when approving building permits. Bellevue is too focused on moving cars. People need to get around the city as well!	8/18/2018 11:36 AM

Self-evaluation and Transition Plan Questionnaire

51	Many of the neighborhood streets in Bellevue lack sidewalks-- this prevents people from accessing their local neighborhoods safely.	7/25/2018 2:31 PM
52	SIDEWALKS!! "Patching" on sidewalks and broken stone work make them inaccessible. Have fallen from wheelchair because of this	7/25/2018 1:10 PM
53	No	7/25/2018 11:36 AM
54	Not that I can think of	7/25/2018 8:49 AM
55	Nothing else	7/25/2018 6:47 AM
56	Take better care of the streets when work is being done and repair them to the original condition. Who is supervising the repair work.	7/24/2018 7:28 PM
57	None	7/24/2018 6:26 PM
58	It would be helpful to have access to a brochure of sites available to ADA residents. Not only parks..but waterfront, commercial etc. One has to look at many different sites to find information.	7/24/2018 6:04 PM
59	I'm not certain enough thought is put into planning. I see street corner ramps built where no one in the right mind would use. Either it's a ramp to nowhere meaning no sidewalk just a busy street or impossible to actually access. Corner of 150th and Newportway is just one example.	7/24/2018 4:40 PM
60	Involving people with disabilities in planning and design phases would probably help, since it's hard for people without disabilities to really imagine where all the barriers are.	7/24/2018 4:35 PM
61	Vehicles often block curb cuts and park on sidewalks. Overgrown plants block sidewalks sometimes, too. Better enforcement of this would be helpful.	7/24/2018 3:51 PM
62	Please help make the intersection by Cougar Ridge Elementary School safer for everyone -- especially those with older parents, young children and disabilities. It's very scary to cross there sometimes!	7/24/2018 3:10 PM
63	I really appreciate the access to a hearing loop at the city council extended sessions. My husband can now do more than just accompany me, he can clearly hear the proceedings.	7/24/2018 3:02 PM
64	I sense more language in translation.	7/24/2018 2:40 PM
65	Handicapped buttons for opening doors are incredibly helpful. How about requiring them on all new condos & apartments?	7/24/2018 2:39 PM
66	Help us more, this is ridiculous	7/24/2018 2:16 PM
67	Need more handicap parking!	7/24/2018 1:36 PM
68	As a guardian whose daughter had a bad metro experience, I drive her for all shopping or social activities. There is no safe, easy location for drop off. The other day, we tried to do at the new Lincoln Square and the hotel shoood me awaybefore I had put the car in park	7/24/2018 1:10 PM
69	You need a new survey - this one was bollocks as it asked those without disabilities to answer for those with disabilities. Shame on you if you use these results for any planning.	7/24/2018 1:06 PM
70	No	7/24/2018 12:59 PM
71	There can be very steep hills or roads. Do programs exist to transport seniors to local parks if they are afraid to walk from their house due to a steep hill?	7/24/2018 12:49 PM
72	increased transit from Bellevue transit center to loop downtown Bellevue - especially after train station opens. While it can be a lovely walk for able bodies, people with mobility challenges would greatly benefit a constant loop (every 5-10 min). Could be as big as TC to 4th to Bellevue Way to 12th (for library) and back to TC or as small as 4th to 8th. Perhaps Bellevue Square could help fund it.	7/24/2018 12:37 PM
73	more seating by bus stops for elderly and mobility challenged people	7/24/2018 12:36 PM
74	More disabled Parking spots in parking garages or on the street near doctors' facilities and shopping centers. Benches by every bus stop for those of us who can't stand for long periods of time.	7/24/2018 12:30 PM
75	Test	7/24/2018 12:22 PM

1. Do you have any written policies or procedures that describe the way your programs and services are offered to the public?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	1	
City Clerk	3	3	
Civic Services	3	3	
Communications	1	0	Online privacy and security, web policies
Finance	3	1	
Fire	3	1	Internet
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	2	
Parks	27	22	
PCD	9	8	
Police	27	23	
Transportation	8	8	RoW group has policy and procedures manual; online permit center; look at SOPs; BCC 14.60.181
Utilities	13	7	

2. Does your program have any specific policies or procedures for determining whether the health condition and/or behavior of a person with a disability pose a significant risk to the health or safety of others?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	1	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	1	In relation to employment
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	5	
PCD	9	0	
Police	27	19	
Transportation	8	0	
Utilities	13	1	

3(a) Does your program use any kind of application form for any of its programs, services, or activities? (Applications can/may include paid, non-paid, volunteer, community service, etc.)

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	2	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	1	
Fire	3	3	For ride-alongs and CPR
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	3	
Parks	27	19	
PCD	9	6	
Police	27	11	
Transportation	8	7	Web access to make traffic management request and CAR for NEP; all permit applications
Utilities	13	4	

3(b) Are the forms available in alternative formats for persons with sight, hearing, mobility, or cognitive disabilities?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	0	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	0	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	10	
PCD	9	2	
Police	27	3	
Transportation	8	1	RoW – try to keep in Word as universal format
Utilities	13	1	

4. Are there any circumstances in which a person with a disability would not be given an equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from any of your programs or activities or to receive any services?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	0	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	0	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	1	
Parks	27	3	
PCD	9	2	
Police	27	5	
Transportation	8	0	
Utilities	13	1	

5. Do you offer any separate programs or services that are exclusively for people with disabilities and not for others?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	2	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	0	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	6	
PCD	9	0	
Police	27	2	
Transportation	8	0	
Utilities	13	1	

6. Are people with disabilities given the opportunity to participate in regular programs if they so choose?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	1	
City Clerk	3	3	
Civic Services	3	3	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	2	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	3	
Parks	27	22	
PCD	9	8	
Police	27	14	
Transportation	8	7	Transportation Commission; ASL and accessible locations
Utilities	13	6	

7. Is staff aware that they may be required to make reasonable modifications to program or service policies and practices in order to serve people with disabilities?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	1	
City Clerk	3	2	
Civic Services	3	3	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	1	
Fire	3	2	Informal, we need a policy
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	1	
Parks	27	23	
PCD	9	8	
Police	27	21	
Transportation	8	7	
Utilities	13	9	

8(a) Do your programs have a process for responding to requests for these modifications?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	1	
City Clerk	3	1	
Civic Services	3	3	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	1	
Fire	3	1	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	19	
PCD	9	6	
Police	27	13	
Transportation	8	4	WB-56, WB-49
Utilities	13	7	

8(b) If your answer to 8(a) is "YES" is it:

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	2	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	0	Formal: Special Request form on internet and informal as essential element of customer service
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	6	Informal/Formal
PCD	9	2	Informal/Formal
Police	27	10	Informal/Formal
Transportation	8	2	Informal/Formal
Utilities	13	0	Informal

9. Are people with disabilities informed that your programs will make reasonable accommodations, if necessary, to afford them the opportunity to participate?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	2	
Civic Services	3	1	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	1	
Fire	3	1	On internet ADA page
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	17	
PCD	9	5	
Police	27	11	
Transportation	8	3	
Utilities	13	4	

10. Do your programs have a process for determining whether providing a specific program or policy modification for persons with disabilities would fundamentally alter the nature of the program? (A modification is not required by the ADA if it would fund

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	0	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	0	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	6	
PCD	9	1	
Police	27	1	
Transportation	8	0	
Utilities	13	2	

11. Do your programs charge people with disabilities additional fees to cover the cost of any actions taken to comply with the ADA, including providing disability accommodation?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	0	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	0	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	0	
PCD	9	0	
Police	27	0	
Transportation	8	0	
Utilities	13	0	

12. Does your program have a policy concerning the admission of guide dogs or service animals into your facilities?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	1	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	1	Service animals allowed by state law
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	13	
PCD	9	2	
Police	27	5	
Transportation	8	2	
Utilities	13	1	

13. Does your program use contractors to provide the City's public programs, activities, and services?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	1	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	1	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	0	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	2	
Parks	27	21	
PCD	9	2	
Police	27	6	
Transportation	8	6	Traffic – about 40%
Utilities	13	6	

14. Are there any notices provided at your program site that inform the public about the City of Bellevue's compliance with the ADA?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	1	
Civic Services	3	0	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	0	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	7	
PCD	9	3	
Police	27	6	
Transportation	8	1	
Utilities	13	2	

15. Does your program provide information to the public via the City website?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	1	
City Clerk	3	3	
Civic Services	3	1	
Communications	1	1	
Finance	3	1	
Fire	3	3	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	3	
Parks	27	22	
PCD	9	7	
Police	27	13	
Transportation	8	8	
Utilities	13	8	

16. If "YES", is the information your department posts on the City website ADA compliant and conform to ADA standards and guidelines for accessibility?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	0	
Communications	1	1	For the most part
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	0	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	5	
PCD	9	1	
Police	27	1	
Transportation	8	2	
Utilities	13	2	

17. Are your program brochures and other informational materials available in a format accessible to people with vision, hearing, cognitive or mobility disabilities by providing auxiliary aids or alternative formats?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	0	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	0	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	7	
PCD	9	1	
Police	27	2	
Transportation	8	0	
Utilities	13	1	

18. Do you have a policy or procedure for making print materials available upon request in accessible format to people with disabilities?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	0	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	0	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	12	
PCD	9	3	
Police	27	2	
Transportation	8	2	
Utilities	13	1	

19(a) Does your program have a policy, formal procedure, or informal process for providing auxiliary aids and services upon request to ensure effective communication for people with disabilities who participate in your programs or receive services?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	1	
City Clerk	3	3	
Civic Services	3	1	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	1	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	13	
PCD	9	8	
Police	27	13	
Transportation	8	2	
Utilities	13	4	

19(b) If your answer was "YES" to 19(a) is it:

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	Formal
City Clerk	3	0	Informal
Civic Services	3	0	Informal
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	1	Informal: At city Hall by request
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	2	Informal/Formal
PCD	9	5	Informal/Formal
Police	27	6	Informal/Formal
Transportation	8	1	Informal/Formal
Utilities	13	1	Informal/Formal

20. Do you have a relay service, TTY or text telephone for communicating with customers who have hearing or speech impairments?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	1	
Communications	1	0	711 service advertised on web
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	0	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	2	
Parks	27	14	
PCD	9	6	
Police	27	23	
Transportation	8	4	
Utilities	13	5	

21. Is the TTY and relay service number listed on your brochures and in advertisements?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	0	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	1	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	1	
Parks	27	13	
PCD	9	4	
Police	27	8	
Transportation	8	2	
Utilities	13	4	

22(a) Do your employees/staff know how to use the relay service?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	0	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	2	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	8	
PCD	9	3	
Police	27	16	
Transportation	8	1	
Utilities	13	4	

22(b) Do your employees/staff know how to use the TTY to make a call?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	0	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	2	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	5	
PCD	9	3	
Police	27	14	
Transportation	8	1	
Utilities	13	4	

22(c) Do your employees/staff know how to use the TTY to receive a call?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	1	
Civic Services	3	1	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	1	Primarily a dispatch function
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	6	
PCD	9	3	
Police	27	17	
Transportation	8	1	
Utilities	13	4	

23. Are receptionists/operators available on automated telephone lines (available by pressing "0") for assisting persons with disabilities?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	1	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	0	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	6	
PCD	9	3	
Police	27	4	
Transportation	8	0	
Utilities	13	1	

24. Have automated telephone lines been tested and configured to be compatible with TTY's or other telecommunication devices for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	0	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	0	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	0	
PCD	9	2	
Police	27	5	
Transportation	8	0	
Utilities	13	1	

25. Are printed materials and program information available in alternative formats for the blind or visually impaired (in large print or Braille, on audiocassette or diskette, or to be read by staff)?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	1	
Civic Services	3	0	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	0	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	13	
PCD	9	0	
Police	27	5	
Transportation	8	0	
Utilities	13	2	

26. Does your program have a policy or procedure for determining what constitutes a fundamental alteration in the nature of a program, service, or activity, or what constitutes an undue financial and administrative burden for the City with respect to ADA?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	0	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	0	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	4	
PCD	9	0	
Police	27	1	
Transportation	8	2	
Utilities	13	1	

27. Does your department, or do any of your programs hold or sponsor any public meetings?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	2	
Civic Services	3	1	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	2	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	2	
Parks	27	23	
PCD	9	7	
Police	27	19	
Transportation	8	6	
Utilities	13	3	

28. Does your department, or do any of your programs show films or videos to the public?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	1	
Civic Services	3	0	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	2	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	3	
Parks	27	17	
PCD	9	3	
Police	27	13	
Transportation	8	5	
Utilities	13	7	

29. Are members of your department familiar with the American with Disabilities Act, Title II- Public Entities?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	1	
Civic Services	3	2	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	2	
Fire	3	2	Department need education in this area
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	15	
PCD	9	5	
Police	27	15	
Transportation	8	6	
Utilities	13	3	

30. Do members of your department need additional training regarding the requirements of Title II of ADA?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	1	
City Clerk	3	2	
Civic Services	3	1	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	1	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	2	
Parks	27	19	
PCD	9	4	
Police	27	10	
Transportation	8	2	
Utilities	13	4	

31. Does your program have a policy and procedure for the maintenance of any accessibility features for keeping accessible paths of travel free of obstructions?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	1	
City Clerk	3	1	
Civic Services	3	2	Comply with building codes for accessibility
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	1	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	16	
PCD	9	3	
Police	27	5	
Transportation	8	4	Permit conditions and Construction Rules
Utilities	13	3	

32. Does your department, or do any of your programs ever provide or arrange for transportation as part of a program, activity, or service offered to the public?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	1	Service First will arrange for ACCESS vans or cabs upon request
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	0	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	18	
PCD	9	1	
Police	27	9	
Transportation	8	0	
Utilities	13	2	

33. Does your department sponsor any City of Bellevue special events for the general public?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	0	
Civic Services	3	2	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	2	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	1	
Parks	27	24	
PCD	9	6	
Police	27	16	
Transportation	8	4	Project open houses; partner in 4 th of July, Arts Fair
Utilities	13	11	

34. Do you or your staff assist with emergency evacuation of facilities?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	1	
City Clerk	3	2	
Civic Services	3	3	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	1	
Fire	3	2	
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	3	
Parks	27	22	
PCD	9	7	
Police	27	26	
Transportation	8	5	
Utilities	13	4	

35. Are staff members trained to deal appropriately with individuals who have differing disabilities?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1	0	
City Clerk	3	1	
Civic Services	3	3	
Communications	1	0	
Finance	3	0	
Fire	3	1	Need training
Human Resources	1	0	
IT	5	0	
Parks	27	11	
PCD	9	4	
Police	27	14	
Transportation	8	1	
Utilities	13	1	

36. Final Comments?

Department/Unit	All	Yes	Notes
City Attorney	1		
City Clerk	3		
Civic Services	3		
Communications	1		
Finance	3		
Fire	3		
Human Resources	1		
IT	5		
Parks	27		
PCD	9		
Police	27		
Transportation	8		
Utilities	13		

Documentation Received:

- City Clerks Office: Guide to Public Hearings
 Rules of Procedure
 Disclosure of Public Records
 Public Records Code
 Public Records Act Model Rules
- Civic Services: Variety of forms used by Service First
 Examples of web sites, policies, and forms from facilities management
- Facilities:
- Parks: Choices for People with Disabilities
 Recreation Program Plan
 Reasonable Accommodation Guidelines for Recreation Programs
- Police: Deaf and Hard of Hearing Persons policy
 Meetings accommodation notice
- Transportation: Development Services Frequently Asked Questions
 Radar Sign Program (with application)
 Special Conditions for Permit
 Pedestrian Access during Construction
 Neighborhood Traffic Calming Brochure
 Ped-Bike Plan Accessibility Policies
- Utilities: Utility Rebate and Rate Reduction Program (and application)
 Examples with offer for information in alternate formats:
 Latex paint disposal postcard
 Utility Bill



HIGHLAND COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAMS

City of Bellevue Parks & Community Services

14224 Bel-Red Rd Bellevue WA 98007

425-452-4118

Summary of programs offered at Highland Community Center, **not all programs are offered each quarter, please check the current quarter [Connections Recreation & Activity Guide](#), to find out what is being offered.**

Adaptive Recreation Classes: For Adults and Youth with Intellectual disabilities

Adult Adventure Education: This 10-week course is centered on weekly adventures into the community for a day filled with fun and excitement! Participants must register for this course to be entered into the "lottery drawing".

Saturday Adult Bowling: Come out to Sun Villa and knock down a few pins with your friends, show off your skills and just have fun!

Friday Night Out: Have a nice relaxing evening at Crossroads Mall with dinner and a movie!

Cooking: Learn basic cooking techniques for a tasty meal. Participants will share the meal that is prepared. **Please note**: Participants will only share what is prepared and will want to eat dinner before coming to class.

Social Club: Meet new friends and come out to have a fun and relaxing evening with various indoor activities each week.

Adult Arts/Crafts: Come and get your creative juices flowing and make fun arts and crafts projects!

Movie Time: Movie critics will love our weekly movie film program right before adult social club. Bring a brown sack supper.

Full Fitness Fun: Learn about nutrition, meal planning, exercise and how to live a healthy lifestyle. This class requires commitment to do some form of exercise outside of class time. You will also exercise during class two times a week. We will have a variety of exercise routines to keep you motivated. We will also learn to make good choices in restaurants that taste good!

Adult Softball: Take me out to the ballgame! It's fast, furious and fun. Learn the fundamentals of the game while enjoying team sports.

Bingo: Come try your luck, win prizes (not money). Not everyone will win, but maybe it will be you!

Adult Ballroom Dance: Step out for a fun dance class where the basics of ballroom will be taught.

Cheerleading: Be part of a cheerleading squad and come learn new skills and work as a team. This team will be part of the Eastside Elite program which is the official cheerleading program of the Bellevue Parks & Community Services. This class is open to teens and adults. Tuition includes a Dream team elite T-Shirt. Participation in performances is optional.

After School Programs for Youth: Highland Community Center offers after-school programs for children with disabilities from 2:30 to 5:00 pm, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday

Adult Soccer: Exercise and fun all rolled into one! New players at all levels of ability are welcome. We practice twice a week. Special Olympic competition is optional. Our coaches provide leadership at the Special Olympic tournaments. If a participant needs assistance with toileting, eating, dressing, or severe behavior intervention, an assistant must accompany that participant during their stay at the tournaments.

Adult Swing Dance: Learn the moves from the 30's to the 90's, from Benny Goodman to Elvis to The Backstreet Boys.

Highland Hangout: Highland is offering a new program for teens and adults with developmental disabilities. Want something fun to do after work or school or you just want to come early? Now you have the chance to come to the Highland Center and hang out with friends. A variety of activities will be available including movies, games, reading materials, crossword puzzles. There will be something for everyone to do. Bring your dinner or snacks to eat before your evening programs begin. Participants must be able to self motivate, as this program will not have staff to supervise. Wandering around the building will not be allowed. A bonus on Tuesdays and Thursdays you also have the option to go to the gym and shoot hoops for free! No additional cost to use the gym. Ages 16 up

Adult Basketball: Exercise and fun are rolled into one! New players at all levels of ability are welcome. We practice twice a week, and Special Olympic competition is optional. Coaches provide leadership at the Special Olympic tournaments. If a participant needs assistance with toileting, eating, dressing or severe behavior intervention, an assistant must accompany that participant during their stay at the tournaments.

Adult Track: Exercise and fun all rolled into one! New players at all levels of ability are welcome. We practice twice a week. Special Olympic competition is optional. Our coaches provide leadership at the Special Olympic tournaments. If a participant needs assistance with toileting, eating, dressing, or severe behavior intervention, then an assistant must accompany that participant during their stay at the tournaments.

Hoop time: Thursdays Highland now has open gym time for teens and adults with disabilities to shoot hoops. This is a free unsupervised program where no organized games will be played. This is just a fun time to come and shoot around. Ages 16 and up

Artistic Inspirations: This evening art class is for the more serious artist. Each week a different medium will be taught from watercolor to colored pencil drawings and much more.

Fun with Technology: Bring your laptop or I pad and learn all the fun you can have using your personal devices.

Adult Country line Dance: Learn to line dance in a fun atmosphere. Get ready for the barn dance by taking this class.

Adult Volleyball: Enjoy this sport twice a week on Tuesdays/Thursdays without the stress of competition.

Cultural Mix Dance: You will learn a little bit of dance and culture from areas around the world. Come and learn how people dance from faraway places.

Video Production: Be a start in your own video, green screen, character creation, storytelling, costume design are just some of the skills you will learn in this class.

Day camps: Each year we offer 7 weeks of camps for youth ages 4-21

Highland Center Picnic and Dances:

- ☐ **Aloha/Picnic and Dance:** Warm summer evenings, tropical breezes, pineapple, papaya and the annual Highland Center Summer Potluck in conjunction with the Aloha Dance will fill your summer night. Flyers will be posted as to what food/beverage you will need to bring. Potluck 5pm and dance at 7:00pm
- ☐ **Barn Dance:** Mosey on down to the Highland Center for our end-of-the-session dance. Please pre-register for Highland Center dances.
- ☐ **Disco Fever:** Come and show us you're Disco Fever! Dance to the greatest and latest disco music.
- ☐ **Halloween Howl:** Start planning your costume now! Come dance the night away if you dare. Our annual costume showcase will highlight the evening. We'll have witch's brew and spooky delights for all. Must register for dance.
- ☐ **Holiday Ball:** Get out your holiday best and plan an elegant evening or just come as you are. Bring a non-perishable food donation to be given to the Multi-Service Center food bank to help during the holiday season. For teens and adults with developmental disabilities. Must register for dance.
- ☐ **Valentines Dance:** Cupid brings chocolate and fun times to Highland. Come and dance, dance, dance.
- ☐ **Seafair Cruise:** This annual event serves individuals over the age of 16 living with developmental disabilities. Meydenbauer Yacht Club provides the ships and volunteers to join the parade along the Lake Washington Shoreline. Individuals interested in attending please register. Space is limited. Interested volunteers please contact Mary Boyle at 425-452-4118 Meet at Meydenbauer Yacht Club, 9927 Meydenbauer Way SE; Bellevue, WA 98004.

For more information contact Mary Boyle at 425-452-4118 or Mboyle@bellevuewa.gov

This information will be provided in alternate formats for individuals with disabilities upon request. We invite everyone's participation, please provide two weeks advance notice for accommodation requests. Assistance for the Deaf / Hard of hearing can be provided through the 711 Telecommunications Relay Service.

Choices for People with Disabilities



Updated 2018



Bellevue Parks &
Community Services

Acknowledgements

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Jennifer Robertson
John Stokes
Janice Zahn

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Contents

Cover Letter	1
Introduction	3
History	3
Inclusion Plan.....	5
Benefits of Inclusion.....	6
Inclusion Process	8
Adaptive Recreation Programs.....	10
Goals	11
Continuum of Service	14
Disability Awareness 1.....	19
Disability Awareness 2.....	20
Questionnaire.....	20
Disability Awareness 4.....	22
Americans with Disabilities Act	23
Resource Guide.....	33
Definitions of Disabilities	40

Cover Letter

Working to help
support your
“CHOICES” in
Parks programs!

Mission

It is the purpose of Bellevue Parks & Community Services to provide people with disabilities, opportunities and choices for recreation, socialization, and learning so they can participate successfully in the life of our community.

Vision

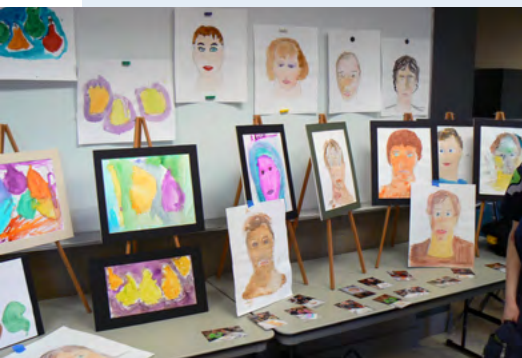
People with disabilities successfully participate in program(s) of their choosing throughout the Bellevue area.

Purpose of this plan

The Choices for People with Disabilities Plan provides an outline of recreational choices available for residents with disabilities. The Plan describes the process that Parks & Community Services uses to support the inclusion process and adaptive recreation, thereby encouraging those living with disabilities to participate in the programs of their choosing.

Service delivery of programs for individuals with disabilities has been guided by Federal and State laws and service requirements such as the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA). The Choices Plan was drafted after reviewing the needs of Bellevue citizens and researching inclusion plans from across the United States.

Development of the Choices Plan included a review of the City of Bellevue's legal responsibilities regarding access and accommodations, discussions with program participants regarding acceptable modifications, as well as the review of inclusion models across the nation. The Plan was developed by a team of department staff and has been reviewed by managers and the Parks & Community Services Board.





Introduction

Bellevue Parks & Community Services provides a variety of programs, activities, and services. We are committed to working with people with disabilities, their families, and caregivers to help ensure they have access to services. We provide information about program opportunities and when needed, modifications that make it possible for participants to access and participate in programs of their choice.

Recreation and socialization activities and programs provided by Bellevue Parks & Community Services promote healthy social, physical, educational, and cultural development. Inclusion allows those with differing abilities the opportunity to participate in City of Bellevue recreational programs. Inclusion increases the number of recreational choices, allows for individual growth and development, expanded social circles. Adaptive recreation programs provide choice, support skill development, and successful recreation participation for participants with disabilities.



History

The City of Bellevue began providing specialized recreation activities for individuals with disabilities in the early 1970s with evening programs for adults with intellectual disabilities. In the 1980s, the City expanded services at Highland Community Center and established the Center as a “specialized recreation” facility providing services to residents with disabilities.

During the 1990s, the City broadened the program choices at Highland Center, expanded adaptive recreation programs and activities to other City facilities, and began to integrate adaptive recreation participants into City recreation programs. During this time, participation in Highland Community Center programs increased significantly to include participants living outside of Bellevue. City staff worked to develop interlocal agreements with several neighboring cities. These agreements bring in additional revenue while serving participants who take part in adaptive recreation.

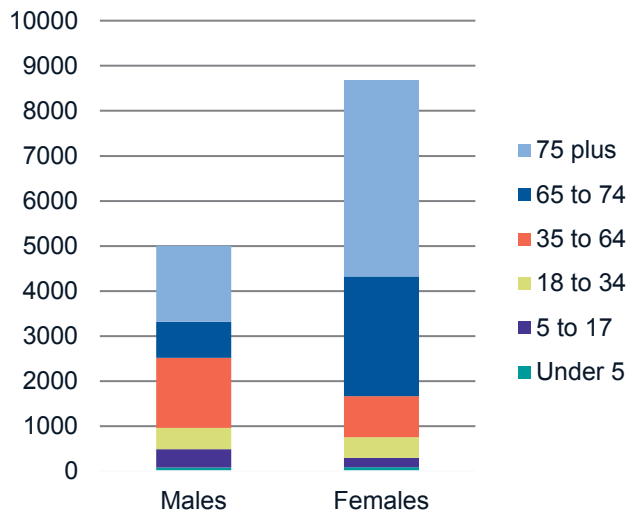


Each year, more and more individuals living with disabilities choose to participate in any program the City of Bellevue offers. The City is committed to providing modifications for residents to support successful inclusion. This Inclusion Plan will help city staff when providing access and support to individuals with disabilities.

2016 American Survey (ACS)

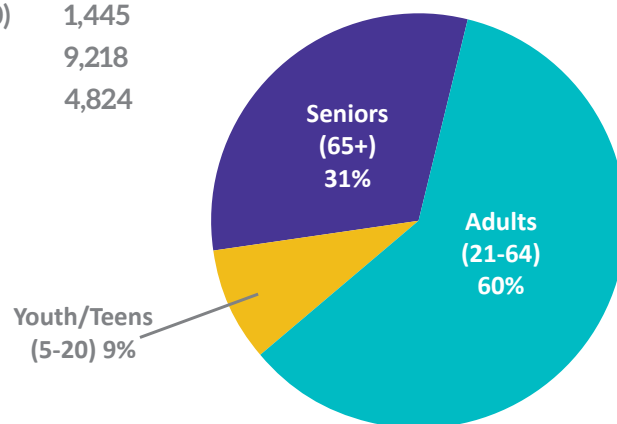
Bellevue Residents with disabilities

Number of residents w/disabilities



15% of residents over 5 have disabilities: 15,487 people

Youth/teens (5-20)	1,445
Adults (21-64)	9,218
Seniors (65+)	4,824



Inclusion Plan

Purpose:

The Inclusion Plan provides an internal process and strategies that support the successful participation and integration of individuals with disabilities into facilities, programs, activities, and services provided through Parks & Community Services.

The Plan provides a strategy and process that encourages each program or service within the Department to support choices, opportunities and participation of residents with disabilities. It requires and involves the support of all the divisions within the Department, each of which has an important role in supporting the inclusion of people with disabilities into the community.

Inclusive experiences encourage and enhance opportunities for people of varying abilities to participate and interact in life's activities together. They also provide an environment that promotes and fosters physical, social and psychological inclusion of people with diverse experiences and skill levels. Additionally, inclusion is effective in developing community support and encouraging attitudinal changes to reflect dignity, self-respect, and involvement within the community.



Benefits of Inclusion

Inclusion philosophy

- Provides the greatest choice of recreation activities and experiences.
- Supports full and active participation of individuals with disabilities in general recreation programs.
- Looks at the recreational needs and interests of individuals instead of the diagnostic labels (i.e., intellectual disability, learning disability, physical disability, etc.).
- Provides individuals with modifications that will enhance the recreation experience.
- Integrates individuals into recreation activities of their choosing to enable the greatest amount of enjoyment and participation.
- Provides positive recreational experiences which contribute to the growth and development of every individual.
- Develops community support and encourages attitudinal changes to reflect the right of all people to dignity, self-respect, and community involvement.

Benefits for individuals with disabilities in inclusive settings

- Individuals develop friends in communities in which they live, fostering a sense of belonging for the individual and family.
- Individual is viewed as a person first.
- Focus shifts from what an individual cannot do to what they can do.
- Individual differences are respected and the individual with the disability is valued.
- Inclusion provides the individual and the family with choices within the community.

“As long as differences and diversities of mankind exist, democracy must allow for compromise, for accommodation, and for the recognition of differences.”

~ Eugene McCarthy

Benefits to individuals without disabilities in inclusive settings

- Individuals learn to respect differences.
- Individuals learn to value diversity.
- Individuals are better prepared to reach a comfort level with people who are different from themselves.
- Individuals learn to handle difference in stride.
- Individuals learn that everyone has strengths.
- Parents report positive values are learned by their children.
- Individuals are more likely to be given accurate information about disabilities as their questions are answered in a natural environment.



Inclusion Process

The City of Bellevue welcomes the opportunity to provide modifications for people with disabilities so that full participation in leisure and recreation programs, classes, services, and facilities may be enjoyed by all. The City provides reasonable modifications on a case-by-case, individualized basis including, but not limited to, training of staff, added supervision, use of adaptive equipment, consultation with other professionals, and taking other steps to ensure a safe and enjoyable leisure experience. No extra charge or program fee will be charged for needed companions.

Successful participation and modifications succeeds with the commitment of staff, participants, as well as parents/guardians. Participants are asked to notify staff regarding reasonable modifications necessary for participation, if possible, at least two full weeks prior to the start of the program. However, in some cases we may need more time to make a reasonable modification. The City strives to provide a safe and enjoyable environment and will do this cooperatively with all participants.

Individuals who have requested a modification will receive the City's best efforts at providing adaptations and reasonable support in programs, activities, and services. The City will continue to adapt ideas until all possibilities are exhausted. The City reserves the right to take any and all steps necessary, at any time, to ensure the safety and fundamental nature of its programs, classes, or activities.

Request for program modification

Initial request possibilities

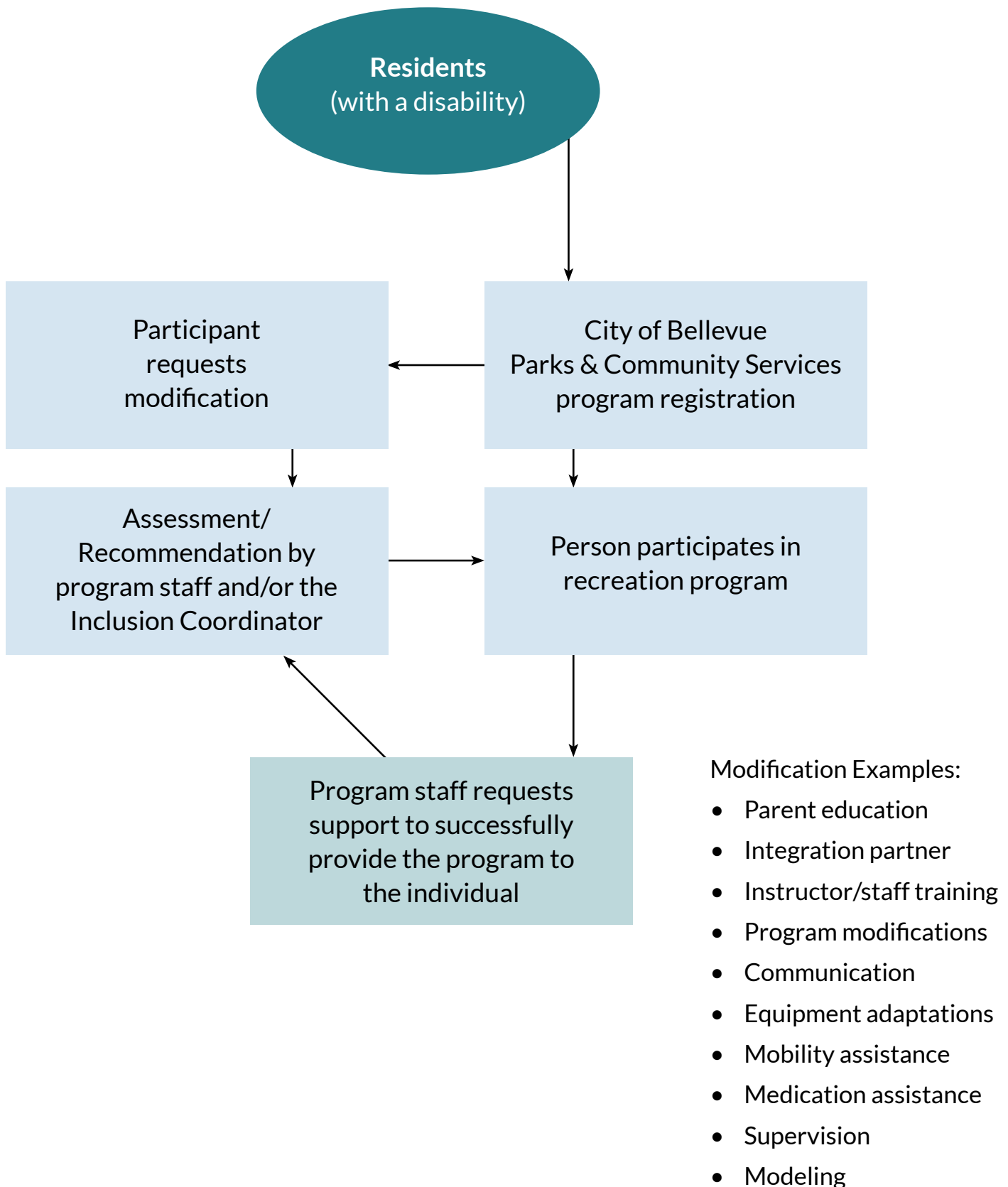
A person registers on their own, indicating through an accessibility request form, that they need a modification. This form is reviewed by the program coordinator who will work with program staff, inclusion coordinator, or ADA Title VI administrator.

“Viewing disability as a form of diversity rather than a deficiency enabled positive outcomes.”

~ KIT



Inclusion process for City of Bellevue registered programs



Adaptive Recreation Programs

Adaptive recreation programs provide opportunity for individuals with disabilities to recreate with those with similar abilities. This experience offers positive social, recreational, and skill development opportunities.

Therefore, while encouraging inclusion, the City of Bellevue will also continue to provide adaptive recreation programs.

Benefits of adaptive programs

- Builds skills needed to transition to general recreation programs.
- Allows for participation in programs and activities with instructors and staff who may be more knowledgeable about disabilities.
- Allows an individual to participate in an activity with others of similar ability.
- Provides an introductory choice for learning new recreation activities.
- Provides a safe environment for developing communication and social skills.
- Provides an option/choice requested by participants and/or their parents/guardians.
- Encourages activity to those isolated in the community.



Goals

The following goals are intended to support the development and implementation of a Choices Plan that supports successful participation in City services and programs for individuals with disabilities.

Goal 1

Ensure people with disabilities have access to facilities, city parks, and programs

- Develop and maintain accessible, barrier-free facilities, parks, and programs.
- Facilitate the growth of a continuum of recreation opportunities, programs, and services for residents with disabilities.
- Make information available indicating accessible parks, programs, and services.

Goal 2

Expand recreation “choice” opportunities

- Ensure reasonable modifications are provided that support inclusion at facilities and in programs.
- Develop inclusion opportunities at other recreation sites.
- Provide information and referral to other providers.
- Develop skill-based programs.
- Expand locations of adaptive recreation classes and programs.



Goal 3

Improve Parks & Community Services staff knowledge and awareness toward serving residents with disabilities

- Improve staff qualifications and training opportunities regarding inclusion, adaptive recreation, and knowledge of persons with disabilities.
- Work with the ADA administrator to develop and implement training opportunities for all paid staff, volunteer staff, and contractors who focus on the following areas:
 - Disability awareness
 - Barriers to accessibility
 - Assessing participant needs/providing reasonable modifications
 - Benefits of inclusion
 - Purpose of adaptive recreation programs
- Provide training as requested for outside organizations including YMCA and Boys & Girls Clubs of Bellevue.



Goal 4

Develop and implement strategies that expand awareness and knowledge of program and service opportunities for residents with disabilities

- Develop an outreach plan that focuses on connecting to our diverse community and invites citizens with disabilities to participate in all Bellevue Parks & Community Services Department services, facilities, and programs.
- Establish and support current and future partnerships and collaborations with area agencies and organizations to ensure a continuum of programming for persons with disabilities.
- Maintain the City of Bellevue's adaptive recreation web page providing resources concerning disabilities.

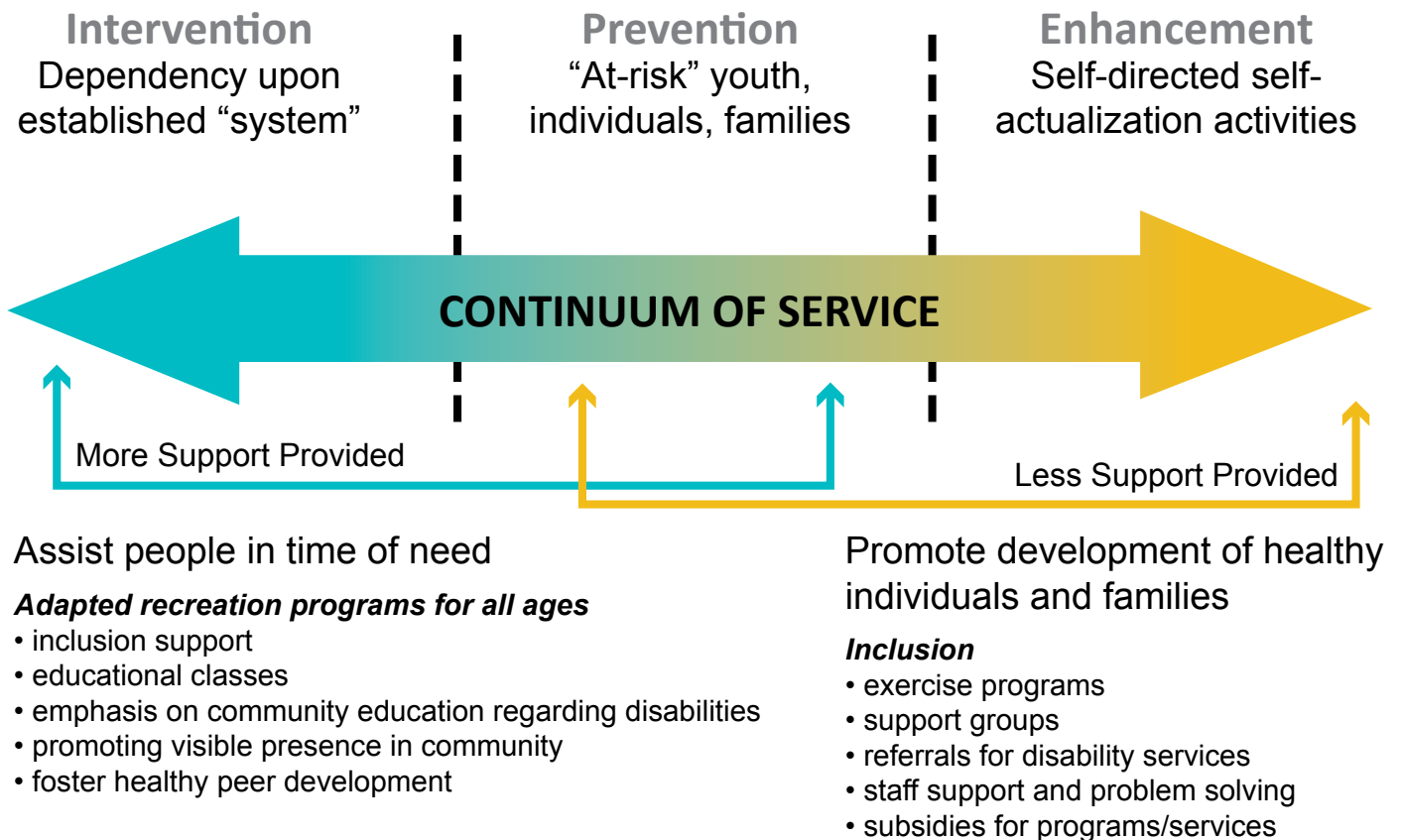


Goal 5

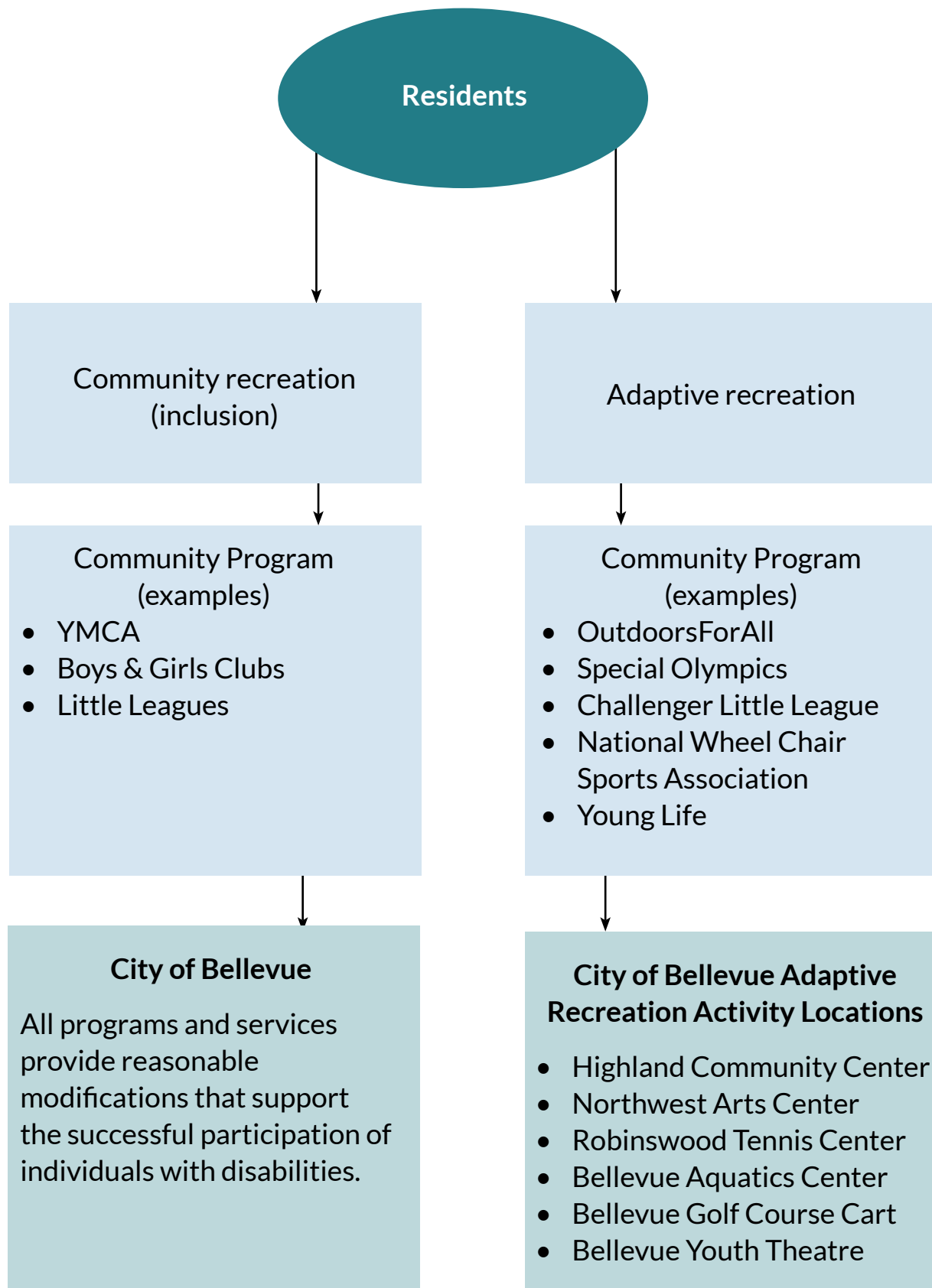
Expand programming to better serve individuals with a variety of disabilities

- Provide recreation programs for targeted disability groups who are currently not being served.
- Build community connections using social media, resource fairs, focus groups, and community events.

Bellevue Parks & Community Services Overall Vision



Recreation choices for Bellevue residents with disabilities







Disability Awareness



Disability Awareness 1

The following story was written and has been used to share the realities and benefits that may result from being born “different” from others.

Welcome to Holland

“When you’re going to have a baby, it’s like you’re planning a vacation to Italy. You’re all excited. You get a whole bunch of guidebooks, you learn a few phrases in Italian so you can get around, and then it comes time to pack your bags and head for the airport—for Italy.

Only when you land, the flight attendant says ‘Welcome to Holland’.

You look at one another in disbelief and shock, saying ‘Holland? What are you talking about? I signed up for Italy!’

But they explain there’s been a change in plans, and you’ve landed in Holland, and there you must stay. ‘But I don’t know anything about Holland! I don’t want to stay!’ you say.

But you do stay. You go out and buy some new guidebooks, you learn some new phrases and you meet people that you never knew existed. The important thing is that you are not in a filthy, plague-infested slum full of pestilence and famine. You are simply in a different place than you had planned. It’s slower paced than Italy, less flashy than Italy, but after you’ve been there a little while and you have had a chance to catch your breath, you begin to discover that Holland has windmills, Holland has tulips, Holland has Rembrandt.

But everyone you know is busy coming and going from Italy. They’re all bragging about what a great time they had there and for the rest of your life, you will say, ‘Yes, that’s what I had planned.’

The pain of that will never, ever go away.

You have to accept that pain, because the loss of that dream, the loss of that plan, is a very significant loss. But if you spend your life mourning the fact that you didn’t get to Italy, you will never be free to enjoy the very special, the very lovely things about Holland.”

~ By Carol Turkington

Disability Awareness 2

Questionnaire

- T F 1. When a child sees an adult with a disability and asks a personal question (Why are you in a wheelchair? Why can't you move your legs?) Should the child be pulled away?
- T F 2. Never ask a blind person to go to a movie, a deaf person to go to a concert, or a person in a wheelchair to go swimming or boating.
- T F 3. If it appears that a person with a disability needs some assistance, simply say, "May I be of assistance?"
- T F 4. When verbal communication with a person who is deaf or hard of hearing proves unsuccessful, write your message down.
- T F 5. When a person is having a seizure, one should not try to restrain the persons arms and legs.
- T F 6. One should avoid using words like "look" and "see" around a person who is blind and never say, "Lets take a walk" to a person in a wheelchair.
- T F 7. People with disabilities will readily use accessible facilities provided for them.
- T F 8. When talking in a group and a person who is blind using a cane approaches, everyone in the group should be very quiet.
- T F 9. A service animal should never be talked to, petted or fed by anyone unless given permission by its owner.
- T F 10. When a Deaf person approaches with an interpreter, only speak to the interpreter.
- T F 11. Humorous situations that arise as a result of a disability should be ignored.
- T F 12. When conducting a job interview, discuss a person's disability openly and freely. If you have questions ask them immediately.
- T F 13. People living with Intellectual disabilities think like children.
- T F 14. Any job is better than no job, therefore, hire a person with a disability in any available position.

answers on next page



Questionnaire answers

1. False, this is a great opportunity to break down barriers and explain why some people use wheelchairs. Sometimes the person with a disability is comfortable speaking with the child.
2. False, people with disabilities enjoy the same recreational activities as anyone else. You can rely on the person to inform you of any modifications that need to happen in order to participate in any such activity.
3. True, offer assistance and if told “no thank you” then do not insist. Sometimes it appears a person needs help when they do not.
4. True, depending on the person a written note can be effective. For others an interpreter is the most effective means of communication.
5. True, never restrain or put anything in a person’s mouth. Lay the person on their side and loosen any clothing. Make sure the area is free of obstructions.
6. False, you don’t need to change your language in a situation such as this. Everyday common phrases are appropriate.
7. True, accessible facilities are a benefit for those living with disabilities
8. False, if someone is blind auditory signals are very important to navigate a crowd.
9. True, a service animal is not a pet. They are a working animal that should not be disturbed unless given permission by the owner.
10. False, when speaking to a Deaf person you should ignore the interpreter and speak directly to the Deaf person.
11. False, a naturally occurring situation should be treated the same way you would if the person did not have a disability.
12. False, a person applying for a job does not have to disclose their disability or talk about it during an interview.
13. False, although some individuals may lack understanding or appear to be immature in no way do they have a mind like a child.
14. False, people with disabilities as with any one else should be hired for their skills, abilities and qualifications.

Disability Awareness 4

Meeting a person with a disability

- **DO** accept the fact that a disability exists. Not acknowledging a disability is like ignoring someone's hair color or height. But to ask personal questions regarding the disability might be inappropriate until a closer relationship develops in which personal questions are more naturally asked.
- **DON'T** be sensitive about using words like "walking", "seeing", "running". Persons with disabilities use the same words.
- **DO** talk to the person with a disability, not to someone accompanying them.
- **DO** treat a person with a disability as a healthy person. Because an individual has a functional limitation does not mean the individual is sick. Some disabilities have no accompanying health problems.
- **DON'T** assume that a lack of response indicates rudeness. In some cases, a person with a disability may seem to react to situations in an unconventional manner or may appear to ignore you. Consider that the individual may be Deaf or Hard of Hearing.
- **DO** offer to help, but wait until your offer is accepted before doing anything (e.g., reading the menu, explaining directions).
- **DO** remember that people with disabilities have the same activities of daily living that you do. They are involved in work, recreation, personal relationships, and social activities.
- **DO** keep your concepts clear and concise when talking to people with a cognitive disability. Use fewer complete sentences. Don't talk down to a person with a disability. The quality of your conversation won't change by making your points clear and easy to understand.
- **DON'T** automatically touch a person's wheelchair. It is part of their personal space.
- **DO** consider sitting down to speak at eye level when a conversation with a wheelchair user continues more than a few minutes.



Americans with Disabilities Act

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was passed to address and eliminate the major forms of discrimination faced daily by people with disabilities, and represents the most important civil rights legislation passed since the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

How is disability defined by law? In order to receive the protections of the ADA, a person must satisfy at least one of three conditions:

- Have a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, such as hearing, seeing, walking, breathing or speaking;
- Have a record of a substantially limiting impairment to a major life activity, such as a person who has recovered from cancer or an individual previously categorized as having a learning disability; or
- Be misperceived as having a substantially limiting impairment, which in reality is not substantial, such as controlled high blood pressure; or does not cause any substantial limitations, such as a facial scar or physical disfigurement.



Architectural and communication barriers

Inaccessibility affects the entire community, not only people with disabilities, but also other populations, such as pregnant women and elderly people. Title II and III of the ADA specifies that discrimination includes a failure to remove architectural or communication barriers in existing facilities if such removal is readily achievable (i.e., accomplishable without much difficulty or expense).

Examples include adjustments such as adding grab bars in restrooms, lowering public telephones or adding Braille markings on elevator control buttons.

Discrimination and other barriers

An attitudinal barrier is defined as a way of thinking or feeling that results in behavior that limits the potential of people with disabilities to function independently. The vast majority of the American public is neither positive nor negative toward people with disabilities. Most people just prefer not to think about disability at all. In order to overcome these attitudinal barriers, it is important that people educate themselves about the facts of disability and participate in community programs that include all people.

Suggestions to improve access and positive interactions

- Offer assistance if asked, but do not insist.
- Focus on the abilities of every person, rather than on their disabilities.
- Be aware of limitations specific to a disability, but do not be overprotective.
- Make sure that parking areas, restrooms, and buildings in which you provide services or conduct meetings are architecturally and environmentally accessible to all people.
- Remember that accessibility to the full range of services you provide is legally required.
- Conduct outreach efforts to publicize your programs to people with disabilities.
- Ask a person with a disability to facilitate disability awareness training sessions with your staff to promote positive attitudes.
- Involve people with disabilities on advisory boards, planning committees, in positions of authority, and in the planning and presentation of programs.
- Assume responsibility for understanding the issues that affect people with disabilities.



- **1948 Accessible Housing Bill**
- **1968 Architectural Barriers Act** – equal access in public buildings
- **1973 Rehabilitation Act** – prohibits employment discrimination against individuals with disabilities in the Federal sectors
- **1990 Americans with Disabilities Act** – protects the basic civil rights of Americans with disabilities
- **2004 Individuals to Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)** – ensuring public education for kids age 3-21 with disabilities

A brief history of the disability movement

According to the U.S. Census, there are more than 54 million people with disabilities in the United States. Historically, the condition of having a disability has been viewed as tragic. Through ignorance and fear, people with disabilities were typically labeled beggars or indigents. The word “handicap” itself is said to derive from “cap in hand,” an activity familiarly associated with panhandling.

By the 19th century, it was common for people with disabilities to be institutionalized, and they were looked upon as patients or clients who needed curing. This practice had the effect of excluding people with disabilities from the larger society and implied that something was inherently and permanently wrong with them. It provided no room for integration, and perpetuated myths of inequality.

In the first half of the twentieth century, as thousands of WWI soldiers returned home, the first vocational rehabilitation acts were passed in the 1920s to provide services to WWI veterans with newly acquired disabilities. But perhaps the biggest changes within the disability rights movement came with the civil rights movements of the 1960s. As African Americans, women, and other social minorities gained political consciousness, so did people with disabilities.

In the early 1970’s, people with disabilities lobbied Congress to incorporate civil rights language for people with disabilities into the 1972 Rehabilitation Act. The Act was vetoed by President Nixon. After a group of people with disabilities marched on Washington, a revised 1973 Rehabilitation Act was passed. For the first time in history, the civil rights of people with disabilities were protected by law.

Parallel to the disability rights movement was a movement in the 1970s to provide access to educational services for children and youth with disabilities. The Education for All Handicapped Children Act

(P.L.-94-142) was passed in 1975 to ensure equal access to public education for students with disabilities. The Act, renamed the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) in 1990, called for a free and appropriate public education for every child with a disability, to be delivered in the least restrictive environment. IDEA promotes the concept of inclusion, requiring that students with disabilities be educated in general education settings alongside students without disabilities to the maximum extent appropriate.

Despite changes in rehabilitation and education law, people with disabilities did not achieve broad civil rights until the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in 1990. This landmark Federal anti-discrimination law ensures equal access to employment opportunities and public accommodations for people with disabilities. With this act, Congress identified the full participation, inclusion and integration of people with disabilities into society as a national goal.

State and local governments:

Program access:

- Must ensure that individuals with disabilities are not excluded from services, programs, and activities because buildings are inaccessible.
- Need not remove physical barriers, such as stairs, in all existing buildings, as long as they make their programs accessible to individuals who are unable to use an inaccessible existing facility.
- Can provide services, programs, and activities offered in the facility to individuals with disabilities through alternative methods, if physical barriers are not removed.
- May not carry an individual with a disability as a method of providing access, except in “manifestly exceptional” circumstances.
- Are not required to take any action that would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of the service, program or activity, or in undue administrative and financial burdens.
- However, public entities must take any other action, if available, that would not result in a fundamental alteration or undue burdens, but would ensure that individuals with disabilities receive the benefits or services.

Integrated programs:

- Integration of individuals with disabilities into the mainstream of society is fundamental to the purposes of the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- Public entities may not provide services or benefits to individuals with disabilities through programs that are separate or different, unless the separate programs are necessary to ensure that the benefits and services are equally effective.

- Even when separate programs are permitted, an individual with a disability still has the right to choose to participate in the regular program.
- State/local governments may not require an individual with a disability to accept a special modification or benefit if the individual chooses not to accept it.

Service animals:

- Service animals are defined as dogs that are individually trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities. Examples of such work or tasks include guiding people who are blind, alerting people who are Deaf, pulling a wheelchair, alerting and protecting a person who is having a seizure, reminding a person with mental illness to take prescribed medications, calming a person with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) during an anxiety attack, or performing other duties. Service animals are working animals, not pets. The work or task a dog has been trained to provide must be directly related to the person's disability. Dogs whose sole function is to provide comfort or emotional support do not qualify as service animals under the ADA.
- This definition does not affect or limit the broader definition of "assistance animal" under the Fair Housing Act or the broader definition of "service animal" under the Air Carrier Access Act.
- Some State and local laws also define service animal more broadly than the ADA does. Information about such laws can be obtained from the State Attorney General's Office.
- Under the ADA, State and local governments, businesses, and nonprofit organizations who serve the public generally must allow service animals to accompany people with disabilities in all areas of the facility where the public is normally allowed to go. For example, in a hospital, it would be inappropriate to exclude a service animal from areas such as patient rooms, clinics, cafeterias, or examination rooms. However, it may be appropriate to exclude a service animal from operating rooms or burn units where the animal's presence may compromise a sterile environment.
- Under the ADA, service animals must be harnessed, leashed, or tethered, unless these devices interfere with the service animal's work or the individual's disability prevents using these devices. In that case, the individual must maintain control of the animal through voice, signal, or other effective controls.

- When it is not obvious what service an animal provides, only limited inquiries are allowed. Staff may ask two questions: (1) is the dog a service animal required because of a disability, and (2) what work or task has the dog been trained to perform. Staff cannot ask about the person's disability, require medical documentation, require a special identification card or training documentation for the dog, or ask that the dog demonstrate its ability to perform the work or task.
- Allergies and fear of dogs are not valid reasons for denying access or refusing service to people using service animals. When a person who is allergic to dog dander and a person who uses a service animal must spend time in the same room or facility, for example, in a school classroom or at a homeless shelter, they both should be accommodated by assigning them, if possible, to different locations within the room or different rooms in the facility.
- A person with a disability cannot be asked to remove their service animal from the premises unless: (1) the dog is out of control and the handler does not take effective action to control it, or (2) the dog is not housebroken. When there is a legitimate reason to ask that a service animal be removed, staff must offer the person with the disability the opportunity to obtain goods or services without the animal's presence.
- Establishments that sell or prepare food must allow service animals in public areas even if State or local health codes prohibit animals on the premises.
- People with disabilities who use service animals cannot be isolated from other patrons, treated less favorably than other patrons, or charged fees that are not charged to other patrons without animals. In addition, if a business requires a deposit or fee to be paid by patrons with pets, it must waive the charge for service animals.
- If a business such as a hotel normally charges guests for damage that they cause, a customer with a disability may also be charged for damage caused by themselves or his service animal.
- Staff are not required to provide care or food for a service animal.
- In addition to the provisions about service dogs, the Department's revised ADA regulations have a new, separate provision about miniature horses that have been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities. (Miniature horses generally range in height from 24 inches to 34 inches measured to the shoulders and generally weigh between 70 and 100 pounds.) Entities covered by the ADA must modify their policies

to permit miniature horses where reasonable. The regulations set out four assessment factors to assist entities in determining whether miniature horses can be accommodated in their facility. The assessment factors are: (1) whether the miniature horse is housebroken; (2) whether the miniature horse is under the owner's control; (3) whether the facility can accommodate the miniature horse's type, size, and weight; and (4) whether the miniature horse's presence will not compromise legitimate safety requirements necessary for safe operation of the facility.

Barriers to participation

Professionals assisting in the effort to improve lives by removing barriers need to recognize and attempt to eliminate the impact these barriers have upon individuals with disabilities.

It is the responsibility of the individual and the organization to make sure that a person's failure to participate is based as much as possible on personal choice. A decision not to participate should not result from barriers that systematically deny participation to specific groups of people.

Types of barriers:

Intrinsic:

Permanent or temporary limitations that lie within the individual and may block fulfillment of needs desires and interests.

- lack of knowledge
- social ineffectiveness
- health problems
- physical and psychological dependency
- skill/challenge gaps

Environmental Barriers;

External forces that block actions a person takes toward involvement in recreation programs which are imposed on the individual by societal or ecological conditions.

- attitudinal barriers
- architectural barriers
- ecological barriers



- transportation barriers
- economic barriers
- rules and regulation barriers
- barriers of omission

Communication Barriers:

Breakdown in messages between the sender and the receiver.

- expressive block
- receptive block

Definition of disability

Washington state:

WAC 162-26-050 What is a Handicap. (2) Statute.RCW 49.60.215 A person's condition is a "sensory, mental, or physical handicap" if it is abnormal and is a reason why the person was not fairly served in a place of public accommodation. A person is handicapped by a sensory, mental, or physical condition if she or he is not fairly served because of the condition. The law protects all persons from unfair service because of handicap, whether the handicap is severe or slight.

(3) When handicap is present. The presence of a sensory, mental, or physical handicap includes, but is not limited to, circumstances where a sensory, mental, or physical condition:

- (a) Is medically cognizable or diagnosable
- (b) Exists as a record or history; or
- (c) Is perceived to exist, whether or not it exists in fact.

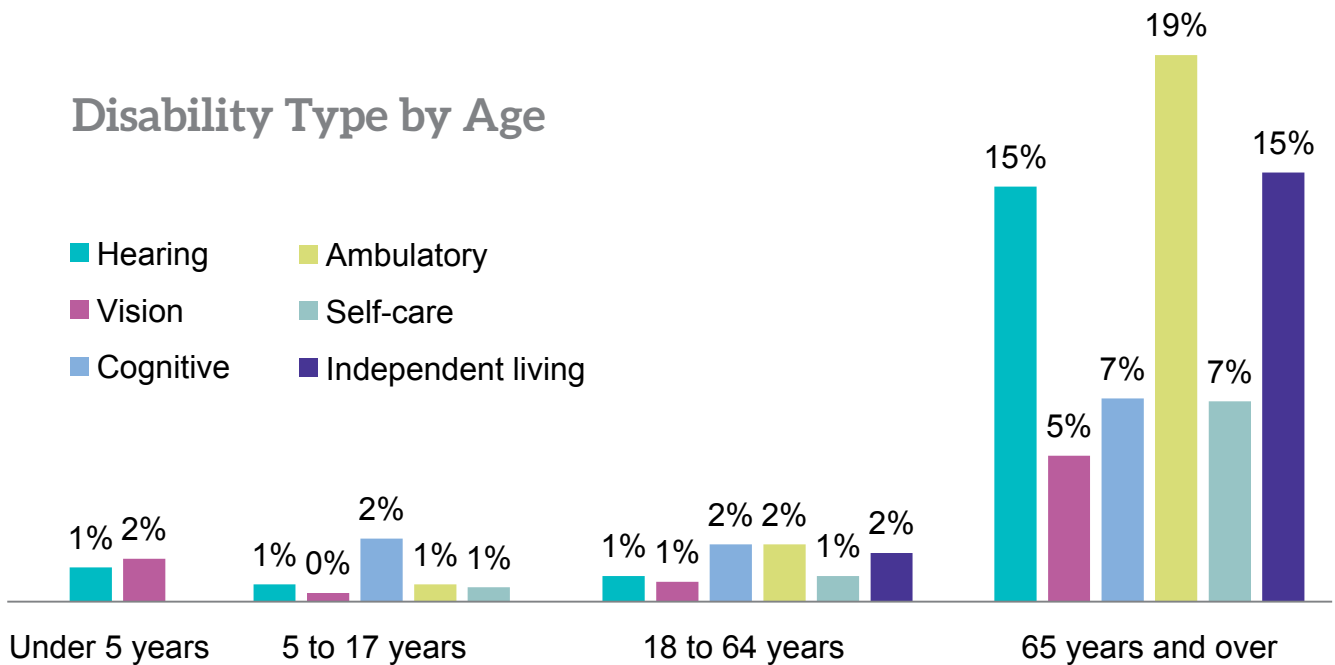
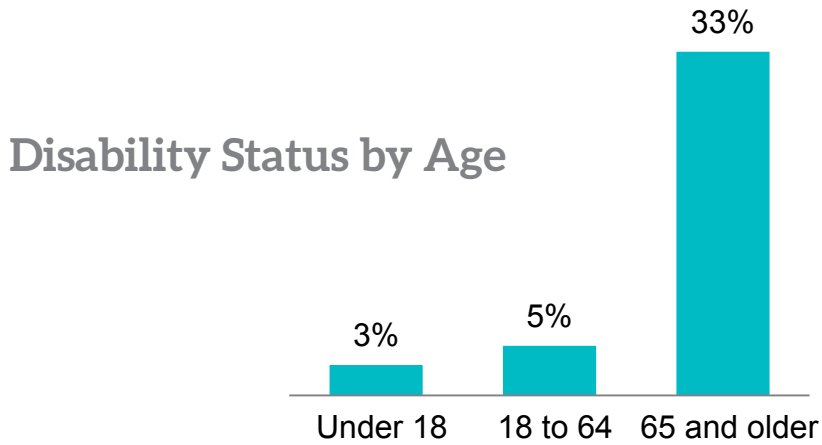
Americans with Disabilities Act:

36.104 Definitions.

Disability means, with respect to an individual, a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such individual; a record of such an impairment, or being regarded as having such an impairment.

2016 American Survey (ACS)

Disability Demographics





Resource Guide

Agencies

Alliance of People with Disabilities

1120 East Terrace, Street #100, Seattle, WA 98122

206-545-7055

www.disabilitypride.org

ALS Association – Evergreen Chapter

19226 66th Avenue South #L-105 Kent, WA 98032

www.alsa-ec.org

Chapter of national organization offers support groups, and loans durable medical equipment and specialized communication devices, including laptop computers outfitted for communication needs.

ARC of King County

233 6th Avenue North, Seattle, WA 98109

206-364-6337

www.arcofkingcounty.org

Assists individuals who are living with disabilities and their families through advocacy, referrals, support, and crisis intervention.

Arthritis Foundation

www.arthritis.org

Autism Society of Washington

www.autismsocietyofwa.org

Birth to Three Developmental Center

35535 6th Avenue SW, Federal Way, WA 98023

253-874-5445

www.birthtothree.org

Provides early intervention services and physical, occupational, speech/language, and oral motor/feeding therapies.

Brain Injury Alliance of Washington

316 Broadway Suite #305, Seattle, WA 98122

Local: 206-467-4800, Toll Free: 877-982-4292

www.biawa.org

Provides information and resources regarding brain injuries, their families, and professionals who support them.

Bridge Disability Ministries

12356 Northup Way, Bellevue, WA 98033

425-828-1431

www.bridgemin.org

Provides many services to people with physical or developmental disabilities and their families.

Camp Fire USA – Central Puget Sound Council

2424 SW Andover Street #D-105, Seattle, WA 98106

206-461-8550

www.campfire-usa.org

Offers Saturday recreation for children with disabilities, ages 2-12, and their siblings. Camp experiences are also offered.

Children's Hospital and Regional Medical Center

1135 116th Avenue NE, Suite 400, Bellevue, WA 98004

425-454-4644, TDD 206-987-8903

www.seattlechildrens.org

Children's delivers superior patient care, advances new discoveries and treatments in pediatric research, and serves as the main pediatric teaching site for the University of Washington School of Medicine.

Crisis Clinic

9725 3rd Avenue NE #300, Seattle, WA 98115

24 hour crisis line: 966-4CRISIS (427-4747), Local: 206-461-3222, TTY:

206-461-3219

Caregiver Information and Assistance Program 206-461-3200, 800-621-INFO, TDD 206-461-3610

Helps caregivers of older adults and adults with disabilities locate health and long-term care resources and find ongoing support. Caregiver Specialist assists with complex or crisis situations. Offers free respite care and care planning sessions to help caregivers and their families in an emergency.

Disability Information and Assistance Program: 206-461-3200

The Community Information Line is available to help identify and clarify needs, as well as locate resources and find support related to their disability.

www.crisisclinic.org

Deaf-Blind Service Center

1620 18th Avenue, Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98122

TDD 206-323-9178, <http://seattledbsc.org/>

Provides information and referral to community resources, advocacy, case management, interpreter training, community education, and support services.

**City of Bellevue Highland
Community Center**

14225 Bel-Red Road
Bellevue, WA 98007
425-452-7686

Provides recreational
opportunities for those
with physical and
intellectual disabilities.

Office of Deaf and Hard of Hearing

PO 45301, Olympia, WA 98504 (mailing address)
4450 10th Avenue SE, Lacey, WA 98503 (physical address)
odhh@dshs.wa.gov
Voice/TTY: 800-422-7930 or 360-725-3450, Fax: 360-725-3456,
Videophone: 360-339-7382

Down Syndrome Community of Puget Sound

10415 180th Street SE, Snohomish, WA 98296
www.downsyndromecommunity.org

Maintains a network of individuals, families, and groups affected by Down Syndrome.

DSC Helpline: 206-257-7191, Fax: 206-257-7191

DSHS Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA)

1700 E Cherry Street, Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98122
206-568-5700, 800-314-3296, TDD 206-720-3325
<https://www.dshs.wa.gov/dda>

Coordinates state-funded services for clients with developmental disabilities.

Easterseals Washington

200 W Mercer Street, Ste. 210E, Seattle, WA 98119-3954
206-281-5700, Fax: 206-284-0938
<http://www.easterseals.com/washington/>

Services are provided to children and adults with disabilities (developmental, mental, visual, hearing, speech, learning, physical), their families, and others working on their behalf. Provides information and referral, helps with application for handicapped parking, and operates summer camps for children and adults.

Elder and Adult Day Services

12831 NE 21st Place, Bellevue, WA 98005
425-867-1799
www.eadscares.org

Provides adult day health services for adults with disabilities both physical and developmental (also serves frail elders). Includes health services and daily social, therapeutic, and rehabilitative activities.

Epilepsy Foundation Northwest

2311 N 45th Street, #134, Seattle, WA 98103
206-547-4551, Toll Free: 844-721-EFNW (3369), Fax: 206-400-1651,
Email: mail@epilepsynw.org
www.epilepsysynnw.org

Offers information and referral services for the public on epilepsy and seizure disorders.

Kindering Center

16120 NE 8th St. Bellevue, WA 98008

425-747-4004

www.kindering.org

Early intervention services for children who have developmental disabilities and are 3 years old or younger.

Lighthouse for the Blind

2501 S Plum St, Seattle, WA 98144

206-322-4200, TDD 206-324-1388

www.seattlelighthouse.org

Employment training program serves persons who are seeking jobs in manufacturing at the Lighthouse, as well as off-site jobs in customer service and office support positions.

Muscular Dystrophy Association

21905 64th Avenue W, Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043

206-283-2183

www.mda.org

Provides medical support, including initial diagnosis, second opinions, and treatment. Muscular Dystrophy support groups are offered at the UW Medical Center campuses in Bellevue and Seattle.

Washington State Association of the Deaf

Email: info@wsad.org

www.wsad.org

Northwest Center

7272 West Marginal Way S, Seattle, WA 98108

206-285-9140

www.nwcenter.org

Provides evaluation, training, work center employment, and training in clerical, janitorial, food services, and word processing skills for adults 21 years and older with developmental disabilities.

Outdoors for All Foundation

6344 NE 74th St. #102, Seattle, WA 98115

206-838-6030

www.outdoorsforall.org

Recreational programs for people with disabilities.

Special Olympics Washington (SOWA)

1809 7th Avenue #1509, Seattle, WA 98101

206-362-4949, 800-752-7559

www.specialolympicswashington.org

Provides sports training and activities, and organizes seasonal sports for fall, winter, spring and summer.

Washington Council of the Blind (WCB)

Business office: PO Box 834, Twisp, WA 98856

Administrative office: 2505 S 363rd Street, Federal Way, WA 98003

800-255-1147

www.wcbinfo.org

Provides information and referral, publications in various media, meetings, and scholarships to visually impaired clients who are attending college or participating in job training programs.

Washington State's Department of Services for the Blind

3411 S Alaska Street, Seattle, WA 98118

206-906-5500, 800-552-7103, TDD: 206-721-4056

General info: info@dsb.wa.gov

www.dsb.wa.gov

Works with clients in gaining the necessary skills, equipment, and access to opportunities to reach the employment goal of their choice.



Publications

Cohen, J. (2003). *Disability Etiquette: Tips on Interacting with People with Disabilities*. Jackson Heights, NY: Eastern Paralyzed Veterans Association.
Email: info@unitedspinal.org and publications@unitedspinal.org

Crisis Clinic. (2004). *Where to Turn Plus: Health and Human Services in King County*. Seattle, WA: Community Information Line: 206-461-3200 or toll free at 800-621-4636, TDD – 206-461-3610

Geralis, E. (1991). *Children and Cerebral Palsy, A Parent's Guide*. Rockville, MD: Woodbine House

Institute for Community Inclusion, Children's Hospital. *Don't Forget the Fun: Developing Inclusive Recreation*. Boston, MA

Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders. Available from Plenum Publishing Corporation, 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013

Kasser, Susan L. (1973) *Inclusive Games: Movement Fun for Everyone*. Oregon State University, Human Kinetics

The Washington Trails Association, (1995). *Accessible Trails in Washington's Backcountry: A Guide to 85 Outings*. Seattle, WA: The Mountaineers

Support groups / parent groups

Parent to Parent

www.arcwa.org

Washington State Fathers Network

www.kinderling.org/our-services/family-support/

Brain Injury

www.biawa.org

Kinderling: Family Support

[www.kinderling.org/services/family support](http://www.kinderling.org/services/family-support)

Down Syndrome

www.downsyndromecommunity.org

Resource / websites

Administration for Children and Families

www.acf.hhs.gov

American Association of People with Disabilities

www.aapd.com

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA Home Page)

www.ada.gov

CHADD (Children and Adults with Attention-Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder)

www.chadd.org

Department of Justice

www.justice.org

Benefits for People with Disabilities

<https://www.ssa.gov/disability>

Division of vocational Rehabilitation

www.dshs.wa.gov

The National Association for Child Development

www.nacd.org

Attention Deficit Disorder Association

www.add.org

National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities

www.cdc.gov/ncbddd

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke

www.ninds.nih.gov

US Department of Labor: Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP)

www.disability.gov

Center for Parent Information and Resources

www.parentcenterhub.org

Definitions of Disabilities

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and autism are both general terms for a group of complex disorders of brain development. These disorders are characterized, in varying degrees, by difficulties in social interaction, verbal and nonverbal communication and repetitive behaviors. In May 2013 publication of the DSM-5 diagnostic manual, all autism disorders were merged under one umbrella diagnosis of ASD. Previously, they were recognized as distinct subtypes, including autistic disorder, childhood disintegrative disorder, pervasive developmental disorder-not otherwise specified (PDD-NOS), and Asperger syndrome.

ASD can be associated with intellectual disability, difficulties in motor coordination and attention, and physical health issues such as sleep and gastrointestinal disturbances. Some persons with ASD excel in visual skills, music, math and art.

Cerebral Palsy is considered a neurological disorder caused by a non-progressive brain injury or malformation that occurs while the child's brain is under development. Cerebral Palsy primarily affects body movement and muscle coordination. Though Cerebral Palsy can be defined, having Cerebral Palsy does not define the person who has the condition.

Cerebral Palsy affects body movement, muscle control, muscle coordination, muscle tone, reflex, posture, and balance. It can also impact fine motor skills, gross motor skills, and oral motor functioning. An individual with Cerebral Palsy will likely show signs of physical impairment. However, the type of movement dysfunction, the location and number of limbs involved, as well as the extent of impairment, will vary from one individual to another. It can affect arms, legs, and even the face; it can affect one limb, several, or all.

Balance, posture, and coordination can also be affected by Cerebral Palsy. Tasks such as walking, sitting, or tying shoes may be difficult for some, while others might have difficulty grasping objects. Other complications, such as intellectual impairment, seizures, and vision or hearing impairment also commonly accompany Cerebral Palsy. Every case is unique to the individual. One person may have total paralysis and require constant care, while another with partial paralysis might have slight movement tremors but require little assistance. This is due in part by the type of injury and the timing of the injury to the developing brain.

Deaf/Hard of Hearing Functional hearing loss ranges from mild to profound. Often, people who have very little or no functional hearing refer to themselves as “Deaf.” Those with milder hearing loss may label themselves as “Hard of Hearing.” When these two groups are combined, they are often referred to as individuals with “hearing impairments,” with “hearing loss,” or who are “hearing impaired.” When referring to the Deaf culture, “Deaf” is capitalized.

Although the term “deaf” is often mistakenly used to refer to all individuals with hearing difficulties, the word Deaf usually refers to an individual with very little or no functional hearing and who often uses sign language to communicate. Hard of Hearing refers to an individual who has a mild-to-moderate hearing loss who may communicate through sign language, spoken language, or both. Hearing Impaired, used to describe an individual with any degree of hearing loss, is a term offensive to many deaf and hard-of-hearing individuals. They consider the terms “Deaf” and “Hard of Hearing” to be more positive. Although it is true that their hearing is not perfect, they prefer not to be labeled “impaired” as people.

A hearing loss can be caused by many physical conditions (e.g., childhood illnesses, pregnancy-related illnesses, injury, heredity, age, excessive or prolonged exposure to noise), and result in varying degrees of loss. Generally, hearing loss is categorized as mild, moderate, severe, or profound. An individual with a moderate hearing loss may be able to hear sound, but have difficulty distinguishing specific speech patterns in a conversation. Individuals with a profound hearing loss may not be able to hear sounds at all. The different circumstances under which individuals develop hearing loss can affect the way they experience sound, communicate with others, and view their hearing loss. For example, some individuals may use American Sign Language (ASL) and others may rely on lip reading and voice.

Down Syndrome is a chromosomal condition that is associated with intellectual disability, a characteristic facial appearance, and weak muscle tone in infancy. All affected individuals experience cognitive delays, but the intellectual disability is usually mild to moderate. People with Down Syndrome often experience a gradual decline in thinking ability (cognition) as they age, usually starting around age 50. Down Syndrome is also associated with an increased risk of developing Alzheimer’s disease, a brain disorder that results in a gradual loss of memory, judgment, and ability to function. Approximately half of adults with Down Syndrome develop Alzheimer’s disease. Although Alzheimer’s disease is usually a disorder that occurs in older adults, people with Down Syndrome usually develop this condition in their fifties or sixties.

Intellectual Disability (ID), once called mental retardation, is characterized by below-average intelligence or mental ability and a lack of skills necessary for day-to-day living. People with intellectual disabilities can and do learn new skills, but they learn them more slowly. There are varying degrees of intellectual disability, from mild to profound.

Someone with an intellectual disability has limitations in two areas. These areas are:

Intellectual functioning. Also known as IQ, this refers to a person's ability to learn, reason, make decisions, and solve problems.

Adaptive behaviors. These are skills necessary for day-to-day life, such as being able to communicate effectively, interact with others, and take care of oneself.

IQ (intelligence quotient) is measured by an IQ test. The average IQ is 100. A person is considered intellectually disabled if he or she has an IQ of less than 70 to 75.

To measure a child's adaptive behaviors, a specialist will observe the child's skills and compare them to other children of the same age. Things that may be observed include how well the child can feed or dress himself or herself; how well the child is able to communicate with and understand others; and how the child interacts with family, friends, and other children of the same age. Intellectual disability is thought to affect about 1% of the population. Of those affected, 85% have mild intellectual disability. This means they are just a little slower than average to learn new information or skills. With the right support, most will be able to live independently as adults.

Multiple Sclerosis (MS) involves an immune-mediated process in which an abnormal response of the body's immune system is directed against the central nervous system (CNS), which is made up of the brain, spinal cord, and optic nerves. The exact antigen — or target that the immune cells are sensitized to attack — remains unknown, which is why MS is considered by many experts to be "immune-mediated" rather than "autoimmune."

- Within the CNS, the immune system attacks myelin — the fatty substance that surrounds and insulates the nerve fibers — as well as the nerve fibers themselves.
- The damaged myelin forms scar tissue (sclerosis), which gives the disease its name.

- When any part of the myelin sheath or nerve fiber is damaged or destroyed, nerve impulses traveling to and from the brain and spinal cord are distorted or interrupted, producing a wide variety of symptoms.
- The disease is thought to be triggered in a genetically susceptible individual by a combination of one or more environmental factors.
- People with MS typically experience one of four disease courses, which can be mild, moderate or severe.

Muscular Dystrophy

The muscular dystrophies (MD) are a group of more than 30 genetic diseases characterized by progressive weakness and degeneration of the skeletal muscles that control movement. Some forms of MD are seen in infancy or childhood, while others may not appear until middle age or later. The disorders differ in terms of the distribution and extent of muscle weakness (some forms of MD also affect cardiac muscle), age of onset, rate of progression, and pattern of inheritance.

Duchenne MD is the most common form of MD and primarily affects boys. It is caused by the absence of dystrophin, a protein involved in maintaining the integrity of muscle. Onset is between 3 and 5 years and the disorder progresses rapidly. Most boys are unable to walk by age 12, and later need a respirator to breathe. Girls in these families have a 50 percent chance of inheriting and passing the defective gene to their children. Boys with **Becker MD** (very similar to but less severe than Duchenne MD) have faulty or not enough dystrophin. **Facioscapulohumeral MD** usually begins in the teenage years. It causes progressive weakness in muscles of the face, arms, legs, and around the shoulders and chest. It progresses slowly and can vary in symptoms from mild to disabling. **Myotonic MD** is the disorder's most common adult form and is typified by prolonged muscle spasms, cataracts, cardiac abnormalities, and endocrine disturbances. Individuals with myotonic MD have long, thin faces, drooping eyelids, and a swan-like neck.

Seizures abnormal movements or behavior due to unusual electrical activity in the brain, are a symptom of epilepsy. But not all people who appear to have seizures have epilepsy, a group of related disorders characterized by a tendency for recurrent seizures.

Non-epileptic seizures (called pseudo seizures) are not accompanied by abnormal electrical activity in the brain and may be caused by psychological issues or stress. However, non-epileptic seizures look like true seizures, which makes diagnosis more difficult. Normal EEG readings and lack of response to epileptic drugs are two clues they are not true epileptic seizures. These types of seizures may be treated with psychotherapy and psychiatric medications.

Provoked seizures are single seizures that may occur as the result of trauma, low blood sugar (hypoglycemia), low blood sodium, high fever, or alcohol or drug abuse. Fever-related (or febrile) seizures may occur during infancy but are usually outgrown by age 6. After a careful evaluation to estimate the risk of recurrence, patients who suffer a single seizure may not need treatment. Seizure disorder is a general term used to describe any condition in which seizures may be a symptom. Seizure disorder is a general term that it is often used in place of the term “epilepsy.”

Spina Bifida, which literally means “cleft spine,” is characterized by the incomplete development of the brain, spinal cord, and/or meninges (the protective covering around the brain and spinal cord). It is the most common neural tube defect in the United States—affecting 1,500 to 2,000 of the more than 4 million babies born in the country each year. An estimated 166,000 individuals with spina bifida live in the United States.





Bellevue Parks & Community Services

Summary of ADA Parking Compliance at Fire Stations

yes = compliant
no = noncompliant

[illegible]

Notes:

All stations - Signs installed too low.

FS #1 - Built up curb ramp within access aisle too steep.

FS #4 - Parking stall surface is 1/2 concrete and 1/2 asphalt. Concrete 1/2 is fairly level, but asphalt 1/2 is steeply sloped.

FS #7 - No access aisle

FS #8 - Route to door is not "accessible", too many slopes.

PSTC - Route to door is too steep for the first 16'-8".

Bellevue Fire Department

ADA Assessments of the Public (Lobby) Areas in Stations

Fire Station #1

The ADA accessible entrance is not along the ADA accessible route. The accessible parking is nearest to a door on the east side of the building that enters onto the second floor of the station. There are no public spaces on the second floor. The public lobby area is on the first floor and is entered through an ADA accessible west facing door. The lobby itself is ADA compliant.

Emergency phone is installed at an acceptable height. Cabinet may be hard to open for someone with limited use of their hands.

Check to see if height of brochure rack is compliant.

Exterior tactile signage is too high (703.4.1). *Relocate the sign to a lower position.*

Fire Station #2

Emergency phone is installed at an acceptable height. Cabinet may be hard to open for someone with limited use of their hands.

The door jamb is too deep (11"). 404.2.4.3 states that there shall be no obstruction that protrudes more than 8" beyond the surface of the door. The Advisory states that a door can be recessed due to wall thickness. *Reinstall the door in a new frame where the door is centered within the wall thickness.*

The threshold is high, but compliant due to the exception in 404.2.5 that states an existing threshold at a doorway can be $\frac{3}{4}$ " high maximum if it has a beveled edge on each side not steeper than 1:2. *Create a more compliant threshold when a new frame (and threshold) is installed to meet the above compliance issue.*

The tile floor is too sloped near the door.

Fire Station #3

Emergency phone is installed too high (308.2.1). Cabinet may be hard to open for someone with limited use of their hands.

The change in level at the threshold exceeds the maximum and is therefore not compliant (404.2.5).

Fire Station #4

Emergency phone is installed at an acceptable height. Cabinet may be hard to open for someone with limited use of their hands.

The change in level at the threshold exceeds the maximum and is therefore not compliant (404.2.5).

Lobby itself is compliant.

Bellevue Fire Department
ADA Assessments of the Public (Lobby) Areas in Stations

Fire Station #5

Fire Station #6

"Please ring for assistance" sign installed too high (308.2.1)

Minimum maneuvering clearance at door not met (404.2.4.1), latch approach, pull side. "If no one answers..." sign installed too high (308.2.1)

The change in level at the threshold exceeds the maximum and is therefore not compliant (404.2.5).

Fire Station #7

Lobby turning space is fine.

Emergency phone is installed at an acceptable height. Cabinet may be hard to open for someone with limited use of their hands.

"Emergency Phone" sign installed too high (703.4.1).

Doorbell is too high (308.2.1).

"Please ring for assistance" sign too high (308.2.1).

Fire Station #8

Emergency phone is installed at an acceptable height. Cabinet may be hard to open for someone with limited use of their hands. Sign is also compliant.

There is a unisex restroom off of the lobby. The toilet is installed too far from the wall (604.2).

The flush control is on the wrong side (604.6).

Check to see if the toilet paper dispenser is too far forward...7-9" from front of toilet (604.7).

The rear grab bar is not extended to the right far enough, 24" min. from center line (604.5.2).

The mirror is installed too high, it should be 40" AFF (603.3).

Fire Station #9

There are many signs at the entrance. They are all installed too high (703.4.1).

The doorbell is installed too high (308.2.1).

Emergency phone is installed too high (308.2.1). Cabinet may be hard to open for someone with limited use of their hands.

Bellevue Fire Department
ADA Assessments of the Public (Lobby) Areas in Stations

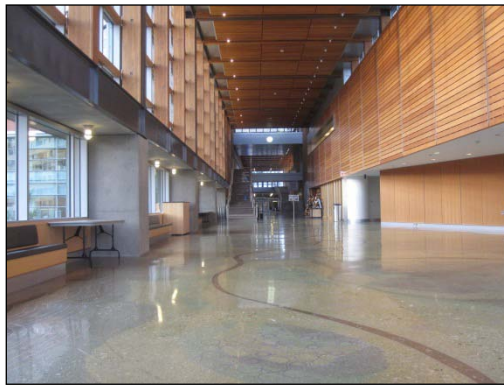
The brochure display is too high (308.2.1). *Reinstall so the top row of brochures is no higher than 48" AFF.*

The threshold is high, but compliant due to the exception in 404.2.5 that states an existing threshold at a doorway can be $\frac{3}{4}$ " high maximum if it has a beveled edge on each side not steeper than 1:2.



City of Bellevue

ADA Facility Accessibility Survey – Phase II



City of Bellevue
Post Office Box 90012
Bellevue, WA 98009-9012
Attn. Ms. Susan Harper

Submitted on December 13, 2012

Endelman & Associates PLLC
Accessibility Consulting ■ ADA – FHA Compliance
William E. Endelman, AIA, Principal

Endelman & Associates PLLC

Accessibility Consulting ■ ADA – FHA Compliance

William E. Endelman, AIA, Principal

December 13, 2012

Ms. Susan Harper, Sr. Project Manager
Facilities Planning and Development
450 110th Ave. NE
P.O. Box 90012
Bellevue, WA 98009

VIA E-Mail: SHarper@bellevuewa.gov

Re: City of Bellevue Phase II Buildings ADA Survey
E&A Project #12.347.1

Dear Ms. Harper:

Endelman & Associates PLLC is pleased to present this ADA Facility Survey Report (Phase II) of 10 City-owned facilities. We trust you will find the report thorough and useful for your efforts to remove barriers to accessibility. Along with the hard copy report, we have provided password access to the new Survey Solutions database software. This replaces the previous Survey Manager Software, used in Phase I. Phase I data has been transferred to the database as a separate project. The web database will help you manage the survey data over time as barriers are removed, export data to Excel spreadsheets, and print reports.

Each facility report is in a separate tabbed section, arranged alphabetically, which includes the ADA Survey Results Matrix and captioned photo pages of representative conditions.

The Overview / Executive Summary explains the survey context and how to use the report. This leads to an important recommendation – E&A recommends that anyone receiving a copy of any portion of the report data be provided the Overview / Executive Summary Section. This section answers many questions, and helps ensure that the data is used properly.

It has been my pleasure working with you and the City's team, and we will be glad to provide you with any clarifications you require regarding the content in our report.

Sincerely,



William E. Endelman, AIA, Principal
Endelman & Associates PLLC

BellevuePHII-CvrLtr

City of Bellevue - Phases II- ADA Surveys – Public Spaces

PHASE II ADA FACILITY SURVEY REPORT

Prepared by: Endelman & Associates PLLC – December 13, 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 1 - OVERVIEW & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I	Overview / Scope of Services -----	P.2
II	Overview of ADA Requirements -----	P.4
A.	Background -----	P.4
B.	Technical Requirements / Standards -----	P.5
C.	General Priorities Under the ADA -----	P.5
III	ADA Facility Survey Report Overview -----	P.6
A.	Report Contents and Format -----	P.6
B.	Assumptions & Considerations -----	P.7
	▪ Facility Assumptions -----	P.7
	▪ General Assumptions -----	P.12
	▪ Technical Assumptions -----	P.14
C.	Budget Assumptions -----	P.16
D.	Removing Barriers to Programs - Using This ADA Survey Report-----	P.16
IV	Executive Accessibility Summary - Accessibility Overview -----	P.19

Section 2 - APPENDIX / LEGEND

- A. Abbreviations
- B. Legend for the ADA Survey Results

Sections 3 - ADA SURVEY RESULTS - For each of the following facilities, a Detailed Matrix of observed issues, captioned photo pages and key plans as provided are in separate tabbed sections in multiple volumes, alphabetically.

1. Bellevue Aquatic Center - Site and Facility
2. Bellevue Botanical Gardens (BBG) - Paths in gardens, route of travel through park, gift shop; excludes caretakers house, parking lot at gardens to be demolished
3. Bellevue Golf Course - 18 Holes, driving range, putting green, Pro shop
4. City Hall Interior Public Areas Only - Concourse, Lev. 2 Training, City Mgr., West Wing Flr. 3 Deli
5. Crossroads Community Park & Center - Building Site and Facility - incl. Annex / Golf Course & International Area
6. Downtown Park
7. Kelsey Creek Farm & Park - Barns, features & Site
8. Northwest Art Center - Building
9. Robinswood Community Park - Incl. Barn, Park House, Cabana, ball fields , concession building, restrooms, tennis center (indoor & outdoor)
10. Wilberton Hill Park - Upper and lower parking lot by ball fields, route connecting to BBG, 2 baseball, 1 soccer, picnic, tot lot, playground

BellevuePhIIExecSum.docx

City of Bellevue - Phases II- ADA Surveys – Public Spaces

PHASE II ADA FACILITY SURVEY REPORT

Prepared by: Endelman & Associates PLLC – December 13, 2012

I. OVERVIEW / SCOPE OF SERVICES

City of Bellevue contracted with Endelman & Associates PLLC (E&A herein), to perform Phase II of an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Survey of public areas of 10 City owned facilities in Bellevue, Washington. This list represents Phase II of the ADA Surveys, City selected facilities offering City programs. E&A had previously performed a Phase I ADA Survey of 4 selected facilities in 2008. We understand that it is the City's intention to complete remaining City owned facility surveys in additional Phases. This ADA Facility Survey is an effort to identify observed barriers to program accessibility in the public areas of existing City facilities for compliance with the "program accessibility" requirements of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

It is important to understand that the facilities are one component of City program accessibility, and E&A's scope of work is limited to facility access only. Additionally, there may be many available programmatic solutions for facility access, such as relocating programs to alternate accessible locations. However, the focus of this report is on removing physical barrier at each facility in order to provide enduring program access.

This ADA Facility Survey was performed to assess observed barriers under the ADA located in public areas of the facilities. Employee-only (or staff areas) were not assessed or part of E&A's scope of work, with some minor exceptions. Specifically excluded are assessments of staff-only (employee) areas where the public is not given self directed access. Under Title I of the ADA, the City must make "reasonable accommodation" to employees with disabilities. However, staff-only areas are beyond E&A's scope of work.

E&A is also providing preliminary "Recommended Solutions" to remove each barrier, along with itemized budget costs. Title II of the ADA requires Owners to remove barriers to programs over time to the extent that it is "does not cause an undue burden". In this report, the "Owner" refers to the City.

This Report does not evaluate whether the facility was constructed in full compliance with the applicable Building Code accessibility provisions in force at the time of the original permit, or during any subsequent renovations. Note that Building Code accessibility compliance is not enforced retroactively. However, ADA compliance is retroactive and is a Civil Rights Law that presents the biggest exposure from a risk management perspective. It is important to note that in obtaining a building permit for any areas to be renovated for ADA compliance, there may be some more stringent dimensional aspects under the current building Code that would also apply.

This survey does not address "auxiliary aids" or operational issues ensuring that people with disabilities are not denied equivalent services, such as provision of interpreters or Braille printed material.

The field ADA Facility Surveys for the properties were conducted using proven ADA Survey instruments and calibrated measurement tools. Collected data was reviewed and analyzed, and recommended preliminary solutions were developed to result in the ADA Facility Survey Report. We used Endelman & Associates PLLC's custom Survey Solutions™ Software database to generate the ADA Survey Results section. The field ADA Surveys were performed between April and November 2012.

Each item in the ADA Survey Results for each building, that follows this Overview & Executive Summary, includes the *ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) Citation*, the *Observed Barrier, Location, General Priority (PR)*, a *"Sufficiency" Code*, and a *Comments* field per item. (Please see "Survey Legend" in Appendix B for definitions.)

The Report includes captioned photographs of typical or unique conditions, along with limited key reference plans for the most complex buildings, where provided by the City.

ADA Survey Standard

This survey is an assessment to determine compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) using a "safe harbor" technical standard. The 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (and Regulations under 28 CFR Part 36) were adopted 9/15/10 to replace the original 1991 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (with its ADA Accessibility Guidelines [ADAAG] Appendix section revision dated July 1, 1994). Under Title III, there was an 18 month "grace period" which has expired, during which the 1991 Standards or the 2010 ADA Standards (ADAS) may be used. A single standard must be selected in its entirety for ADA compliance of all elements of a building, and "cherry picking portions of each is not permitted. The Phase II project was surveyed using the new 2010 ADAS in full force effective March 15, 2012.

All facilities built after January 23, 1993 should have been constructed in full compliance with the ADA per the 1991 Standards. Facilities predating this date should have their programs made accessible to the extent "it is not an undue burden".

The new regulations offer a "safe harbor" for elements that were built or altered between 1992 and 2012 and that conform to the original 1991 ADA Standards. Any such elements that meet the 1991 Standards can remain in place indefinitely until such time as they are physically altered. As an example, light switches installed at 54 inches above the floor in conformance with the old ADAAG may remain in place until they are altered in future remodeling projects, even though the 2010 ADAS require light switches to be installed no higher than 48 inches above the floor.

In some instances, the 2010 ADAS are more stringent. Also, in some instances, the 2010 ADAS are less stringent than the original ADAAG, and in these cases accessibility can be reduced to the level of the 2010 ADAS. As an example, the location of an accessible toilet centerline in the original ADAAG must be 18" exactly to a side wall. In the 2010 ADAAS, the toilet may be between 16" and 18" to the side wall.

There are also 14 new scoping elements that must comply now with the 2010 ADAS that did not appear at all in the original ADAAG. The 14 new scoping areas include some items that do apply to these facilities:

(A) Residential facilities and dwelling units (B) Amusement rides, (C) Recreational boating facilities, (D) Exercise machines and equipment, (E) Fishing piers and platforms, (F) Golf facilities, (G) Miniature golf facilities, (H) Play areas, (I) Saunas and Steam rooms, (J) Swimming pools, wading pools, and spas, (K) Shooting facilities with firing positions (L) Miscellaneous - (1) Team or player seating, (2) Accessible route to bowling lanes, (3) Accessible route in court sports facilities

Per Title III of the ADA, existing public sector facilities are subject to the continuing obligation to make facilities accessible to the extent “readily achievable”.

II. OVERVIEW OF ADA REQUIREMENTS

A. BACKGROUND

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) is civil rights legislation designed to extend civil rights protection to persons with disabilities. It is not a building code, although many of the technical requirements in ADAAG resemble technical standards of a building code. It is primarily administered by the Department of Justice. A complaint can be filed by any person, and fines and other penalties may be assessed as determined by the Department of Justice. In addition, the ADA includes a mechanism for the Justice Department approval of local codes to be consistent with the requirements of the ADA.

There are four Titles to the Americans with Disabilities Act:

Title I Employment - Prohibits discrimination in hiring and requires employers to provide "reasonable accommodation" to disabled individuals with respect to job description and the work place. Employment accessibility is/was not included in the E&A' scope of work and is not part of this report.

Title II Public Services and Transportation - Prohibits state and local governments from discrimination by requiring "program accessibility". Program accessibility can be attained by rescheduling and/or relocating programs to accessible locations or by making physical facility changes, called "structural changes" in the ADA. Program accessibility must be achieved to the extent that it does not cause "an undue burden", a significantly higher standard than "readily achievable", applicable under Title III, which applies to privately owned “public accommodations”. The ten City Owned Facilities fall under Title II.

Title III Public Accommodations - Places of public accommodations are required to be made accessible where "it is readily achievable", with a deadline for existing facilities as of January 26, 1992. Title III is applicable to the private sector.

Title IV Telecommunications - Applies to companies providing telephone service to the public. They must offer telecommunications devices for the deaf (TDD'S), or other equipment.

Title II applies to the Phases II- ADA Surveys – Public Spaces as part of the City's “program”.

Under Title II, the ADA requires public entities to remove barriers in their existing programs *to the extent that it does not cause an “undue burden”*. In preparing this report, E&A was not provided confidential information on the details of the City’s finances and/or annual budgeting. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the City to make the final determination of what constitutes does not cause an “undue burden” for the entity in a given year. In addition, the ADA is designed so that accessibility can be achieved over the long term. This means that what is not achievable in year one (based on what does not cause an undue burden), may be achievable at a future point in time.

Because E&A did not survey areas within staff spaces, E&A is not addressing any potential Title I Employee issues that may be required as “reasonable accommodation” to any disabled employees.

B. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS / STANDARDS

The 2010 ADA Standards (ADAS herein) as adopted and enforceable by the U.S. Department of Justice, is the current (effective 3/15/12) technical accessibility standard applicable when constructing new public accommodation facilities or altering existing facilities after January 26, 1993. These standards apply retroactively in requiring owners to remove barriers to existing programs.

When implementing solutions to barrier removal, as an alternative to literally complying with a technical standard cited in ADAS, the ADA allows for an “equivalent facilitation” to accomplish barrier removal. This is acceptable to the extent that such action provides greater or equal access. For example, a pharmacy may provide a free prescription drug delivery service *in lieu of* renovating the entry to the pharmacy. However, the Owner should be aware that providing “operational solutions”, rather than physical facility solutions, is a less enduring approach to barrier removal and may require continued training, monitoring and enforcement of staff operations.

State and local code requirements apply to buildings constructed or renovated under a building permit. These may also apply if, and when renovations are made to remove barriers. As previously stated, E&A assessed for compliance with the currently enforceable 2010 ADA Standards only. Building Code compliance is not applied retroactively, unlike the ADA. Fortunately, ADAS requirements and the current 2009 IBC / 2003 ANSI 117.1 building code are an estimated 95% identical.

C. GENERAL PRIORITIES UNDER THE ADA

The ADA provides general priorities in 28 CFR Part 36.304(c) as guidance only for barrier removal in public accommodations (Title III). These would be reasonable to apply to public entity facilities as well to help prioritize program access per Title II. These are not mandatory priorities, but rather, general guidance as to relative importance. As the Owner makes a determination of phasing and implementation priorities for barrier removal, we recommend taking the ADA general priorities into account, along with other factors including budget, operational issues, and public usage data. In this report E&A has assigned these ADA general priorities (PR) to each noted barrier for guidance only. As part of a Transition Plan, it is the City’s

responsibility to further prioritize removal of barriers to programs based upon finances and program priorities to the extent that it does not cause an “undue financial burden”.

<i>ADA Priorities per 28 CFR Part 36.304(c) as Guidance Only</i>	
1	Provision of access to a place of public accommodation from public sidewalks, <u>parking</u> , or public transportation. These measures include installing <u>entrance</u> ramps, widening entrances, and providing accessible parking spaces/ signage.
2	Provision of <u>access to those places where goods and services</u> are made available. These measures include revising interior routes, adjusting the layout of tables, providing Braille and raised character building signage, widening interior doors, and installing ramps.
3	Provision of <u>accessible restrooms</u> , such as removal of obstructing items on the route to the restroom, widening of restroom doors, widening of toilet stalls, provision of accessible plumbing fixtures, and installation of grab bars.
4	Making <u>other modifications</u> to provide access to the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations, such as accessible public <u>phones</u> and <u>water fountains</u> .

III. PHASE II ADA FACILITY SURVEY REPORT OVERVIEW

A. REPORT CONTENTS AND FORMAT

This report is based upon field observations of barriers, as defined by the currently enforceable 2010 ADA Standards (28 CFR Part 35). The complete report for each facility includes the following:

1. The *Overview/ Executive Summary*, with the essential *Assumptions Sections* accompanies the report.
2. The *Appendix* includes an *ADA Survey Results Legend* and *Abbreviation List* in this section.
3. The *ADA Survey Results* is the detailed report of the barriers observed at each public restroom, citations, and comments on ADA compliance. Please reference the *ADA Survey Results Legend* for more information on reading the report. Each building also includes *Captioned Photo Pages* provided for illustrative purposes. Photos are not intended as comprehensive documentation. Where provided and useful, we have included reference key plans.

All Report Data is being provided in electronic format on our customer accessed web based version of Survey Solutions database for the Owner to use in managing a barrier removal program. This new capability is being provided in lieu of the previous stand-alone Survey Manager™ Software used in our Phase I surveys, a Project Status / Report Writer application for the City to manage the data in the database. The Phase I data from E&A’s previous ADA Survey, using the 1994 ADA Accessibility Guidelines, has also been installed and can be accessed on our web based database as a separate “Phase I project”. However, the two phases of data are not able to be commingled for technical software reasons, as well the two different ADA Survey Standards used.

B. ASSUMPTIONS & CONSIDERATIONS

This report divides Assumptions and Considerations into three categories: *Facility*, *General*, and *Technical*.

Facility Assumptions

These assumptions are specific to the City of Bellevue project.

1. *Public Use* – E&A treated the term “public” to mean facilities used by “other than City employees only”. This may include City residents, sports teams and theater troupes, vendors, and other similar outside users.
2. *Operations and Program Information* - We were provided with limited program information concerning facility operations. Solutions for barrier removal were developed based upon our observations of existing conditions and the program information provided.
3. *Private Tenant Spaces* - Spaces that are leased from the city to Tenants, such as a coffee concession or restaurant, were not surveyed as part of this report. E&A assumed that compliance with applicable Codes and Federal laws are a tenant responsibility as defined in City Lease terms. E&A recommends verifying city lease terms at such applicable spaces.
4. *Department Office Spaces* – This ADA Survey addresses public program areas of facilities. In a typical administrative office, this might include a public information counter and/or a conference room (spaces where the public may be directed unescorted). E&A did *not* survey staff areas unless noted herein. If the public is allowed into these areas, the assumption is that the public would only do so in an escorted manner, where any assistance (such as an inaccessible door knob) could be provided by the person escorting. Title I of the ADA covers employee issues, and the city needs to make reasonable accommodations to employees with disabilities, on a personal basis, not a prescriptive standard.
5. *Properties Surveyed* – The list of Phase II properties was selected by the City.
6. *Public Rights-of-Way* – The surveys did not generally include the public right-of-way sidewalks and curb ramps, except where it is explicitly part of the scope or essential to a facility accessible route. Public right-of-way sidewalks and curb ramps are part of the City’s program, but are beyond the scope of this survey and report. Note that Final technical standards for public rights-of-way have not been issued by the Access Board or adopted by DOJ at this time. The Proposed standards (commonly called PROWAG) are in draft form only, and should be used only for guidance. ADAS is recommended to be used as a reasonable standard to the extent technically feasible, and we have used this standard in our survey.
7. *Park Facilities* - Note that technical standards for outdoor developed public recreation areas have not been issued by the Access Board or adopted by DOJ at this time. Specifically excluded from this survey are trails, as opposed to essential outdoor routes connecting amenities. ADAS is recommended to be

used as a reasonable standard to the extent technically feasible, and we have used this standard in our survey.

8. *City Policies for Equivalent Facilitation* – We are not aware of any formal or informal policies that are currently used in facilities to provide an equivalent facilitation. E&A recommends all such operational policies be formally adopted in writing, and signage be posted in a conspicuous location to allow customers to note such available equivalent services.
9. *“Historic” Buildings* - Alterations in historic buildings must comply with the same standards as other alterations to existing buildings unless “it is determined in accordance with defined procedures (ADAS) 202.5 that compliance with accessibility requirements for accessible routes (exterior and interior), ramps, entrances or toilets would threaten to destroy the historic significance of the building or facility.” If this were determined to be the case the exceptions for alterations to qualified historic buildings or facilities for that element shall be permitted to apply.

Although there are many buildings people would believe to be historic or which have unique details, only those buildings registered as a National, State or Local Historic Landmarks would meet the requirements. There are prescribed procedures per the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 for determining deviations. For state and local Historic Landmarks, there are similar determinations to be made by the State Historic Preservation Officer or other delegated authority.

Per the ADAS, Minimal Requirements for accessibility in Historic Buildings are:

- a) A minimum of one accessible route from the site to an accessible entry.
- b) At least one accessible entry shall be provided. (If public entries cannot comply, then a non-public, unlocked entry may be provided, with directional signage provided at the public entries.)
- c) If toilets are provided, at least one toilet on an accessible route must be provided. (A unisex privacy restroom may be used.)
- d) An accessible route shall be provided to all public spaces at the accessible level of the entry.

Again, these minimal requirements may only be used by exception, when it is formally and properly determined that meeting the standard requirements for alterations to buildings cannot be done, in order to preserve the historic nature. It may be that only some aspects of the standards specifically cannot be met. Although we have been design sensitive in our recommendations, we have not coordinated with the preservation authorities. The Owner needs to take this step.

10. *E&A Recommended Solutions* – The solutions proposed in our survey are recommendations based upon survey observations and our experience, and do not reflect any design study. There maybe alternative compliant solutions. For some items we indicated “further design study required” where the solution requires detailed study, or where there is no obvious solution. In retrofits, accessibility must be provided to the maximum extent technically feasible. Solutions also do not take into account notable aesthetic

considerations which could modify or increase the cost of implementing the solution in an acceptable way.

11. *Locked Rooms* – Occasionally we may have encountered an area that was locked, and there was no one on site who could provide access. We assumed that most of these were storage areas, however, there could be some areas used by the public that were not assessed.
12. *Door Maneuvering Space* – In our report we use the term “level” for door maneuvering space, clear floor space, and ramps landings. In this context “level” means having a slope in all directions no more than 2% (1:48) per ADAS requirements, which is a slope of ¼” per foot. This is considered level per ADAS.
13. *Plumbing Fixture Counts* – E&A did not perform an analysis of plumbing Code requirements to determine if the minimum number of plumbing fixtures is provided in each room or space.
14. *Owner Items* - Some Recommendations indicate “Owner Items” and carry no cost for removal. Since the City maintains in-house forces that may be responsible for general building maintenance and small projects, it will be more cost efficient to have City staff address these relatively minor issues.
15. *Public Areas versus Staff Areas* – Only public areas were surveyed for purposes of identifying and correcting barriers as part of this survey. Staff work areas would be included as part of a reasonable accommodation per Title I of the ADA.
16. *Facility Plans* – When City of Bellevue provided plans of the facilities surveyed, the plans are included in a reduced format in the report.
17. *Vehicle Charging Stations* – There are currently no enforceable standards for charging stations. E&A recommends that where provided, an accessible route from the building entry be provided to the charging stations. This is to include a 60” access aisle on one side that will give access to the charger. E&A also recommends having the operable control within the required reach range. E&A cited the charging stations in the report where non-compliant per above recommendations.
18. *Specific Facility Assumptions* – Refer to below for specific assumptions.

Aquatic Center

- The Warm Spring Pool had been completely drained of water and the Blue Lagoon Pool had some of the water drained for the annual maintenance, so E&A was unable to check the water level accurately in relation to pool lift height.

Bellevue Botanical Gardens

- Accessible Parking* – At the request of the City, E&A did not survey the existing accessible parking, stairs, or routes from the parking as it will be revised with

forthcoming revisions to the Botanical Gardens Visitor Center and parking per Site Plan drawing dated 11-8-11 by Olson Kundig Architects

- *Lake to Lake Trail* – E&A did not survey the relocated trail that is to be re-routed around the new visitor center and parking per Site Plan drawing dated 11-8-11 by Olson Kundig Architects. E&A only surveyed the trail from the existing lower parking lot to Wilburton Hill Park and a small section on the north side of the gardens running parallel to the street.
- *Visitor Center* – E&A did not survey the Visitor Center kitchen as we were informed that it is a staff only kitchen. We also did not survey staff Room 106 per the plan.
- *Paths and Trails* – The outdoor recreation trail standards have yet to be adopted. Therefore there is no standard in place that covers these areas. E&A used its best judgment on which trails have the ability to be revised to be accessible and which others that would be technically infeasible due to excessive slopes and space. E&A did not survey trails as defined as mulch paths per the Trail and Accessibility Guide handout. E&A does however believe the main Tateuchi Loop Trail should be accessible to obtain the same experience as others. Any trails or paths that branch off of this trail that had the ability to be revised to comply, E&A recommend it.
- *Sharp's Cabin* – E&A did not survey the route to the Sharp's Cabin as the entire building is being relocated as part of the renovation.

Bellevue Golf Course

- E&A surveyed the golf course accessible route under the assumption that the allowed 48" golf car passage would be used to access all tees, greens, driving ranges and practice putting greens. This would be in lieu of providing a paved path throughout the golf course in order to provide accessible routes to all areas.

City Hall Interior

- E&A did not survey outside vendor equipment such as the coffee cart and its contents. E&A did however survey the seating as we assume the City provides the tables and chairs associated with the function. The Deli counter on Level 3 was surveyed as was the associated furniture.
- E&A assumed that all functions of the Development Review Department, including computer systems functions, could not be performed at the service counter that is behind the Service First Counter. If these services could be performed at this location an alternate solution exists from lowering one each of the counters. Verify.
- E&A assumes the top portion of the permanent room signage designations will not change. If the signage changes based upon various room functions, the existing signage complies.
- E&A based the meeting room seat counts upon the configuration in place at the time of the survey. Alternate configurations may require additional accessible seating locations from that stated in the report.
- Per on site staff, there are 10 wireless assistive listening devices available tethered to the audio system and 2 microphone headsets. E&A based our recommendation on assuming the wireless systems can be used in the meeting rooms as well as the

council chambers. Per the report E&A budgeted for hearing aid compatible systems only. E&A did not verify if existing listening systems are hearing aid compatible.

- E&A surveyed levels P3-P4 parking at the request of the City. The parking was initially beyond E&A's Phase II scope of work. These levels as we understand it have been converted from staff parking to public parking. Level P2 remains staff parking but E&A made comments as all levels of parking were needed to analyze required accessible parking. E&A did not survey the vehicle charging stations at this site.

Crossroads Community Park and Center

- Community Center* - At both kitchens, E&A assumes that among the range of entities that are allowed to use the kitchen (e.g.: community center staff, catering companies, etc.) the public (e.g. community group members) are allowed to access and use the kitchen.

- Community Center* - Storage areas, such as where extra tables, performance equipment, etc. are NOT accessed by the general public.

- Community Center* - At the theatre area, the general public is allowed to move the accordion doors that subdivide the space into smaller rooms.

- Community Center* - The coat area within the theatre is allowed to be accessed by the public, or a member of the general public is allowed to serve as the coat check staff for events where a coat check is used.

- Community Center* - At the gym, E&A did NOT access the exit doors at the southeast side of the gym regarding their use as part of an accessible route into the gym, should these doors (directly flowing into the large patio at the south, main entrance) be held open for events.

- Community Center* - The community center contains multiple exit doors with sidewalks leading to other sidewalks that lead to the park or other areas. E&A did NOT review these exit doors and their accompanying sidewalks. These doors and their accompanying sidewalks are not the primary entrance to the park, nor are they the primary entrances to the community center from the park (they are locked).

- Community Center* - E&A is NOT an expert on the subject of fire and life safety matters found in the building code. E&A did NOT review existing exits within the building or analyze the existing egress within the building to determine if accessible means of egress (as scoped by the 2010 ADAS in section 207) had been provided.

- Community Center* - The restroom located next to the children's classroom was assessed utilizing ADA standards for children's use (604.9, 606.2 exception 5 if applicable). From information received by the staff at the community center, there are two classes and age groups that use the facility;

- a. preschool class on Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, ages 4 and 5
- b. playschool class on Tuesday & Thursday, ages 3 and 4

- Community Center* - The main entrance from the accessible parking is assumed to be the East entrance near the theatre and NOT the South entrance near the gym.

- Community Center* - Per information received from community center staff, the second floor of the building is not available for access by the public. Stairs are located near the theatre.

- Par 3 Course* - E&A surveyed the golf course accessible route under the assumption that the allowed 48" golf car passage would be used to access all tees, greens, driving

ranges and practice putting greens. This would be in lieu of providing a paved path throughout the golf course in order to provide accessible routes to these areas.

- *Entire Park Parking* – E&A surveyed each parking area separately and made our comments accordingly.
- *Crossroads International* – This refers to the “upper portion of the park from the skate bowl east.

Downtown Park

- E&A assumes the playground and children’s restroom are used by ADAS referenced children ages 2 to 12.
- The east entry to the park from the public way was not surveyed. It appears that a private property owner is in between the park boundary and public way.
- There were several art installations in the lawn areas. A subsequent trip to the park revealed they no longer exist. The report will include the art installations as configured at the time of the survey as a guide for future installations.

Kelsey Creek Farm

- The Farm Office was not surveyed as E&A was informed it is a staff only area.
- E&A did not survey the facility or accessible routes to the horse related arenas, trails or paths. According to the on-site staff we were informed that Kelsey Creek does not offer therapeutic equestrian training.
- E&A assumes the vehicular drive up to the Education Barn is intended for staff only. If the public is allowed to use this drive, accessible parking could potentially be placed at this upper level.

Northwest Art Center

- E&A was informed that all traffic that visits the Administration Building park at the main parking lot and enter the “rear” of the house. Therefore we did not survey the front parking or route to entry off the main highway.
- E&A assumes the low work tables are intended for children 12 or younger.
- E&A assumes the kitchen is used by the public for various functions.

Robinswood Park

- No assumptions.

Wilburton Hill Park

- E&A assumes the bleachers will seat up to 50 persons each, and based our calculation on this. If the bleachers seat more than 50 persons, additional accessible seating areas may be required.
- E&A did not survey the continuation of the Lake to Lake trail the runs beyond the playground and behind the baseball fields.

General Assumptions:

1. *Operations and Program Information* – E&A was provided limited general information concerning facility operations. The report was developed based

upon the Consultant's observations of existing conditions and programmatic information provided. E&A surveyed the properties based upon the current use of the facility, and based our solutions accordingly.

2. *ADAS Amendments* - The 2010 ADA Standards may be periodically amended by The Access Board and adopted by DOJ. The ADA Facility Survey and citations applied were based upon the ADAS standards currently *enforceable by USDOJ* at the time of conducting the field survey. Amendments issued in the Federal Register as adopted by the Department of Justice subsequent to the issuance of the report may affect future barrier removal plans.
3. *"Undue Burden" and Barrier Removal* – The Public Entity is solely responsible for determining when program accessibility does not cause an undue burden based upon the Owner's current finances. Generally, where the Consultant has made a recommendation to not remove a barrier at the present time, it is only if the cost appeared extremely high *and* only if minor increased accessibility would be achieved as a result of this removal. Such recommendations should be reviewed by the Owner over periods of time, as finances may change.
4. *Reasonable Accommodation to Employees* - Under the ADA Title I, staff areas of existing facilities need not be changed unless an employee with a disability requests a reasonable accommodation be provided. Note that actual accommodations required by an individual with a disability will depend upon their specific needs. Also note that if currently designated "staff" areas were changed into designated "public" areas in the future, it may require removing additional barriers to satisfy ADA requirements for public use.
5. *Building Code* - The current building code may be applicable when securing a building permit for renovations requiring such a permit. There may be some deviations from ADAS in dimensional requirements for accessibility, which should be verified prior to construction. We have attempted to take these into account in our recommended solutions.
6. *Code Required Accessibility Expenditures* - Alteration projects completely distinct from an ADA project may trigger the Code "percentage of cost for path of travel compliance" rules. These regulations require that a portion of the total money spent on renovation be spent to improve the accessibility of the building. Therefore, it would be prudent to evaluate the long-term facility uses and renovation plans prior to implementing ADA barrier removal in order to perform work most cost effectively.
7. *No Testing of Hidden Conditions or Alarms* - Barrier removal solutions were based upon field observations of existing conditions. No testing, review of construction documents, or review of building codes was undertaken as part of this ADA Facility Survey. For example, grab bar reinforcing within walls was not verified by E&A to be present, or tested by the E&A to assure that the reinforcing meets the required loads for safety. E&A did no testing of alarm systems for compliance with technical standards in ADAAG.
8. *An Important Note* - The Americans with Disabilities Act is a complex law. It contains many concepts and terms which have not been tested by actual

experience or defined in the courts with respect to particular factual situations. Accordingly, E&A makes no claim, expressed or implied, that, in preparing this ADA Facility Survey, all possible barriers (to all individuals with disabilities) have been identified whose removal might be required by the ADA.

9. *Fixtures, Furniture and Equipment* - Estimated costs are budgetary only and do not include moveable fixtures, furniture and equipment (FF&E), unless specifically noted in the Matrix.
10. *Preliminary Solutions* - Some recommended solutions are very preliminary in nature and require more detailed design study and code verification to confirm feasibility and costs. The solutions are intended to provide scoping for a designer to provide construction documents for implementation.
11. *Owner Items* - Some Recommendations indicate "Owner Items" and carry no cost for removal. Since the City maintains in-house forces that may be responsible for general building maintenance and small projects, it will be more cost efficient to have City staff address these relatively minor issues.

The Owner is solely responsible for non-discrimination under the ADA and other applicable laws, and civil lawsuits under the ADA (frivolous or otherwise) remain possible regardless of the number or types of barriers, if any, that are removed.

E&A's recommendations should be reviewed by the Owner's legal counsel and risk management and compliance personnel. The modification work required to comply with the ADA varies according to many factors among which are the financial resources of the Owner and significance/ severity of the barriers. The Owner's decisions regarding the scope of work to perform should be based upon the professional advice of the noted parties, along with input from the disabled community or representatives, whenever possible.

Technical Assumptions:

1. *Mounting Heights at Dispensers* – Note that State of Washington Amendments (WAC 51-50) to the 2009 International Building Code and referenced 2003 ANSI A117.1 technical standards, per section 1101.2.5 requires that maximum mounting height for new dispensers (for example, dispensers located within restrooms) be maximum *40" high*. This is more stringent than the current ADAS requirements of maximum 48" high with a 30" x 48" clear floor space for a front or parallel approach. We recommend that all new dispensers and/or relocated dispensers should meet this more stringent Code reach range requirement.
2. *Slip Resistance* - ADAS Section 302 require that both floors on accessible routes and floors within accessible room areas are to be "slip-resistant". While OSHA has considered a Static Coefficient of Friction of 0.5 to be "slip-resistant", the Access Board *recommends* a coefficient of 0.6. Ramps require a higher "slip- resistance" of 0.8.

There is more than one testing methodology, and the results of the different tests are not interchangeable. Tests are for dry surfaces, and do not take into

account wet surfaces.

The Owner should be aware that some VCT (vinyl composition tile) and sheet vinyl floors commonly used may not have Coefficients of 0.6; therefore, would not be considered slip-resistant under the new standard. Generally, stone, tile, wood and vinyl floors with specified “polished” finishes are likely to not meet the ‘slip-resistant’ coefficient. Polishes and contaminants further exacerbate the situation, suggesting a maintenance program. Floors in wet areas, such as hotel guestroom bathrooms are made more slippery by water and soaps. E&A recommend that detailed product information be reviewed for new installations to assure compliance. More discussion is available from the Access Board in a Technical Bulletin (available online at www.access-board.gov).

Your cleaning and maintenance program should be reviewed in the context of slip resistance.

Floors and surfaces were neither tested nor specifically cited in the ADA Facility Survey Reports as this testing is not included in the E&A’ scope of work, nor is it our technical expertise.

3. *Dimensional Tolerances* – Section 104.1.1 of ADAS states that all dimensions are subject to conventional building industry tolerances for field conditions EXCEPT where requirement is stated as a range with specific minimum and maximum end points. Although many studies have been performed to determine what acceptable dimensional tolerances are, there are relatively few widely accepted tolerances. It should be noted that in the case of new construction, design documents can often lead to dimensions that exceed ADAS maximums and minimums, such as a ramp that is designed with a 1:12 slope. The contractor may construct the ramp with a slight field tolerance which results in a ramp that slightly exceeds the 1:12 slope, which is actually the maximum slope allowed by ADAS, not a desired slope. Therefore, design documents should specify maximums and minimums where applicable and also allow for field tolerances.

For the purpose of this Survey Report, in general we did not cite existing field conditions within 1/4” of those specified in ADAS, if it can be assumed that the dimensional discrepancy will not result in any significant decrease in accessibility. Examples would be grab bars mounted at 33-1/4” above the floor (where 33” is the required height) or a ramp handrail with a 1-3/4” diameter (where 1-1/2” diameter is the maximum allowed). Similarly we allowed a tolerance of 1/4” with toilet dimensions to side walls.

4. *Door Closers* – ADAS does not have a requirement for opening pressure for exterior hinged doors. It has been our experience that existing door closers can only be adjusted to within approximately 3 pounds of their current operating force. Accordingly, we may recommend replacement of door closers, as opposed to simple adjustment, where the opening pressure exceeds 8 pounds. Although the ADA does not contain a requirement for exterior doors, it has been our experience that this Building Code requirement is extremely necessary for many individuals to enter a building.

C. BUDGET COST ASSUMPTIONS

The budget costs included in the ADA Survey Results Matrix are concept level cost estimates that are provided only to assist the Owner with establishing budgets to remove physical barriers in public accommodation areas, subject to the assumptions in this Executive Summary.

*The costs in the Survey Report are **budget** costs, not an estimate of probable cost, subject to the following conditions:*

Budget costs INCLUDE:

- Costs for direct material, labor and equipment costs, without general contractor mark-ups for overhead and profit, General Conditions, or sales tax.
- Costs are based upon costs typical for the region of the facility at the time of survey. Please refer to indexes such as the Means Construction Index to reflect changing costs over time.
- Costs based upon typical costs for labor and materials for each item, given moderate quantities for typical construction types.

Budget costs DO NOT INCLUDE the following:

Therefore, the following are some specific budget items the Owner should consider in project budgeting, in addition to the costs summarized in this report:

- General Contractor overhead and profit and / General Conditions.
- Construction Management, if used.
- Design and project management fees.
- Inflation factors when phasing construction over time.
- Contingency for unforeseen existing conditions.
- Premiums due to construction in occupied and heavily used spaces.
- Premium for any potential overactive bid climate and potential high volatility and unpredictability reported for certain materials such as lumber and steel.
- Potential asbestos abatement, lead paint abatement, or other environmental impact costs that may arise doing accessibility renovation work.
- Alternate costs that may be included in the comment field, not in the budget cost field.
- High levels of fit, finish and detail that may be desired on an aesthetic basis.
- Contingency due to future changes in the accessibility laws/ codes.
- Permit fees.
- Sales tax.
- Any in-house costs allocated to projects.

D. Removing Barriers to Programs - Using This ADA Survey Report

It is important to understand that the ADA Master Survey Report represents preliminary solutions and costs for physical facility modifications to remove barriers, as if the building were to be constructed to new compliant standards, and that it is NOT automatically necessary to remove barriers to programs by making all these expenditures. There are also some limitations due to structural or technical infeasibility (as specifically defined in the law).

As outlined above in the requirements for Public Sector entities under Title II of the ADA, there are many ways to remove barriers to the City's programs, and that program accessibility include far more than the facility survey that is E&A scope of work under our contract.

Part of the City's programs include telephone services and written information at each department. This type of program access is not part of this report.

To implement the survey information in this report, there are some important concepts.

- The ADA requires that public entities perform a "Self Assessment" and a "Transition Plan" (implementation plan). The Self Assessment is the list of barriers. Because E&A survey reports include recommended solutions and itemized costs, the detailed portion of a Transition Plan is completed. The missing piece is the overview planning and prioritization, and matching the needs to annual budgets. It is the City's responsibility to perform this part of the Transition Plan. E&A can assist the City as an additional hourly consulting service. We have successfully used a facilitation approach with other entities with a work session of stakeholders.
- This report provides physical facility solution to remove barriers, and such solutions are enduring solutions.
- There may be other methods to remove barriers in a compliant fashion which may be found as a result of further design study. Our recommendations are preliminary, based upon observed conditions and our experience, and were NOT based upon any design work.
- The City may use operational solutions such as relocating a program to a fully accessible facility from a non-accessible facility.
- Equivalent facilitation, such as providing the service in a different way under the ADA is permitted. However, operationally dependent solutions require clear written policies, ongoing monitoring, training of staff, and usually cannot be depended upon to work on a long term basis.

Alterations

Per Section 202 in the ADA Standards for Accessible Design, there are some aspects worth highlighting.

- No alteration shall be undertaken which decreases or has the effect of decreasing accessibility or usability of a building or facility below the requirements for new construction at the time of alteration.
- Where compliance is "technically infeasible" alterations should provide accessibility to the maximum extent feasible. (Technically infeasible means having little likelihood of being accomplished because existing structural conditions would require removing or altering a load bearing member which is an essential part of the structural frame, OR because existing physical or site constraints prohibit modification or additions for full compliance.
- Elevators do not need to be added to an existing facility of less than 3 stories or of less than 3000 s.f. per story except with respect to any facility that houses a shopping center, a shopping mall, the professional office of a health care provider, a terminal, depot, or other station used for specified public transportation, or an airport passenger terminal.. This does not eliminate the need to comply with other aspects of facility accessibility. It also does not eliminate the need to provide access to the City programs in another fashion.

- Alterations to primary functions must be done so as to ensure to the *maximum extent feasible* that restrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the area are usable unless such alterations are disproportionate to the overall alteration in terms of scope and cost as determined by criteria by the Attorney General.

IV. EXECUTIVE ACCESSIBILITY SUMMARY

Phases II- ADA Surveys – Public Spaces

E&A was contracted to perform an ADA Facility Accessibility Survey of public areas of the ten City owned facilities to assess observed barriers under Title II of the ADA using the 2010 ADA Standards (ADAS) currently enforceable by the US Dept. of Justice as a technical standard. A review of accessibility issues per applicable Building Code was NOT part of our scope of work. Review of accessibility within staff only areas was NOT part of our scope of work. However, our proposed preliminary solutions do attempt to take into account some more stringent Building Code dimensional requirements, where clearly applicable.

Under the ADA, the public entities need to remove barriers to programs to the extent that it is “does not cause an undue burden” over time. All new construction after January 26, 1993 should have been constructed in compliance with 1991 Standards (1994 ADAAG). Please reference essential Assumptions in Section III - B above.

As previously stated, the ADA Master Survey Report represents preliminary solutions and costs for physical facility modifications to remove barriers, as if the building were to be constructed to new compliant standards, and that it is NOT automatically necessary to remove barriers to programs by making all of these expenditures.

The total cost to remove all barriers to the ten Phase II facilities using facility modifications per the detailed reports is: \$1,854,351, subject to all the budget assumptions above. Again, this is not what it is likely to cost for full barrier removal if other operational solutions are applied where possible.

Some items that have the “general appearance or symbols of accessibility” are not compliant with the ADA standards.

Administrative spaces were viewed from the perspective of the limited areas that the public can use unaccompanied by staff. These areas are often essential interface points for public service.

Where appropriate, the City may relocate and reschedule programs to alternate accessible locations, or rethink how some services are provided. The completion of a Transition Plan must match the findings to annual budgets, and prepare an overall strategy for removal of barriers to programs.

We have based our recommendations utilizing somewhat limited input from representatives on site and the City’s published information, which may not be a complete understanding of the operation. Again the City’s judgment needs to be applied during implementation.

It should be noted that there is virtually no such thing as a perfectly compliant new building, and we did find some issues in the newest City buildings.

Finally, we recommend that the appropriate people in the Departments take some time to digest the wealth of detail to understand the large picture of their operations and facility issues. The standards are not simple, and implementing barrier removal should be a considered action.

E&A is providing the survey data in electronic format, with client access to our web based custom ADA Survey Solutions™ Software, for the City to use in managing the process.

Endelman & Associates PLLC has been pleased to work with the City, and will remain available to work with you as your future needs may require.

Brief Overview of Findings

The following are “snapshots” of the significant issues and extent of non-compliance in the surveyed facilities. These are not intended to be complete summaries. Please see the ADA Master Survey Reports for each facility.

Aquatic Center

The newer portion of the Aquatic Center, Warm Spring Pool and the showers and locker rooms associated with it, have many features that either meet the accessibility requirements or can be made to comply without structural changes. The older portion, Blue Lagoon Pool and the showers and locker rooms associated with it, have features that are not available at the Warm Spring Pool (diving board, water slide, bleacher seats), but has many more issues in terms of accessibility. Some upgrades to the shower area, restrooms, and locker rooms can improve overall usability a great deal.

Bellevue Botanical Gardens

As requested, the parking areas and routes from the parking were not surveyed due to extensive forthcoming remodel of these areas. The Botanical Gardens visitors center has several issues. The restrooms have non-compliant fixtures, dispensers and grab bars. There are areas that lack a 36” accessible route such as the gift shop area and the computer workstation area. All of the trails within the Botanical Gardens have the gravel surface that is not stable, firm or slip resistant. The route throughout the gardens have many areas that exceed ramp slope, exceed cross slope and have areas that would be considered ramps, but lack handrails and level landings as required. E&A considered the Tateuchi Trail the primary trail that runs through the gardens. We recommend this trail as the main accessible route through the Gardens. There are other trails where the terrain would prohibit an accessible route. There are also mulch type trails that are too steep and narrow due to natural terrain for which we did not survey (trails were beyond our scope of work). For some of these areas we recommend providing an accessible model of golf car in order to access some areas such as the suspension bridge. The Lake to Lake trail to Wilburton Hill Park has slopes that exceed 5%, which are ramps and there are no handrails or landings. There are areas with cross slopes that exceed 2%.

Bellevue Golf Course

The accessible parking lacks the required number of accessible stalls and has slope issues. The route to the clubhouse is too steep and lacks compliant landings. There is no route to the public way. The clubhouse pro shop lacks a 36” route throughout. The clubhouse men’s restroom accessible stall lacks the required width, and the men’s and women’s restrooms lack compliant grab bars. The golf course restrooms have several issues ranging from door thresholds, accessible route issues and non-compliant fixtures. The golf course lacks an accessible route throughout the course. E&A is recommending using the golf car passage as the accessible route. There are only two holes that do not have a golf car passage to the tee

box due to a concrete curb. The driving range lacks the required 48" golf car passage to the teeing station for each of the areas including the upper range and lower instructors area. The upper range structure is a protruding object with the radial roof beams.

City Hall Interior

The interior of City Hall for the most part was designed and constructed to be accessible. There are however some areas that are not compliant. The Service First counter and the Development Services / Permit counters do not have a 36" wide x 36" high lowered section of countertop. There are room guides, brochures and informational handouts that exceed reach ranges per the 1991 Standard of 54". The elevator core women's restrooms lack compliant door maneuvering space on the interior. There are other issues within the restrooms including non-compliant fixtures, grab bars, and mirrors. The council chambers room lacks the required accessible wheelchair spaces and aisle seats. The meeting rooms and training rooms use a table which lacks 27" knee space. The garage accessible parking on the recently opened public parking on levels P3 and P4 have slopes that exceed 2%.

Crossroads Community Park and Center

Crossroads Community Park

The upper section of the Crossroads International Park had parking that had slope issues and curb ramps that were too steep. The walkways throughout the park had cross slope and running slope issues. The picnic tables lack the required knee space. The playgrounds at each of the upper and lower areas had mostly accessible equipment, but most lacked accessible routes due to the surface material. The drinking fountains typically lacked a "hi-lo" to accommodate standing persons. The route to the lower area of the park near the community center has slopes that are ramp slope and exceed ramp slope with no handrails or landings top or bottom.

Crossroads Community Center

The parking area lacked a sufficient number of accessible stalls. The existing accessible stalls were inaccessible due to slope issues within the stall and the access aisle. The walkway from the community center to the public way at the south side of the site lacks an accessible route due to non-compliant cross slopes (exceeding 2%) at various locations along the sidewalk. The Men's and Women's main restrooms contain non-compliant plumbing fixtures that include accessible lavatories at non-compliant heights, accessible toilet stalls that lack the minimum required width, and an accessible urinal at a non-compliant height. A number of interior doors with closers required an opening force that exceeded the maximum allowed (5 pounds). The height of lower electrical outlets at several rooms was less than the minimum required to the centerline of the lower socket of the outlet (15" minimum).

Crossroads Par 3

The Par 3 course parking lacked an access aisle that extended the full depth of the stall and has non-compliant slopes. The curb ramps are too steep. The entry door into the pro shop has maneuvering space that is too steep. The service counters are too high and there is no interior route to the restrooms due to stairs. The interior doors into the restrooms lack 32" clear. The restrooms' accessible stalls lack the required clear width, among other issues. The practice green and driving range lack an accessible route as does the golf course in general. This course has no golf cars, but E&A recommends providing an accessible model golf car in order to use the golf car passage route in lieu of providing accessible routes throughout the entire golf course.

Downtown Park

Downtown Park has three parking areas. Each of the areas has slopes and cross slopes that exceed 2% and the SE lot lacks the quantity required. The curb ramps are too steep. The main gravel path around the park lacks a firm and stable surface. It is basically level but has areas of undulations which create cross slopes to exceed 2%. The ramp up to the Belvedere is ramp slope and there are no handrails or level landings at each 30" rise. There are art installations that do not have an accessible route. The restrooms have non-compliant fixtures, grab bars and dispensers. The playground equipment lacks a compliant accessible route to each of the ground related components and to the elevated components. There are picnic tables that lack accessible routes and do not provide knee space.

Kelsey Creek Farm

Kelsey Creek has many challenges from an accessibility point of view due to its history as a farm. The only accessible parking is located near the property entry which is an excessive distance to the upper park features. The route from the parking to the playground has ramp slopes on each side of the bridge. There is no accessible parking at the upper gravel parking lot. The gravel path from the upper to lower portion of the park lacks a stable and firm surface, has cross slopes that exceed 2% and ramp slopes with no level landings or handrails. The route to the public way is ramp slope that lacks handrails and landings. There are picnic tables that lack an accessible route. The playground restrooms have non-compliant fixtures, toilet clear floor space, grab bars and lavatories. The playground lacks an accessible route to the ground level components. The upper amenity areas lack a compliant accessible route due to the gravel surface. This also includes slope, cross slope and width issues to some animal display areas. The day care facility is located in a converted 2 story house. The entry ramp lacks a compliant landing and the door maneuvering space exceeds 2%. The classroom doors are too narrow. The bathroom, upper and lower, has non-compliant fixtures and clear floor space. There is no accessible route to the lower part of the house. The Education Barn has level changes with no ramp or non-compliant ramps. There is an amphitheater that lacks wheelchair seating and an accessible route to the stage.

Northwest Arts Center

The Northwest Arts Center building has several exterior route issues. There is not a compliant accessible route to the public way due to excessive slopes. The accessible parking lacks a van stall and has slopes in excess of 2%. The walkway to the building entry from parking has ramp slopes but no handrails or level landings. There are site amenities such as picnic tables at the lawn area that lack accessible routes. The restrooms accessible stalls are too small and have other non-compliant fixtures. The classrooms are for the most part accessible but have non-compliant amenities such as sinks and work tables. The auditorium has a non-compliant door threshold and the columns are protruding objects.

Robinswood Community Park

Robinswood Community Park has many routes, especially east-west direction, with slopes greater than 5% maximum. Ramps are required to make these routes fully accessible. The athletic fields on the north and the playgrounds have many accessible features, with minor issues. The pond in the middle of the park is a nice feature, but currently is not accessible. It appears that providing an accessible route to the pond is feasible, whereas the trails at the south end of the park are not likely to be easily made accessible.

Robinswood House

One of the main issues at the Robinswood House is the lack of accessible routes. The house itself sits on a sloped site, so currently no compliant accessible route exists to get to and from the house from the parking lot or the public street. There is no accessible route to the second floor of the house, used for conferences or as bride's and groom's rooms for weddings. Attempts at improving accommodations seem to have been made with the relatively new accessible toilets outside, in the courtyard.

Teen Barn

Much of the non-compliance at the Teen Barn is with the restrooms. Both restrooms are substantially non-compliant. A more defined compliant loading zone may be necessary; many parents currently use the fire lane at the round-about as loading zone. The nearest parking lot for the Teen Barn is near the Robinswood House and currently not on an accessible route.

Tennis Center

The main entrance of the Tennis Center is not on an accessible route. The routes to the tennis courts once inside the Tennis Center have slopes exceeding 8.33% maximum with no door maneuvering clearances on the court-side. The restrooms and locker rooms have many non-compliant features; the showers are currently not accessible as the route to the shower area has a step-over type threshold.

Wilburton Hill Park

The route to the public way is a gravel surface that has ramp slopes that lack handrails and level landings. The accessible parking slopes exceed 2% at the ball field and playground parking. The walkway up to the ball fields has ramp slopes that lack handrails and level landings. The restrooms have a few issues with lavatories that are mounted too low and mirrors that are too high. There are no drinking fountains for standing persons in the ball field area. The bleachers lack the designation at the end of the row for an accessible companion seat. The playground lacks an accessible route to the ground level components due to surface material and slope. The upper level play equipment is substantially non-compliant. The route to the soccer field is a gravel surface, and has ramp slopes.

Please see the ADA Master Survey Reports for details of these and other items not discussed above. Total budget cost to address all the issues as defined, subject to assumptions herein, is included at the end of the ADA Survey Report.

Please call me you require any clarifications on our report.

Respectfully submitted,



William E. Endelman, AIA, Principal
Endelman & Associates PLLC

BellevuePhII-ExecSum

APPENDIX

Included in the Appendix are the following items:

A. Abbreviations

B. Legend for the ADA Survey Results Report

APPENDIX A - ABBREVIATIONS

General: These are common abbreviations that may be used in the Report.

@	At	LF	Lineal Feet
AC	Asphalt Paving	LL	Lower Level
ACCESS	Accessible	LBS	Pounds Force
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	LS (or LSsum)	Lump Sum
ADAAG	ADA Accessibility Guidelines	MAX	Maximum
		MIN	Minimum
ADAS	The ADA Standards for Accessible Design	MEZZ	Mezzanine
		N	North
AFF	Above Finished Floor	PH	Phone
AMBU	Ambulatory Stall	P	Public
ANSI	American National Standards Institute, Inc.	POS	Point of Sale
		PR	Priority
APPROX	Approximately	PUB	Public
BBQ	Barbecue	RM	Room
BLDG	Building	RR	Restroom
BSMT	Basement	S	South
COMM'L	Commercial	S	Staff
CONC	Concrete	SF	Square Feet
CONF	Conference	SAN NAPKIN	Sanitary Napkin
CORR	Corridor	STR	Stair
CT	Court (Tennis, etc.)	T	Toilet
E	East	TYP	Typical
EA	Each	W	West
ELEV	Elevator	WAC (51-50)	Washington Administrative Code Amendments to 2003 IBC
EXT	Exterior		
FLR or FL	Floor		
INT	Interior	WF	Water Fountain
LEV	Level		

Appendix B. LEGEND for the ADA Survey Results Report (Matrix)

This Legend is essential to assist in for properly interpreting the recommendations for facility accessibility solutions to program barriers in the report.

Building ID (Client): The facility location may be followed by an ID# using any Client provided numbers.

Barrier (#xx): This item describes the observed barrier (or potential barrier) to the disabled. (Numbers are used for report cross referencing use only.)

ADA Citation: This item identifies the section of the 2010 ADA Standards (ADAS) referenced for each Barrier. The Citations are per ADAAG as enforced by the U.S. Dept. of Justice current at the completion of the field ADA Facility Survey.

Location: This is the area where the barrier was observed. Where appropriate, items may be grouped and shown with multiple quantities. The first number shown is the floor(s) number. The second number identifies Suite number(s) as appropriate.

Recommendation (Proposed Solution): This column describes the solution proposed to remove or reduce the potential barrier identified, compliant with the 2010 ADA Standards, current at the time of the Phase II survey. Often there may be alternate solutions. Some solutions may require further design study.

PR (ADA Guidance Priority): For general guidance only, the recommended solution is given an ADA General Priority Coding of 1, 2, 3, or 4. These codes correspond to the barrier removal categories provided for general guidance in the *Regulation on Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations and in Commercial Facilities* (reference 28 CFR Part 36.304(c)). E&A believes that they are appropriate for guidance to public entities per Title II. Upon completion of the Survey, the City should establish implementation priorities in detail based upon criteria such as the law, operational needs, funding and long range planning.

- 1 Provision of access to a place of public accommodation from public sidewalks, parking, or public transportation. These measures include installing entrance ramps, widening entrances, and providing accessible parking spaces/ signage.
- 2 Provision of access to those places where goods and services are made available. These measures include revising interior routes, adjusting the layout of tables, providing Braille and raised character building signage, widening interior doors, and installing ramps.
- 3 Provision of accessible restrooms, such as removal of obstructing items on the route to the restroom, widening of restroom doors, widening of toilet stalls, provision of accessible plumbing fixtures, and installation of grab bars.
- 4 Making other modifications to provide access to the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations, such as accessible public phones and water fountains.

Comments: This column is used to clarify the ADAS requirement or further clarify the Recommendation shown.

Recommendation (Proposed Solution): This column describes the solution proposed to remove or reduce the potential barrier identified, compliant with ADAS standards current at the time of survey. Often there may be alternate solutions. Some solutions may require further design study.

Code: Each recommended solution is given a compliance sufficiency code, numbered from 1 to 5. The Sufficiency Code is to further qualify the level of compliance achieved by, or other major aspect of the recommended solution. The meanings are as follows:

- 1 When the proposed solution is implemented, this barrier will be removed, and will be, in our opinion, in compliance with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act's current ADA Accessibility Guidelines.
- 2 Complete compliance with the requirements of the ADA will not be provided. It is either "technically infeasible", or (for the Public Sector), the solution would appear to be "an undue burden" per ADA standards for Public entities. Therefore, the Consultants have recommended that no changes be made at this time. Strict adherence with the ADAAG standards would in our opinion carry an unreasonable cost (to be solely determined by the Owner) or be technically infeasible. In enforcement, the USDOJ would take into account the Owner's financial capability among other ADA criteria.
- 3 The solution appears to be the responsibility of another entity such as a Tenant, who we recommend be notified of the barrier.
- 4 The condition identified technically does not meet the requirements of ADAAG. However, in our professional opinion, the deviation is minor enough or within construction tolerances that correction of it would not likely significantly increase the degree of accessibility of the condition. For that reason, no modification beyond what is described in the *Recommendation* column is proposed, but sufficiency is not indicated as fully compliant.
- 5 Because complete compliance appears to be technically infeasible or extremely difficult due to the existing building configuration, the proposed alternative means (or policy implementation) has been proposed. While this recommended solution provides less than complete physical compliance, it may constitute a reasonable course of action for this situation that improves the condition.
- 6 E&A recommends considering delay in implementing a specific item pending resolution and adoption of the "New ADAAG" which may make the current condition compliant.
- 7 The subject item is not accessible, but is not required to be based upon an exemption in the law. It may, however, be a program issue that requires some action.

Comments: This column is used to clarify the ADAAG requirement or further clarify the Recommendation shown.

TYPE (S/P): This column provides an indication of the area in which the barrier was observed. E&A's scope of work is solely public accommodation areas, **S** indicates that it is in a **Staff** area; **P** indicates a **Public Accommodation** area, and therefore subject to Title II. Under Title I, Work in a staff area would not technically required to be performed until a person with a disability employed in this area requires reasonable accommodation, except for provision of an accessible route to staff areas.

PRI (ADA Guidance Priority): For general guidance only, the recommended solution is given an ADA General Priority Coding of 1, 2, 3, or 4. These codes correspond to the barrier removal categories provided for general guidance for public accommodations in the *Regulation on Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations and in Commercial Facilities* (reference 28 CFR Part 36.304(c)). Upon completion of the Survey, the Owner may establish implementation priorities in detail based upon criteria such as the law, operational needs, funding and long range planning.

- 1 Provision of access to a place of public accommodation from public sidewalks, parking, or public transportation. These measures include installing entrance ramps, widening entrances, and providing accessible parking spaces/ signage.
- 2 Provision of access to those places where goods and services are made available. These measures include revising interior routes, adjusting the layout of tables, providing Braille and raised character building signage, widening interior doors, and installing ramps.

- 3 Provision of accessible restrooms, such as removal of obstructing items on the route to the restroom, widening of restroom doors, widening of toilet stalls, provision of accessible plumbing fixtures, and installation of grab bars.
- 4 Making other modifications to provide access to the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations, such as accessible public phones and water fountains.

Qty / Units: The quantity includes the unit of measure applicable to the Recommended Solution, and to the Budget Cost immediately following.

Budget (Budget Cost): This column provides a budgetary opinion of approximate construction cost per item, based only upon descriptive scope, not a completed design. This is not a cost estimate. Design fees, management costs, sales tax, internal costs and General Contractor overhead and profit, escalation, and other items are not included in these figures. Allowances are shown when further design study is required. *All costs for implementation are not included in these costs. Therefore, please see Budget Cost Assumptions section and Facility Assumptions section in the Report for details.*



City of Bellevue

ADA Facility Accessibility Survey – Phase III



City of Bellevue
450 110th Avenue NE
Bellevue, WA 98004
Attn. Ms. Jennifer Mechem

Submitted on February 16, 2016

Endelman & Associates PLLC

Accessibility Consulting ■ ADA – FHA Compliance

William E. Endelman, AIA ■ Michael B. Schneider, AIA - Principals

Endelman & Associates PLLC

Accessibility Consulting ■ ADA – FHA Compliance
William E. Endelman, AIA ■ Michael B. Schneider, AIA - Principals

February 16, 2016

Ms. Jennifer Mechem,
ADA/Title VI Civil Rights Program Administrator
City of Bellevue
450 110th Ave. NE
Bellevue, WA 98004

VIA E-Mail: JMechem@bellevuewa.gov

Re: City of Bellevue Phase III Buildings ADA Survey
E&A Project #12.347.1

Dear Ms. Mechem:

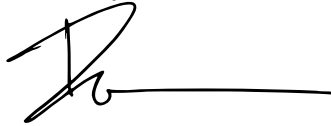
Endelman & Associates PLLC is pleased to present this ADA Facility Survey Report (Phase III) of 2 City-owned facilities. We trust you will find the report thorough and useful for your efforts to remove barriers to accessibility. Along with the hard copy report, we have provided password access to the new Survey Solutions database software. The web database will help you manage the survey data over time as barriers are removed, export data to Excel spreadsheets, and print reports.

Each facility report is in a separate tabbed section, which includes the ADA Survey Results Matrix and captioned photo pages of representative conditions.

The Overview / Executive Summary explains the survey context and how to use the report. This leads to an important recommendation – E&A recommends that anyone receiving a copy of any portion of the report data be provided the Overview / Executive Summary Section. This section answers many questions, and helps ensure that the data is used properly.

It has been my pleasure working with you and the City's team, and we will be glad to provide you with any clarifications you require regarding the content in our report.

Sincerely,



Bart Sanderson, Senior Consultant
Endelman & Associates PLLC

BellevuePHIII-CvrLtr

City of Bellevue - Phases III- ADA Surveys – Public Spaces

PHASE III ADA FACILITY SURVEY REPORT

Prepared by: Endelman & Associates PLLC – February 16, 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 1 - OVERVIEW & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I	Overview / Scope of Services	P.2
II	Overview of ADA Requirements	P.4
A.	Background	P.4
B.	Technical Requirements / Standards	P.5
C.	General Priorities Under the ADA	P.6
III	ADA Facility Survey Report Overview	P.6
A.	Report Contents and Format	P.6
B.	Assumptions & Considerations	P.7
■	Facility Assumptions	P.7
■	General Assumptions	P.11
■	Technical Assumptions	P.12
C.	Budget Assumptions	P.14
D.	Removing Barriers to Programs - Using This ADA Survey Report.....	P.15
IV	Executive Accessibility Summary - Accessibility Overview	P.16

Section 2 - APPENDIX / LEGEND

- A. Abbreviations
- B. Legend for the ADA Survey Results

Section 3 - Captioned Photo Pages

- A. South Bellevue Community Center
- B. Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

Sections 4 - ADA SURVEY RESULTS - For each of the following facilities, a Detailed Matrix of observed issues, and captioned photo pages.

1. South Bellevue Community Center - Immediate Site and Facility
2. Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center - Immediate Site and Facility

BellevuePhIIIExecSum.docx

City of Bellevue - Phases III- ADA Surveys – Public Spaces PHASE III ADA FACILITY SURVEY REPORT

Prepared by: Endelman & Associates PLLC – February 16, 2016

I. OVERVIEW / SCOPE OF SERVICES

City of Bellevue contracted with Endelman & Associates PLLC (E&A herein), to perform Phase III of an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Survey of public areas of 2 City owned facilities in Bellevue, Washington. This list represents Phase III of the ADA Surveys, City selected facilities offering City programs. E&A had previously performed a Phase I and Phase II ADA Survey of 14 selected facilities in 2008 and 2012. We understand that it is the City's intention to complete remaining City owned facility surveys in additional Phases. This ADA Facility Survey is an effort to identify observed barriers to program accessibility in the public areas of existing City facilities for compliance with the "program accessibility" requirements of Title II of the ADA.

It is important to understand that the facilities are one component of City program accessibility, and E&A's scope of work is limited to facility access only. Additionally, there may be many available programmatic solutions for facility access, such as relocating programs to alternate accessible locations. However, the focus of this report is on removing physical barrier at each facility in order to provide enduring program access.

This ADA Facility Survey was performed to assess observed barriers under the ADA located in public areas of the facilities. Employee-only (or staff areas) were not assessed or part of E&A's scope of work, with some minor exceptions. Specifically excluded are assessments of staff-only (employee) areas where the public is not given self-directed access. Under Title I of the ADA, the City must make "reasonable accommodation" to employees with disabilities. However, staff-only areas are beyond E&A's scope of work.

E&A is also providing preliminary "Recommended Solutions" to remove each barrier, along with itemized budget costs. Title II of the ADA requires Owners to remove barriers to programs over time to the extent that it is "does not cause an undue burden". In this report, the "Owner" refers to the City.

This Report does not evaluate whether the facility was constructed in full compliance with the applicable Building Code accessibility provisions in force at the time of the original permit, or during any subsequent renovations. Note that Building Code accessibility compliance is not enforced retroactively. However, ADA compliance is retroactive and is a Civil Rights Law that presents the biggest exposure from a risk management perspective. It is important to note that in obtaining a building permit for any areas to be renovated for ADA compliance, there may be some more stringent dimensional aspects under the current building Code that would also apply.

Endelman & Associates PLLC

Accessibility Consulting ■ ADA – FHA Compliance

William E. Endelman, AIA ■ Michael B. Schneider, AIA - Principals

This survey does not address “auxiliary aids” or operational issues ensuring that people with disabilities are not denied equivalent services, such as provision of interpreters or Braille printed material.

The field ADA Facility Surveys for the properties were conducted using proven ADA Survey instruments and calibrated measurement tools. Collected data was reviewed and analyzed, and recommended preliminary solutions were developed to result in the ADA Facility Survey Report. We used Endelman & Associates PLLC’s custom Survey Solutions™ Software database to generate the ADA Survey Results section. The field ADA Surveys were performed in January 2016.

Each item in the ADA Survey Results for each building, that follows this Overview & Executive Summary, includes the *2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design Citation (ADAS)*, the *Observed Barrier, Location, General Priority (PR)*, a *“Sufficiency” Code*, and a *Comments* field per item. (Please see “Survey Legend” in Appendix B for definitions.)

The Report includes captioned photographs of typical or unique conditions.

ADA Survey Standard

This survey is an assessment to determine compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) using a “safe harbor” technical standard. The 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (and Regulations under 28 CFR Part 36) were adopted 9/15/10 to replace the original 1991 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (with its ADA Accessibility Guidelines [ADAAG] Appendix section revision dated July 1, 1994). Under Title III, there was an 18 month “grace period” which has expired, during which the 1991 Standards or the 2010 ADA Standards (ADAS) may be used. A single standard must be selected in its entirety for ADA compliance of all elements of a building, and “cherry picking portions of each is not permitted. The Phase III project was surveyed using the new 2010 ADAS in full force effective March 15, 2012.

All facilities built after January 23, 1993 should have been constructed in full compliance with the ADA per the 1991 Standards. Facilities predating this date should have their programs made accessible to the extent “it is not an undue burden”.

The new regulations offer a “safe harbor” for elements that were built or altered between 1992 and 2012 and that conform to the original 1991 ADA Standards. Any such elements that meet the 1991 Standards can remain in place indefinitely until such time as they are physically altered. As an example, light switches installed at 54 inches above the floor in conformance with the old ADAAG may remain in place until they are altered in future remodeling projects, even though the 2010 ADAS require light switches to be installed no higher than 48 inches above the floor.

In some instances, the 2010 ADAS are more stringent. Also, in some instances, the 2010 ADAS are less stringent than the original ADAAG, and in these cases accessibility can be reduced to the level of the 2010 ADAS. As an example, the location of an accessible toilet centerline in the original ADAAG must be 18” exactly

to a side wall. In the 2010 ADAAS, the toilet may be between 16” and 18” to the side wall.

There are also 14 new scoping elements that must comply now with the 2010 ADAS that did not appear at all in the original ADAAG. The 14 new scoping areas include some items that do apply to these facilities:

(A) Residential facilities and dwelling units (B) Amusement rides, (C) Recreational boating facilities, (D) Exercise machines and equipment, (E) Fishing piers and platforms, (F) Golf facilities, (G) Miniature golf facilities, (H) Play areas, (I) Saunas and Steam rooms, (J) Swimming pools, wading pools, and spas, (K) Shooting facilities with firing positions (L) Miscellaneous - (1) Team or player seating, (2) Accessible route to bowling lanes, (3) Accessible route in court sports facilities

Per Title III of the ADA, existing public sector facilities are subject to the continuing obligation to make facilities accessible to the extent “readily achievable”.

II. OVERVIEW OF ADA REQUIREMENTS

A. BACKGROUND

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) is civil rights legislation designed to extend civil rights protection to persons with disabilities. It is not a building code, although many of the technical requirements in ADAAG resemble technical standards of a building code. It is primarily administered by the Department of Justice. A complaint can be filed by any person, and fines and other penalties may be assessed as determined by the Department of Justice. In addition, the ADA includes a mechanism for the Justice Department approval of local codes to be consistent with the requirements of the ADA.

There are four Titles to the Americans with Disabilities Act:

Title I Employment - Prohibits discrimination in hiring and requires employers to provide "reasonable accommodation" to disabled individuals with respect to job description and the work place. Employment accessibility is/was not included in the E&A' scope of work and is not part of this report.

Title II Public Services and Transportation - Prohibits state and local governments from discrimination by requiring "program accessibility". Program accessibility can be attained by rescheduling and/or relocating programs to accessible locations or by making physical facility changes, called "structural changes" in the ADA. Program accessibility must be achieved to the extent that it does not cause "an undue burden", a significantly higher standard than "readily achievable", applicable under Title III, which applies to privately owned “public accommodations”. The two City Owned Facilities fall under Title II.

Title III Public Accommodations - Places of public accommodations are required to be made accessible where "it is readily achievable", with a deadline for

existing facilities as of January 26, 1992. Title III is applicable to the private sector.

Title IV Telecommunications - Applies to companies providing telephone service to the public. They must offer telecommunications devices for the deaf (TDD'S), or other equipment.

Title II applies to the Phase III- ADA Surveys – Public Spaces as part of the City's "program".

Under Title II, the ADA requires public entities to remove barriers in their existing programs *to the extent that it does not cause an "undue burden"*. In preparing this report, E&A was not provided confidential information on the details of the City's finances and/or annual budgeting. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the City to make the final determination of what constitutes does not cause an "undue burden" for the entity in a given year. In addition, the ADA is designed so that accessibility can be achieved over the long term. This means that what is not achievable in year one (based on what does not cause an undue burden), may be achievable at a future point in time.

Because E&A did not survey areas within staff spaces, E&A is not addressing any potential Title I Employee issues that may be required as "reasonable accommodation" to any disabled employees.

B. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS / STANDARDS

The 2010 ADA Standards (ADAS herein) as adopted and enforceable by the U.S. Department of Justice, is the current (effective 3/15/12) technical accessibility standard applicable when constructing new public accommodation facilities or altering existing facilities after January 26, 1993. These standards apply retroactively in requiring owners to remove barriers to existing programs.

When implementing solutions to barrier removal, as an alternative to literally complying with a technical standard cited in ADAS, the ADA allows for an "equivalent facilitation" to accomplish barrier removal. This is acceptable to the extent that such action provides greater or equal access. For example, a pharmacy may provide a free prescription drug delivery service *in lieu of* renovating the entry to the pharmacy. However, the Owner should be aware that providing "operational solutions", rather than physical facility solutions, is a less enduring approach to barrier removal and may require continued training, monitoring and enforcement of staff operations.

State and local code requirements apply to buildings constructed or renovated under a building permit. These may also apply if, and when renovations are made to remove barriers. As previously stated, E&A assessed for compliance with the currently enforceable 2010 ADA Standards only. Building Code compliance is not applied retroactively, unlike the ADA. Fortunately, ADAS requirements and the current building code are an estimated 95% identical.

C. GENERAL PRIORITIES UNDER THE ADA

The ADA provides general priorities in 28 CFR Part 36.304(c) as guidance only for barrier removal in public accommodations (Title III). These would be reasonable to apply to public entity facilities as well to help prioritize program access per Title II. These are not mandatory priorities, but rather, general guidance as to relative importance. As the Owner makes a determination of phasing and implementation priorities for barrier removal, we recommend taking the ADA general priorities into account, along with other factors including budget, operational issues, and public usage data. In this report E&A has assigned these ADA general priorities (PR) to each noted barrier for guidance only. As part of a Transition Plan, it is the City's responsibility to further prioritize removal of barriers to programs based upon finances and program priorities to the extent that it does not cause an "undue financial burden".

ADA Priorities per 28 CFR Part 36.304(c) as Guidance Only	
1	Provision of access to a place of public accommodation from public sidewalks, <u>parking</u> , or public transportation. These measures include installing <u>entrance</u> ramps, widening entrances, and providing accessible parking spaces/ signage.
2	Provision of <u>access to those places where goods and services</u> are made available. These measures include revising interior routes, adjusting the layout of tables, providing Braille and raised character building signage, widening interior doors, and installing ramps.
3	Provision of <u>accessible restrooms</u> , such as removal of obstructing items on the route to the restroom, widening of restroom doors, widening of toilet stalls, provision of accessible plumbing fixtures, and installation of grab bars.
4	Making <u>other modifications</u> to provide access to the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations, such as accessible public <u>phones</u> and <u>water fountains</u> .

III. PHASE III ADA FACILITY SURVEY REPORT OVERVIEW

A. REPORT CONTENTS AND FORMAT

This report is based upon field observations of barriers, as defined by the currently enforceable 2010 ADA Standards (28 CFR Part 35). The complete report for each facility includes the following:

1. The *Overview/ Executive Summary*, with the essential *Assumptions Sections* accompany the report.
2. The *Appendix* includes an *ADA Survey Results Legend* and *Abbreviation List* in this section.
3. The *ADA Survey Results* is the detailed report of the barriers observed at each public restroom, citations, and comments on ADA compliance. Please reference the *ADA Survey Results Legend* for more information on reading the report. Each building also includes *Captioned Photo Pages* provided for illustrative purposes. Photos are not intended as comprehensive documentation.

All Report Data is being be provided in electronic format on our customer accessed web based version of Survey Solutions database for the Owner to use in managing a barrier removal program. This new capability is being provided in lieu of the previous stand-alone Survey Manager™ Software used in our Phase I surveys, a Project Status / Report Writer application for the City to manage the data in the database. The Phase I data from E&A's previous ADA Survey, using the 1994 ADA Accessibility Guidelines, has also been installed and can be accessed on our web based database as a separate "Phase I project". However, the two phases of data are not able to be commingled for technical software reasons, as well the two different ADA Survey Standards used.

B. ASSUMPTIONS & CONSIDERATIONS

This report divides Assumptions and Considerations into three categories: *Facility*, *General*, and *Technical*.

Facility Assumptions

These assumptions are specific to the City of Bellevue project.

1. *Public Use* – E&A treated the term "public" to mean facilities used by "other than City employees only". This may include City residents, school groups, vendors, and other similar outside users.
2. *Operations and Program Information* - We were provided with limited program information concerning facility operations. Solutions for barrier removal were developed based upon our observations of existing conditions and the program information provided.
3. *Department Office Spaces* – This ADA Survey addresses public program areas of facilities. In a typical administrative office, this might include a public information counter and/or a conference room (spaces where the public may be directed unescorted). E&A did *not* survey staff areas unless noted herein. If the public is allowed into these areas, the assumption is that the public would only do so in an escorted manner, where any assistance (such as an inaccessible door knob) could be provided by the person escorting. Title I of the ADA covers employee issues, and the city needs to make reasonable accommodations to employees with disabilities, on a personal basis, not a prescriptive standard.
4. *Properties Surveyed* – The list of Phase III properties was selected by the City.
5. *Public Rights-of-Way* – The surveys did not generally include the public right-of-way sidewalks and curb ramps, except where it is explicitly part of the scope or essential to a facility accessible route. Public right-of-way sidewalks and curb ramps are part of the City's program, but are beyond the scope of this survey and report. Note that Final technical standards for public rights-of-way have not been issued by the Access Board or adopted by DOJ at this time. The Proposed standards (commonly called PROWAG) are in draft form only, and should be used

only for guidance. ADAS is recommended to be used as a reasonable standard to the extent technically feasible, and we have used this standard in our survey.

6. *Park Like Facilities* - Note that technical standards for outdoor developed public recreation areas have not been issued by the Access Board or adopted by DOJ at this time. Specifically excluded from this survey are outdoor trails, and outdoor amenities such as the SBCC Challenge Course and Zip tour. ADAS is recommended to be used as a reasonable standard to the extent technically feasible, and we have used this standard in our survey.
7. *City Policies for Equivalent Facilitation* – We are not aware of any formal or informal policies that are currently used in facilities to provide an equivalent facilitation. E&A recommends all such operational policies be formally adopted in writing, and signage be posted in a conspicuous location to allow customers to note such available equivalent services.
8. *“Historic” Buildings* - Alterations in historic buildings must comply with the same standards as other alterations to existing buildings unless “it is determined in accordance with defined procedures (ADAS) 202.5 that compliance with accessibility requirements for accessible routes (exterior and interior), ramps, entrances or toilets would threaten to destroy the historic significance of the building or facility.” If this were determined to be the case the exceptions for alterations to qualified historic buildings or facilities for that element shall be permitted to apply.

Although there are many buildings people would believe to be historic or which have unique details, only those buildings registered as a National, State or Local Historic Landmarks would meet the requirements. There are prescribed procedures per the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 for determining deviations. For state and local Historic Landmarks, there are similar determinations to be made by the State Historic Preservation Officer of other delegated authority.

Per the ADAS, Minimal Requirements for accessibility in Historic Buildings are:

- a) A minimum of one accessible route from the site to an accessible entry.
- b) At least one accessible entry shall be provided. (If public entries cannot comply, then a non-public, unlocked entry may be provided, with directional signage provided at the public entries.)
- c) If toilets are provided, at least one toilet on an accessible route must be provided. (A unisex privacy restroom may be used.)
- d) An accessible route shall be provided to all public spaces at the accessible level of the entry.

Again, these minimal requirements may only be used by exception, when it is formally and properly determined that meeting the standard requirements for alterations to buildings cannot be done, in order to preserve the historic nature. It may be that only some aspects of the standards specifically cannot be met.

Although we have been design sensitive in our recommendations, we have not coordinated with the preservation authorities. The Owner needs to take this step.

The Phase III facilities would not fall into this category.

9. *E&A Recommended Solutions* – The solutions proposed in our survey are recommendations based upon survey observations and our experience, and do not reflect any design study. There may be alternative compliant solutions. For some items we indicated “further design study required” where the solution requires detailed study, or where there is no obvious solution. In retrofits, accessibility must be provided to the maximum extent technically feasible. Solutions also do not take into account notable aesthetic considerations which could modify or increase the cost of implementing the solution in an acceptable way.
10. *Locked Rooms* – Occasionally we may have encountered an area that was locked, and there was no one on site who could provide access. We assumed that most of these were storage areas, however, there could be some areas used by the public that were not assessed.
11. *Door Maneuvering Space* – In our report we use the term “level” for door maneuvering space, clear floor space, and ramps landings. In this context “level” means having a slope in all directions no more than 2% (1:48) per ADAS requirements, which is a slope of ¼” per foot. This is considered level per ADAS.
12. *Plumbing Fixture Counts* – E&A did not perform an analysis of plumbing Code requirements to determine if the minimum number of plumbing fixtures is provided in each room or space.
13. *Owner Items* - Some Recommendations indicate “Owner Items” and carry no cost for removal. Since the City maintains in-house forces that may be responsible for general building maintenance and small projects, it will be more cost efficient to have City staff address these relatively minor issues.
14. *Public Areas versus Staff Areas* – Only public areas were surveyed for purposes of identifying and correcting barriers as part of this survey. Staff work areas would be included as part of a reasonable accommodation per Title I of the ADA.
15. *Vehicle Charging Stations* – There are currently no enforceable standards for charging stations. E&A recommends that where provided, an accessible route from the building entry be provided to the charging stations. This is to include a 60” access aisle on one side that will give access to the charger. E&A also recommends having the operable control within the required reach range. E&A cited the charging stations in the report where non-compliant per above recommendations.
16. *Specific Facility Assumptions* – Refer to below for specific assumptions.

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Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

• *Paths and Trails* – The outdoor recreation trail standards have yet to be adopted. Therefore, there is no standard in place that covers these areas. E&A did not survey the trails around the Slough nor did we survey the gravel trail to the lower parking area. Only the immediate wood deck and concrete paved areas were surveyed.

• *Lower Parking Lot* – E&A did not survey the lower parking for accessible parking. We did however use the parking count to determine the number of required accessible spaces to be provided (at the upper lot). Accessible parking for this facility has been provided at the upper lot, which is on the shortest accessible route to entry. The lower lot will only access one building (Wetlab) via the gravel path and platform lift.

• *Wheelchair Lift* – The lift was non-operational and a key is required in order to operate.

• *Sullivan House* – E&A did not survey the Sullivan house as we were informed that it is a staff only administration building.

• *Restrooms* - All restrooms were assessed utilizing ADA standards for adults. There are no separate adult and children restrooms on site that were designed as such. All were designed for adults.

• *Multi-Purpose Classroom Kitchen* - At the kitchen, E&A assumes that among the range of entities that are allowed to use the kitchen (e.g.: community center staff, catering companies, etc.) the public (e.g. community group members) are allowed to access and use the kitchen.

• *Egress Stairs* - E&A is NOT an expert on the subject of fire and life safety matters found in the building code. E&A did NOT review existing exits within the building or analyze the existing egress within the building to determine if accessible means of egress (as scoped by the 2010 ADAS in section 207) had been provided. We did however review the exterior stair from the Preschool at Mercer Slough as it is noted as egress on the plans.

South Bellevue Community Center

• *Community Center* - At the kitchen, E&A assumes that among the range of entities that are allowed to use the kitchen (e.g.: community center staff, catering companies, etc.) the public (e.g. community group members) are allowed to access and use the kitchen.

• *Community Center* - Storage areas, such as where extra tables, performance equipment, etc. are NOT accessed by the general public.

• *Community Center* - E&A is NOT an expert on the subject of fire and life safety matters found in the building code. E&A did NOT review existing exits within the building or analyze the existing egress within the building to determine if accessible means of egress (as scoped by the 2010 ADAS in section 207) had been provided.

• *Community Center* - All restrooms were assessed utilizing ADA standards for adults. There are no separate adult and children restrooms on site that were designed as such. All were designed for adults.

• *Exterior Amenity Areas* - Specifically excluded from this survey are outdoor trails, and outdoor amenities such as the SBCC Challenge Course and Zip tour. However, the playground was assessed.

General Assumptions:

1. *Operations and Program Information* – E&A was provided limited general information concerning facility operations. The report was developed based upon the Consultant’s observations of existing conditions and programmatic information provided. E&A surveyed the properties based upon the current use of the facility, and based our solutions accordingly.
2. *ADAS Amendments* - The 2010 ADA Standards may be periodically amended by The Access Board and adopted by DOJ. The ADA Facility Survey and citations applied were based upon the ADAS standards currently *enforceable by USDOJ* at the time of conducting the field survey. Amendments issued in the Federal Register as adopted by the Department of Justice subsequent to the issuance of the report may affect future barrier removal plans.
3. *“Undue Burden” and Barrier Removal* – The Public Entity is solely responsible for determining when program accessibility does not cause an undue burden based upon the Owner’s current finances. Generally, where the Consultant has made a recommendation to not remove a barrier at the present time, it is only if the cost appeared extremely high *and* only if minor increased accessibility would be achieved as a result of this removal. Such recommendations should be reviewed by the Owner over periods of time, as finances may change.
4. *Reasonable Accommodation to Employees* - Under the ADA Title I, staff areas of existing facilities need not be changed unless an employee with a disability requests a reasonable accommodation be provided. Note that actual accommodations required by an individual with a disability will depend upon their specific needs. Also note that if currently designated “staff” areas were changed into designated “public” areas in the future, it may require removing additional barriers to satisfy ADA requirements for public use.
5. *Building Code* - The current building code may be applicable when securing a building permit for renovations requiring such a permit. There may be some deviations from ADAS in dimensional requirements for accessibility, which should be verified prior to construction. We have attempted to take these into account in our recommended solutions.
6. *Code Required Accessibility Expenditures* - Alteration projects completely distinct from an ADA project may trigger the Code “percentage of cost for path of travel compliance” rules. These regulations require that a portion of the total money spent on renovation be spent to improve the accessibility of the building. Therefore, it would be prudent to evaluate the long-term facility uses and renovation plans prior to implementing ADA barrier removal in order to perform work most cost effectively.

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7. *No Testing of Hidden Conditions or Alarms* - Barrier removal solutions were based upon field observations of existing conditions. No testing, review of construction documents, or review of building codes was undertaken as part of this ADA Facility Survey. For example, grab bar reinforcing within walls was not verified by E&A to be present, or tested by the E&A to assure that the reinforcing meets the required loads for safety. E&A did no testing of alarm systems for compliance with technical standards in ADAAG.
8. *An Important Note* - The Americans with Disabilities Act is a complex law. It contains many concepts and terms which have not been tested by actual experience or defined in the courts with respect to particular factual situations. Accordingly, E&A makes no claim, expressed or implied, that, in preparing this ADA Facility Survey, all possible barriers (to all individuals with disabilities) have been identified whose removal might be required by the ADA.
9. *Fixtures, Furniture and Equipment* - Estimated costs are budgetary only and do not include moveable fixtures, furniture and equipment (FF&E), unless specifically noted in the Matrix.
10. *Preliminary Solutions* - Some recommended solutions are very preliminary in nature and require more detailed design study and code verification to confirm feasibility and costs. The solutions are intended to provide scoping for a designer to provide construction documents for implementation.
11. *Owner Items* - Some Recommendations indicate "Owner Items" and carry no cost for removal. Since the City maintains in-house forces that may be responsible for general building maintenance and small projects, it will be more cost efficient to have City staff address these relatively minor issues.

The Owner is solely responsible for non-discrimination under the ADA and other applicable laws, and civil lawsuits under the ADA (frivolous or otherwise) remain possible regardless of the number or types of barriers, if any, that are removed.

E&A's recommendations should be reviewed by the Owner's legal counsel and risk management and compliance personnel. The modification work required to comply with the ADA varies according to many factors among which are the financial resources of the Owner and significance/ severity of the barriers. The Owner's decisions regarding the scope of work to perform should be based upon the professional advice of the noted parties, along with input from the disabled community or representatives, whenever possible.

Technical Assumptions:

1. *Slip Resistance* - ADAS Section 302 require that both floors on accessible routes and floors within accessible room areas are to be "slip-resistant". While OSHA has considered a Static Coefficient of Friction of 0.5 to be "slip-resistant", the Access Board *recommends* a coefficient of 0.6. Ramps require a higher "slip-resistance" of 0.8.

There is more than one testing methodology, and the results of the different tests are not interchangeable. Tests are for dry surfaces, and do not take into account wet surfaces.

The Owner should be aware that some VCT (vinyl composition tile) and sheet vinyl floors commonly used may not have Coefficients of 0.6; therefore, would not be considered slip-resistant under the new standard. Generally, stone, tile, wood and vinyl floors with specified “polished” finishes are likely to not meet the ‘slip-resistant’ coefficient. Polishes and contaminants further exacerbate the situation, suggesting a maintenance program. Floors in wet areas, such as hotel guestroom bathrooms are made more slippery by water and soaps. E&A recommend that detailed product information be reviewed for new installations to assure compliance. More discussion is available from the Access Board in a Technical Bulletin (available online at www.access-board.gov).

Your cleaning and maintenance program should be reviewed in the context of slip resistance.

Floors and surfaces were neither tested nor specifically cited in the ADA Facility Survey Reports as this testing is not included in the E&A’ scope of work, nor is it our technical expertise.

2. *Dimensional Tolerances* – Section 104.1.1 of ADAS states that all dimensions are subject to conventional building industry tolerances for field conditions EXCEPT where requirement is stated as a range with specific minimum and maximum end points. Although many studies have been performed to determine what acceptable dimensional tolerances are, there are relatively few widely accepted tolerances. It should be noted that in the case of new construction, design documents can often lead to dimensions that exceed ADAS maximums and minimums, such as a ramp that is designed with a 1:12 slope. The contractor may construct the ramp with a slight field tolerance which results in a ramp that slightly exceeds the 1:12 slope, which is actually the maximum slope allowed by ADAS, not a desired slope. Therefore, design documents should specify maximums and minimums where applicable and also allow for field tolerances.

For the purpose of this Survey Report, in general we did not cite existing field conditions within 1/4” of those specified in ADAS, if it can be assumed that the dimensional discrepancy will not result in any significant decrease in accessibility. Examples would be grab bars mounted at 33-1/4” above the floor (where 33” is the required height) or a ramp handrail with a 1-3/4” diameter (where 1-1/2” diameter is the maximum allowed). Similarly, we allowed a tolerance of 1/4” with toilet dimensions to side walls.

3. *Door Closers* – ADAS does not have a requirement for opening pressure for exterior hinged doors. It has been our experience that existing door closers can only be adjusted to within approximately 3 pounds of their current operating force. Accordingly, we may recommend replacement of door closers, as opposed to simple adjustment, where the opening pressure exceeds 8 pounds. Although the

ADA does not contain a requirement for exterior doors, it has been our experience that this Building Code requirement is extremely necessary for many individuals to enter a building.

C. BUDGET COST ASSUMPTIONS

The budget costs included in the ADA Survey Results Matrix are concept level cost estimates that are provided only to assist the Owner with establishing budgets to remove physical barriers in public accommodation areas, subject to the assumptions in this Executive Summary.

*The costs in the Survey Report are **budget** costs, not an estimate of probable cost, subject to the following conditions:*

Budget costs INCLUDE:

- Costs for direct material, labor and equipment costs, without general contractor mark-ups for overhead and profit, General Conditions, or sales tax.
- Costs are based upon costs typical for the region of the facility at the time of survey. Please refer to indexes such as the Means Construction Index to reflect changing costs over time.
- Costs based upon typical costs for labor and materials for each item, given moderate quantities for typical construction types.

Budget costs DO NOT INCLUDE the following:

Therefore, the following are some specific budget items the Owner should consider in project budgeting, in addition to the costs summarized in this report:

- General Contractor overhead and profit and / General Conditions.
- Construction Management, if used.
- Design and project management fees.
- Inflation factors when phasing construction over time.
- Contingency for unforeseen existing conditions.
- Premiums due to construction in occupied and heavily used spaces.
- Premium for any potential overactive bid climate and potential high volatility and unpredictability reported for certain materials such as lumber and steel.
- Potential asbestos abatement, lead paint abatement, or other environmental impact costs that may arise doing accessibility renovation work.
- Alternate costs that may be included in the comment field, not in the budget cost field.
- High levels of fit, finish and detail that may be desired on an aesthetic basis.
- Contingency due to future changes in the accessibility laws/ codes.
- Permit fees.
- Sales tax.
- Any in-house costs allocated to projects.

D. Removing Barriers to Programs - Using This ADA Survey Report

It is important to understand that the ADA Master Survey Report represents preliminary solutions and costs for physical facility modifications to remove barriers, as if the building were to be constructed to new compliant standards, and that it is NOT automatically necessary to remove barriers to programs by making all these expenditures. There are also some limitations due to structural or technical infeasibility (as specifically defined in the law).

As outlined above in the requirements for Public Sector entities under Title II of the ADA, there are many ways to remove barriers to the City's programs, and that program accessibility include far more than the facility survey that is E&A scope of work under our contract.

Part of the City's programs include telephone services and written information at each department. This type of program access is not part of this report.

To implement the survey information in this report, there are some important concepts.

- The ADA requires that public entities perform a “Self-Assessment” and a “Transition Plan” (implementation plan). The Self-Assessment is the list of barriers. Because E&A survey reports include recommended solutions and itemized costs, the detailed portion of a Transition Plan is completed. The missing piece is the overview planning and prioritization, and matching the needs to annual budgets. It is the City's responsibility to perform this part of the Transition Plan. E&A can assist the City as an additional hourly consulting service. We have successfully used a facilitation approach with other entities with a work session of stakeholders.
- This report provides physical facility solution to remove barriers, and such solutions are enduring solutions.
- There may be other methods to remove barriers in a compliant fashion which may be found as a result of further design study. Our recommendations are preliminary, based upon observed conditions and our experience, and were NOT based upon any design work.
- The City may use operational solutions such as relocating a program to a fully accessible facility from a non-accessible facility.
- Equivalent facilitation, such as providing the service in a different way under the ADA is permitted. However, operationally dependent solutions require clear written policies, ongoing monitoring, training of staff, and usually cannot be depended upon to work on a long term basis.

Alterations

Per Section 202 in the ADA Standards for Accessible Design, there are some aspects worth highlighting.

- No alteration shall be undertaken which decreases or has the effect of decreasing accessibility or usability of a building or facility below the requirements for new construction at the time of alteration.

- Where compliance is “technically infeasible” alterations should provide accessibility to the maximum extent feasible. (Technically infeasible means having little likelihood of being accomplished because existing structural conditions would require removing or altering a load bearing member which is an essential part of the structural frame, OR because existing physical or site constraints prohibit modification or additions for full compliance.
- Elevators do not need to be added to an existing facility of less than 3 stories or of less than 3000 s.f. per story except with respect to any facility that houses a shopping center, a shopping mall, the professional office of a health care provider, a terminal, depot, or other station used for specified public transportation, or an airport passenger terminal. This does not eliminate the need to comply with other aspects of facility accessibility. It also does not eliminate the need to provide access to the City programs in another fashion.
- Alterations to primary functions must be done so as to ensure to the *maximum extent feasible* that restrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the area are usable unless such alterations are disproportionate to the overall alteration in terms of scope and cost as determined by criteria by the Attorney General.

IV. EXECUTIVE ACCESSIBILITY SUMMARY

Phases III- ADA Surveys – Public Spaces

E&A was contracted to perform an ADA Facility Accessibility Survey of public areas of two City owned facilities to assess observed barriers under Title II of the ADA using the 2010 ADA Standards (ADAS) currently enforceable by the US Dept. of Justice as a technical standard. A review of accessibility issues per applicable Building Code was NOT part of our scope of work. Review of accessibility within staff only areas was NOT part of our scope of work. However, our proposed preliminary solutions do attempt to take into account some more stringent Building Code dimensional requirements, where clearly applicable.

Under the ADA, the public entities need to remove barriers to programs to the extent that it is “does not cause an undue burden” over time. All new construction after January 26, 1993 should have been constructed in compliance with 1991 Standards (1994 ADAAG). Please reference essential Assumptions in Section III - B above.

As previously stated, the ADA Master Survey Report represents preliminary solutions and costs for physical facility modifications to remove barriers, as if the building were to be constructed to new compliant standards, and that it is NOT automatically necessary to remove barriers to programs by making all of these expenditures.

The total cost to remove all barriers to the two Phase III facilities using facility modifications per the detailed reports is: \$190,137, subject to all the budget assumptions above. Again, this is not what it is likely to cost for full barrier removal if other operational solutions are applied where possible.

Some items that have the “general appearance or symbols of accessibility” are not compliant with the ADA standards.

Administrative spaces were viewed from the perspective of the limited areas that the public can use unaccompanied by staff. These areas are often essential interface points for public service.

Where appropriate, the City may relocate and reschedule programs to alternate accessible locations, or rethink how some services are provided. The completion of a Transition Plan must match the findings to annual budgets, and prepare an overall strategy for removal of barriers to programs.

We have based our recommendations utilizing somewhat limited input from representatives on site and the City’s published information, which may not be a complete understanding of the operation. Again the City’s judgment needs to be applied during implementation.

It should be noted that there is virtually no such thing as a perfectly compliant new building, and we did find some issues in the newest City buildings.

Finally, we recommend that the appropriate people in the Departments take some time to digest the wealth of detail to understand the large picture of their operations and facility issues. The standards are not simple, and implementing barrier removal should be a considered action.

E&A is providing the survey data in electronic format, with client access to our web based custom ADA Survey Solutions™ Software, for the City to use in managing the process.

Endelman & Associates PLLC has been pleased to work with the City, and will remain available to work with you as your future needs may require.

Brief Overview of Findings

The following are “snapshots” of the significant issues and extent of non-compliance in the surveyed facilities. These are not intended to be complete summaries. Please see the ADA Master Survey Reports for each facility.

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

Many of the issues found were relative to the exterior accessible routes. The accessible parking exceeds 2% slope, and the concrete walkways from parking exceeds 2% cross slope and 5% running slope. The route to the Wetlabs from the visitor center is not accessible as the walkway that travels around the Sullivan House has excessive cross slopes and running slopes. The platform lift requires a key, and lacks compliant door maneuvering space. It was not operated at the time of the survey.

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The restrooms had several issues. The Visitor Center restrooms have toilets that lack the required clearances and mirrors that are too high. Restroom Building 1 has lavatories that are too high and toilet stall doors that lack the required clearances.

There are entry door thresholds and deck thresholds that exceed 1/2", up to 2".

The classrooms are for the most part accessible but have non-compliant amenities such as sinks and work tables.

South Bellevue Community Center

The parking area lacked a sufficient number of accessible stalls. The existing accessible stalls were inaccessible due to slope issues within the stall and the access aisle. The walkway from the accessible parking lacks an accessible route due to non-compliant cross slopes (exceeding 2%) at various locations along the sidewalk. The Men's and Women's restrooms contain non-compliant plumbing fixtures that include accessible lavatories at non-compliant heights, and accessible toilet stalls that lack the minimum required width and door maneuvering space. The showers have non-compliant thresholds and the locker rooms lack accessible benches. A number of interior doors with closers required an opening force that exceeded the maximum allowed (5 pounds). The height of lower electrical outlets at several rooms was less than the minimum required to the centerline of the lower socket of the outlet (15" minimum).

The classrooms lack an accessible sink with knee space.

The commercial kitchen which is leased to the public lacks accessible sinks and work surfaces.

The playground lacks an accessible route to the ground level components due to surface material. There is an elevated play structure with no ground level components.

Please see the ADA Master Survey Reports for details of these and other items not discussed above. Total budget cost to address all the issues as defined, subject to assumptions herein, is included at the end of the ADA Survey Report.

Please call me you require any clarifications on our report.

Respectfully submitted,



Bart Sanderson, Senior Consultant
Endelman & Associates PLLC

BellevuePhIII-ExecSum

APPENDIX

Included in the Appendix are the following items:

A. Abbreviations

B. Legend for the ADA Survey Results Report

APPENDIX A - ABBREVIATIONS

General: These are common abbreviations that may be used in the Report.

@	At	LF	Lineal Feet
AC	Asphalt Paving	LL	Lower Level
ACCESS	Accessible	LBS	Pounds Force
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	LS (or LSsum)	Lump Sum
ADAAG	ADA Accessibility Guidelines	MAX	Maximum
		MIN	Minimum
ADAS	The ADA Standards for Accessible Design	MEZZ	Mezzanine
		N	North
AFF	Above Finished Floor	PH	Phone
AMBU	Ambulatory Stall	P	Public
ANSI	American National Standards Institute, Inc.	POS	Point of Sale
		PR	Priority
APPROX	Approximately	PUB	Public
BBQ	Barbecue	RM	Room
BLDG	Building	RR	Restroom
BSMT	Basement	S	South
COMM'L	Commercial	S	Staff
CONC	Concrete	SF	Square Feet
CONF	Conference	SAN NAPKIN	Sanitary Napkin
CORR	Corridor	STR	Stair
CT	Court (Tennis, etc.)	T	Toilet
E	East	TYP	Typical
EA	Each	W	West
ELEV	Elevator	WAC (51-50)	Washington Administrative Code Amendments to 2003 IBC
EXT	Exterior		
FLR or FL	Floor		
INT	Interior	WF	Water Fountain
LEV	Level		

Appendix B. LEGEND for the ADA Survey Results Report (Matrix)

This Legend is essential to assist in for properly interpreting the recommendations for facility accessibility solutions to program barriers in the report.

Building ID (Client): The facility location may be followed by an ID# using any Client provided numbers.

Barrier (#xx): This item describes the observed barrier (or potential barrier) to the disabled. (Numbers are used for report cross referencing use only.)

ADA Citation: This item identifies the section of the 2010 ADA Standards (ADAS) referenced for each Barrier. The Citations are per ADAAG as enforced by the U.S. Dept. of Justice current at the completion of the field ADA Facility Survey.

Location: This is the area where the barrier was observed. Where appropriate, items may be grouped and shown with multiple quantities. The first number shown is the floor(s) number. The second number identifies Suite number(s) as appropriate.

Recommendation (Proposed Solution): This column describes the solution proposed to remove or reduce the potential barrier identified, compliant with the 2010 ADA Standards, current at the time of the Phase II survey. Often there may be alternate solutions. Some solutions may require further design study.

PR (ADA Guidance Priority): For general guidance only, the recommended solution is given an ADA General Priority Coding of 1, 2, 3, or 4. These codes correspond to the barrier removal categories provided for general guidance in the *Regulation on Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations and in Commercial Facilities* (reference 28 CFR Part 36.304(c)). E&A believes that they are appropriate for guidance to public entities per Title II. Upon completion of the Survey, the City should establish implementation priorities in detail based upon criteria such as the law, operational needs, funding and long range planning.

- 1 Provision of access to a place of public accommodation from public sidewalks, parking, or public transportation. These measures include installing entrance ramps, widening entrances, and providing accessible parking spaces/ signage.
- 2 Provision of access to those places where goods and services are made available. These measures include revising interior routes, adjusting the layout of tables, providing Braille and raised character building signage, widening interior doors, and installing ramps.
- 3 Provision of accessible restrooms, such as removal of obstructing items on the route to the restroom, widening of restroom doors, widening of toilet stalls, provision of accessible plumbing fixtures, and installation of grab bars.
- 4 Making other modifications to provide access to the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations, such as accessible public phones and water fountains.

Comments: This column is used to clarify the ADAS requirement or further clarify the Recommendation shown.

Recommendation (Proposed Solution): This column describes the solution proposed to remove or reduce the potential barrier identified, compliant with ADAS standards current at the time of survey. Often there may be alternate solutions. Some solutions may require further design study.

Code: Each recommended solution is given a compliance sufficiency code, numbered from 1 to 5. The Sufficiency Code is to further qualify the level of compliance achieved by, or other major aspect of the recommended solution. The meanings are as follows:

- 1 When the proposed solution is implemented, this barrier will be removed, and will be, in our opinion, in compliance with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act's current ADA Accessibility Guidelines.
- 2 Complete compliance with the requirements of the ADA will not be provided. It is either "technically infeasible", or (for the Public Sector), the solution would appear to be "an undue burden" per ADA standards for Public entities. Therefore, the Consultants have recommended that no changes be made at this time. Strict adherence with the ADAAG standards would in our opinion carry an unreasonable cost (to be solely determined by the Owner) or be technically infeasible. In enforcement, the USDOJ would take into account the Owner's financial capability among other ADA criteria.
- 3 The solution appears to be the responsibility of another entity such as a Tenant, who we recommend be notified of the barrier.
- 4 The condition identified technically does not meet the requirements of ADAAG. However, in our professional opinion, the deviation is minor enough or within construction tolerances that correction of it would not likely significantly increase the degree of accessibility of the condition. For that reason, no modification beyond what is described in the *Recommendation* column is proposed, but sufficiency is not indicated as fully compliant.
- 5 Because complete compliance appears to be technically infeasible or extremely difficult due to the existing building configuration, the proposed alternative means (or policy implementation) has been proposed. While this recommended solution provides less than complete physical compliance, it may constitute a reasonable course of action for this situation that improves the condition.
- 6 E&A recommends considering delay in implementing a specific item pending resolution and adoption of the "New ADAAG" which may make the current condition compliant.
- 7 The subject item is not accessible, but is not required to be based upon an exemption in the law. It may, however, be a program issue that requires some action.

Comments: This column is used to clarify the ADAAG requirement or further clarify the Recommendation shown.

TYPE (S/P): This column provides an indication of the area in which the barrier was observed. E&A's scope of work is solely public accommodation areas. **S** indicates that it is in a **Staff** area; **P** indicates a **Public Accommodation** area, and therefore subject to Title II. Under Title I, Work in a staff area would not technically required to be performed until a person with a disability employed in this area requires reasonable accommodation, except for provision of an accessible route to staff areas.

PRI (ADA Guidance Priority): For general guidance only, the recommended solution is given an ADA General Priority Coding of 1, 2, 3, or 4. These codes correspond to the barrier removal categories provided for general guidance for public accommodations in the *Regulation on Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations and in Commercial Facilities* (reference 28 CFR Part 36.304(c)). Upon completion of the Survey, the Owner may establish implementation priorities in detail based upon criteria such as the law, operational needs, funding and long range planning.

- 1 Provision of access to a place of public accommodation from public sidewalks, parking, or public transportation. These measures include installing entrance ramps, widening entrances, and providing accessible parking spaces/ signage.
- 2 Provision of access to those places where goods and services are made available. These measures include revising interior routes, adjusting the layout of tables, providing Braille and raised character building signage, widening interior doors, and installing ramps.

- 3 Provision of accessible restrooms, such as removal of obstructing items on the route to the restroom, widening of restroom doors, widening of toilet stalls, provision of accessible plumbing fixtures, and installation of grab bars.
- 4 Making other modifications to provide access to the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations, such as accessible public phones and water fountains.

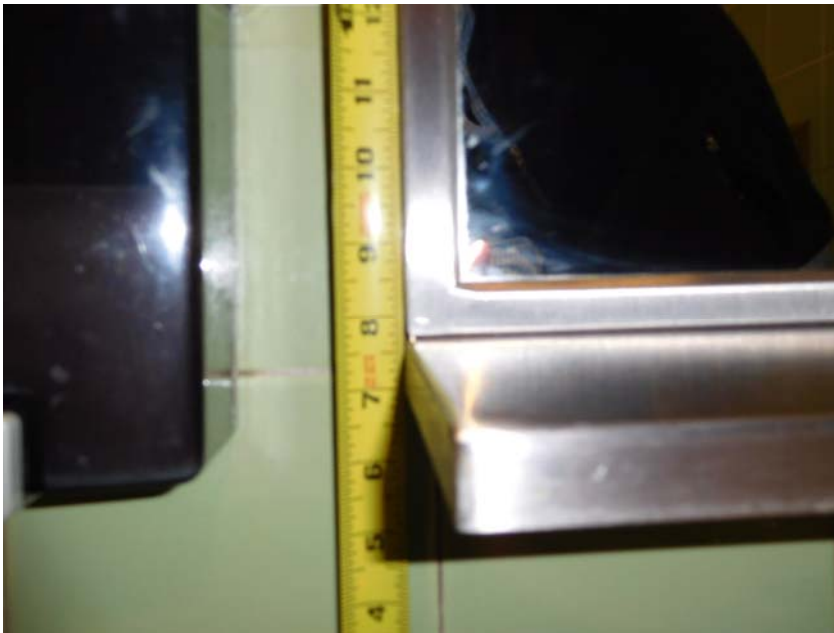
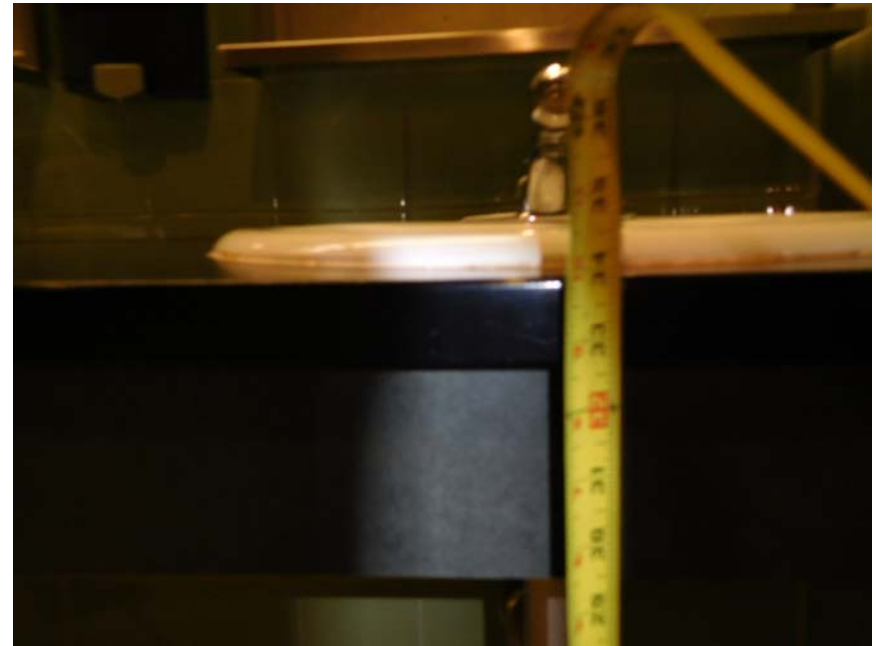
Qty / Units: The quantity includes the unit of measure applicable to the Recommended Solution, and to the Budget Cost immediately following.

Budget (Budget Cost): This column provides a budgetary opinion of approximate construction cost per item, based only upon descriptive scope, not a completed design. This is not a cost estimate. Design fees, management costs, sales tax, internal costs and General Contractor overhead and profit, escalation, and other items are not included in these figures. Allowances are shown when further design study is required. *All costs for implementation are not included in these costs. Therefore, please see Budget Cost Assumptions section and Facility Assumptions section in the Report for details.*



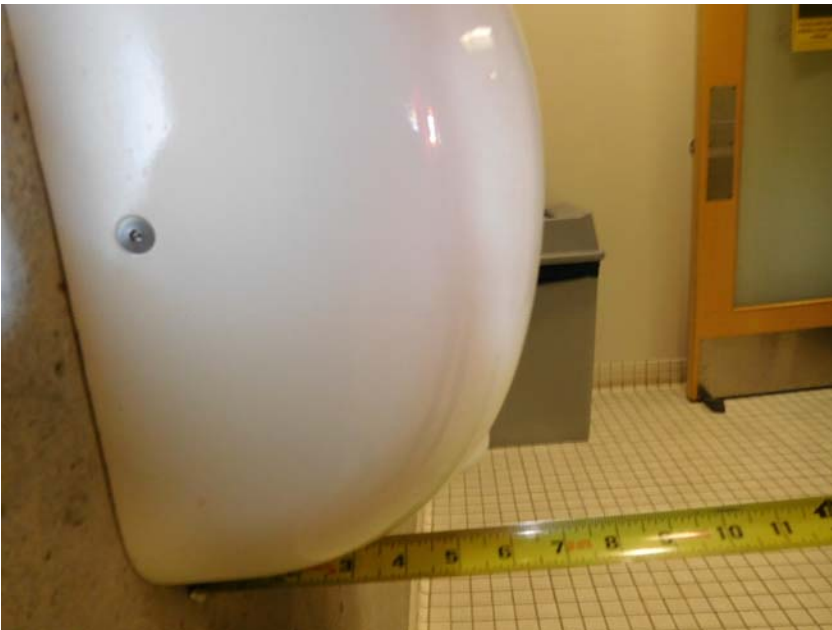
- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Upper Left: | The accessible parking has slopes that exceed 2% at up to 3.3% and the signs are mounted too low. |
| Upper Right: | The route to the entry has cross slopes that exceed 2% up to 4.9%. |
| Lower Left: | The loading zone has areas that slope in excess of 2% and lacks a curb ramp. |

South Bellevue Community Center - City of Bellevue



- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Upper Left: | The restroom signs lack the International Symbol of Accessibility. |
| Upper Right: | The lavatory rim exceeds 34" above the floor. |
| Lower Left: | The mirror exceeds 40" above the floor. |

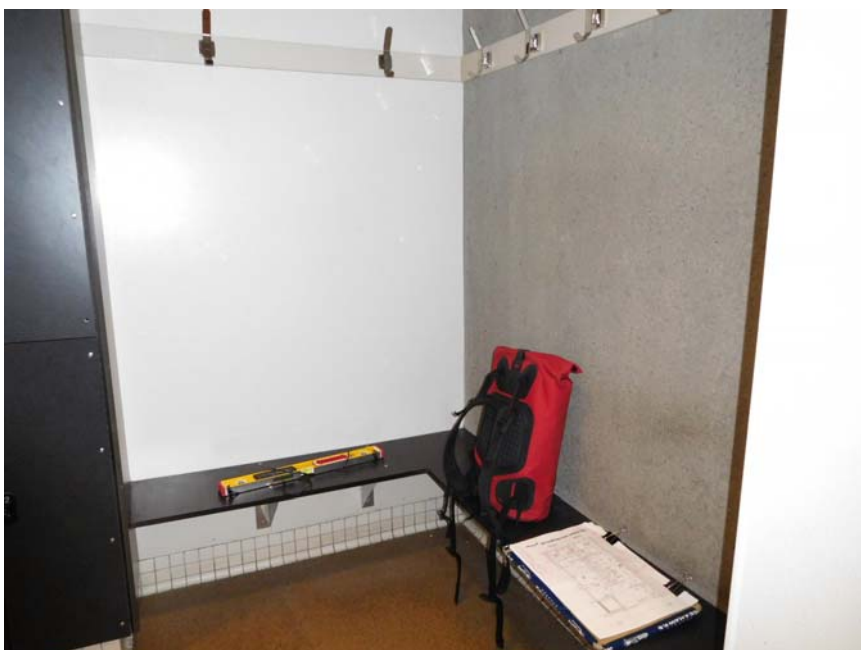
South Bellevue Community Center - City of Bellevue



- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Upper Left: | The stall door is not positioned on the side opposite the toilet. |
| Upper Right: | The forward dispenser exceeds 7"-9" in front of the rim. |
| Lower Left: | The hand dryer would be considered a protruding object. |

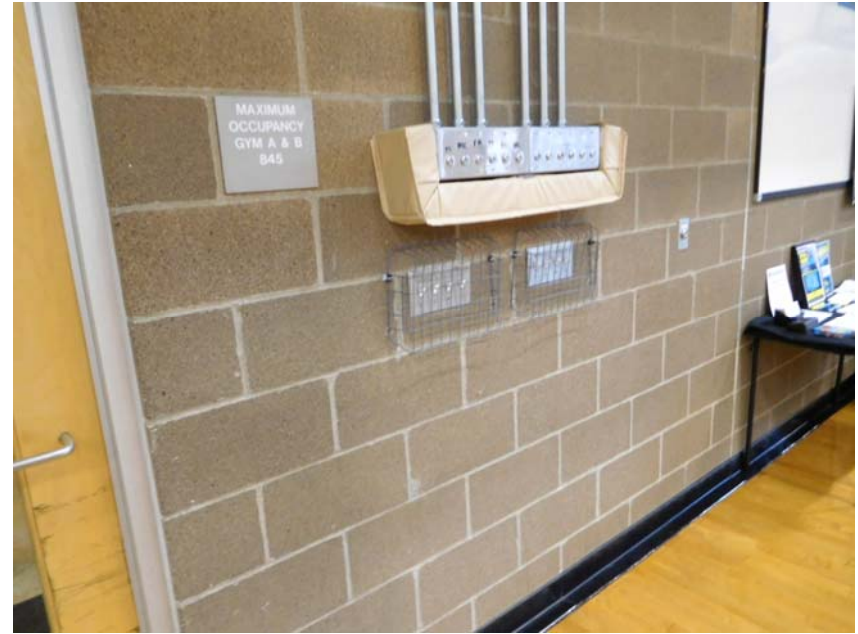
South Bellevue Community Center - City of Bellevue

ENDELMAN & ASSOCIATES PLLC / Phase III—ADA Survey for City of Bellevue / P.3



- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Upper Left: | The shower lacks clear floor space due to the additional seat mounted outside the shower. |
| Upper Right: | The shower threshold exceeds 1/2" maximum. |
| Lower Left: | The locker room bench does not meet the dimensional requirements and lacks 30" x 48" clear floor space at the end. Also there is not a lowered coat hook. |

South Bellevue Community Center - City of Bellevue



- Upper Left: The seating bar lacks 17" deep knee space.
- Upper Right: The basketball goal controls are a protruding object extend in excess of 4" at a height over 27" above the floor.
- Lower Left: The commercial kitchen which is leased to the public lacks an accessible sink and work surface.

South Bellevue Community Center - City of Bellevue



- Upper Left: The fitness room lacks one of each type of equipment with a 30" x 48" clear floor space at the access point of the machine.
- Upper Right: There are areas that lack a minimum 36" accessible route to the equipment.
- Lower Left: There are several brochure racks that exceed 48" and 54" (per previous ADAAG edition)

South Bellevue Community Center - City of Bellevue



- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Upper Left: | This exterior amenity is not accessible due to slope and surface material. |
| Upper Right: | The route to the designated area of evacuation assistance has ramp slope, but not ramp provisions such as handrails and level landings top and bottom. |
| Lower Left: | The route connecting the ground level play component and the platform of the elevated component is not compliant due to surface material. |

South Bellevue Community Center - City of Bellevue



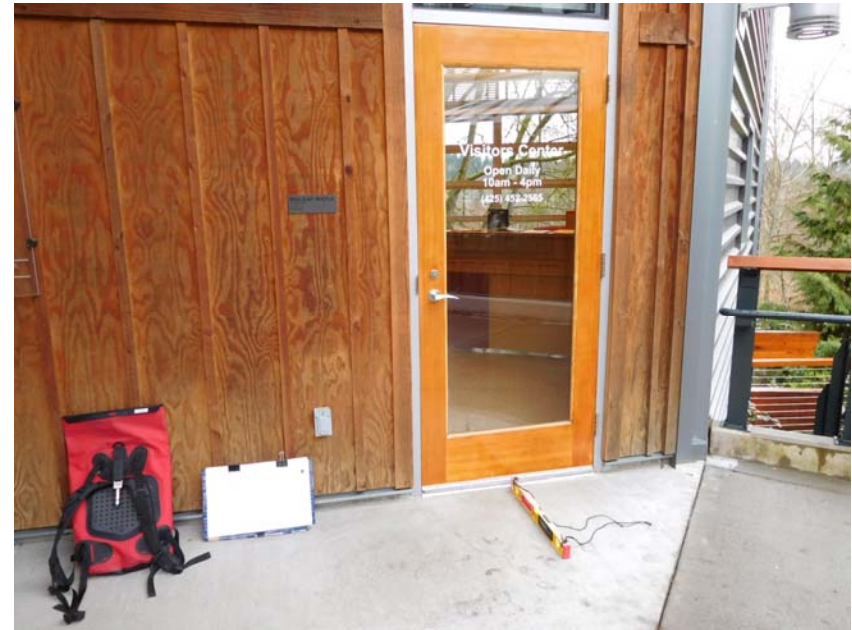
- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Upper Left: | The ramp to the lower playground has areas that exceed 8.33% up to 9.3%. |
| Upper Right: | The structure has 7 elevated components but not ground related components. |
| Lower Left: | The route connecting 50% of the elevated components is not compliant due to surface material. |

South Bellevue Community Center - City of Bellevue



- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Upper Left: | The accessible parking has slopes that exceed 2% at up to 6.5% . The route to the entry has cross slopes that exceed 2% up to 5.7%. |
| Upper Right: | The curb ramp exceeds 8.33% at 9.7%. |
| Lower Left: | The accessible route to the buildings has cross slopes that exceed 2%. |

Mercer Slough - City of Bellevue



- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Upper Left: | The route to the lower buildings has excessive slopes up to 14% and cross slope in excess of 2%. |
| Upper Right: | The visitor center entry door has maneuvering space that slopes in excess of 2% at 2.4%. |
| Lower Left: | The walkway has an untreated level change over 1/2" with 1:2 bevel and 1/4" vertical. |

Mercer Slough - City of Bellevue



- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Upper Left: | The platform lift door lacks 18" pull side maneuvering space due to the encroaching handrail. |
| Upper Right: | At the lower level the door lacks 60" deep door maneuvering space due to the handrail. |
| Lower Left: | The ramp at the change of direction lacks a 60" x 60" landing. |

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- Upper Left: There are several thresholds on site with the blocking underneath. This results in a non-compliant threshold in excess of 1/2" and the door maneuvering space would be considered "sloped".
- Upper Right: This lab sink lacks knee space and exceeds 34" at 34-3/4".
- Lower Left: The room lacks a 36" accessible route throughout the space.

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- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Upper Left: | This restroom stall door lacks the required door maneuvering space due to the lavatory. |
| Upper Right: | This lavatory exceeds 34" maximum height. |
| Lower Left: | This restroom entry door lacks 12" door maneuvering space to the latch side and 48" depth due to the trash cans. |

Mercer Slough - City of Bellevue



- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Upper Left: | The restroom toilet lacks the required clearance due to the encroaching lavatory. |
| Upper Right: | This changing station lacks a 30"x48" clear floor space when in the fold down position. |
| Lower Left: | The diaper changing station lacks clear floor space due to the proximity of the wall. |

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Upper Left: The table seating lacks knee space.

Upper Right: The deck threshold exceeds 1/2" maximum with a 1:2 bevel.

Lower Left: This community kitchen sink lacks knee space.

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- Upper Left: The service counter exceeds 36" height at 38-1/2".
- Upper Right: This hand wash sink lacks knee space and exceeds 34" at 36".
- Lower Left: This classroom sink lacks knee space. And there is no workspace with knee space.

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- Upper Left: The Wetlab lacks an accessible work surface, has sinks that are too high, and lacks knee space and does not provide compliant accessible routes throughout the space.
- Upper Right: There are items on the counter that exceed the 48".
- Lower Left: This work area lacks a work space and an accessible route around the island obstruction.

Mercer Slough - City of Bellevue

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 1

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Accessible Parking

Barrier	536	The parking area lacks the required quantity of standard accessible stalls or van-accessible stalls.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 502.2; 502.3.4, 208.2, 502.3, 208.2.4					
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ITEM 1: LOWER PARKING LOT - ACCESSIBLE PARKING	Recommend no change at this time; it appears infeasible to provide available parking due to site constraints. Provide directional sign noting the accessible parking is located at the upper lot.	There are 21 standard parking spaces, 4 visitor center parking spaces, and 2 carpool spaces. The lower parking only provides a potential route via the platform lift to Wetlab 1 Deck. No other buildings can be accessed via an accessible route from this parking; it appears infeasible to provide available parking due to site constraints.	P	O	2	1	1	DA	\$0
		Cost included in signage barrier.							

Barrier	541	The accessible stall / access aisle has slopes that exceed maximum 2% (1:48).	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 502.4, 302					
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ITEM 2: UPPER PARKING LOT	Add an asphalt lift or regrade to level the existing parking location. Remove curb on one side to increase width to allow for (2) 8' accessible stalls with a shared 8' access aisle. Re-stripe accessible stalls and access aisles, and remount existing parking signage to 60" min. to the bottom of sign.	Slopes range from 2.7% to 6.5%. Total width of 3 stalls measures 23'-5", less than the 24' min. required. Slope must have less than 1:48 (2%) slope in all directions.	P	O	1	1	2	LS	\$3,080
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 2

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Assembly Areas - Indoor / Outdoor

Barrier	572	In each assembly area if an audible communication system is provided and integral to the use of the space, it lacks an assistive listening system, or lacks the adequate number of receivers or receivers with hearing aid capability.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 219.2, 706, 219.3				
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ITEM 3: MULTI-PURPOSE CLASSROOM - ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES	For the wireless assistive listening system, provide 2 receivers.	Per the occupancy listed there are 87 max. occupants, therefore requiring 2 devices. Such assembly areas with fixed or loose seating (with exception of courtrooms), if they have audio-amplification systems they shall have a permanently installed assistive listening system complying with 706. Receivers: A 1/8" standard mono jack shall be provided per table 219.3. Quantity required: For (50 or less) seats = (2) and (2) hearing aid compatible. For (51 to 200) seats = (2 plus (1) for every 25 over 50) seats and (2) hearing aid compatible, etc (see table in 219.3) (Note: Hearing aid compatible receivers shall interface with telecoils in hearing aids through the provision of neck-loops.) If more than 1 assembly area is under one management - total calculation based upon total seats in assembly areas in the building, provided they are usable with all systems. (Note: where seats in assembly area are served by induction loop system, not required to be hearing aid compatible.)	P	O	1	2	2	EA	\$1,700
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 3

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
Built In Elements									
Barrier	481	The sales or service counter lacks a 36" long lowered portion of counter that is maximum 36" high for a parallel approach or is not 30" long minimum with knee space for a forward approach or does not extend the same depth as the sales or service countertop.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 227.3, 904.4.2, 902.3					
ITEM 4: MULTI-PURPOSE CLASSROOM - KITCHENETTE SERVICE COUNTER	Modify the existing counter to max. 36" high.	The counter measures 38-1/2" exceeding the 36" max.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$450
Barrier	482	The dining or work surface lacks 5% seating and standing spaces that are accessible, or existing tables exceed maximum 34" high or lack knee clearance 27" high, 30" wide and 17" deep, or are not on an accessible route, or lack dispersion throughout seating and standing spaces.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 902.1, 226, 226.2					
ITEM 5: CLASSROOM 101 - SALMON BERRY - MICROSCOPE TABLE	Provide the indicated number of tables with tops 34" max. AFF, and with 27" high, 30" wide, 8" deep knee space, and 17" deep toe space.	The table lacks knee space.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$1,020
ITEM 6: CLASSROOM 101 - SALMON BERRY - TABLE SEATING	Provide the indicated number of tables with tops 34" max. AFF, and with 27" high, 30" wide, 8" deep knee space, and 17" deep toe space.	The tables measure 20-1/2" high knee space & 16" depth. (Exception: Fixed or built-in seating or tables used primarily by children ages 12 and younger may be from 26" min. to 30" max. AFF.)	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$1,020
ITEM 7: CLASSROOM 101 - SALMON BERRY - WORK AREA	Revise the cabinets to provide a 30" min. wide portion of countertop with tops 34" max. AFF, and with 27" high, 30" wide, 8" deep knee space, and 17" deep toe space.	There is no work surface with knee space at the lab area. (Exception: Fixed or built-in seating or tables used primarily by children ages 12 and younger may be from 26" min. to 30" max. AFF.)	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$500

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 4

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
Built In Elements									
ITEM 8: CLASSROOM 102 - LICORICE FERN	Provide the indicated number of tables with tops 34" max. AFF, and with 27" high, 30" wide, 8" deep knee space, and 17" deep toe space.	The tables measure 20-1/2" high knee space & 16" depth. (Exception: Fixed or built-in seating or tables used primarily by children ages 12 and younger may be from 26" min. to 30" max. AFF.)	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$1,020
ITEM 9: CLASSROOM 102 - LICORICE FERN - MICROSCOPE TABLE	Provide the indicated number of tables with tops no more than 34" AFF, and with 27" high, 30" wide, 8" deep knee space, and 17" deep toe space.	The table lacks knee space.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$1,020
ITEM 10: CLASSROOM 102 - LICORICE FERN - WORK COUNTER	Revise the cabinets to provide a 30" min. wide portion of countertop with tops 34" max. AFF, and with 27" high, 30" wide, 8" deep knee space, and 17" deep toe space.	There is no work surface with knee space at the lab area. (Exception: Fixed or built-in seating or tables used primarily by children ages 12 and younger may be from 26" min. to 30" max. AFF.)	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$500
ITEM 11: MULTI-PURPOSE CLASSROOM - TABLE SEATING	Provide the indicated number of tables with tops 34" max. AFF, and with 27" high, 30" wide, 8" deep knee space, and 17" deep toe space.	The tables measure 20-1/2" high knee space & 16" depth. (Exception: Fixed or built-in seating or tables used primarily by children ages 12 and younger may be from 26" min. to 30" max. AFF.)	P	O	1	2	2	EA	\$2,040
ITEM 12: WETLAB 1 - DRAGONFLY - COMPUTER DESK	Provide the indicated number of tables with tops 34" max. AFF, and with 27" high, 30" wide, 8" deep knee space, and 17" deep toe space.	The desk lacks knee space at 25-3/4" high x 26" wide.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$250

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 5

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Built In Elements

ITEM 13: WETLAB 1 - DRAGONFLY - LAB WORK AREA	Revise the cabinets to provide a 30" min. wide portion of countertop with tops 34" max. AFF, and with 27" high, 30" wide, 8" deep knee space, and 17" deep toe space.	There is no work surface with knee space at the lab area. (Exception: Fixed or built-in seating or tables used primarily by children ages 12 and younger may be from 26" min. to 30" max. AFF.)	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$500
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Barrier	489	The bench is not 42" long, 20" - 24" deep, or has a 17" - 19" high seat and does not have a 18" high (back unless affixed to a wall) OR the bench lacks a 30" x 48" clear floor adjacent to one end of the bench.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 903					
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ITEM 14: SITE BENCHES	Recommend no change. The bench is not being altered and meets the 1991 Standards.	The 1991 standards did not have technical standards for benches.	P	O	8	1	1	EA	\$0
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 6

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Doors

Barrier	612	The door lacks the required maneuvering space, or the maneuvering space is not level.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 404.2.4					
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ITEM 15: CLASSROOM 101 - SALMON BERRY - DOOR TO DECK	Relocate the trash/recycle bin that is encroaching into door maneuvering space.		P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
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ITEM 16: RESTROOM BUILDING 1 - MEN'S RR, ENTRY DOOR	Relocate the trash can that is encroaching into door maneuvering space.		P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
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ITEM 17: VISITOR CENTER - ENTRY DOOR	Add new portion of exterior surface (at door approach). Raise concrete level where a compliant threshold can be provided. Relocate brochure rack encroaching into interior push side maneuvering space.	The door maneuvering space measures 2.4% running slope and there is an untreated level change at the concrete joint. Also the threshold slopes up to 9%. Assure door maneuvering spaces are min. 18" at the pull-side & min. 12" at the push-side (if equipped with latch and closer). Provide clear floor space min. 60" perpendicular to door for front/pull-side approach and 48" perpendicular to door for front or side/push-side approach (latch and closer). For a latch side approach push side, 24" min. is required to the side of the latch x 42" deep without closer & 48" deep with closer. For a hinge side approach, push side 22" min. to the side of the hinge x 42" deep without closer & 48" deep with closer and latch. For a latch side approach pull side, 24" min. is required to the side of the latch x 48" deep without closer & 54" deep with closer. For a hinge side approach, pull side 36" min. to the side of the latch x 60" deep or pull side 42" min. to the side of the latch x 54" deep. Doors are allowed to be recessed a max. of 8" from the face of the door to face of the wall surface. See additional Dimensions for other approaches in 404.2.4.1	P	O	1	2	25	SF	\$990
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 7

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Doors

ITEM 18: VISITORS CENTER - MEN'S RESTROOM	Relocate the trash cans that are encroaching into door maneuvering space. Remove door the closer if allowed by Fire Code.	The push side measures 10", less than the 12" required if a latch an closer are provided. Also, the trash can is encroaching on the exterior. On the interior, the wall measures 48" at the hinge side, less than the 54" required if a latch and closer are provided. If no closer, the 12" on the exterior is not required and the interior is allowed to be 48".	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
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Barrier	618	The Existing swing or sliding door threshold exceeds 3/4" and/or does not have a 1:2 bevel, or threshold measures between 1/4" and 3/4" but lacks a 1:2 beveled transition.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 404.2.5, 302, 303					
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ITEM 19: CLASSROOM 102 - LICORICE FERN - DECK DOOR	Raise the height of the decking to be flush with the underside of the threshold.	The threshold measures 3/4" vertical and is "floating" above the decking. Threshold ht. shall not exceed 1/2", and have a beveled 1:2 slope. (Exception allows 3/4" with 1:2 bevel at doors in existing buildings or alterations.) E&A recommends replacing to meet current 1/2" max. standard.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$500
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ITEM 20: CLASSROOM 102 - LICORICE FERN - ENTRY DOOR	Replace the threshold.	The threshold slopes up to 6%. Threshold ht. shall not exceed 1/2", and have a beveled 1:2 slope. (Exception allows 3/4" with 1:2 bevel at doors in existing buildings or alterations.) E&A recommends replacing to meet current 1/2" max. standard.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$220
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 8

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
Doors									
ITEM 21: MULTI-PURPOSE CLASSROOM - DOOR TO DECK	Raise the height of the decking to be flush with the underside of the threshold.	<p>The threshold measures 1" on the exterior. There is a compliant 1/2" threshold mounted on top of a non-compliant beveled wood block.</p> <p>Threshold ht. shall not exceed 1/2", and have a beveled 1:2 slope. (Exception allows 3/4" with 1:2 bevel at doors in existing buildings or alterations.) E&A recommends replacing to meet current 1/2" max. standard.</p>	P	O	1	2	2	EA	\$1,000
ITEM 22: WETLAB 1 - DRAGONFLY - ENTRY DOOR	Recommend no change. Add a sign directing users to the accessible entry door at the exterior corridor.	<p>The threshold measures 2" on the exterior & 1" on the interior. There is a compliant 1/2" threshold mounted on top of a non-compliant beveled wood block. It is not technically feasible to modify this threshold as there is a stair directly adjacent the landing. 1991 ADAAG allows 50% of entries to be accessible.</p>	P	O	8	2	1	EA	\$125
ITEM 23: WETLAB 2 - PRESCHOOL - ENTRY DOOR	Raise the height of the existing exterior deck/landing with other ramp revisions.	<p>The threshold measures 2" on the exterior & 1" on the interior. There is a compliant 1/2" threshold mounted on top of a non-compliant beveled wood block.</p> <p>Threshold ht. shall not exceed 1/2", and have a beveled 1:2 slope. (Exception allows 3/4" with 1:2 bevel at doors in existing buildings or alterations.) E&A recommends replacing to meet current 1/2" max. standard.</p>	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$500

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 9

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Elevators

Barrier	639	The area lacks a permitted platform lift, or the existing lift does not meet all requirements for clear floor space, change in level, or operable parts.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 410, 207.2, 206.7					
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ITEM 24: PLATFORM LIFT - UPPER DECK LEVEL TO LOWER WETLAB 1 LEVEL	Enable policy where unassisted operation is provided. Trim handrail back where it does not encroach into the door maneuvering space at the upper level. At the lower level modify rail and deck structure to provide 60" deep maneuvering space.	The rail depth to door is 9-1/2", exceeding the 8" max. for recessed doors. The pull side clearance at the lower deck is less than 60" deep at 26-1/2" due to the deck rail. Platform lifts are required to comply with ASME A18.1 (1999 or 2003 edition). Lifts shall provide unassisted entry and exit from the lift. Standby power is required to be provided.	P	O	1	1	1	EA	\$3,500
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 10

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Exterior Accessible Routes / Entries

Barrier	492	The building lacks at least 60% of total public entries that are accessible.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 206.4.1, 207					
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ITEM 25: WETLAB 1 - ENTRY DOOR ADJACENT STAIR	Recommend no change. The building is not being altered and it meets the 1991 Standards for 50% of accessible entries.	The door lacks 18" pull side maneuvering space due to the stair rail and the threshold exceeds 1/2" at 2".	P	O	8	1	1	EA	\$0
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Barrier	498	The accessible route has cross slopes that exceed maximum 2% (1:50).	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 403.3					
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ITEM 26: UPPER ACCESSIBLE PARKING	Remove section of asphalt paving and regrade the asphalt drive to have a max. 2% cross slope (1:50). Modify with other asphalt parking revisions.	The roadway crossing from the accessible parking has cross slopes from 4.5% - 5.7%.	P	O	1	2	23	LF	\$520
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ITEM 27: UPPER MAIN ENTRY TO 118TH	Remove section of concrete paving and regrade and pave with concrete with a max. cross slope of 2% (1:50).	Most of the walkway is compliant leading to the intersection near the buildings. There is, however, an area near the curb ramp at 118th that exceeds 2% at 2.4% - 2.8%.	P	O	1	2	15	LF	\$848
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ITEM 28: WALKWAY NORTH OF SULLIVAN HOUSE TO PLATFORM	Remove section of paver walkway and regrade and revise pavers with a max. cross slope of 2% (1:50).	The entire walkway on the north side of the house to the platform where the lift is located exceeds 2% at 3.0% - 4.6%. Also, there is a small section at the change of direction that exceeds ramp slope at 14.6%. Refer to ramp barrier for cost of this walkway and the walkway that runs parallel with house. Cost shown is from the direction change to the wood platform.	P	O	1	2	30	LF	\$1,695
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ITEM 29: WALKWAY TO VISITOR'S CENTER ADJACENT RESTROOMS	Remove section of concrete paving and regrade and pave with concrete with a max. cross slope of 2% (1:50). Coordinate with other re-grade / ramp work in same area.	The cross slope measures 2.4% - 2.8%. This would be the portion of walkway that continues from the "ramp" portion in the previous barrier.	P	O	1	2	20	LF	\$1,130
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 11

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Exterior Accessible Routes / Entries

Barrier	499	The running slope of an accessible route exceeds maximum 1:20 (5%).	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 403.3						
ITEM 30: UPPER WALKWAY FROM PARKING TO VISITORS CENTER		Regrade and repave the concrete walkway to be less than max. 5% running slope. This may require a small retain wall.	The route from the curb ramp across from the accessible parking to the visitors center has ramp slope of 5.2% - 7.5%	P	O	1	1	20	LF	\$5,200
ITEM 31: WALKWAY EAST OF SULLIVAN HOUSE		Regrade and revise the paver walkway to be less than max. 5% running slope.	The walkway slopes 6.2% - 7.1% for approx. 15 LF. There appears to be space to lessen the slope where handrails and landings will not be required.	P	O	1	1	15	LF	\$3,900
ITEM 32: WALKWAY SE OF SULLIVAN HOUSE		Because the slope is a compliant ramp slope between 5% & 8.33%, revise to a compliant ramp by adding free standing handrails with extensions on both sides and assuring a 60" long level upper and lower landings. This will require relocation of the lighting, straightening out the walkway and leveling the top landing.	The walkway complies for ramp slope at 5.6% - 6.5% but lacks level landing at the top at 3.8% & a 60" deep landing at the bottom due to the House.	P	O	1	1	20	LF	\$2,800
Barrier	500	The accessible route with a level change lacks a ramp, or the existing ramp is substantially non-compliant.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 303, 303.4						
ITEM 33: TREEHOUSE		As an equivalent facilitation we would recommend providing a type of virtual experience on the lower level that will give users a similar view.		P	O	5	2	1	LF	\$2,500

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 12

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Exterior Accessible Routes / Entries

Barrier	501	The ramp, with greater than 30" rise or has change of direction, and lacks a compliant intermediate landing.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 405.6					
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ITEM 34: RAMP TO PRESCHOOL	Demolish and reconstruct the ramp with 60"x60" landing and handrails to comply. Note: Raising the door landing area at the preschool in order to fix the threshold may result in the lower ramp becoming a walkway at less than 5% slope. Therefore this will also result in not requiring a 60"x60" landing at the direction change. Further design study required.	The ramp lacks the 60"x60" landing due to the width of the ramp lacking 60" at 45-1/2". The top landing of the bottom ramp also lacks 60" depth at 56" due to the edge protection. The rise for any ramp run shall be 30" max. Landings at changes of direction shall be 60"x60".	P	O	1	1	40	LF	\$10,400
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Barrier	502	The ramp slope exceeds maximum 1:12 (8.33%), or the ramp is less than 36" wide measured between the handrails.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 405.2, 405.5					
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ITEM 35: WALKWAY NORTH OF SULLIVAN HOUSE TO PLATFORM	Remove walkway running parallel with house and regrade to provide a compliant ramp with handrails and level landings top and bottom. In order to take the grade down to the adjacent elevation, a ramp structure with walls will be required.	The walkway at the change of direction slopes 14.6%, exceeding the 8.33% max. The rise for any ramp run shall be 30" max. Landings at changes of direction shall be 60"x60".	P	O	1	1	36	LF	\$22,680
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Barrier	505	The ramp handrails lack required 12" extensions at the top and bottom of the ramp.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 505.1, 405.8					
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ITEM 36: RAMP TO PRESCHOOL	Add extensions at the top and bottom of the ramp with other ramp revisions.	Cost included in ramp revisions. Welded pipe rail. Handrails shall extend 12" beyond the top riser & 12" beyond the bottom riser. Extension shall return to wall, guard or landing surface.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 13

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Exterior Accessible Routes / Entries

Barrier	509	The accessible route has a change in level between 1/4" and 1/2" without a 1:2 bevel or more than 1/2" high without a compliant ramp.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 303.4, 405, 406					
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ITEM 37: ROUTE TO RESTROOM BUILDING 1	Install a 1/2" transition with 1:2 bevel for changes in level at or less than 1/2".	Concrete joint located near corner of building as approaching.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$260
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Barrier	515	The curb ramp has slopes that exceed 8.33% (1:12), or side slopes that exceed 10% (1:10) or there is not a 36" long landing at the top of the ramp where the side flares are steeper than 1:12.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 405.2 - 405.5, 406					
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ITEM 38: UPPER PARKING LOT - ROUTE FROM PARKING	Demolish and replace the curb ramp with one that complies with the requirements for slope.	The center of the ramp slopes 9.7%. The side flare slopes 10.4%. Detectable warnings on curb ramps are not currently enforced by ADA pending future adoption of public right of way standards, however most Building Codes require it and E&A recommends it.	P	O	1	1	1	EA	\$3,460
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 14

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Interior Accessible Routes

Barrier	11801	The accessible route measures less than 42" wide, and 48" wide at the turn around an object that is less than 48" deep.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 403.5.2					
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ITEM 39: WETLAB 1 - DRAGONFLY - WORK AREA	Move the island 60" from base of U-Shape and provide a min. 36" at each side of the element.	The width of the accessible route measures 35" between countertops. The width of the accessible route may be reduced to 36" at each side of the element if the turning width is greater than 60" wide.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$350
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Barrier	642	The accessible route measures less than 36" wide, or is reduced to less than 32" wide for a length of more than 24".	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 403.5.1					
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ITEM 40: VISITOR CENTER - SEATING AREA	Move furniture and/or movable partitions to widen the route.	The width of the accessible route may be reduced to 32" at doorways, and for a length of 24" max.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
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ITEM 41: WETLAB 1 - DRAGONFLY - AIR SCIENCE	Move trash bin to widen the route.	The width of the accessible route may be reduced to 32" at doorways, and for a length of 24" max.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
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ITEM 42: WETLAB 2 - PRESCHOOL - CLASSROOM	Move furniture and/or movable partitions to widen the route.	The width of the accessible route may be reduced to 32" at doorways, and for a length of 24" max.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
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Barrier	648	The indicated object exceeds 48" high for side approach or front approach, or is lower than 15".	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 308					
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ITEM 43: CLASSROOM 101 - SALMON BERRY - PAPER TOWEL DISPENSER	Lower the object to an accessible level at max. 46".	The dispenser measures 49" over the countertop. Per 2010 Standards, the item should be below 48" AFF. Many Building Codes are more stringent and have a max. 48" reach for any approach, which should be applied.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$140
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 15

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Interior Accessible Routes

Barrier	648	The indicated object exceeds 48" high for side approach or front approach, or is lower than 15".	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 308					
ITEM 44: CLASSROOM 102 - LICORICE FERN - PAPER TOWEL DISPENSER	Lower the object to an accessible level at max. 46".	The dispenser measures 49" over the countertop. Per 2010 Standards, the item should be below 48" AFF. Many Building Codes are more stringent and have a max. 48" reach for any approach, which should be applied.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$140
ITEM 45: MULTI-PURPOSE CLASSROOM - PAPER TOWEL DISPENSER	Lower the object to an accessible level at max. 46".	The towel dispenser is 48" but reach over the cabinet is required requiring 46". Per 2010 Standards, the item should be below 48" AFF. Many Building Codes are more stringent and have a max. 48" reach for any approach, which should be applied.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$140
ITEM 46: VISITOR CENTER - BROCHURE RACK	Provide another of the same feature at an accessible level at 48" max.	The item should be below 48" AFF. It measures up to 65".	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
ITEM 47: WETLAB 1 - DRAGONFLY - COUNTERTOP ITEMS	If intended to be used by the students/public lower the objects to an accessible level at max. 48".	There are several items such as the first aid kit, refrigerator and goggle sanitizer located on the countertop that exceed reach range. Owner Item. Per 2010 Standards, the item should be below 48" AFF. Many Building Codes are more stringent and have a max. 48" reach for any approach, which should be applied.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
ITEM 48: WETLAB 2 - PRESCHOOL - PAPER TOWEL DISPENSER	Lower the object to an accessible level at max. 46".	The dispenser measures 49" over the countertop. Per 2010 Standards, the item should be below 48" AFF. Many Building Codes are more stringent and have a max. 48" reach for any approach, which should be applied.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$140

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 16

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Interior Accessible Routes

Barrier	654	The object is a protruding object, which projects more than 4" into the accessible route with its leading edge between 27" and 80" high (making it not cane detectable).	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 307.2, 204					
ITEM 49: MULTI-PURPOSE CLASSROOM - DEFRIBULATOR	Place a plant, waste receptacle, or permanent barrier beneath the protruding object.	An object may not protrude more than 4" into an accessible path if its leading edge is between 27" & 80" AFF. If the object is post mounted it may protrude 12" max. The vertical clearance of an obstruction may be 27" max. or 80" min. AFF. Exception: Handrails may protrude 4-1/2" maximum.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
Barrier	656	The controls / operating mechanisms require twisting, pinching, or gripping to operate, or are not within compliant reach range or lack 30" x 48" clear floor space.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 205, 308, 309					
ITEM 50: CLASSROOM 101 - SALMON BERRY - PROJECTOR SCREEN	Add additional length to the rope pull.	The screen measures 67" to the rope pull.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$15
ITEM 51: CLASSROOM 102 - LICORICE FERN - PROJECTOR SCREEN	Add additional length to the rope pull.	The screen measures 75-1/2" to the rope pull.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$15
ITEM 52: MULTI-PURPOSE CLASSROOM - KITCHENETTE OUTLETS	Provide an extender box for countertop outlet or switch to an accessible reach range of 24" max. to the operable part over the countertop.	Countertop depths per ADAS are limited to 24" max. in depth & 34" max. in height to allow for an accessible reach range. In our experience, typically base cabinets are 24" deep with an additional 1" to 1-1/2" countertop overhang for which none comply.	P	O	1	1	1	1 STY	\$140
ITEM 53: WETLAB 2 - PRESCHOOL - LIGHT SWITCH	Lower the light switch control.	The light switch measures 52", which meets 1991 ADAAG but it lacks a side approach due to the cubbies.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$250

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 17

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Kitchens - Lounges

Barrier	531	The kitchen sink exceeds 34" high, lacks 30" wide knee space if a range or cooktop is provided, or has inaccessible hardware.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 804.4						
ITEM 54: MULTI-PURPOSE CLASSROOM - KITCHENETTE SINK	Recommend no change.	The sink measures 34-3/16". Kitchen Sinks in kitchens that have no cooktop or range or wet bar sinks are allowed to provide a parallel approach, but are still required to be 34" max. AFF.	P	O	4	2	1	EA	\$0	
ITEM 55: MULTI-PURPOSE CLASSROOM - KITCHENETTE SINK	Provide accessible lever type hardware.		P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$28	
Barrier	532	The kitchen lacks the 50% of storage at an accessible level of 15" minimum to 48" maximum.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 804.5						
ITEM 56: MULTI-PURPOSE CLASSROOM - KITCHEN STORAGE	Provide additional storage to meet the required 50% max., or relocate all public storage to the lower cabinets, above 15".		P	O	1	2	1	LF	\$0	

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 18

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Restrooms / Bathrooms

Barrier	671	The accessible toilet stall lacks the minimum required dimensions, or the accessible water closet lacks the minimum required 60" wide clear floor space.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 604, 213					
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ITEM 57: VISITOR CENTER RESTROOMS - MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RR	Relocate the lavatory or replace with a specification that will provide a min. of 56" from rear wall of toilet to lavatory.	The toilet clear floor space depth measures 53-1/2" in the Men's RR & 54" in the Women's RR. 2010 Standards Requirements for standard stalls: min. 60" wide x 56" long (at wall-mounted toilet), or min. 60" wide x 59" long (at floor-mounted toilet). Also, min. 9" high toe clearance is required at all accessible stalls, unless stall depth exceeds 62" for wall hung & 65" for floor mounted toilets is provided. ADA Requirements for Clear Floor Space at Water Closets: min. 60" wide x min. 56" long (both approaches). Note: In alterations where technically infeasible, not required to be accessible IF accessible unisex toilet is provided nearby.	P	O	1	3	2	EA	\$1,480
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Barrier	673	The clearance in front of the toilet stall is less than 42" for a latch-side approach, or does not meet the door maneuvering space for other approaches.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 604.8.1.2, 404					
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ITEM 58: RESTROOM BUILDING 1 - MEN'S RR, ACCESSIBLE STALL DOOR	Reconfigure toilet partition to provide the required door maneuvering clearances by reversing the hinge of the door.	The required 60" depth at the 18" pull side of the door is reduced to 47-1/4" due to the lavatory. All other approaches to the accessible stall door must meet Section 404 for door maneuvering spaces.	P	O	1	3	1	EA	\$1,280
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ITEM 59: RESTROOM BUILDING 1 - WOMENS RESTROOM, ACCESSIBLE STALL DOOR	Reconfigure toilet partition to provide the required door maneuvering clearances by reversing the hinge of the door.	The required 60" depth at the 18" pull side of the door is reduced to 9" due to the angled wall. All other approaches to the accessible stall door must meet Section 404 for door maneuvering spaces.	P	O	1	3	1	EA	\$1,280
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 19

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Restrooms / Bathrooms

Barrier	681	The existing grab bars are non-compliant in size, configuration, or mounting height.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. Fig. 604.5.2, 609.2, 604.9					
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ITEM 60: RESTROOM BUILDING 1 - MENS' RR, TOILET GRAB BARS	Remount the existing grab bars.	The bars do not extend 54" min. from the red wall at 53". Grab bars should be 1-1/4" to 2" in diameter, 33" to 36" AFF, with 1-1/2" min. between the wall and the grab bar. Circular Cross Section - outside diameter 1-1/4" min. to 2" max. Non-Circular Cross Section - perimeter of 4" min to 4.8" max. Horizontal projections shall be 1-1/2" min. below bottom of rail. (Exception: Grab bars not required to be installed in single occupant accessed through private offices). [2010 Standards: Rear grab bar min. 24" long from centerline of toilet at transfer side; Allows 1-1/4" to 2" cross section and non-circular shapes; Allows alternate Children's Use height.]	P	O	1	3	1	EA	\$300
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Barrier	683	The toilet paper dispenser is not mounted 7" to 9" in front of the toilet edge measured to the center of the fixture, or a minimum 15" to maximum 48" high OR is located less than 12" above the grab bar or less than 1-1/2" below the grab bar.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 604.7					
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ITEM 61: RESTROOM BUILDING 1 - MENS AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM, TP DISPENSER	Relocate the dispenser.	Both TP dispensers exceed 7"-9" at 10-1/2" (W) & 12"(M) in front of the toilet.	P	O	1	3	2	EA	\$113
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 20

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Restrooms / Bathrooms

Barrier	687	The lavatory rim exceeds 34" high measured to the rim or countertop, whichever is higher.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 606.3					
ITEM 62: RESTROOM BUILDING 1 - MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM, LAVATORY	Reduce height of at least one lavatory at each restroom.	The Women's RR measures 34-3/8" and the Men's RR measures 34-1/2". Where lavatories are provided at least 1 shall be accessible and not be located in a toilet compartment. (Exception: Lavatories used primarily by children ages 6 - 12 may have 31" max. ht. with apron 24" AFF. For children 5 and younger, clearances not required if compliant parallel approach provided.) Also, lavatories in single occupant bathrooms accessed through a private office are not required to comply.	P	O	1	3	2	EA	\$1,480
ITEM 63: WETLAB - WASHROOM SINK	Reduce height of the existing lavatory.	The lavatory measures 34-1/2". Where lavatories are provided at least 1 shall be accessible and not be located in a toilet compartment. (Exception: Lavatories used primarily by children ages 6 - 12 may have 31" max. ht. with apron 24" AFF. For children 5 and younger, clearances not required if compliant parallel approach provided.) Also, lavatories in single occupant bathrooms accessed through a private office are not required to comply.	P	O	1	3	1	EA	\$740
Barrier	692	The mirror exceeds maximum 40" high measured from the bottom of the reflecting surface, or mirrors not located above countertops exceed 35" high.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 603.3					
ITEM 64: RESTROOM BUILDING 1 - MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RR, LAVATORY MIRROR	Lower the mirror.	Both mirrors exceed 40" at 41", Women's RR & 40-3/4" at the Men's RR. Mirrors above countertops are required to be 40" max. to the reflective surface. Wall mounted mirrors are required to be 35" max. & 74" min. to the reflected surface (tall mirrors).	P	O	1	3	2	EA	\$203

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 21

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Restrooms / Bathrooms

ITEM 65: VISITOR CENTER RESTROOMS - MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RR, LAVATORY MIRROR	Lower the mirror.	Both mirrors exceed 40" at 40-1/4". This may be considered a reasonable tolerance. Mirrors above countertops are required to be 40" max. to the reflective surface. Wall mounted mirrors are required to be 35" max. & 74" min. to the reflected surface (tall mirrors).	P	O	4	3	2	EA	\$203
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ITEM 66: WETLAB - WASHROOM SINK MIRROR	Lower the mirror.	The mirror exceeds 40" at 40-5/8". Mirrors above lavatories and countertops are required to be 40" max. to the reflective surface. Wall mounted mirrors are required to be 35" max. & 74" min. to the reflected surface (tall mirrors).	P	O	1	3	2	EA	\$203
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Barrier	694	The specified dispensers (soap, towel, seat-cover, sanitary napkin or baby-changing) exceed maximum reach range of 48" high for a front or side approach, or dispensers lack clear floor space.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 308.3					
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ITEM 67: VISITORS CENTER - MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM, PAPER TOWEL DISPENSER	Relocate the towel dispenser to other side of lavatory.	The dispenser lacks a forward and parallel approach due to it's location. Dispensers are required to be max. 48" high for a front and parallel approach.	P	O	1	3	2	EA	\$203
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Barrier	7836	The specified baby-changing station exceeds a maximum reach range of 48" high for a front or side approach, or it lacks clear floor space.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 308.3					
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ITEM 68: RESTROOM BUILDING 1 - MENS AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM, BABY CHANGING STATION	Recommend no change. The item is not being altered and measures less than 54" AFF for a side approach, which meets the 1991 standards.	The changer measures 51" to the top. If altered, per 2010 Standards, the item should be below 48" AFF. Many Building Codes are more stringent and have a max. 48" reach for any approach, which should be applied.	P	O	8	2	2	EA	\$0
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 22

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Restrooms / Bathrooms

Barrier	7836	The specified baby-changing station exceeds a maximum reach range of 48" high for a front or side approach, or it lacks clear floor space.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds.	308.3				
ITEM 69: VISITORS CENTER - MEN'S RESTROOM, BABY CHANGING STATION	Recommend no change. The item is not being altered and measures less than 54" AFF for a side approach, which meets the 1991 standards.	The changer measures 50" to the top. If altered, per 2010 Standards, the item should be below 48" AFF. Many Building Codes are more stringent and have a max. 48" reach for any approach, which should be applied.	P	O	8	2	1	EA	\$0
ITEM 70: VISITORS CENTER - WOMEN'S RESTROOMS, BABY CHANGING STATION	Relocate table to another location.	The table lacks clear floor space due to the corner.	P	O	1	3	2	EA	\$203

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 23

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Shower Stalls / Bathtubs

Barrier	705	The shower / bathtub lacks a seat, or the existing seat is non-compliant.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 610					
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ITEM 71: WETLAB 1 - SHOWER SEAT	Raise the shower seat to meet the 17"-19" requirement.	The seat measures 16" to 17-1/2". Also, it exceeds 3" from the shower edge at 4-3/4". The seat should extend across the full-depth of the stall at 17"-19" above the floor & 15"-16" deep. Permanent seats shall be 15" min deep. NOTE: Bathtubs require either permanent or removable seat. Transfer-type showers require folding or non-folding seat. Roll-in showers in transient lodging require folding shower seats.	P	O	4	3	1	EA	\$450
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Barrier	706	The shower / bathtub lacks grab bars with a 1-1/4" to 2" cross section, or the existing grab bars are non-compliant .	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 609					
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ITEM 72: WETLAB 1 - SHOWER GRAB BARS	Lower the existing bar 1-1/2" min. below the faucet hardware while maintaining 33" min. to top of grab bar.	The bars are too high at 36-3/4" to the top, exceeding the 36" max.	P	O	1	3	2	EA	\$720
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Barrier	707	The controls at the shower / bathtub require twisting, pinching or gripping to operate.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 309.4, 607.5, 608.5					
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ITEM 73: WETLAB 1 - SHOWER - ADJUSTABLE SHOWER CONTROL	Provide a new accessible control unit (with lever-type handles) at existing bathing fixture(s).	Controls shall be located between the bathtub rim and the grab bar and between the open side of the bathtub and the centerline of the width of the bathtub.	P	O	1	3	1	EA	\$970
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 24

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Shower Stalls / Bathtubs

Barrier	711	The shower lacks required clear floor space adjacent to the shower stall (36" x 48" aligned with control wall for transfer shower, or 30" x 60" parallel to roll-in).	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 608.2, 608.2.2.1					
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ITEM 74: WETLAB 1 - SHOWER	Recommend no change.	The shower flange is typical of most showers we see. In order to drywall the shower flange, it results in a slight encroachment into the clear floor space. Shower stalls must have a 36"x48" clear floor space in front aligned with the control wall for 36"x36" transfer showers; rectangular roll-in showers must have a 30"x60" clear floor space in front.	P	O	4	3	1	LF	\$0
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 25

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Signage

Barrier	715	The permanent room sign with tactile characters is not mounted a minimum 48" high from baseline of lowest character and maximum 60" high from baseline of highest characters, OR is not 18" from centerline of sign to latch side of door.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 703.4.1, 703.4.2					
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ITEM 75: MULTI-PURPOSE CLASSROOM - ENTRY DOOR SIGNAGE	Remount / relocate existing sign outside the swing of the door.	The sign is located within the door swing. Signs to have raised and Braille characters, high-contrast finish / non-glare surface, and must be mounted at 48"-60" high, measured 48" (base of lowest character) to baseline of highest character from finished floor, located adjacent to the latch side of the door.	P	O	1	3	1	EA	\$57
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Barrier	718	The building where not all entrances are accessible lacks directional signage that indicates the nearest accessible entry.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 216.6, 703.5					
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ITEM 76: LOWER PARKING LOT	Provide new pole mounted directional sign noting the accessible parking is located at the upper lot.		P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$550
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 26

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Sinks

Barrier	723	At least 5%, or a minimum of 1 of the sinks in accessible spaces exceeds 34" to the rim or counter OR lacks minimum 30" wide knee space that is 27" high and 17" deep for a front approach OR lacks 30" x 48" parallel approach. Note: A parallel approach is allowed in kitchens, kitchenettes, and wet bars if there is no cooktop or range.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 212.3,606.2, 606.3					
ITEM 77: CHILDREN'S PRESCHOOL - SINK	Rework the cabinetry to provide knee space by removing the toe piece and finishing the floor. Lower the countertop to 34" max. The water heater will need to be relocated.	The sink counter measures 34-3/4" high. Knee clearance should be at least 27" high, 30" wide, and 17" deep.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$1,160
ITEM 78: CLASSROOM 101 - SALMON BERRY - SINK	Rework the cabinetry to provide knee space by removing the toe piece and finishing the floor.	Knee clearance should be at least 27" high, 30" wide, and 17" deep.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$660
ITEM 79: CLASSROOM 101 AND 102 - EXTERIOR HAND WASH SINK	Provide an accessible sink directly adjacent the non-compliant sink.	The exterior sink measures 36" to the rim and lacks knee space. Knee clearance should be at least 27" high, 30" wide, and 17" deep.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$2,560
ITEM 80: CLASSROOM 102 - LICORICE FERN - SINK	Rework the cabinetry to provide knee space by removing the toe piece and finishing the floor.	The sink counter measures 34-1/4" high. Knee clearance should be at least 27" high, 30" wide, and 17" deep.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$660
ITEM 81: WETLAB - SINK	Rework the cabinetry to provide knee space by removing the toe piece and finishing the floor. Lower the countertop to 34" max. The water heater will need to be relocated.	The sink counter measures 34-3/8" high. Knee clearance should be at least 27" high, 30" wide, and 17" deep.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$1,160

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 27

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Sinks

ITEM 82: WETLAB 1 - LAB SINK	Provide an accessible lab sink at another location.	The lab sink measures 41" to the rim and lacks knee space. Knee clearance should be at least 27" high, 30" wide, and 17" deep.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$2,560
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Barrier	725	The faucet hardware requires gripping, twisting or pinching to operate, which is not accessible.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 606.4, 309.4					
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ITEM 83: CLASSROOMS AND WETLABS - SINK HARDWARE	Replace the faucet with an accessible lever-operated, push-type, touch-type or electronically controlled model.	The hardware is questionable as the lever dos not appear large enough to be considered accessible.	P	O	4	2	4	EA	\$2,960
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS
Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center

Date: 02/16/2016

1625 118th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98005

Page: 28

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Stairs

Barrier	730	The stairs that are part of the means of egress has open risers, which is not compliant.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 504.3
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ITEM 84: WETLAB 1 AND PRESCHOOL - EGRESS STAIR TO GRAVEL PATH	Furr in the open risers with matching material.	Egress stair per architectural drawings.	P	O	1	2	20	EA	\$3,000
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Total for Building: Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center	\$101,842
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 29

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Accessible Parking

Barrier	5187	The vehicle charging station lacks an accessible route from the parked vehicle, lacks clear floor space, the approach surface is unstable / sloped, or operable controls exceed maximum reach ranges of 48" high for a front or side approach or are located at parking stalls that have slopes than exceed 2% all directions.	Citation	Recommendation					
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ITEM 1: MAIN PARKING LOT - VEHICLE CHARGING STATION	RECOMMENDATION: Re-stripe and level existing parking area to include a 60" access aisle between the two stalls in order to access the chargers. Add a curb ramp at the head of the access aisle.	Currently there are no technical standards or requirements that require charging stations to be accessible. As a public entity, the City is required to make its Programs accessible. Therefore we recommend providing at least 1 charging station on an accessible route that has controls within reach range.	P	O	1	1	1	EA	\$2,310
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Barrier	536	The parking area lacks the required quantity of standard accessible stalls or van-accessible stalls.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 502.2; 502.3.4, 208.2, 502.3, 208.2.4					
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ITEM 2: ACCESSIBLE PARKING	Restripe existing area with 1 new accessible stall. Add 1 sign displaying the International Symbol of Accessibility.	Per the drawings there are 157 spaces at the two upper lots. This requires 6 spaces including 1 van. There are 5 spaces observed at the main lot including 2 van stalls. Cost included in Barrier 541.	P	O	1	1	1	LS	\$0
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Budget cost includes new concrete parking area, striping and signage. 2010 Standards Requirements: Accessible stall quantity required: (1 to 25)= 1, (26 to 50)= 2, (51 to 75)= 3, (76 to 100)= 4, (101 to 150)= 5, (151 to 200)= 6, (201 to 300)= 7, (301 to 400)= 8, (401 to 500)= 9, (501 and 1000)= 2% of total, (1001 and over)= 20 plus 1 for each 100 over 1000. Note that 1 access aisle may be shared between 2 stalls. In addition, 1 van-accessible stall is required for every 6 required standard accessible stalls, with min. of 1. Stall size requirements: standard stall = 8'-0" wide with 5'-0" aisle; van stall = 11'-0" wide with 5'-0" aisle. Access aisles shall extend the full length of the spaces they serve. Angled van stalls require access aisles located on passenger side of the space. Note: Where more than 1 parking facility is provided on a site, the number of accessible spaces shall be calculated according to the number of spaces for each parking facility.

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 30

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Accessible Parking

Barrier	537	The parking area accessible stalls are non-compliant in size or configuration.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 502.2					
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ITEM 3: ACCESSIBLE PARKING	Re-stripe existing area with 5 new accessible stalls and 1 new van-accessible stall. Raise the signs as noted in other barrier.	The van access aisle measures 7' 10-1/2" wide. Cost included in Barrier 541. Note that 1 access aisle may be shared between 2 stalls. In addition, 1 van-accessible stall is required for every 6 required standard accessible stalls, with min. of 1. Stall size requirements: standard stall = 8'-0" wide with 5'-0" aisle; van stall = 11'-0" wide with 5'-0" aisle. EXCEPTION: Van accessible spaces shall be permitted to be 96" wide min. where the access aisle is 96" wide min. Access aisles shall extend the full length of the spaces they serve. Angled van stalls require access aisles located on passenger side of the space. Note: Where more than 1 parking facility is provided on a site, the number of accessible spaces shall be calculated according to the number of spaces for each parking facility. Access aisles shall be marked to discourage parking in them and shall not overlap the vehicular way.	P	O	1	1	1	DAY	\$0
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Barrier	540	The accessible stall lacks compliant accessible parking signage, or existing signage is not a minimum of 60" high measured to bottom of the sign.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 502.6, 703.7.2.1, 216.5					
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ITEM 4: ACCESSIBLE PARKING - SIGNS	Remount / raise existing stall signage.	The signs are less than 60" measuring 34" +/- Signs shall be 60" min. above finish floor or ground surface, measured to bottom of the sign. Note: Where a total of four or fewer parking spaces, including accessible parking are provided on site, signs not required.	P	O	1	1	5	EA	\$283
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 31

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Accessible Parking

Barrier	541	The accessible stall / access aisle has slopes that exceed maximum 2% (1:48).	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 502.4, 302					
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ITEM 5: ACCESSIBLE PARKING	Add an asphalt lift to level the existing parking location. Re-stripe accessible stalls and access aisles, and remount existing parking signage to 60" min. to the bottom of the sign.	All access aisles and parking spaces have slopes in excess of 2% at 2.2% - 3.3%. Slope must have less than 1:48 (2%) slope in all directions. Built up curb ramps are not permitted to project into access aisles and parking spaces.	P	O	1	1	3	LS	\$4,620
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Barrier	543	The passenger loading zone has slopes that exceed maximum 2% (1:48) in all directions, OR is not at the same level as the space they serve, OR the loading zone lacks a 96" min. x 20'-0" min. vehicle pull up space OR is not connected by an accessible route outside the vehicular way.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 503.4, 302					
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ITEM 6: MAIN ENTRY - PASSENGER LOADING ZONE	Revise a 20' long x 5' wide loading zone / vehicle pull up space to be level. Add a curb ramp. Re-stripe loading zone and access aisle as required.	No curb ramp is provided. Slope must have less than 1:48 slope in all directions.	P	O	1	1	1	EA	\$2,310
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 32

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Built In Elements

Barrier	482	The dining or work surface lacks 5% seating and standing spaces that are accessible, or existing tables exceed maximum 34" high or lack knee clearance 27" high, 30" wide and 17" deep, or are not on an accessible route, or lack dispersion throughout seating and standing spaces.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 902.1, 226, 226.2					
ITEM 7: CLASSROOM 200 - WORK COUNTER	Revise the cabinets to provide a 30" min. wide portion of countertop with tops no more than 34" AFF, and with 27" high, 30" wide, 8" deep knee space, and 17" deep toe space.	There is no work surface with knee space at the counter area.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$500
ITEM 8: CLASSROOM 201 - WORK COUNTER	Revise the cabinets to provide a 30" min. wide portion of countertop with tops no more than 34" AFF, and with 27" high, 30" wide, 8" deep knee space, and 17" deep toe space.	There is no work surface with knee space at the counter area.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$500
ITEM 9: COMMUNITY ROOM 206B - WORK COUNTER	Revise the cabinets to provide a 30" min. wide portion of countertop with tops no more than 34" AFF, and with 27" high, 30" wide, 8" deep knee space, and 17" deep toe space.	There is no work surface with knee space at the counter area.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$500
Barrier	483	The bar counter lacks a minimum 30" long portion of counter between 28" and 34" high with compliant 27" high knee clearance.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 902					
ITEM 10: VENDING AREA - SEATING BAR	Add a 30" long section to the main counter at 34" AFF & 17" min depth.	The seating bar knee space measures 8-1/4" deep.	P	O	1	2	3	LF	\$1,440

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 33

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Doors

Barrier	612	The door lacks the required maneuvering space, or the maneuvering space is not level.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 404.2.4					
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ITEM 11: BASEMENT LEVEL - CARDIO ROOM 107	Relocate the storage shelves that are encroaching into the 60" deep door maneuvering space.	The door maneuvering space measures 54".	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
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ITEM 12: CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND - EXTERIOR DOOR TO FITNESS	Add new portion of exterior surface (at door approach).	The door maneuvering space measures 4.5% at the 18" latch side of the door.	P	O	1	2	10	SF	\$396
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ITEM 13: CLASSROOM 200	Relocate the table that is encroaching into door maneuvering space.	Assure door maneuvering spaces are min. 18" at the pull-side & min. 12" at the push-side (if equipped with latch and closer). Provide clear floor space min. 60" perpendicular to door for front/pull-side approach & 48" perpendicular to door for front or side/push-side approach (latch and closer). For a latch side approach push side, 24" min. is required to the side of the latch x 42" deep without closer & 48" deep with closer. For a hinge side approach, push side 22" min. to the side of the hinge x 42" deep without closer & 48" deep with closer and latch. For a latch side approach pull side, 24" min. is required to the side of the latch x 48" deep without closer & 54" deep with closer. For a hinge side approach, pull side 36" min. to the side of the latch x 60" deep or pull side 42" min. to the side of the latch x 54" deep. Doors are allowed to be recessed a max. of 8" from the face of the door to face of the wall surface. See additional Dimensions for other approaches in 404.2.4.1	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 34

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Doors

ITEM 14: GYMNASIUM - ENTRY DOOR FROM VENDING AREA	Relocate the trash can that is encroaching into door maneuvering space.		P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
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Barrier	618	The Existing swing or sliding door threshold exceeds 3/4" and/or does not have a 1:2 bevel, or threshold measures between 1/4" and 3/4" but lacks a 1:2 beveled transition.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 404.2.5, 302, 303
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ITEM 15: 1ST FLOOR - COMMUNITY ROOM 206A, BALCONY THRESHOLD	Replace the threshold.	The beveled threshold measures 1-1/2". Threshold ht. shall not exceed 1/2", and have a beveled 1:2 slope. (Exception allows 3/4" with 1:2 bevel at doors in existing buildings or alterations.) E&A recommends replacing to meet current 1/2" max. standard.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$220
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ITEM 16: 1ST FLOOR - COMMUNITY ROOM 206B	Replace the threshold.	The beveled threshold measures 1-1/2". Threshold ht. shall not exceed 1/2", and have a beveled 1:2 slope. (Exception allows 3/4" with 1:2 bevel at doors in existing buildings or alterations.) E&A recommends replacing to meet current 1/2" max. standard.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$220
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 35

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Doors

Barrier	619	The door requires excessive force to operate, or the door closes too quickly.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 404.2.8, 404.2.9					
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ITEM 17: COMMUNITY ROOM 206A - ENTRY DOOR	Adjust the interior door closers.	The door measures 10 lbs. force. Interior doors require less than 5lb. force, and must take a min. of 5 sec. to a position 12 degrees from the latch. Fire doors may meet min. allowable Code, usually 15 lb. force. Verify with local building codes for min. allowable force for exterior and fire doors. Door closers and gate closers shall be adjusted so that from an open position of 90 degrees, the time required to move the door to a position of 12 degrees from the latch is 5 seconds min. Door and Gate spring hinges shall be adjusted so that from the open position of 70 degrees the door or gate shall move to the closed position in 1.5 seconds. Fire doors may meet min. allowable by Code. Verify with local building codes for min. allowable force for exterior and fire doors. IBC defines Fire Doors as the door component of a fire door assembly. A Fire Door Assemble is defined as "Any combination of a fire door, frame hardware, and other accessories that together provide a specific degree of fire protection within the opening."	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$102

ITEM 18: COMMUNITY ROOM 206A - KITCHEN	Adjust the interior door closers.	The doors measure 10 & 14 lbs. force.	P	O	1	2	2	EA	\$203
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 36

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
Doors									
ITEM 19: COMMUNITY ROOM 206B - ENTRY DOOR	Adjust the interior door closers.	The door measures 10 lbs. force. Interior doors require less than 5lb. force, and must take a min. of 5 sec. to a position 12 degrees from the latch. Fire doors may meet min. allowable Code, usually 15 lb. force. Verify with local building codes for min. allowable force for exterior and fire doors. Door closers and gate closers shall be adjusted so that from an open position of 90 degrees, the time required to move the door to a position of 12 degrees from the latch is 5 seconds min. . Door and Gate spring hinges shall be adjusted so that from the open position of 70 degrees the door or gate shall move to the closed position in 1.5 seconds. Fire doors may meet min. allowable by Code. Verify with local building codes for min. allowable force for exterior and fire doors. IBC defines Fire Doors as the door component of a fire door assembly. A Fire Door Assemble is defined as "Any combination of a fire door, frame hardware, and other accessories that together provide a specific degree of fire protection within the opening.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$102
ITEM 20: FITNESS 108	Adjust the interior door closers.	The doors measure 7 lbs. force.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$102
ITEM 21: GYM	Adjust the interior door closers.	The doors measure 18 & 8 lbs. force at the vending	P	O	1	2	2	EA	\$203
ITEM 22: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - LEVEL 2	Adjust the interior door closers.	The doors measure 7 lbs. force.	P	O	1	2	2	EA	\$203

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 37

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Dressing Rooms, Fitting Room, Locker Room

Barrier	760	The accessible dressing or fitting room lacks a 42" minimum long x 20" to 24" deep bench mounted between 17" and 19" high, or lacks 30" x 48" clear floor space at the end of the bench, or lacks an accessible back support.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 222, 903					
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ITEM 23: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - BASEMENT, LOCKER ROOM BENCH	Provide a new 20"-24" deep x 42" long bench at 17"-19" height affixed to a wall or with accessible back support in an accessible location within the dressing room. This may required losing a bank of lockers. Further design study required.	The bench does not meet the dimensional requirements or clear floor space requirements. If the bench is not affixed to a wall, then a back support the length of the bench (42" min.), 18" high min. shall be provided.	P	O	1	2	2	EA	\$1,720
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Barrier	761	The coat hooks are too high, or the shelves are not 40" minimum to 48" maximum AFF.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 222, 304.4, 803.2					
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ITEM 24: BASEMENT LEVEL - MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM, LOCKER ROOM	Lower the coat hooks or provide an additional one.	Coat hooks are required to be 48" and/or comply with reach ranges per Section 308. Shelves shall be mounted between 40"-48".	P	O	1	2	2	EA	\$170
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 38

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Drinking Fountains

Barrier	7380	The standing persons water fountain is a protruding object.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 602.7					
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ITEM 25: 1ST FLOOR - WATER FOUNTAINS	Provide a cane detection device less than 27" at the high fountain.	The high fountain measures 34-1/2", both considered protruding objects in excess of 27" high.	P	O	1	1	1	EA	\$400
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ITEM 26: BASEMENT LEVEL - WATER FOUNTAINS	Provide a cane detection device on the low fountain at 27" exact and less than 27" at the high fountain.	The "low" fountain measures 28-1/2" knee space and the high measures 34-1/2", both considered protruding objects in excess of 27" high.	P	O	1	1	2	EA	\$800
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Barrier	753	The water fountain lacks a minimum 27" high knee clearance for a front approach, OR is too high creating a protruding object.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 602.2,307					
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ITEM 27: 1ST FLOOR - WATER FOUNTAINS	Raise the fountain to 27" exactly where it will not be a protruding object and meet knee space requirements.	The knee space measures 26-1/4" high.	P	O	1	4	1	EA	\$1,910
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 39

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Exercise Machines and Equipment

Barrier	820	There is not 1 of each type of exercise machine that is accessible by providing a 30" x 48" clear floor space positioned for transfer onto the machine.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 236, 1004.1					
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ITEM 28: FITNESS ROOM	Relocate a min. of one of each type of exercise machine to provide the required 30"x48" clear floor space adjacent the access point of the machine. Ensure there is a min. 36" accessible route to the machines.	There were several of each type of equipment that do not provide the required clearances: Sci-Fit, Sci-Fit with leg, Power Mill, Leg press, Leg curl, Leg extension, 3-Weight bench. Also several areas throughout the space were less than 36" wide. These include a route to the weights, the route between the rowing machines and Life Cycles	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 40

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Exterior Accessible Routes / Entries

Barrier	498	The accessible route has cross slopes that exceed maximum 2% (1:50).	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 403.3					
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ITEM 29: 1ST FLOOR - EXTERIOR PATIO TO AREA OF RESCUE, CONCRETE AREA	Remove section of concrete paving and regrade and pave with concrete with a max. cross slope of 2% (1:50).	The walkway slopes 2.7% - 5% near the area drains.	P	O	1	2	10	LF	\$565
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ITEM 30: ACCESSIBLE PARKING - WALKWAY ADJACENT PARKING	Remove section of concrete paving and regrade and pave with concrete with a max. cross slope of 2% (1:50).	The sidewalk has cross slopes that exceed 2% at 2.4% - 4.9%.	P	O	1	2	65	LF	\$3,673
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ITEM 31: BASEMENT LEVEL - ROUTE FROM VENDING AREA TO PLAYGROUND	Remove section of concrete paving and regrade and pave with concrete with a max. cross slope of 2% (1:50).	The cross slope measures 2.4% - 3.2%.	P	O	1	2	20	LF	\$1,130
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ITEM 32: BOTTOM OF RAMP FROM PARKING	Add more planting pots adjacent the existing pots to direct users around the effected area.	The area from the bottom of the ramp to en route to entry has cross slopes in excess of 2% at 2.5%	P	O	1	2	2	EA	\$600
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Barrier	499	The running slope of an accessible route exceeds maximum 1:20 (5%).	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 403.3					
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ITEM 33: 1ST FLOOR - EXTERIOR PATIO TO AREA OF RESCUE	Regrade and repave the paved walkway to be less than max. 5% running slope.	Sloped range from 3.1% - 6.4% to the area of rescue.	P	O	1	1	25	LF	\$6,500
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 41

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Exterior Accessible Routes / Entries

Barrier	501	The ramp, with greater than 30" rise or has change of direction, and lacks a compliant intermediate landing.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 405.6					
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ITEM 34: CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND - RAMP TO LOWER AREA	Demolish and reconstruct the ramp and handrails to comply with other ramp revisions.	The landing measures 2.4% slope. The rise for any ramp run shall be 30" max. Landings at changes of direction shall be 60"x60".	P	O	1	1	5	LF	\$1,300
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Barrier	502	The ramp slope exceeds maximum 1:12 (8.33%), or the ramp is less than 36" wide measured between the handrails.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 405.2, 405.5					
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ITEM 35: CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND - RAMP TO LOWER AREA	Remove portions of existing ramp and provide ramp with conforming slope, width and handrails.	There is one 2'x2' area near the top that measures 8.5%-8.6%. The landing at the top exceeds 2% at 2.9%-3.7%. There is an area at the bottom that measures 9.3%. There is no landing at the bottom (wood chips) and has an excessive level change at 2" due to absence of wood chips. Max. slope is 1:12 (8.33%). Where space limitations in existing conditions prohibit a 1:12 (8.33%) slope, a 6" rise may have a slope of 1:10 (10%), a 3" rise may have a slope of 1:8 (12.5%). Clear width must be 36" min. (overall 42"). Cross slope must be less than 1:50 (2%). A slope of 1:20 (5%) is not considered a ramp.	P	O	1	1	15	LF	\$3,900
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Barrier	505	The ramp handrails lack required 12" extensions at the top and bottom of the ramp.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 505.1, 405.8					
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ITEM 36: CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND - RAMP TO LOWER AREA	Add extensions at the top and bottom of the ramp on one side each.	Welded pipe rail. Handrails shall extend 12" beyond the top riser & 12" beyond the bottom riser. Extension shall return to wall, guard or landing surface.	P	O	1	2	2	EA	\$980
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 42

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Exterior Accessible Routes / Entries

Barrier	506	The ramp handrails are not between 34" and 38" high, or handrails are not a minimum 1-1/2" from wall, or lack compliant shape.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 505.5, 505.7.2					
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ITEM 37: RAMP FROM PARKING - HANDRAILS	Remount handrails at proper height.	The handrails measure 38-3/4" to the top, exceeding the 34"-38" range allowed. Handrails should be 34"-38" AFF & 1-1/2" min. from a wall. Circular Cross Section - outside diameter 1-1/4" min. to 2" max. Non-Circular Cross Section - perimeter of 4" min to 6-1/4" max. Horizontal projections shall be 1-1/2" min. bellow bottom of rail.	P	O	1	2	64	LF	\$2,170
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Barrier	517	The accessible route lacks a stable, firm and slip-resistant surface.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 302.1					
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ITEM 38: 1ST FLOOR - EXTERIOR GRADE LEVEL PATIO TO STONE AMENITY	Provide new 48" wide concrete walk to replace gravel walk around and within the amenity. Provide access via the paved road.	The amenity is not on an accessible route, The slope exceeds 8.33% at 17% taking the direct route.	P	O	1	2	45	LF	\$2,543
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Barrier	523	The seating area / dining or work surface lacks the minimum required 5% (but not less than one) accessible seating with knee space at least 27" high, 30" wide and 17" deep, and/or the countertop is not between 28" and 34" high.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 226, 902					
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ITEM 39: CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND - PICNIC TABLE	Remove one of the seats that is bolted in place.	Owner Item	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 43

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Interior Accessible Routes

Barrier	642	The accessible route measures less than 36" wide, or is reduced to less than 32" wide for a length of more than 24".	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 403.5.1					
ITEM 40: 1ST FLOOR - COMMUNITY ROOM KITCHEN	Move the casework to widen the route.	The width of the accessible route may be reduced to 32" at doorways, and for a length of 24" max.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
Barrier	648	The indicated object exceeds 48" high for side approach or front approach, or is lower than 15".	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 308					
ITEM 41: 1ST FLOOR - BROCHURE RACK	Provide another of the same feature at an accessible level at 48" max.	The item should be below 48" AFF.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
ITEM 42: BASEMENT LEVEL - CARDIO ROOM 107, TACK BOARD	Recommend no change. The item is not being altered and measures less than 54" AFF for a side approach, which meets the 1991 standards.	The board measures 50" to the bottom. If altered, per 2010 Standards, the item should be below 48" AFF. Many Building Codes are more stringent and have a maximum 48" reach for any approach, which should be applied.	P	O	8	2	1	EA	\$0
ITEM 43: BASEMENT LEVEL - GYM, WHITE BOARD	Recommend no change. The item is not being altered and measures less than 54" AFF for a side approach, which meets the 1991 standards.	The board measures 50" to the bottom. If altered, per 2010 Standards, the item should be below 48" AFF. Many Building Codes are more stringent and have a max. 48" reach for any approach, which should be applied.	P	O	8	2	2	EA	\$0
ITEM 44: ENTRY LOBBY - BROCHURE RACK	Provide another of the same feature at an accessible level at 48" max.	The item should be below 48" AFF. It measures up to 65".	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 44

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Interior Accessible Routes

Barrier	654	The object is a protruding object, which projects more than 4" into the accessible route with its leading edge between 27" and 80" high (making it not cane detectable).	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 307.2, 204					
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ITEM 45: BASEMENT LEVEL - STAIR ADJACENT GYM ENTRY	Place a plant, waste receptacle, or permanent barrier beneath the protruding object.	The cane detection rail provided stops a bit short of the 80" min. height at 76". An object may not protrude more than 4" into an accessible path if its leading edge is between 27" & 80" AFF. If the object is post mounted it may protrude 12" max. The vertical clearance of an obstruction may be 27" max. or 80" min. AFF. Exception: Handrails may protrude 4-1/2" max.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
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ITEM 46: GYM - BASKETBALL GOAL CONTROL	Place a permanent barrier beneath the protruding object.	The control box extends 5" at 54-1/2" high. An object may not protrude more than 4" into an accessible path if its leading edge is between 27" & 80" AFF. If the object is post mounted it may protrude 12" max. The vertical clearance of an obstruction may be 27" max. or 80" min. AFF. Exception: Handrails may protrude 4-1/2" max.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$150
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ITEM 47: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - 1ST FLOOR, HAND DRYER	Replace with compact model that does not exceed 4" in depth.	Hand dryer projects 6" deep from wall at a 35" height.	P	O	1	2	2	EA	\$1,700
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ITEM 48: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - BASEMENT, HAND DRYER	Replace with compact model that does not exceed 4" in depth.	Hand dryer projects 6" deep from wall at a 35" height.	P	O	1	2	2	EA	\$1,700
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 45

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Interior Accessible Routes

Barrier	656	The controls / operating mechanisms require twisting, pinching, or gripping to operate, or are not within compliant reach range or lack 30" x 48" clear floor space.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 205, 308, 309					
ITEM 49: 1ST FLOOR - COMMUNITY ROOM 206B, THERMOSTAT	Relocate the indicated switch to an accessible level 48" maximum to the highest operable part.	The thermostat measures 56". Verify if staff only. No lock box was installed and we were informed the room is leased to other entities.	P	O	1	1	1	1 STY	\$140
ITEM 50: BASEMENT LEVEL - CARDIO ROOM 107, THERMOSTAT	Relocate the indicated switch to an accessible level 48" maximum to the highest operable part.	The thermostat measures 56-1/2". Verify if staff only. No lock box was installed and we were informed the room is leased to other entities. Countertop depths per ADAS are limited to 24" max. in depth & 34" max. in height to allow for an accessible reach range. In our experience, typically base cabinets are 24" deep with an additional 1" to 1-1/2" countertop overhang for which none comply. The 2009 edition of the ICC ANSI (not applicable) addresses this overlooked item and allows for 25-1/2" deep countertop in regards to over counter outlets.	P	O	1	1	1	1 STY	\$140
ITEM 51: BASEMENT LEVEL - CARDIO ROOM 107, WALL OUTLET	Relocate the outlet to an accessible level 15" min. to the lowest operable part. An alternate solution may be to provide outlet extenders at the top outlets.	The outlet measures 13" to the lowest receptacle.	P	O	1	1	4	1 STY	\$560

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 46

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Kitchens - Lounges

Barrier	530	The kitchen in the residential dwelling unit lacks a 34" high x 30" wide work surface.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 804.3
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ITEM 52: COMMUNITY ROOM KITCHEN - WORK SURFACE	Add a 34" high counter with 30" wide knee space.	There is no work surface with knee space.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$850
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Barrier	531	There are kitchen sinks which do not provide knee space. This is designed as a commercial kitchen, but we were informed that it is leased to the public.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 804.4
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ITEM 53: COMMUNITY ROOM KITCHEN - KITCHEN SINK	Provide an accessible sink in the kitchen.	There are 4 commercial kitchen sinks, none of which provide knee space. This is designed as a commercial kitchen, but we were informed that it is leased to the public.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$970
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 47

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Play Areas

Barrier	5081	The ramp to the play area exceeds 1:12 slope, or there is no accessible route to the play area.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 206.2.17					
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ITEM 54: LOWER PLAYGROUND - RAMP TO PLAY STRUCTURE	Remove and replace ramp with one that complies with slope and landings top and bottom.	Cost included in other barrier.	P	O	1	1	1	1	STY	\$0
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Barrier	812	At least one of each type of ground level play component is not on an accessible route.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 240.2.1.1					
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ITEM 55: UPPER PLAYGROUND - ROUTE TO GROUND LEVEL PLAY COMPONENT	Provide a min. 60" accessible route to the ground level playground component.	Applicable to playgrounds for children 2 and over. EXCEPTIONS: 1. Play areas located in family child care facilities where the proprietor actually resides shall not be required to comply with 240. 2. In existing play areas, where play components are relocated for the purposes of creating safe use zones and the ground surface is not altered or extended for more than one use zone, the play area shall not be required to comply with 240. 3. Amusement attractions shall not be required to comply with 240. 4. Where play components are altered and the ground surface is not altered, the ground surface shall not be required to comply with 1008.2.6 unless required by 202.4.	P	O	1	2	25	LF	\$990
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Barrier	813	There are less than 50% of the elevated play components located on an accessible route.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 240.2.2, 1008.2.5					
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ITEM 56: LOWER PLAYGROUND, MONKEY BAR STRUCTURE	Provide an accessible route to the base of the balance beam structure and exit point of the elevated component on the opposite side.		P	O	1	1	50	LF	\$1,750
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 48

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Play Areas

Barrier	813	There are less than 50% of the elevated play components located on an accessible route.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 240.2.2, 1008.2.5					
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ITEM 57: UPPER PLAYGROUND - ROUTE TO ELEVATED PLAY STRUCTURE	Provide an accessible route to the transfer platform and exit point of the elevated component.	Cost included in route to ground level play component.	P	O	1	1	1	LF	\$0
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Barrier	836	There are elevated play components provided and the minimum number of ground level play components and different types of ground level play components on an accessible route are not provided.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 240.2.1.2					
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ITEM 58: LOWER PLAYGROUND - MONKEY BAR STRUCTURE	Provide 2 types of ground related components per Type per Table 240.2.1.2	<p>We observed 7 elevated play components and no ground level components at the lower playground.</p> <p>Ground level play components that are provided to comply with 240.2.1.1 shall be permitted to satisfy the additional number required by 240.2.1.2 if the minimum required types of play components are satisfied. Where two or more required ground level play components are provided, they shall be dispersed throughout the play area and integrated with other play components.</p> <p>Elevated Play Structures - 2 to 4, --1 grnd and 1 type Elevated Play Structures - 5 to 7,---2 grnd and 2 types Elevated Play Structures - 8 to 10--3 grnd and 3 types Elevated Play Structures -11 to 13-4 grnd and 3 types Elevated Play Structures -14 to 16-5 grnd and 3 types Refer to Table 240.2.1.2 for additional required play componants.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: If at least 50 % of the elevated play components are connected by a ramp and at least 3 of the elevated play components connected by the ramp are different types of play components, the play area shall not be required to comply with 240.2.1.2.</p>	P	O	1	2	2	EA	\$2,500
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 49

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Play Areas

Barrier	843	The ground surface may not meet ASTM F 1951 or ASTM F 1292 for resilience and accessible route.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 1008.2.6					
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ITEM 59: LOWER PLAYGROUND	Adopt a policy to maintain and inspect the ground surfaces to ensure compliance with ASTM F 1951 and ASTM F 1292 for Use Zones.	1008.2.6.1 Accessibility. Ground surfaces shall comply with ASTM F 1951 (incorporated by reference, see Referenced Standards in Chapter 1). Ground surfaces shall be inspected and maintained regularly and frequently to ensure continued compliance with ASTM F 1951. 1008.2.6.2 Use Zones. Ground surfaces located within use zones shall comply with ASTM F 1292 (1999 edition or 2004 edition) (incorporated by reference, see Referenced Standards in Chapter 1).	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
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ITEM 60: UPPER PLAYGROUND	Adopt a policy to maintain and inspect the ground surfaces to ensure compliance with ASTM F 1951 and ASTM F 1292 for Use Zones.	1008.2.6.1 Accessibility. Ground surfaces shall comply with ASTM F 1951 (incorporated by reference, see Referenced Standards in Chapter 1). Ground surfaces shall be inspected and maintained regularly and frequently to ensure continued compliance with ASTM F 1951. 1008.2.6.2 Use Zones. Ground surfaces located within use zones shall comply with ASTM F 1292 (1999 edition or 2004 edition) (incorporated by reference, see Referenced Standards in Chapter 1).	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$0
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Barrier	847	The transfer platform or transfer steps lack at least one means of transfer support.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 1008.3.1.4, 1008.3.2.3					
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ITEM 61: UPPER PLAYGROUND - ELEVATED PLAY STRUCTURE	Provide at least one means of transfer support.	Transfer supports are required on transfer platforms and transfer steps to assist children when transferring. Some examples of supports include a rope loop, a loop type handle, a slot in the edge of a flat horizontal or vertical member, poles or bars, or D rings on the corner posts.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$230
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 50

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Restrooms / Bathrooms

Barrier	671	The accessible toilet stall lacks the minimum required dimensions, or the accessible water closet lacks the minimum required 60" wide clear floor space.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 604, 213					
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ITEM 62: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - BASEMENT, ACCESSIBLE STALL	Relocate side toilet partition to provide 1 compliant accessible stall that meets standard stall size requirements. Budget cost includes removing metal partition with accessories, and replacing with new portion of partition.	The Men's RR stall measures 59-5/8" and the Women's RR measures 59". The dimensions vary from front to back. Relocate side panel with front panel revisions. 2010 Standards Requirements for standard stalls: Min. 60" wide x 56" long (at wall-mounted toilet), or minimum 60" wide x 59" long (at floor-mounted toilet). Also, min. 9" high toe clearance is required at all accessible stalls, unless stall depth exceeds 62" for wall hung & 65" for floor mounted toilets is provided. ADA Requirements for Clear Floor Space at Water Closets: Min. 60" wide x min. 56" long (both approaches). Note: In alterations where technically infeasible, not required to be accessible IF accessible unisex toilet is provided nearby.	P	O	1	3	2	EA	\$3,400
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Barrier	675	The stall door swing encroaches on clear floor space within stall, or the door is not located on the wide side of the stall, or the door is more than 4" from side panel.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 604.8.1.2					
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ITEM 63: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - 1ST FLOOR	Revise the front stall partition to relocate the door to the wide side of the stall with a 4" max. hinge side panel.	The door is position in front of the toilet, not opposite side of toilet. Also, the hinge side panel exceeds 4" at 6". The door to the accessible stall is required to be the open side of the stall in order to provide door maneuvering space on the inside of the stall.	P	O	1	1	2	EA	\$2,560
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ITEM 64: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - BASEMENT	Revise the front stall partition to relocate the door to the wide side of the stall with a 4" max. hinge side panel.	The door is position in front of the toilet, not opposite side of toilet. Also, the hinge side panel exceeds 4" at 6". The door to the accessible stall is required to be the open side of the stall in order to provide door maneuvering space on the inside of the stall.	P	O	1	1	2	EA	\$2,560
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 51

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
----------	----------------	----------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	--------

Restrooms / Bathrooms

Barrier	676	The stall door hardware on both sides requires gripping, twisting or pinching to operate, which is not accessible, or the door is not self closing.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 604.8.1.2					
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ITEM 65: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - 1ST FLOOR, STALL DOOR HARDWARE	Replace hardware with accessible slide type or lever type hardware.	The shape is subjective, but we recommend the larger style hardware.	P	O	1	3	2	EA	\$420
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ITEM 66: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - BASEMENT	Replace hardware with accessible slide type or lever type hardware.	The shape is subjective, but we recommend the larger style hardware.	P	O	1	3	2	EA	\$420
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Barrier	687	The lavatory rim exceeds 34" high measured to the rim or countertop, whichever is higher.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 606.3					
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ITEM 67: MENS AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - 1ST FLOOR, LAVATORY	Replace one lavatory at each restroom with a lower profile stainless steel accessible model or an under-mount model.	The top set lavatory measures 34-3/8" to 34-1/2" to the rim.	P	O	1	3	2	EA	\$6,140
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ITEM 68: MENS AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - BASEMENT	Replace one lavatory at each restroom with a lower profile stainless steel accessible model or an under-mount model.	The top set lavatory measures 34-3/4" to 35" to the rim.	P	O	1	3	2	EA	\$6,140
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 52

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Restrooms / Bathrooms

Barrier	692	The mirror exceeds maximum 40" high measured from the bottom of the reflecting surface, or mirrors not located above countertops exceed 35" high.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 603.3					
ITEM 69: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - 1ST FLOOR, MIRROR	Lower the mirror above the accessible lavatory in each restroom.	The mirrors measure 42-1/2" above the floor. Mirrors above countertops are required to be 40" max. to the reflective surface. Wall mounted mirrors are required to be 35" max. & 74" min. to the reflected surface (tall mirrors).	P	O	1	3	2	EA	\$203
ITEM 70: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - BASEMENT, LAVATORY MIRROR	Lower the mirror above the accessible lavatory in each restroom.	The mirrors measure 43" above the floor. Mirrors above countertops are required to be 40" max. to the reflective surface. Wall mounted mirrors are required to be 35" max. & 74" min. to the reflected surface (tall mirrors).	P	O	1	3	2	EA	\$203
Barrier	697	The restroom with 6 or more toilet compartments or a combination of urinals and water closets totaling 6 or more fixtures require an accessible ambulatory stall that is 35" to 37" wide x minimum 60" long with an out-swinging door and two side grab bars is required.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 604.8.2, 213.3.1					
ITEM 71: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - 1ST FLOOR, AMBULATORY STALL	Recommend no change. The required number of ambulatory stalls that meet the 1991 Standards are provided when 6 or more toilet stalls are provided in addition to the accessible stall.	Some codes require the ambulatory stall for 6 or more toilets, or toilets and urinals, including the accessible stall. Ambulatory stall size: 36" wide with no defined length. (2010 Standards and most codes require 60" length.) This configuration assists those who use walkers, crutches, braces or who have difficulty rising. It requires grab bars on each side that are 42" long, which are mounted 12" max. from the rear wall, but must extend 54", and an out-swinging door.	P	O	8	3	2	EA	\$0

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 53

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Restrooms / Bathrooms

ITEM 72: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - BASEMENT, AMBULATORY STALL	Recommend no change. The required number of ambulatory stalls that meet the 1991 Standards are provided when 6 or more toilet stalls are provided in addition to the accessible stall.	Some codes require the ambulatory stall for 6 or more toilets, or toilets and urinals, including the accessible stall. Ambulatory stall size: 36" wide with no defined length. (2010 Standards and most codes require 60" length.) This configuration assists those who use walkers, crutches, braces or who have difficulty rising. It requires grab bars on each side that are 42" long, which are mounted 12" max. from the rear wall, but must extend 54", and an out-swinging door.	P	O	8	3	2	EA	\$0
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Barrier	7836	The specified baby-changing station exceeds a maximum reach range of 48" high for a front or side approach, or it lacks clear floor space.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 308.3
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ITEM 73: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - BASEMENT	Lower the baby changing table pull-down handle to be within a 48" reach range. Also, relocate the bench that is encroaching into the clear floor space.	The top of the pull is 55". Dispensers are required to be max. 48" high for a front and parallel approach.	P	O	1	3	2	EA	\$203
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ITEM 74: MEN'S RESTROOM - 1ST FLOOR	Recommend no change. The item is not being altered and measures less than 54" AFF for a side approach, which meets the 1991 standards.	The changer measures 49". If altered, per 2010 Standards, the item should be below 48" AFF. Many Building Codes are more stringent and have a max. 48" reach for any approach, which should be applied.	P	O	8	2	1	EA	\$0
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ITEM 75: WOMEN'S RESTROOM - 1ST FLOOR	Lower the baby changing table pull-down handle to be within a 48" reach range.	The top of the pull is 55". Dispensers are required to be max. 48" high for a front and parallel approach.	P	O	1	3	1	EA	\$102
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 54

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Shower Stalls / Bathtubs

Barrier	707	The controls at the shower / bathtub require twisting, pinching or gripping to operate.		Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 309.4, 607.5, 608.5						
ITEM 76: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - BASEMENT, SHOWER - ADJUSTABLE SHOWER CONTROL		Provide a new accessible control unit (with lever-type handles) at existing bathing fixture(s).	The controls requires gripping and twisting.		P	O	1	3	2	EA	\$1,940
Barrier	710	The shower threshold exceeds 1/2" high or is not beveled 1:2 at the roll in shower, or the threshold exceeds 1/2" at the transfer shower.		Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 608.7						
ITEM 77: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - BASEMENT, ROLL IN SHOWER		Remove and lower existing curb at shower stall (max. 1/2" high).	There are two transitions, both exceeding 1/2" at 1-1/4". In Existing Facilities - curbs can be 2" high max. IF WHERE 1/2" high threshold would disturb structural reinforcement of slab. Verify with architect/engineer. Does not allow rim installed tracks. Note: 36"x36" shower stall may provide curb (with max. 1/2" high); 30"x60" shower stall (typical roll-in shower configuration) may not have curbs.		P	O	1	3	2	EA	\$820
Barrier	711	The shower lacks required clear floor space adjacent to the shower stall (36" x 48" aligned with control wall for transfer shower, or 30" x 60" parallel to roll-in).		Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 608.2, 608.2.2.1						
ITEM 78: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - ROLL IN SHOWER		Remove the fold up seat that restricts clear floor space. Revise the tile platform located outside the shower.	The seat encroaches and the tile platform creates a level change within the clear floor space. Rectangular roll-in showers must have a 30"x60" clear floor space in front.		P	O	1	3	2	LF	\$240

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 55

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Signage

Barrier	716	The accessible building entry OR the restroom sign lacks signage displaying the "International Symbol of Accessibility", OR the Pictogram is not 6" high minimum.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 703.7.2.1, 216.6, 216.8					
ITEM 79: MEN'S & WOMENS RESTROOMS - 1ST FLOOR	Provide a sign with the International Symbol of Accessibility.	Sign to be mounted 48"; high min. measured from finished floor to bottom of the visual characters to 60"; max. to the bottom of the visual characters.	P	O	1	2	2	EA	\$260
ITEM 80: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S RESTROOM - BASEMENT	Provide a sign with the International Symbol of Accessibility.	Sign to be mounted 48"; high min. measured from finished floor to bottom of the visual characters to 60"; max. to the bottom of the visual characters.	P	O	1	2	2	EA	\$260

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 56

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Sinks

Barrier	723	At least 5%, or a minimum of 1 of the sinks in accessible spaces exceeds 34" to the rim or counter OR lacks minimum 30" wide knee space that is 27" high and 17" deep for a front approach OR lacks 30" x 48" parallel approach. Note: A parallel approach is allowed in kitchens, kitchenettes, and wet bars if there is no cooktop or range.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 212.3,606.2, 606.3					
ITEM 81: CLASSROOM 200 - SINK	Provide an accessible sink (without cabinet) at another location. An alternate solution would be to lower the section of counter that has the sink.	The sink measures 36" and there is no knee space. Knee clearance should be at least 27" high, 30" wide, and 17" deep.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$2,560
ITEM 82: CLASSROOM 201 - SINK	Provide an accessible sink (without cabinet) at another location. An alternate solution would be to lower the section of counter that has the sink.	The sink measures 36" and there is no knee space. Knee clearance should be at least 27" high, 30" wide, and 17" deep.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$2,560
ITEM 83: COMMUNITY ROOM 206B - SINK	Provide an accessible sink (without cabinet) at another location. An alternate solution would be to lower the section of counter that has the sink.	The sink measures 36" and there is no knee space. Knee clearance should be at least 27" high, 30" wide, and 17" deep.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$2,560

ADA SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park

14509 SE Newport Way PO Box 90012 Bellevue, WA 98006

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 57

LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
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Stairs

Barrier	731	When the stairs are altered, there are handrails that are discontinuous, or handrails that lack the required extensions.	Citation	2010 ADA Stds. 505.3, 505.10.1					
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ITEM 84: BASEMENT LEVEL - STAIRS ADJACENT GYM ENTRY	Modify the ends of the handrail so that they comply with requirements for extensions (505.10).	Handrail must extend 12" minimum beyond the top riser and be equal to tread depth past the bottom riser. It can be discontinuous at landings if it has these extensions. NOTE: In alterations, extensions not required where they result in a hazardous condition. In alterations, stairs between levels that are connected by an accessible route shall not be required to comply with 504, except that handrails complying with 505 shall be provided when the stairs are altered.	P	O	1	2	1	EA	\$490
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Total for Building: South Bellevue Community Center and Eastgate Park	\$88,295								
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ADA SURVEY RESULTS
Survey Results - by Building / Element

For City of Bellevue

Date: 02/16/2016

Page: 58

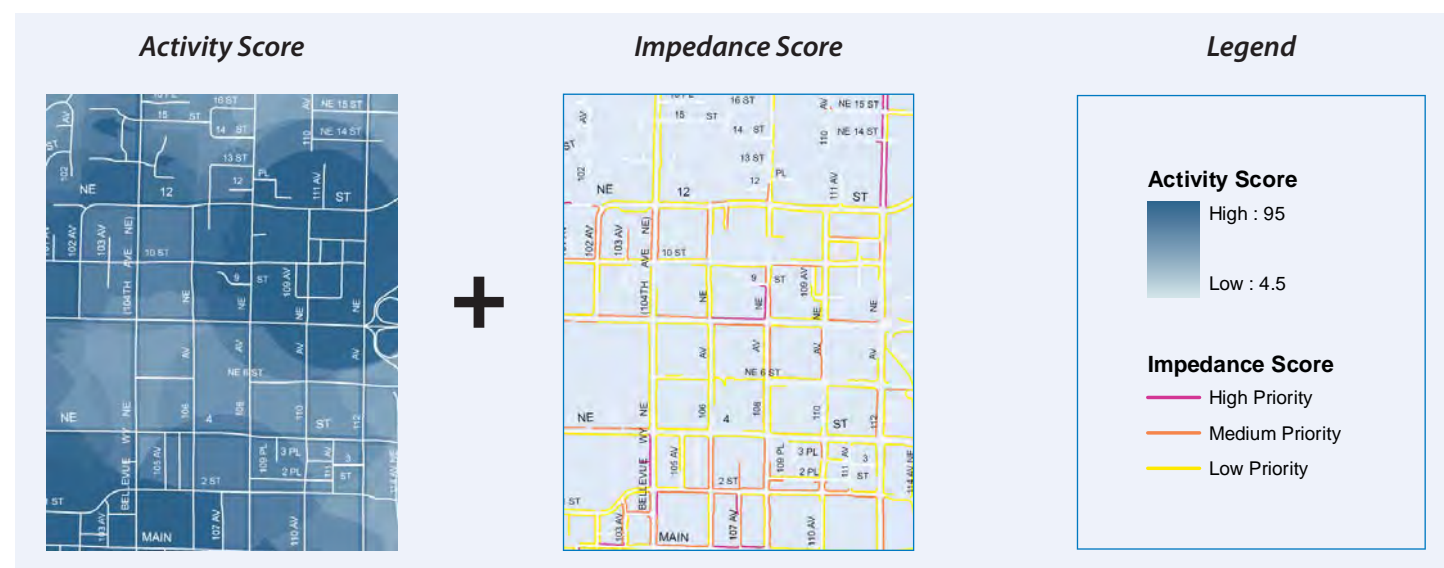
LOCATION	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENTS	TYPE	RESP	CODE	PRI	QTY	UNITS	BUDGET
TOTAL (ALL BUILDINGS)									\$190,137



Executive Summary

Barrier Ranking

Supporting the City in prioritizing barrier remediation efforts is a GIS-based analysis that results in a combined activity and impedance score for every sidewalk and curb ramp in Bellevue. A high activity score is representative of areas where pedestrian activity (especially among persons with disabilities) is likely to be greatest, based on demographic, land use, and transportation conditions. A high impedance score is representative of areas where the quality of existing pedestrian infrastructure is poor for persons with disabilities, based on barriers documented in the sidewalk and curb ramp inventory. The key principle here is to assign a high ranking on a needs basis, not necessarily to the sidewalks and curb ramps in the worst condition but rather to those that would provide the most benefits to people with disabilities.



A number of mechanisms are in place to make sidewalks accessible to people with disabilities, including sidewalk maintenance, curb ramp retrofit, and pavement overlay programs. In addition, the city incorporates ADA improvements into its capital projects and as permit conditions for development.

Implementation

This report provides the foundation to the Transportation Department's ADA Transition Plan Update. Bellevue's ADA Transition Plan references the barrier rankings of non-standard pedestrian facilities documented in the ADA Sidewalk and Curb Ramp Self-Evaluation Report to identify corrective measures in the city's public rights-of-way. Recognizing that the City has limited funds and cannot immediately make all sidewalks and curb ramp facilities fully accessible, the City's ADA Transition Plan sets forth the schedule for making access modifications.

For more information:

The ADA Sidewalk and Curb Ramp Self-Evaluation Report is located at: <http://www.bellevuewa.gov/accessibility-reports.htm>

The project manager, Franz Loewenherz, can be reached at 425-452-4077 or FLoewenherz@bellevuewa.gov

ADA Self-Evaluation Report



Executive Summary

Plan Purpose

The City of Bellevue is a community of 120,000 residents. According to the 2000 Census, approximately 15 percent of Bellevue residents live with a developmental, physical, or mental disability. As the population continues to age, the number of people with disabilities is expected to increase.

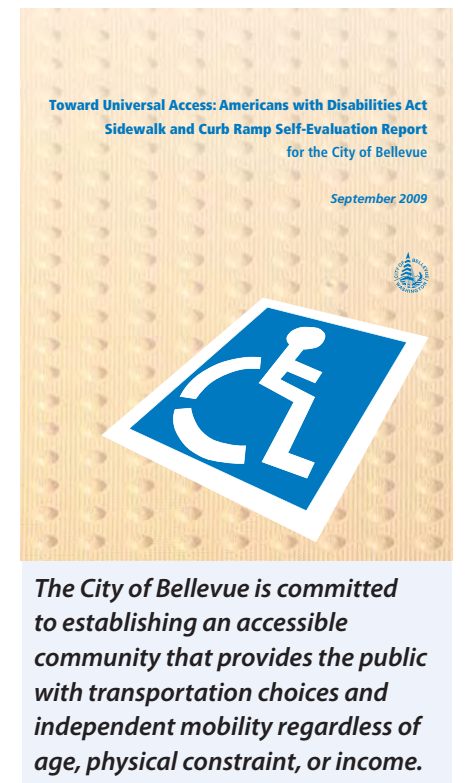
Access to civic life by persons with disabilities is a fundamental goal of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). In support of this goal, the City of Bellevue's ADA Self-Evaluation Report is a comprehensive analysis of the City's existing sidewalk and curb ramp facilities. Data collected from this assessment enables city staff to: (i) determine if a sidewalk or curb ramp meets intended design specifications and guidelines; (ii) catalog feature and maintenance information; (iii) identify portions of sidewalks needing accessibility improvements; (iv) quantify the extent of the work required; and, (v) add pedestrian information to the City's Geographic Information Systems (GIS) database.

The report outcomes were informed by an extensive public outreach effort that provided a wide range of stakeholders from the disability community with improved access to the decision-making process. The outreach effort included surveys, focus groups, public meetings, and conversations with residents at sidewalk and curb ramp locations. The ranking of barriers in this process responds to the self-stated needs of people with disabilities in the community.

Project Approach

In undertaking this asset data inventory and condition assessment, the City employed innovative technologies to document barriers and prioritize improvements where they are most needed. The technology, developed through a pilot program with the Federal Highway Administration, uses an Ultra-Light Inertial Profiler (ULIP) mounted on a Segway scooter. The device's lasers, accelerometers, and gyroscope are designed to measure the sidewalk surface at a rate of 10,000 records per second capturing highly accurate information about slope and small surface variations that can make a sidewalk difficult to navigate. A tray and handle bar mount support a notebook computer that offered an interactive, real-time display during data collection. The accompanying software produced a text file compatible with the City's GIS asset management database.

The technical precision offered by Bellevue's approach is identified as a best practice in ADA Compliance at Transportation Agencies: A Review of Practices (NCHRP 20-07 Task 249), a Texas Transportation Institute study. The report notes that "[e]fforts such as those at the City of Bellevue, Washington, that rely on the collection of large datasets at extremely fine spatial and temporal disaggregation levels have the potential to significantly automate the identification of non-compliant locations



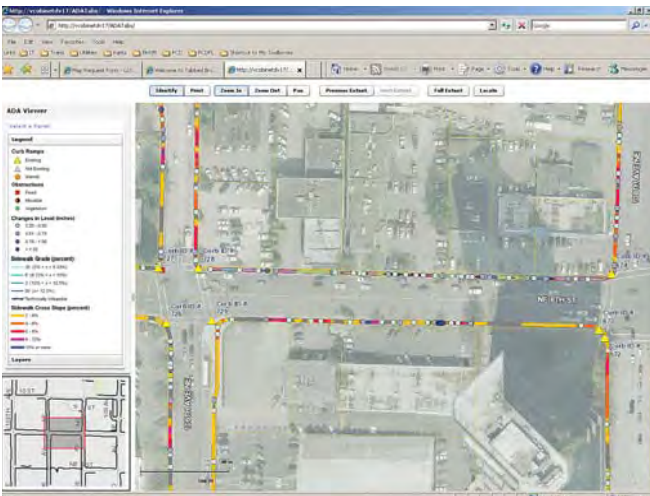
The City of Bellevue is committed to establishing an accessible community that provides the public with transportation choices and independent mobility regardless of age, physical constraint, or income.



City of Bellevue's ULIP and Segway Human Transporter equipment.



Executive Summary



Screen-shot image of ADA mapping viewer interface.

in the field.” GIS played a pivotal role in the project from data acquisition (organizing the millions of data points generated during the study) to creating a web-based mapping interface for asset management and compliance monitoring. The result is a mapping interface on the City’s intranet that documents all non-standard data points related to sidewalks and curb ramps. The ADA viewer interface creates a platform from which city staff retrieve information on barriers in the public right of way, informing the City’s corrective measures on where to make repairs to sidewalks and curb ramps.

The following is a summary of barriers documented in the report.

Sidewalk Data

- 1. Sidewalk facilities** (Total: 321 miles)
 - Concrete surfaces: 298 miles
 - Asphalt/brick/other surfaces: 23 miles
- 2. Sidewalk obstructions** (Total: 6,944 instances)
 - Fixed obstructions: 226 instances
 - Movable obstructions: 722 instances
 - Vegetative obstructions: 5,996 instances
- 3. Sidewalk changes in level** (Total: 27,558 instances)
 - 0.25” - 0.5”: 20,002 instances
 - 0.51” - 0.75”: 7,014 instances
 - 0.76” - 1”: 274 instances
 - > 1”: 268 instances
- 4. Non-standard sidewalk grade** (Total: 39 miles)
 - 5% - 8.33%: 32 miles
 - 8.34% - 10%: 4 miles
 - 10.1% - 12.5%: 2 miles
 - Deemed technically infeasible: 95 miles
- 5. Non-standard sidewalk cross slope** (Total: 212 miles)
 - 2 - 4%: 134 miles
 - 4.1 - 6%: 49 miles
 - 6.1 - 8%: 15 miles
 - 8.1 - 10%: 7 miles
 - > 10%: 7 miles
- 6. Sidewalks with either a non-standard cross slope or grade**
 - Including grade deemed technically infeasible: 254 miles
 - Excluding grade deemed technically infeasible: 225 miles



Fixed obstructions.



Change in level.



Vegetation and grade barriers.

ADA Self-Evaluation Report



Curb Ramp Data

- 1. Ramp type data**
 - Ramp locations: 4,586
 - Sidewalk locations lacking ramp access (non-standard): 1,041
- 2. Non-standard returned curb locations**
 - Total: 11
- 3. Flare data**
 - Slopes $\leq 10\%$ (standard): 457
 - Slopes between 10.1% – 12% (non-standard): 225
 - Slopes $> 12\%$ (non-standard): 765
- 4. Ramp landing panel data**
 - Depth greater than or equal to 48” (best practice): 2,276
 - Depth between 36” - 48” (standard): 283
 - Depth smaller than 36” (non-standard): 161
 - None present (non-standard): 791
 - Slopes $> 2\%$ (non-standard): 2,791
- 5. Ramp panel data**
 - Width greater than or equal to 48” (best practice): 2,211
 - Width between 36” - 47” (standard): 1,199
 - Width $< 36\%$ (non-standard): 101
 - Running slope $< 8.3\%$ (standard): 1,525
 - Running slope between 8.31% - 10% (non-standard): 686
 - Running slope $> 10\%$ (non-standard): 1,300
 - Cross slope $\leq 2\%$ (standard): 1,095
 - Cross slope between 2% - 4% (non-standard): 1,006
 - Cross slope $> 4\%$ (non-standard): 1,410
 - Ramps with both running slope $> 10\%$ (non-standard) and cross slope $> 4\%$ (non-standard): 593
- 6. Gutter data**
 - Running slope $\leq 5\%$ (standard): 2,362
 - Running slope $> 5\%$ (non-standard): 1,149
 - Cross slope $\leq 2\%$ (standard): 1,302
 - Cross slope $> 2\%$ (non-standard): 2,209
 - Non-standard gutter/ramp transitions: 713
- 7. Ramps lacking detectable warning surface (non-standard)**
 - Total: 2,557
- 8. Marked crossings**
 - Ramps without marked crossings: 2,869
 - Ramps with one marked crossing: 500
 - Ramps with two marked crossings: 142
 - Diagonal ramps lacking 48” clear space (non-standard): 78



Steep driveway cross slope.



Missing ramp.



Barrier forces street use.



No ramp landing panel.



Steep ramp running slope.

Accessible Pedestrian Signals

Bellevue, WA

Self-Evaluation

City of Bellevue

Compiled by Stela Nikolova

Student Intern Project

February 6th, 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. Introduction
- II. APS and How it Serves Individuals with No/Limited Vision
- III. MUTCD 2003 APS Standards vs. MUTCD 2009 APS Standards
- IV. Self-evaluation and Prioritization
- V. Average Cost

I. INTRODUCTION

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 is the most comprehensive federal civil-rights statute protecting the rights of people with disabilities. It guarantees equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities in employment, public accommodations, transportation, State and local government services, and telecommunications.

ADA implementing regulations require programs of state and local governments to be accessible. ADA defined sidewalks and street crossings as a program and facility of the state and local government, which must be accessible under Title II of the ADA.

ADA requires a self-evaluation by all public entities. Self-evaluation enables local governments to pinpoint the facilities, programs and services that must be modified or relocated to ensure that local governments are complying with the ADA.

In 2011, The City of Bellevue conducted an Accessible Pedestrian Signals self-evaluation to determine if Bellevue's intersections comply with APS standards. Two separate evaluations were performed:

- Evaluation of all signalized intersections to prioritize the need for APS installation
- Evaluation of intersections with existing APS for compliance with standards

The project approach consisted of four phases:

- Observation and data collection
- Database analysis
- Intersection evaluation and ranking
- Calculating the cost of improvements and new installations

II. APS AND HOW IT SERVES INDIVIDUALS WITH NO/LIMITED VISION

APS defined:

According to the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, or MUTCD, an Accessible Pedestrian Signal is a device that communicates information about pedestrian timing in a nonvisual format such as audible tones, verbal messages, and/or vibrating surfaces (MUTCD 2003, Section 4A.02).

Accessible pedestrian signals and detectors provide information in non-visual formats (such as audible tones, speech messages, and/or vibrating surfaces (MUTCD 2009, Section 4E.09)

According to draft the Pedestrian Rights of Way Accessibility Guidelines (PROWAG), an Accessible Pedestrian Signal is a device that communicates information about the WALK phase in audible and vibrotactile formats (Draft PROWAG, R105.5).

APS can provide information to pedestrians about:

- Existence and location of the pushbutton
- Beginning of the WALK interval
- Direction of the crosswalk and location of the destination curb
- Intersection street names in Braille, raised print, or through speech messages
- Intersection signalization with a speech message
- Intersection geometry through tactile maps and diagrams, or through speech messages

Research has found that APS improved crossing performance by blind pedestrians:

- More accurate judgments of the onset of the WALK interval
- Reduction in crossings begun during the DONT WALK phase
- Reduced delay
- Significantly more crossings completed before the signal changed

To determine whether or not the intersection needs an Accessible Pedestrian Signal, the traffic engineer analyzes:

- vehicle traffic volume
- pedestrian activity
- intersection crash history
- the physical environment

APS are needed especially at intersections when:

- Pedestrians are unable to discern the WALK interval
- A pedestrian pushbutton controls the pedestrian crossing phase
- Signalization includes a leading pedestrian interval or an exclusive pedestrian phasing

Audible (speech or tone) and vibrotactile indications of the WALK interval are required by Draft PROWAG. The MUTCD does not currently provide specifications of audible WALK indications except cautions about the use of tones that could be confused with birds or back-up beepers.

WALK indications can be provided by use of one or more of the following:

- Tones
- Speech messages (also referred to as verbal messages)
- Vibrating surfaces

Recent research recommends tones at locations where the speakers for APS for two different directions can be separated. Speech messages are recommended where speakers must be located on the same pole or less than 10 feet apart.

Each APS has the following features:

- Pushbutton locator tone — tone that constantly repeats once per second from each pushbutton to help people who are blind or who have low vision find the pushbutton.
- Audible and vibrotactile WALK indications – sound and vibration during the WALK signal
 - o Rapid tick WALK indication — rapidly repeating tick from the pushbutton location to indicate that the WALK signal is on.
 - o Speech WALK message — name of the street to be crossed, then “walk sign is on to cross and the street name again. For example, “Haywood, Walk sign is on to cross Haywood.”
- A tactile arrow on the pushbutton, or above the pushbutton, points in the direction of travel on the crosswalk. The arrow vibrates during the WALK signal
- Actuation indicator — a tone, a click, or a spoken “wait” when the pushbutton is pushed to indicate that the button has been pushed

- Braille street name — street name that the pushbutton controls is on the plate above the pushbutton in Braille
- Optional features when you hold the pushbutton in for more than a second
 - o Pushbutton information message — name the street that the pushbutton controls and the other streets at the intersection. Example: “Wait to cross Vermont at Haywood.”
 - o Audible beaconing — Volume of locator tone is boosted during the flashing DONT WALK interval to allow a person who is blind to home in on the opposite corner of the street

III. MUTCD 2003 APS STANDARDS VS. MUTCD 2009 APS STANDARDS

The latest edition of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (2009 edition) was published in the Federal Register with an effective date of January 15, 2010. States must adopt the 2009 National MUTCD as their legal State standard for traffic control devices within two years from the effective date. Washington State is still using the 2003 MUTCD edition. The evaluation was based on the MUTCD 2003 APS standards. However, the City of Bellevue is starting to install new APS devices according to the MUTCD 2009 standard due to upcoming adoption of the new MUTCD 2009 standards for Washington State.

MUDCT 2003 Edition

In the 2003 MUTCD edition the Accessible Pedestrian Signals are included in Section 4E.06 Accessible Pedestrian Signal, and Section 4E.09 Accessible Pedestrian Signals Detectors. The Accessible Pedestrian Signals Section 4E.06 contains five standards, and the Accessible Pedestrian Signals Detectors Section 4E.09 contains two standards.

MUTCD 2009 Edition

The 2009 MUTCD edition adds additional standards and regroups them under different categories. Each of these categories represents one section in the MUTCD 2009 and includes standards for both the Accessible Pedestrian Signals and the Accessible Pedestrian Signal Detectors. The five categories are listed below:

- Section 4E.09– General
- Section 4E.10– Location
- Section 4E.11– Walk Indications
- Section 4E.12– Tactile Arrows and Locator Tones
- Section 4E.13– Extended Pushbutton Press Features

The following table compares the MUTCD 2003 AND MUTCD 2009 editions.

Category	MUTCD 2003		MUTCD 2009	
	Section	Standard	Section	Standard
Accessible Pedestrian Signals and Detectors— General	2003 4E.06	When used, accessible pedestrian signals shall be used in combination with pedestrian signal timing. The information provided by an accessible pedestrian signal shall clearly indicate which pedestrian crossing is served by each device. Under stop-and-go operation, accessible pedestrian signals shall not be limited in operation by the time of day or day of week.	2009 4E.09	When used, accessible pedestrian signals shall be used in combination with pedestrian signal timing. The information provided by an accessible pedestrian signal shall clearly indicate which pedestrian crossing is served by each device. Under stop-and-go operation, accessible pedestrian signals shall not be limited in operation by the time of day or day of week.
	2003 4E.09	At accessible pedestrian signal locations where pedestrian pushbuttons are used, each pushbutton shall activate both the walk interval and the accessible pedestrian signals.	2009 4E.09	At accessible pedestrian signal locations where pedestrian pushbuttons are used, each pushbutton shall activate both the walk interval and the accessible pedestrian signals.
Accessible Pedestrian Signals and Detectors— Location			2009 4E.10	If two accessible pedestrian pushbuttons are placed less than 10 feet apart or on the same pole, each accessible pedestrian pushbutton shall be provided with the following features (see Sections 4E.11 through 4E.13): A. A pushbutton locator tone, B. A tactile arrow, C. A speech walk message for the WALKING PERSON (symbolizing WALK) indication, and D. A speech pushbutton information message.
			2009 4E.10	If the pedestrian clearance time is sufficient only to cross from the curb or shoulder to a median of sufficient width for pedestrians to wait and accessible pedestrian detectors are used, an additional accessible pedestrian detector shall be provided in the median.

Accessible Pedestrian Signals and Detectors– Walk Indications			2009 4E.11	Accessible pedestrian signals shall have both audible and vibrotactile walk indications.
	2003 4E.06	Vibrotactile pedestrian devices, where used, shall indicate that the walk interval is in effect, and for which direction it applies, through the use of a vibrating directional arrow or some other means.	2009 4E.11	Vibrotactile walk indications shall be provided by a tactile arrow on the pushbutton (see Section 4E.12) that vibrates during the walk interval.
	2003 4E.06	When accessible pedestrian signals have an audible tone(s), they shall have a tone for the walk interval.	2009 4E.11	Accessible pedestrian signals shall have an audible walk indication during the walk interval only.
	2003 4E.06	The audible tone(s) shall be audible from the beginning of the associated crosswalk	2009 4E.11	The audible walk indication shall be audible from the beginning of the associated crosswalk.
			2009 4E.11	Where two accessible pedestrian signals are separated by a distance of at least 10 feet, the audible walk indication shall be a percussive tone.
			2009 4E.11	Where two accessible pedestrian signals on one corner are not separated by a distance of at least 10 feet, the audible walk indication shall be a speech walk message
			2009 4E.11	Audible tone walk indications shall repeat at eight to ten ticks per second.
			2009 4E.11	Audible tones used as walk indications shall consist of multiple frequencies with a dominant component at 880 Hz.

	2003 4E.06	When choosing audible tones, possible extraneous sources of sounds (such as wind, rain, vehicle backup warnings, or birds) shall be considered in order to eliminate potential confusion to pedestrians who have visual disabilities.	2009 4E.11	Automatic volume adjustment in response to ambient traffic sound level shall be provided up to a maximum volume of 100 dBA.
	2003 4E.06	When verbal messages are used to communicate the pedestrian interval, they shall provide a clear message that the walk interval is in effect, as well as to which crossing it applies.	2009 4E.11	If speech walk messages are used to communicate the walk interval, they shall provide a clear message that the walk interval is in effect, as well as to which crossing it applies.
			2009 4E.11	Speech walk messages shall be used only at intersections where it is technically infeasible to install two accessible pedestrian signals at one corner separated by a distance of at least 10 feet.
	2003 4E.06	The verbal message that is provided at regular intervals throughout the timing of the walk interval shall be the term “walk sign,” which may be followed by the name of the street to be crossed.	2009 4E.11	Speech walk messages that are used at intersections having pedestrian phasing that is concurrent with vehicular phasing shall be patterned after the model: “Broadway. Walk sign is on to cross Broadway.”
			2009 4E.11	Speech walk messages that are used at intersections having exclusive pedestrian phasing shall be patterned after the model: “Walk sign is on for all crossings.”
			2009 4E.11	Speech walk messages shall not contain any additional information, except they shall include designations such as “Street” or “Avenue” where this information is necessary to avoid ambiguity at a particular location.

	2003 4E.06	A speech walk message is not required at times when the walk interval is not timing, but, if provided: A. It shall begin with the term "wait." B. It need not be repeated for the entire time that the walk interval is not timing.	2009 4E.11	A speech walk message is not required at times when the walk interval is not timing, but, if provided: A. It shall begin with the term "wait." B. It need not be repeated for the entire time that the walk interval is not timing.
	2003 4E.06	When verbal messages are used to communicate the pedestrian interval, they shall provide a clear message that the walk interval is in effect, as well as to which crossing it applies.	2009 4E.11	If speech walk messages are used to communicate the walk interval, they shall provide a clear message that the walk interval is in effect, as well as to which crossing it applies.
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			2009 4E.11	Speech walk messages shall not contain any additional information, except they shall include designations such as "Street" or "Avenue" where this information is necessary to avoid ambiguity at a particular location.

	2003 4E.06	A speech walk message is not required at times when the walk interval is not timing, but, if provided: A. It shall begin with the term "wait." B. It need not be repeated for the entire time that the walk interval is not timing.	2009 4E.11	A speech walk message is not required at times when the walk interval is not timing, but, if provided: A. It shall begin with the term "wait." B. It need not be repeated for the entire time that the walk interval is not timing.
			2009 4E.11	If a pilot light (see Section 4E.08) is used at an accessible pedestrian signal location, each actuation shall be accompanied by the speech message "wait."
			2009 4E.11	Following the audible walk indication, accessible pedestrian signals shall revert to the pushbutton locator tone (see Section 4E.12) during the pedestrian change interval.
	2003 4E.06	If the tone for the walk interval is similar to the pushbutton locator tone, the walk interval tone shall have a faster repetition rate than the associated pushbutton locator tone.	2009 4E.12	To enable pedestrians who have visual disabilities to distinguish and locate the appropriate pushbutton at an accessible pedestrian signal location, pushbuttons shall clearly indicate by means of tactile arrows which crosswalk signal is actuated by each pushbutton. Tactile arrows shall be located on the pushbutton, have high visual contrast (light on dark or dark on light), and shall be aligned parallel to the direction of travel on the associated crosswalk.
			2009 4E.12	An accessible pedestrian pushbutton shall incorporate a locator tone.
	2003 4E.09	When used, pushbutton locator tones shall be easily locatable, shall have duration of 0.15 seconds or less, and shall repeat at 1-second intervals.	2009 4E.12	Pushbutton locator tones shall have duration of 0.15 seconds or less, and shall repeat at 1-second intervals.

		<p>2009 4E.12</p> <p>Pushbutton locator tones shall be deactivated when the traffic control signal is operating in a flashing mode. This requirement shall not apply to traffic control signals or pedestrian hybrid beacons that are activated from a flashing or dark mode to a stop-and-go mode by pedestrian actuations.</p>
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Accessible Pedestrian Signals and Detectors– Walk Indications		<p>2009 4E.11</p> <p>If a pilot light (see Section 4E.08) is used at an accessible pedestrian signal location, each actuation shall be accompanied by the speech message “wait.”</p>
		<p>2009 4E.11</p> <p>Following the audible walk indication, accessible pedestrian signals shall revert to the pushbutton locator tone (see Section 4E.12) during the pedestrian change interval.</p>
Accessible Pedestrian Signals and Detectors– Tactile Arrows and Locator Tones	<p>2003 4E.06</p> <p>If the tone for the walk interval is similar to the pushbutton locator tone, the walk interval tone shall have a faster repetition rate than the associated pushbutton locator tone.</p>	<p>2009 4E.12</p> <p>To enable pedestrians who have visual disabilities to distinguish and locate the appropriate pushbutton at an accessible pedestrian signal location, pushbuttons shall clearly indicate by means of tactile arrows which crosswalk signal is actuated by each pushbutton. Tactile arrows shall be located on the pushbutton, have high visual contrast (light on dark or dark on light), and shall be aligned parallel to the direction of travel on the associated crosswalk.</p>
		<p>2009 4E.12</p> <p>An accessible pedestrian pushbutton shall incorporate a locator tone.</p>

	<p>2003 4E.09 When used, pushbutton locator tones shall be easily locatable, shall have duration of 0.15 seconds or less, and shall repeat at 1-second intervals.</p>	<p>2009 4E.12 Pushbutton locator tones shall have duration of 0.15 seconds or less, and shall repeat at 1-second intervals.</p>
		<p>2009 4E.12 Pushbutton locator tones shall be deactivated when the traffic control signal is operating in a flashing mode. This requirement shall not apply to traffic control signals or pedestrian hybrid beacons that are activated from a flashing or dark mode to a stop-and-go mode by pedestrian actuations.</p>

<p>Accessible Pedestrian Signals and Detectors – Extended Pushbutton Press Features</p>		<p>2009 4E.13 If audible beaconing is used, the volume of the pushbutton locator tone during the pedestrian change interval of the called pedestrian phase shall be increased and operated in one of the following ways: A. The louder audible walk indication and louder locator tone comes from the far end of the crosswalk, as pedestrians cross the street, B. The louder locator tone comes from both ends of the crosswalk, or C. The louder locator tone comes from an additional speaker that is aimed at the center of the crosswalk and that is mounted on a pedestrian signal head.</p>
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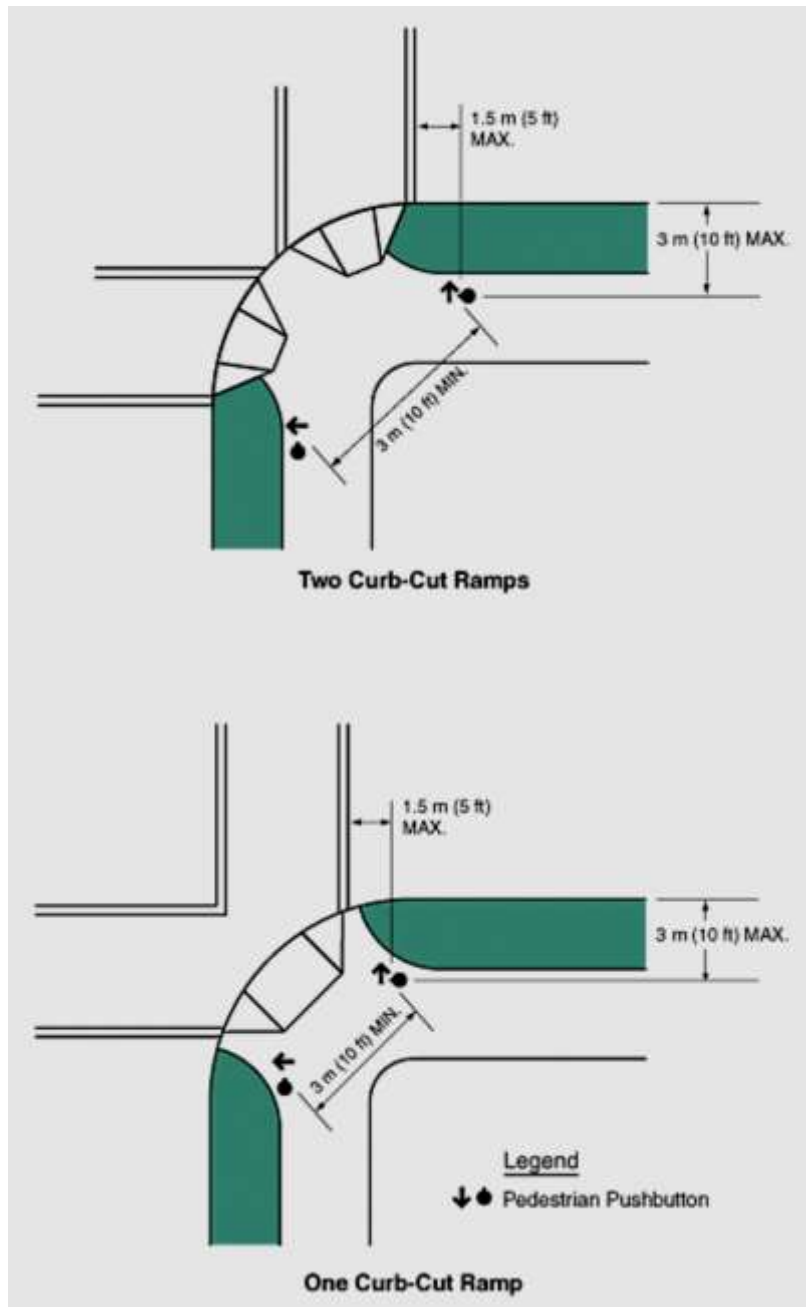


Figure 1: Recommended Pushbutton Locations for APS

According to the MUTCD 2003 APS standards the pushbuttons for accessible pedestrian signals should be located as follows: (see Figure 1)

- A. Adjacent to a level all-weather surface to provide access from a wheelchair, and where there is an all-weather surface, wheelchair accessible route to the ramp;
- B. Within 1.5 m (5 ft) of the crosswalk extended;
- C. Within 3 m (10 ft) of the edge of the curb, shoulder, or pavement; and

D. Parallel to the crosswalk to be used.

In the MUTCD 2009 Section 4E.08, Pedestrian Detectors a pushbutton location area is defined as shown on Figure 2.

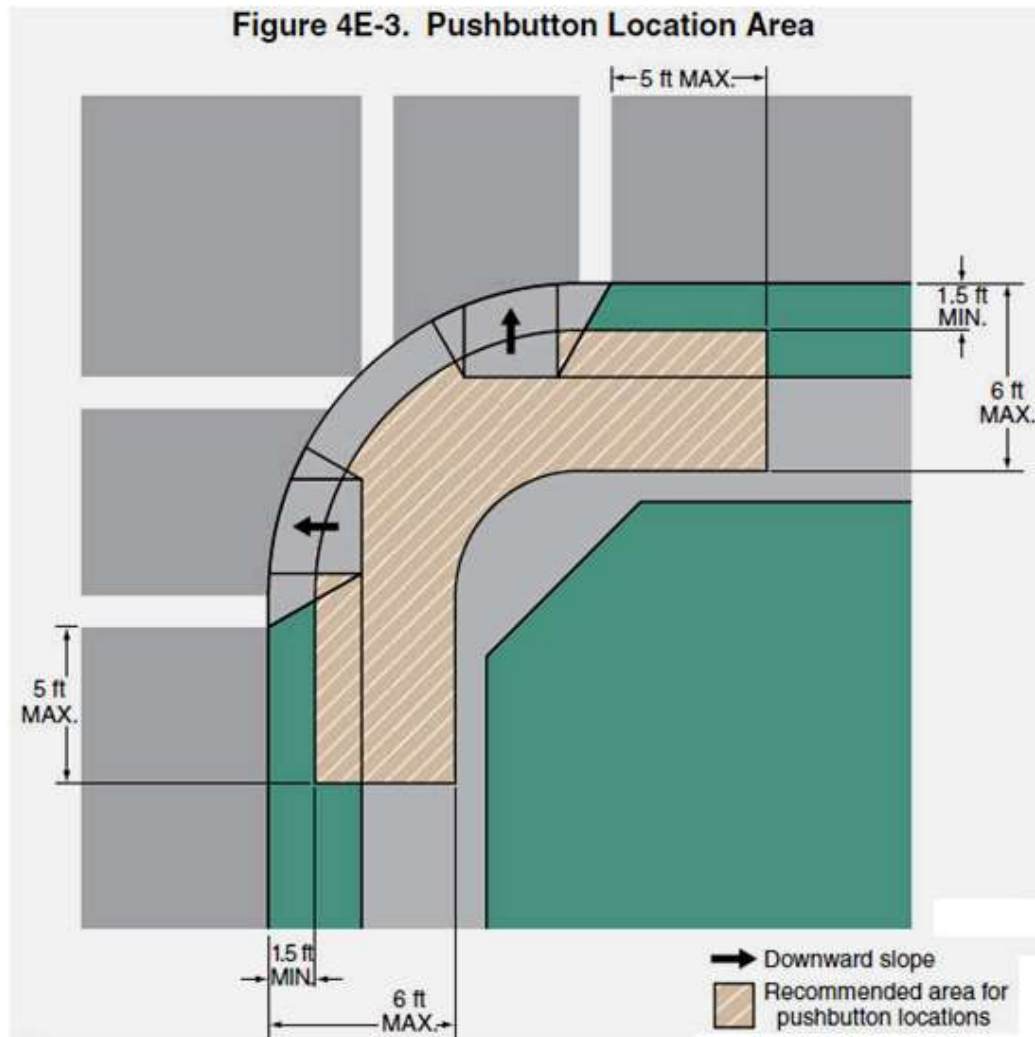


Figure 2: Pushbutton Location area

Notes:

1. Where there are constraints that make it impractical to place the pedestrian pushbutton between 1.5 feet and 6 feet from the edge of the curb, shoulder, or pavement, it should not be further than 10 feet from the edge of curb, shoulder, or pavement.
2. Two pedestrian pushbuttons on a corner should be separated by 10 feet.

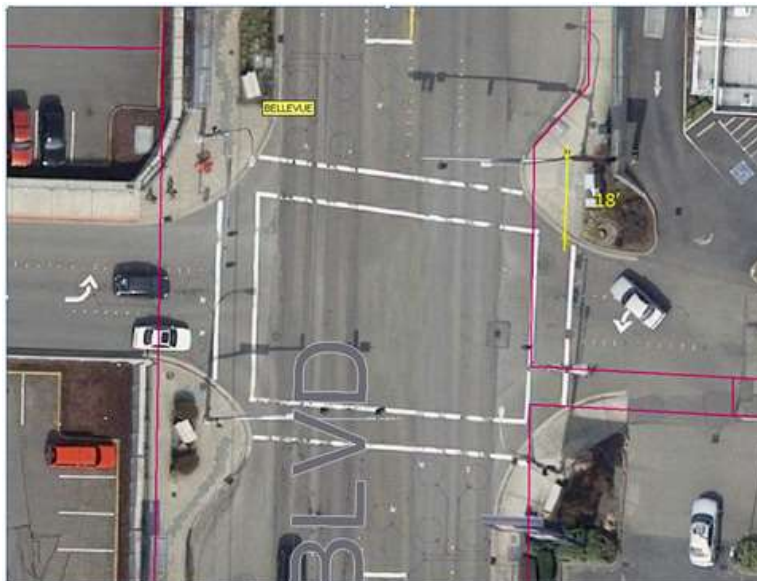
IV. EVALUATION AND PRIORITIZATION

For the evaluation of the APS installed at Bellevue's intersections, the first step was field observation of the 66 intersections that have APS devices on each, or on some of their corners. (35 intersections were observed to have APS installed on each corner and 31 intersections had APS on at least one but not all corners.) The following elements were evaluated:

1. Location of the pushbutton according to the recommended pushbutton locations (Figure 1) at the MUTCD 2003. However, further evaluation may be needed for evaluation of the criteria according to the MUTCD 2009.

- A) Height of the pushbutton
- B) Distance between poles
- C) Distance from the pole to the edge of the curb

In this example the pushbutton is installed 18 feet from the edge of the sidewalk. It may cause confusion for a blind pedestrian trying to locate the crosswalk.



156th Ave NE and NE 13th St

D) Distance between the pole and the crosswalk line at the outside side of the intersection
The MUTCD recommends a maximum of 5 feet from the pushbutton to the intersection line on the outside side of the intersection. The following is an example of a non-compliant facility with a distance of 11 feet.



156th Ave NE & NE 13th St

Although this case is not mentioned in the MUTCD, moving the pushbutton to the inside side of the intersection, may cause problems location the crosswalk. This is an example where the location of the pole is far from the crosswalk and because of the complex geometry of the intersection a blind pedestrian may walk to the middle of the intersection.



Bel-Red Rd & NE 20th St

As can be seen from the aerial photo, the location of the pushbutton may mislead a blind pedestrian about the direction of travel. This becomes a serious issue at intersections with complex geometry.



Bel-Red Rd & NE 20th St

2. APS installations that may cause a hazard for a blind pedestrian

The field observation revealed some locations where elevation differences or obstructions impacted access to/from the APS device and the pedestrian crossing. The following pictures provide some examples.



92nd Ave NE & NE 8th St



Bellevue Way NE & NE 17th St

3. APS Operational Condition

APS malfunctions were observed in several locations including push buttons that did not call the green or that did not inform the pedestrian that the green is on. In some cases the volume was too low the sound was not to standard. Staff were informed of these malfunctions and they were remedied.

4. Type of APS Detector

Three different types of APS detectors are used at the Bellevue's intersection:

- The old type with mounted speakers – they use regular pushbuttons that do not have an arrow and do not vibrate.
- Polara Navigator is a new type APS device that complies with the standards for vibrotactile arrow and audible sounds. The majority of the APS detectors in Bellevue are the Polara Navigator type.
- Dick Campbell is also a new type that complies with the standards.

After the field evaluation, the results were summarized and a priority was given to the intersections that represent a hazard or that have a non-standard device installed.

For the intersections without APS, a point-based priority array was created; the higher the point value the greater the priority for improvement or installation. Intersections with a point total equal to zero fully comply with the standards.

The evaluation criteria included the speed limit, difference between the Speed Limit and actual speeds based on speed studies, traffic volumes, car accidents, and intersection pedestrian accidents. summarizing the number of points for each intersection, the intersections were divided in six priority groups.

The maps at the end of this report show the locations and the different prioritization categories for APS installation of all signalized intersections in Bellevue.

EVALUATING INTERSECTIONS WITH APS

Assigning Points

1. **h** - Height of the pushbutton
Between 36" and 42" - OK
Between 30" and 51" - 1 point
2. **a** – Distance between pushbuttons for both directions
 $a \geq 10\text{ft}$ - OK
 $a = 0$ - 3 points
 $0 < a < 10$ - 3 points
3. **b** – Distance between the pushbutton to the edge of the sidewalk/sidewalk
 $b \leq 10\text{ft}$ - OK
 $12 < b < 20$ - 2 points
4. **c** – Distance between the pushbutton to the sidewalk line of the outer side of the intersection
 $c \leq 5\text{ft}$ - OK
 $5 < c < 13$ - 2 points
 $c < 0$ - 2 points
5. Type APS
New APS - OK
Old APS - 4 points
6. Malfunction - 5 points
7. Hazard - 6 points

Defining priority

1st Priority:

- Eliminating hazards
- Repairing/replacing malfunction buttons
- Replacing old with new APS
- Installing missing APS

If an intersection needs other improvements, the assumption is that all issues are resolved at the same time.

The number of the missing APS pushbuttons at any given intersection is the difference between the numbers of needed buttons and existing buttons. The number of needed buttons is the number of sidewalks multiplied by two.

EVALUATING SIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS WITHOUT APS

Assigning Points

1. Speed limit in mph

- 10 mph - 1 point
- 20 mph - 1 point
- 25 mph - 2 points
- 30 mph - 3 points
- 35 mph - 4 points
- 40 mph - 5 points

2. Difference between speed limit and speed study in %

Speed studies are available for the most important locations. NA cells in the spreadsheet mean that there is not a speed study available for this location. Empty cells mean that there is no street for this direction.

- < 0% - OK; negative values mean the speed study shows lower speeds than the speed limit
- 0 % - 10 % – 1 point
- 10 % - 20 % – 2 points
- 20 % - 30 % – 3 points
- 30 % - 40 % – 4 points
- 40 % - 50 % – 5 points
- 50 % - 60 % – 6 points
- 60 % - 70 % – 7 points
- 70 % - 80 % – 8 points

3. Traffic volumes in mph

Traffic volume data is taken from the 3-year (2008-2010) Annual Average Weekday Traffic (AAWDT) from the 2010 City of Bellevue Traffic Data Book. Average values for AAWDT are used for the evaluation. When the data is available for the last two years, the average AAWDT of these two years is used.

There is traffic volume data available for the streets that have the highest traffic volumes only.

0 - 10000 – 1 point
10000 - 20000 – 2 points
20000 - 30000 – 3 points
30000 - 40000 – 4 points
40000 - 50000 – 5 points
50000 - 60000 – 5 points; there is only one case in this category

4. Accident data

The accident data for the 30 intersections with the highest accident rate was used. Points were assigned based on the intersection's accident rate. For the rest of the intersections the accident rate is too low to be considered for the evaluation.

≤ 0.8 – 1 point
1.13 – 2 points
1.47 – 3 points

5. Intersection pedestrian accident data

Possible injuries - 1 point
Non-disabled injuries - 2 points
Disabled injuries - 3 points
Fatal injuries - 4 points

Defining priority

The sum of the assigned points for each category is used to determine the priority. Priority is based on the sum of all points received.

29 points - 35 points – 1st priority
22 points - 28 points – 2nd priority
16 points - 21 points – 3rd priority
9 points - 15 points – 4th priority
1 point - 8 points – 5th priority

Signalized Intersections, Bellevue, WA, 2011

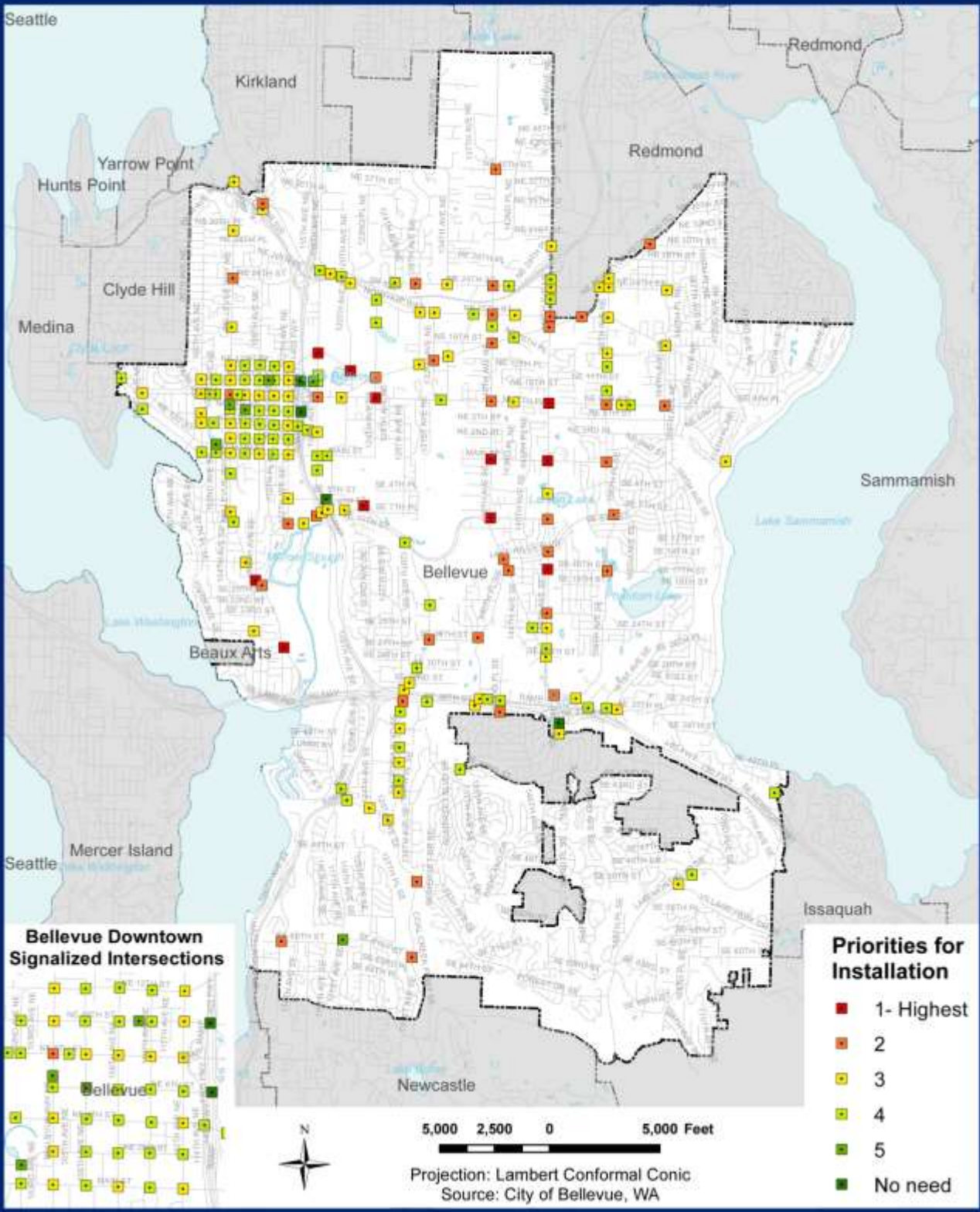


Figure : Signalized Intersections - Need for Installation of APS

APS Locations, Bellevue, WA, 2011

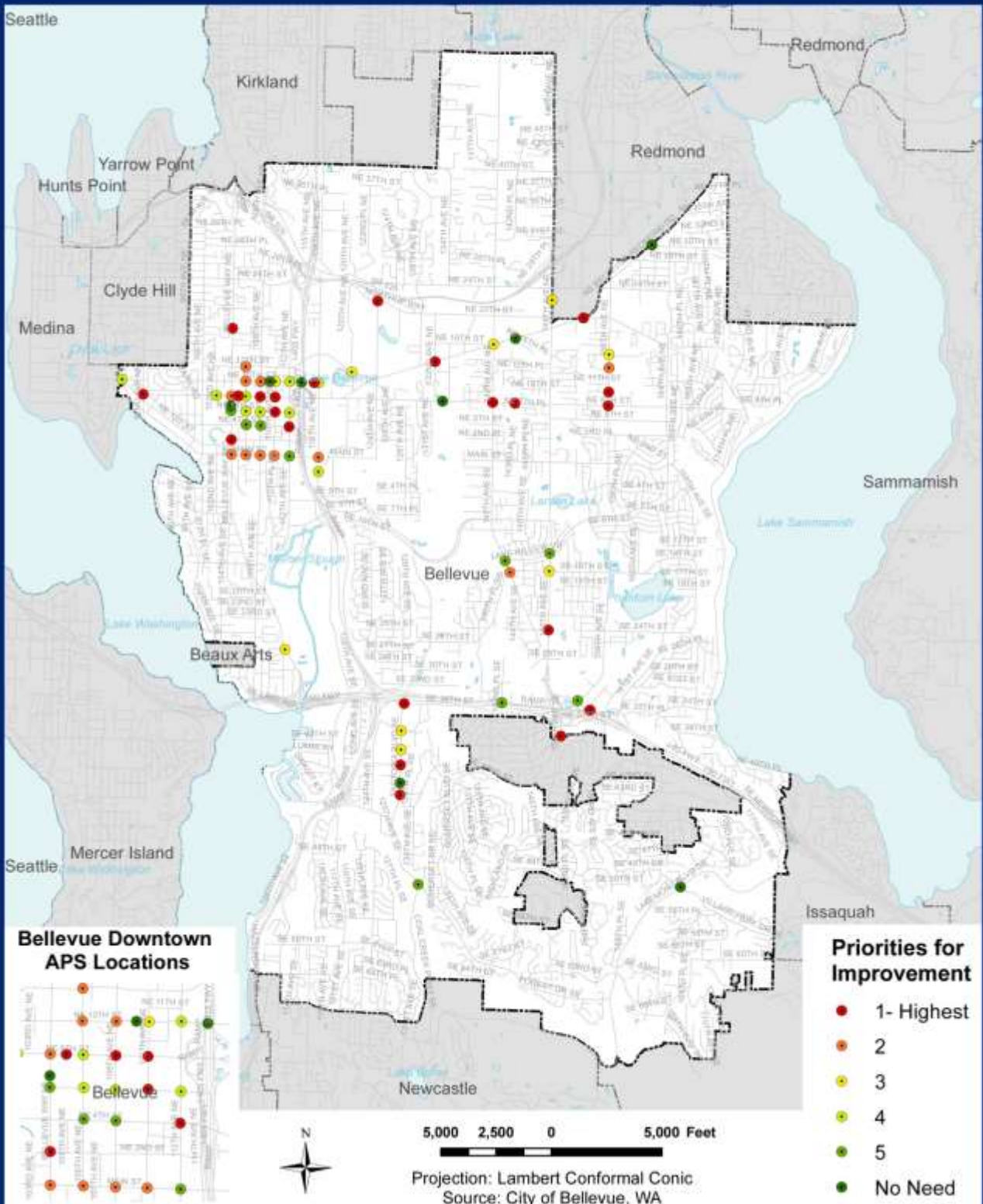


Figure : APS locations - Need for Improvement

V. AVERAGE COST

Currently the City of Bellevue installs Polara Navigator Accessible Pedestrian Signals. The installation cost of Polara Navigator per intersection is shown in the table below.

Polara Navigator			
	Device	Labor & Vehicle	Total
CCU	\$2,310.00		\$2,310.00
Button	\$311.75		\$311.75
CCU + 1 Button	\$2,621.75	\$1,000.00	\$3,621.75
CCU + 2 Buttons	\$2,933.50	\$1,000.00	\$3,933.50
CCU + 3 Buttons	\$3,245.25	\$1,000.00	\$4,245.25
CCU + 4 Buttons	\$3,557.00	\$1,000.00	\$4,557.00
CCU + 5 Buttons	\$3,868.75	\$2,000.00	\$5,868.75
CCU + 6 Buttons	\$4,180.50	\$2,000.00	\$6,180.50
CCU + 7 Buttons	\$4,492.25	\$2,000.00	\$6,492.25
CCU + 8 Buttons	\$4,804.00	\$2,000.00	\$6,804.00
CCU + 9 Buttons	\$5,115.75	\$2,000.00	\$7,115.75
CCU + 10 Buttons	\$5,427.50	\$2,000.00	\$7,427.50
Add 1 Button	\$311.75	\$1,000.00	\$1,311.75
Add 2 Buttons	\$623.50	\$1,000.00	\$1,623.50
Add 3 Buttons	\$935.25	\$1,000.00	\$1,935.25
Add 4 Buttons	\$1,247.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,247.00
Add 5 Buttons	\$1,558.75	\$2,000.00	\$3,558.75
Add 6 Buttons	\$1,870.50	\$2,000.00	\$3,870.50
Add 7 Buttons	\$2,182.25	\$2,000.00	\$4,182.25
Add 8 Buttons	\$2,494.00	\$2,000.00	\$4,494.00
Add 9 Buttons	\$2,805.75	\$2,000.00	\$4,805.75
Add 10 Buttons	\$3,117.50	\$2,000.00	\$5,117.50

Cost of all mitigations

The cost of mitigations includes the cost to improve the existing APS and the cost to install the missing APS on the intersections that already have some APS. The approximate cost of the improved and new installations in this report is \$778,509.25.

Project Selection Process for Pedestrian Facilities Compliance Program (PW-W/B-49)

Background:

This program was created in the 1990's. The project selection has been based almost entirely on requests by members of the disabled community. The program has been funded at \$50,000 per year since around the year 2000. Beginning in 2011, the program scope of work was expanded and the budget was doubled to \$100,000 per year to better support the city's ADA Transition Plan. This program, when combined with all of the ADA improvements constructed by the city's Overlay Program, will be our primary response to the goals set forth in the city's ADA Transition Plan.

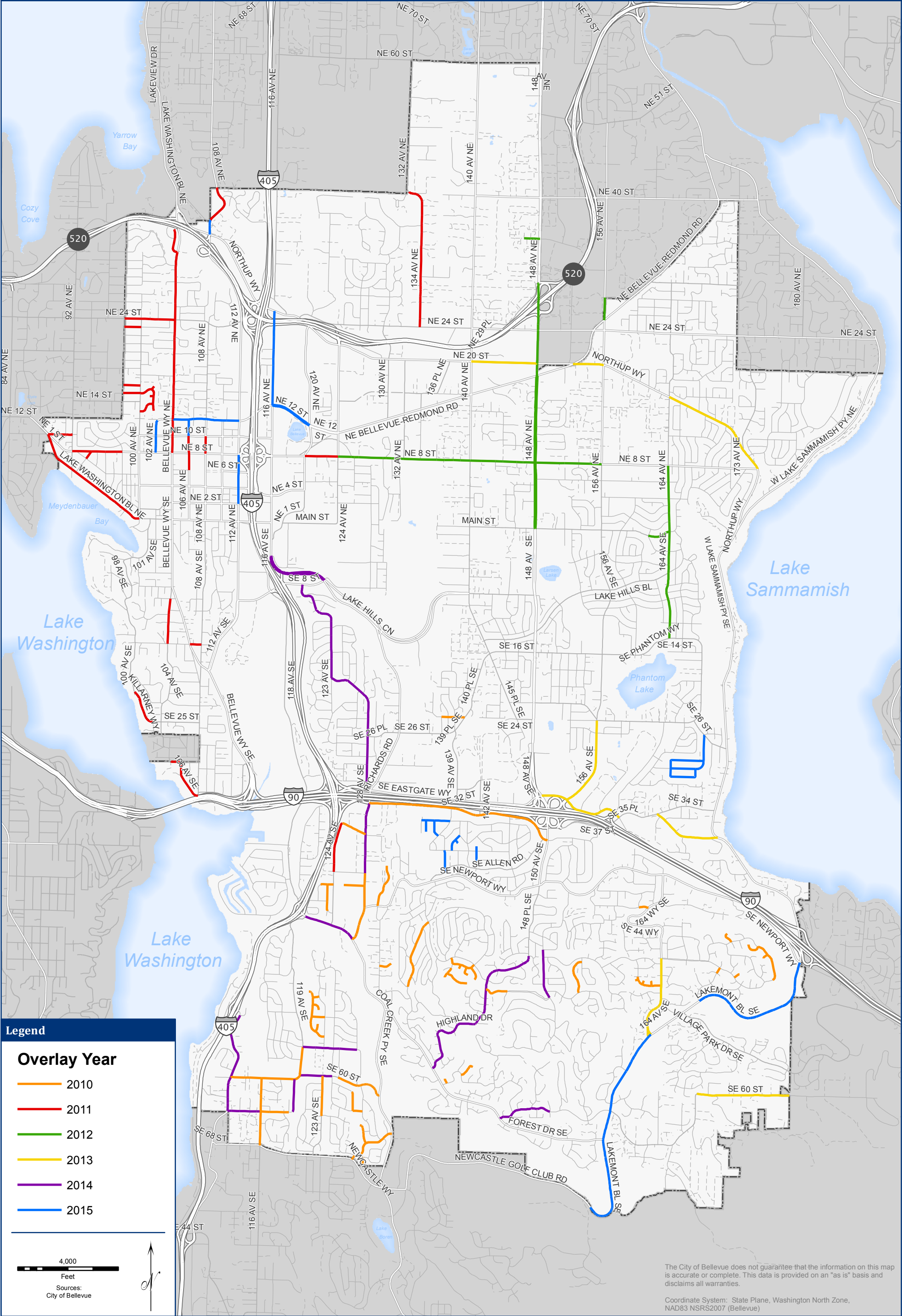
In 2009, the city completed work on the ADA self evaluation report and the ADA viewer. The self evaluation report rating system includes activity and impedance scores as the primary factors in determining the final score. Factors that influence the activity score include pedestrian activity levels (especially among the disabled), types of nearby land use and demographics. Factors that influence the impedance score include missing wheelchair ramps, fixed obstructions, excessive cross slopes or running slopes, and heaving. In addition to the criteria below, the final score for a given block face(s) or ramp(s) will be the primary consideration for determining what gets included in a project.

Project Selection Process:

- Yearly work plans will be developed by the Pedestrian Facilities Compliance program manager, and reviewed by TATADA. A project team will be assembled each year consisting of the appropriate city staff to provide project support and review functions.
- Utilize the Utilities Department maintenance districts, construct projects in a different district each year, share the work plan with street maintenance to avoid conflicts.
- Try to provide a balance between the highest priority locations and keeping the number of work zones that the contractor has to mobilize in to a reasonable level. For example, we can't necessarily just pick in order the highest priority locations in a given district since the work might be so spread out that it significantly increases our costs.
- Look for partnering opportunities to control costs. For example, partner with CIP projects or the overlay program when such an opportunity is mutually beneficial or at least does not cause undue burden to the other project or program.

- Maintain a high priority on requests from the disabled community, even if they are not in the same district as programmed for that year.
- Utilize the ADA viewer and the self evaluation report, supplemented with field reviews, to look for concentrations of locations with high final scores. Consider lower scoring locations for repair as well on a case-by-case basis to limit the number of work zones.
- Although generally already accounted for in the scoring system, priority will be given to missing ramps, fixed obstructions, heaves greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ " and sidewalk cross slopes greater than 6%.

2010 to 2015 Overlay Program



Overlay Candidates

2016 - 2020

